

### CLOTHING, &c.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

## Clothing that Wears Well.

Year after year our customers return because they are not disappointed in the kind of Clothing we supply them. With all our reasonable prices we insist on the goodness of the materials. The stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits is still quite complete.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.  
OAK HALL STREET and Market streets, Philadelphia.

### A RARE CHANCE.

A SUIT OF

## FINE CLOTHES OVERCOAT

Made Up to Order at Cost Price.

In order to reduce my heavy stock of

## FINE WOOLENS

I shall make them up to order for the NEXT THIRTY DAYS for cash only at cost price. This is without exception, the greatest reduction ever made in FINE CLOTHES, and is done to make room for our heavy

## Spring Importations,

which we expect to have in stock by the early part of February. We have the sample cards of these goods already in store, and any one desiring to secure first choice for SPRING WEAR can do so now, and the goods will be taken for him.

Remember the above reduction is for

## Heavy Weights and Cash Only.

## H. GERHART, TAILOR,

No. 6 East King Street,

### CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

As we wish to Close Out the balance of our

## WINTER CLOTHING!

WE HAVE MADE

## SWEEEPING REDUCTIONS

Throughout our Whole Stock. We have on hand a large stock of

## HEAVY SUITS and OVERCOATS.

MARKED AT SUCH LOW PRICES

AS WILL INSURE A READY SALE.

We only ask that you call and examine our stock and be convinced of what we say.

## D. B. Hostetter & Son

Tailors and Clothiers,  
24 CENTRE SQUARE,  
LANCASTER, PA.

WE HAVE THE HANDSOMEST AND finest window display in the city. Don't fail to see it.

## SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, NECKTIES, MUFFLERS, POCKET-BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH and PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CIGAR CASES,

## ERISMAN'S, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

## VALENTINES.

## Valentines and Valentine Cards.

In Great Variety at

## L. M. FLYNN'S, BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

No. 42 WEST KING STREET.

## VALENTINE SEASON.

## Valentines!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

## VALENTINE CARDS

## NOVELTIES,

At the Bookstore of

## John Baer's Sons,

Nos. 15 & 17 North Queen Street.  
SIGN OF THE BOOK.

### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## MUSICAL - BOXES. BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT SALE of a large importation, having arrived too late for the holidays, at cost of production in Switzerland, about 1-2 and 1-4 their value, but same quality instruments could be sold for in this country. They are mostly of the large and medium size and, with few exceptions, of High Class Musical Boxes as sold in Geneva, but far superior to the ordinary instruments generally sold in this country, and need only be seen or heard to be appreciated. Musical Boxes with bells, drums, castanets, celestial voices, mandoline, diva-harmonie, overture, tremolo-piccato, sublimation, harp-zither attachment, etc., also two and three mansprings playing from 10 to 50 minutes by one winding. Musical Albums. Circular on application.

C. Gautschi & Co., Manufacturers, Ste. Croix and Geneva, Switzerland.  
SALESROOMS: 1029 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 122-124

### ASTRICH BROS. ADVERTISEMENT.

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## ANOTHER Great Clearing Sale.

—AT—

## ASTRICH BROS. MONDAY NEXT,

MARCH THE 6TH.

The alterations on our store front will be commenced, and we will then have no show-windows we have concluded to commence.

## ANOTHER GREAT SALE!

The inducements offered will be such as will surprise anybody. The following prices will be good for the NEXT TWO WEEKS ONLY. ALL OUR

## CRUPE BONNETS AT \$2.00.

BLACK PLUSHES, formerly \$2, now \$1 a yd. Higher priced Plushes now at \$2 a yd.

ALL OUR BLACK TIES

At actual half price, and some marked.

ALL OUR COLORED SATINS at 50c.

ALL OUR COLORED SILK FRINGES at 25c a yard.

One Lot of GENTS' ALL WAXEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Colored Borders, fast colors, at 15c.

All our best SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, that sold for \$1.50 to \$2.00 are offered now at 75c a piece.

The balance of CHILDREN'S WOOL CAPS will be sold at almost half price. All CAPS, formerly up to 50c, now at 25c, and all better ones at only 50c. LADIES' WOOL HOODS at 50c, and the best at 40c.

One lot of LADIES' HAND-KNIT SPLIT-WOOL JACKETS, Sleeveless at 50c.

All our LADIES' FINE WOOL JACKETS, from \$1.25 to \$1.75, now at 50c apiece.

HAND CROCHET FINE CARRIAGE COVERS at 25c.

CHILDREN'S HAND-KNIT WOOL COATS. The small balance of our stock at 50c.

HANDMADE SPRING ZEPHYR SHAWLS 50c shawls for 25c. 41 Shawls for 75c. All better ones at 50c.

One stock of MERINO UNDERWEAR for Ladies and Men, sold at 50c.

50c goods, 40c, 30c, 20c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c, 50c, 25c, 10c, 5c, 2c, 1c.

All better goods, such as All Wool Goods or Full Regular Made or Secret Medicated at 50c a piece.

One Lot of LADIES' ALL-WOOL KNIT HOSE, formerly 40c, at 25c a pair.

CHILDREN'S FINE WOOL HOSIERY, at 25c a pair.

All our FINEST ENGLISH HOSIERY, 50c a pair, formerly 60c, at 25c.

GENTS' NECK-TIES, Fancy Suits Folded, formerly \$1.50, now at 75c.

One lot of FINE EMBROIDERED SLIP-PERS, old price \$1.50 to \$2, your choice at 75c.

There are a great number of OTHER BARGAINS that will be put out, and we advise every one to come and see that

WHAT WE SAY, WE MEAN!

We say again that this is for the

NEXT TWO WEEKS ONLY!

And that the Best Bargains generally go first.

## ASTRICH BROS.' LANCASTER BAZAAR,

NO. 13 EAST KING STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

### CARRIAGES, &c.

## THE STANDARD CARRIAGE WORK OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

## EDGERLEY & Co., FINE CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

Roar of Central Market Houses, LANCASTER, PENN'A.

## MARKET STREET, Renowned Cough Syrup.

A pleasant, safe, speedy and sure remedy for Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat and Chest, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs and all Diseases of the Chest and Air Passages.

This valuable preparation combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most safe and efficient qualities for the cure of all kinds of lung diseases. Give us a call. All work warranted. Repairing promptly attended to. One set of workmen especially employed for that purpose. Feb-18-82

## CHAS. A. LOOHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, No. 9 East King Street, Lancaster.

### MEDICAL

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint and other wasting diseases.

## BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system -cures weakness, lack of energy, etc., Try a bottle.

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### Lancaster Intelligencer.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1882.

## AGRICULTURAL

### MEETING OF LANCASTER FARMERS.

Crop Reports—Essay on Apples—Sub-soil Plowing—Division Fences—Sowing Clover Seed—Business for next Meeting.

A stated meeting of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held in their room in city hall yesterday afternoon.

The following named gentlemen were present: Joseph F. Witmer, president, Paradise; John C. Linvill, secretary, Gap; Henry M. Engle, Marietta; Calvin Cooper, Bird-in-Hand; M. D. Keudig, Cresswell; F. R. Diefenderfer, Grove; S. R. Diefenderfer, Manheim; C. L. Hunsicker, Manheim; W. W. Griest, city; Casper Hiller, Conestoga; S. P. Eby, city; J. M. Johnston, city; Enos H. Weaver, Strasburg; John H. Landis, Manor; J. G. Rush, West Willow.

Crop Reports. Henry M. Engle reported that the prospects of the wheat, grass and fruit crops were good.

Enos H. Weaver reported the old clover frozen out badly in some sections, while the young clover generally looked well.

M. D. Keudig agreed with the above reports, and added that in his neighborhood, recently several transactions in tobacco had taken place, the prices obtained for wrappers being from 15 to 25 cents; seconds 8 cents, and fillers 3 cents per pound.

S. P. Eby, esq., said he had seen many fields of old clover that had been badly injured by alternate freezing and thawing.

President Witmer said the young clover also had been injured in his neighborhood by the frosts, but that it might rally from the late summer.

Calvin Cooper read an essay on Apples—Local vs. Foreign Varieties which will be found in full on our fourth page.

Casper Hiller said there was no mistaking the fact that in Lancaster county apples cannot now be grown so well as they were forty years ago; he cannot explain why this is so, but is inclined to believe it is due to a change in our seasons.

We used to be able to keep Smoke-house and other varieties of apples as late in the season as this, but it cannot be done now. We cannot compete with New York in the growth of winter apples, but it does not follow that the apple orchard is therefore unprofitable.

He believed an acre of apples on the farm paid better than an acre devoted to anything else. Even if no apples are sold the entire family can be supplied with good wholesome fruit. But while one acre planted in apples is a good investment no Lancaster farmer can make one hundred acres pay.

He regarded the Green Pippin, the Romanite and a few other old varieties far preferable to most new ones.

Eph. S. Hoover believed that the increase of insects had much to do with preventing our winter apples from keeping as well as formerly. An examination of the trees in September will show that fully one-third of the fruit is affected by insects; worms will be found in the core of the apples and they will not keep. His plan of keeping down the insects is to turn the hogs into the orchard as soon as the apples begin to fall. The hogs eat the apples and the worms too, thus destroying the insects.

Any device that will destroy or prevent the increase of insect pests is of great advantage to the apple grower.

M. D. Keudig fully endorsed Mr. Cooper's views as to planting of new varieties; especially that part where he attributes to the unprofitable varieties in his orchard, and replanting them with others known to do well.

He recommended the Mellinger as a good apple; it will keep from August to Christmas. Smith's Cider and the York Imperial are the best to depend on for winter use.

C. L. Hunsicker referred to the longevity of the apple tree, mentioning a Russet that was 150 years old and bore thirty bushels of fruit almost every year. He mentioned some peach and cherry trees that had attained great age in other parts of the country while here they are short lived. He declared that there had been a great change in the seasons since he was a boy, and attributed to this cause in part the failure of our fruit crop.

He did not think the cutting of the forests had much to do with the failure.

In answer to questions asked Calvin Cooper said he regarded the Bullock Pippin as a very good apple; it holds high rank. He believed that hot, dry weather prevents apples from properly ripening; and that if we had during the months of August and September the same kind of weather we used to have, our fruit crop would be as good now as it was then.

Henry M. Engle concurred with almost everything contained in Mr. Cooper's essay, especially that part where he attributes our great cause of failure to the bringing here of new varieties not suited to our soil or climate. He advised a more careful selection of winter varieties that were known to do well in the neighborhood where they were wanted. The curculio and codling moth, the most destructive of insects to the apple and plum, might be kept down by proper co-operation among neighbors; but if one farmer works to destroy the insect and his neighbors do not, little good can be done. He favored the turning of hogs into the orchard to eat the insect-infested fruit, but this remedy is by no means complete, as the larvae of some insects leave the fruit before it falls, and make their nests in the crevices of the bark or other parts of the tree.

The method adopted by some, of tying bands of hay, straw, etc., around the trunks of the trees, allowing the larvae to harbor there for a week or two, and then removing and burning the bands and insects together, and placing new bands around the trees, and repeating the operation, was endorsed by Mr. Engle as a good way of keeping the insects down. He confessed, however, that he knew of no specific by which the insects could be destroyed and the fruit saved. There is much to learn yet in apple culture. On his own farm he did not gather a bushel of apples, but he gathered a bushel of codling moth seedlings, that had a chance to sink the tap-root deeply into the ground. He favored low moist ground as better suited for apples than high dry ground.

C. L. Hunsicker remarked that in severe winters the trees on low ground were

liable to freeze, while those on high ground escaped.

J. C. Linvill said the varieties that did the best with him were the old Romanite, the Paradise and the Newtown Pippin—all of which he had in good condition at the present time. He mentioned the fact, too, that he had a Gettling apple tree seventy-five years old that bears every year—though the apples are not very good.

Mr. Engle closed the discussion by observing that one cause of the failure of our fruit crops was the impoverishment of the land. The farmer crops his young orchard with grain, potatoes or something else until the trees become too large to permit of it longer, and then he puts in grass and neglects to manure it. An apple orchard should have annually as much manure as is required for any other crop, and if the land is expected to bear a crop of fruit and a crop of grass, grain or potatoes it ought to have a double quantity of manure. Only by liberally manuring can we develop strong, healthy trees. The best manured orchards produce the best fruit.

Retorted Questions. "Should we encourage the growth of new varieties of apples?"

The above question was referred for answer to Levi S. Reist. That gentleman being unable to attend sent in a paper which was read. Mr. Reist takes the ground that only certain varieties known to be suited to certain soils should be introduced. He says he has seen one variety fail on rich alluvial soil, with a southern exposure, while it did well on a brick loam with northern exposure not three hundred yards away. For his own locality he found Smith's Cider, York Imperial, Romanite and the Red Pippin to be the best. Two teams was seen one variety fail on rich alluvial soil, with a southern exposure, while it did well on a brick loam with northern exposure not three hundred yards away. For his own locality he found Smith's Cider, York Imperial, Romanite and the Red Pippin to be the best.

When I made myself a subsoil plow, the late Jesse Reel was the first editor of the *Albany Cultivator*, and in that excellent journal, proved by irrefutable and convincing argument, that the sure road to successful farming lay through subsoil plowing. The first trial of the new plow was made in corn ground. The surface plow turned the soil to the depth of about six inches, and the subsoil plow followed in the bottom of the furrow and loosened up the clay from four to six inches deep. This plow did not throw the subsoil on top, but merely lifted it up two three inches and let it fall back to its former position. Two teams was used—a span of horses to each plow. It made it very laborious for the lead horse of the surface plow to walk in the loose furrow. The field of ten acres was subsoiled in alternate strips, the other strips left in the usual way. The subsoil in this field is a rather stiff red clay and the land is limestone.

I do not know whether the season was wet or dry, but there was no perceptible difference in the corn, nor in the succeeding crops of oats or grass. It was observed, however, that the subsoil in the strips that had been double plowed retained its mellowness the following season when broken for oats and wheat. Of course subsoiling doubles the cost of plowing. This and its signal failure to increase the crop condemned the subsoil plow and it lay for years in the lumber lot.

At length there came another boom in subsoiling. The late lamented Prof. Mages was at that time editor of the *Working Farmer* and showed by invincible logic that a loose subsoil would let the surplus water down in a wet season and be equally beneficial to retain moisture in a dry one. The old long-legged subsoil plow was brought out from its long hiding place; the dust and cobwebs swept off; and the share sharpened for action. The cornfield was subsoiled in alternate strips as on the former occasion. The season was a rather favorable one for corn and there was no perceptible difference in favor of the subsoil plowing, either on the corn or on succeeding crops. The subsoil plow was again consigned to the lumber lot and oblivion, where it remained until the sale of my father's personal effects when it was bought by an enterprising farmer on the border of Chester county. I have no knowledge of its subsequent history.

These two experiments do not prove anything. If the soil is in the affirmative, or the soil different the results might have been other than they were. Had the crops been roots or vegetables or orchard or nursery the subsoiling might have been beneficial. There is, however, one convincing argument against subsoiling. The system has been advocated time and again, and yet nobody uses the subsoil plow now. If it has all or even a few of the advantages claimed for it farmers surely would not be so slow to discover its merits.

M. E. Engle agreed with the essayist that subsoil plowing is of but small advantage; though it is true that some years after subsoiling a field he had the best wheat crop he ever harvested.

Division Fences. "Cannot we dispense with division fences with profit?"

Eph. S. Hoover read an essay on the subject. He was in the affirmative. By adopting the soiling system inside fences might be dispensed with, with the exception of a large cattle yard in front of the barn, surrounded with shade trees and supplied with an abundance of water for the use of the cattle. An average of the whole farm, and of the state shows that the fences cost \$1,124.25 per 100 acres and in localities where timber is scarce the cost is much more. It is estimated that the repairs to fences cost \$6.32 per 100 rods; which added to the cost of the fence makes \$127.80 per 100 rods, which, added to the cost of the fence, makes \$127.80 per 100 acres, not including the value of the space occupied by the fences. As the cattle are kept stabled for five or six months in the year, and fed on the products of the farm, it will not pay to fence a farm for grazing them to any extent, which required farmers to fence out other people's cattle, whereas it ought to provide that every man fences in his own cattle. On his motion a committee of three was appointed to investigate and report upon the feasibility of having such a law enacted by the Legislature. The chair

### CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR, &c.

appointed S. P. Eby, esq., Calvin Cooper and F. R. Diefenderfer said committee.

Sowing Clover Seed. Enos H. Witmer, to whom had been referred the question, "When is the proper time to sow clover seed?" read a brief paper, in which he took the ground that no rule could be given that would answer all cases, but he recommended from the middle of March to the 10th of April as the proper period, the farmer exercising judgment as to the best time in this interval. When the seed is sown on frozen ground, as some do, in February, a sudden thaw or heavy rain may wash the seed from the slopes into the lowlands; or a warm spell may sprout the seed, and a cold snap following may freeze the germs.

Business for Next Meeting. The following questions were selected and referred to the gentlemen named for answer at next meeting.

"What is the best method to raise a good crop of corn?" Referred to John Reah.

"Should wheat be harrowed in the spring?" Referred to John H. Landis.

"What varieties of corn and what is the best treatment for the largest crop?" Referred to Hebron Herr.

"Can commercial fertilizers be profitably used on the potato crop and how should they be applied?" Referred to H. M. Engle.

"How should lime be applied—on the surface or plowed under?" Referred to John C. Linvill.

Whisperings of Love. "Your baby's life is in danger whenever it is troubled with a cough or cold. Give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Years of Suffering. Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, Buffalo, was for twelve years a sufferer from rheumatism, and after trying every known remedy without avail, was entirely cured by Thomas' Eucalypti Oil. For sale at H. C. Cochran's drug store,