

Take Your Pick of The Two Best

Fences Made



Whether you want a Machine-made or a Field-built Fence, you cannot find equals to the Frost.

We'll send you a free booklet, describing in detail the Frost Woven and the Frost Field-built Fences.

We have figured out the real reason why so many Wire Fences in Canada rust about 12 or 15 years sooner than they should.

And we have also figured out the only method of Wire-making to overcome this vital weakness.

So we now Make and Galvanize our own Wire. No other exclusive Fence Maker in Canada does that.

Two-thirds of the life of a Wire Fence depends upon its Galvanizing. Yet in the very face of this, nearly every Fence made in Canada is Galvanized too thinly.

One reason is because Zinc costs four times more than wire.



The other that if most Galvanized Galvanizing off.

Because vanizing here perma-greasy. That scale is certain to chip off, and with it goes Mr. Galvanizing.

The Frost Fence is double Galvanized—not merely "coated." But it will not peel off. Because Frost Galvanizing is a part of the Wire itself.

You see, Frost Wire goes through three thorough "Cleansing" processes before it ever goes near a Galvanizing Furnace.

This positively removes every bit of grease and scale, and leaves the surface clean.

This double Galvanizing will endure the severest Canadian weather changes. It will fight off rust for 25 or 30 years.

The Frost Fence can be safely stretched tighter than any other Fence we know of.

reason is Fence were thicker, that would peel

heavy Gal cannot ad- nently to scaly Wire.

Because Frost Wire is Annealed to the proper degree of temper. This makes it more elastic, and stronger, than any Fence in Canada.

But because the "Frost" degree of temper is a secret, no other Wire in Canada is tempered to withstand Canadian conditions.

That's why the Frost Fence is the strongest. We are anxious to prove this.

We are anxious to send you our free booklet on Fence, together with samples of the Frost Fence and Locks, postpaid.

This booklet tells all about Fence, and shows you how to buy the right kind for Canadian purposes. It's worth a lot of money to you. Send for it to-day.

MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
FROST WIRE FENCE Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

"Frost" Fence

I Give My Belt Free UNTIL I CURE YOU

You've doctored and doped till you are sick of it.

You would pay for anything that would give you back your old vim.

You don't want to pay out any more money until you are sure.

I will cure you first and you can pay me afterward. Is that fair? Then get in line.

I know what I can do, because I've done it and am doing it every day. I'm sure that Electricity is life, and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you need what I offer and don't want to risk my price, wear my Belt free until you are cured, then you can pay me.

And when you do pay me, the cost is less than a short season of drugging, and how much more pleasant! You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel the soothing, exhilarating vigor flowing into your weak body, and while you sleep peacefully it fills you up full of the fire of life. You wake up in the morning feeling like a giant.

Now, I don't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I don't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these troubles which come from an early waste of vitality, from dissipation of any kind from decay of nerve power, or from any organic, stomach, liver or kidney weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am willing to tackle and take chances on. I am curing them every day. All I ask is reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that I am in perfectly good health as far as I know, and although it is now years since I used your belt, I may say I am completely cured of the disease for which I bought same over six years ago. If this is of any value to you, you are at liberty to use it, and I trust you may have continued success with your Belt.—**F. G. HARKIEK, Cartwright, Man.**

Dear Sir,—I am completely cured of my trouble through the use of your Electric Belt. Have never had any return of it since using your Belt over two years ago. Thanking you for the interest shown in me, I am.—**HARRY OTTO (Section Foreman), Sanford, Man.**

That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasureable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any way. While there's a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest, and look at yourself in the glass and say: "I'm a man," do it and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I offer it to you, free, sealed, if you send this coupon.

Call To-day

If You Can't Call,
Send Coupon for
FREE BOOK.

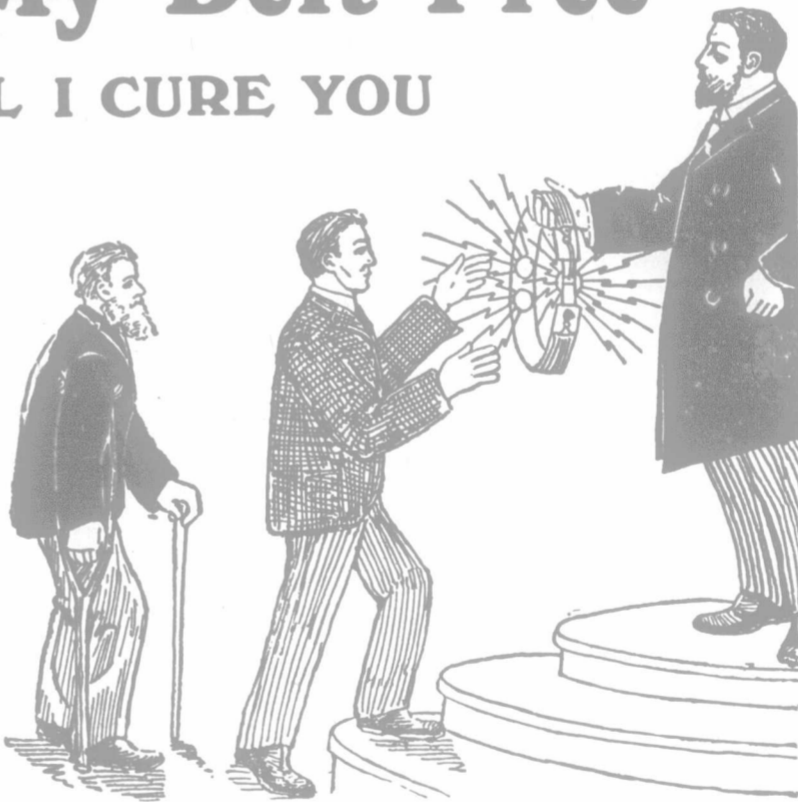
DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.

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Office hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p. m.



stretching a smooth fence-wire three feet from the ground. The canes can be tied to this wire with soft rags, or binder-twine. If they are not supported in some such way they are apt to be blown down to the ground by our heavy winds and rains. If it is preferred to plant them in separate hills the same as the currants, one would require a stake for each hill. I have not found the long rows any trouble to cultivate, and they seem more convenient to tie.

Currants are very hardy, fruiting well without protection. Raspberries need to be covered with snow. Failing this, the canes may be bent down and covered with earth in the fall. This is not necessary, if three or four feet of snow can be induced to drift around them. This may be done by planting hedges of willow or native maple ten or fifteen feet from the raspberries. For a new garden where no shelter is, I would recommend sowing some late oats amongst the new fruit bushes, to catch and hold the snow. Wheat straw could be scattered between the rows in the fall, and would serve the same purpose nearly as well, without interfering so much with cultivation. If buying, be careful to buy only northern-grown stock.

Sask. BREND A E. NEVILLE.

PLANTING SMALL FRUITS

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Scarcely two persons do the same thing exactly the same way, and still they come out about the same in the end. So it is with reference to the preparation of the soil and planting of small fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries and currants.

We would advise having a shelter belt of some large kinds of trees on all sides, except perhaps the south. This helps to capture the snow in winter and to protect them so that they are in good shape in the spring, especially the raspberries. Don't crowd them into too small a space. Bushes set close to the trees will be dwarfed on account of the larger trees absorbing most of the moisture.

The year before planting try to have the space that you want to plant fallowed, and by so doing you will have greater success in growing a larger percentage of the bushes. Most fruits of this kind like a southern exposure; in other words, have your plantation facing south. Rows should run north and south so as to let the sun shine in between them.

We have put our rows just six feet apart and for raspberries about two to three feet apart in the row. For currants and gooseberries we put them just six feet both ways, but we only use the scuffler one way and try to have that the longest way of the plantation.

Our plan has been to plant as soon as possible in the spring, as there is more moisture then. We have found better success in raising young suckers (if you have an old plantation) and carrying them with earth on the spade to a hole already dug. By doing this you will not lose one per cent., whereas sometimes with nursery stock you lose fifty per cent. or more. This applies only to raspberries, but gooseberries can be propagated equally easy by covering up some of the branches the year before. For propagating currants you should take short cuttings of the last year's growth and push into the earth to near the last bud, quite thickly. It is much better if this can be done near a well, as an occasional pail of water thrown on them will make nearly all grow.

Just as soon as there are any weeds seen or if it becomes dry, put on the scuffler and cultivate between the rows; keep this up at intervals all the first summer, or at least till harvest time. After that it would be better to let them partly dry out, so that the wood would ripen better. Of course between the bushes will have to be kept clean with the hand hoe.

Some kinds of raspberries would be better to be laid down just as winter starts. This is done by bending the canes over and laying some earth or sod on the tips of them. With a little care and attention every farmer in this Western country can have his own supply of small fruits, and they are so much nicer and fresher than the ones you buy that it pays.

Man. W. SAUNDERSON & SONS.