



WIRE fences are attracting much attention in all parts of the country. When they have failed, it has usually been owing to poor iron or too small wires, in endeavoring to make them cheap. Where stone for walls, or timber is scarce, they may prove valuable. Col. Capron, of Maryland, made two-thirds of a mile in one entire piece, stretching the wires the whole length between two stout main posts, the wires being supported by intermediate posts 8 feet apart. The main or end posts must be firmly braced, as in the above figure. Col. Capron used No. 5 wire next the road, weighing one pound to 8 feet, and costing about 70 cents per rod for 6 wires. He thinks No. 7 wire, weighing one pound to 11½ feet, will do for partition fences. Some use No. 10 wire, which is about 24 feet to the pound, but it is liable to become broken, except under unusual circumstances. A wire fence, patched with rails and boards, as we have often seen, where small wire was used, is not a pleasing object. The wire must be annealed.

The wire passes through the end posts and may be fastened to the intermediate posts by staples, made as follows: wind a wire closely round a flat iron bar, passing from one end to the other; then with a cold chisel cut the wire along the middle on both sides, which will both flatten and sharpen the newly made points. Gas tar will prevent the rusting of the wires, but being so black will make them very hot in the sun, and they will lengthen and contract more by heat and cold, than if painted with yellow ochre. Col. Capron keeps his wires always equally stretched, by means of a 150 pound weight, acting on a lever at one end. His two-thirds of a mile of wires, by expanding and contracting, cause this weight to rise and fall about thirty degrees.

Before using, the wire should be wound on a large cylinder, which may be attached to a wheelbarrow. The ends are looped together or if large, by flattening each end, and then binding them together with small annealed copper wire. It is tightened in the main posts by means of screws passing through the posts by turning a nut, the wire having been drawn tight and keyed in the previous post, braced for this purpose. Square headed, iron bed-screws, may be brought cheaply by the dozen, and the ring or hook welded on by a blacksmith. In making the fence, the hands must be protected by thick leather mittens.

If a ridge is thrown up by two furrows, seven wires will be enough in rows at bottom, or a bottom board case, at the following distance apart: 4½, 4½, 6, 7, 8, and 9. In secluded or unexposed places, wire fences, with small wires, have been made for fifty cents per rod; but a good substantial one can not be made for much less than one dollar per rod, and some have cost considerably more.

GOOD RULES AND GOOD MANAGEMENT.

ONE of the best farmers in the State of New-York, has the following rules and regulations agreed to and signed by every man he hires.

It is expected that all persons employed on the farm of———, will carefully attend to the following system:

- Regularity in hours.
- Punctuality in cleaning in putting away implements.
- Humanity to animals.
- Neatness and cleanliness in personal appearance.
- Decency in deportment and conversation.
- Implicit obedience to the proprietor and foreman.
- Ambition to learn and excel in farming.
- No liquor or strong drink of any kind to be allowed.

MAXIMS OF ORDER AND NEATNESS.

1. Perform every operation in the proper season.
2. Perform every operation in the best manner.
3. Complete every part of an operation as you proceed.
4. Finish one job before you begin another.
5. Secure your work and tools in an orderly manner.
6. Clean every tool when you leave off work.
7. Return every tool and implement to its place at night.

DRAINING ON A LARGE SCALE.—Prof. Norton, of Yale College, visited a farm in Scotland; the surface of the soil was stiff, and the subsoil a close clay. The owner had drained 900 miles. He had a machine for making tiles for his drains, which turned out 400,000 a year. The rent of the land was immediately raised by this improvement, from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per acre.