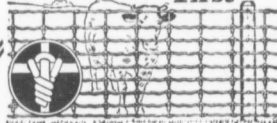


Frost Fence First



On Both Sides of the Fence

YOU can judge a FROST FENCE by both sides—the outside and the inside.

Outwardly, a FROST FENCE is a pleasing thing to see. It stands straight and strong, well made and even all along its length. The extra heavy galvanizing it receives, defies rust and weather and makes it look well year after year. Observation will prove to your complete satisfaction that

A Frost Fence is Good to Look At

when it is first put up and when it has been up for years.

Inwardly—and here's where it counts most—the quality of FROST FENCE is the quality of the best Number 9 Hard Steel Wire, for we use nothing else. By using a wire of smaller gauge here and there, we could produce a lighter and cheaper fence, but then it wouldn't be FROST FENCE as you know it and as Canada expects it.

Did you know that we get a long start over other fence firms by making our own wire? Only that way are we sure of the sterling quality and fault-free perfection of every foot of wire in FROST FENCE. We have a strong claim to your trade in the very fact that

We Make Our Own Wire

The lock we use is unique in fence-making. Notice how it is wrapped around both stays and laterals, with a doubly secure wrap. That lock is a big factor in FROST FENCE satisfaction.

The nearest FROST dealer can give you more facts and a practical demonstration. If you are not already acquainted let us introduce you.

Write us direct if you can't get FROST FENCE.

May we make an agent in your district.

Frost Wire Fence Co. LIMITED

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

"Bissell" rollers are a specialty

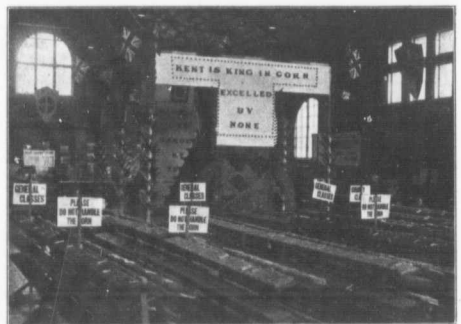
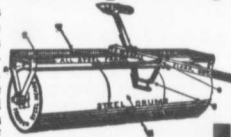
The "Bissell" Rollers are built by men who have made a life study of this work, and are SPECIALISTS IN THE BUSINESS. Search as you may, there are no such perfect Land Rollers on the Continent as the "Bissell." Make a note of these points and compare the "Bissell" Rollers with any other Land Roller in America. If the "Bissell" does not convince you that it is the best Roller, then don't buy, but you ought to know the facts, and it will do any person good to make the comparison. No need to send special travellers to sell "Bissell" Rollers. Practical farmers see the difference and prefer the "Bissell."

The 18 cold rolled anti-friction Bearings $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick with lathe cut ends, held in the one piece Malleable Iron Cage, is a single point placing the "Bissell" Roller away ahead.

Look for the name "Bissell" on every Roller. No other is genuine. Ask Dept. A for free catalogue.

T. E. BISSELL CO., ELORA, ONT.

JNO. DEERE PLOW CO. LIMITED, 77 Jarvis Street, TORONTO, Selling Agents for Ontario and Quebec.



Corn is King in South Western Ontario

This general view of the exhibits at the Corn Show in Chatham two weeks ago will give an idea of the extent to which farmers in south-western Ontario have come to realize the possibilities of their counties as a Canadian corn belt, and possibly as a seed centre for the entire Continent. The Kent county exhibit, described in detail in Farm and Dairy last week, may be seen in the background of this illustration.

former Premier Simlin, of Ashcroft, who explained that even with the assistance of the Government the industry was on a very precarious footing because of the danger of a bad winter completely wiping out herds. The ranchers were forced to have both summer and winter ranges, and in getting from one to the other generally had to pass over forest reserve land.

The assertion that bovine tuberculosis is a generative and not merely a contagious disease, and that the bacillus does not produce the condition, but is a result of it, was made before the Executive Council at Victoria by Dr. Louis Dehmann, a German scientist. He claimed to have a system of treatment which would cure the disease, and offered to take twenty tuberculous cattle furnished by the Provincial Government, and cure them completely. Present at the conference were quite a number of famous agricultural experts. These included Prof. Shaw, Dr. Van Norman, of the University of California, Dr. Hadwen, D.V.S., besides Deputy-Minister Scott, and officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The Executive Council agreed to give the proposition consideration.

OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT

General conditions in the dairying industry in British Columbia are good at present, and the outlook is bright. Many of the Fraser Valley ranchers are receiving 33 cents for their milk, delivered at the railroad station, which gives a good margin of profit. Feed prices are not above the average, and hay is selling at \$9.50 and \$10, the lowest since 1909. Rising milk prices and falling feed quotations are advertised attractions which are drawing quite a number of men into dairying. The condensaries at Chilliwack and Sardis are paying 53 cents per butter fat pound. At Ladner in Delta, the British Columbia Condensary Company is putting up a factory which will commence operations in the spring with an output of 160 cases daily.

Most farm products have been sold at a profit by British Columbia ranchers this winter. Oats have fluctuated between \$25 and \$30. Potatoes, influenced by last year's glut, started at \$11, but climbed steadily until \$23 for locals and \$29 for Ashcroft was obtained. Fruitgrowers have prospered. The period of dull business in the Coast cities has affected the farmers, but not to the extent which was expected.

The Dairy Barn in Winter

John McCann, Kent Co., N.B.

Dairy cows are penned up close together in the stable, but unless close quartering is accompanied by a system of ventilation our modern system of wintering dairy cattle is bound to result disastrously. I am told that one cow in every 12 has tuberculosis. My only surprise is that the proportion is not larger. Almost anywhere in this province you will find that the cattle must spend the night breathing and re-breathing the same stagnant air. Could anything be more favorable to the development of tuberculosis? The only system of ventilation that I find on the majority of farms is the daily airing of the stable. The cattle are let out to drink about noon, the stable is aired, likewise cooled, and the cattle turned in again.

This system is objectionable in many ways. For one thing it is not well to cool the stable. Extremes of heat and cold are not good for the highly nervous dairy cow. Neither is the system of ventilation worth while. When we consider that a cow will use several hundred cubic feet of air in the course of an hour or two, we may estimate just how long the air in that stable will remain pure. The supply must be a regular supply in proportion to the needs of the animals.

The system that I myself favor is a very simple one. It consists in muslin-curtained windows. The windows so curtained are also provided with glazed sashes, and the number of curtains in use for ventilation depends on how cold the day is, the direction of the wind, and so forth. The glazed sashes are hinged at the bottom and open down into the stable. The shoots for foul air run from the centre of the stable to the eaves. My plan is to have the air in the stable so pure that when going in from the outside it is not offensive.

This is a system that almost anyone can install at little expense. If I were building a new barn I would install a Rutherford or King system, but the system I have is much better than none at all.

Throwing the manure through the stable door may be the easiest method of disposing of it, but the pile advertises the proprietor's slovenliness.

Good cows, good quarters, good feed, there is the tripod of successful winter dairying for you.

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