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I had told her she would receive a warm welcome, "being English." As regards what the writer, E. Cora Hind, says regarding that Englishwomen refuse to assimilate, etc., I take it she is a Canadian and, I believe, single; perhaps that accounts for her very charitable remarks regarding Englishwomen.

I cordially agree with the writer, "Mary Akers," in what she has written. I saw in the papers some time ago that the English born headed the list, Scotch next Irish next, French next, and I think Canadian born next.

E. Cora Hind says in the February

number that there will be very sore spots in "Canadian" hearts because the boys are bringing back English wives with them. Why shouldn't wives with them. Why shouldn't they? She does not mention the fact that come of the Canadians have married German girls, but to some Canadians the foreigner is more welcome than those born in the Old Country. She also says many a mother's heart is wrung by the choice her son has made. True, I grant. Might, not some of the English mothers think the Canadian soldier quite as objectionable as a son-in-law as the writer seems to think the Canadian mother does of the English "war bride?"

My wife was born in the suburbs of London, had never lived on a farm, but has worked out on a farm with me, and has made good.

Now, as you published the other let-ter on this subject, I trust you will publish this one.

I am, yours truly.
"An Old Contemptible Englishman."

The work of the Women's Welcome Committee, as illustrated in The Western Home Monthly of last month, and in many other Canadian publications, is evidence that Old Country war brides will have every possible consideration and kindness shewn them. From the port of landing to their destination they are cared for with every solicitude.

A Pioneer Bee-keeper of Northern Alberta

Written for the Western Home Monthly by Miriam Elston

Mrs. William Bowling of Edmonton, Alberta, is one of the pioneer bee-keepers of that province. For the last thirteen years she has kept bees on the back lawn of her city lot. For ten years previous to coming to Alberta, Mrs. Bowling had kept bees in Stratford, Ontario.

The apiary on the lawn of the Bowling home averages somewhere near to fifty hives, and the bee population from 1,250,-



Mrs. William Bowling.

000 to 1,500,000 bees. In her biggest year Mrs. Bowling had a yield of three thousand pounds of honey from her back yard colony. One hive of approximately eighty thousand bees yielded two hundred

and fifty pounds of honey.

While Mrs. Bowling does not at all seasons of the year do all the work in connection with the colony it is she who hives all the bees, and since this must be done in the day time, while her husband and sons are at work, it is she who makes the Bowling apiary a possibility.

Mrs. Bowling has learned to be utterly unafraid of the swarming bees, and while she may sometimes wear a veil or a safetyfirst principle she leaves her hands uncovered. Gloves are a burden on a hot summer day, and makes the work of handling the swarms slightly more difficult.

If you happen to call on Mrs. Bowling some fine summer evening the lady may

that time was feeling slightly hurt, as show you a caged queen from some swarm she has handled during the day, and if you care to accompany her you may stand quietly by while she deposits the caged queen on a board in front of an empty hive, which is immediately covered by a buzzing mass of bees. A few moments later a few whiffs of smoke is blown at the bees surrounding the queen's cage, and the queen is gently released from her cage and deposited directly at the entrance to the hive, and a moment later the swarm is closely crowding into the hive behind the queen.

Mrs. Bowling winters her bees in a large room in the basement of her house, and when it comes to moving the bees Mrs. Bowling has to call on her men-folks to

do the job. The basement room in which the bees are kept is dry and almost dark. By means of a stove and the windows it is heated and kept well ventilated, the temperature ranging from thirty-two to thirty-eight degrees. The bees are put in the cellar about the end of September, and removed about the last of April. The entrance to the hive is not closed, and the bees may come and go from the hives at will. In this way they are more contented and do not fret and by their excitement cause the hive to heat. The life of a bee is short, and bees may die from natural causes during the winter. If they can leave the hive they invariably die outside, and so do not cause damage to the hive.

Mrs. Bowling explained how the hives were prepared for winter storage. Sticks are placed across the top of the frames containing sufficient food for the bees during the long winter months. Several sheets of newspaper are placed upon the top of the frames in the hive in such a way that sticks allow the bees to crawl from frame to frame alongside the stick under the paper. After the papers have been fixed in place the top or roof of the hive

is set back again. Mrs. Bowling has a small army of willing workers who help to keep the bee yard in order, a few fine Plymouth Rock hens that pasture on the grass around the hives, and assist the bees by keeping the grass clipped short at the entrances.

Two of Mrs. Bowling's sons enlisted and saw service in France, and two of the best hives in Mrs. Bowling's apiary were marked with the number of their bat-talions. Many pots of delicious honey found their way to France to regale the appetites of her soldier heroes and their companions.

One might imagine that Mrs. Bowling, engaged with her bees, might have little interest in outside affairs. But this is not the case. She is much interested in philanthropic work, a member of the Children's Aid Society of Edmonton, and an ardent promotor of schemes for the betterment of the condition of neglected children. She has also been for some time a very live member of the quarterly board of one of Edmonton's leading churches. And a very generous portion of the honey from Mrs. Bowling's apiary finds its way into the homes that sickness or poverty have visited.

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Golden Remedy Co., of Windsor, Ont., offers to send a package of the Golden Pile Remedy absolutely free to every sick and ailing person who will write for it, per their ad. in this issue on another page. As this package is worth 25 cents it indicates a confidence in the merits of the remedy, that is certain to prove attractive.

MUSIC AND THE HOME MINOR CHORDS

The most primitive material used for strings for the stringed instruments was probably twisted grass.

Beethoven is commonly counted one of the three supreme musical geniuses. On his father's side he was descended from Belgian stock.

The Egyptians of early times were famed for their learning and it is an accepted fact that music was a recognized branch of their learning.

School teachers like to have the children right after they have had a period of music; then the pupils are keen, refreshed and ready for a more intelligent study of the other subjects.



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