

Why buy another farm? Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to

Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops?

You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have.

Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have

tional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

Buy an I.H.C. Manure Spreader
It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double

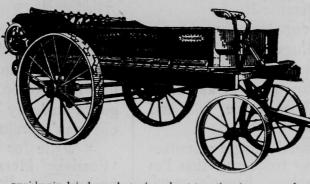
the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life. It also makes the manure go further than can be done

in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thormost serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-



oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's They double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have

Call on the International local agent and see about owning one of these manure spreaders. He will supply you with catalog and full information, or write direct to nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Brandon, Calg ary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg. International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

about the middle of May. The land was a little low lying, fairly heavy black soil, and a little alkaline in places. have found barley does better on land slightly alkaline, than oats, and much better than wheat. This crop was light, giving me only about 25 bushels per acre, and, in ordinary seasons, would have given me twice as

My barley land was plowed, harrowed down, and seeded as soon as possible so that most of the moisture was preserved in the land. I sowed a twobushel bag per acre of well-cleaned seed, without any treatment for smut. I like some good variety of six-rowed barley. While fairly good crops of barley can be raised in this way. In my opinion, the only sure and profitable way is to sow on summer-fallow, Barley requires a well-worked soil, and this can best be secured in the summer-fallow, which is also likely to provide the moisture, without which no crop, whether wheat, oats of barley, can do well. While this is true, if we can utilize the barley crop as a help in keeping down wild oats and other weeds, we can afford to do with a less yield of grain.

I have my half-section divided into three eequal parts, and summer-fallow one-third each year. These parts can be fenced off separately, and the range to be summer-fallowed pastured that season, thus helping to keep down weeds. As soon as the summer-fal-low crop is cut, disc or plow shallow, and let the land lie till after wheat-seeding the next spring, and sow, after preparation, to oats and barley. Next year it comes in for fallow again. This gives me 100 or more acres of wheat on fallow, and the same area in oats and barley, prepared as described by fall discing and spring plowing, with the same area for summer-fallowing for next year's wheat again. What I seed down to Western rye can be plowed up with the summer-fallow, after cutting a hay crop the end of June. I hope to carry out, and would be glad to hear suggestions from anyone.

JAMES FOTHERINGHAM. Eastern Saskatchewan.

MOISTURE, THE FIRST CONSIDERA-TION

I kept the moisture in my soil as well as I could by frequent cultivation. That I believe is the most important point in successful grain growing in this country. My land is a black sandy loam, and, after seeding the oats, I rolled t with a good heavy roller, harrowing after that again to stir up the surface. The barley I sowed as soon after the wheat as possible, and, as it happened, there was no early frost, I got a good crop. I have been farming in this country now for five years, and last eason was the first I had a good crop of barley. I believe this was due to the early seeding. The other four years I had only half a crop. The land was all prepared in the fall, plowed and disced, so that in the spring I went right on and sowed without loss of

Duck Lake Dist., Sask.

A SUCCESSFUL BARLEY GROWER'S ADVICE

In the following, I shall attempt to explain how I handled my land and seeding so as to get first prize on my

First, I break my land in June, about 4 to 6 inches deep, do good work, have t all turned and the furrows even. I et it lie until next spring. When in good condition, I commence to cut it with the disc, the same way as plowed lapping half. Then I started to disc from one corner, say, ifrom south-west to north-east corner; double discng again. When this is done, I put on heavy lever drag, and work until the surface is smooth. Then the land is

I use only the best of seed, free from smut and weeds, and always treat it with formaldehyde before seeding. This is the way I treat my grain: I take re bags of grain, dump it in a wagonox, then take a large waterpail, fill it with water, put in one and one-half ounces of formaldehyde, and sprinkle April 14, 1909





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