

# The Franklin Repository

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

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## Franklin Repository.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### OUR FINANCES—VALUE OF LAND.

In Franklin and other border counties there was less than the usual quantity of land offered in the market last fall, and what was for sale, as a rule, found ready purchasers. Notwithstanding the fact that the rebels twice overrun the Southern portion of the county, stripping it of stock and forage, and destroying fences, crops and other property; in the face of probable hostile incursions in the future, and the inevitable loss arising from friendly military occupation, the prices of lands have been steadily maintained at a fair valuation. The unbounded confidence of the people in the power of the government to suppress the rebellion, leaves almost entirely out of the calculation of our farmers the perils of invasion and military possession of our county.

We have been addressed in several instances by readers of the Repository, for our views as to the probable effect of the existing condition of our currency on the value of land. Some have expressed grave apprehensions lest land should suddenly depreciate in price to a very low point, and we know that many investments have been withheld on that ground. It is argued that soon after the last war with England, land could be purchased at about one-fourth its selling price now, and the same result is feared as likely to follow the close of the present war. This is a palpable error. There is no analogy whatever between the condition of our country now and its condition after the war with England; nor can the financial revolutions which culminated in 1838, nor the wide-spread bankruptcy of 1857, furnish any guide for the solution of our present financial experiment. Hitherto our revolutions have been the legitimate result of over-trading, and the general indebtedness of the people and the Nation beyond their means to pay. When we purchase more than we produced, the balance of trade was in favor of foreign countries, and our specie was drained from us to pay our foreign debts, until we were left without any solvent basis. Now we are the holders of our new debt; we are daily buying back from European holders our securities owned abroad, and instead of the people becoming involved in debt, they have never, within the last thirty years, been so free from embarrassment and on so sure a footing. A sudden depreciation of property, if it were possible under the existing state of affairs, would cause less distress and bankruptcy than ever before. Instead of being in debt and steadily increasing our indebtedness, as has usually been the case previous to revolutions, the people are rapidly diminishing their liabilities, and every branch of industry is eminently prosperous.

All present indications must prove deceptive if land does not steadily advance in price for at least five years to come; and it may be for twice or thrice that period. We believe that land will be fully fifty per cent. higher than it is now, and we look for the present year to witness its advance fully half that percentage if not more. Land is not now as high as it should be, taking the advance of almost every other article of commerce. Political teachers may weave the most plausible webs of sophistry about finances, but Gold is the stubborn standard of all values, and will so remain. Land should, therefore, advance with dry goods, stocks, farming and mining products, and all commodities entering into trade. That it has not so advanced is owing solely to the fact that speculation seeks almost every other channel of business before it strikes real estate. A million will be gambled on fancy stocks in a speculative tide, before a thousand seeks the more tardy but less perilous investment of land; and only when the inflated prices and uncertain results of the stock-boards

rear startling monuments of bankruptcy among the reckless operators, will the current turn steadily but surely to land.

We do not predicate the appreciation of real estate upon the prospective increase of the price of gold. We do not believe that gold can be maintained for any length of time above 50 per cent. premium; and it is, in our judgment, more likely to oscillate at about 30 per cent.—rising above and falling below as speculative combinations may be able to affect it. We regard the currency of the government as firmly established. Our ability to sustain our heavy debt and maintain our credit is no longer doubtful; and unless most improbable reverses should befall our arms, and foreign recognition of the rebels should involve us in a general war, our financial system may be regarded as having passed its severest ordeal. But the termination of the war is naturally regarded by most people as close at hand, and because the revolutions of 1818-20 loom up in history as one of the legacies of our last struggle with England, very many cannot resist the conviction that a revulsion must follow peace again. Just the reverse must, in our opinion, be the result now. Our currency is steadily increasing. In addition to the legal tender demand notes now in circulation, we will have the four hundred millions of interest-bearing legal tender notes, taking the place of so much money laid aside for payments, and the rapid increase of banks under the national system must steadily swell our currency. If peace were to be attained within the next six months or a year, the government would doubtless be able to contract its circulation somewhat, out of its immense resources from taxes, duties, lands, confiscations, &c.; but it would scarcely be perceptible for a year thereafter, owing to the immense unsettled claims which will inevitably follow on the heels of the war. There cannot, therefore, be any material contraction of our currency for two years, even if peace were but three months distant; and when the government becomes able to reduce our circulation, it must, alike from policy and necessity, be so gradual as not to shock the business operations of the country. It must be considered, too, that in the mean time our new banking currency will be constantly growing, and confront the government in its efforts to narrow the circulation of the country. And so long as there is a redundancy of currency there can be no positive diminution in prices.

Another point must escape the consideration of those who apprehend financial contraction and revulsion immediately after the close of the war. We have now from three to five hundred millions of capital invested in channels of industry created and sustained solely by the war; and peace must withdraw this capital into the ordinary avenues of trade. Where is it to go? There is already more than enough of capital, independent of this five hundred millions, to meet all existing wants, both legitimate and speculative, and it must seek investment as a flood of surplus means. The foolhardy will woo fields of fortune in the whirlpool of speculation, but the great current of investments, after the war, will be to the most substantial securities, and land will be sought for to an extent and at prices hitherto unknown.

—“But it must end, and end disastrously,” answer the doubting. We grant it must end, but it need not necessarily end in disaster. The present currency standard of value must sink when we return to specie payments, and lands, stocks, dry goods, produce, minerals and everything else will inevitably decrease in price; but as the appreciation of land is now, and is likely to remain, less than the advance of all other commodities, so will the depreciation of land be less than that of any other article of commerce. But the active men of to-day need not borrow trouble. They should always deal safely; but he who bases his business operations upon an early contraction of the currency will be doomed to disappointment. When

can we return to specie payments? Not next year; not five years hence; probably not in ten years, and it may not be for twenty years. England, the richest government of Europe, suspended specie payments for a quarter of a century, to de throne the humble Corsican—the “Little Corporal” she affected to despise. Her laws made it penal to pay out specie, and the Bank of England, the great financial lover of the Old World, had its non-specie paying notes made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, including interest on the public securities. If our government shall be able to resume specie payments ten years hence, it will be a tribute to its financial skill and resources unparalleled in the history of nations; and if it resumes in twice ten years, it will have done well. Until specie payments have been resumed, there can be no sudden contraction or revulsion such as we have heretofore witnessed. The close of the war, with the capital it leaves unemployed and the uncertainty of speculative operations, will steadily enhance the value of land, government securities, and other entirely reliable investments, until the maximum of circulation is reached, and its contraction systematically commenced. Then will fancy stocks and all fictitious values topple over, and spread ruin among the financial gamblers; but lands and the other substantial securities will maintain their prices, and in time glide down gradually—almost imperceptibly, to the true standard of value—their intrinsic value in specie.

—Of all investments, therefore, we regard land and government securities as the most valuable—the most certain to appreciate—the most permanent in their prices—the most reliable in their income, and the most stable under all the fluctuations which are ever inseparable from a period of fictitious values such as the country is now experiencing.

#### HOW TO FEED COWS.

We urge the Farmers of Franklin County to make an experiment the coming season in two things, which will require but little land, and not much labor. As they are now arranging their fields for the spring crops, let every farm have two acres set apart for sowing corn broadcast, and a like amount for sugar beets. It should be good land, deep soil, and convenient to the barn.

The land designed for corn should be sowed about the 1st of May, and not less than 3½ bushels of seed to the acre. Four bushels will generally do better than less. After sowing, the ground should be well harrowed, and there is then no more work to be done until it is wanted for feed. By the middle of July it will be from five to six feet high, if the land is rich, and the stalks will be very slender and succulent. When pasture is nearly exhausted, or scorched by the heat of summer, there is, no food at once so acceptable and nourishing for cattle as these corn stalks, and it is but little trouble to cut a load each evening and haul it into the yard. Cows will yield the best of milk and cream on this food, and stock cattle and hogs will thrive with astonishing rapidity if fed on it. It is ready for use just when most of the farmers are scarce of pasture, and also when stock inflicts the greatest damage to land by running upon it; and the yield is immense. As much as ten tons may be gathered from an acre; and if it is not all used for feeding before the usual time for cutting off corn, the remainder can be cut and cured as fodder, and it will make the best of dry winter feed. It is an easy experiment to make, and we entreat every farmer to give it just one fair trial. We feel persuaded that those who try it once will be likely to sow their corn for summer feeding with as much regularity as they plant their potatoes, and it will, we trust, lead them to pasture less each year, until middle fences and pasturing entirely disappear.

—Another experiment should be made by every farmer. The reason for the general failure of butter in

the winter, both in quantity and quality, is the want of fresh, succulent food, to give cows. Slops, with the refuse of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, &c., may keep them up tolerably well; but unless there is a bountiful supply of juicy food for cows, they must toil, under the best of care, to furnish a large yield of milk and cream. The sugar beet is the very best substitute for the rich, succulent grass of early summer, and with a good crop of the beets cows may be made to yield rich milk, and plenty of it, during the whole winter. In England, where root crops are raised with the greatest care, they depend upon the beet, or ruta бага, almost exclusively to winter their stock. They do so not only because it is the very best food for cattle, but also because the yield of an acre of land of roots will be twice or thrice as far, to feed stock, as the yield of the same amount of land in grass. It is not uncommon here to raise as much as 1,000 bushels of beets or turnips on an acre, and 600 bushels is an ordinary yield. Here we have not yet learned the value of land, and we do not understand its vast fruitfulness under proper culture; but with proper care in the preparation of the soil, and the culture of the crop, 500 bushels should be raised to the acre. With 1,000 bushels of beets to put away in the fall, the number of cows usually kept on a farm could be made to give almost as bountiful a supply of milk as they do with fresh pasture, and the quality would be but little impaired. The land for beets should be stock ground, and in good order, need not be worked until early in June. It should be well manured, plowed very deep, and well harrowed. The plants should be prepared and set out in the same manner which beets are put out in the garden. Some prefer to drill the seeds in the ground, and it is probably the best way for those who understand the business well, and give the crop the proper culture; but, in indolent or ignorant hands, the weeds would get the better of the beets and the crop would fail. After the plants get started, they want just as much work with those and cultivator as is necessary to keep the ground perfectly clean, and in the fall each acre should yield 50 bushels of the very best winter feed for milk cows, and for all kinds of cattle, that land can produce. They need but little care after they are gathered. A rough board box in the stable or in a cellar, raised not less than six inches from the ground, so that the air can traverse the pile freely, will keep them fresh until to spring grass is on hand.

—We have twice tried the beet crop on a small scale, and we are confident that for feeding cattle, and especially for rich cows, in winter, it is the most profitable that can be raised. We ask our farmers to try these experiments just one season, and they will not need to be urged to repeat them—beets and green fodder will become part of the regular products of our farms.

**STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**  
The next Annual State Fair will be held on the 22d, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September next. The place has not yet been decided upon; but the Secretary A. B. Longaker, Esq., was directed, invite proposals and subscriptions from such county societies or localities as may be desirous of securing the next fair, and make report thereon to the quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee, in March next.

• The Society now on good footing, and it should receive the cordial cooperation of the great Agricultural interests of the State. The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:  
President—Thomas P. Knox.  
Vice President—1st district, Wm. H. M'Crear; 2d district, Frederick A. Shover; 3d district, Chas. Engle; 4th district, J. E. Mitchell; 5th district, Adrian Cornish; 6th district, Willis H. Holstein; 7th district, Isaac W. Van Leer; 8th district, Tobias Barto; 9th district, C. B. Horr; 10th district, John H. Winder; 11th district, John B. Beck; 12th district, Daniel G. Driesbach; 13th district, Orge D. Jackson; 14th district, Amos Elapp; 15th district, Christian Eberly; 16th district, Daniel G. Gehr;

17th district, Thaddeus Banks; 18th district, B. Morris Ellis; 19th district, James Miles; 20th district, Michael C. Trout; 21st district, John S. Grew; 22d district, John Murdoch, jr.; 23d district, Wm. Bissell; 24th district, Joshua Wright.  
Additional members of the Executive Committee—William Colder, J. R. Eby, B. G. Peters, Jas. Young, John H. Zeigler.  
Corresponding Secretary—A. Boyd Hamilton.  
Chemist and Geologist—S. S. Haldeman.  
Librarian—John Curwen, M. D.

**GRAPE PRUNING** should now be attended to. Many persons seriously injure their vines by injudicious pruning. When the business is not understood, it is always better to employ an experienced person to attend to it one season, from whom the method can be easily learned. It is better that very robust varieties, like the Concord, Diana, &c., should not be closely pruned; while slower growers, like the Delaware, Rebecca, &c., should be cut into much more severely, as they bear the bulk of their fruit near the ground.

## Trees, Plants and Vines.

### FRANKLIN NURSERY.

The subscriber would invite the attention of the public to the very fine assortment of Fruit and ornamental Trees now ready for sale.  
An inducement to plant APPLE TREES, I will plant 6 on at \$25 per hundred (the selection left as much as possible to myself from 5 to 7 feet high, and well formed. I will further guarantee the growth of them, the purchaser to dig the hole and give the tree the after treatment that may direct.

**APPLE TREES.**  
From 6 to 7 feet high, 15 cts each. \$12.50 per hundred.  
4 to 5 feet my own selection, \$10 per hundred.  
Extra large, from 8 to 10 feet, 25 cts each.

**PEACH TREES.**  
A fine assortment of well grown healthy Peach Trees, including all the leading varieties, such as—  
15 CENTS EACH, OR \$8 PER HUNDRED.  
An extra lot of Seedling Peach Trees, \$5 per hundred.

**CHERRY TREES.**  
Most of the leading varieties now cultivated, and known to do well in this latitude—one year old—15 cts each, or \$1.50 per doz.—Larger and older tree 30 to 50c. each.

**PEAR TREES.**  
The Pears now more extensively planted than any other fruit tree, on account of its regular bearing, larger size, and longevity. Dwarf Trees, from 20 to 30 cts each; Standards, from 40 to 75 cts.

**PLUMS.**  
From 40 to 60 cts each.  
**APRICOTS.**  
From 25 to 50 cts each.

**GRAPES.**  
Every man now begins to feel the necessity of having one or more Grape Vines in his garden, and no fruit can be planted that will more certainly remunerate him. I cultivate most of the hardy varieties of the Native Grape, and such as have proved themselves valuable in this latitude, such as—Isabella, Catawba, Delaware, Concord, Delaware, and others. One year old Vines from 25 to 75 cts each; two year old, from 50c. to \$1.00 per doz. Many of which have fruited this season, from \$2 to \$2.00.

**RHUBARB PLANTS**—25c. each; \$20.00 per doz.  
**ASPARAGUS SETS**—\$1.00 per hundred.  
**SPINACH SETS**—\$1.00 per hundred.  
**RASPBERRIES**—In variety—from 50c. to \$2.00 per dozen.

**CURRANTS** (in variety)—from 50c. to \$2.00 per dozen.  
As a choice collection of EVERGREENS, Ornamental Trees, and hardy Shrubs, which I will sell as cheap as they can be procured elsewhere, of the same quality. The following are some of the varieties: Norway Spruce, White Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Arbor Vitae—American, Chinese, Siberian, Nepal and Golden; Irish Juniper, American and European Lindens, Maackia, and Roseae.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and delivered in Chambersburg, or at the Fall Run, without any other charge than the slight cost of cartage.  
Sept. 2, 1863. JACOB HEYSER, Agent.

**STRAWBERRIES!**  
2 good months for planting STRAWBERRIES. Good plants of leading varieties.  
**WILSON'S ALBANY.**  
**TRIOMME DE GAND.**  
**HOVEY'S SEEDLING, &c.**

in he had at the Franklin Nursery, or by addressing him by mail to the above address.  
JACOB HEYSER, Agent.

**Seeds.**  
**LANDRETH'S**  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS  
AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

21 and 23 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.  
DAVID LANDRETH & SON, Proprietors of Bloomfield's, which contains the most complete and high quality, devoted to the production of GARDEN SEEDS, are now prepared to supply Country Merchants, Druggists and all others who deal in Seeds, with large or small quantities, by the pound or bushel, and also papers made ready for retailing.  
The Establishment represented by David Landreth & Son, has been founded nearly 75 of a century. The wide-spread popularity, and the demand, increasing from year to year.

**LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS**  
evidence of the high value entertained for them by the public.  
Landreth's Garden Seeds are not only favorably received throughout the Union, but are shipped to many foreign ports. Indeed, it may be stated with national pride that they come into active competition with England on British soil.

David Landreth & Son invite all who are not already purchasers of their Garden Seeds, to make a trial of them, and be assured that they will be found fully equal to their high reputation.  
Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac containing catalogue of Garden Seeds with instructions, furnished gratis. Also—Catalogue of Agricultural Implements.

DAVID LANDRETH & SON  
Nov. 21 and 23 South 6th St., Philadelphia.  
aug. 12, 63-ly

**Agricultural.**  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTURERS—WM. L. BOYER & BRO.,**  
Sixth St. and German Town Avenue, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of the Premium Farm Grist Mill, Horse Power and Thrashers, Circular Saw Machines, Corn Shellers, Grain Pans, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c., of approved Agricultural Implements.  
Send for Circular and address  
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MANUFACTURER OF ROSEWOOD AND GILT MOLDINGS,  
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES,  
of every description,  
N. W. Corner of Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.  
Orders filled by S. B. SIBBOCK, Chambersburg, Pa. sept. 22

## Trees, Plants and Vines.

### DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF IONA VINES.

WITH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICE-LISTS. Describing and exhibiting the relative importance of all our valuable Native Vines.

**CONTENTS.**  
To Correspondents—stating the advantages and importance of the new kinds; An account of the Iona stock the present season; Proposal to sell to clear at wholesale prices; by which plan purchasers will obtain vines at very little advance on actual cost of production, and always receive good plants in perfect condition; Extent of the Iona establishment; Method of producing best vines.

Description of the different kinds, with a full account of the distinctive characteristics of all those which are worth cultivation.

An account of the production of the two new seedlings, Iona and Isabella, with their history and accurate descriptions; Letters from Mr. P. B. Head concerning them, giving his opinion of their merits.

How to keep grapes in Winter, with engravings showing how it may be easily and efficiently done. Some of our best new kinds may be kept as easily as apples, a full vintage life and flavor.

The quality of vines as affected by the age of the plants and different modes of propagation, and the economy of the different kinds to purchasers, with many engravings.

Selection of varieties to plant for the table and for family use, with the considerations which determine their value.

Tables of selections for different latitudes for any number of plants, from six vines for a very small yard; to have a full crop of grapes for family supply.

Table of selections by Mr. Head, with many considerations which influence his choice of a selection of vines.

The value of plants according to the method of propagation, showing, also, how and what plants to use for clothing the trellis the first year, and obtaining an immediate production of fruit.

For Descriptive Catalogue send two-cent stamp. Illustrated Catalogue, three-cent stamp.

**C. W. GRANT,**  
Iona (near Pikeskill), Westchester Co., N. Y.

The Descriptive Catalogue is prepared to meet the wants of the present time, when the questions are asked: “What are the kinds of grapes to plant, and what are their value?”

Grape Vines for Gardens and Vineyard, of surpassing quality, and at lowest prices.

Vines for immediate bearing, which will cover a trellis the first season with bearing wood and a great quantity of fruit.

Vines for Vineyard planting of excellent quality, and at prices scarcely above the cost of production. I offer vines which I believe cannot be approached in quality and cheapness.

This season the new kinds of grapes have everywhere shown the degree of their superiority over our former best kinds to be so great that Isabella and Catawba have almost passed from consideration, and it was not a little gratifying to me to learn from all quarters that the grapes which receive the highest commendation are borne on vines of my production, and I have hundreds of letters giving accounts of trials made of my vines in competition with others for production and hardiness, all speaking in the highest terms.

I make an extract from a letter by one of our most distinguished horticulturalists on a visiting tour in the vicinity of Hartford, Conn., in 1862, in which he says, and tell you how gratifying to me that the excellent performance of your vines has almost uniformly afforded and always when your directions have been followed, I cannot but be proud to have my name in this letter. One is a case in Manchester where vines of your production, three years from planting, are carrying a crop of Delaware that are worth a journey to be seen by the best of our gardeners in any one place old, for which a much larger price was paid, and which have not one-fifth as much weight of fruit as an immature vine of the same variety, and the quantity, by calculation based upon the value of the fruit now on the vines, that your vines were cheaper at the price which he paid than the others would have been if he had received their fruit in any one place.

Every vine, Mr. Motter was right when he decided to plant none but your best Delaware. Dated Hartford, Sept. 4, 1863. I make another short extract from a letter from Mr. Chas. W. Brewster, of Hartford, Conn., who did not begin to plant my vineyard until after thorough investigation, when it had become clearly apparent that most of the vines which he had planted in any one place, and I determined to follow your directions implicitly in all matters pertaining to the vineyard, and I have only regretted that I had not taken this course one or two years sooner. I have not been disappointed in any one point except that the performance has uniformly surpassed my most sanguine expectations, as well as your premises.

By using my vineyard to get acquainted with the best for the fall, and must maintain my promise to call and see that all is right before I begin. The bushels of Delaware and Diana with which the vines are now loaded, seem to me on the second year, and the excellence and beauty of the fruit have warmed me with an enthusiasm for the undertaking that is not unmingled with gratitude to you for the full and explicit directions given in your Illustrated Catalogue and also studied Landmarks. With such guides I did not fear the result. Dated Sept. 14, Truly and gratefully yours.

My Descriptive Catalogue is printed on a very fine paper, and consists of 20 very large pages filled with just such matter as I have thought inquirers concerning vines would wish to find. I append the table of contents by which you may be enabled to find it. It is illustrated with 25 engravings.

It is sent for a two-cent stamp.

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.** Seventh Edition.—Three thousand stamps, or less than one-half its cost. No work has been published in this country, of whatever size, which can compare with it in amount of practical information. It is newly written and contains many new engravings.

A pamphlet of thirty-two pages called **THE GARDENERS MANUAL OF THE VINE**, will be published during the month of July, and contains full and definite directions for the management of Vines at their reception, and during the first years of growth and early bearing. Illustrated with many engravings for different circumstances of training.

**IONA, near PIKESKILL,**  
Westchester County, N. Y.

P. S.—I would say to subscribers to Landmarks, that it is impossible for me to keep my engagements to them. The two next numbers have been lying in type, and also a large part of the third for more than three months, but I could not consent to the publication of the publication. It requires weeks of uninterrupted attention, and until after the 1st of December I shall not be able to command hours. I feel my obligations to them, and have striven with all my ability, to fulfill them. One number may be expected during the month of NOVEMBER. [Nov 4-63-6m] C. W. G.

## Gutta-Percha Roofing.

**ROOFING** Ready to wait down. ROOFING more durable than Tin. ROOFING at half the cost of Tin. ROOFING for Steep Flat Roofs.

**READY ROOFING**  
FOR HOUSES,  
FOR CHURCHES,  
FOR FACTORIES,  
FOR BARRS,  
FOR ALL BUILDINGS.

This Roofing is made of the heaviest woven fabric ever used for the purpose, and does not drip and is secured by Patent.

Put up in rolls and shipped to all parts of the country, and usually for sale by hardware merchants and builders. It can be applied by any common workman. We also manufacture.

**LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,**  
FOR REPAIRING  
**LEAKY TIN ROOFS!**  
**CHERRY OIL PAINT.**  
**BEAVER BODY TAIL PAINT.**  
**MORE DURABLE THAN OIL PAINT.**

It forms a permanent adhesive, elastic coating over the whole surface of the tin, filling up all the smaller  
**RUST HOLES**  
And offsetting the expense of a new roof.  
**OUR COMPOUND**

**GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT**  
is especially adapted to repairing  
**LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS,**  
**SHINGLES,**  
**SKYLIGHTS,**

This thick, tenacious compound, applied with a brush or similar instrument, and does not drip and crack, as do all other articles used for this purpose.  
**CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES**  
Of the Ready Roofing sent by mail when desired. Liberal arrangements made for wholesale orders.  
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