

the holes, and the whole is fastened securely by nuts (Fig. 13). The type of gate-fastener to be used should be decided on beforehand, and a hole made in the boxing for its insertion.

STAYS.

Stays may be made any size. Those used at Lincoln are 8 ft. long and 4 in. by 2 in. in cross-section, and reinforced with two pieces of No. 6 wire near the top and bottom edges. Two are used, placed side by side and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart. The fence-wires pass between them and are then fastened round the post (see Fig. 14).

It is a good plan to have a few old kerosene-tins on hand whenever mixing is being done. If there is any surplus material it can be put into such tins, and the blocks formed used to butt the stays against.

BEVELLING.

It is good practice to bevel the corners of posts, so that if they are struck the possibility of a piece being chipped out is lessened, and a heavy blow, unless striking the post squarely, would more easily glance off. Bevelled strips can be placed in the mould for the bottom corners of the post, and a trowel may be used to bevel the corners lying uppermost.

SEASONING OF POSTS.

Posts, and indeed any concrete-work, should be dried slowly. Therefore keep posts covered with wetted bags or other material for about two weeks, and even after this the drying must be slow. From three to six months must be allowed before the posts are used.

Concrete-work must be protected from extremes of heat and cold. If protection cannot be provided no attempt should be made to work in very hot or in frosty weather.

REINFORCING.

Reinforcing-material may be used as follows:—

Tapering posts (Figs. 4 and 16) ..	Four rods of No. 6 wire or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. round iron.
6 in. by 6 in. posts (Figs. 6 and 15) ..	Four rods of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. round iron.
8 in. by 8 in. post ..	Four rods of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. round iron.
12 in. by 12 in. gate-post ..	Four rods of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. or $\frac{3}{8}$ in. round iron.

The reinforcing-rods must run nearly the full length of the posts.

FENCES.

The fence shown in Fig. 15 is constructed of 6 in. by 6 in. posts placed about 1 chain apart. Wooden droppers are fastened to the wires about every 6 ft. The spacing of the wires is approximately as follows: From the top of post to barbed wire, 3 in.; from barbed wire to first plain wire, 10 in.; from first plain wire to second plain wire, 7 in.; from second plain wire to third plain wire, 6 in.; from third plain wire to fourth plain wire, 5 in.; from fourth plain wire to fifth plain wire, 5 in.; from fifth plain wire to sixth plain wire, 5 in.; from sixth plain wire to ground-level, 5 in. This fence may be considered suitable for holding any kind of ordinary stock. The droppers are hung so as to clear the ground, and the fence swings on any attempt being made to get through it. This is generally sufficient to frighten stock away.