

ON THE LAND

MARKET REPORTS.

At Burnside last week 255 head of good cattle came forward, including a few pens of prime heavy bullocks. Prices for prime cattle improved by 10s to 15s, while plain ox and cow beef sold at prices on a par with those of the previous week. Prime heavy prime £10 to £12 7s 6d, plain from £6 12s 6d. Cows and heifers sold at from £4. Fat Sheep.—The yarding consisted of 2412 head, comprising a fair proportion of good quality wethers and ewes. Prime heavy wethers sold at about 1s advance on the preceding week's prices, while light wethers and ewes were firm at the same week's rates. Prime heavy wethers made 38s to 42s 6d, prime 34s 6d to 36s 3d, light from 28s, prime heavy ewes 27s 6d to 30s, extra to 34s, prime 23s 6d to 26s, light from 16s 9d. Fat Lambs.—1438 head were yarded, the demand for good quality being keen at the previous week's rates. Best lambs made 30s to 34s 9d, extra to 38s, good 27s 6d to 29s, others from 21s. Pigs.—A medium yarding, consisting mostly of porkers. The demand was somewhat slack, and prices were reported to be a shade easier. Best baconers sold on a basis of about 6½d, and best porkers about 8½d per lb.

At the Addington market last week the yardings were smaller. Fat sheep were a shade better, and fat lambs sold firmly at the preceding week's rates. Store sheep were back in price, and fat cattle were practically unaltered. Fat Lambs.—The yarding was slightly over 5000, and there was a keen sale at fully 10½d for firsts. Extra prime lambs realised up to 40s, prime 32s to 35s, medium 28s to 31s, inferior 25s to 27s 6d. Fat Sheep.—There was an average yarding, ewes predominating. The demand improved by 1s to 2s per head. Extra prime wethers realised from 37s 6d to 40s, prime 32s 6d to 35s 6d, medium 28s to 32s, light 24s to 27s 6d, extra prime ewes 35s, a few special to 39s, prime ewes 26s 6d to 30s, medium 23s to 26s, light 20s 6d to 22s 9d, aged and inferior 16s to 20s. Fat Cattle.—439 head were penned. They were a very poor lot, the bulk being cows. The market was irregular, with good beef showing little alteration, and secondary stuff being easier. Extra prime steers realised £15 17s 6d, prime £12 to £14 5s, medium £9 to £11 10s, light £5 10s to £8 5s, extra prime heifers to £11, prime £8 10s to £8 17s 6d, ordinary £3 17s 6d to £6, extra prime cows £10 2s 6d, prime £6 to £8, ordinary £3 15s to £5 40s. Vealers.—There was no alteration in the market. Runners realised up to £4 12s 6d, vealers £2 15s to £3 10s, good calves £1 5s to £2 5s, small calves 8s to 15s. Fat Pigs.—There was a medium entry, and the sale was firmer than it was on the previous week. Choppers realised from £3 to £5, light baconers £3 10s to £4, heavy £4 5s to £4 15s 1d, extra heavy £5 to £5 7s 1d—average price per lb 6d to 6½d, light porkers £2 8s to £2 14s, heavy £2 17s 6d to £3 5s—average price per lb 8d to 9d.

The Utility Fence

(Contributed.)

SETTING UP THE "JINNY."

To set up the "jenny" an even-surfaced spot near the end of the proposed fence line should be chosen. Lay down, first, the 12in x 9in surface board, then on top of it the circular piece which acts as a large wooden washer or collar. These two pieces should have been planed, so that they may work or run the more easily. On top of these pieces lay down the 4in x 2in cross, on top of that the wire coil, and then the lighter cross. Now put the round bar through the lot and pin the whole contrivance to the ground firmly. See that the two marked arms of the cross-pieces are directly over each other. Note here that the iron bar must always have free running-play, and therefore must be at least one-eighth of an inch less in thickness than the size of the holes through which it is driven. The proper end of the wire coil should also be sought out before it is placed on the "jenny."

Finally, 4 short sticks about nine inches long, of thickness that may be easily inserted in the holes prepared in the cross-arms, are first pushed through the lighter upper

cross and then into the lower one—one in each arm—the corresponding holes nearest to the inside of the wire-coil being chosen, in order to keep the coil from rocking or shifting about when the "jenny" is running.

If the end of the wire be taken in the hand now, the coil will run out to the very end.

For the 4 short sticks mentioned above, dry asier willows will serve capitally. The reason for not boring the holes through the lower cross will now be evident—to prevent catching.

A piece of suet or grease placed between the two lower boards of the "jenny" will cause it to run more easily.

The object in having 3 holes in each arm of the cross-pieces is to allow of the sticks being shifted to suit coils of different sizes.

ANOTHER KIND OF "JINNY."

A rougher though simpler style of "jenny" than the above, made much in the same way as the one just described, is sometimes used. It is composed of one cross only, in which 4 stout pegs are fixed, the coil being slipped over the tops of them when placing it in position. This style has the disadvantage of allowing the wire to occasionally slip over the tops of some of the pegs when the "jenny" overruns itself or the wire meets with a sharp jerk through kinks or some other cause. The fence running out the wire is speedily held up when this occurs, time is lost in returning to the "jenny" to rectify matters, and should this occur frequently much annoyance is caused by the running to and fro.

This is all obviated by the use of the double cross-pieces, where the wire coil is so secured in position that there is no chance of its fouling the pegs when running out.

Wire run out by a "jenny" comes out freer from kinks than when rolled out. This not only gives it a better appearance but often effects saving in time and trouble.

ERECTION.

We will presume we have chosen our line. In previous remarks the most practical manner of doing this has been suggested. In this case we will suppose that we are about to fence a line running partly across flat, partly across hilly ground; also that we have to adhere to two boundary pegs, a rise being between them—on the hilly portion—so that we cannot see from one to the other. Again, to demonstrate the best method of putting up and straining wire around an angle post we will place an angle in the middle of the line running across the flat. We will put up a straining post at one end and an anchor at the other, so that the mode of erecting strainer and angle post, as well as the method of putting down anchors, may be fully demonstrated.

The length of the line we will suppose is 30 chains, of which 20 chains are flat, the balance being hilly.

The first thing to do if the line does not run across clear country is to clear it. A track 3ft wide, at least on either side of the fence, should be cleared to allow the free passage of stock, etc.

(To be continued.)

GISBORNE NOTES

(From our own correspondent.)

February 20.

The bathing fatality which occurred at Waikanae beach on the 6th inst., cast a gloom over Gisborne. The victim of the accident—Arthur Neill, aged 17—was very popular amongst his schoolfellows at the Gisborne High School, and had just concluded his scholastic course. On the day in question, this usually safe beach for any bather was evidently unsafe, and the unfortunate young fellow was carried out to sea by a heavy undercurrent and drowned. Strenuous efforts to reach the drowning lad with the ever-ready life-line were made by Mr. Tom Heaney without avail, Mr. Heaney being considerably buffeted by the heavy rollers. A small steamer also made an attempt, but could not stand in close enough on account of the breakers. The body has not been recovered. Deep sympathy with Mrs. Neill and family in their sad loss is expressed by the whole community.—R.I.P.

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