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The paper will be stopped at the end of the  
time paid for, unless ordered. Otherwise it will  
be sent till an order to discontinue it is received,  
and all arrangements paid, according to law.  
**D. B. SNOW,**  
Editor and Publisher,  
**J. SOMERS CORDERY,**  
Associate and Manager.

HAMMONTON!

Rare Opportunity to Secure

A HOME  
To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best judgments are offered to all who make their home in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the Garden State of New Jersey, only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The title perfect, warranty deeds, clear of all incumbrance given when all the purchase money is paid.

The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very committed form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming, it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks. It is the best fruit soil in the Union.

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and a half miles from the Railroad.

The Climate

is mild and delightful; the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Favers in this section.

The Water

is pure and soft of the best quality. It abounds in springs and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are cheaply made here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Favers in this section.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found in any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of the Railroad company to and from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent on the regular fare.

The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. John Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune; Dr. J. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements, property will certainly increase in value. Inquire for Mr. J. Byrnes, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information inquire or address,

**R. J. BYRNES,**  
Hammonton, N. J.

All letters answered.

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale.

# South Jersey Republican.

VOL. 5.—NO. 12 HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

2.00 PER YEAR

ELWOOD

NEW JERSEY LANDS

FOR SALE.

IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

21,000 Acres

Or Superior Soil

on Camden & Atlantic Rail Road,

IN ONE BODY,

IN THE BEST LOCATION

IN SOUTH JERSEY- LANDS SHOWN FREE OF EXPENSE.

Apply to

E. WRIGHT.

Elwood, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Also many thousand acres of Chesapeake Islands or other information cheerfully forwarded.

Land For Sale.

ACRES OF Improved Land near the R. R. Station at Elwood.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers.

THOS. IRVING.

43-11.

Cards.

LL. Business in Real Estate belonging to Stephen Colwell in the Weymouth tract, will be executed by

E. WRIGHT.

Elwood, N. J.

Also many thousand acres of Chesapeake Islands or other information cheerfully forwarded.

Hampton Land Office.

In consequence of the great inquiry for improved farms by persons who are in correspondence with me from all parts of the country, I have opened a Real Estate Register. Persons desiring to sell their places can find a bonyowing description of property at this office.

My facilities, and experience in this business will guarantee satisfaction.

R. J. BYRNES.

Hammonton.

27-11.

JOS. E. P. ABBOT.

Attorney at Law, Master & Examiner in Chancery.

MAIN LANDING, N. J.

Collecting and Business in Justice Court promptly attended to.

To Whom It May Concern

I have resumed the practice of the law, and will attend the Courts of Atlantic and Gloucester Counties.

JAMES M. SCOVIL.

Camden, Nov. 30, 1866.

17-11.

CONVEYANCING DONE,

AND Acknowledgements of Deeds Taken.

At the County Clerk's Office, by

D. SOMERS RISLEY.

County Clerk.

JOHN B. HOFFMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SOLICITOR, MASTER AND EXAMINER IN CHANCERY.

IN CHANCERY.

Cape May, C. H., New Jersey.

He always attends the Atlantic County Courts, 17-11.

D. D. C. STOCKING,

DENTIST,

Hammonton, N. J.

OFFICE COR. BELLEVUE A. V. & 3d St.

September, 1867.

5-11

A. C. STILES, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Hammonton, N. J.

Will attend professionally, those who require his services, and will give a full report in his connection, with his former extensive practice, sufficiently qualify him for one of the best consulting physicians of the age. All chronic diseases he stands unrivaled. Diseases of the Eye and Ear scientifically treated. Cancer cured without the knife, and cure warranted.

Saturdays will be devoted entirely to the reception of patients in his office, at his residence, Court Avenue. Those from a distance can be accommodated with board near the Doctor's residence.

August 12, 1867.

5-2-27

W. WRIGHT, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is now located at John Bramble, about two miles below Absecon, where he is prepared to attend to all cases.

Charges \$1.00 a visit, for all visits within a mile. All over a mile extra.

All office prescriptions must be paid for on delivery.

Dr. D. C. Stocking.

Treats with the utmost success by Dr. J. Isaacs, Oculist and Aural (formerly of Leyden, Holland) No. 519 Pine St., Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable men in the City and Country can be seen in his office. The most eminent physicians are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secret in his practice.

ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

No charge made for examination.

Angus 12, 1867.

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Is now located at John Bramble,



## AGRICULTURAL

## Medical.

## Medical.

## Philadelphia Advertisements.

## New York Advertisements.

## Fertilizers.

## Bricks.

## Storing Root Crops.

The *Western Ruralist* says: "Many farmers are prevented from growing root crops extensively by the great amount of labor, and consequent expense, incurred in taking them out of the ground, and storing them for the winter. A large crop of rutabagas, mangels, beets, turnips, or parsnips require much labor to handle them properly and secure them from the frost. In the mild climates of Great Britain and Ireland, France and Germany, root crops are always brought to the farm-yard as soon as they are taken up, and stored in sheds, or made into root-like piles in some secure place, and thatched with straw. Even there it is injurious to roots to be frozen and thawed in the open air, but if they are frozen and thawed under cover they do not suffer much damage from those causes."

Rutabagas are much harder than beets, mangels or carrots, and will not be damaged by a slight frost, but it is a good plan to leave them in the ground until early spring, from the check which an early frost may have given them. This they will do in a few days of fine weather, as long as the leaves are green. A bulb of any kind cannot bear even a slight frost, if deprived of the protection of the leaves. When sheep are folded on turnips they are kept confined to a certain spot by hurdles or rails, so that they may make a clean finish of the tops and roots as they go along, without stripping off the tops and rinds in patches all over the field; as in the latter case, the greater part of the crop would be destroyed by frost and rain.

The bulbs of rutabagas, and of all other varieties of turnips, increase rapidly in size and weight when the leaves are down growing. These crops should be sown early enough to admit of the bulbs being matured before frost checks the growth of the plants. One acre of well managed rutabagas will produce as much as two or three acres managed in the ordinary way.

A field of rutabagas, managed in the ordinary way, without any after culture of the crop, except singeing or thinning will probably produce bulbs four or five inches in diameter, after peeling or quadrupling the acreable product.

When strong rutabagas, it is well to weigh some of the largest bulbs, and some of ordinary size, and ascertain the great disparity between them. If rutabagas are grown in drills, twenty-eight inches asunder, plants ten inches apart, there will be 22,402 bulbs in an acre, which, at three pounds each, amount to a little more than thirty-three tons per acre; increase these bulbs one pound each, and the produce will be 442 tons per acre. Increase the size to five pounds each, and the produce will amount to fifty-six tons per acre.

As it is not expedient to take up rutabagas before they have done growing, nor to delay until they are damaged by frost, there is but a very short time for performing the operation, and it may not be possible to bring them to the barn-yard from a distant part of the farm, the best plan then will be to pile them in the field where they grew, selecting elevated spots, where they will be above the reach of water. If the field be large several root-like heaps may be made and covered with the tops, or with earth or straw, according to circumstances. If properly secured these heaps may be allowed to remain in the field until they are needed for stock, or they may be transferred to some more convenient place, when horses and men can be spared better than at the time the roots were taken up.

Mangel-wurzel is very nutritious food for cattle or sheep; it is specially adapted for feeding mitch-mows, and on this account is highly esteemed by dairy farmers. The leaves make very good fodder for stock, and are also useful for feeding store hogs, but they should not be removed until the roots are about to be taken up, for the latter cannot stand a very slight frost in the absence of the leaves.

Mangels are very tender, and should be handled with the greatest care. If the roots are flung carelessly one over the other, the bruises which they receive will cause them to rot. They may be safely kept throughout the winter by piling them in the manner recommended for rutabagas. Holes for ventilation should be left in the top or sides of the heap, and kept stopped with straw or hay. A covering of straw, with six or eight inches of earth over it, is the most approved manner of protecting roots in winter, in the absence of a root-house or capacious cellar.

In Alderney, Jersey and Guernsey, where parsnips are raised in large quantities for feeding milch cows in winter, the roots are boiled and then pressed compactly into barrels and boxes. It is said that roots managed in this way, keep for a long time, and are much relished by cattle. A small quantity of salt is mixed with them.

Parsnips are perfectly hardy, but in order to have them accessible for feeding stock, they should be kept in pits or piles, in some convenient place, and covered with earth or straw. Carrots are tender, and cannot stand frost.

Cabbages are very nutritious food for cattle, and every farmer should have an abundance of them. They may be safely kept by pitting them, like potatoes, and covering them completely with earth, or in the usual way, by covering the heads and leaving the stems exposed. When managed in either of these ways, they are not accessible at all times in winter, and a temporary supply should always be kept in the root-house, or barrel or large boxes, covered with straw."

To PROTECT SHEEP FROM DOGS.—If sheep are kept in the same lot with cows and cattle, no dogs will disturb them, as soon as the dogs approach the sheep, they run to the cattle, who drive off the dogs. A farmer for thirty years, in Shetley country, by adopting this plan, never lost a sheep by dogs, although during the time the dogs killed sheep in the farms north and south of him.

POULTRY MANURE.—The productive power of the droppings of the henary are very great, as compared with ordinary farm-yard manure, yet many farmers with a score or two of flocks, take little or no pains to prepare and apply it to the purpose of vegetable production. It is an excellent dressing for gardens, and will repay, an hundred fold, the care and expense of preparing and applying it.

## Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Organized 1815.  
Chartered by the Legislature Feb. 26, 1803.  
Amendments to Charter, Feb. 15, 1860, and March 15, 1865.

Two full sessions of Lectures each year, commencing by Dr. F. C. D. and continuing until April. The Dissecting Rooms are open, and private lectures and quizzes continue during the entire year. The first session continues until Christmas, or for three months, and the second until the first of April, or three months. The examinations of the class of students for graduation of candidates for graduation will occur at the end of each session.

Requisites for Graduation.—The requisites for graduation are three sessions of lectures, and three years' study, or four sessions, including two years spent at the University.

The System of Medicine Taught.—The University is a liberal medical school, in which all branches of medicine and surgery are taught, including the preparatory studies, without regard to any sectarian views. Hence, while they do not exclude the exclusives of Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Eclecticism, Hydropathy, etc., they believe that all principles of cure and therapeutic agents should be taught in all well-regulated medical schools, and that every intelligent, honest, and thorough practitioner is entitled to all the courtesies and privileges of the profession, without regard to his peculiar notions or theories.

Fees.—The fees for all branches, including all lectures, dissection, and dissection, are \$120 a year. Those who purchase fees only have to matriculate once, which includes the second session, \$125, including demonstration fees of \$15 for full course. To aid young men of moderate means, the University has issued five hundred scholarships, which are sold to first course students for \$50, and to second-course students and clergy men, with the perpetual privilege of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and matriculating ticket, each of which is \$5.

The Advantages of Scholarships.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the Institution as frequently as desired.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

If a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians, or relatives of student wishing to purchase scholarships for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by paying one-half the price and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men, by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to obtain an honorable profession.

The Regular Faculty.

James McClintock, A. M., M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Wm. Paine, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology.

C. S. Gaunt, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

E. G. Dalton, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology.

H. J. Donist, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materials Medica and Therapeutics.

A. R. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, General, Special, Microscopic, and Pathologic.

Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

E. D. Buckman, M. D., Professor of Minor Surgery.

Professors of Special Branches.

A. L. Lovett, A. M., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

J. S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of Clinical Obstetrics.

C. J. Lane, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

R. H. Kline, M. D., Professor of Malignant Diseases.

L. Oldham, M. D., Professor of Urino-Pthysiology.

I. Lakin, M. D., D. S., Professor of Dentistry.

G. Murphy, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W. M. Cornell, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Hygiene and Physical Culture.

R. H. Carter, A. M., M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

G. W. Marriot, M. D., A. M. D. D., Registrar and Superintendent.

**NEW BOOKS.**

Paine's *Practical of Medicine*.—The work is now complete. It is a royal octavo of one thousand pages, and contains a full description of all diseases, including those of surgery, and of women and children, together with their pathology, history, symptoms, and treatment, and is claimed to be one of the most complete, elaborate and extensive works upon these subjects ever issued from the American press. Price, \$75 postage, 50 cents.

New School Remedies.—An octavo, containing a full description of all the concentrated and new remedies used by all schools of the profession, and a complete alphabetical materia medica. Price, \$1. Order your book, \$1 postage, 50 cents.

University Journal of Medicine, Surgery, Physiology, Hygiene, and General Literature—devoted to the profession and the people.

The cheapest medical paper in the world, published every two weeks, at the University Building, Ninth Street, South of Walnut.

Bleeding Cuples, \$1.00  
Five cuples to one address, 4.25  
Tee, " " 7.50  
Fifteen " " 9.20  
Twenty " " 10.00

The get-up of the club shall have one copy greater. It is also the cheapest advertising medium in the world, and reaches nearly all physicians and druggists, besides having a large popular circulation. The price for advertising is two cents per line, seven words making a line. No papers or advertisements inserted unless prepaid. Address, W. F. Fox, M. D., Editor, Philadelphia, Pa.

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At the Western Ruralist, New York, 1867.

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