horizontaly at a distance from each other as follows: The first 8 inches from the ground, the next 8 inches from the first, the next space 8 inches, the next 10 inches, and the next 11 inches. The small posts may be round, and set at equal distances of two rods. They may be fastened with small stones if convenient, as they are not so liable to heave out by frost, as when filled in with earth. The wires should be No. 6, annealed, and fastened to the posts by small hooks or staples, made for the purpose, not so closely, however, as to prevent the wire from moving freely when drawn. Pieces of wire may be spliced, by securing the ends in a pair of tongs, and twisting the end of each around the other. To draw the wires, secure one end to one large post, and the other pass through the holes bored in the other, and the wire-hole of the roller. The wire may then be wound upon the roller by a pair of bars, until it is of a proper tension. The roller for drawing is a "native" of New Jersey, and as it is not generally known, I will try and describe it has well as I can without diagrams. It is made of cast iron, 8 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; but four inches of the middle is but 2 inches in diameter, thus leaving a flange 2 inches in width at each end, and as the wire is wound around the middle in drawing, the friction all comes upon the end, which serves as a kind of journal. Through the small part, near one end, is a half inch hole, to hold the end of the wire; and through each flange is an inch hole (the two being at right angles) for a pair of bars to be entered while turning the roller, withdrawing one while winding with the other. The roller weighs about five pounds, which may be prevented from turning back and unwinding the wire, by putting a wooden pin 6 or 8 inches long in the bar-hole. An inch pin placed in the post, under each end of the roller, will keep it in its place while winding.

No. 6 wire weighs two pounds per rod. The hooks or staples, for securing the wires to the small posts, may be malleable or wrought iron. They can generally be procured at the hardware store.

AN EXCELLENT GATE.

AMONG a number of styles of fences and gates on exhibition at the New York State Fair, in September last, we were particularly pleased with a newly invented gate, of which we now propose to give our readers a very brief description. The gate in question consists of an upper and lower bar, with pickets put on at right angles with the bars. The upper bar is considerably longer than the lower one, having on the projecting end of it a box which is filled with sand or gravel, to operate somewhat on the plan of the old-fashioned well sweeps, and the rough gates you sometimes see pivoted by means of a pin on the top of the post. This gate opens by virtue of the way in which the pickets are put on. They are fastened with screws, which, by means of boring and rimming the pickets, fit them very loosely, while they are tightly driven unto the bars. The gate is hung upon a three-quarter iron bolt, which goes through the top bar. An oak pin through the bottom works up and down in a slot. On lifting the free end of the gate, the pickets easily slide in the act of opening.

The pickets continue to close upon each other, somewhat after the manner of a lady's fan, until the gate attains the perpendicular, when the whole thing is tightly brought together.

The posts may be as usual of cedar or oak logs, the one on which the gate hangs being flattened to receive the outer plank. Or the post may have a four inch space cut in the top, and the slit may be formed by nailing strips on the inside of the post for the pin to work in; or the post may consist simply of two upright planks.

We consider this, on the whole, the best farm gate we know of. It is easily constructed, so much so that any farmer can make it for himself. It is light, and yet strong; properly put together, it is not liable to get out of order. It can never be left half open, and is not, therefore, liable to damage by the carelessness of teamsters. It must either be entirely shut or entirely open. The chronic difficulty with gates, viz: trouble with the hinges, is avoided on this principle. Finally, it is an excellent winter gate, as it can neither be blocked up, nor racked by attempts to draw it over an accumulation of ice and snow.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Farmers' Club says:

I see in the papers a great many inquiries about the best method of making a small ice house. I want to give my experience for the benefit of the