

best-looking fence that I have seen, read, or heard of. I don't know if I shall be understood, but I claim for this simple fence as being superior to any other dead fence in these three important particulars, viz.—strength, economy, and appearance. If it is so, then it is certainly worthy the consideration of the farmer. I wish I could write as much as I feel in praise of it. In the first place, for instance, in reference to its strength; you can scarcely conceive the strength the six-inch board on the top gives it as a cap—why, that board gives six times the strength it would nailed up any other way, aye, thirty-six times, if you like; in fact, the whole fence offers *very little* opposing force to the wind, the 3-inch spaces allowing it to pass through regularly. Then, as to its appearance, it is neat on account of its uniformity, and has all the advantages of a straight fence; its novel appearance has repeatedly attracted the attention of strangers, who have often stopped to examine and eulogize it. Then, as to its economy. Here we will refer to a few facts and figures, and compare with other fences; and first the zig-zag—it is generally allowed to require 20 rails to the rod, *i. e.*, 8 rails, 1 rider, and 2 stakes to a panel, and 2 panels to a rod. In the board and picket fence there will generally be from 20 to 25 pickets introduced, and only half the length of rails, observe, and not so heavy either. Thus, there is a saving at least of one half the timber and more—quite a consideration, you will admit, where timber is an object. After I had completed my first fence, which I did out of the old one above referred to, I had quite half of the rails left, which first enlightened me as to its economy in material. Then, again, in this comparison, all will admit, when you go into the cedar-swamp to cut fence timber, it is much easier to find materials long enough for pickets which would not do for rails, pickets being not more than six feet long; and in splitting pickets, instead of making them as square as you can, as you would rails, the object would be to make them broad and thin, more resembling staves, *i. e.*, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick to $2\frac{1}{2}$, and from 5 to 10 inches broad, and you will be surprised how far a little timber goes, and how fast and easy you will get on with it.

And now for the post and board fence, to complete which requires three expensive kinds of material, viz. : posts, boards, and nails. Now, in the first place, there is very near enough timber in the posts to make all the pickets. Observe, posts are two feet longer than pickets, and if each post was split up, I think they would average five pickets each, and this, with the extra length of the post, would complete four-fifths of the picket fence. So much for the posts. Now, in reference to nails, the post and board fence will average 54 nails to a rod, the board and picket, 22—a startling consideration, but a *stubborn fact*. Then, in reference to lumber, the board fence will average 55 feet to the rod, cap and batten, the board and picket, 9. There, Mr. Editor, are a few of the reasons which induce me to prefer my kind of fence to any I have yet seen. Of course it must be understood that no other timber will answer but cedar; but if you or any of your friends could be induced to try a few rods of it this spring, I have no doubt you will think as I do on the subject. My neighbours, without exception, express their approbation of it, and several are preparing to try it. I should be happy, if requested, to furnish any further information regarding