

How many hairs ? has a Bear ?



We doubt if there is any person in Canada who is not interested in Furs, and who does not admire their beauty, softness and warmth; but how many have ever thought of the great number of hairs required to cover a skin to produce this warmth and softness?

The actual number of hairs on any given skin can be actually determined by mathematics and an abundance of patience.

We have cut a piece out of a black bear skin, one inch square in size—have sealed and deposited it with the bank and are giving

\$300.00 IN PRIZES

to the 64 persons who are nearest correct in their estimate of the actual number of hairs on that one square inch of black bear skin.

This contest is entirely free to every one who complies with the conditions, and we might frankly state that the sole object of this contest is to familiarize as many people in Canada as possible with the wonderful bargains they can secure in stylish guaranteed Furs and Fur garments, through Hallam's system of dealing direct "From Trapper to Wearer".

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on the back cover of which are full particulars of this Zoological contest.

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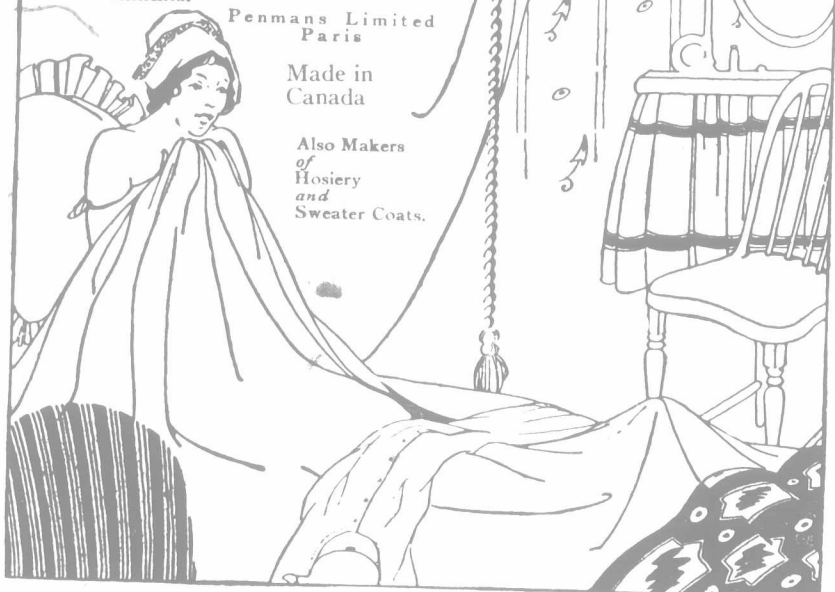
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How to Plant Trees in the Fall.

The planting of any tree is best done at a time when it is making no growth, either early in the spring before the buds open or in the autumn before the ground freezes. Evergreens, such as the pines or the spruces, can be planted with more or less success during the summer months, but it requires extra precautions to be taken and should be avoided if possible. Broad-leaved species, such as maple and elms, should never be planted when in leaf, that is, while the leaves are still green and active. It is not necessary to wait until every leaf is shed. Some trees, like the oaks and the beech, frequently retain many of their leaves throughout the greater part of the winter. Spring planting usually gives better results than fall planting. Spring is the season of most vigorous growth, and planting at that time gives the tree an opportunity to establish itself, and the soil a chance to become thoroughly settled before the winter. There is then little danger of the trees being heaved by the frost. However, if proper precautions are taken, there is little risk of serious loss as a result of fall planting.

In buying trees, other things being equal, it is advisable to order them from a local nursery. This reduces the risk of loss during transportation, and enables one to visit the nursery and make the selection personally.

In selecting a tree, a compact root system is of great importance. The more small roots a tree has the greater its chance of surviving the shock of transplanting, and the more rapid will be its growth. A large top is desirable, provided there is an abundance of roots. A tree with many branches and few roots will make very slow growth if it survives at all. A tree which has lost many of its feeding roots is unable to meet the demand made by the branches, and it is therefore necessary to remove a proportional number of the branches to restore the balance.

No matter how carefully a tree is dug up many of the roots are sure to be broken off or injured. The larger the tree the greater the loss of roots and more severe the pruning required. The removal of four-fifths of the past season's growth from all branches will be sufficient with trees not more than three or four years of age. The cut should be made just above some strong bud. Care, however, should be taken not to destroy the leader or main stem. All broken roots should be trimmed to enable them to heal. All cuts should be made by a sharp knife and should be smooth.

It is frequently impossible to trim an evergreen tree without permanently destroying its value for ornamental purposes. Therefore, greater pains should be taken to secure a larger proportion of the root system with these trees.

Only trees with a well-developed, single leader or main-stem should be chosen. Those with two or three leaders will probably develop into crotched trees and have all the weaknesses of that type. However, by careful pruning as the tree develops, the central stem can sometimes be encouraged to become the leader.

A good, straight leader like a whip-stalk or fishing pole is what is desired for the ideal street or lawn tree. For planting adjoining walks, where head room is required for pedestrians, a straight stemmed tree from one to one-and-one-half inches in diameter at breast height, and clear of branches for at least seven feet from the ground, will be found most suitable. If the tree is set near a driveway it may be necessary to gradually remove the lower branches as the top develops until there is ample clearance for vehicles. On lawns and other open situations the lower branches may be retained if desired.

One of the commonest mistakes made is in choosing large trees. The smaller the tree the less likely it is to suffer in transplanting. Small trees will often catch up to larger trees in a few years.

Trees are shipped from the nursery in bales or boxes with their roots packed in wet moss and wrapped

with straw and also wrapped and tied. If they arrive before planting time the roots should be "puddled" and the trees "heeled in." Puddling consists in dipping the roots in a mixture of clay and water about the consistency of ordinary paint. This forms a coating over the roots and aids in preventing them from drying out. The heeling in consists in digging a trench sufficiently deep to contain the roots with moist earth. If protected from damage by rodents and the elements, they may be heeled in during the fall and left all winter for spring planting.

In taking up trees which are growing on the place, as much earth as possible should be removed with the roots. This prevents the roots from drying out. If the trees are to be carried any distance before planting again it is advisable to wrap the ball of earth in canvas or place each tree in a bag and tie in such a manner as to prevent the earth from being shaken off. At no stage in the taking up, transplanting or planting should the roots be allowed to become dry. This is important. The planting should be done as soon as possible after taking up.

The hole in which the tree is to be planted should be made much broader and deeper than is necessary to accommodate the roots. Before placing in the tree, the hole should be partly filled in with good garden loam or some of the surface soil, which has been removed in the digging, mixed with some well-rotted manure.

The hole is filled in sufficiently deep to bring the tree to the same level at which it stood before being taken up. The tree should not be set deeper than it stood before, neither should earth be banked up about the stem, except possibly in the case of fall planting, when it is advisable to heap it up at least a foot high until the spring. This overcomes the tendency to heave out, and to a certain extent affords protection against mice.

If the tree retains a ball of earth about its roots it can then be set in the prepared hole. The remaining space surrounding it is then firmly packed a little at a time with good garden loam until the hole is completely filled and the tree firmly set. It is well to leave an inch or so of loose earth over the whole surface to act as a mulch.

In fall planting a layer of manure or dead leaves over the top will reduce the chance of heaving in the early spring.

Trees without earth about their roots should be set in a similarly prepared hole so that the roots spread naturally and are not twisted or crowded. Rich soil should then be sifted over them, a little at a time, and firmly worked in among them with the fingers or a pointed stick. This is proceeded with until the hole is filled. It is important to have the soil well packed about the roots.

In setting a tree care should be taken from the very start to see that the stem is kept perfectly vertical. Attempts made to straighten it after the earth has been packed about the roots are liable to injure the tree.

After the hole has been filled in, to prevent the tree from getting out of vertical by settling of the earth and the swaying of the top in the wind, a guard stake should be used. A single stake is sufficient for any situation in which there is little danger from damage by children or vehicles. Otherwise, a secure crate the full height of the trunk should be constructed about it. The single stake should be long and rigid enough to be driven at least two feet into the ground and still support the tree six or seven feet above the ground. The tree should then be attached to the stake in several places. A piece of manilla rope run through a piece of old rubber hose which has been bent about the tree serves as a good fastener. The hose minimizes the chafing. — Canadian Forestry Journal.

Said an Irishman to his friend, "I'd have ye know, Pat, that I've got a fine baby boy, an' me neighbors say he's the pictur' of meself."

His friend having in mind the ugly mug which Murphy carried, hesitated a bit and consolingly said: "Well, Murphy, what's the harm if he do resemble ye, providin' the child is

POOR COPY

Horse O...



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The piece of all linings...
Removes all Bunches...
and Cattle, SUPER...
OR FILING, Appear...
Every bottle sold in...
Price 91.50 per bottle...
by express, charges...
in use. Send for dea...
The Lawrence-Wil...

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the same
money

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COLL...

Robt. McEwen,

BALMIDIE AN...
Get a high-class Angus...
steers. I have show-r...
24 months of age also c...
T. B. BROADFOOT,

Aberdeen-Ang...
imported sire "Pradan...
A. DINSMORE, Mar...
Farm, Cla...
1 1/4 miles from

Aberdeen

2 young bulls fit for ser...
Blue & Eberla.

BEAVER HILL ABE...
AND OXFORD DOW...
to nineteen months old...
ewes, ewe and ram lan...