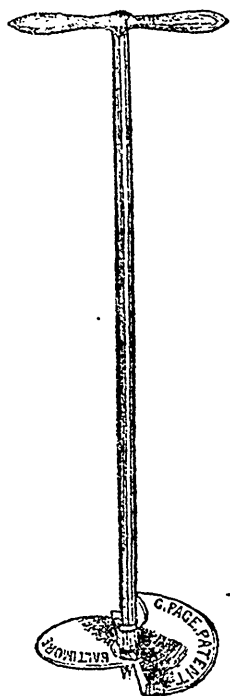


POST AUGUR.—DIGGING POST HOLES.



The post-and-rail, and post-and-board-fence, are, after all, about as economical and efficient as any within the reach of the ordinary farmer. If well made, they will last a generation. Good cedar posts may not last "for ever-and-ever," as the little boy said, and believed, "because his father had tried them many-a-time," but they will last long enough to warrant the expense of putting them in the ground.

We are not about to write an article on the best mode of making a fence—that we may do in a future number—but to inform our readers of an improved method of digging post-holes. The common mode of digging large holes that might serve as a grave for the digger, has been discarded by the knowing ones, wherever the land is not too stoney. The annexed cut represents a post-hole borer that can be operated by one man, and it will make a *better* hole, and quicker, than the spade. The hole is just large enough to receive the post, and will hold it much firmer than a large hole, recently filled with loose earth.

The post-auger is a cheap implement, and may be had at almost any general hardware store. The price in Toronto is from \$3 to \$4, according to size

MALLEABLE IRON.

The extensive introduction within the last two or three years, of articles, especially those of small size and irregular shape, manufactured from malleable iron, and their great superiority both as to durability and cheapness, over those forged by the blacksmith's hammer, will justify a short description of the process, and of the establishments from which Canada is mainly supplied.

The process of converting pig iron into malleable iron, so that it may be twisted and bent without fracture, was known and practised in England long before it was applied to a practical use in the United States. It is asserted by a leading New York journal, to which we are indebted for the following particulars, that an ingenious Yankee, named Seth Boyden, of Newark, N.J., is, if not the inventor, the first man who gave to the United States, the process of making malleable iron—that is of converting pig iron, cast in any form whatever, into wrought iron. "The advantage of this discovery" says the journal alluded to "is seen in the production of the smaller articles of hardware, such as are used in saddle and harness making, the intricate parts of gunlocks, telegraph insulators, and parts of a great variety of machinery, the reaping and mowing machines, cotton and woollen machinery, melodeons, fire-proof safes, &c. Before this discovery these articles were made by the slow process of ham-