POINTE COUPEE DEMOCRAT.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

VOL. 1. FALSE RIVER, PARISH OF POINTE COUPEE, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858. NO. 26.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH PERICDIOALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

Great reduction in the price of the later publication. L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly (Conservative.)
The Edingburg Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.)
Blackwood's Edingburgh Magazine (Tory.)

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader o every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of advance sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews	$ 3 00
" " two " " "	5 00
" " three of the four Reviews	7 00
" all four of the Reviews	8 00
" Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
" Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
" " " the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30, and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-five cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1000 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to $5 for the two volumes!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post-paid) $6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
jan15–y No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

F. ROMAND
Bayou Sara, La.

INFORMS his old patrons and the public in general that he has re-purchased his Jewelry establishment where he will, as heretofore, endeavor to give complete satisfaction.

He has on hand a complete assortment of Watches and Jewelry.

All work warranted. Terms Cash.
April 24, 1858. 15y

Physician and Surgeon.
WATERLOO, LA.
R F. Hereford, M. D.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE people of this Parish that he has permanently located himself, as a practising physician, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Salosiki, near Waterloo, and he respectfully solicits a share o patronag. Je 12 1y.

GEO. W. SHAW. W. W. SHAW
G. W. SHAW & CO.,
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
No. 24 Poydras Street, New Orleans.
May 1, 1858. 16–y

NOTICE!

THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against trading for a note, signed by Auguste St. Dizier, and Forestin Hebert, for the sum of two thousand dollars, payable on the 1st day of March, 1859, in favor of Ursin Sicard, and endorsed ne varietur, as said note is fraudulently in the hands of a third party.
May 8, '58. URSIN SICABD.
April 10, 1858. 13y

D. STOCKING, Pointe Coupee, D. L. STOCKING. Bayou Sara.

DENTISTRY.

D. L. & D. STOCKING are prepared to attend to all calls pertaining to their profession, in any part of the country.

Dr. D. Stocking can be found at the residence of P. M. Moore, Pointe Coupee.
March 6, 1858. 8ly

SIMON & LOEB

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of the citizens of the parish of Pointe Coupee to their entire new and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS;

Consisting of Ladies and Gents Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, House Furnishing Goods, Plantation Goods, Hardware, Fancy Groceries, Sadlery.

MEDICINES.

We are in receipt of a fresh supply of pure medicines and our friends may rest assured o having their orders in this line, promptly and carefully attended to.

We solicit an examination of our stock.

DOLBEAR'S COMERCIAL COLLEGE.
NO. 106 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

IS prepared to receive Ladies, Gentlemen and Youths throughout the Year.

There is now added a Mathematical Department including Arithmatic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying and Navigation (with practical use of instruments), under the direction of Professor Charnock. A Department for the English Language, under the direction of Professor M. B. McCarthy. A department for the French Language, directed by Prof. Raphael Visart. A department for the Spanish, directed by Prof. Alberto de Tornos, A department for the German, directed by Prof. Gustave Vidal; and a department for Phonography, (Short Hand) by Prof. Geo. Charnock.

The establishment is intended mainly for Adults and those whose time is very valuable, and it is so arranged that persons who wish to learn any of these languages, or other branches of mentioned, can do so without waiting for other matters. None but the best and experienced Professors and assistants will ever be engaged. There are nine apartments—a reception room elegantly fitted up for visitors, so that Pupils are never interrupted in their lessons; and an apartment for the pupils of each Professor, and also practicing rooms, so that pupils are taking the full course in any one of these branches can have ten hours' practice each day. All things will be taught as they should be practiced in business and every day life. The English, French, Spanish and German, are now the commercial languages of the world, and the social, scientific and literary languages of the greater part of Europe and America, and are now daily becoming more important to all persons.—Pupils will be exercised daily in Reading, Writing and Speaking any language they may wish to learn.

TERMS—(Payable in advance).

Penmanship, (lessons not limited)	25 00
Book-Keeping, (double and single entry)	50 00
" single entry alone,	25 00
To qualify Professional Teachers of Penmanship	100 00
Phonography (Short Hand)	25 00
MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.	
Arithmetic per month	20 00
One lesson per day—(one hour is a lesson)	
Or full course	50 00
Algebra, per month	20 00
Or full course	50 00
Geometry per month	50 00
Or full course	50 00
Surveying per month	20 00
Or full course	60 00
Navigation (with practical use of instruments) per month	30 00
Or full course	75 00
LANGUAGE.	
Po any of these languages, one lesson per day, 20 per month; two lessons per day, 30, do; or to learn to read, write, and also to speak a language grammatically (lessons not limited)	100 00
Those persons who already speak a language and wish to become good readers, and also to read and write it grammatically	50 00

Correct translations of Ancient or Modern Languages will be made at this Institution.

N. B.—Visitors and persons on business are desired to call from 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 1, or 5 to 6 P. M.

No pains or expense will be spared to make all the Departments worthy of the confidence of the public. Strangers are referred to circulars for letters from

Gen. Andrew Jackson, late President of the United States; Hon. Martin Van Buren, late President of the United States; Hon. R. M. Johnson, late Vice President of the United States; Hon. A. B. Roman, late Governor of Louisiana; Hon. James C. Jones, late Governor of Tennessee; Hon. John Gale late Governor of Alebama; Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines, late U. S. Army; Hon. John Bell, U. S. Senate; Rt. Rev. Bishop Miles, Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, late President of Oakland College, Miss. Or they can refer to—

Hon. Chas. Derbigney, C. Roselius, A. D. Crossman, and others, New Orleans, La.

Good Board can be had at $5 per week.
RUFUS DOLBEAR.
Jan. 15. 106 Canal Street.

NOTICE.

DURING my absense from the State, Mr. E. GERARD, of Now Orleans, is authorized to represent me in regard to the affairs of the GREAT BAY plantation.
A. L. MAHOUDEAU.
Pointe Coupee, je 26tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
FIRM OF GUMBLE & CO.,
GROSSE TETE, LA.

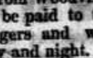
THE PUBLIC is hereby notified that the partnership heretofore existing between S. GUMBLE, and EDWARD LOEB, has been dissolved on the 1st of January last, by mutual consent,

Mr. E. LOEB is fully authorized to collect and receipt for all monies due said firm prior to the 1st of January.
P't Coupee je 26, 5t

C. G. HALE,
PARISH SURVEYOR
Pointe Coupee.

WILL LOCATE Land Warrants in Missouri or Iowa, in first-rate U. S. Land. Will also buy and sell land on commission.

Residence on the River, 4 miles above the New Road.
February 13, 1858. 5y1



COASTPACKET—THE BELLA DONNA, Capt. W. M'Combs, leaves New Orleans every Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M., for Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, Bayou Sara, Williamsport, Fort Adams, and all intermediate landings; returning, leaves Bayou Sara every Wednesday morning, on the arrival of the railroad cars from Woodville.

Particular attention will be paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours, during the day and night.
HOLMES & CLAUSS, Agents,
jan15y No. 14 Tchoupitoulas Street

A. BARRET & CO.,
Dealers and Manufactures of Marble Work
SUCH AS
Mantles, Monuments, Tombs & Tomb Slabs
11 1 and 113 St. Charles St, N. O.

THE DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY EDWARD J. PULLEN.
Office next door to Simon & Loeb's Store

SUBSCRIPTION:
THREE DOLLARS.............PER ANNUM
INVARIBALY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For each square of 10 lines or less, the first insertion.......$1 00
For each additional insertion, per square... 50

For professional and business cards, (including paper,) not exceeding 8 lines, for 12 months, $15.

A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, but their privilege will be strictly limited to their own immediate and regular business; and the business of an advertising firm is not considered as including that of its individual members.

Advertisements published at irregular intervals, $1 per square for each insertion.

Calls on persons to become candidates will be inserted as other advertisements, to be paid for invariably in advance.

Announcing candidates for office, $10, to be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified time will be inserted till forbid, and payment exacted.

Marriages and deaths are to be published as news; obituaries, tributes of respect, and funeral invitations, as other advertisements.

Cards of a Personal character can only be published in this paper as advertisements, and must be paid for IN ADVANCE, at double advertising rates.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

THE PLANTATION.—Work your cotton crop steadily to encourage the development and retention of forms and bolls. Shallow, surface culture, with light sweeps, followed by the hoe, will be found the best method, in all cases. Do not allow the grass or weeds to get foothold either in the row or middles—wage a steady and relentless warfare upon them during the month, after which they will not give you much trouble.

Where Corn is not "laid by," it will be well to give it a constant *surface working* until prevented by the spreading of the blades across the rows. Allow no weed to appear in your corn field—both weeds and corn cannot flourish on the same ground. Do not use the turning plow among your corn after the first two workings. It breaks and tears up the young rootlets, and does far more injury than good. At the last working, sow Cow Peas broadcast, and cover with a sweep, cultivator or harrow. Plant Pumkins, in every second or third hill, and when well up, thin to one plant in a hill, and work carefully.

Cow Peas should now be sown broadcast for hay, at the rate of a bushel or six pecks to the acre. Scatter over the surface evenly, and cover lightly with a turning plow; or, first plow your ground deeply, sow your seed, and drag it with a harrow. Cow Peas intended for seed may be sown in drills, three feet apart.

Pumkins may be planted as a seperate crop. Prepare the ground as for watermelons; hills 10 feet apart. When well up, thin to one or two strong plants in a hill, give these a sprinkling of Plaster or Gypsum (a small handful to each hill) when the dew is on; loosen the earth, carefully breaking the crust, without disturbing the plant, and then let them run. The after-work consists in shallow surface culture, and the destruction of weeds, until the vines cover the entire ground.

Pulling Fodder, we have often condemned heretofore, and considered it "behind the age" in all respects. It should be discontinued by all enlightened and economical planters. We confidently offer the following substitute:

Corn Fodder.—Break up very deeply, a piece of rich land, harrow it finely, and with a broad shovel plow lay it off in drills three feet apart. In these drills scatter corn at the rate of 40 or 50 grains to the foot, and cover with a hoe, rake, board or harrow, drawn lengthwise along the drill. When well up run around it pretty close with a long rooter, and repeat after 10 or 15 days. In the course of 10 or 15 days more break out the entire middles with the rooter, and finally lay by with the shovel plow, running up and down in the same furrow, midway between the drills. On good land, prepared and worked in this way, the yield will be from 3 to 6 tons (sometimes even 10) of excellent fodder per acre. This is as much as can be pulled from 20 to 30 acres, in the common way, at one tenth of the labor. Pound for pound, it is as good, if not better than pulled fodder, as it contains the entire juice and strength of the plant, which, in the other case, has gone to the formation of the year or grain. The loss of and injury to the grain, by depriving corn stalks of their leaves before all growth has ceased, is fully equal to the value of the fodder pulled. We, therefore, desire that our readers should abandon the "old foggy" practice, and give drilled corn-fodder a fair trial. It is not yet too late, but should be done immediately. Any one who fairly tests it will we are quite certain, abandon fed-don fodder pulling forever.

In moist weather, sow again the Chinese Sugar Cane for soiling It can be cut every 15 or 20 days and fed to your cattle in the stable or lot. You by so doing, make a great deal of excellent manure

Curing Corn Fodder.—The proper time to cut drilled fodder, is when all the stalks are fairly tasseled out, or in full bloom.. It may be cut close to the ground, with a long, sharp knife or sickle. Select a dry day commencing early in the morning and cutting until dinner time. As fast as it is cut, spread it thin along the row, and let lay and take the sun until after dinner, when the upper side will be pretty well wilted. Then turn it over carefully, and leave it on the ground until 5 o'clock in the evening, when it must be gathered up, tied in bundles of moderate size (say a foot through at the band) and set up on the but end, in shocks of 4 or 5 bundles each—turning one bundle upside down, over the others, as a "cap sheaf." The next day, after sunrise, these bundles must be untied and the fodder spread out again until noon, and then turned and sunned till night, as before. This may be repeated the third day, which will generally be sufficient, if the weather is favorable. It may then be permanently stacked or packed away under cover; and if while packing the different layers are sprikled with salt, at the rate of say 8 quarts to an ordinary 2 horse wagon load, it will be more highly relished by stock and all danger of heating obviated. Many persons make a great mystery of curing drill or broadcast corn fodder; but we have always found this simple method sure and effectual. The same plan, of course, applies to the Chinese Sugar Cane fodder. In drilling either corn or Chinese Sugar Cane for fodder sow very thickly in the drill, so that it may grow like coarse grass instead of being heavy and "stalky." Be sure, also to make the land deep and rich.

Cutting up corn in the field, and using the stalk and leaf for the winter feeding of stock, has also many advantages, of which we will speak in detail hereafter

Swe t Potatoes must now be worked carefully, throwing up some fresh mellow earth to the ridges, and destroying all weeds. Make your last planting of "draws;" and if the weather is very dry, before planting dip the roots in a thin batter—plant just at night-fall—and manage as heretofore directed. As soon as possible, prepare a rich moist piece of land, and plant out an abundance of cut vines to produce next year's seed.

Turnips.—This is a most important crop for the planter and farmer, though not yet appreciated as such. A distinguished English statesman has said that England could better afford to lose its navy than its turnip crop. Therefore plant largely; it is indispensable as a winter forage. We will hereafter describe the best and most profitable way of feeding. If you have not already prepared your land for turnips, do it at once, pulverizing it thoroughly by several plowings and cross-plowings. If you have no land which has recently been cow-penned, scatter some guano (250 pounds per acre) previously to the last plowing, and turn it under immediately. Sow in rows, at such distances as to allow the turnips to be worked with "Knox's Improved Horse Hoe," if you have this excellent implement. Make arrangements to sow often and largely, commencing early as it is sometimes extremely difficult to get a stand.—Make your first sowing about the 20th of this month, and if that should fail, try again every 10 days until the last of September, and your perseverance will be crowned with success; Guano, superphosphate of lime, broken bones, or a compost of woods-mould or well-rotted stable manure with crushed bones and ashes, are each and all proper fertilizers for the turnip crop. The manure may be applied in the drill or put on plentifully broadcast, and plowed in well.—The Ruta Baga, Red top ("strap leaf" Early Flat Dutch, Yellow Aberdeen, Norfolk and Globe are all good varities—the two first, fifth and sixth being the best for field culture. As food for stock, we believe the Ruta Baga is conceded to stand foremost.

Draining and Ditching.—The richest land, on the plantation is often allowed to run waste, worthless and wild, presenting only stagnant puddles of water, rank grasses, weeds and brambles; and forming a harbor of receptacle for snakes, lizzards, turtles and "vermin" of every description. Now, during the "summer solstice," when the ground is comparatively dry, and the heavy field work over is a good time to change these offensive blotches on the face of Nature into cultivated fields of the most productive character. Dig wide and deep under-drains, or open ditches to carry off the surplus water, cut down and grub up trees, bushes and briars, destroy noxious weeds &c., and plant the reclaimed ground next spring in Irish Potatoes corn, cotton, or grass for meadows.

Grass and Woodland Pastures.—Select a piece of naturally moist, good land, timbered with spreading trees—cut down and grub out all small shrubbery, briars, brush, &c., leaving only large trees standing. Then break up the ground as finely as possible, by plowing and cross plowing, with a long stout sharp rooter, and seed down heavily with White Clover, Kentucky Blue, Texas Musquit, Herds, Italian Ray, or other grass for woodland pasture. Grass will not do well without plenty of moisture, under our parching suns, and to such as are not able to supply moisture and sustenance, by deep subsoiling and liquid manure, we recommend a trial of shade for their pastures meadows and lawns, as above indicated.

Hay.—Now is the time to make hay. Cut the grass while in bloom, spread it immediately, and turn it over in the afternoon. In the evening rake it up in long and rather thick rows. By turning them once a day for the next two or three days, your hay will be nicely cured, and equal to if not better than the Northern hay. Should rain threaten while the hay is drying, make a rush with full force, and pack the rows up into sharp pyramidal cocks the size of a molasses barrel, and when the gronnd dries again, spread out thin to cure. Northern hay ranges in price from $1,25 to $2 per hundred pounds and it is a shame that we of the South should ever be obliged to buy a pound of it at any price! we can produce as good an article with little or no trouble or expense.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—The early sping vegetables being now nearly all gone, little can be done to advantage. It will be well, however, to clear off or turn under all weeds and the remains of early vegetables, and manure liberally by way of preparation for full crops. Celery seed may be sown, but the bed must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun. Sow also, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, as directed under the previous head; Lima or "Butter Beans," the Green Glazed Cabbage; purple Egg Plants, Raddishes, Cabbages, Lettuce, Tomatoes, &c., for late crops. In the latter part of this month, transplant Cabbages, Lettuce, Tomatoes, &c., for late crops. In the latter part of this month, transplant Tomato vines, shorten the top and set them as cuttings, and shade them with a little brush wood; they will soon come to bearing, and yield fruit until frost. Also, plant Garden Peas and mulch them heavily.

Dig or plow your garden over thoroughly, and repeat the preparatory operation of the spring, for in fact, this and the next month should be considered a second spring, all the spring works repeated, and if the season proves favorable, you may have a full supply of vegetables until frost. Mulch and water young trees, shrubs, vines and vegetables, using liquid manure as heretofore recommended, alternately with pure soft water. Prepare the ground for strawberry beds during this and the next month. Select new ground near an unfailing stream, if possible—plow deep, turning under a good thick leaf-mould and ashes, and leaving the surface fine and mellow. The most important work however, for the present, is to keep your strawberries clear of weeds, and the soil around them well stirred, which is done best with a pronged hoe.

Transplant cabbages, culiflowers, celery, Tomatoes, &c. Plant melon seed for the mango pickles—also, sweet corn for late roasting ears. Plant out slips or vines of the potatoes without delay, and plant also snap beans, for a successional crop. If you mulch them heavily as soon as planted, you will find no difficulty in getting them to grow.

THE ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN—Wherever the spring frosts have killed the fruit, there will be a strong tendency to over-luxuriance in the growth of wood. This should be checked by cutting back or nipping off the ends of the young shoots, in order to produce more bearing wood for next year. Destroy all injurious insects, and note carefully the bearing qualities and peculiarities of the different new, as well as old varieties of fruit. No trouble or care should be spared in gathering and sending them to market in the best possible condition. Gather peaches for distant markets as soon as they show elasticity by pressing them gently with the hand, before they are so ripe as to leave an impression of the fingers.

AN INFERNAL REPORT.—Somebody tells a joke that may be worth printing:

In a small town, in one of the counties of Ohio, a stranger rode up to the door of a tavern, and having dismounted, ordered a stall and some oats for his horse. A crowd of loafers—that class of independent citizens who are never equal to decent men except on election day—swarmed about the barroom and steps, waiting to be 'invited up to the counter." Among the crowd the stranger's business was at once the subject of impertinent speculation.

One fellow, more impudent than the rest, made free to inquire of the traveler what occupation he followed; to which the latter replied that his business was a secret at present, but that he would probably make it known before leaving town.

Having spent a day or two looking around, visiting the places where whisky was sold, and making various inquiries as to the amount retailed, the number of habitual drunkards in the place; the number of dogs kept by men whose children never went to school or ever had enough to eat—after, in short, making a complete moral inventory of the town he concluded to leave, and having mounted his horse, was about to be off when his inquisitive friend urged on by his associates, stepped up and said, 'See here, Captain, you promised to tell us your business before you left, and we'd like to hear from you on that point.'

'Well——' said the stranger I am an agent for the Devil—I'm hunting a location for Hell, and am glad that I have found a place where it will not be necessary to remove the present inhabitants !

DOWN ON EGYPT.—A portion of Southern Illinois is called "Egypt," doubtless from the outer darkness which prevails thereabouts. A writer thus speaks of it:

SIR:—I have just read the remarks of your old subscriber from Collinsville, on Egypt, and though such statements cannot surprise me, knowing the genus Sucker pretty well, yet they rouse my wrath considerably. I have been in Collinsville, the best or least bad village in Southern Illinois and existed in that region some twenty months in 1852–3 though I hardly think that time will be recorded against me as part of my life time. I know every creek and gully in the Bluffs from Collinsville to Bellville and have crossed the State of Vincennes on foot and on wheels repeatedly, and know the land. There is timber in the bottom, oaks, hickories &c., and you cannot find a tree that is not rotted at the heart; the oak looks well, some of it will last as much as five or six years in the air. What the poplar is good for I did not discover.

As for climate I have seen the mercury all the way from 18 to 104 deg. in the shade—have seen the frost cut the corn in August, and been drenched with dew half an hour after sunset. I saw three springs in the State and some four or five streams that do not dry up in the summer. Twenty bushels to the acre was spoken of as a heavy crop of wheat; and though corn often stood fifteen feet high, the yield was not as large as in Massachusetts. Milk sickness, ague, crawfish and rattlesnakes flourish well; and if any man who can make out to *live* here seriously thinks of settilng South of the Ohio and Mississippi Railrord, I advise him to take a short rope along—a little strangulation would be quite a relief after a few months' residence.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1858. COBUS.

A COOLING BEVERAGE FOR THIS WARM WEATHER.—The Jefferson (Miss.,) Journal recommends the following 'mixture' as a cooling beverage during the hot months. Rather guess the 'perpetrator' is one of old stereotyped standing extensively known, and as extensively practised. Its votaries are legions:

"Take a pint of whisky, add a common tumbler of whisky to the same, then take some more whisky and shake well. Let it stand about a minute, then add one-half pint of whisky, and shake as before. Take a pitcher of water and one-half pound ice, and put it away out of sight. Drink the mixture in copious doses, adding whisky to your taste."

METAPHYSICS.—Words to to stay the appetite till facts are ready. Feeling for a science in the cark.

Why do people call for a piece of string; and did anybody ever hear of one calling for a whole one?

TOBACCO.—A tripple memento mort dust for the nose, ashes for the mouth, poison for the stomach.