

Shoe Bolls, Capped Hock, Bursitis

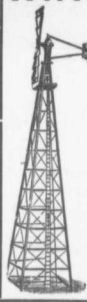
are hard to cure, yet

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Being one of the largest growers of Seed Peas in Canada I am desirous of placing seed in good pea-growing sections free from "Weevil" or "Pea Bug." I supply the seed and contract with farmers for the product, deducting the seed supplied when crop is delivered. Prefer growing in places where a car-load of seed could be placed. For particulars, address:

W. P. NILES, Wellington, Ont.

Work of Conservation Commission

The Conservation of Canadian natural wealth of water, of mine, of forest, of soil and of citizenship such is the object of the Conservation Commission which was in first annual session in Ottawa last week. The commission is a body constituted for the purpose of collecting exact information and deliberating thereon, so as to render it of practical benefit to the country and for the purpose of advising the government on the actual questions of policy that might arise in reference to the administration of natural resources where effective conservation and economical use are concerned.

The President of the Commission, Hon. Clifford Sifton, in his inaugural address said that the real survey of the Commission included everything from the physical health of the individual to the national health of that great leviathan men call the State. To insure the first, it will attack that wasting monster called consumption. To insure the second, the Commission aims to check national waste caused by the prevalent disease "Ignorance" wherever it may be found. Inland waters must be owned and operated for national ends, not personal ends and the head waters must not be nudged at the caprice of the fortune-hunter. Forest configurations must cease to lick up with fiery dragon tongues those verdant surieties against flood, or drought, or famine.

IDEAL OF THE COMMISSION

Mr. Sifton's care for the farmer was strongly emphasized. He betrayed clearly the fear that "wealth might

accumulate and men decay." The danger lay in the depleted fertility of the soil, for "wherever there is a population dependent for upwards of two centuries on the soil, there is to be found the grossest poverty." In concluding, Mr. Sifton expressed his ideal for the commission. "It can," he said, "exert a powerful influence in the proper direction. It may even become the embodiment of public spirit and advanced thought now that our time is come, and there is, in all human possibility, a period of long prosperity before us."

Forestry, Toronto University, addressed the commission on forestry. He spoke about methods used in other Canadian conditions. Dealing with the subject of public ownership of forest lands, he showed the wonderful results in countries where the state controlled the lumber business.

SURVEY ON THE SOIL

The conservation of agricultural resources was dealt with by Dr. J. W. Robertson, C.M.G., late of Macdonald College, Que. The conditions existing in Canada and United States, he said, were practically concurrent. In the West there was a tendency for men to take what they wanted from the land, get rich, and let the mother-earth look after itself. It should be remembered we were absolutely dependent on the body and the body on the soil. We looked to the soil for our food, clothing, tobacco (he did not advocate its growth), and drugs, all came from the farm. Agriculture implied suppression of weeds, restraint of damaging diseases and the preservation of beauty and fertility. It had to deal with four things—air, climate, seeds and intelligent labor.

By special invitation Hon. Adam Beck, Ontario's Minister of Power, addressed the Commission on the "Conservation of the Water Power of Ontario."

Central Nova Scotia Seed Fair

The seventh annual seed fair held in Truro, N. S., was opened on Tuesday, Jan. 11th. Owing to the inclemency of the weather during the day previous, the number of exhibits was

somewhat less than in 1909, but it was interesting to note that the quality of exhibits far surpassed anything previously shown. All exhibits were judged by Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Department, Ottawa, and Mr. S. J. Moore, of the Maritime representative of the Seed Department. The number of exhibits of grain showed the greatest decrease and it was interesting to note that careful hand selectors and members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association carried off the majority of prizes.

The exhibits were all of particularly good quality. The potato exhibit, however, was far the best and showed greater advancement in type, size and quality than any of the others.

The cup donated by Mr. John Stoddard, M.P., for the best exhibit of six varieties of potatoes, was won in 1908 by J. E. Harrison of Macan; in 1909, by A. C. Walker, Truro, and in 1910 by J. E. Harrison, Macan, Retson Brothers of Truro, stood a very close second this year and had their exhibits entered been on hand for judging, this cup, undoubtedly might have stayed in either Colchester or Hants County. Much credit is due the exhibitors for the splendid condition in which exhibits were placed before the public.

This fair stands out prominently as a sales and a seed show, especially for pedigreed seed. Sales were brisk. Many were deeply interested in the process of seed selection and the good results from this fair of 1910 were being over estimated.—E. S. Archibald.

Where Averages Mislead

The following chart gives the comparative yields of 248 cows in 18 Ontario herds, for the full period of lactation. It is a part of the address given by Mr. F. H. W. H. in the recent Dairyman's convention in Belleville:

Average, 5,985 lb. milk, 3.5 test, 217.7 lb. milk, 3.5 test, 258.3 lb. fat. Average of 18 best cows, 7,733 lb. milk, 3.3 test, 258.3 lb. fat. Average of 18 poorest cows, 4,206 lb. milk, 3.7 test, 156.8 lb. fat. Best individual, 13,742 lb. milk, 3.4 test, 472.4 lb. fat. Poorest individual, 2,670 lb. milk, 3.5 test, 94.9 lb. fat.

The chart illustrates graphically a few comparisons in the yields of 248 Ontario cows. The average yield, close on to 6,000 lb. of milk, is too apt to be taken as indicative of good all round cows. It comes as a shock to find that two such extremes as 13,740 lb. and only 2,670 lb. are included. This shows immediately how thoroughly one can be misled by ignoring the fact that an "average" institutes no comparisons, but is simply a comforting blanket thrown over the cold deficiencies of many a delinquent. An average in connection with herd yields should immediately awaken the enquirer as to what is included; and, more frequently to one's loss, cows under the 3,000 lb. mark may creep into undeserved credit amongst the 6,000 pounders.

On the other hand, such individuals as this 13,740-pound beauty are likely to be completely overlooked. Their light is literally shining brightly, but the beguiling average drops a bushel basket over it.

Between the 18 best cows (one in each herd) and the 18 poorest there is a difference of over 3,500 lb. milk; this illustrates what is the actual difference in efficiency between cows in hundreds of herds to-day, and points to the absolute necessity of taking notice of each cow's performance separately.

We send our dollar for renewal to Farm and Dairy for 1910. We are well satisfied with the paper and would not want to be without it.—Geo. Cloyd, Milton, Ont.

How the Frost Fence "Gives" and "Takes," Like a Spring

ANY "colliers" Fence is liable to snap in certain weather conditions.

But the Frost is a coil Fence. In winter, when steel Wire contracts, a Frost coil "gives" their surplus, instead of snapping like "colliers" Fence.

And in summer, when the Wire expands, that surplus returns to the Frost coils, instead of sagging and causing the Fence to lose its shape.

And no matter how often contraction or expansion is caused, the Frost Fence always acts the same, like a Spring.

Merely Excuses

Lots of other Wire Fences have a Tension, Curve or Kink, as an excuse for "Give" and "Take." But the number of these "give" and "take" is limited. They cannot keep it up. It isn't in the Wire or the method to do so.

Both the Frost Field-Erected and the Frost Woven Fence have extra provisions for "Give" and "Take." But no others have it. You simply cannot find another Fence which will retain its shape like the Frost.

Please remember that when buying Fence!

Make Our Own Wire

We are the only Fence Makers in Canada who Make and Galvanize Wire exclusively for Fence purposes.

Wire, to give satisfactory service in Canada, should be made especially to fight off the peculiar Canadian climate, which simply breeds the very life of most Fence Bots. But all Wire is not made with Canadian conditions in view.

For that reason we decided to Make and Galvanize our own Wire. So we built a Mill for Wire-making, and another for Galvanizing, and installed the most modern Machinery in use.

Then we obtained the services of one of the most expert Wire-Makers in America. A man with 25 years of Wire-Making experience back of him.

The new Frost Wire is Annealed so scientifically that it possesses the proper temper for Canadian conditions.

Every inch is of uniform temper, and stronger than any other Wire. No Wire will snap, regardless of the peculiar Canadian weather variations.

About 75 per cent. of Wire Fences rust in 12 or 15 years sooner than they should. This is because they are not Galvanized so thickly.

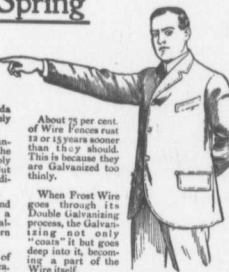
When Frost Wire goes through its Double Galvanizing process, the Galvanizing not only coats it but goes deep into it, becoming a part of the Wire itself.

Frost Galvanizing is doubly thick, yet it will not scale.

This gives the Frost Fence a life of about 15 years longer than most Fences. No other climate can rust the new Frost Fence.

Send for free Booklet and Samples.

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"Frost" Fence