

after all—

It is Quality that Counts

During the past few weeks of Slaughter Sales the people of Markdale have had a great opportunity to choose between my exclusive high-class clothes tailored up to a standard and those of the other kind made down to a price. Never before have I been so well satisfied with the foundation of "quality" on which I built this business. My ideal has always been high-class goods at a fair price—fair to the buyer, fair to the seller.

To-day that policy is giving its best results. While others are driven to questionable methods to unload their "cheap" clothing, my hand-tailored garments for men stand out in a class by themselves and sell at 100 cents on the dollar, and the customer knows they are worth the money.

At present I am showing a beautiful range of two and three-piece Summer Suits out in a smart two-button model (same as illustration) made from "Hewson Homespun" in grey, brown, leather mixtures, prices \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18. See these exclusive lines before you buy.

Twenty-five Rural School Fairs were held last year in twelve different counties, each embracing eight to twelve schools.

During the month of June, 1912, between 15,000 and 20,000 farmers from all parts of the Province visited the College.

District representatives conducted agricultural courses in 19 High Schools, with a total of 377 young men in attendance.

The last Winter Fruit Show was the most successful in the history of the Association. Over 3,000 boxes, all well packed, were exhibited.

Co-operative Egg Circles have proved a great success in Ontario County, and other counties are organized on similar lines.

Ontario fruit is in great demand in Western Canada, and the Department is sending out demonstrations among shippers to ensure proper packing.

Entries at Poultry Shows receiving grants from the Department totalled 24,211, and the amount of prize money paid to exhibitors was over \$10,000.

Horticultural Societies, which are aided by grants from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, now total 73, with a membership of over 12,000.

School - raising demonstrations carried on by the Department showed substantial profits, which should lead to a revival of this important industry.

Experiments show the best crop rotation to be as follows: First year, grain; second year, cultivated crops; third year, grain; fourth year, pasture.

Samples of well water forwarded to the Ontario Agricultural College for analysis continue to indicate a large percentage of waters unfit for domestic use.

As a result of the Department's demonstrations in pruning and spraying, farmers have cleaned up their neglected orchards and made them revenue producers.

From the Provincial nursery in Norfolk 350,000 plants were sent out for experimental purposes in 1912, and the nursery now includes 980,000 plants and about 500,000 seedlings.

Through the district representatives of the Department, Farmers' Clubs are being organized, to encourage cooperation in production, marketing and in the purchase of supplies.

Through the special Commissioner of the Department, fruit growers of the Province in touch with the markets of Western Canada, where there is a great demand for Ontario fruit.

Eleven new local officers of the Department in charge of district representatives were opened, and three more were opened as temporary offices, making a total of thirteen district offices.

The work of the Farmers' and Women's Institutes has been both extended and specialized, and covers fruit growing, poultry raising, dairying and short courses in raising stock and seed judging.

Rural School Fall Fairs have become a feature of the work of the Department, and have done and are doing much to make clear and attractive the first principles of agriculture to the boys and girls.

Dawson's Golden Chaff, the most extensive variety of winter wheat grown in Ontario, has given the highest yield per acre of the fourteen varieties grown at the College in the last seventeen years.

Of the 492 boys taking the general course at the College, 356 were from Ontario, 70 from other Provinces of the Dominion, 66 from 17 other countries, including 22 from the United States.

In 1912 a total of 17,211 acres in the Province was surveyed for dredging and 2,278 miles of drain laid, while 70 demonstrations were held under the auspices of the Department to show the possibilities of drainage.

Through its staff of thirty-four instructors the Department has improved the standard of dairying, and over one hundred thousand dollars was spent last year in improving cheese factories and creameries.

Farmers' Clubs in various countries, with the assistance of the local representative of the Department, have secured, among other things, the establishment of a Continuation School, the opening of a produce store where butter

and eggs are purchased according to quality, municipal telephones and co-operative purchasing of supplies.

Local representatives of the Department of Agriculture have, by demonstrations, shown the advantages of spraying potatoe with Bordeaux mixture to control blight, and of the use of 20 per cent. solution iron sulphate to check mustard.

Experiments by the poultry department of the O.A.C. with Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns showed that buttermilk produced the most and cheapest eggs, while no animal food in all instances gave the best eggs for hatching.

O.A.C. No. 21 barley, developed at the College from Mandscheur, is now taking practically all the prizes in competitions, and O.A.C. No. 72 oats, which is now being further experimented with, promises to duplicate the success of O.A.C. No. 21 barley.

Through its Fruit Branch the Department is teaching orchard owners how to prune their trees properly, and showing the farmer that the apple orchard is a valuable part of the farm if properly cared for. Thirty-four demonstration orchards were conducted.

Under the direction of the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture 153 societies held field crop competitions, 3,000 individual farmers entering, and a total of 30,000 acres were seeded, as compared with 300 acres in 1907, when the competitions began.

Demonstrations of the use of electricity on the farm in different sections of the Province have shown what a labor-saver electricity is, and it is the aim of the Hydro-Electric Commission to deliver it to farmers in the ever-extending electric zone at cost.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

In New Ontario Livestock Improvement Associations have been formed under the auspices of the Department, whereby twelve residents could form an Association on payment of one dollar each, and thus the Association would be entitled to the choice of one bull, five rams or two heifers of any breed suited to the district.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

In New Ontario Livestock Improvement Associations have been formed under the auspices of the Department, whereby twelve residents could form an Association on payment of one dollar each, and thus the Association would be entitled to the choice of one bull, five rams or two heifers of any breed suited to the district.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread of bovine tuberculosis the College has adopted the Bang system, by which calves at birth are taken from the mother, fed on milk either pasteurized or from healthy cows, and reared in a separate building, as it is well known that tuberculosis is contagious, but not hereditary.

To check the spread