

# McCormick Binders



**PRACTICAL** farmers who know what harvesting difficulties must be overcome in Eastern Canadian fields, urge the use of the **McCormick** binder. Ask them. You will find the **McCormick** binder has an unusual number of good, strong points that insure as complete a harvest as it is possible to get, even under worst field and grain conditions.

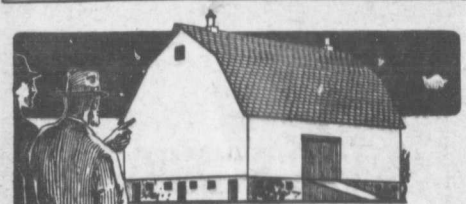
For Eastern Canadian fields the **McCormick** binder is built with a floating elevator which handles varying quantities of grain with equal facility. The binder guards are level with the bottom of the platform so that when the machine is tilted to cut close to the ground there is no ledge to catch stones and trash and push them ahead of the binder to clog the machine. These and other features you will appreciate.

Look for the same high-grade workmanship, the same famous **IHC** quality, in the **McCormick** twine and in **McCormick** mowers as well as binders. Make the most of your crops. See the agent for catalogues and full information, or write the nearest branch house.



## International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

BRANCH HOUSES  
At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.



## "20 years ago"

I thought that roof might be expensive

"It took faith, and lots of it, to lay out the money for that roof. Now I know it was the best kind of investment." Leaving the economy of Preston Shingles out of the question, there are two main reasons why they stand high among the farmers of Canada.

1st—They are galvanised to meet the British Government test, the hardest test we know of. That guarantees that the Metal itself is the very best.

2nd—They lock together on every side—no lap joints, every joint a solid hook. They make a roof of solid metal.

The Metal Shingle & Sliding Co., Limited, Preston.

Send me books on Barn Building Free.

**PRESTON SHINGLES**

Before you make your plans—before you cut a stick of timber, get our big Free book to know about the best and most reliable material for barn building. Everything you want to know about the direct competition between Metal Shingles and other materials is in this book. It is free. You will want to have it. Send for it today. Please use the coupon.

The Metal Shingle & Sliding Co., Limited, Preston, Ont.

Farm and Dairy.

## Orchard and Garden Notes

**K**EEP the cultivator going. A heavy mulch of manure is good for the rose beds.

Another sowing of peas, beans and sweet corn may be made. Prune early-flowering shrubs, such as spiraea and lilac, as soon as they are through flowering.

Vines should be used to cover unsightly board fences. Morning Glory, wild cucumber, canary-bird vine, or eourd are useful for this purpose.

Watch for currant worms. They may be killed by spraying with arsenate of lead. Paris green and lime may also be dusted over plants on which worms are working, with good effect.

Keep the asparagus bed clean by cultivation as soon as possible.

Keep the seed pods off rhubarb. Otherwise it soon becomes tough.

Stake dahlias and do not leave more than one or two canes to grow. Too many shoots mean small flowers.

## Soil Management in Young Orchards

By John P. Stewart, Pennsylvania

**T**HE best soil management in a young orchard is the one which conserves the moisture best. This gives the largest growth and earliest fruiting under most conditions. The moisture is conserved most efficiently by a good mulch of strawy manure or other plant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tilled intercrops, such as potatoes, corn, beans, and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees even on a poor soil, and has brought in returns of \$40 to \$50 an acre in some years. On good tillable soil, and with the trees well established, the most practical method of orchard development.

### Best Cover Crops

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch, and millet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or heading, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. It thus makes a possible a combined cover-and-intercrop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard development.

A combined mulch-and-intercrop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plant is not only capable of furnishing an abundant supply of mulching material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay. The mulch, however, should be heavy enough to keep down the direct competition between alfalfa and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially well adapted to large acreages.

In the older bearing orchards, where the mulch-producing area is small, three courses are available. Mulch materials may be brought in; a tillage system, preferably by discing, may be adopted; or it may be possible to replace both by a proper system of fertilization.

The general system of fertilization

found best in our older orchard experiments involves an annual application of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about 6 per cent. of nitrogen, 8 per cent. of phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>), and 4 per cent. of potash (K<sub>2</sub>O), and applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre. The fertility needs are often most important in the older orchards, but a local fertilizer test is advised in all doubtful cases. The manure may be applied at any time during the spring, but it seems best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in proportion to the size of the crop set.

On young trees, applications of plant food alone have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have appeared were largely in those cases where the moisture was especially well conserved or the soil was naturally rich in the same. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted to young trees from rather heavy applications of commercial materials especially rich in the most soluble forms of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. If manure is not available, moderate surface applications of the general fertilizer stated above should be satisfactory.

## Sprays for Potatoes

**S**OME of the most careful work ever conducted in spraying potatoes for fungus diseases has been that carried on at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva for the past few years. The results over the whole series of years tend to show that lime-sulphur is harmful, rather than beneficial, to potatoes. A mixture of reventated tip burn, made the foliage dark green, prolonged the period of growth and increased the yield. Lime-sulphur, on the other hand, accelerated tip burn, dwarfed the plants, shortened the period of growth, and reduced the yield.

During the latest experiments, those of 1914, plots treated with Bordeaux mixture yielded at the rate of 439.8 bushels an acre. The unsprayed plots at the rate of 335.8 bushels, and those sprayed with lime-sulphur, 319.6 bushels. Six applications at the rate of 150 to 200 gallons per acre were made during the season, the first on July 7, and the last on September 21st.

## Potato Jettings

By W. Slate.

**T**HERE is only one sure way to have sound potatoes—keep them sprayed. If the field is not large enough to warrant the mixture of Bordeaux on the place, commercial preparation may be used. If using parit green, about two pounds of lime should be added for each pound of paris green.

This will prevent injury to the vines. Recent rains have done much for corn and potatoes, but this only emphasizes the need for constant cultivation. External vigilance is no more the price of success than is frequent cultivation the road to good corn and potato crops. If cultivation has been deep early in the season there is no reason why potatoes should not be cultivated after the tubers have set. A two-horse riding cultivator is a splendid tool for this work.

## With the

C. McKenny.

**T**HE baby chicks, which I had ordered, were all poultry industry has demonstrated will live without being hatched and still vigorous stock. I of a hurry to get them, they are actually they are after hatching. M hours, and occasionally pressed, they have still. Nature has the egg in the chick food.

When the chicks brooder, their first step is to brooder or brooder it is scattered food swept up in the water is kept before and buttermilk which cannot secure but fresh skim milk to acid bacteria of the liver, has a very in the direction of the

Down to G. The next feeding is and finely grained sand. This is only in small quantities be cleaned up immediately I begin to compose of two one part of corn and one-half part every 100 pounds added a handful of charcoal, a handful of fine feedings are reduced and commercial chiller to keep the chicken the litter of the one of alfalfa and when the chicks the colony houses, the hoppers. From there is fed in one box corn and wheat lit a third. They are green and animal One point I would feeding of young have learned it from experience. Be very salty, kill chickens as they sell, or stray cats.

## The Vaulke

**P**URE BRED cattle multiplying around Vaulke Stockmen of the district that it is time to increase their distribution of the rest of the district. The first of a live stock annual exhibition in 1915 last. The show the first district club with assistance and the first meet was the belief that the use to grow from numbers. All classes, a notable feature number that had Royal of Huntingdon place. The principal exhibitor, Mode, George M. R. zels, McNab Camter, and Lockie Miller. In the grand first with Netherland