

Bigger Cream Checks Sure For Years To Come



Just because a separator skims close is not sufficient reason for buying it. Equally important is the question of durability.

An I H C Cream Harvester was put to a year's test at the factory—running steadily for 10 hours every working day. This is equivalent to 20 years of ordinary use, figuring on a basis of half an hour's daily service. Yet in all this time there was no perceptible wear. What better proof of I H C durability can you ask?

I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

have been paying cow owners big dividends for years. Their skimming qualities are unequalled—their ease of turning—ease of cleaning—and durability are easily proved by the testimony of owners. Why not investigate?

You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

Chicago USA

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service-Bureau.



HECLA FURNACES

SPECIAL FEATURES
Fused Joints (Patented)
Steel Ribbed Fire-Pot
Individual Grate Bars
Cast Iron Combustion Chamber

Write for Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD. 246 Princess St. Winnipeg

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH DOLL

YOU MAY HAVE HER FREE



This Doll is a genuine imported little French Lady. She is nearly 1 1/4 feet tall, handsomely dressed throughout in the latest Paris Doll Fashion, including hat, undergarments, stockings, and slipper ornaments with buckles. You can undress her and put her to bed, and she will close her eyes and go to sleep. Her dress is artistically trimmed with lace; in fact she is a stylish little beauty, and will be the belle of doll-dom in every playhouse. She has a real flesh color Bisque head, jointed body so that she can stand up or sit down in any position, rosy cheeks, pearly teeth, beautiful eyes, and her hair hangs in natural curly ringlets about her shoulders. We will give one of these beautiful Dolls, absolutely free, to every little girl who will sell only 20 of our fast selling size 16 x 20 multi-color Olograph Pictures. These are all reproductions of Famous Paintings, the originals of which cost hundreds of dollars. They are all suitable for framing, and well worthy of a place on the walls of any home. These pictures sell in Art Stores at 50 cents each, so that at our wholesale price of 15 cents each you can sell the whole lot in an hour. Especially as we will send you a Prize Coupon to give with every Picture you sell, which will entitle your customer to receive an extra present from us absolutely free. Order right now. We will send the pictures by return mail postpaid. When sold return us our money, \$3.00, and this beautiful doll will be sent to you at once. Address:

COLONIAL ART CO.
Desk 38 Toronto, Ont.

About the Farm.

Mowing Flax to Cause Stooling.

Flax grown for seed is one of the best paying crops, yet the most neglected. Any old time for sowing, or any old piece of land is good enough for flax in the mind of the average grain grower. Flax is essentially a homesteader's first crop, for it can be grown on new breaking. While new breaking will produce a crop in a season of ordinary rainfall, the best and surest method is to grow flax on deep, well tilled soil in a good condition of fertility. In fact, any soil in fit condition for wheat or oats would be suitable for flax. The prairie lands of the Canadian Northwest, as well as climatic conditions, seem favorable for the production of flax seed.

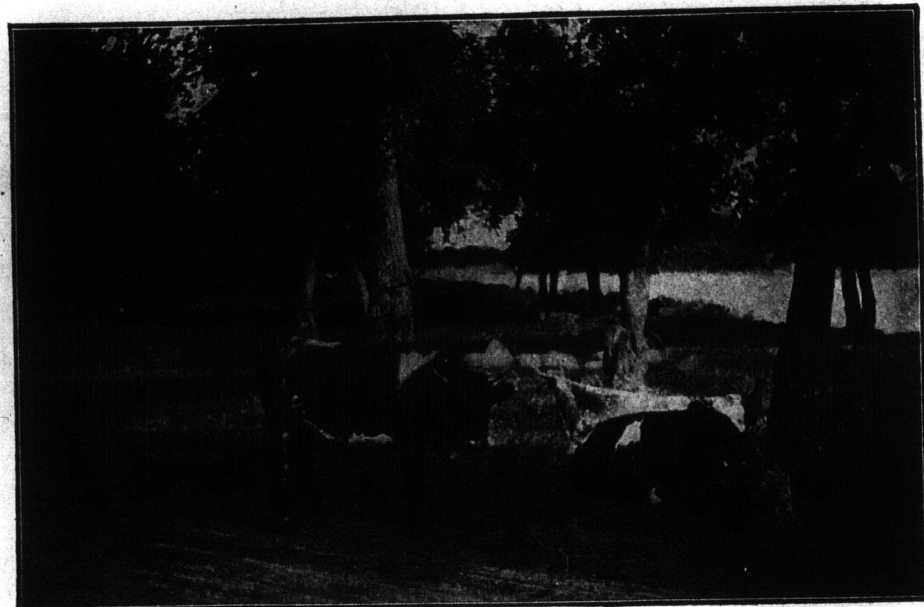
To prepare raw prairie for flax, deep breaking should be resorted to, 4 or 5 inches deep, with discing and harrowing to form a compact seed bed. Sow the seed at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. The seed should not be sown too deep. About one inch seems to be the best. When discing the breaking, set the discs to cut the soil fairly well, but not to disturb the sod. Then pack the sod and harrow well.

Flax should be thoroughly cleaned of foul weeds before sowing. With regard to the best time for seeding, the

have been trying to get rid of for two years, but without success. I have kept it from going to seed, yet the original patch, 40 feet square, which was here two years ago when I bought the farm, has doubled in size. If you can suggest any way of destroying this pest, I shall certainly be under great obligation to you.

The specimen sent was of the weed known as Canada thistle. It is one of the most persistent of the common weeds found in this territory. It is as difficult to destroy as quack grass. The reason is that it is perennial and it reproduces both by seeds and underground rootstocks. This means that keeping the weed from producing seed does not stop it from spreading, as our correspondent has found out. For his particular purpose, where the weed is confined to one small place on the farm, and for other similar cases, the best thing to do is to plow the patch up right away, disc and harrow it thoroughly till the roots come to the top; then haul them off and burn them.

This accomplished, continue to cultivate the patch at least once a week throughout the entire summer season. Don't allow the thistles to form any leaves at all. If you succeed in preventing leaf growth, what roots there will be left in the ground when win-



At Mapleton near Winnipeg.

last week in May has proven best. Never sow flax successively on the same land, as there is great danger from a disease known as "flax wilt." This disease is said to be due to fungoid growth, and shows itself by the young plants wilting just as if suffering from intense heat or drought. Professor Bolley, of North Dakota, has proven that flax is no more a soil-exhausting crop than any other grain.

In the spring of 1909 I sowed some flax, and when the young plants were four to five inches high, horses got into the crop and pastured part of it. When I was cutting the crop in the fall, I noticed that where the horses had been the flax plants had stooped considerably, resulting in a very much heavier yield. I decided to follow up this "experiment" and ran a mowing machine over a patch of flax when the young plants were about 4 inches high, cutting off the tops. The result was very similar to when the horses ate off the tops. I intend to follow up my experiment in this line by mowing a measured acre, when the young flax plants are four inches high, and thresh the acre separately to satisfy myself on this matter. For I think cutting off the tops of the young plants strengthens the growth and causes a branching to take place. As regards the advisability of pasturing the young crop, I should think the cattle or horses would be inclined to do considerable injury to the crop by pulling up the young plants.

Destroying Canada Thistle

A subscriber writes: "I herewith send you a specimen of a weed that I

ter sets in will be very weak and comparatively easy to keep down next year, when the land should be planted to some cultivated crop like potatoes. This method may necessitate fencing the patch off next season. The following year the thistles should all be gone and the patch may be seeded down to clover and timothy again if desired. There is no use in trying to kill Canada thistle by half-way means. Go at it in earnest before it spreads further over the farm.

Where these thistles have spread quite generally over the farm, the best way to destroy them is as follows: Allow them to grow undisturbed till they are in full bloom; then cut them as close to the ground as possible and plow the land shallow—say three inches deep—during the first days in August. Then disc very thoroughly and harrow, so as to get as many roots on top of the soil as possible. It is a good plan to gather the dry roots with a rake and burn them. The reason for this is that even after the roots have become pretty well dried out they still retain their vitality, and as soon as favorable conditions appear they begin to grow again. The ground should be harrowed, or disced, and harrowed at least once a week during August and September. This done, seed down to winter wheat or rye.

The winter grain may be pastured in the fall and early spring; it may then be plowed under and the ground planted to corn, or if preferable seeded to sorghum, using 60 pounds of seed per acre. If the ground is rich so the sorghum will make a heavy crop, this will do much toward smothering the