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## Here's what one Farmer says about the LOUDEN Carrier

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Six hundred dollars is the new price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is six fifty; the town car nine hundred—all f. o. b. Ford, Ontario (formerly Walkerville post office), complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ontario.

## HAY AND GRAIN WILL BENEFIT BY NEW MARKETS

Prices for Hay have already Advanced. Why Free Wheat is Desirable. An Opportunity for Canadian Seed Corn Growers.

FIGURES talk; especially when we are discussing markets. A glance at the following figures will explain why farmers all through the hay growing counties of Quebec have been holding on to their hay for weeks in anticipation of a revised and reduced United States tariff.

QUOTATIONS FOR HAY ON TRACK ON OCTOBER 13

|                             |                 |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Timothy, Montreal.          | Toronto.        | Buffalo   |
| No. 1, \$12.50 to \$15.00   | \$10.00 to \$15 | \$15      |
| No. 2, " \$12.00 to \$14.00 | \$11.00 to \$14 | \$15      |
| No. 3, " \$10.00 to \$12.00 | \$8.00 to \$9   | \$11-\$12 |

These quotations, which are all to the advantage of the American market, are not exceptional, as the following table giving average prices for the six years, 1906 to 1911 inclusive, will prove:

Timothy No. 1 Timothy No. 2

|          |         |         |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Montreal | \$11.98 | \$11.10 |
| Boston   | \$12.49 | \$11.49 |
| Toronto  | \$12.00 | \$9.62  |
| Buffalo  | \$14.00 |         |

No sudden jump in quotations marked the advent of the new tariff, which reduced the duty on hay from about \$4 a ton to \$2. The reduction had been anticipated, and farmers in Canada had been holding their hay at a long advance of what local markets justified. There was a slight strengthening in quotations, however, in both Montreal and Toronto, amounting to 50c to \$1.50. These increased quotations are stable. The United States may produce enough hay for its own requirements, taking the whole country over, but this is not true of the populous Eastern States. A great proportion of their hay always has been and always will be imported. It is a short haul from Quebec province to Eastern cities, or from Ontario to Buffalo. We now have a market that a \$2 duty cannot interfere with.

### THE GRAIN QUESTION

Notice the following table giving our imports and exports of coarse grains from and to the United States:

|           | Imports. | Exports   |
|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Barley    | 41,238   | 774,236   |
| Buckwheat | 50       | 50        |
| Oats      | 203,541  | 1,736,500 |
| Peas      | 90,190   | 42,250    |

These figures tell the tale. In the last fiscal year ending March 31st, we imported bread stuffs from the United States to the value of \$2,926,167, dutiable and \$5,527,428 free. This latter was mostly feed corn. Our exports to the United States, however, reached \$10,802,800. Under the new tariff conditions the duty on barley has been reduced from 30c a bushel to 15c; on oats, from 15c to 5c; and on peas, from 25c to 10c, while buckwheat has been put on the free list. Wheat, of which we imported 616,383 bushels and exported to the United States, 9,304,600 bushels, has had the duty reduced from 25c to 10c, and even this 10c duty is removable at the will of the Canadian Parliament. It goes without saying that the trade in grains with the United States will be immensely increased.

In the old days when barley was dutiable only at 10c a bushel, millions of bushels crossed the line each year. The duty of 30c a bushel proved almost prohibitive. We may hope to see somewhat of a resumption of the old barley trade under the new duty of 15c. Ever since the new crop has been harvested, our buyers are crossing the line in quantities and paying the duty of 15c; the reduction to 5c has already had a strengthening effect on the Canadian market.

South-western Ontario particularly should stand to benefit by free corn. The corn crop in the United States

this year due to drought has been almost a failure. It is reported that seed corn has in any case a greater failure than feed corn. There should, therefore, be a splendid market for Ontario seed corn in the United States next spring. Likewise, seed corn produced in a northern climate is more desirable than southern grown seed, and with judicious advertising, south-western Ontario might well become a producer of seed corn for the corn belt of the United States. For the high quality of seed American corn growers will pay better prices than will Canadian seed buyers.

There is no question but that the reduction of duty on wheat to 10c a bushel, will be of advantage to Canadian grain growers. Nor has the desirability of removing the Canadian duty and thus obtaining free access to United States markets, so far been questioned. The city of Calgary that at the last Dominion election elected an anti-protection candidate, already petitioned the Dominion Government to remove the duty on wheat. The Grain Growers' Associations are all demanding the same move.

The United States wheat is a soft wheat. United States millers may have Canadian hard wheat to blend with their soft wheats to make the best quality of flour. Hence, no matter how large the United States crop may be, it will still be a large demand from their millers for Canadian hard wheat. At the present time Minneapolis millers are quoting higher than Winnipeg prices on all grades of wheat. That this has been a rule is proved by the following table giving the average price at various markets for the six year period of 1906 to 1911 inclusive:

|                        | Market.      | As Price |
|------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Wheat, Ontario No. 2.  | Toronto.     | \$1.00   |
| Wheat, Winter No. 2.   | Detroit.     | \$1.00   |
| Wheat, Winter No. 2.   | Minneapolis. | \$1.00   |
| Wheat, No. 1 Northern. | Winnipeg.    | \$1.00   |
| Wheat, No. 1 Northern. | Minneapolis. | \$1.00   |
| Wheat, No. 1 Northern. | Duluth.      | \$1.00   |

### Influence Not Felt

H. S. Tucker, Hastings Co., Ont.

We have so far not seen any beneficial results from the change in the United States tariff upon the prices of farm products. The principal commodities being marketed just now are cheese and hogs, and the prices of both of these are considerably lower than they were two weeks ago.

As there is very little grain grown for sale, the change, if any, will not be much felt in that line. The increased prices on the Toronto market do not seem to have yet reached here.

### A Quebec Opinion

C. G. Coates, Comptroller, C. P. R.

The new tariff regulations of the United States have opened up a new market for us farmers, and most in this section think that it will be of great benefit to us, while others do not regard it so favorably. As for this section, I think it will affect the price of dairy produce more than anything else, as quite a lot of cream and butter is shipped over the line. It will certainly be of great benefit to dairymen.

Quite a lot of cream has been gathered for the past three years and shipped to Vermont. Even with three cents a gallon duty, we were getting around one cent a pound of butter, and far more, and with no duty we can certainly be able to do still better.

The world may competition will flourish is discussed

As for beef them a little also provide a that will not since the United States is a little but I cannot us in the price any great extent from time to time

A Comparison of the Land

CHOICE land \$7. to \$7.75. Editor of F. ed the Toronto October 13th. The lambs brought Buffalo. Cull to selling at \$6 to 10c and market and United States shew ewes were \$4 as compared with Buffalo. Cull market at \$3 to \$2 to \$3.75.

These price rates that at the present lambs and sheep between the two small shipments were received on last week. Three thousands of lambs from the United States from there has been a over since. Some States send their our markets were and even in the situation at Toronto preciously strengthen occasions by direct receipts to the Buffalo

MILITARIES AGAIN

A factor that for militate against and in lambs, as the type desired on this Speaking of this of Farm and Dairy last week, a was remarked:

"We used to get of lambs from you the tariff got too fell off. In the more changed, and is now the same as Canadian lambs that years ago. We like finished lamb, were