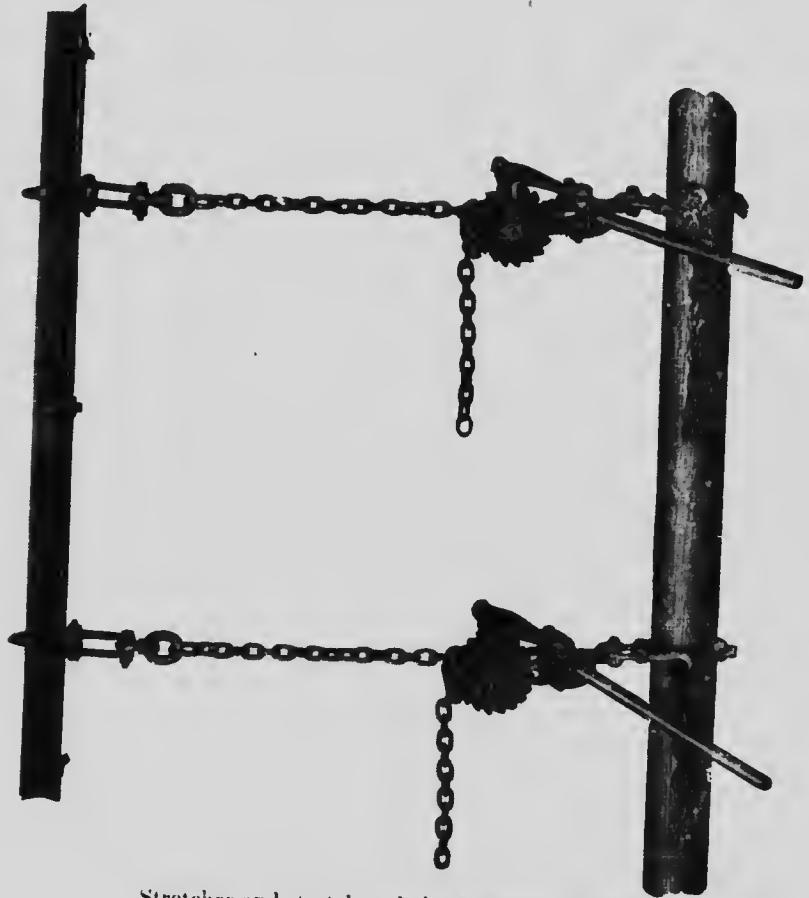


Now if the corners and braces are put in right at first so that the fence may be properly stretched it is possible and practicable to fill in the intermediate line with cheap posts until later when the steel posts can be got and driven to take their place. This cannot be done with corners. All line posts should be uniform and should be set in a straight line.

WIRE.

There are several types of wire fencing. Select one whose joints are well made where the uprights intersect the horizontal wires. Some uprights are easily moved along the horizontals. Others are securely stayed. The latter are the better. A seven strand, 26 inch fence with three barbed wires on top makes a good fence for all kinds of stock. Any wire fence for confining horses should have one barbed wire about 8 inches above the fabric, as horses lean on and rub the woven wire until something gives way. The barbed wire will lengthen the life of the fence many years. For prairie use one should buy in long length rolls. Time is thus saved as less splicing has to be done. On level ground lengths of 100 to 160 rods can be stretched. On uneven ground only 20 to 40 rods.



Stretcher and stretcher chains attached to post.

STRETCHING THE WIRE.

Unroll the wire, leave free end at end post; wind the free end of the top strand about seven-eighths of the way around the post at the proper distance from the ground; wrap the free end around the wire and by