In a board and wire fence on the road side, where light driven posts alternate with heavy posts, it is a good plan to plant alongside or behind the light driven posts a young tree of some ornamental kind, say Lombardy poplar, maple or walnut, or some of the thorn or crab-apple varities; they cost little or nothing to plant and add very much to the appearance of the farm, and by the time the light post has rotted out you have a living tree to take its place. These trees are not needed as a wind brake, but afford shade for cattle.

While on the subject of fencing it should not be forgotten that at the end of the first year's clearing there will probably be only one boundary permanently cleared, and that is that part of the clearing fronting on the road; a permanent fence, either post, board and wire, or a straight post and rail fence, can be built on this. The same kind of fence can be built on the side lines if your neighbour has also cleared up to the line, but on the back line a temporary snake fence of 16-foot rails should be built. The next year, if the clearing is extended, it may be necessary to take this down before burning, and in any case after the burning it will want moving, so as to include the new clearing. It is as well not to build any permanent fencing for a year or two except on your boundaries, until you have a good amount of clearing done and can get an idea as to how the fields are to be divided.

Hints as to Cord-Wood.

A new settler on a bush clearing is hardly likely to have a team and waggon the first year, so he will have to depend on his neighbours for hauling the cord-wood. This is usually done in the early summer and should start as soon as the roads are dry enough to stand heavy loads. In making a contract for this there should always be a stipulation that all the wood shall be removed from the clearing by July 15th at the latest, and delivered on the river bank, or wherever the cord-wood market is, not later than September 15th, otherwise it will have to be left to the following year, when it will have slightly deteriorated. The reason for having it removed from the clearing by July 15th is that until it is removed it is not safe to burn any of the log heaps from last year's clearing, and it is often convenient to be able to burn these at any time the weather is suitable and before it gets too dry, as, if left too late, the fire may run over parts of the newly seeded ground. In cutting this cord-wood it should all be cut and split the winter or spring following the burning and hauled the following summer. Saw it into 4-foot lengths and split up everything that will make cord wood. Old fir logs, if not too dozey, and all the second growth fir, hemlock and spruce, or even a few big cottonwoods or alder will not be amiss. In the case of green trees, carefully pile all the branches and tops in one big heap over an old stump, if possible. The cord-wood should be neatly piled in piles 4 feet high and 8, 12 or 16 or 32 feet long, so as to make it easy to measure. Don't pile it in little promiscuous heaps; the man who is going to haul it likes to know how many cords he is going to haul. A man and team hauling cord-wood are considered to be worth $4 a day of ten hours, and it will probably cost about $1 per cord to haul it to the steamboat landing. This includes making rough roads through the clearing.

A cord of wood is 8 feet long and 4 feet high, the sticks of wood themselves being 4 feet long, so that each cord of wood contains 128 cubic