

The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVIII—No. 2.

LANCASTER, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1881.

Price Two Cents.

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SPRING OPENING
—AT—
H. GERHART'S
New Tailoring Establishment,
No. 6 East King Street.

I have just completed fitting up one of the finest Tailoring Establishments to be found in this state, and am now prepared to show my customers a stock of goods for the

SPRING TRADE.
which for quality, style and variety of Patterns has never been equaled in this city. I will keep and sell no goods which I cannot recommend to my customers, no matter how low in price.
All goods warranted as represented, and prices as low as the lowest, at

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Next Door to the New York Store.

H. GERHART.
NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING
—FOR—
SPRING 1881,
—AT—
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MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING!
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Prices Goods of the Most Stylish Designs and at prices which the reach of all.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Shelf-Worn School Books,
Good as new, which I will sell far below the Regular Prices.

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WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.
In order not to carry over any stock we have reduced the price of our

WALL PAPERS
In elegant styles and large assortment for the country season.
We have opened some choice Dado Window Shades entirely new. The designs are beautiful and cannot fail to please.
Of plain goods we have colored and white, Hollands, Paper Curtains, Pictures, Cords, Tapes, Fringes, Loops, Extension Cornices, Poles, Etc., &c.
Orders taken for Fine

PIER AND MANTLE MIRRORS,
PHARES W. FRY,
No. 87 NORTH QUEEN ST.

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1881.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

HIGH FARMING AND HOME CULTURE.
THE FUTURE OF EAST PENNSYLVANIA FARMING.

NEW CROPS AND NEW METHODS.
Delivered before the Cumberland Valley Agricultural Association at the Tri-State (Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia) Farmers' and Farmers' Wife's Convention, at Williams Grove, Cumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 2, 1881, by W. U. Hensel, of Lancaster, Pa.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Grangers, Farmers and Editors, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is a pleasure to have the honor of addressing you on this occasion, or what might be termed the intrusion of a discussion of agricultural topics in a convention of editors, let it be answered that the function of the press, in the present supremacy of every interest which concerns the general welfare, and hence especially to note the progress and the prospects of the oldest and best continuing pursuit of man, that first occupation in which he was engaged, the one by which he chiefly subsists, and in which he realizes his greatest dignity, best maintains his independence and most fully realizes his individuality.

Nor need I say how many of the two thousand million printed sheets which fall from the newspaper presses of this country each year find lodgment in agricultural communities; nor to what extent in turn the great force of average public opinion—to which press and politicians bow—is moulded and toned among those whose

Days are spent, whose minds are bent to follow the useful plough.

I shall not yield myself to the temptation to indulge in the romance of agriculture. The primary occupation of man and the basic wealth of nations, it is the softest and most constant activity, in which there can be no disastrous overproduction, into which surplus industry can ever and again be profitably directed, where the resources of capital and the energy of labor can find engagement without the slightest prospect of idleness, on the whole, as sure and certain as its universality is essential to man's moral development and material comfort. In every age and clime and under all conditions of the world's life the farmer has been the center of the social and political structure. The statesman and moralist, philosopher and economist have always recognized his vital importance. The plow is mentioned in Theban palace, Egyptian tomb, Etrurian vase and Grecian bas-relief. In Utopia, you will remember, the farm houses were built over the whole country and of each family of forty a sower were sent in rotation every two years from the cities to farms, that all might acquire some knowledge of the tillage of the soil. Said Daniel Webster: "All national wealth depends upon an enlightened agriculture."

Our National Domain.
To us as a nation has been left to illustrate this in a peculiar manner and upon a magnitude of scale never before dreamed of. Half our adult population are engaged in this pursuit, and 71 per cent. of our farms are occupied by agricultural operations. The great majority of our holdings that uphold free government and supply healthy blood for the body politic, a domain sufficient to supply the whole world's demands for breadstuffs, and so many acres available for which culture would not reap all the land, so wide reaching is that domain that the flour from the first harvested wheat of Georgia reaches us almost before the spring seeding of the Northwest begins.

We exhibit an increase in cereal production of nearly one hundred per cent. in the last decade, from a country furrowed so lately with the ploughshare of war, and yet we have a home market and domestic consumption for 95 per cent. of what we raise. In agriculture we are within pride in our manufactures, there is nearly as much capital invested in our leather interests as in lumber, and the investment in flour mills is greater than the total value of all our iron manufactures.

It is a marvelous contrast with our rival for the supremacy of nations, once celebrated for the number of its land proprietors, in whose united kingdom now, with its advance of population, the total number of land owners has shrunk from 180,000 in 1688 and 350,000 in 1786 to 170,000 in 1876, where 523 individuals own a fifth of all the land and not one in thirty is a land owner, where half of Scotland is partitioned among a dozen, and all of Ireland scarcely knows as many owners of the soil as a single county in Pennsylvania; with Germany, whose peasantry quit their fatherland by hundreds of thousands for a home here; and with Russia plagued by the problem of her freed serfs. The very branches of agriculture in which we are rising into eminence are decaying in the mother country; and what with the rot in sheep husbandry there, the decline in the profitability of dairying, the losses in the production of animal food, and the diminution of wheat culture, the prospects of new enterprises for the American surplus are steadily enhancing.

Agricultural Problems.
Glowing as the picture is, it is not to be forgotten that these boundless resources and this marvelous development are not without their problems. At the original Divine mandate prescribed that the original tiller of the vineyard should only eat his bread in the sweat of his brow and sit under the shelter of his vine and fig tree for the tending of them, so the part of agriculture has ever since been the pursuit of man, and the best of his difficulties, and every step of its advance has been crossed with new problems worthy the most intelligent investigation. It is to some of these that I would direct attention now, the more especially as they concern a majority of those gathered here, scarcely venturing, however, to more than suggest them for the application of your fuller experience to their solution.

The most casual observer of the drift of population and of agricultural development in this country notices that the centre of production has steadily moved toward the northwest. Seven-tenths of the entire wheat crop is grown in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin; while Illinois alone produced in 1879 upward of eight hundred million bushels of corn, or more than the yield of the entire country in 1869. Hanging upon our northern boundaries are the great wheat-fields of the future, those two hundred or more millions of virgin acres in the valleys of the Red river, the Peace, the Athabasca and the Saskatchewan, producing a superior grain, and yielding after thirty-five years the increased production of thirty bushels to the acre, showing no signs of exhaustion after that long use

without fertilizers. The immense grazing grounds of the Southwest—where ten thousand herds can feed, no one in another's sight—and our enormous railroad development, bringing those distant fields closer to market than you were a half century ago, need only be suggested to remind you how successfully the husbandry of those cheaper fat lands and the herdsmen of that rich grassy domain can excel the farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania, which offer special features of agriculture here.

Now, on the other hand, the demand for market supplies is enlarging and coming nearer to our doors. The vastly increasing population of our seaboard cities and the growing ascendancy of interests in our own state make the immediate district which I now have in mind the centre of a population comprising many millions, whose tastes for luxuries and the ministry to whose necessities afford opportunity for the successful introduction of new methods and diversified products.

A consideration collateral to the westward drift of population, enterprise and agricultural development, which has been one of deep concern to intelligent farmers, has been the tendency of the westward and hence to the westward of the fathers and let go the plow handles for city life, attracted by the bustle of its business activity, the dash of mercantile speculation or the glitter of social life, too often only to be shipwrecked on the rocks of bankruptcy or ruin in the whirl of fashionable dissipation. I am not unmindful that the country and the farm have been the nursery and training school of many of our brightest and strongest intellects; that the vigor and breadth of mind so essential to the success of many of our saviors have nowhere so well nourished as in the pursuits of agricultural life, and that over and over again we must look to it to trace the early steps of some

Who is the divinely gifted man, Who is the earnest, earnest worker, And on a humble village street? Who is the man who moves up from high to higher, Who is the man who rises from the plow to the pulpit of a people's hope, The centre of the world's desire.

The fact remains that farm life has long suffered the reproach from those who might most justly be called its friends, that it is not congenial to the development of social culture.

HIGH FARMING.
To those, then, who seek to find where in the future enhanced profit and pleasure of this pursuit which is your commonwealth, the most profitable and advanced region lies in High Farming and Home Culture. They will accompany each other, and their development will be contemporaneous. For whatever tends to give more intelligent management to agriculture will enhance its profits and hence its pleasure; and with the promotion of scientific regulation there must come greater comforts of living; the necessity for investigation will lead to broader learning, and the application of that learning will lead to the elevation of this calling in its moral as well as material aspects.

Small Farms.
Increasing fertility and productiveness, resulting in advanced prices for land, must lead to a subdivision of farms. To the small extent to the perfection of our tillage due to the original Pennsylvania policy of small land grants, and as the years roll on it will be found that fifty acres are more productive than a hundred, and twenty-five more than a hundred, and it is not a matter of time, but of fact, that the time is far distant when we will realize "ten acres enough" as more than the dream of a look farmer. Mississippi, with double as many plantations as before the war, but averaging only half the size, produces twice as much cotton now as then. France, with far less area than Texas, owes her production of wheat, nearly as large as ours, her horses and cattle, almost as many, and her sheep more, to the system of small farms, and the fact that the third of her people, their accurate and economical cultivation of small parcels of ground, that she owes the resplendent power which has made her a marvel among nations and the admiration of the entire world. There is no overy so pitifully as one who owns too much. Many a one who might have grown rich on fifty acres, which he could pay for, has starved on a hundred, for half of which he was in debt at the end of the year.

It is a fact, however, that every owner-farmer cannot most profitably work exactly as much land as he can buy and pay for.

Closer Farming.
The subdivision of farms by the future farmer of East Pennsylvania may, as a matter of fact, be a result of the competition of other sections. For it is plain that if an acre can be made to produce \$100, where before four acres produced \$25 each, the same area will support just four times the former amount of agricultural production, and the yield of the same product as before or by the introduction of a new interest the cultivation of the land is turned to better advantage. Up to a certain point there can be no doubt that as land is cultivated it is made to grow where only one grew; and where the farmer who now raises fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre might raise thirty, or who now grows forty bushels of corn might produce eighty or one hundred, has not a grain to spare, but a fair trial to his present opportunities as to entitle him to experiment with an increased acreage or to turn his lands to new crops. The future farmer of East Pennsylvania will first of all, by all methods not inconsistent with the law, endeavor to get the largest available yield of the crops which he now cultivates with profit.

New Crops.
Beyond that his interest will be found in the introduction of new crops. Beside a close care for all improved varieties of the present crop, and the best of his difficulties, and every step of its advance has been crossed with new problems worthy the most intelligent investigation. It is to some of these that I would direct attention now, the more especially as they concern a majority of those gathered here, scarcely venturing, however, to more than suggest them for the application of your fuller experience to their solution.

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of their relative position, so that foul odors and ill drainage may not offend the senses and poison the atmosphere; the erection of farm houses with a view to proper architectural effect, for the beauty of the landscape and the comfort and economy of their occupants; the encouragement and practice of horticulture; the refinements of home life, in the cultivation of music, literature and the fine arts; the accumulation of private libraries; the diffusion of local and agricultural newspapers and periodicals; are a few of many other signs of the higher agricultural life, now happily outcropping in this community and calculated to bear rich fruit in early generations. To them may be added the liberal patronage and earnest maintenance in every section of regular associations and exhibits calculated to disseminate agricultural information, to test new and competing implements, to investigate and relieve diseases of stock or failure of crops, to discuss and pass judgment upon new methods, to expose frauds, and, in general, to promote all the ends of agriculture.

Secure as the past of the East Pennsylvania farmer is, his future may yet be better. His opportunities are such that he need fear no competition in their development. Improved modes and a veritable storehouse of resources promise abundant return for his investment and his labor, while the steadily improving refinements of home life and social culture will lend charm to the old monotony and average the long periods of dullness succeeded by stretches of overwork. Horace Greeley, who knew far more about farming and did more for it than he usually is credited with, said: "The highest fruition of all labor is man." Of no industry is this so true as of an enlightened and progressive agriculture.

For seven hundred years a stone upon the Nile has marked the rise and overflow of the river and set the time for old Egypt's festival of rejoicing that her harvest was assured. Far down the centuries the Nile has been the lifeblood of the Nile valley, and the Nile valley shall continue to be the Nile valley of our national greatness and the sign to all people of our advancement in the march of civilization.

Speed the plow and speed the harrow: Let the furrow be the path of progress. Better far the spade and barrow Than the cannon or the sword. Each invention, however improved, Brings woe oppression's rod: Brings us nearer truth and God.

It Seems Impossible.
That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Beets, Mustard, Parsley, etc., should make so many and such revolting and wretched cures for the cure of the most when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Parson, are afflicted with the disease, has been cured by them, you must believe and try them often, and doubt no longer. See other columns. S-2514 W.

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Special Measures taken, made of Best Warranted, Wash and Finest Linen, and guaranteed to fit.

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WATT, SHAND & CO.
Are showing a great variety of
Fancy Dress Gingham at 12 1/2c a yard
Elegant Styles, Best Quality, only 15c
Real Scotch Zephyr Gingham only 25c
Only one Price, 7c
Novel Designs, Best Quality, only 12 1/2c

CLOSING SALE OF
Summer Dress Goods.
Green Lace Batting, 10c a yard
Hull Wood Lace Batting, 12 1/2c
All Wood Plain and Lace Batting
15c, 17c, 20c, 25c to 30c a yard

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SILVER JEWELRY.
LACE PINS, EAR RINGS AND BRACELETS, NECK CHAINS AND EAR PINS. STUDS, EYE BUTTONS AND SCARF PINS OF SILVER.

—AGUSTUS RHODES,
No. 29 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

hands, and in the wheattields of the Red River counties a steam thrasher and gang plow can be seen doing the work of twenty men. I need not pursue this vivid comparison to depict the part which improved machinery will play in the development of Eastern Pennsylvania farming in the years near at hand. Under the same head I beg you to consider the great number of details which are sometimes classed as "conveniences," though such features of improved farm life as ice houses, wind mill pumps or other devices to supply water constantly and abundantly without manual labor, the application of horse or steam power to the tractable branches of labor, and the countless devices of the tool house, carriage house, barn and field which do the work of an hour in five minutes, are now necessities to successful farming in this section. A late traveler in the South was struck by a curious interest which taught him the lesson of a great page in our national history three men who spent a whole afternoon twisting a rope for a well, and used the required rope could have been bought for

Fertilizers.
The nature and value of fertilizers, the analysis of all commercial manures and the relative cost and worth of animal fertilizers will be a subject to engage the intelligent attention of the farmer. The recent enactment of Pennsylvania will greatly aid him, but he needs to be on the careful lookout none the less to secure the really valuable and nutritious material than to avoid the fraudulent and worthless. The coming farmer on this soil will be chemist in his own department, and his success will be of greater efficiency than his discrimination in this respect. You have read of Dunston Pillar on the Lincoln Heath, the only light house ever known on land, set there in the middle of the last century, and which has traveled over the long stretch of dreary waste-land. Now it stands in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated region with no barren moors in sight from its top—made to blossom by the culture of turnips and the application of manures. The successful return to the soil of the sewage and excrement of our great cities is an unsolved problem as yet and 100 sewage farms on trial in England give no satisfactory result. The ultimately certain solution of the vexed question can have no more promising field to be worked out upon than in this dependency upon four cities of the first rank.

Good Stock.
Regarding the value of improved stock in such a plan of farming as I have in view, I am sure I need not occupy much of your time and mine. Time and experience have fully vindicated the marked tendency of the advanced American farmer to introduce better blood into his barnyard and stable. I need not now say to you that the most excellent examples of 3,000 paid in this country, for a single cow or \$14,000 for a sheep, nor of the princely prices of our race horses, nor of the marvellous number whose record distances those figures which once stood as a synonym for speed, nor of the fact that the live stock of the American farmer, alone far out-topping the colossal figures of our war debt—enough to assert the demonstrated fact that careful breeding of good stock is in the interest of profitable farming to suggest another important branch of the which the energy and enterprise of the coming farmer of Eastern Pennsylvania must and will be devoted. It is in the near future that the mid-eyed Alderney, the spirited Hambletonian, the sturdy Percheron, the fat and fleshy Cotswold, the sleek and fat Berkshire and the hard-fleshed and steady-yielding Plymouth Rock will be the delight of our farmers as the rule and not the exception.

Dairying.
Dairying, perhaps, is an industry, the spread of which may be determined by local causes, though a general increase in the feeding of cattle and the institution of the co-operative scheme of creameries seem to be destined to revolutionize the old notions of milk, cheese and butter producing farms. Year by year the radius of the dairy industry has been extending, and the great cities of the cheese-making farms of the country are rapidly increasing in number. There is yet to be found a more profitable system of farming than the milk farms of the Western Reserve or one more conducive to the comfort and health of the farmer and his imitation on an improved scale may yet be a feature of our local farming.

Silk Production.
Despite the ridiculous memory of the *serena mulierum* movement of a general raising of silkworms, it is not to be wondered at that many a farm in this vicinity will be crowned by successful efforts at silk culture, realizing the early colonial idea when the Virginia Assembly offered a prize of fifty pounds of tobacco for each pound of silk produced, when every land owner was required to plant and fence twelve mulberry trees for each 150 acres, and when Gov. Law, of Connecticut, arrayed in the fine dress of a hundred and thirty years ago, had a silk coat and stockings of domestic manufacture.

Fencing.
The subdivision of the lands implies an increase of fencing, a consideration involving largely unappreciated and often unmeasured expense. With the increasing scarcity of material, the cost of fencing has risen to such an extent that the total value of fences in this state alone is estimated at ten millions. In part the rapidly introduced barbed wire fence meets the need of the farmer, but it is not satisfied that the future farmer will abolish inside fencing. Even if pasturing does not become a lost art with the improved science of farming, a portable fence will meet all its requirements, and except the best of the fences will be made of a sturdy material, and the land occupied by them will be devoted to profitable production, unsightly "corners" or leaning lines of drunken rail fences will no longer offend the eye and mar the landscape, and might as well be made of iron, and in name alone, will require to be thus marked.

Estilage.
Theoretically and practically the novel scheme of ensilage seems to recommend itself to the approbation of those who are most desirous of supporting a profitable industry, not only not deleterious, but highly beneficial, increasing the wholesomeness of milk, cheese and butter, while in practical operation it presents the remarkable exhibit of supporting a largely increased herd of stock on a smaller area of land, and their increased manure in turn vastly strengthens the land and supports increased productiveness. The astonishing claim of Mr. Mills, the exponent of the system in this country, is to support on a given area of land, and with the same number of dairy cows, at the reduced expense of scarcely one-seventh that of the old system. Even should these claims upon an average trial have to be discounted by two-thirds, ensilage must be a feature of future farming in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Improved Machinery.
To an audience, the memories of many of whom run back to the flail and sickle, and in the presence of this splendid display all about us of improved farm machinery, I need not speak of the importance to well-directed and profitable farming of the best appliances. The economy of power, of time and material in farm labor has stimulated the native genius of Yankee inventive power to his best efforts in behalf of better mechanical agencies for those who till the soil. In 1825 two men and five horses were engaged continuously for twelve weeks in threshing 1,300 bushels of wheat; forty years later, on a California farm, 40,318 bushels of grain were harvested, threshed, cleaned and stored in thirty-six days by twenty-two

of their relative position, so that foul odors and ill drainage may not offend the senses and poison the atmosphere; the erection of farm houses with a view to proper architectural effect, for the beauty of the landscape and the comfort and economy of their occupants; the encouragement and practice of horticulture; the refinements of home life, in the cultivation of music, literature and the fine arts; the accumulation of private libraries; the diffusion of local and agricultural newspapers and periodicals; are a few of many other signs of the higher agricultural life, now happily outcropping in this community and calculated to bear rich fruit in early generations. To them may be added the liberal patronage and earnest maintenance in every section of regular associations and exhibits calculated to disseminate agricultural information, to test new and competing implements, to investigate and relieve diseases of stock or failure of crops, to discuss and pass judgment upon new methods, to expose frauds, and, in general, to promote all the ends of agriculture.

Secure as the past of the East Pennsylvania farmer is, his future may yet be better. His opportunities are such that he need fear no competition in their development. Improved modes and a veritable storehouse of resources promise abundant return for his investment and his labor, while the steadily improving refinements of home life and social culture will lend charm to the old monotony and average the long periods of dullness succeeded by stretches of overwork. Horace Greeley, who knew far more about farming and did more for it than he usually is credited with, said: "The highest fruition of all labor is man." Of no industry is this so true as of an enlightened and progressive agriculture.

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of their relative position, so that foul odors and ill drainage may not offend the senses and poison the atmosphere; the erection of farm houses with a view to proper architectural effect, for the beauty of the landscape and the comfort and economy of their occupants; the encouragement and practice of horticulture; the refinements of home life, in the cultivation of music, literature and the fine arts; the accumulation of private libraries; the diffusion of local and agricultural newspapers and periodicals; are a few of many other signs of the higher agricultural life, now happily outcropping in this community and calculated to bear rich fruit in early generations. To them may be added the liberal patronage and earnest maintenance in every section of regular associations and exhibits calculated to disseminate agricultural information, to test new and competing implements, to investigate and relieve diseases of stock or failure of crops, to discuss and pass judgment upon new methods, to expose frauds, and, in general, to promote all the ends of agriculture.

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For seven hundred years a stone upon the Nile has marked the rise and overflow of the river and set the time for old Egypt's festival of rejoicing that her harvest was assured. Far down the centuries the Nile has been the lifeblood of the Nile valley, and the Nile valley shall continue to be the Nile valley of our national greatness and the sign to all people of our advancement in the march of civilization.

Speed the plow and speed the harrow: Let the furrow be the path of progress. Better far the spade and barrow Than the cannon or the sword. Each invention, however improved, Brings woe oppression's rod: Brings us nearer truth and God.

It Seems Impossible.
That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Beets, Mustard, Parsley, etc., should make so many and such revolting and wretched cures for the cure of the most when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Parson, are afflicted with the disease, has been cured by them, you must believe and try them often, and doubt no longer. See other columns. S-2514 W.

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