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MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY
RURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE.

HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.,

Editor of the Department of Sheep Husbandry.

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THE RURAL NEW-YORKER is designed to be unsurpassed in Value, Purity, and Variety of Contents, and unique and beautiful in Appearance. Its Conductor devotes his personal attention to the supervision of its various departments, and earnestly labors to render the RURAL an eminently Reliable Guide on all the important Practical, Scientific and other Subjects intimately connected with the business of those whose interests it zealously advocates. As a FAMILY JOURNAL it is eminently Instructive and Entertaining—being so conducted that it can be safely taken to the Homes of people of Intelligence, taste and discrimination. It embraces more Horticultural, Scientific, Educational, Literary and News Matter, interspersed with appropriate Engravings, than any other Journal,—rendering it far the most complete AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER in America.

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AGRICULTURAL.

A CHAPTER ON BARLEY.

THE barley crop promises to turn out extremely well in this section. The spring was favorable for early sowing, and during the growth of the crop the rains have been frequent enough for its wants. This is cheering to the farmer, for it will probably be one of the most profitable crops he will grow this year, and the indications are that it will be in the future one of the most important of our grains. In the common rotation of corn, spring grain and wheat, it seems to leave the soil in better order for wheat than oats or spring wheat, and as it is cut earlier it leaves more time to prepare the soil for fall seeding.

There are two varieties grown in this section—the two-rowed, and the four or six-rowed. Of these the two-rowed is coming most into favor. Although sown at the same time, it is from a week to ten days later in ripening. It comes right after the wheat harvest, and thus does not crowd the farmer as much as if both crops were in together. The berry of this sort is larger and heavier than that of the other, so that it more than makes up in weight what it loses in number of kernels on the head. This is no doubt owing partly to the greater space between the kernels on the head, and to the longer time it takes to come to maturity.

While riding through the country it is the exception and not the rule to see a piece of barley entirely free from oats. The two grains take to each other so kindly that it is sometimes hard to tell which the crop had better be called. And if in every neighborhood some one or two, or three even, would take pains to raise a clean crop, they could dispose of it for seed to their neighbors at high prices. Any one, however, may have clean seed, if he will take the needful pains. When the crop is thrashed in the fall, place the grain at one end of a long and clean barn floor. Then sling it with a shovel as far as you can toward the other end. The quantity thrown at once should be small, and pains must be taken to scatter the grains well. What falls the furthest from you will be heavy and clean barley, which will gladden your heart when you come to sow it the next spring. It is worth while for every farmer who intends to sow barley next spring, to try this method of getting his seed. It can be done some rainy day, will not cost anything, and will be money in his pocket when he comes to sell the next crop. Putting the seed into a strong brine will not take out the oats thoroughly, and besides is much more work.

There is another thing worth taking into consideration, in connection with the raising of barley after corn or other hoed crops, and that is the effect that thorough hoeing and cultivating will have on the succeeding grain crop. A field that is half-plowed, half-planted, and then just scratched over with hoe and cultivator,—enough to make the weeds mad and grow fast,—is in poor condition for barley to follow, compared with one that has been well tilled. Keep the cultivator at work. Summer-fallow the ground as well as make a crop of corn. Another the rich sod with fresh dirt till it decays, and out of its ashes another year shall rise

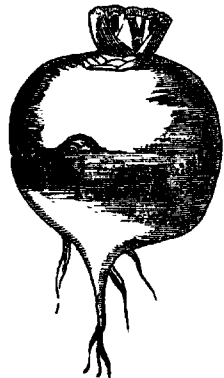
heavy heads of grain. Even in autumn the yellow ears of corn, bowing low from the parent stalk, will acknowledge the value of your labor. A complete preparation would be to fall plow with the common and the subsoil plow, stirring the soil (but not bringing it to the surface) to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches. This would permit the water to soak away early in the spring, and the grain could be sown in season and good condition.

THE TURNIP.

THE Turnip is a convenient as well as a very useful crop. If anything falls by reason of bad weather, poor seed, or bad management, the turnip is just the thing to fill up the rows, or the otherwise vacant ground, and also help make up the necessary store of winter feed. Of course, we would not insinuate that the reader is obliged to resort to the turnip in consequence of any lack of good management, or proper culture, any more than we would charge any fault upon ADAM for eating the forbidden apple. Every man knows that EVE was the transgressor, and every farmer is confident when anything goes wrong that it is the seed or the season that is altogether to blame for the unfortunate result. There is a good deal of self-satisfaction in having a clear conscience about these matters, though such a state of mind is not apt to lead to improvement. A man that is right all the time, of course needs no change or improvement, and as for the weather, and such things, it is beyond the control even of the wisest.

In a previous number of the RURAL we made some remarks on the culture of turnips, and gave descriptions of a few of the best Swedes, and also promised descriptions of some varieties of the English or common turnip. The common turnip may be sown any time during July and the first half of August. Two pounds of seed is usually sown to the acre, though where a drill is used one-half this quantity is enough. It is always best to sow in drills, so that the hoe can be used with advantage. The drills should be far enough apart to admit of the cultivator, and after hoeing, the plants should stand about six inches apart in the row.

American farmers seldom give the turnip a fair chance. It is a kind of make-shift crop, and assigned to places left vacant by accident, or where nothing else will grow. Hoeing the turnip is by many considered waste labor, and of course in this manner of treatment very satisfactory results are not to be anticipated. The turnip should have a good, clean, and rich soil. On new land a failure is hardly possible, and on well enriched soil it is the exception. Almost any except a virgin soil needs enriching for a turnip crop, and fresh manure is better than that which is rotted. This is not exhausted by the turnip, but the soil is left in excellent condition for the next crop. We say nothing about the philosophy of the matter, but our experience is that a piece of ground thoroughly manured for turnips and kept well cleaned will produce the next season a better spring crop than though the same amount of manure was applied in the spring. Perhaps it is in better condition to be used by the roots, and it is no doubt more thoroughly mixed with the soil.



WHITE GLOBE TURNIP.

The White Globe, of which we give an engraving, is one of the hardiest of the white varieties. It grows deep in the soil, and therefore is not affected by early frosts. Bulbs round and white.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf.—This is a favorite variety in this country, both for field and garden. It is becoming a favorite in England, where it is known somewhat, we believe, as the Red American Stone. It grows pretty much above ground, skin purplish violet where exposed to the light, flesh white and tender. It

does not give so large a crop, we think, as some of the coarser varieties, but is sure, and yields well.

White Norfolk, a large turnip that produces a very abundant crop. If sown too early is apt to be spongy and hollow. White, and rather flat. Excellent for mucky soils.

Early White Dutch is an old and very popular variety the world over. White, rather flat; tender and sweet if not too old.

Red Tankard, a long turnip a good deal thought of by some, but not generally popular.

The YELLOW FLESHED TURNIPS are more solid and generally sweeter than the white fleshed sorts, and usually keep better. Some think they are not so sure for a crop with ordinary culture.

Orange Jelly—A handsome, round turnip; skin pale orange, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and tender, with very little fiber, so that when cooked it has the appearance of jelly. A fine variety for table use.

Robertson's Golden Ball is an excellent turnip from medium to large in size, round and smooth, paleish yellow, tender and good every way, and with good culture produces an excellent crop.



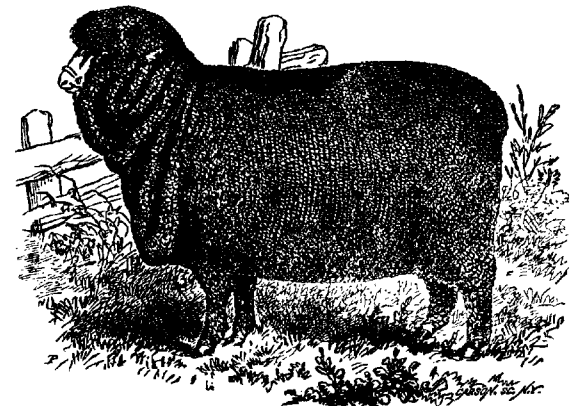
GREEN-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN TURNIP.

Green-Top Yellow Aberdeen is an excellent yellow turnip, globular, green above ground, with solid yellow flesh. An excellent variety for a general crop. The engraving shows form, &c.

Yellow Malta is a small, excellent turnip for table use. Bulb round, flattened above and concave below, with a small tap-root proceeding from the center of the hollow. Flesh yellow, tender and sweet.

WORK AHEAD.

THE haying and the harvest will soon be done, and then among the labors of farmers the chiefest will be to fit the soil for fall seeding. Where it is intended to sow wheat after spring grains, it is of great value to plow soon. Turn up the ground as soon as the crop is off, and let the air, and rain, and dews, have their effect on it. Don't let it lie and bake hard in the midsummer sun and the weeds and grasses grow. There is great difference between a soil that is freshly plowed to receive the seed, and one of like quality that is turned up two weeks previous and submitted to the action of the elements. The first, when harvested, is lumpy, and seems cool and sour in comparison. The seed that you sow and the weeds will come up together from it, and it will sooner crust over and return to its first condition than the other. The early plowed may be left in the furrow until time to fit it for sowing. The lumps will all have slackened, and will fall in pieces at the touch of the harrow. The young weeds that have had just time to start, will all be killed, and the soil appear warm and light,—better fitted to receive the seed. Early plowing and top dressing with manure go well together, and is a far better system than putting the manure on first and then plowing. If the manure is too long for top dressing, it is better to put it



HENRY S. RANDALL'S "MOSS ROSE,"

GOT by Mr. HAMMOND'S Sweepstakes, dam bred by Mr. HAMMOND.

on to meadows or reserve it for use another year, than to spend time in putting it on to your barley or oat stubble, and then have just time to finish plowing before hoeing.

Some prefer to plow shallow once, and later plow again and deeper, putting manure on after the first plowing. One, and that a thorough plowing, is, however, less labor, and probably better also. For, if the first plowing is not more than four or five inches in depth, yet after the ground is loosened and thrown up, it will measure six or seven inches down to the hard earth, and when the plow is put in the second time it will go but an inch or two deeper than at first, so that the aggregate depth is not as much as could be obtained by one thorough plowing. Besides, the upper soil, from which one crop has sprung, had better be well turned under, and that which is deeper brought up for the succeeding grain.

Now is the time, also, to make war on the thistles. Their red banners are out, and their ranks are thick and strong. We must charge them vigorously with scythe and hoe or their heads will grow gray in triumph. When standing in pastures and meadows, mowing them in full blossom evidently injures their constitutions. Where stock is fed the thistles may be killed by dropping salt on them, and many fields might be cleared of them by some pains-taking that way.

Sheep Husbandry.

EDITED BY HENRY S. RANDALL, LL. D.

REPORT

of Committee of N. Y. State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, on Scoured Fleeces.

THE competitors for the MOORE Premium on scoured fleeces at the New York State Sheep Fair at Canandaigua, May 11th, had their animals sheared in the presence of a committee appointed by the Association to supervise that process, and also in the presence of the officers of the Association and hundreds of other spectators. The fleeces and carcasses of each sheep were carefully weighed by chosen gentlemen of the highest standing in Canandaigua, in presence of the same witnesses, and the weights publicly declared on the spot. The fleeces at the close of the shearing were immediately taken charge of by JOHN MALTMAN, Chairman of the Local Committee and of the Committee on Shearing, who, by directions of the Executive Board, forwarded them by Express to A. J. GORFE, Superintendent of the Syracuse Woolen Manufacturing Company for cleansing. Mr. GORFE was requested by the President to cleanse them as he would do for manufacturing purposes, and to take great pains to prevent any admixture of the fleeces. How strictly these requests were complied with will appear from the subjoined report.

The Executive Board considered the occasion of sufficient importance to appoint an awarding committee of the highest standing, and one which would fairly represent both the growers and manufacturers of different kinds of wool. Hon. GEORGE GEDDES, the Chairman, is an experienced fine wool grower, and few gentlemen of New York have the reputation of possessing an equal combination of scientific and practical knowledge in husbandry, or of conducting or supervising experiments in any of its departments with as much attention and accuracy. The last remark applies equally as well to Mr. SWEET, who is a farmer and civil engineer.

He has made and published the results of some very minute and careful experiments in the production of wool, and has bred wool of different qualities. Mr. GORFE is an experienced and skillful practical manufacturer. Mr. ELLIS has been a successful breeder of sheep, an extensive purchaser of wool, and is now largely interested in the manufacture of wool of different qualities. Mr. TALLMAN is the owner of several thousand coarse woolled sheep. It will be conceded, on all sides, that a more able and disinterested committee could not have been selected. Their report would have been prepared some time since, but was delayed by the illness of two of their number.

The thanks of the Association and of the public are eminently due to the committee for their full and lucid report. We consider the facts disclosed by this experiment in scouring to be very important. The table deserves the attentive study of all persons concerned in growing or manufacturing wool. The highly useful lessons which it teaches will be commented on by us hereafter.

HON. HENRY S. RANDALL, President N. Y. Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association.

The Committee entrusted with the duty of awarding the premium offered by Hon. D. D. T. MOORE "for the fleece of one year's growth, or thereabouts, which on being cleansed, shall be found to give the greatest weight of wool, in proportion to its time of growth and to the live weight of the animal," submit to your Association the following Report:

On the 11th day of May last, at Canandaigua, fifteen sheep were shorn in competition for Mr. MOORE'S premium—five of them rams, ten ewes. All of these sheep, except one Cotswold, were Merinos. The liberal offer of \$50 for the heaviest fleece of wool, to be tested by having it cleansed as wool is cleansed by manufacturers, excited much interest among breeders of sheep and the public generally. The fifteen sheep that competed were, it is to be presumed, supposed by their several owners to be as good as could be produced; and it is quite probable that in the main they were correct in this opinion, though in some instances the result of the cleansing shows to the contrary.

The true value of a fleece of wool must depend on its quantity and quality. Mr. MOORE has asked for a test of only one of these points—quantity. It is perhaps well that he confined himself to this single point, for by so doing a breeder of Cotswolds, Mr. GAZLEY, was induced to compete. The well known fact that the sheep that produce the coarser wools give fleeces that shrink much less in cleansing than the finer wools, has led many persons to believe that, of clean wool, the so called mutton breeds produce nearly or quite as much, in proportion to their weight, as the fine woolled sheep. The opinion was freely expressed on the Fair Grounds that the Cotswold would win the prize. It is to be regretted that the mutton breeds had not been more fully represented, that the comparison could have been more complete than it now is. We will venture to express the hope that in future trials more of this kind of sheep will compete, and if necessary to induce this competition, that premiums be offered for the fleeces not only of fine woolled sheep, but for the fleeces of the breeds raised principally for mutton. This might involve, perhaps, three classes, viz., fine woolled sheep, long woolled and middle woolled sheep.

We feel confident that Mr. MOORE'S plan of having the true weight of fleeces determined by positive tests must lead to important results in instructing both wool grower and wool manufacturer, and lead both branches of the common interest engaged in producing the clothing of our people to a better understanding of the facts involved. The wool grower desires to get the most he can for the produce of his flock—the manufacturer as naturally desires to get as much wool for a given sum of money as he can. However disposed the parties may be to deal fairly by each other, they will fail to come to an understanding, mutually satisfactory, unless they are both in possession of a knowledge of the facts in the case. It may be true that much labor and cost is involved in cleansing

Table with columns for Name of Owner, Order of Merit, Sex of the Animal, Age in years and days, Condition of the Animal, Weight of Animal, Weight of fleeces shorn, Weight of fleeces scoured, and various percentages related to wool production.

fleeces and making the necessary figures to determine the relative merits of a great many of them, but knowledge in regard to so important a matter is worth the price.

It is due to your Association and the competitors that the processes adopted by us in the discharge of our duties should be set forth.

These precautions appear to make it certain that there could be no error or unfairness in the process, and the result was that the wool was scoured, as Mr. GORFF says, "as we would for manufacturing."

By this process Mr. SWERT has made a table that gives at a glance all the facts necessary to decide who has won the premium, and the exact standing, in all particulars, of each competitor in the contest.

To contract this animal with one of the same age, sex, breed and condition, we will take Mr. J. C. SWERT's ewe, No. 12 in the order of merit.

Mr. GAZLEY's ewe No. 8, one year and twenty days old, fat, weighed 99.5 pounds—fleeces as shorn, 8.9 pounds, scoured wool, 7.31 pounds—percentage of fleeces, only 8, while percentage of scoured wool to live weight of animal is 7.

Masses of figures present few attractions to most people,—but we suggest to producers of wool and mutton a careful study of the table we give, being confident that useful information will be derived therefrom.

It will be at once seen that the small sheep gave greatly the advantage in the contest—not that the very smallest sheep proved the winner, but the rule, in the main is proven to be true,—that small sheep, having more surface in proportion to their weight, do give more wool per pound of body.

Respectfully submitted by GEO. GEDDES, HOMER D. L. SWERT, A. J. GORFF, JAMES M. ELLIS, CHARLES TALLMAN.

THE WOOL MARKET.

The following is republished with a hearty endorsement by the U. S. Economist, and we add our own: As the season of the new clip is at hand, the usual influences to depress prices are being resorted to, and wool growers will require extra nerve to contend with parties whose interest it is to buy cheap.

During all that period foreign wools were admitted at very low duties—some descriptions entirely free. The consumption of wool in this country has at all times been largely ahead of production, and hence imported wools have generally controlled prices.

No, cease it cannot, will not, save for a period, as manufacturers have been and are now "coining" money, and must be supplied with raw material.

With a view to fostering and encouraging the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States, Congress laid a duty on nearly all fabrics of wool imported from abroad of 24 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Very little of the 3c. duty wool is imported; the great bulk costs abroad from 12 to 24c., and pays 6c. coin. The heaviest imports are from the River Plate, Cape Good Hope and Mediterranean.

This leaving out of view the state of the market for the last four years, which was irregular, excited and various with gold and exchange, we should reason that with the existing and natural cause, wool ought to command:

With the great Southern markets now thrown open an impetus is given to the manufacturing business, and it will be strange indeed if prices of wool and woolen goods do not still largely advance.—Cor. of the Tribune.

CONDENSED CORRESPONDENCE, ITEMS, &c.

CORRECTION.—The fourth paragraph of our article on "Proper Amount of Yolk," last week commenced as follows:—"The best breeders object to an escape of yolk, &c." For "escape" read excess.

LALOR'S SHEEP DIPPING COMPOSITION.—Is it POISONOUS?—We have a letter or certificate of Dr. J. H. Guild, Rupert, Vt., stating that at the request of S. H. Rising, of the town, he had made a qualitative analysis of the above named composition, in consequence of its effect on the flock of that gentleman.

—We are not in the habit of endorsing any of these sheep dipping compositions, but feel bound to say, under the present circumstances, first, that Mr. Lalor is an experienced practical chemist, and second, that his preparation has been used by thousands of persons without any such effects, so far as we have heard, as those described by Dr. Guild.

SILESIA SHEEP.—John L. Marshall, North White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., makes various inquiries about Silesian sheep. We have given a pretty full account of them in the Practical Shepherd, and have often alluded to them in the columns of this paper.

Communications, Etc.

HINTS ON HAYING.

THERE being so great a conflict of opinion and practice in regard to the proper time of cutting the different kinds of grasses it is impossible to give any rule that would be acceptable generally, and even if acceptable could not be carried out in all cases—as in many the amount of the crop is so great that while one kind is being harvested, another will perfect itself before the first is secured; it therefore becomes necessary to do some part earlier, or let another go somewhat past.

In changing the grasses into hay, one object is had in view, that is, to dry out the water of the sap without producing any chemical changes of the nutrient elements: how best to do this is the question. If left spread, exposed to the rays of a burning sun, it soon is discolored, and from being soft and pliable, it becomes harsh and brittle; to remedy this, as far as practicable, grass should be cured in the shade.

Very little of the 3c. duty wool is imported; the great bulk costs abroad from 12 to 24c., and pays 6c. coin. The heaviest imports are from the River Plate, Cape Good Hope and Mediterranean.

It is presumed that at the present day, suitable barns are provided by all farmers who are up to the times, in which to store their hay; but in case there be some who may find it necessary to stack hay out, I would say, lay a good foundation, raised at least one foot from the ground, the size you wish your stack at the bot-

tom, to keep the hay from the ground, and give a circulation underneath. Three poles, set a few inches apart at the bottom and coming together at the top, will give a better ventilation than a single stack pole; around these poles the hay is laid up regularly; observing to keep the outside equi-distant from the stack pole, give the stack a slight swell as you rise; give it a handsome rounding top, and thatch with straw secured with hay or straw ropes, by crossing over the top and securing the ends by twisting them into the hay in the sides of the stack.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

A writer in the RURAL of the 15th says the Canada thistle "did not appear in Western New York till the opening of the Erie Canal." He is in error. I well remember a patch of Canada thistle on a farm in the town of Canandaigua, (number nine), as long ago as 1825.

The Erie Canal is not nearer than fifteen miles from the farm referred to. I have known large crops of Canada thistle, the first year, on sub-soil thrown from deep excavations, where there had been none previously within many miles.

Your correspondent, *, is quite fierce in his denunciation of the Canada thistle. It is a villainous weed, no doubt; but having had considerable experience in a small way in fighting weeds, I assure you I would much rather attack the Canada thistle than the common yellow dock or two or three other common garden weeds.

Rural Spirit of the Press.

Turnips Among Corn. THE practice of sowing turnips among Indian corn, at the last hoeing, and especially where the latter has been thinned by worms and other insects, is one which can not be too urgently recommended.

Potato Blossoms.

In an article stating the importance of burying potato tops on the spot where the potatoes are raised, Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, who is, perhaps, as good authority on most agricultural matters as any living writer, makes a statement which will seem singular, at least, to American readers.

There are still many things in the common operations of the farm that are strange and inexplicable to us, and there probably always will be. Indeed, everything about us is mysterious. When henbane and wheat plants grow side by side, and twine around each other, and the roots permeate the same soil and mingle together, one will secrete juices that will speedily destroy life, and the other those that are nutritious and life-giving.

Now, boys, we have a word to say to you. When we were of your age we always had to drive the cows to pasture, and go and bring them, too. Sometimes we got a little late, or we were anxious to get off to play, or a cow found a bit of good, sweet grass, better than she had found all day in the pasture, and would stop to take a bite and fall behind the rest.

when made into butter or cheese. Cows that are abused, kicked or roughly treated, cannot give good milk, and no process of manufacture can make it into so good an article of diet as milk that is not injured by such treatment.

Never let the dogs chase the cows. A worryment of this kind not only lessens the quantity, but injures the quality of milk, and it should be carefully avoided. Dogs are generally a curse among a herd of cattle, and particularly so among milk cows, unless they are trained to drive and tend them, as few of our dogs are.—Mass. Poughnau.

Rural Notes and Items.

WEATHER, HARVEST, ETC.—The first half of July has gone,—pleasant, rather cool, rain fully adequate, and much of haying and harvesting done, but more remaining. This half month has given the same mean heat as the first half of June, as this was higher and that lower than the average.

Harvesting of winter barley chiefly complete in the beginning of the month; winter wheat has been rapidly cut since, and fine weather this week will bring that harvest toward a close.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

Before the rebellion this was the most prominent and best agricultural journal published in the South, and we believe it is the only one which has survived the great conflict. We had seen nothing of it for years until a few days ago, when we received the July number, hailing from Athens, Ga.

VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR.—I notice Mr. RANDALL is quite often favored with specimens of fine wool from Vermont, some being no doubt of superior quality. I have nothing in that line for you, but I do inclose a specimen of Vermont Maple Sugar, an article quite as much to my taste, and in sufficient quantities to do me no harm, as to my taste, and in sufficient quantities to do me no harm, as to my taste, and in sufficient quantities to do me no harm.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY AND ACADEMY.

We are in receipt of a Catalogue of this excellent institution, from the contents of which we infer it is in a very flourishing condition. It has long ranked among the best institutions of learning in the State, and we are glad to note that its popularity and prosperity are augmenting.

THE DICKINSON TILL FLOW.

By request of a number of RURAL persons I wish to make the following queries:—Do the ditches made by the "Dickinson Till Flow" prove effectual drains for any considerable length of time? Are the ditches more liable to get out of repair than stone ones? Where can the "Dickinson ditcher" be bought? It has been some time since I have seen any concerning these plows.

WILL SOME OF OUR FRIENDS IN THE "SOUTHERN TIER,"

where, we believe, the plow named was first introduced, please answer the above inquiries?

WHAT AILS THE PIGS?

Within the last week I had four sows drop their pigs. Nearly all of them have from their birth been affected by the "Dickinson Till Flow" prove effectual drains for any considerable length of time?

INQUIRIES ABOUT THE POULTRY BUSINESS.

Will you, through your valuable paper, refer me to some one who keeps poultry (hens in particular) for the profit of the same? Can poultry of that class be kept and made profitable with proper care and in large numbers? Can you refer me to style of building suitable for that purpose? Also, manner of managing and raising chickens? What kind of hens are the best layers, and the most hardy and suitable for this section? How many should be kept in one building and yard? If you, or any of your numerous readers would advise me on the subject, they would oblige—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Glen's Falls, N. Y.

MILK-WEED—BLIND DITCHERS.

I have watched your columns with interest to learn some of the secret that I am troubled with, that is the milk-weed, known at this season by its purple blossoms, or later in the season by its bulbs or pods, large and pointed. Will some one give the best plan of ridding one's farm of them? Also the cheapest and best method of blind ditching swamps, as I have one that would be a great advantage to myself and neighbors if properly drained.—J. B. DUNE, Burns, N.Y.

IVES' PATENT LAMP.

If this lamp is what it is represented to be in an advertisement given elsewhere, it must soon become a popular, if not indispensable "institution" in both town and country.

Ladies' Department.

THE HOUR OF EVENING.

BY ANNIE ROSE.

In the west the sun was setting,
And its shining beams of gold
Cast their radiance o'er the waters
Where the quiet river rolled.

'Twas the holy smile of angels
Beaming o'er our earthly home,
As the gentle air of evening
Swept beneath the heaven's dome;

O the beauty of the evening,
When our weary feet may rest;
And a holy calm comes round us
From the mansions of the blest.

Then, the holy, silent power
Of that beatific hour of peace
Gently calms our troubled spirits,
Bids our strifes and wranglings cease;

Barton, Ohio.

WOMAN'S WORTH.

BY J. FRANK McDONALD.

I PRESUME it will never cease to be a matter
of dispute what is the rightful sphere of either
sex in the economy of life, or how far the one
sex exceeds the other in the faithful performance
of peculiar duties.

A careless husband, son or brother stalks into
the house, upsetting a chair as he goes along;
reaches his room, strews soiled clothing about;
descends the stairs and makes a raid on the
pantry, confiscating a part of a nice cake; and
then away again!

All men admit the fact that in times of trial
and difficulty, woman is generally superior to
man. She consoles man in the darkness of dis-
appointment and sorrow, and her cheerful dis-
position throws a mellow light over the gloomy
incidents of poverty and want.

Woman, too, is more charitable and beneficent
than man. She turns a listening ear to the cry
of distress everywhere, and stoops to administer
comfort to the needy under all circumstances.

A MOTTO FOR TEACHERS.—Old Humphrey, an
English author of juvenile literature, of wide
reputation, had these three important words
written up in his study:—"Allure, Instruct,
Impress." A beautiful motto for the Sunday
School teacher.

THE OLD WINDOW.

I HAVE been sitting at my old place in the
open window of my father's dear farm house.
All the afternoon I have listened to the busy
click of the sewing machine as it worked its
way into the basted garment before me.

I am convinced this year that there is a real
heroism in the farmer's patience. No truer type
of original bravery, than calmly and hopefully
to leave the deluged grain, upon which the mind
has centered with fond hopes of immediate har-
vest, and trusting to the next sunshine, keep the
heart encouragingly bent forward.

But there is a window which is dearer to us
than all earth's windows—one by whose low
casement we may constantly sit, and looking out
at its always open shutters, see forever new har-
vest fields—read forever new lessons of truth
and goodness. It is the window of faith in God.

TIME OF MATRIMONY.

A WRITER in one of the weeklies tells us:—"
Among the ancient Germans, than whom a
finer race never existed, it was death for any
woman to marry before she was twenty years
old. In this country very few women, are fit,
either physically or mentally, to become moth-
ers before they reach the age of twenty.

FEMININE GOSSIP.

An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature.
No woman is ugly when she is dressed.
A WOMAN conceals what she knows not.
SHE that is born a beauty is half married.
A MAN must ask his wife leave to thrive.

Choice Miscellany.

EARTH.

BY BELL CLINTON.

Yes, Earth is beautiful,
Cheerful and bright;
Light glides the shadow,
Stars gem the night:

In it are sad hearts,
Sorrow and weeping;
Friends o'er the dying
Fond vigils keeping:

Yes, Earth is beautiful,
Fragrant its bloom—
Hope waves its white wing
Above every gloom:

THE EDITOR.

BY F.

A DISCUSSION now and then arises whether
"the news" is a singular or plural noun; or,
practically, whether we should say, "what is
the news," or "what are the news." This
question is always open; but that the dissemina-
tion of news, that the editor himself is of the
plural number, admits of no question.

But the Editor needs a greater improvement.
He needs a higher idea of culture, and a better
tone of morals. He should be something loftier
than the traditional knight of the quill and
scissors. He should be something more than
"the snapper-up of unconsidered trifles," or
the mere retailer of other men's ideas.

DEMONSTRATIVENESS OF AFFECTION.

How much more we might make of our fam-
ily life, if our friendships, of every secret thought
of love blossomed into a deed! We are now
speaking merely of personal caresses. These
may or may not be the best language of affection.

It is a mistake to suppose that relations most
of course love each other because they are rela-
tions. Love must be cultivated, and can be
increased by judicious culture, as wild fruits may
double their bearings under the hands of a gar-
dener; and love can dwindle and die out of neg-
lect, as choice flower seeds planted in poor soil
dwindle and grow single.

"I perfectly longed to tell So-and-so how I
admired her, the other day," said Miss X.

Now what is flattery?
Flattery is insincere praise, given from inter-
ested motives, but not the sincere utterance
to a friend of what we deem good and lovely in
him.

And so, for fear of flattering, these dreadfully
sincere people go on, side by side, with those
they love and admire, giving them all the time
the impression of utter indifference. Parents
are so afraid of exciting pride and vanity in their
children by the expression of their love and
approbation, that a child sometimes goes sad
and discouraged by their side, and learns with
surprise, in some chance way, that they are
proud and fond of him. There are times when

an open expression of a father's love would be
worth more than church or sermon to a boy;
and his father cannot utter it; will not show it.

The other thing that represses the utterances
of love is the characteristic shyness of the Anglo
Saxon blood. Oddly enough, a race born of two
demonstrative, outspoken persons—the German
and the French—has an habitual reserve that
is like neither. There is a powerlessness of
utterance in our blood that we should fight
against and struggle outward toward expression.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

DR. GAY had, for some time, missed the hay
from his barn, and was satisfied that it was
stolen. With a view to detect the thief, he took
a dark lantern, and stationed himself near the
place where he supposed he must pass. In due
time, a person whom he knew passed along into
his barn, and quickly came out with as large a
load of hay as he could carry upon his back.

FROZEN KINDNESS.

THE world is full of kindness that never was
spoken, and that is not much better than no
kindness at all. The fuel of the stove makes
the room warm, but there are great piles of fal-
len trees lying among rocks on the top of the
hill where nobody can get them; these do not
make anybody warm. You might freeze to
death for want of wood in plain sight of all
these trees, if you had no means of getting the
wood home and making a fire with it.

CHANCE CHIPS.

How to keep on good terms with creditors—
pay them.

A SAFE prediction—that gold will never see
double again.

MEM in battle nearly always shoot too high;
they should avoid such oversight.

It is a good deal harder to conceal the intox-
ication of love than that of brandy.

THERE are so many bad marriages that a young
lady may do well to stay outside of the ring.

If woman's heart strings were fiddle-strings,
they wouldn't be played on more than they are,
though every man were a fiddler.

WEARY seldom, except in romance and melo-
drama, does true love beat cunning, and simpli-
city make victorious way against worldly success.

WHILE shame keeps watch, virtue is not
wholly extinguished from the heart, nor will
moderation be utterly exiled from the mind of
tyrants.

PERSONS with shallow feelings and deep de-
signs sometimes tread the paths of sin sure-
footed as Spanish mules on the edge of the
Cordilleras.

No animal, except man, ever drinks in con-
nection with his food. Man ought not to. Try
this, dyspeptics; and you will not wash down
mechanically what ought to be masticated and
ensalivated before it is swallowed.

RELIGION is not the speciality of any one feel-
ing, but the mood and harmony of the whole of
them. It is the whole soul marching heaven-
ward to the music of joy and love, with well-
ranked faculties, all beating time and keeping
time.

THE following anecdote is told of Daniel O'
Connell.—Meeting a prolific pamphleteer, whose
productions generally found their way to the
buttermilk, he said:—"I saw some things very
good in your pamphlet to-day." "Ah," said
the gratified writer, "what was it?" "A pound
of butter!" was the reply.

WHEN Caesar was advised by his friends to be
more cautious of the security of his person, and
not to walk among the people without arms or
any one to defend him, he always replied to the
admonitions, "He that lives in fear of death,
every moment feels its tortures; I will die but
once."

Sabbath Musings.

N O W

BY J. G. WHITLER.

THE Present, the Present is all thou hast
For thy sure possessing;
Like the patriarch's angel, hold it fast
Till it gives its blessing.

Peopling the shadows, we turn from Him
And from one another;
All is spectral, and vague and dim,
Save God, and our brother.

Oh, restless spirit! wherefore strain
Beyond thy sphere?
Heaven and hell, with their joy and pain
Are now and here.

Back to thyself is measured well
All thou hast given;
Thy neighbor's wrong is thy present hell,
His bliss, thy heaven.

Leaning on God, make with reverent meekness
His own thy will,
And with strength from Him shall thy utter weakness
Life's task fulfill.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

THE celebrated Rowland Hill said he would
always have family worship, if there was none
but himself and servant to do it. Who shall tell
the number of Christian households in our land
where God is not honored by a family altar? As
the angels look down from heaven, how many
heads of families do they see who never perform
this duty? The duty is sometimes questioned
by Christian parents. They say that all of life is
not to pray in public; that it is not positively
enjoined in the word of God. The truth is, such
persons try to believe it is not their duty, and
their consciences trouble them much; their fear
is lest they see that it is their duty. The writer
of this knows whereof he speaks when he claims
for family worship a prominent place in the
Christian's life. It was the instrumentality used
by God to keep him from the paths of vice, and
eventually bring him into the fold of Christ.

"Ye are the light of the world," and shall
we hide that light from those who see us most,
who mingle most in our society? God converts
a parent to save him his soul. Is that all? Nay,
he does it to make him a father of men. God has
more than his salvation in view in renewing my
heart—he designs to use me as the means of
saving my family and neighbors. Who so fit to
commend the Gospel to them as I am? who
knows better how to approach their hearts? In
whom have they more confidence, to whom
shall they look for an example, if not to me?
The parent has most influence with his children,
and shall not the Christian parent do what God
calls him to do? Do you partake of the boun-
ties of God daily, and yet make no public
acknowledgment to God? Shall God feed you
from his bounties and you never thank him for
it? You have been saved from ruin by his
grace, and can you not thank him for your daily
bread? To thank God in the closet is right, but
do you not receive his bounties publicly? We
hesitate not to do that; should we be unwilling
then to acknowledge the gift in the same man-
ner?—Christian Era.

"IF THOU KNOWEST THE GIFT OF GOD."

PERHAPS no cry is more striking, after all,
than the short and simple cry of the water-
carrier. "The gift of God!" he says, as he
goes along with his water-skin on his shoulder.
It is impossible to hear this cry without think-
ing of the Lord's words to the woman of Sama-
ria:—"If thou knowest the gift of God, and who
it is that saith unto thee Give me to drink, thou
wouldest have asked of him, and He would have
given thee living water." It is very likely
that water, so invaluable and so often scarce in
hot countries, was in those days spoken of as
now, as the "gift of God," to denote its pre-
ciousness; if so the expression would be exceed-
ingly forcible to the woman, and full of meaning.
The water-carrier's cry in Egypt must always
rouse a thoughtful mind to a recollection of the
deep necessities of the people; of the thirst
which they as yet know not of; and of the living
water, which few, if any, have ever yet offered
to the poor Moslems in that great city; and
make him wish and pray for the time when the
sonorous cry of "Ya aate Allah" shall be the
type of the cry of one bringing the living water
of the Gospel, and saying "Behold the gift of
God."—Ragged Life in Egypt.

MEDITATION ON THE WORD.—By continual
meditation on the Sacred Writings, a man natu-
rally improves and advances in holiness, as a
tree thrives and flourishes in a kindly and well
watered soil. All the fruits of righteousness
show themselves at the proper season, as oppor-
tunity calls for them; and the words, which are
to his actions what the leaves are to the fruit,
fall not on the ground, but are profitable as
well as ornamental. Everything in him and
about him serves the purpose for which it was
intended. His brethren are benefitted by him,
and his Maker is glorified.—Horne.

FAITH AND KNOWLEDGE.—Ye are wise, O ye
great wits, while you spend yourselves in curi-
ous questions and learned extravagance. You
shall find one touch of Christ of more worth to
your souls than all your laborious disquisitions;
one drachm of faith is more precious than a
pound of knowledge. In vain shall ye seek for
this in your books, if you miss it in your bosoms.
If you know all things, and cannot truly say,
"I know whom I have believed," (2 Tim. i, 12,)
you have but knowledge enough to know your-
selves truly miserable.—Bishop Hall.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.



Let bells in every tower be rung, And bonfires blaze abroad; Let thanks from every loyal tongue In thunder rise to God.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JULY 22, 1865.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

News Summary.

The rebel treasure of Tennessee, re-captured recently from ex-Governor Harris, has been converted by Gov. Brownlow into Seven-thirties. It amounted to \$500,000 in gold. The New York Herald says there is great perturbation among the petroleum men in that city, and a grand smash-up is imminent.

measures with a view of putting speedily into operation, in the late insurgent States, machinery for the sale of public lands. Hon. D. P. Holloway has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Patents. It is published that all the troops around Washington will be paid this week.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM DESTROYED.—A fire broke out in Barnum's Museum in New York, about noon on the 13th inst., making terrible havoc among the great showman's extensive collection of almost "everything under the sun."

The News Condenser. — Hay is \$5 to \$7 a ton at Erie, Pa. — The debt of New York city is \$31,776,534. — Prairie hens are almost extinct at the West.

Employ the Wounded Soldiers. ALL PERSONS in Rochester or its vicinity who are disposed to employ Wounded Soldiers, are requested to call at this Office, where a list of such is kept.

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH SCATCH. OINTMENT SCATCH. WILL cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Urticaria, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office, ROCHESTER, JULY 18, 1865. The market remains quite firm in all departments. Farmers are all engaged in harvesting and little or no produce is being brought in.

Table with columns for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc., and their current prices.

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton 51¢ per lb. for middling. Flour—Superfine State \$5.70, extra State, \$5.50.

CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Beef received, 4,075 against 1,217 last week. Sales ranged at \$25 to \$27.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 11.—In prices we have no special change to note, but the general tone of the market at the close is firm.

Special Notices. NO REMEDY IN THE WORLD ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

CANCERS CURED.

CANCERS CURED without pain or the use of the knife. Tumors, White Swellings, Goitre, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

We have an order from the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for printing a large edition (10,000 copies) of the Premium List, Rules and Regulations, and other matter relating to the State Fair to be held at Chicago this fall.

CANCERS CURED.

Mr. Editor: For the sake of those suffering with Cancers and Tumors I desire to present my experience. About two years ago a swelling appeared on my face.

Mexican Items.

GENERAL MERILA, in command at Matamoros, (according to the very latest news we have,) has delivered up the battery and other property received from the Texan confederates.

Affairs at Washington.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Washington City Orphan Asylum on the 13th, the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, in his brief address, said:—"When the French, not now so friendly to our prosperity, sprang to arms in defense of the Turkish Nationality, we all applauded; but when they attempt to crush feeble Mexico, we deplore their want of generous gallantry, and wish it might be the will of God in the order of His providence, that this great Republic of ours should be called upon to protect her feeble sister Republic."

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. VIRGINIA DARE.

BY MARGARET MARSHALL.

ANER thou tell me, sweet voice from out of the past, Which so long had haunted Virginia's waters, Which had mocked the hunter upon the mountains, And charmed in the vale her beautiful daughters;

The Story Teller.

Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker. PRESUMPTION'S REWARD.

BY JENNIE BUCKBEE.

On my return I learned that LOUISA had sent a servant inquiring to know why I was away so long from her. I determined at once to see her, and without taking off my things, went directly over. She met me at the door with the old, joyous welcome; apparently not observing my altered manner. I enquired for AUGUSTUS. A shade of sadness came over her beautiful face as she said:

I grew very old during that time. I would not see LOUISA again. I had made up my mind, when things came to the worst, to adopt and protect my little namesake, CARRIE GROVE, and I thought if poor AUGUSTUS never came back, I would beg to take the little fatherless boy to my own home.

the fate which usually befalls wickedly audacious spies—that of eating the bitter apple of ridicule before all parties, and learning that, while I had been foolishly and insanely wearing myself out, sounding the outer walls and storming the castle, all within was as tranquil as peace!

NATIONAL WIT.

ITALIAN wit is highly dramatic, spontaneous, genial. Among its proverbs are—"The dog earns his living by wagging his tail." "Make yourself all honey, and the flies will devour it."

The characteristic of Spanish wit is excessive statelyness. Of the proverbs, "He who has nothing to do, let him buy a ship or marry a wife."

French wits are characterized by finesse, brilliancy, dexterity, point, brevity. In repartee the French are unrivalled. Their conversation is not only an art, but a fine art.

Bulwer Lytton says that a refined gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."

ACTIONS, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell characters.—L'at-ter.

Corner for the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

- I AM composed of 68 letters. My 25, 17, 19, 23, 31 is one of the elements. My 33, 8, 56, 42, 8 is an amphibious animal.

GRAMMATICAL ENIGMA.

- I am composed of 90 letters. My 12, 2, 14 is an adverb. My 15, 8, 8 is a personal pronoun.

AN ANAGRAM.

- VINE em eth ann swoke arestne athre Ot cippirne si veer rust, Eno how omf ghrt lowdu ont tedarp, Ghtntnos a wconr eerw alpede ni wive.

ANAGRAMS OF BATTLES.

- Lime in glass, Men boat, I count a red man, The sin crew, Oh lord crab, Cow skins reel.

ANSWER TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 807.

- Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma.—Give me liberty or give me death. Answer to Riddle.—Be-king.

GOOD BOOKS.

FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS.

ORANGE JUDD,

AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHER,

41 Park Row, New York.

Publishes and supplies Wholesale and Retail, the following good Books:

SPECIAL NOTICE—Any of these Books will be sent Post-Paid, to any part of the country on receipt of the annexed price.

Table listing various agricultural books such as 'American Agriculturist', 'American Farmer's Encyclopedia', 'The Great New-England Remedy', etc., with prices.

THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY. DR. J. W. POLLARD'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

For Files and Scoury it will be Found very Valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine.

Geo. W. Swett, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAAK, CHICAGO, ILL. JOHN D. PARK, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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THE LARGEST-CIRCULATING Agricultural, Literary and Family Newspaper IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY D. D. T. MOORE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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The above Terms and Rates must be strictly adhered to so long as published—and we trust there will be no necessity for advancing them during the year.

Back Numbers of this Volume can still be furnished, but the rate of new subscribers is very rapidly exhausting our edition, and hence those who wish the volume complete should not delay their orders.

Not Alcoholic nor a Patent Medicine.

DYSPEPSIA,

And all Diseases resulting from Disorders of the LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

The Great Strengthening Tonic. These Bitters have performed more Cures—have and do give better satisfaction—have more testimony—have more respectable People to vouch for them than any other article in the market.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will Cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs—Constipation, Inward Flies, Fullness of the Stomach, Swelling of the Stomach, Headaches, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Stomach, Choking or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Pallor in the Face, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

Contains no Rum, or Whisky, and can't make Drunkards, but is the

BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!

READ WHO SAYS SO: From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no medicine which a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as one of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have had great benefit by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding, M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility and nervous system, the use of these Bitters is a valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (New Jersey) and Milcstown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved repute which it has acquired.

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity) \$1.00 per Bottle—half doz. \$5.00 Small Size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. \$4.00

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