

- 2nd. Do you approve of live fences, and what do you use as a hedge plant?
 3rd. Be so good as to describe briefly your mode of setting out and cultivating, &c.?
 4th. What are the accidents to which live fences are subject in your experience, and how do you guard against them?
 5th. How many years before your hedge becomes a good protecting fence?
 6th. Have you had any experience in growing the Osage Orange?
 7th. What is the cost per rod of planting a hedge on your plan, and how much per rod for each year, until it becomes a protecting fence?
 8th. How does this cost compare with that of a substantial post and board fence as you make them?
 9th. Have you tried the native Thorn of this country, and with what success?

By enclosing to me such observations as you may be able to make on the points indicated above by Tuesday next, you will much oblige me and confer a favour on the Club.

Yours, respectfully,
 WM. McDougall.

ARLEY LODGE, March 3, 1856.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your request of Saturday last, that I should supply you with such information as my experience warranted, on the subject of planting and training quickset hedges, I most willingly accede to your wishes, to the extent of my own individual experience, and remain,

Dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
 JOSEPH BECKETT.

Wm. McDougall, Esq., Millbank Farm, Yonge Street.

To *Query No. 1.*—I have no decided preference for any description of fence yet introduced amongst us. I have adopted the post and board fence generally throughout my farm, but it is objectionable on account of the heavy expense attending its erection, its want of durability and its liability to be easily broken down by horses that are pastured in the contiguous fields. The English Quickset or Hawthorn, I have planted freely upon my farm, but with an unsatisfactory result, for reasons which I shall assign in *Query No. 4.*

The rail or zig-zag fence is still more objectionable from its unsightly appearance and great waste of land, and from encouraging the growth of every kind of noxious weed and bramble, the seeds and shoots of which are annually distributed all over the land to the great detriment of the farmers' interest.

Query No. 2.—I approve of Live or Quickset Fences, wherever they can be introduced by the farmer, without inordinate labour. The Hawthorn, which lends such a charm to English scenery, and proves so valuable and durable a fence, does not sustain its character or thrive well in Canada, nor is it to be depended upon as a durable fence, for the following reasons:—In the second or third year's growth after being planted, the plant is attacked by a small glutinous insect, (the one so well known for its ravages on the pear and cherry trees,) devouring the whole of the leaves, and, in some seasons, leaves nothing behind but the bare stem and branches, necessarily weakening the plant and checking its growth. It is next subject to the depredation of a smaller but more destructive insect than the one just noticed, which, I am told, is well known in the United States, and is called the American Spider. As it settles and multiplies on the stem and branches of the plant, it has exactly the appearance of hoar frost, and if allowed to remain undisturbed, will kill the plant down to the earth. I have tried all the known remedies for the cure of this evil; such as the application of plaster, lime, and fine road dust, after a shower of rain, or before the dew is off in the morning, but without avail. The sponge and water is the only effectual remedy, but time and labour preclude so costly an application upon a large scale. The plant also suffers severely some winters from the ravages of field mice in frequently cutting it down to the root. For these reasons I have abandoned the use of the English Quickset, as unsuitable for a permanent fence in this climate.

Query No. 3.—Those who are disposed to use the English Hawthorn, as a fence, must prepare the land, by trenching and manuring well. The plants should be set in a perfectly straight line, four inches apart. Some, I know, prefer a double line, setting one between each space of the front line, but I have a decided preference to the single line. It is difficult to weed between the double line of plants, and unless they are kept perfectly clean from the weeds and grass, they choke up and are prevented from throwing out shoots, and thickening at the bottom, and without a good thick bottom, a quickset hedge is of very little use. With attention to dubbing, the single line ultimately makes as firm and as good a resisting fence as the double one, with one half the labour. I have on my orchard a hedge raised from the single line