

New Prosperity for Canadian Farmers

Concluded from page 4

cheese has advanced and this has tended to check consumption.

A CHANGED SITUATION

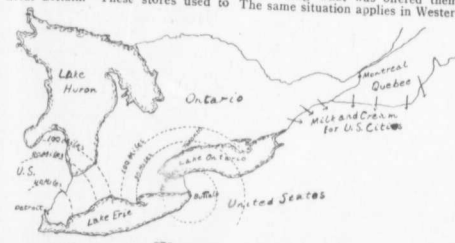
The great change that has taken place in our export trade in cheese during the last few years was also emphasized by Mr. James Alexander. "A few years ago," said Mr. Alexander, "we sometimes commenced the fall season with upwards of 1,000,000 boxes of cheese in our warehouses. This fall we will have practically none. Formerly New Zealand shipped but little cheese to England during the winter months. Now she is shipping immense quantities. The result is the British buyers are practically independent of us during the winter months. Our firm supplies cheese to several hundred affiliated retail stores in Great Britain. These stores used to

other classes of mutton animals were proportion. The oldebb and flow of trade will continue, but the Underwood Tariff has given the Canadian shipper a new advantage that may stand him in good stead.

A New Factor in the Live Stock Market

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So far as Eastern Canada is concerned the inevitable effect of the new tariff regulations will be that our prices must match United States prices. From almost all points the cost of a carload of steers delivered on the Montreal, Toronto or Buffalo markets is about equal. Some points in Western Ontario can ship more cheaply to Buffalo than to Toronto. Drivers now have an opportunity to dictate prices instead of as in the past, taking what was offered them. The same situation applies in Western



The Dairy Produce Movement Summarized in Diagram Form

The movement of dairy products consequent upon the new U.S. tariff will be principally within easy shipping distance. As has been seen, large portions of Ontario are in milk and cream districts, and the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa valleys are also important milk and cream districts. The effect this trade will have on our prices is discussed on pages 3, 4, 12 and 13 of this issue.

draw their supplies from us during the winter as they required them. Now they do not depend on us in the winter but look to the New Zealand supply instead. That is one reason why cheese prices are not stronger this fall.

Mr. Alexander agreed with Mr. Balintyne that Siberia may commence producing cheese. He said that he had sent a cheese maker from the Woodstock district over to Siberia, where he now has the oversight of four factories and is doing well.

The unanimous opinion of all who were interviewed was that while changes in the dairy situation are going to work hardships on some, more particularly the owners of cheese factories and those who are engaged in the export trade, they are going to prove a great benefit to our dairy farmers and materially increase the prices paid for dairy products.

Sheep and Lamb Trade with U.S.

(Continued from page 7)

ers more confidence in the sheep industry, as they now have a market of over 90,000 people that is just as accessible to them as was their previous market of 8,000,000. To show that this market is equally desirable with the home market it is only necessary to state that for the six years, 1906 to 1911 inclusive, the average price of ewes on the Toronto market was \$4.47 and on the Buffalo market \$4.88. Prices for

Canada, where cattle are crossing to the south in immense numbers, and at remunerative prices.

A DANGER TO CANADA

This new and profitable trade, however, also carries in it a menace. United States cattle buyers are scouring the whole country and offering such unusually high prices for all classes of cattle that there is a danger to such an extent that we will be in exactly the same position as the United States. Farmers who are selling on the assumption that they cannot afford to refuse such prices and that they can re-stock at a shorter figure are making a mistake. When they come to stock up again they will find that it will cost them as much as their sales brought them. Canadian farmers will be much wiser if they take advantage of the United States market or of the equally high prices that are bound to rule on the Canadian market for finished cattle.

We have a market here in Canada for all of the finished cattle that we can produce. If United States farmers can stand the expense of buying stockers on which a profit has been made by speculators at both Toronto and Buffalo, and in addition the expense of re-shipping to their farms, surely we in Canada can afford to feed the stockers. We have on our own farms that cost us so much less, and which when marketed will bring practically as much as the product of the American farmer's skill. Even if the Canadian farmer must export to Toronto to buy his stockers, he still gets them cheaper than the American farmer who is paying the expense of shipping them to Buffalo and re-shipping from there again.

We have the feed in Canada. We can grow more. We have the area. With new United States markets we have an opportunity to make Canada the greatest live stock producing country in the world.—F.E.E.



Your Orchards and Trees

If a near-by farmer were making a huge success of his fruit trees, while yours were stunted and yielded poor returns, you might want to know the reason. If the soil and conditions were the same you'd know there was something wrong with the cultivation. Take the question of hardpan. Twenty years ago orchardists in California, where there is hardpan, blasted treesholes to save labor of digging—much more rapidly.

They lived through droughts; others died.

They came into bearing two years earlier.

They produced more and better fruit.

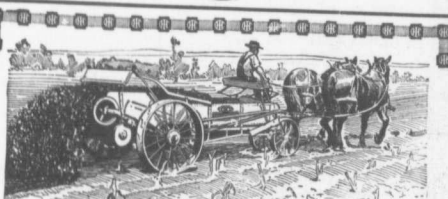
C. X. L. stumping powder is unequalled for scientific tree agriculture, it loosens up the soil around the roots and allows the moisture to carry the plant food to the roots. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

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Best-Hated of Farm Tasks

ON the spreaderless farm the thought of the great heaps of manure piling up constantly in barn yards, stables, and stalls, is a gloomy one. Those piles mean much disagreeable and hard work. Three times every bit must be handled. It must all be loaded onto heavy wagons. It must be raked off in piles in the fields. Then every forkful must be shaken apart and spread.

Compare that old-fashioned method with the spreader way. You pitch the manure into the spreader box, only waist high, drive out and—the machine does all the rest.

And, far more important, if you buy an I H C spreader, one ton of manure will go as far as two tons spread by hand, with the same good effect on the soil, and it will all be spread evenly.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Deering and McCormick

are farm necessities. The man who uses one will get the price of it back in increased crops before its newness has worn off.

I H C spreaders are constructed according to plans in which every detail, every feature, is made to count. They are built to do best work under all circumstances, and to stand every strain for years. They are made in all styles and sizes, for small farms and large, low end, or on the level, the apron drive assures even spreading, and the covering of corners is assured by rear axle differential. In all styles the rear axle is placed so that it carries near three-fourths of the load. This, with the wide-rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs, makes for plenty of tractive power. Winding of the beater is prevented by large diameter and the beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed.

A thorough examination of the I H C spreader line, at the store of the local agent who sells them, will interest you. Have him show you all these points and many more. Study the catalogues you can get from him, or, write the

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