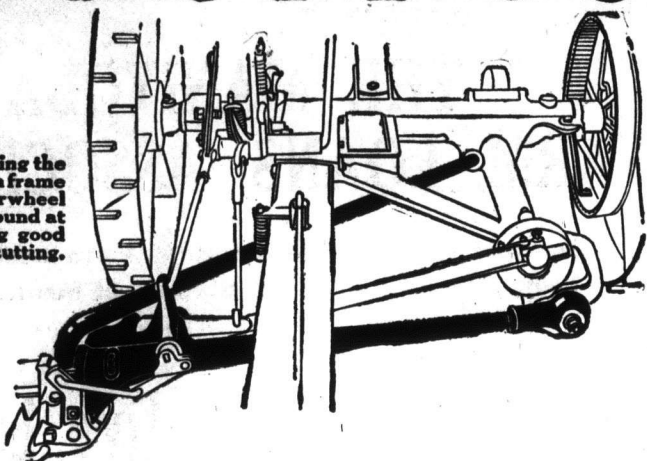


The manner of joining the drag-bar to the main frame insures that the inner wheel will stay on the ground at all times, providing good traction in tough cutting.



Deering—The Light Draft Mower

HAVE you ever noticed the extra long drag-bar of the Deering mower, its connection to the frame, and the way it supports the cutter bar? It is one of the exclusive and outstanding features of the Deering, and an important reason why this mower is famous for light draft and great cutting power.

Through the use of the continuous dragbar, the cutter bar has a flexible movement and floats lightly over even and uneven ground. You can test this by taking hold of the end of the Deering cutter bar and noting how easily you can lift it.

The weight of the cutter bar being entirely on the wheels, the traction is increased and the wheels prevented from slipping or being lifted from the ground.

The Deering mower has many other good features. You should write for complete description, or better still, examine the mower. Made in the desirable sizes.

Deering rakes, tedders, stackers and sweep rakes, International side delivery rakes, loaders, and hay presses are machines that save time and labor in the hay field. Write the nearest branch house for complete information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Special Summer Offer

Western Home Monthly

and

Weekly Free Press

and

Prairie Farmer

Both for One Year for **\$1.25**



THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS enjoys a large circulation in the Prairie Provinces. All the important news is given in length from the various theatres of war, domestic news, and also latest grain prices.

Use this coupon and secure a very remarkable bargain.

Coupon

The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg

Enclosed find \$1.25. Send me The Western Home Monthly and Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer for one year.

NAME

ADDRESS

of commercial formalin makes an excellent disinfectant; use a liberal amount and in applying formalin protect the hands with gloves. After the house is thoroughly disinfected then apply a mixture of one part crude carbolic acid with three parts of kerosene. The house should now be clean and ready for use again. Before you put the birds in the house, however, just give it a good white-washing, as this will brighten the house and will also make it much easier to be kept clean.

It is not enough to clean and disinfect the house once a year; the house should be disinfected regularly throughout the year, that is, there should be several arbor days in the year. Unless disinfection is done regularly the lice and mites will increase very rapidly. Poultry infested with lice or mites are not profitable because these parasites live on the blood and tissue of the poultry and they also disturb the poultry. The lice stay on the poultry most of the time, while the mites visit the poultry at night and remain under the roosts or in other secluded places during the day. Disinfection should be done once a month during the colder seasons of the year and twice a month during the warmer seasons.

A good method of ridding fowls of lice is to treat them with mercurial ointment U. S. P., made with a hard base. On each fowl rub three small pieces of ointment, each piece about the size of a pea, one beneath the vent and under each wing. Rub the ointment on thoroughly and the fowls should be practically free of lice.

Sanitary and Feeding

The proper cleaning and disinfection of the poultry house and the disinfection of the fowls is but one step in good management. Another step is the proper feeding of the fowls, so that they are always kept in the best possible condition. The food given to poultry should always be wholesome. An abundant supply of green food is necessary to keep the fowls in good condition. It is wise to avoid over-feeding at all times, but more particularly when the chicks are young. Overfeeding affects the digestion and lowers vitality.

Clean and fresh drinking water should always be provided. The drinking vessel is the most effective means of spreading disease among the birds. For this reason it is very necessary to take every precaution in keeping the vessels clean and in providing clean and fresh water. In order to avoid the danger of the spread of disease by means of the drinking vessel it is a good practice to put some antiseptic in the water. The best antiseptic for this purpose is a reddish-purple crystalline substance called potassium permanganate, which can be bought from any druggist. Make a stock solution by putting the potassium permanganate one inch thick in a jar and filling the jar up with water. The water will dissolve most of the permanganate, but more of the crystals should be added from time to time. Whenever the poultry is watered add enough of the stock solution to give the drinking water a deep purple color. In addition to this the drinking vessels should be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

Clean Land

The land on which poultry is kept is a source of contamination. Where poultry is kept on the same soil year after year and if the soil is not cultivated regularly it soon becomes filthy and unsuitable for poultry keeping. Tainted soil is responsible for much sickness and disease in the poultry yards. For this reason it is very necessary to give the fowls new areas of land as frequently as possible and cultivate the areas on which they have been raised. The cultivation of the soil and growing green food does much to keep the soil sweet and clean. A good run may be made for a poultry yard by using a mixture of five pounds Kentucky Blue grass, five pounds Canadian Blue grass, seven pounds Perennial Rye grass and three pounds White Clover.—M. A. Jull. Macdonald College.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

Bee-Keeping in Manitoba

By R. M. Muckle, B.S.A., Provincial Apiarist, Manitoba Department of Agriculture

The past summer was one of the most successful for beekeeping in the history of Manitoba. Almost ideal weather conditions existed, alternate showers and sunshine causing an abundance of honey in the flowers.

It has sometimes been thought by persons not acquainted with the facts that we are too far north and west for successful beekeeping. This is not the case, as our honey crop, per colony of bees, is equal to, if not larger than, that of the east or south. This is due to the longer period of daylight during the summer months, and to the fact that our bees gather honey from a large variety of plants which continue to bloom over a long period of time.

The question is often asked by farmers and others, "Do you think my district suitable for beekeeping?" It would be hard to find a place in Manitoba where a few colonies of bees would not gather a fair honey crop during an average year. An ideal locality is one having a certain amount of forest to shelter the hives from cold north and west winds in the spring and fall, an average number of honey plants; and some places where the bees can obtain water.

The following list includes a number of the more important honey and pollen plants: Fruit bloom, dandelion, willow, raspberry, basswood, blueberry, mustards, thistles, clovers, fireweed, goldenrod, asters, etc.

Having decided to go in for beekeeping, the question arises, "How should I begin?" The best time of the year to make a start in beekeeping is during the early part of the summer, May or June. Small beginnings should be made with as little expense as possible. Invest ten, fifteen or twenty-five dollars; then make the bees pay their own way. The writer keeps a list of those having bees for sale and would be pleased to furnish information or help to beginners at any time. When buying bees it is well to get them in your own locality if possible, even if the initial price is a little higher. This lessens the danger of introducing "Foul Brood" disease and also insures your getting the bees in good condition, as a long railroad journey is sometimes rather hard on a colony.

It is important that a person keeping bees should study their habits, as success depends largely upon a thorough knowledge of the condition of the hive.

One of the most interesting studies in nature is the domestic economy of the beehive. Problems of numerical increase in relation to food supply, the balance of the sexes, communal or individual ownership of property, due qualification for parenthood, and whether might is right—these questions all seem to have been happily settled by the bee commonwealth. It is indeed interesting to look carefully through a populous hive on a fine summer day when the bees are busy. Certain worker bees will be feeding the young; others will be building wax; many will be bringing in honey and pollen; some will be ventilating the hive—all busy working for the common good of the household.

The peculiar advantages of beekeeping are not sufficiently recognized. Without investment in much land or expensive equipment, a man or woman can make money in the production and sale of an article of food which one is never compelled to dispose of at temporarily depressed prices, because it will keep in good marketable condition from year to year.

Honey has a claim to be regularly used in every home both on account of its sweetness, which is delicately flavored with the aroma of the different kinds of flowers from which it is gathered, and also because of its high food value, it being a concentrate, an easily assimilated heat and energy producing food. All kinds of people keep bees—young and old, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, farmers and city people. With help for the heaviest work, women frequently make successful beekeepers. Many a farmer has found that for a small amount of capital invested, bees will yield a larger return than anything else on the farm. This fact has been demonstrated on the Provincial Demonstration Farm at Killarney, Man., where bees paid the