



THE CONSTRUCTION OF FARM FENCES

(Written Specially for The Bulletin.)

Fences: Field fences; pasture fences; road fences; fences against the woods; line fences!

I wonder if there's any other function of farm life which causes the farmer more work and worry and real trouble than his fences?

Some statistical person has dug into the subject extensively and asserts that the farmers of the United States are in the habit of building about \$50,000,000 worth of new fences every year.

Fifty-million-dollars—worth! That's some fence. Always providing and assuming, of course, that it's a real fence. Webster defines a fence as an inclosure about a field, pasture or farm, to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within. Another definition is: "Barriers to confine live-stock or prevent their depredations."

This last doesn't fit all cases. A good many fences are constructed mainly for "ornament," such is the perversion of taste among certain people. Some fences seem to be built to afford a trellis and support for useless or noxious vines and weeds. And a good many, while they may have been "intended," in Webster's language, to prevent straying live-stock, show a surprising difference between this assumed intent and actual fact.

The earliest settlers seem to have made their first inclosures of brush. There was plenty of it left from clearing up the forest and it was a good way to get the stuff out of the way. When it rotted away into uselessness, the next device was the stake-and-rail worm fence. Timber was plenty; in truth, there was too much of it. When my forebears settled on this farm five or six generations ago, the low lands were covered with a growth of huge white oaks, while the uplands were even more thickly set with towering white pines. The oak land was cleared by simply "girlding" the trees, letting them die on the stump, then removing the smaller and waiting for winter storms to blow over the bigger ones.

The white pines were on land that was wanted for more immediate use. So they were cut down, the best and straightest split up into fence rails, the others dragged out of the way as much as possible. Some were rolled into swales and left to decay there. Some were piled around and upon scattered boulders and burned. This served a double good. It not only got the trees out of the way but it made the removal of the rocks easier. All the settler had to do was to wait till the boulders were glowing hot and then dash some cold water on them, with the result that they would break and split into fragments such as he could easily handle on his "stone-boat" with his stout oxen.

Some of these pines measured two

feet in diameter at the butts. An acre of them, standing now, would fetch more at my nearest lumber-yard than any whole farm, as it is would sell for! But there was no call or use for them, in those days. They were simply gigantic weeds, in the eyes of cultivators. They had to be removed before corn and potatoes and rye and oats and apple-trees could be grown. Nobody could sell or give away a single white pine because everybody had too much of his own.

And so some of the best of it was saved to construct the necessary farm buildings; the rest was destroyed or used to make fence rails out of. Within ten years I have had occasion to take away the relics of what, a hundred years ago, had been preserved. After removing all the rotten chestnut rails which were visible above ground, —rails cut, split and laid either by my father or grandfather, we came to other rails sunk into the dirt, some of them more than a foot below the surface level. Almost all of these were of white pine. They were undoubtedly used in making that fence, a hundred and fifty or more years ago. In the course of time they had slowly sunk into the soil under the weight of new rails constantly being added to keep the fence to adequate height. The dirt there being inclined to moistness and softness, they had been preserved from rot. I drew a big load of them home to the wood-yard, let them dry out and found they made a little the best kindling wood I ever had. The luck to get hold of. They were, except at the ends, perfectly sound; full of pitch; and so straight-grained that they could be split into thin flakes in pieces fourteen inches long with his jack-knife without the slightest tendency for the slab to thin out at the further end.

But we aren't using white pine for fence-rails, these days. Why the stuff is getting so scarce and so dear that one can't get it for railroad ties, for telegraph poles, etc., has made it too valuable to waste in fences.

I have a comparatively big wood-lot. More than half the acreage of my farm is on a steep mountain-side, covered with forest. And I still have a good many rods of rail-fence. But I'm not cutting any more timber to renew it. Almost every spring some section is torn down, the few good rails remaining used to patch what is left, and a wire fence substituted where the old was removed. It won't be many years now, before the last relic will have disappeared.

Whether the wire fence will last any longer—or as long; whether it is cheaper—or as cheap; whether we can afford it or not, it is what we've got to come to.

And I, for one, hope that some foresighted wire-fence maker will be long in getting his colleagues together and convince them that they must adopt some standard of wire-making. Deafness is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Whole Family Dependents, Mr. E. Williams, Hamilton, Ohio, writes: "Our whole family depend on Pine-Tar-Honey." Maybe someone in your family has a severe cold—perhaps it is the baby. The original Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey is an ever ready household remedy—it gives immediate relief. Pine-Tar-Honey penetrates the linings of the throat and lungs, destroys the germs, and allows nature to act. At your druggists, 25c.

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rust the wire in two. Even if three lengths out of four are all right, the rusting and breaking of a few strands in the fourth length practically ruins the entire fence.

And then there are the posts. No matter how good the wire, if the post rots or just at the surface of the ground the fence is worse than useless. We use yellow locust posts, whenever we can get them,—which isn't always. For the rest, we use chestnut. Our experience with chestnut posts has been that dead trees, which have dried on the stump and dried there, but are cut before any trace of rot has appeared, will last much longer than green-cut stuff, especially if the old bark is stripped off before setting.

Another thing: when I first heard some one recommend the setting of posts with the little end down, I was inclined to sneer at the idea as a sort of superstition. But, by Jove, it does make a big difference! We've tried it several times, and I've observed cases where neighbors have tried it. In one short stretch of fence, several posts eighteen or twenty years ago, with all the chestnut posts set with what was the upper end and while growing in the ground and the chestnut posts set with the little end down, I have had completely to rebuild two other stretches, put up a new one, and the posts were set but-end-in-the-ground.

I don't try to explain it. Perhaps the reversal of the sap-carrying products may have something to do with it. Perhaps not. The fact remains.

A neighbor has a forty-rod piece of fence, the posts of which were set with the little end down, and the chestnut posts were set with the little end up. He wanted to see which lasted the best. Most of the chestnut posts are still good. Not a single one of the last half has been in existence since twenty years ago.

Undoubtedly, concrete posts, or iron posts, are better than either.

Just one thing more: I don't care what the fence is, nor how carefully it was made at first, there will always be nearly forty feet of fence that others, if those weak spots are attended to, just as soon as they are seen, without waiting, it will seldom take over five minutes to replace them. I guess they are still the cheapest and, on the whole, the best material we can get at.

THE FARMER.

LETTERS FROM TWO STATES

Washington County, R. I. WEEKAPAUG

W. C. T. U. Devotes Meeting to Topic of Narcotics—Cottage for Quinebaug Owner.

The Ocean View W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. Emily Chapman Wednesday afternoon with seven members and one visitor present. The president being absent, Mrs. Looft, vice president, had charge of the meeting. After the business the topic Narcotics was taken up and several papers were read. At the close Mrs. Chapman served dainty refreshments and a social time was enjoyed.

Robert Smith spent the week end with his family at the Robinson cottage. Hobart Ayers of Pittsburgh, Pa., spent several days last week at his farm here.

Mrs. Elmer L. Macomber, who was a visitor at the Macomber farm last week, has returned to her home in Westerly.

Miss Ethel Barnes is the guest of relatives at Davisville.

Ten Room Cottage. Mr. Stevens of Quinebaug, Conn., is having his barn at the Robinson cottage here at the beach remodelled into a ten room cottage.

ROCKVILLE

Recognition Services for Rev. I. L. Cottrell, New Pastor of S. D. B. Church.

Rev. J. L. Cottrell, the new pastor of the S. D. B. church arrived last week with his wife, and they are now settled in the parsonage. Mr. Cottrell preached his first sermon here last Sunday morning. In the afternoon, recognition services were held at the church and were well attended, many visitors being present from Hopkinton, Ashaway and Westerly. Short addresses were given by Rev. E. B. Saunders and Rev. H. C. Van Horn of Ashaway and Rev. W. G. Thomas of Hope Valley, with a brief response from the pastor, Rev. E. A. Witter of Hopkinton presided. Special music was furnished by the church choir and a solo was rendered by Lloyd Crandall of Ashaway.

Funeral of Jeremiah Sherman. The funeral services of Jeremiah Sherman were held at his home Wednesday afternoon.

HOPKINTON

Community Sing Held—Five Kennel Licenses Issued.

The installation of electric lights in the Second Baptist Church building church was completed Friday and the house is now well lighted. The Sunday evening community sing was held at the home of the late Alonzo P. Kenyon.

William Bliven of New London and family visited friends in this town Sunday.

The statement last week in the items from this town that "five hundred licenses were issued to owners and keepers of dogs and cats" has been read "five kennel licenses" instead.

Henry H. Crandall of Hope Valley was a business caller at the town clerk's office Friday afternoon.

Mrs. A. Irene Mills has returned home from Mystic.

RICHMOND

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Smith made a business trip to Crompton Tuesday. Henry N. Girard has moved his sawmill from the top of the mountain to one of Sam James' lots near Julia Jarvis' place.

Mrs. Samuel Wright and Mrs. Herbert Watson of Wyoming called at the Moore home Saturday afternoon. Luke Holley, with six horses and a

posts set in concrete bases, ought to last longer than any sort of timber. But the use of concrete is too young, yet, to make any definite promises about it. And steel posts are as liable to rust as steel wires, though of course their greater size would make them withstand it longer. In both cases, moreover, the rusting and breaking of their extensive use by common farmers.

In a recent discussion of fence-building, I heard it stated that really good timber posts cost about twenty cents, while a concrete post costs about twenty-five cents.

I have inquired of two farmers who recently experimented with concrete posts, and both tell me that, considering the labor, the reinforcing and the extra work involved in setting the posts and fastening the fence to them, they can't make the cost come anywhere near as low as twenty-five cents.

The price of good chestnut posts, in my neighborhood, remains at from eight to ten cents, instead of twenty. Where, as in my case, the farmer has plenty of growing chestnut in his own woods, the cost is even less.

Properly set,—and by that I do not mean just the "bush" end driven six or eight inches into the dirt,—I guess they are still the cheapest and, on the whole, the best material we can get at.

THE FARMER.

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number of men, is working on the roads in this vicinity.

No very many attended the social and dance at Edwin Smith's Saturday night.

Thomas D. Thurston and Charles Boss of Exeter were callers at Everett's on Saturday afternoon.

The frost Tuesday and Wednesday nights caused quite a loss to many who have early garden stuff up.

Mrs. Joshua Boss is still confined to her bed. Charles D. Kenyon was through this vicinity Sunday.

PROVISIONS OF BILL FOR INEBRIATES' FARM

Process of Commitment and Government of Norwich State Hospital Adjunct.

The bill providing for the establishment of a state farm for inebriates, on the Gallup farm owned by the Norwich State Hospital, is as follows:

Section 1. The term "inebriate" as used in this act shall include all male persons who are habitually drunk or who have lost the power of self-control by the intemperate use of stimulants or narcotics.

Sec. 2. There is hereby established at the Norwich State Hospital for the insane a department for the detention, treatment, and care of male inebriates to be known as the State Farm for Inebriates. Said farm shall be under the management and direction of the board of trustees of said hospital, and the superintendent and treasurer shall be respectively the superintendent and treasurer of said farm.

Sec. 3. Said trustees may make such alterations in the building situated upon that portion of real estate in the town of Norwich owned by the state and known as the Gallup farm as may be necessary to render the same suitable for the care and custody of not less than 35 inebriates, and may build and equip such buildings and make such improvements thereon as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act, and as soon as such buildings shall be ready for use, said trustees shall notify the superior court and other courts having jurisdiction of criminal cases that it is ready to receive inebriates for treatment.

Sec. 4. After receipt of such notice the superior court, any criminal court of common pleas, district, city, borough or town court, or any court having criminal jurisdiction, may commit to said farm any common drunkard or any person who has been three times committed to the county jail for being an inebriate from the time of any narcotic: if the commitment be made by the superior court, criminal court of common pleas, or district court, the person committing shall be paid by the state, otherwise by the city, town or borough court in which the court making such commitment is located.

Sec. 5. Probate courts may commit persons to said farm in the manner provided in section 2744 of the general statutes, and the probate court of any friend, selectmen of the town in which such inebriate resides, or relatives. The estate of any person committed by a probate court or in default thereof, the person or town making the application shall be liable to the said farm for his support to the extent of three dollars and fifty cents per week, or for such less amount as shall be determined by the directors to be the net average cost per week of the support of such inebriate on said farm, provided the expense of maintaining said farm shall be defrayed so far as possible by the inmates thereof, after in cultivating the land or any other employment in which the directors may see fit to employ them.

Sec. 6. No commitment shall be for a period less than six months nor more than three years, if it shall appear to said trustees that any person committed to said farm ought to be paroled said trustees may, upon such conditions as it may determine, cause to such person a permit to be at liberty for a residue of the period of said commitment, and may revoke such permit at any time during such period of commitment. The written request of the trustees shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any officer of said farm or any officer authorized to serve criminal process to return to said farm or any officer authorized to serve criminal process to return to said farm.

Sec. 7. Said farm shall be subject at all times to inspection by the board of charities which shall have the same authority therein as in relation to hospitals for the insane or other charitable institutions.

Sec. 8. Any inmate of said farm who shall refuse to obey the regulations of the officers thereof may, upon the order of said trustee be transferred to the jail of the county wherein sentence was imposed for such term as the trustees thereof shall direct not exceeding the term which such person might otherwise have been detained at said farm.

Sec. 9. In case any inmate shall be-

THE MAJESTIC THEATRE BROADWAY All Next Week MATINEE DAILY Direct From New York THE EXPOSITION GIRLS 12 People IN A MERRY MUSICAL COMEDY—"A DAY AT THE FAIR," DIFFERENT FROM ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE. ONE HOUR OF FUN Pretty Girls Funny Comedians Sweet Singers TODAY--MIKE SACKS AND COMPANY IN THE SCREAMING FUNNY COMEDY, IZZY'S COURTROOM A BUNCH OF GIRLS AND SOME COMEDIANS NEW DANCES NEW COSTUMES 3 SHOWS TODAY MATINEE 2.30 EVENING 6.45 and 8.45

All Next Week AUDITORIUM SHOWS, 2.30, 7, 8.45 Mat. 10c—Eve. 10c and 20c Coming Direct From the Star Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jim Barton, Jim Howell, Stella Ford and a CAPTIVATING Krazy Kapers A MUSICAL MELANGE 15—PEOPLE—15 Beautifully Staged Musically Perfect Exceptionally Fine Singing KING BAGGOTT AND ARLINE PRETTY in the Fi ve-Pound Note Monday—A CHANGE IN LOVERS Tuesday—L-KO COMEDY TODAY—PAT WHITE AND HIS BIG JUBILEE—TODAY

Colonial Theatre ALICE JOYCE IN "THE GIRL OF THE MUSIC HALL" THRILLING THREE-ACT MODERN DRAMA "THE LADY KILLER" and "HIS OWN HERO" Comedies FREE LOLLYPOPS for Children at MATINEE TODAY

BIG MOTORCYCLE MEET On Norwich Fairgrounds, Monday, May 31st, 2 P. M. Fast Riders and Close Competition Cash Prizes Exceed \$200 Novel Feature will be Five-mile Side-car Race Music by Tubbs' Band Admission, 25c Boys, 15c

REUTER'S SPECIAL SALE OF Memorial Wreaths, Etc. Choice New Effects in Wreaths and Cemetery Sprays \$1.50 and \$2.00 (will keep for weeks) See Window Display. Store Open Sunday Till 1 P. M. Full Line of Small Plants For Bedding Prices Lowest in City 140 MAIN STREET Phone 1184

LOBSTER DAY AT Powers Bros. CONNECTICUT RIVER SHAD CHOICE BLUE POINT OYSTERS Library Contest Tickets—a vote with every cent's worth POWERS BROS. 10 Rose Place

A BIG CUT in the price of the FAMOUS PHILADELPHIA ALL DAY LAWN MOWERS 18 INCH ALL DAY MOWERS regular price \$6.75 Sale Price \$5.63 16 INCH ALL DAY MOWERS regular price \$6.00 Sale Price \$5.00 Look these Mowers over before you buy PRESTON BROS., Inc. WHEN YOU WANT to put your business before the public, there is no medium better than through the advertising columns of The Bulletin.

A Roofing That Is Cheaper by the Year You can buy "just as good" roofings for very little and they are worth just what you pay for them. They cost less by the foot but more by the year of service. Drop in and see RU-BER-OID ROOFING COSTS MORE—WEARS LONGER. We have stamped RU-BER-OID "O. K.—A. I.", because we know it is the square deal roofing. Customers tell us so right along. It is fire-resisting, weather-proof, and wear-proof and it saves repair bills wherever it is used. In many instances RU-BER-OID is still weatherproof after more than 20 years of service. You can buy cheaper roofings—but sooner or later you are bound to find out why they are cheaper. PRESTON BROS., INC. Hardware, Cutlery, Electrical, Sporting, Housefurnishing Goods, Paints, Glass, Auto Supplies, Etc. 209, 211, 213, 215 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.

French Remedy Aids Stomach Sufferers France has been called the nation without stomach troubles. The French have for generations used a simple mixture of vegetables and herbs to relieve stomach and intestinal ailments and keep the bowels free from food, poisonous matter. The stomach is left to perform its normal function, indigestion and gastritis vanish. Mr. Geo. H. Mayr, a leading druggist of Chicago, cured himself with this remedy in a short time. The demand is so great that he imports these pills from France and compounds them under the name of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. People everywhere write and testify to the marvelous relief they have received using this remedy—one dose will rid the body of poisonous secretions that have accumulated for years and convince the most chronic sufferer from stomach, liver or intestinal troubles. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is sold by leading druggists everywhere with the positive understanding that your money will be refunded with question or quibble if ONE bottle fails to give you absolute satisfaction.