LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER THURSDAY. MARCH 16, 1882.



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AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH

ALBUMS, CIGAR CASES,

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These goods are our own importations.

Something New !

NEW GOODS WILL BE ADDED

these inquiries may well be pardoned by those who think they already know enough about the matter. The rule is to plant the roots shallow. If they are long when we have to transplant them, instead of setting them deep we lay them along about four or five inches beneath the surface. It is of course very necessary to press the soil very hard and firm over the roots ; that is if the earth is tolerably dry, though in truth no vine should be planted except the earth is in this condition.

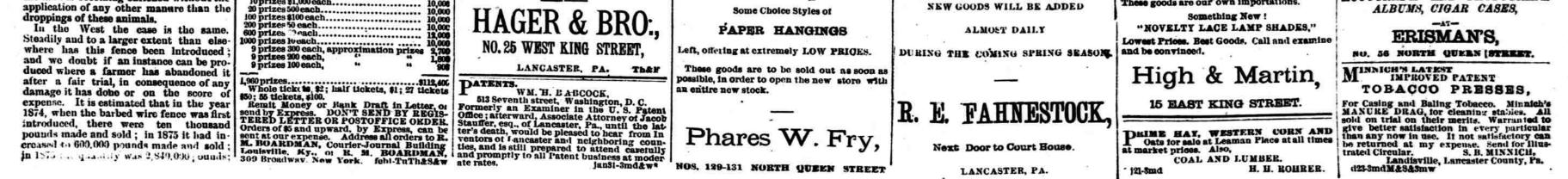
growth be very vigorous it may be almost all cut away ; and even where this growth is strong, one-half may be cut away. This is the way to get a good strong cane for bearing next year, which is the most that one ought to expect a vine to do. "Im-mediate bearing" is a delusion and a suare. Many a person spends a dollar or a half a dollar extra on a vine which he is told by the seller will "bear this year," when for that amount of money he could buy treble the quanity of grapes it will bear for him, even if it bears at all. Still, we like to plant good, strong, healthy grapes. The little crow-quills, which come out as rare grapes at high prices, seldom give much satisfaction. Indeed, it is more than likely that the common failures which generally follow all these introduc tions are as much owing to the way their propagation is forced, as to any inherent inability in the varieties to become adapted to soils and climates. .

eral use of the barbed wire fence, so far as our observations extend, have very little weight and will exercise very little influ-enco against it. Here and there may be a case where a horse or a cow may be somewhat scratched, but it is doubtful if the instances would be more numerous if the fence had been a stone wall or a post and rail fence. While a single occurrence of injury of the kind would be printed far and wide, it would not be considered of sufficient importance to note at all if occasioned by any other cause. We notice that while a farmer or owner of land can employ anything he pleases for his fences, there has been some opposition made in one or two of the Eastern states to use this fence along the highways or as a division fence between different owners, without the consent of the adjoining owner. The matter has even been before one or two Legislatures ; but upon a thorough investigation of it, by testimony drawn from many quarters, the opposition was so frivolous as to have had no inflc. cuce upon those bodies; while testimony in favor of the fence, from those using it, was general and overwhelming. It was shown that while the barbed fence did no injury to cattle, after several years of using it, it was a sure protection against trespassing by beast or man, lasted twice or thrice as long, and cost at least onethird less than wooden fences. It was shown that in sheep-husbandry alone the feuce was invaluable, as no dog ever ventured over one of four strands, and sheep would graze close up to one of these fences with vicious dogs directly on the opposite side. In the state of Massachusetts in the year 1839, the number of sheep within .its limits was 384,316, which owing to the destructive depredations of dogs had dwindled down until at the last census the number was only 58,773. Since the introduction of this fence, also, sheep husbandry had gradually increased antil it was again giving signs of becoming one of the lead. ing industries of the state. The value of sheep, too, has been more than doubled making sheep-raising a very profitable branch of farming, while at the same time the land is becoming enriched without the application of any other manare than the droppings of these animals.

rizes \$1,000 each.....

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