

## Farm Management

### Clover from New Ontario

**W**HILE a temperature of 65 degrees below zero injure seed grain in the bin? 2. Does a field of green clover plowed under enrich a field better than where the same crop is fed to cattle, the manure spread on the same field and then plowed? 3. Is frosted or shrunken wheat fit for sowing and will it produce a crop equal to developed wheat? 4. What are the manurial elements and their value that are removed off the farm in the sale of a ton of clover or a ton of timothy? 5. Which are the most exhausting to the land, the growing and sale of grain?—J. M. Algoma Dist., Ont.

1. A temperature of 65 degrees below zero will not injure seed grain in a bin if the grain is of normal maturity and dryness. 2. A crop of clover plowed under will necessarily enrich the soil more than the manure resulting from the feeding of the same crop, unless extra concentrates are fed. 3. Frosted or shrunken wheat will not produce nearly as heavy a crop as will normally developed seed wheat. 4. A ton of timothy contains

18.8 lbs. of nitrogen, 6.6 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 25.4 lbs. of potash, and the approximate value of these elements is \$7. A ton of clover contains 29.4 lbs. of nitrogen, 11 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 37.4 lbs. of potash, with an approximate value of \$13. This value is high now as compared with normal times, due to the almost prohibitive prices of potash. 5. The sale of hay, especially clover, off the land, will not exhaust the fertility of the soil as much as the sale of cereal grains.—A. Leitch, O.A.C., Ouelph.

### Winter Damage on Wheat

**V**ERY shortly our wheat farmers will be able to tell to what extent the sleet storms of the passing winter have damaged the wheat crop. Probably there will be some damage, and such as there is will be irreparable—for when ice injures at all it smother the crop completely.

From now until the frost is out of the ground winter wheat faces a new danger—that caused by alternate freezing and thawing of the surface

soil. Winter injury of this kind seldom kills a field in total, but rather weakens individual plants here and there, with damage to the crop as a

whole. Given right conditions new roots and new tops will start, and the final result may be almost no injury. From now on the problem on the



From Bulletin 110, Delaware Experiment Station.

### How Fertilizer Gives the Wheat a Fresh Start.

An application of Fertilizer will increase plant tillering. Pot 5—No Fertilizer. Pot 11—Acid Phosphate. Pot 9—Ammoniated Superphosphate.



## Looking Over the New Fence

A farmer is justified in feeling proud when he shows his neighbors his new FROST fence. It stands up there as "straight as a ramrod" and as spic and span as a soldier on inspection parade.

Its perfectly put on locks, and precisely straight and even spaced stays—its splendid outward appearance—are indications of its staunchness and goodness.

Years of service on many thousands of Canadian farms, with tremendously severe tests imposed on it, attest to its enduring stamina, and confirm all we have said about FROST fence as a lasting investment.

The FROST Company have always had one thought in mind—to build FROST fence so well that buyers of it will come back again every time they require new fence.

Our greatest asset is the great and ever-increasing number of FROST fence customers—

an army of boosters for FROST QUALITY.

If you were to visit our mills and see how we make and galvanize the wire—how we put that peculiar elastic wave into Frost laterals—how carefully the locks are applied without kinking or weakening the laterals—you would have a pretty good idea why FROST fence is FIRST in quality, in service and in value. The next best thing is to see one stretched up on a field or to examine one at a FROST dealer's. If you don't know a nearby dealer, write us.

A style for every purpose.

# Frost Fence First

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada