The Farm.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications upon subjects of interest to the farmer, the gardener, the fruit-grower and stock-breeder are solicited for this department of the paper. All such communications should be addressed to ULRICH STRICKLER, Agricultural Editor, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

The Drop Worm.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

The insects which infest the quince trees of I. S., of Bethesda, Lancaster county, are not new, although they were unknown to Mr. S. before the present season. They have frequently been described, and their history ventilated in the agricultural and horticultural journals of the country. It is commonly called "drop-worm," sometimes "basket-worm" and "sack-bearer," from the German, "*Sack-traeger*." Its technical name is *Thyridopteryx ephemeræformis*. If not destroyed, the follicles or cocoons containing these worms will remain suspended from the trees all Winter. Each female deposits three or four hundred eggs within her follicle, where they remain until next May, when they are hatched. About the middle of May they emerge from the follicles of the previous season, scatter over the trees, and begin their ravages. In the Winter when there are no leaves on the trees, these follicles may be plainly seen suspended from branches. Every one should then be gathered and destroyed. If not one follicle is permitted to escape, there will be no trouble next year. If, however, a few remain, they are so prolific that next year they will be as numerous as they are this. Hence the necessity of making thorough work in destroying them during the Winter.

When to Sow Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat may be sowed too early in the season as well as too late. Every intelligent farmer will admit this fact. There must be, therefore, a certain period, midway between the too-early and the too-late time, which may be fixed upon as the most proper period of all the growing season, to put in the seed. In designating any given period as the best time to sow Winter wheat, there are considerations of transcendent importance to be observed, each and all of which will be found to exert more or less influence on the wheat crop. The growing wheat has destructive enemies to encounter, which flourish only at certain periods in the growing season. The habits of the husbandman, therefore, should be to have his wheat-plants grow, as much as possible, before and after these enemies flourish and commit their ravages on the growing plants.—Besides the insects destructive to wheat that must be encountered in Autumn, and those that it is desirable to shun in the Summer, before harvest, there are adverse circumstances which must be foreseen and guarded against, as much as practicable, among which I may mention drought, wet weather, and the sinister influence of the freezing and thawing of the soil in Winter. In addition to these things, the *habit* of the wheat-plant should exercise a controling influence in the mind of the wheat-grower, in determining the most proper period for sowing seed for a crop of Winter grain. The wheat-grower must encounter hosts of formidable antagonists, in Autumn, in Winter, in Spring-time and in Summer. To outstrip one, dodge the other, circumvent a third, take advantage of the fourth to run the gauntlet, so to speak, from September till the next harvest, literally surrounded by untold millions of insects that find a rich substance on the germinating kernels, as soon as they exhibit signs of vegetation; and that feed on the tender blades, and extract the delicate juices from the growing kernels; and to triumph over all the adverse circumstances and unpropitious influences of the season; and to be able, by agricultural skill and judicious management, to develop a large field of plump wheat, waving in the breezes like a sea of gold, is, most assuredly, a laudable employment. When we consider how many destructive enemies growing wheat has, and what a wonderfully insidious plant wheat is, in regard to its vegetable nutrition that the soil affords, it seems a mystery—not that farmers do not grow large crops of this kind of grain—but that they are able to mature any at all.

Now, then, for the best time to sow Winter wheat. In the first place, looking forward to the long and dreary Winter, we find that the strongest wheat plants, those that are firmly rooted and that have a system of luxuriant leaves, sufficient to cover the surface of the ground, will endure the rigors of our Northern Winters with less injury. In consideration of this fact, reason would seem to dictate putting the seed in very early—even in the month of August. But there are destructive enemies ahead. If the seed be put in very early, so that the plants attain a large size in a few weeks, countless hordes of insects, in the form of the wheat-fly, will early destroy the crop. As this enemy flourishes between the two periods—early seed-time and late seed-time—we must evade, if possible, its ravages. Therefore, we must choose the *late* seed-time; and in order to be prepared to resist the adverse influences of Winter, we must plough, harrow and manure the soil, cultivate, pulverize, drain, and fertilize the seed-bed, and by repeated and most thorough mechanical tearing and trituration, get the ground into such a favorable condition for vegetation, that the young plants will spring from seed deposited in the soil, *after* the dreaded foes have run their course, and still have sufficient time to become rooted and topped before the Winter sets in. Here, then, we are able to fix upon a point of time for every farmer in every latitude, with the assurance that, if a crop cannot be secured by seeding, at that period, we must meet a failure.

When wheat is sowed so late in the growing season, that the roots acquire very little toughness, and the leaves only attain a small size before cold and freezing weather comes on, the growing plants will suffer such serious injury by the intense cold, and freezing, and thawing, and upheaval of the soil, that a fair crop of grain will not be produced the next season. Our best wheat-growers understand this point perfectly; and our horticulturists and pomologists know how eminently important it is, that a plant finish growing and attain a proper ripeness and solidity of juices, and some tenacity of fibre, before the tender plants are exposed to the destructive influences of cold weather. In order, therefore, to be still more definite and explicit, respecting the best time to sow Winter wheat, we may fix the time at this period, viz., let the seed be put in as late in the season as it can be, and still have sufficient time to throw out a system of roots and leaves, sufficiently large to cover nearly the entire surface of the ground.

In this latitude, the great majority of wheat-growers agree that about the 10th of September is the most desirable period to sow Winter wheat. But, I think, that every intelligent farmer, who understands the habit of the wheat-plant, will agree with me, that if the ground be put in such excellent tilth, that the young plants will attain their desired size before cold weather comes on, the 1st or even the 10th of October will be found a more desirable period for Autumnal seed-time than any time in September. But, let it be understood, that unless the soil is in an excellent state of fertility—really rich—friable, and sufficiently moist when the seed is sowed to insure immediate germination, it will not be safe to defer seeding to that late period. Let me assure wheat-growers, however, that in practice they will find it more profitable to make their soil doubly rich, and pulverize it more thoroughly, and put their seed in as late as the 1st of October, than to cultivate tolerably well, manure moderately, and sow at an early date.

As we move South of this latitude, the period of seed-time should be fixed at a still later date in Autumn. We should keep in mind this one great fact, to put the whip and spur to the growing wheat plants, between the period when insects would injure its growth and the influences of Winter. Then, the crop will be safe, so far as its salvation can be secured by choosing the most propitious period for putting in the seed. But one of the most important considerations in the whole system of wheat-culture is to have the soil in the right condition, bountifully fertilized with such pabulum as will develop a healthful and stiff straw with a plump and shining kernel.

It would seem that early sowed grain in Autumn would mature the next season just as many days earlier, than the other crops, as the seed which was put in. But experiments have shown that, in practice, we cannot count upon any advantage, from early seeding, in securing an early harvest, as wheat sowed in the middle of September and the first of October, on the same kind of ground, will mature at the same period the next season. If we would have wheat ripen early in the season, an early variety must be obtained, as early seeding will not secure an early harvest.—*Todd's American Wheat Culturist.*

Cultivating Wheat.

The results of sowing wheat in drills at such a distance apart that the crop could receive a cultivation with a horse hoe, have been very favorable. Sowed at the rate of three pecks per acre, in drills twenty inches apart, through which, in spring, a garden harrow was run, the crop amounted to twenty-nine bushels, while the remainder of the field, sowed in nine-inch drills, not cultivated, yielded only nine bushels per acre. Numerous other experiments, both here and in England, have had similar results, proving that cultivation tends to increase the crop, and pays many times over for the extra labor performed. In England especially, where labor is cheap enough to permit it, the wheat crop receives a hand hoeing and weeding, and the consequence is that the average crops are forty bushels per acre, while the grain often weighs sixty-six pounds per bushel. We would suggest sowing one acre the present season in wide drills, as an experiment.

When to Cut Corn.

At what time shall we cut corn, and in what manner? Shall we cut at the ground, top, or not cut at all? These are questions seldom discussed in our agricultural papers; still they should be thoroughly understood by all growers. I am aware that many Eastern growers practice topping; and if this is the best method, we should all practice it. Contending that it is *not*, I will present a few thoughts in favor of cutting at the ground. Leaves are the lungs of plants, and none can be removed while the crop is maturing, more particularly while ripening, without decreasing the amount of such crop. At the time that the topping is usually done, the leaves removed are the ones most essential to growth, and you prevent the corn from receiving the nutriment that it would have derived from them had they not been severed from the stalk.

In cutting corn we have in view the preservation of the fodder for feeding purposes; to be of much value it must be cut previous to frost; cut at the proper time and well saved, they make excellent feed; but cut after they have become dry and hard, or frost-bitten, they are nearly worthless. I believe that it is an accepted fact that wheat cut as soon as the kernel becomes hard, and while the straw is still green, properly shocked, improves in the shock, will make a better quality of flour and more of it than if allowed to stand until the straw is dead ripe; and I have no doubt but corn cut at the ground before it is fully ripe, shocked well, will be of better quality than if allowed to stand until the stalk has become dry; for, if cut at such time, the circulation of sap continues until the stalk becomes dried and the corn ripens and improves in the shock, whereas in topping you entirely remove that portion of the stalk most needed in the ripening process. There is certainly a certain time at which corn can be cut when the shrinkage in the corn will bear no comparison to the loss of fodder if allowed to stand longer; at just what stage this is, each must judge for himself. My rule is, when the corn is all well glazed and rather more than half the ears begin to turn yellow, cut and put up in small shocks, and as soon as the corn is sufficiently cured to crib, husk, binding the fodder securely, and setting nine shocks of corn in one of fodder.—*Cor. Rural New-Yorker.*

Selecting Seed.

All improvements in seed have been the result of selection. The best seed selected for use has yielded an improved product, and the process again and again repeated has finally resulted in securing the plant, root, or grain desired. Corn has been much improved by a course of selection, but farmers who have most at stake in this matter are too careless to carry out experiments to a final result. Now, if a seed could be secured that would produce with certainty two ears of corn to each stalk, our corn crop would be vastly increased, and it is pretty certain that if for a succession of years no corn were planted but that which produced two ears to the stalk, the peculiarity would become fixed, and a corn having this as a distinguishing characteristic would become an established variety. What we need is that farmers should be careful to select their seed ears while the corn is standing, that they may be sure that the ears selected are perfect in shape and filling out, early in ripening, and grow double. An improvement of ten per cent. only in the corn crop from judicious selection of seed, would add a value of fifty millions of dollars to the agricultural income of the country, and this is no mean item.

Pure Water for Cows.

There is no doubt that impure water has an injurious effect on the flavor of milk. It has been found that the milk from cows which were compelled to drink stagnant water from ponds, when brought to the cheese-factory was tainted, and gave a bad flavor to the whole making of cheese into which it had entered. We have before us a letter from a correspondent in Norway, who speaks of the ill effects resulting from permitting cows to feed on the litter thrown out from horse stables—a practice too common in that country. Not only was the milk tainted, but the butter and cheese made therefrom had an unpleasant taste and smell. It is well-known that the wild garlic eaten by cows in Spring, lends its peculiar flavor to the milk and butter yleided by them. In fact, nothing can be more sensitive to ill-flavored substances eaten or drunk by the cows, than is the milk or butter. The use of stagnant or impure water should then be scrupulously avoided, and if no other source of pure water is possible, a sufficient quantity should be pumped for cows twice a day at least. There is no more striking illustration of the facts above noted, than the unpleasant taste of milk from cows fed on the waste of distilleries, experienced by one used to the milk of a farm and obliged to sojourn in a city.

Blanching Celery.

The last of August is the time to begin earthing up celery that will be wanted for use in October or November. The crop designed for Winter use need not be earthed up until later in the season, for if blanched too early it will be neither as good nor keep as well as that which is blanched in cool weather. In earthing up, some care is required to keep the soil on the outside of the head, and to do this the operator should clasp the leaves and stems in one hand, holding them together, while with the other the earth should be drawn around the plant and pressed firmly against it. A very little soil will suffice for this purpose, and more can be added if required, when both hands are free to use the hoe or spade. If the plants are not growing as vigorously as required, then give them a liberal supply of liquid manure a few days before the first earthing up. Of course the liquid should not be thick and rank, for this would cause rust; but let it be strong, and then dilute with considerable water, so that the earth about the plants may be well soaked, and not merely sprinkled. Celery intended for a late crop should be frequently hoed during this and next month; and if the weather is dry, water freely, adding some kind of stimulating manure if necessary.—*Rural New Yorker.*

The Waste of Liquid Manure.

Very few barns or barn-yards are so arranged as to save the liquid manure. The loss resulting from such a want of proper arrangement is a serious one, more so than some farmers would imagine. In the first place, the quantity of liquid matter which might be saved from a pair of horses and a half a dozen cows amounts to 80,000 pounds yearly. This is equal to about 10,000 gallons, which, diluted with an equal quantity of water, would furnish each year a dressing of 1,000 gallons per acre to twenty acres of land. Fermenting liquid manure needs this addition of water for the purpose of retaining the ammonia which would otherwise pass off and be lost. The solid matter contained in the above quantity of liquid is equal to nearly three tons, and is worth as much as the best guano. The money value would therefore be about $200—an amount that is well worth saving. Much less than this amount would make the drains and tank required to save the manure, so that the outlay would be more than repaid the first year. Or, if proper absorbents were freely used, the whole of the liquids might be saved without any outlay at all.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JOHN BENSON.—LETters Testamentary on the estate of John Benson, late of Mount Joy township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township: All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, without delay, properly authenticated for settlement. MARY BENSON, Executrix.
H. B. SWARR, Attorney. 126-6tw

ACCOUNTS OF TRUST ESTATES, &c. The accounts of the following named Estates will be presented for confirmation on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1871:
Edwin Stubbs' Assigned Estate, Cooper et al. Assignees.
Martin S. Keller's Assigned Estate, I. F. Bomberger, et al. Assignees.
Levi Hart's Assigned Estate, John M. Amwegg, Assignee.
Joseph K. Myers' Assigned Estate, J. S. Shuman, Assignee.
John C. Cochran's Assigned Estate, Benjamin Snively, Assignee.
Mary Leib's Trust Estate, Jacob L. Stehman, Committee.
aug23-4tw31 W. D. STAUFFER, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Aug. 21, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE ACCOUTS of the following persons are filed in the Register's Office of Lancaster county for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court to be held in the City of Lancaster, on Monday, September 18th, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Alexander Danner, Executor of Charles T. Gould.
John Strohm, Jr., Guardian of Levi Cobel.
Moses Hess, acting Executor of Christian Hess.
John Kreider, Testamentary Guardian of the minor children of John M. Horst, deceased.
Levi K. Brown, Guardian of Mary E., Esther K., and Samuel L. Jackson.
John Seldomridge, Executor of Wm. Harsh.
Michael G. Harnish and Jacob Harnish, Testamentary Trustees of Nancy Harnish.
Jacob S. Trout, Administrator of Catharine Swartley.
John Strohm, Jr., Executor of Fanny Thomas.
George D. Speecher, Executor of C. Eichelberger.
B. F. Rowe, Guardian of Franklin Kreider.
Elias Kreider, Mary Kreider and Susan Kreider.
Wilhelmina Huebner, Administratrix of Philip Huebner.
Charlotte Peck, Administratrix of George Washington Peck.
Edwin Konigmacher and Samuel Wolf, Guardians of Edwin Landes.
Edwin Konigmacher and Samuel Wolf, Guardians of William J. Landes.
Mary Ann Ashton, Administratrix of Elizabeth Wilhelm.
H. M. Brenneman, Administrator of Edward T. Mellinger.
Charles Swelgart and Jacob S. Shirk, Administrators of John Swelgart.
Samuel Wolf, Guardian of Susanna Kemper.
Noah Kemper and Elizabeth Kemper.
Wm. Enck, Guardian of Addison Zartman.
Abraham G. Breuner, Administrator of Henry H. Brenner.
Christian Hartman, Administrator of John Hartman.
James Gibson and Samuel Gibson, Executors of James Gibson.
Christian Hartman and Dr. Joseph S. Thome, Administrators of John S. Hacker.
Maria Bowman and Christian F. Bowman, Administrators of Jacob Bowman.
John Musser, Executor of Geo. W. Terry.
Benjamin Herr, (farmer), Guardian of Jacob Reliver.
Albert F. Eberman and E. M. Eberman, Executors of Samuel F. Eberman.
Christian Hackman, Samuel Peter Cramer, Philip Meck, John Meck and David Meck, Executors of George Meck.
Benjamin F. Rauch, Administrator, *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of Christian Smith.
George Long, administrator of Jacob Frit.
Andrew Charles, Administrator of Abraham Weiler.
William Wilson, Administrator of Amanda McClure.
Amos L. Witmer, Guardian of George Newton La Fevre.
Elizabeth Hawk, Administratrix of Lorenzo Hawk.
C. M. Morgan, Administrator of Barbara Morgan.
Adam Oberlin, Jacob Oberlin, Samuel Eiser, and Jacob Hacker, Executors of John Oberlin.
Rev. Samuel Harley, and Edwin Konigmacher, Administrators of Maria Harley.
John K. Witmer, Administrator of Elizabeth Witmer.
Benjamin U. Charles and Breneman U. Shuman, Administrators of Benjamin Charles.
Benjamin Bauman, Administrator of Magdalena Bauman.
John Hastings, Executor of Clark Phillips.
Joseph Frantz, township Eby, Executors of Jacob Frantz.
David L. Glacken and Martha Ann Wheeler (late Glacken), Executors of Patrick Glacken.
David L. Glacken and Martha Ann Glacken Executors of Patrick Glacken.
John W. Mentzer and Catherine Frantz, Administrators of Jacob Frantz.
Elizabeth G. Eshleman, Administratrix of John Gyger.
A. F. M'Ilvain, Testamentary Guardian of Simeon S. Adella, Viola, Sarah Jane, Amos M. and Ida Rockey.
George K. Reed, Administrator, with the will annexed, of Elizabeth F. Reed.
Peter McConomy, Executor of James Ward.
A. Herr Smith, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell real estate of Julia A. Pusey, deceased.
Jacob C. Pfahler, Guardian of Mary E. Shuman.
Dr. John Kendig, Guardian, of Mary Gill.
Daniel G. Brown, Wm. G. Brown and Isaac Shirk, Executors of Wm. Brown.
Susanna Martin, Executrix of Peter Martin, deceased, who was Guardian of Louisa Martin.
Jacob L. Stehman, Guardian of Eugene A. Burnett.
John M. Stehman, Guardian of Serena A. Spickler.
Nicholas Kind, Executor of Simon Kind.
Jacob B. Flickinger, Administrator with the Will annexed, of Jacob B. Flickinger.
Hannah Ferguson, Administratrix of William S. Ferguson.
HENRY S. SHENCK, Register.
aug23-4t34

DRY GOODS.

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CHOICE NEW DESIGNS.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPETS,
SUPERFINE INGRAINS.
WHITE-GROUND CHAMBER CARPETS,
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PAPER HANGINGS
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CLOTHING,
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Sixth and Market Streets,
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TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 4th, 1871, trains will run as follows:
Leave Philadelphia, from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R. corner Broad street and Washington avenue.
For Port Deposit, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesday and Saturday only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., Oxford at 6:05 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:55 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Mondays at 5:15 A. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Mondays at 6:32 A. M. only.
On Sundays, train leaves Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3:40 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
a26-1ywl7

HOTELS AND RESTAURANT.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
J. B. BUTTERWORTH, PROPRIETOR.
a19 TERMS PER DAY $3.50. 1ywl6

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1871, a
VALUABLE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM,
belonging to the Estate of Henry Ewalt, deceased, situated in Silver Spring township, Cumberland county, Pa., about four and a half miles from the thriving village of Mechanicsburg, where there is a splendid market for all products of a farm, and about one and one-half miles northeast of Hogestown, and one mile north of the turnpike by Sample's Bridge, bounded on the south by the farm of John C. Sample, on the north by the farm of Harvey Gutshall, on the east and west by the Conodoguinet Creek, containing
115 ACRES
of Prime Black Slate Land. The improvements are a well-finished WEATHERBARDED HOUSE, with Wash house attached; Smoke House, and all the buildings required except a Barn, which was burned in May. The fencing is in good order and the farm is well-stocked with Fruit. A Well of superior Water, which never fails, is at the door.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by the undersigned residing on the premises.
Persons desiring further information can have the same by addressing
W. H. or L. B. EWALT,
Hogestown, Pa.
aug23-4tw31

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.
On SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d, 1871, the subscriber will sell by public sale, on the premises, in Lenoxck township, Lancaster county, Pa., his Valuable Mill Property, late the property of Levi Eckert, deceased, situate on the road leading from the New Holland Turnpike to Intercourse, about 2 miles south of John Beck's Hotel, on said Turnpike, 2 miles northwest of Intercourse, 3 miles northeast of Bird-in-Hand Station, on the Penn'a R. R., and 3 miles north of Gordonville Station, on the Penn'a R. R., containing
NINE ACRES
More or less, of the best Limestone Land. The improvements are a Two Story FRAME HOUSE, with Kitchen attached; a good Frame Stable, Hog Pen, and other outbuildings. Also a substantial Three-Story Stone GRIST MILL, in excellent order and repair, the entire interior and machinery having been re-built within two years. There are four pairs of Burrs and one pair of Chopping Stones, propelled by Mill Creek, a strong and never-failing stream, with about eight feet head; also a FRAME SAW-MILL, in good running order. The buildings and fences are all in good repair. There is a never-failing Well of Water, with Pump therein, at the door of the dwelling.—Being situated in the midst of the great grain-growing district of the County of Lancaster, this property is worthy the attention of those intending to buy.
Persons desiring to examine the property previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same by calling on the premises.
Possession and a good title given on the 1st day of April, 1872.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by
BAIR SHAEFER.
J. Holtz, Auctioneer. aug23-2tw31

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1871,
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster county, directed to the undersigned, as the Administrator of the estate of George Swelgart, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Warwick Township, about 2½ miles from Elizabethtown, on the public road leading to Falmouth, the following described property, to wit:
A valuable tract of land
CONTAINING 105 ACRES,
more or less, and adjoining lands of John Prescott, J. Wright, Geo. Swelgart, James Megill, John Swelgart and Geo. Swelgart, in two parcels, viz:
Seventy-four acres, more or less, with about 7 or 8 acres in the Timber, and the rest of good Farming Land, and having excellent Fruit Trees thereon.
Thirty two acres having thereon erected a One-story Log Weather-boarded DWELLING HOUSE, and the balance in Timber, located in Warwick township, adjoining lands of Jacob Lapp, Jacob Swelgart and others.
Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given and terms made known by the undersigned residing on the premises.
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