## Fences and Fence Law.

For several years past the question of fences has been often discussed by the agricultural press, without having resulted in any practical move, one way or the other. The advocates of a "no fence law" have always met a stum-bling block in the inexpediency of making such a law operative throughout the State. Some-time since we had an opportunity to see the "no fence" law in practical operation in several counties of Virginia, and were astonished at the unanimity of feeling of the people in hoping that this law might never be repealed. In other sections it seems that it does not work so.well, where numbers of small land owners depend upon pasturing cows upon the bichways a "no fence law" have always met a stumdepend upon pasturing cows upon the highways and waste lands. We confess that this knotty problem will be difficult to solve in a manner satisfactory to all the farming community; but for onredices, waiving all the points brought by intelligent farmers of Virginia against estab-lishing such a law, we would merely consider the great influence the abolition of fences in participant for the section of fences in certain sections of our State would have upon certain sections of our State would have upon improving our system of agriculture. The most fertile and richest farming districts of Europe have no fences. Still more cattle is kept there than in the same area of the best agricultural sections of the United States. There, necessi-ty never existed to enclose one's land against the depredations of his neighbor's stock.— There, each person is responsible for damages caused by his cattle; and if a law of trespass exists here against man, it seems that one exists here against man, it seems that one against beasts should certainly be in force. With no fences, cattle could receive more at-tention and become more profitable to our farmers. Of necessity cattle would have to be fed upon crops grown for that purpose. The solling system would naturally be the result of this, and we may safely say that where this system is practiced, lands are brought to a state of fertility unknown elsewhere. With soiling cattle vast amounts of stable manure are pro-duced, and as attention is paid to this requisite duced, and as attention is paid to this requisite of good farming, so will success and profit be secured.

sectored. Herewith we give the outlines of the Vir-ginia fence law, and would ask its careful pe-rusal by our Southern agriculturists : Ax ACT, relating to Fences and for the Protec-intion of Crops. Passed January 26th, 1866. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, Thiat in any county of this Commonwealth, which shall adopt the provisions of this Act, in the manner hereinafter specified, the boun-dary lines of each lot or tract of land in said dary lines of each lot or tract of land in said county shall be and they are hereby constituted a lawful fence.

2. It shall not be lawful for the owner or manager of any horse, mule, swine, sheep, goat, or neat cattle of any description, to permit the said animals to run at large beyond the

limits of their own lands. 3. If any of the animals enumerated in the 5. If any of the animals enumerated in the foregoing section shall hereafter be found go-ing at large, or upon the lands of any person other than the owner, the owner or manager of said animals shall be liable for all damages done by the said animals to the owner of the crops or lands upon which they may trespass, whether the said animals wander from the premises of their owners in the county in which the trespass was committed, or from another county.

di 4. In case of trespass as aforesaid, the aggrieved party may make complaint to a Justice of the county in which the trespass was com-mitted, who shall issue his warrant immedistely, returnable within five days from the date thereof; and at the time and place named in said warrant, the case will be tried; and the amount of damage sustained by the complain-ant and judgment given for the same, with legal costs, as in case of other warrants. And abon a repetition of the offense, and for every about a repetition of the offense, and for every succeeding one judgment shall be given for double the amount of damages sustained by the complainant: Provided, That when the judg-ment of the Justice shall be for a sum not ex-ceeding fifty dollars, the defendant, upon ap-head to the County Court, shall be entitled to domand a trial by jury in said Court; and the judgment of the said Court upon the ap-ment shall be according to said verdict set ly shall be according to said verdict set aside according to the rules of law. A lien npon the trespassing animals for the payment of the damages, with costs thus ascertained, shall attach from the date of the warrant, and shall supersede all other liens, except when this Commonwealth or the United States have a previous claim, for public dues, upon said animals. 5. The County Court of any county in this Commonwealth, after due summons to the Jus-tices thereof to attend at some regular Court of said county for the purpose-a majority of the acting Justices being present, and a majority of these, present concurring-may declare the provisions of this Act, or any one or more of them, to be in full force in their county, or in any selected portion thereof, as to any or all of the animals enumerated in this bill. EFFORT AND SKILL IN FARMING.—We have often spaken of the importance and dignity of farming as a pursuit, and yet, in the face of the great advancement that has been made in the isst ten years, there are too many farmers who regard themselves as, literally, "toilers," with-out promise of improvement in the future. We repeat what we have often said, that farming is not a profession, but of all professions, in its practice, it embraces the very widest range of scientific truth and actual facts, and it cannot be disputed that in this pursuit we have af-forded the widest field for the exercise of the shalytic mind. But how few of those who own wast acres will ever pause to inquire into the was acres will ever panse to induire into the influences they start to work, or ask concerning the causes which lead to such important results. In As at present conducted, there is a large amount of very difficult labor required to be performed in farming. There is no excellence attainable without effort, and the farmer who sion can command the respect of his fellow-men and confidence of the entire community by the success he achieves, has just cause of pride. Science and human skill is required to effect the results we all desire to see, and when our farm-ers generally, with a higher appreciation of their capacities, and a truer estimate of the results they bring about, will earnestly labor to make their pursuit attractive and profitable, there will be less cause for complaint. The remark oft quoted is that farming is the most independent of the callings of life. This may be true sometimes, but it is not true in evmay be true sometimes, but it is not true in ev-ery case. To become really successful in farm-ing, the latest development of science bearing on agriculture must be properly estimated.— Care, attention, earnestness and industry are the qualities demanded, and we speak of this now only to impress on the minds of many that success is attainable only by unremitting excr-tion. There must be a constant desire to im-prove, but, unfortunately, too many farmers think that when they attain a certain degree of mecess that there is no longer an incentive or success that there is no longer an incentive or inducement to increased exertion .- Farmer's Home Journal.

Anderson Intelligencer. How Pulling Fodder Affects Conn.-In all the Southern States the farmers generally pull the blades from their corn stalks to be used pull the blades from their cold status to be used as long forage, but in Kentucky it is the habit of our farmers to cut the stalks with all the blades and corn on and then dry it for stock. A farmer in Tennessee has experimented on pulling the blade and leaving it on, and he came to the conclusion that when he pulled his fodder he lost in weight in the corn. Here is his statement :

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his statement : "I selected for the purpose a piece of rich al-luvial land, which had been in cultivation for fourteen years without any manure, but subject to an annual overflow by back-water, and mea-sured seventy yards square. The corn was planted on 1st of March, ground ploughed ten inches deep, rows five feet apart and three feet in the drill, hoed and ploughed three times af-ter planting; the fodder of every second row I pulled when ripe, and weighed 210 pounds when ter planting; the fodder of every second row I pulled when ripe, and weighed 210 pounds when perfectly cured. The crop was gathered on 22d September, and produced in all forty-one bush-els and one peck—that is to say, the corn from which the fodder was pulled, twenty and one quarter bushels, and that from which no blades were taken, twenty-one bushels; but the differ-ence in the weight was still greater, the first weighing fifty-eight pounds, and the latter six-ty-four pounds per bushel." We find the differ-ence in weight to be 170 pounds of corn in fa-vor of that from which the fodder was not ence in weight to be 170 points of corn in la-vor of that from which the fodder was not pulled. This is just about three bushels of good shelled corn gained on the half acre, by leaving the blades on the corn—against which offset the 210 pounds of dry fodder. That on which the blades were left would reasonably mature and dry more slowly than the other, and therefore would reasonably weigh more soon af-

VALUABLE DISCOVERY .- I. F. Huddleson, VALUABLE DISCOVERY.-1. F. Induceson, Esq., a prominent lawyer and well posted citi-zen of Purdy, McNairy county, Tenn., informs . us that the people of his place, after a series of careful tests and experiments, have become ful-ly satisfied that the Ailanthus or "Tree of Unexpected the advances is a sure pre-Heaven" (alianthus glandulosus) is a sure pre-ventative to murrain in cattle. He says the cattle commence eating the leaves of the tree about the time in the season when the murrain would appear, and that none having access, to it have ever been known to take the disease, while others all around have been seriously afflicted. As proof positive, he refers to a case where a gentleman living in Purdy had, under the impression that it injured the milk, stopped his cattle from feeding them closely penned at night, and driving them beyond the range of its growth each morning. As a consequence, they all sickened and died of murrain, while the cattle of his less fastidious neighbors es-

caped. This thing is well worth looking into. It is said that nothing has been created in vain, but we have long been of the opinion that an ex-ception should be made in the case of the ailaanthus. Now we hope, however, that no exception will be necessary, and that all people of good taste will be permitted to view it in the light of a disagreeable medicine rather than a lisagreeable nuisance.-Exchange.

"WOMAN'S RIGHTS."-It is a woman's right to stay at home. For what other reason did

her husband marry her? It is a woman's right to have her home in order whenever her husband returns from busi-

It is a woman's right to be kind and forbearng whenever her husband is annoyed. It is a woman's right to examine her hus-

band's linen, and see that it wants neither mending nor buttons. It is a woman's right to be content when her

husband declares that he is unable to take her to the seaside.

It is woman's right to be satisfied with her old dresses until her husband can buy her new ones. It is woman's right to nurse her children in-



- How to raise beets-take hold of the tops and pull.

-Some one feeling that actions are better than words, has said : "We read of the acts of the Apostles, but never of their resolutions." — William Ink, of New Hampshire, is now 103 years old. If his parents had ever dreamed that he was going to be so hard to rub out, they would doubtless have named him Indelible. — "My dear," said a husband to his better half, after a quarrel, "you will never be permit-ted to go to heaven." "Why not?" "Because you will be wanted as a torment down below." — "A California editor, in speaking of a nor A California editor, in speaking of a no-torious ruffian in that State, who is supposed to have committed more murders than any and tight boots the toes.

stead of leaving it to the maid. It is woman's right to get her daughters married—happily, or not at all. It is woman's right to feel pleased, though

her husband brings a friend unexpectedly to dinner. It is a woman's right to be content with her own garments, without encroaching on those of her husband.

And, finally, it is a woman's right to remain woman, without endeavoring to be a man.

- It is stated by a neighborhood paper that the old Confederate powder works near Augusta, Georgia, have been perchased by parsons who intend to put them to their original use in the manufacture of gunpowder. The buildings, which are by far the most extensive in this country and are said to be surgested by parson which are by far the most extensive in this country and are said to be surpassed by none in the world except the Austrian factory near Vienna, were creeted early in the war by the Confederate government, and supplied down to the surrender the greater portion of the am-munition used in that service. By an ingeni-ous arrangement, which admits of the mana-facture only in small quantity in any given sub-division of the works, the danger of explosion facture only in small quantity in any given sub-division of the works, the danger of explosion was so limited that, though the works were run to their fullest capacity, but one accident of that kind occured during the war, and that it was thought was occasioned by design, a negro employee, as is believed, having introduced a match in some of the unfinished powder before it was sent to the mill. The formula for pre-paring powder was of a peculiar nature, and is said to have resulted in a particularly excellent said to have resulted in a particularly excellent article. The property having come into the possession of the United States government, the present sale has evidently been by permis-

The following from the New York Sun will be found interesting: "Some idea of the fearful ravages during the great fire of Chicago may be entertained by comparing it with the other two greatest of fiery visitations in the his-tory of the world—those of London covered 500 acres of ground, rendered homeless 200,000, and destroyed 13,000 houses. That of Moscow burned over a space of 400 acres, and destroyed 12,000 houses. The great fire of Chicago laid wast over 1,800 acres, upwards of 18,000 build-ings, and rendered about 85,000 persons homeless. As to pecuniary loss, no fire which has ever occurred in the world has been attended with that suffered by Chicago, as in no city was there such an amount of valuable merchandise or so many expensive buildings destroyed.— Most of our merchants had received their win-ter stock of goods, none of which they were able to save. The loss in merchandise alone at the lot cancer will be double that sufthis last conflagration will be double that suf-fered by London and Moscow combined."

business

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- An eccentric friend of ours, says the Litchfield (Ct.) *Enquirer*, stepped into a store in the village, which shall be nameless, where some "colored bretherin" were doing a little trading. "Ah! Mr.—" said our friend, "you have your cousins in I see." The young merchant said nothing, but looked mad. Our friend stepped out, but in a few minutes re-

- Water reddens the rose ; whiskey the nose,

Office in Broyles' building, opposite the Bensen House, Anderson C. H. 32 Feb 9, 1871