



It pays to be careful in buying oofing, for most prepared roofroofing, for most prepared ro ings look all about alike befo they are laid—pretty hard to tell the good from the poor. Many roofings are simply experiments —been on the pool. on the market so short a time that you can only guess how long they'll last. Better let some one else "try these" new and "improved" kinds, and you pay your money for a kind that has actually proved that it is long lasting-economical.

You can have no better guide than the reputation of the mak-ers and the record of the roofing

DAROID ROOFING

was one of the first prepared roofings put on the market and from the start it has been the best. In all parts of the world we can point to thousands of rooid roois that to-day are as good parts, and the parts of service. Judge pAROID by its record.

Progressive experience of over 93 years in this one line of business has iaught us how to make roofing. We have learned how to make better roofing feit than any other manua-litere-but that is only one secret of PAROID durability.

TANGUD durability. The fet in a roofing is like the foun-dation of a house—it's of greatest in-turers buy their fett willing manufac-tures buy their fett willing manufac-tion start to finish ourselves. We found start to finish ourselves. We found start to finish ourselves. We pAROID because the cupies for laying pAROID because the cupie for laying and being starts than a round cap.

Yet we do not ask you to buy PAR-OID Roofing solely on its unequalled reputation. Try it at our risk.

OUR GUARANTEE is that we will replace every square foot of roof-ing that proves to be of defective man-ulacture. If a stronger guarantee than this could be made we would make it. llers everywhere sell PAROID Roofing

FREE BOOKS

For the Man About to Build "Practical Farm Buildings" will low you how to save roof money id worry. will

"Comfortable Homes" will show you how our NEPONSET WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPER will save one-third of your coal bill each

If it's a cottage or bungalow our Proslate Roofing Booklet" tells how o get a more attractive roof than singles at about one-half the cost. Write to-day and tell us the kind of uilding and we will send you the ight book and samples.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Waterproofing Specialists, Dept. 127 Hamilton, Ont. Branch Offices Deg, Man., and St. John. N. B

DRAINAGE PEEP SIGHTS As designed by Prof. W. H. Day. H. OCCOMORE & CO. QUELPH. ONT.

FARM AND DAIRY

To Our Tillers of the Soil J. E. Klotz, M.D., Lanark Co., Ont. Farmer man, come to the front! Without you the rest of the working world could not exist for a week. We world could not exist for a week. We all need you and your work, but we too seldom hear your woice in the vi-tal problems of the land. On your prosperity and work depends the stock value of all things. Your opposition in the market consists largely of mann-facturers, two-chirds of whose products facturers, two-chirds of whose products you could dispense with and still pros-per. Your absolute needs from the outside world are few, and consist of tea, sugar, salt, spices and machinery. You have sheep and can make home-spun, which will outwear ten-fold the imported shoddy sold you by the village merchant.

lage merchant. You may not become Crossus rich but you and your family are most self sustaining and know mothing of the want and the "wolf at any the self so common to the labore and dury" have staunch friends in your neigh-hors, all of whom will give you a help-ing hand at your harrest, wood-aar-ing or when in distress of any kind. The city man may have many social The city man may have many social friends but when he puts out the dang the plague by all, he is avoided like the plague by all, unless he be a man of the high places in civic or business

Persuade your sons and daughters to stick to the soil. Canada has lots of it for those willing to turn it and a good knowledge of agriculture and stock is worth more and brings a great er return than an expensive course in commercial manufacture, law, medi-

commercial manufacture, law, medi-cine or divinity, and moreover, it is more cortain of a living and a fair remuneration of these. Our great North West is teening with excellent oung men, pioneering and homesteading. They need your lusty county-bred daughters as help-mates. Let the girls go to discover their affinities in this land of great-est promise. Our British ancestors est promise. Our British ancestors struggled for supremacy in this once vast buffalo and fur-bearing paradise vast buffalo and fur-bearing part and and won. It is now your sons' and daughters privilege and duty to con-trol this almost boundless heritage and save it from the mongrel, super-

and save it from the mongrel, super-sitious and ignorant yokels of dis-contented Europe. British Columbia offers many ideal localities for mixed farming and has a climate throughout its southern half, which has some the same the much less severe, taken as a than that of Ontario. The on whole The only difficulty lies in getting a suitable location as the mountain ranges and want of transportion facilities make explora-tion for homesteads tedious and more expensive.

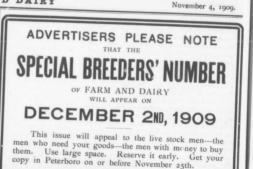
********************** **** CITY MILK SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Milk is Nine Cents in Toronto

If the members of the Toronto Re-tail Mike-dealers' Association can have their way, the public will gay mine cents a quart for loose mike. This means an advance in price of one cent from the prices paid for mike during the summer.

The decision of the association was The decision of the association was an unanimous one, and was made at a largely-attended meeting on Friday last. The new prices went into effect on Sunday morning. The price of table cream will also be advanced to 50 cents a quart, and whipping cream to 60 cents

to 60 cents. There is a strong probability that a rate war will be instituted by the Farmers' Dairy Co., who favor a flat rate of sight cents a quart all the year round. The company is run by the milk producers on co-onergive. the milk producers on co-operative lines. Its directors were not invited to the milk retailers' conference.



"It is a delicate proposition for us," said Mr. Percy Farmer, the Gen-eral Manager, in discussing the situ-ation. "We do not want to cut the rate so close that the retailers will be unable to make a fair profit and joy for milk of good quality. On the other hand, we do not want to see milk go so bigh that the producers will be unable to market all their milk. We are inclined to favor eight milk. We are inclined to favor eight close that the retailers will cents because it is easily divisible and offers a fair profit. When people have to pay five cents for a pint they often economize and do without. It is a delicate situation and our directors will meet shortly to decide wheth-er to sell at eight cents or not."

How to Build a Telephone Line

(Continued from last issue.) Run the drop wires down to the Auth the drop wires down to the house as nearly as possible to the place where the office wire is to en-ter. For attaching to the building either side blocks or porcelain knobs will be satisfactory. The latter will a built, for they are not so unjoid. be better, for they are not so unsight-ly as the side blocks. Fasten the drop wire high up on the side of the house where you wish to enter. If the tel-ephone is to be mounted on an outside wall, the inside wiring can pass directly through the wall from the telephone and attach to the drop wire just outside. Be sure and solder this connection between the office wire and drop wire. Where the office wire passes through the outside wall a hole passes through the outside wall a noise should be drilled large enough to take a ½ inch porcelain tube. This hole should slant upward from the outside inward, so that water cannot flow into the tube. Inside the huise as nearly as pos-

Inside the house as nearly as pos-sible to the point of entrance should be placed an efficient form of light-ning arrestor. During times of elec-trical storms the switches of the arrestor can be opened and the telephones will be entirely disconnected promes will be entirely disconnected from the line, at the same time the arrestor portion will still be in con-nection with the line and will dis-charge any accumulation of elec-

For interior wiring the best kind is known as the No. 19, rubber covered and braided, either single or twisted in pairs, depending upon whether the line is grounded or metallic. are three binding posts at the top of each telephone. The two outside posts There are three binding posts at the posts each telephone. The two outside posts are for the line wires and the top or middle one is for the ground wire. When the telephone is to be connect-ed to a grounded circuit, the line wire should be connected to either one of the line building nosts, and the rethe line building posts, and the re maining two posts are connected gether and to the ground wire. The

The receiver cord is passed through the hole in the inside of the cabinet and fastened to the two binding posts just inside.

Just inside. In connecting the latteries, be care-ful and do not have one of them op-posed to the other. Each dry cell has two binding posts-the one connected with the carbon element in the centre and the other connecting with the zinc and the other connecting with the zinc cup at the edge. A wire should con-nect the carbon of one cell with the zinc of the other. The remaining binding posts are connected with the two wires that are terminated in the battery compartment. Be sure and have all connections tight.

A most important part of installing the telephone is the running of ground wire and the making of the ground connection. Every rural telephone should have a ground connec-tion, regardless of whether it is a grounded or a metallic circuit. Run grounded or a metallic circuit. Run the ground wire just as directly to the earth as possible with the least number of curves or angles. The best kind of ground is a water pipe or connection with a well. If connected with a water pipe, drain out the wa-ter before an attempt is made to sol-der the connection, for the water would prevent heating the pipe sufficiently to do the work.

If the ground connection is to be In the ground connection is to be made in a dug well, solder the wirc to a galvanized iron plate about a foot or more square, and sink it to the bottom. The same method may be Lottom. The same method may te-used in making a ground connection in the bottom of a stream. A very good ground connection may be made to the metal casing of a drilled or driven well. This casing runs the full depth, and therefore has a large sur-face exposed to moist earth and wa-

If there is no stream, well, or water There is no scream, wen, or watch pipe, a ground rod may be used. These ground rods are usually of gal-vanized iron about six feet in length. The iron is driven its full length into the earth, and the ground wire is then soldered to it. The ground rod should be driven deeply enough so that the lower end will always be in moist the lower cad will always be in moist earth and below the free. I.e., frozen and dry earth are god inaid-ators, and therefore unfit of an are connections. Always be most partic-ular in soldering the ground conne-tions as well as all joints in all wires that are in the telephone circuits. It will save time, expense and poor ser-vice.

club of seven new subscriptions A club of seven hew subscriptions will win you a pure bred pig. Write Circulation Dept., Farm and Dairy, Paterborn Out Peterboro, Ont.

getter and to the ground wire. The only connections that will have to be made in the telephone will be the at-taching of the receiver and batteries. We have taken Farm and Dairy tor a number of years and would not like to be without it.-I. M. Fife, Peter-tor Co., Ont.

November

Réééééééé The Fe The Feeder our subscribes vited to ask o interest. All prompt atten

The Feeders our subscriber vited to ask o interest. All prompt attent Fee

I am a farme nd I wish you have 45 acres ent time looks of ears per act timothy and clu from 1400 bus. o would you advis silos of 16 x 30 silos of 16 x 30 from nuy corn, and use it for g winter.? Would of this straw an silage, or would \$10 per ton and cattle do you ti sit? The cattle w jouting on this f ist? The cattle w you think would had a fair amo steers before but W, Kent Co., Om Two silos 16

Two silos 16 120 tons each c age. This with age. This with wheat straw and hay would quit to 70 steers from supposing the s 1000 lbs. weigh this number you 35 tons of corn timate of the p is correct you y

tons of corn (gr. If you wished practically all t your farm with wheat then you dispose of would Hay 50 tons,

Hay 50 tons, wheat straw prostover probably (grain) about 8, of feed would fi in the time allow lst and still lea orn (grain) uni ed of course you all the corn (gr probably keep period and feed advantage; but er cost per steer ration for the months to clean would suggest : Corn silage Corn stover Wheat chaff

Hay Corn meal, per st The real feeding what as follows: Dec. 1st to Jar

Corn silage Corn stover Wheat chaff Hay Corn meal

February 1st to Corn silage Corn stover Wheat chaff Hay Corn meal and from March

Silage).						
Stove				•••		•	ł
Hay	C C	na	п	•	• •	• •	•
	me	1	• •	• •	**	•	•

All changes shou ally. ally. This is mor should be started meal ration, say 1 gradually worked u only near the en-period. I would su part of your corn mix with the corn first should be abo half corn meal.