Lightning Rods.

As it is entirely too late in the day, in the midst of an intelligent and observing community, to question the efficacy of these metallic conductors in preserving houses and other buildings from the effects of lightning, a few considerations bearing upon the subject, are herewith presented.

It the first place, it may be proper to notice the very general statement in a large portion of our country papers, that the number of barns destroyed by lightning the present season, has been unusually large—and scarce a week has passed within the last four or five, in which mention has not been made of one or more accidents of the kind. In one week, the *Newtown Enterprise* mentions five barns having been struck, within a circuit of a few miles. The barns were all filled with the produce of the season. Four of them were consumed with the contents. The particulars, as to the application of rods to these latter, *are not mentioned*, or, whether there were any rods at all; but it is distinctly stated that the *one which was saved had a conductor.*

It is a fact every where admitted, that the barns having been filled with produce, greatly increases the liability to the ingestion of *electric fluid;* more especially if the contents are in a state of partial fermentation—as a column of steam arising, unquestionably furnishes to the fluid of the clouds, a conductor by which it passes into the buildings.

At the present time it is believed, that of all who are entrusted with the business of applying these rods, there are few who do not understand all the necessary arrangements as to the best methods of placing them; so that now there is no excuse for an imperfect fixture. Having given some attention to cases in which there has been more or less injury done to buildings that have been struck, I have never yet known an instance in which a rod has been secured by means that *common sense would suggest*, where the building has been struck and any injury sustained. Sometimes, owing to the injudicious fixture of the rod, the electric fluid has taken to the metallic spouts, or to other tin, about the building; at others, it has been severed from the earth by accident or neglect, and left *dangling*—a situation in which, if it could exert any influence, it must be a deleterious one. In other cases it has been put at the extreme end of a building of considerable length, and here, at the extremity, separated by prongs into four or five *rusty points*—and these raised a very few feet above the top of the barn or house, as the case may be. Under such circumstances, (as would naturally be supposed,) the other end of the edifice has been struck; and, as might be expected the natural consequence resulted.

Facts are now so well established in relation to the protecting influences of rods, rightly applied, that some insurance companies have already discriminated; and it is cause of wonder why all of them do not, in every case, discriminate in favor of buildings that have been properly protected by rods.

But there is another consideration that at this season demands special attention. Allusions has been made to the fact that a full barn is much more liable to injury from this cause than an empty one; or, what amounts to the same thing, the contents of hay and grain very evidently increase the conductibility of the mass. Of course there is much property of this kind in the form of ricks and stacks of hay and grain, that is very liable to be, and often is, destroyed by the same cause. There is much of this at a distance from barns, as in *stack-yards*, that might be protected by the instrumentality which I have been speaking. Here, the obvious suggestion is, to attach a rod to a pole of sufficient height. It should be considerably longer than the height of the stacks, and inserted in the ground, in a position adapted to insure the best chance of protection—as, on the west, or northwest part of the ground. The place of this might be changed from year to year, to suit the altered position of the stock-yard—and, as chestnut poles would mostly be selected, they will last quite a number of years—or, the whole, pole and rod attached, could be laid carefully away in some dry place, from year to year.

As this suggestion intimately relates to the preservation of valuable crops, much of which is exposed to the casualty referred to, no apology need be given for calling the attention of farmers to it at this season.—*Practical Farmer.*

Bee Notes for October.

BY M. QUINBY.

The careful bee-keeper will now select his stocks for Winter. There should be about twenty-five pounds of honey in each, where there is much bee-bread; that, together with the wax, will often keep very strong stocks alive, if they never reliable as sustenance for old bees. There will be very much more of it in a hive that has worked from the swarming season until this time without a queen. There is danger of a hive having too much honey, as well as too little. The expressive bee-keeper, with the movable frames, will find it best to alternate combs that are filled with such as are not. Do not attempt to winter a light, weak stock; unite it with some other. Feed up to the required weight as soon as the brood is all hatched. If strained honey is used, scald it thoroughly, to avoid danger of foul brood. If comb is used, cut the sealing of the cells, and if robbers are excluded, it may remain on top of hive through the day. All stocks a year old should be examined with reference to foul brood, and by no means allow such to be robbed, thus infecting others. Remove boxes. If any are partly full, let the honey from such be removed by the bees of some hive that needs it, after which the clean empty combs can be saved for another year. Examinations for foul brood are best made in the middle of the day, but the strength of a hive is best ascertained in the morning. A cluster of bees that extends through seven or eight combs on a cool morning this month, may be considered strong enough. The combs of a light stock from which bees have been taken can be set away to freeze, and be used for swarms another year. Set right side up, and exclude mice.

In preparing honey for market, care should be taken to have it look neatly, as experience proves that consumers have an eye to appearances. Wipe with a damp cloth any honey that may have leaked on to the glass. Paste paper or muslin on the bottom of the box, to exclude dust. Boxes to ride to market should be inverted, to prevent breaking, but they should not be inverted at any other time, as there are often some unsealed cells that will leak, and give the combs and glass an untidy appearance. The effect is worse if they are turned bottom-side up while warm, when first taken from the hive. In taking boxes from the hive, they should be carefully lifted with a strong knife slipped under the bottom. Set them on one side or end, keeping the combs vertical, until the bees are out, then put them away, standing them in the same position as when on the hive. In regard to foul brood, we have succeeded in eradicating it from our apiaries, not having seen a case of it this Summer. I mention this as another argument for movable comb-hives. With their aid we can discover it in its incipient stages. Hence our success.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to Raise Calves.

At the recent agricultural exhibition at Seaville, Cape May county, New Jersey, we were attracted by a couple of grade Jersey calves about four months old, bearing evidences of *good bringing up*, thrifty, and in fine growing order, without being overloaded with fat, as we have sometimes seen calves made on purpose for exhibition.

We found, on enquiry, they were the property of William R. Smith, at Townsend's Inlet, about three miles from Seaville. He was a former partner of J. J. Thomas, in the nursery business, in the interior of New York State, and is now one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Cape May county, New Jersey.

These calves were brought up under the care of his excellent wife, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making, and as they do justice to her mode of management, and it is also a cheap process, we procured from her her recipe, as follows:

Take two quarts of water, one tablespoonful of molasses, two ditto flax-seed meal, two ditto of corn-meal; boil for four or five minutes, and mix with two quarts of milk. For the first five or six weeks the milk is sweet, but after that she has found sour milk, even if loppered, to answer every purpose. At first each calf received this quantity three times a day, when it was slacked off to twice a day, and finally discontinued, after being turned of four months old.

We should say they were in as good order and condition under this regimen as calves ought to be.—*Practical Farmer.*

Seeding to Grass in Autumn.

The advantages of Autumn over Spring seeding are obvious to the observing farmer, especially on well-drained soils that are not likely to heave, honey-comb, etc., from Winter frosts. First, the soil is in condition to be much easier and better fitted than is possible in Spring after Fall and Spring rains, Winter snows and wet. Weed seeds germinate in the fall and the frosts destroy them, while in Spring they grow and interfere with the grass-crop. Second, we get a very much better first crop without loss of time and use of land. Third, Autumn is the more natural time of scattering the seed, the soil is warm and all things are more favorable for seeding and growth. All our native plants shed their seed after maturity to perpetuate their species, and this seed matures before the sleep or rest of Winter. Can we do better than adopt nature's mode?

Our cultivated grasses are only varieties of natural ones, requiring the same general natural treatment in their propagation and culture. We then believe that early Autumn is the best time for seeding down to grass, and that the grass seed be sown alone, not with grain. In our own experience we have tried seeding alone in Autumn, seeding with grain in both Spring and Fall, and invariably, on well-drained soil, the Autumn seeding alone was the best in all respects. Autumn seeding should be done in September, as early in the month as is possible.

The land should be well plowed, thoroughly harrowed, and put in the finest possible condition; no lumps, stones or other obstructions should be left, but the surface soil be as finely pulverized and even as for a bed of onions, or other vegetables in a well cultivated garden. A dressing of four to six cords of well-fitted rotten manure should be worked into the surface with the harrow before sowing the seed; the seed should then be evenly sowed broad-cast—if it is timothy, twelve to sixteen quarts should be used to the acre; if other varieties in same proportion, enough to occupy the soil at once. Clover seed is sown in Spring on the last light snow, usually in March or April; the quantity of seed used varies with different cultivators. Our own experience, on a sandy loam soil, indicates that one quart to the acre is sufficient; perhaps this may be from clover coming in naturally, if none is sown, in small quantity. We usually divide our timothy seed in two equal parts, sow one part one way of the field, the other cross-ways this; in this way we get a more even distribution than otherwise; we then take a light fine toothed seed harrow and go over it once thoroughly, leaving the surface smooth and even. The seed soon germinates, and by the time the ground freezes there is a perfect mat to cover the surface. The following season the crop has to be cut in June, in order to save it from rotting on the ground from lodging. We obtain two to four tons, as the soil is in richness, usually not less than three tons for first crop, and one-half as much rowen, or second crop. We have now a piece thus stocked, mown twice each season for three years past, and this season, as dry as it has been, the first crop was over two tons per acre, the second one and a half, by estimation.

Seeding to grass is a somewhat costly operation, and when done should be *thoroughly* done, that it may not need being repeated so often as is otherwise the case, and that we may reap profit instead of loss from our grass land, and thus be of superior quality.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Packing the Roots in Tree-Planting.

When a tree grows it packs the earth with its roots, the earth already solid; we say earth instead of soil, as the roots penetrate the hard subsoil; and in this firm bed the roots continue.

What does this teach us? It teaches us that we are to pack the earth well around the roots when we transplant our trees. They were used to it in the nursery or where they stood, and they require at least the same solid grasp.—The way we pack, even if we do it pretty closely, still falls far short of the original pressure. We can only pack close enough by pounding; other pressure is not sufficient. Do it carefully, but do it firmly. Have the roots all spread out evenly and naturally—a strained root will not thrive, and then apply the pressure. Of course, the finer the soil is sifted and worked in among the roots, the better. If moist the packing will be the more effectual. In this way your trees will have many advantages. They will withstand the wind and the drouth, and even the rain better; there will not be that *washing among the roots, making them even more loose than before*, but they will resist even, to

Experience, if nothing else, would be sufficient here. Be not afraid, you cannot pack too close; you cannot pack close enough. Get a solid bed of good mellow soil, set well and firmly, and then pound on the earth. We prefer on the whole, the Spring (early) for transplanting, though of course Fall will also do.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

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ASSESSMENT No. 20 OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The members of said Company are hereby notified that an assessment of 5 per cent. has been made upon the amount of all premium notes deposited for policies issued by said Company prior to the 14th of June, 1871; and 3½ per cent. upon the amount of all premium notes deposited for policies issued on the 14th of June, 1871, and prior to the 11th of July, 1871; and 2 per cent. upon amount of all premium notes deposited for policies issued on the 11th, 1871, and prior to the 8th of August, 1871, to pay for the following losses, since the assessment made November 9th, 1871, viz.:—Levi W. Groff, for his whiskey houses, $525 00; P. F. Rieger, a partial loss on house, $15 00; Benjamin Murphy, a partial loss to house, $192 81; George W. Martin barn, and contents, $536 00; Benjamin F. Shaub, barn and contents, $1,000 00; Charles Sweigart, barn and contents, 1,500 00; Simon Minnich, tavern house and contents, double frame dwelling house, 2,000 00; Simon B. Minnich, a stock of merchandize and contents of dwelling, $4,250 00; Christian Wanner, barn and contents, $2,150 00; Samuel H. Miller, barn, $500 00, and other smaller losses. The above assessment is made payable on or before the 25th of November next; payment may be made to any of the Board of Directors of the Company, and to all the authorized agents of the Company.

Resolved, That when an assessment is made to pay for losses in the Company, any member neglecting or refusing to pay his assessment after sixty days public notice, may be dismissed by the Board of Directors, but will be held liable for his assessment.

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NATH. E. SLAYMAKER,
Secretary.

oct18-3t42

NOTICE!

The Teachers, Directors and friends of education generally in Lancaster county, are hereby informed, that a Teacher's Institute will be held in the court room, Lancaster city, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, and continuing during the week.

The following named persons will certainly be present and give instructions:

Prof. S. S. Haldeman, Chickies; Prof. E. Brooks, Millersville; Prof. Shoemaker, Philadelphia; Prof. A. R. Byerly, Millersville; Prof. J. Willis Westlake, Millersville; Prof. Thomas R. Baker, Millersville; Prof. J. V. Montgomery, Millersville; Prof. B. C. Unseld, Columbia; Miss Fiske, Pottsville; Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Lancaster; Rev. J. P. Smith, Lancaster; Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., Lancaster.

Papers will be read, and lectures delivered during the evenings of the week by distinguished scholars, specially employed for the purpose.

Essays will be read on the following subjects:

True Training, Vocal Music, Our Graded Schools, Our Triumphs, The Small Scholars, The Successful Teacher, Plea for more Science in Common Schools, Our Bibleclass.

The following subjects will be submitted to the Institute for discussion:

How shall we view studies.

What changes should be made in our Primary Schools?

Should there be any closing exercises at the end of term.

How should we teach Composition?

What assistance should be given to Pupils.

What is the sphere of the Common Schools?

How can we reach our Teachers?

What are the necessary wants in our Schools?

The Teachers and others interested are invited to attend the Institute, are requested to give the subjects for essays and discussion, due reflection, so as to make the discussion of them lively and profitable.

The morning sessions of the Institute will be chiefly devoted to discussions of the best mode of teaching the different branches. These exercises will be so conducted, that Teachers may learn how to teach, and how to teach, according to the most approved methods.

Among the prominent exercises, will be instructions in Vocal Music, by means of giving Object Lessons, and how to teach Drawing,—the subject of interest, or how to Teach, will be omitted, and no effort spared to make this the best Institute ever held in the county.

It is most heartily invited that Teachers generally be present at the opening, and remain all week. Then only, will the object of the Institute be fully reached.

The School Directors of the different districts are respectfully requested to grant their teachers the time to attend the Institute, and instruct them to attend. They are also invited to be with us all week, and take part in the exercises. They present much that is much desired.

The State Superintendent will address the Teachers during the morning session, on Thursday, November 16th, and the Directors in the afternoon of the same day. All are earnestly urged to attend on that day, if not before.

The Teachers on arriving, will immediately proceed to the Orphans' Court Room, where they will be enrolled, and receive tickets of membership.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVID EVANS,
County Superintendent.

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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. Wednesdays and Saturdays only, at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek R. R. at 7 and 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday only at 2:30 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., Oxford at 6:10 A. M., Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 8:55 A. M., and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:10 A. M., 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Chadd's Ford at 7:29 A. M., 11:53 A. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:48 P. M.

On Sundays, train leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

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,
a26-1yw17 General Superintendent.

FALL AND WINTER 1871.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

OAK HALL

Sixth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, FALL CLOTHING OF EXCELLENT QUALITY FOR GENTLEMEN & THEIR SONS

A vast variety of choice Ready-made

FALL CLOTHING

In the Custom Department will be found a choice selection of Imported and Domestic goods to be made to order.

PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS BY MAIL.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA 603 & 605 GREAT BROWN HALL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS!

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STEINHAUSER & BRO'S'

NO. 9 EAST ORANGE STREET,

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Persons desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to see our stock and hear prices before purchasing. my22-1fd

JAMES BELLAS,

279 & 281 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

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PRINCE & CO.'S

WORLD-RENOWNED

ORGANS AND MELODONS,

60 Different Styles from $50 Upwards to $900.

Over 46,000 in use. Liberal discount for Cash.

ALSO,

ORGANS,

BY SMITH AND PELOUBET, PELTON & CO

5 Stops for $100, 6 Stops $120, 7 Stops for $150, &c., &c.

PIANOS

BY KNABE & CO., E. GABLER, CALENBERG, FISHER, HALE, &c.,

From $250 Upwards to $1500.

ONLY FOR SALE AT

BELLAK'S

IHR FINDET BY MIR DIE BESTE, GROESTE AUSWAHL, DEN GROESTEN STOCK BILLIGSTEN PREISE, AND DIE LEICHTESTEN TERMS. m1-1yw9

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

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J. B. BUTTERWORTH, PROPRIETOR.

a19 TERMS PER DAY $3.50. 1yw1

IN THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,

NOS. 31 & 33 (NEW) NORTH QUEEN ST.

OLD NO. 204.

SPRING STYLES NOW READY,

EMBRACING ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

Our selection for the Spring Trade surpasses in Elegance of Design and Finish anything heretofore offered to our patrons.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE

DRESS SILK HATS,

EASY FITTING & VENTILATING,

A SPECIALTY.

We are prepared to offer extra inducements to all who favor us with a call.

PRICES REDUCED!

TO CONFORM TO THE TIMES.

W. SHULTZ & BRO.,

NOS. 31 & 33 NORTH QUEEN STREET,

LANCASTER, PA. 1t&1w

CLOTHING.

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CLOTHING,

OAK HALL

S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,

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Our Stock in all departments is now complete with the choicest productions of the season, in

CLOTHING,

FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

Our Custom Department

Is replete with the choicest Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

Our Gent's Furnishing Department

Is stocked with all the novelties of the season.

Our Hat Department

Is supplied with all the leading styles of the season.

Our Boots and Shoes

Are of the best manufacture only.

Our Prices

Are as low as the lowest, for the quality of goods we offer.

Our Motto

Is "One Price to all and no deviation."

Our Rule

Is to sell the best goods we can for the money we can get, and to make no more profit than we need to live upon.

Our Clerks

Are all gentlemanly men, who will be found obliging and polite to all who may favor us with a call.

Our Cash Arrangements

Are such that we can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in the city.

Our Facilities

Are such that we can supply any demand, however large, at the shortest notice.

Our Stock

Is the largest and most complete we have ever had at any time in the past.

Our Clothing

Is all made by the best workmen we can get, and we guarantee it to be as good in every respect as any other house in the city can make it.

Our Cutting

Is done by the most skillful cutters in the country.

Our Trade

Is the largest we have ever had at any time in the past, and we have no doubt it will be the largest in the future, as our goods are the best and our prices the lowest.

Our Motto

Is "Quick sales and small profits."

Our Rule

Is to mark all our goods at the lowest possible price, and never to deviate from it.

Our Goods

Are all marked in plain figures, so that there can be no mistake.

Our Clerks

Are all instructed not to deviate from our rule, but to be polite and accommodating