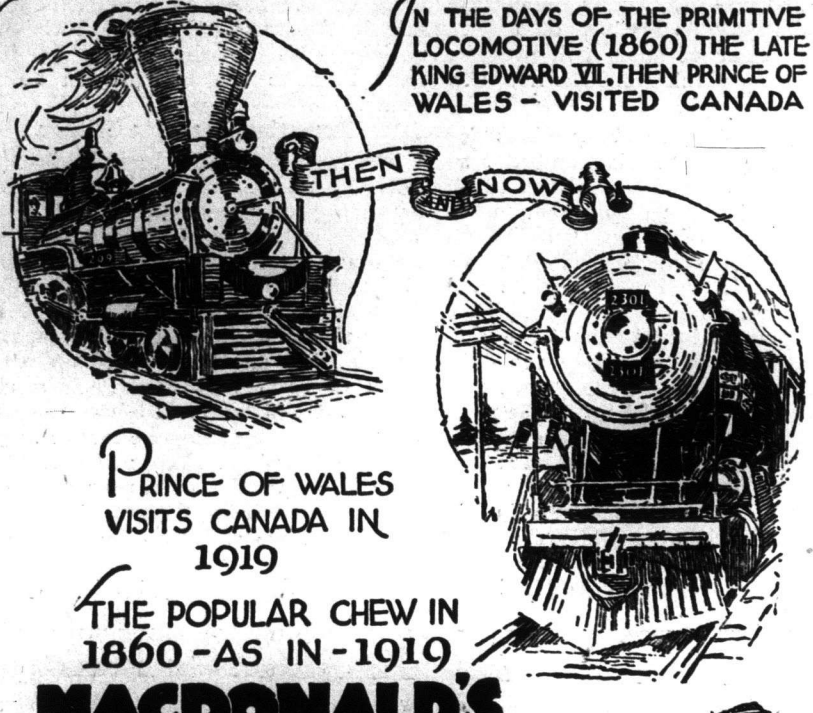


IN THE DAYS OF THE PRIMITIVE LOCOMOTIVE (1860) THE LATE KING EDWARD VII, THEN PRINCE OF WALES - VISITED CANADA



PRINCE OF WALES VISITS CANADA IN 1919

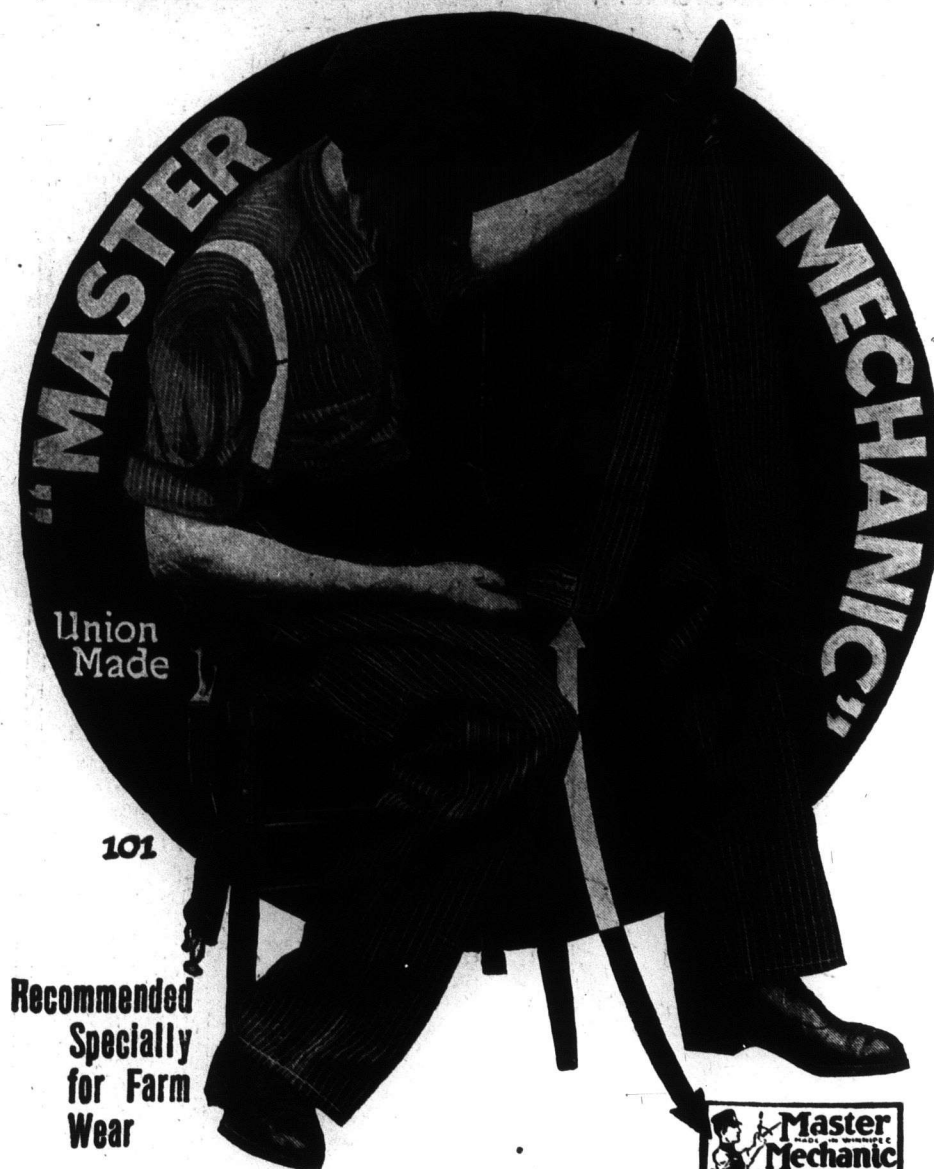
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Darkness is an essential and the bees should be allowed to remain quiet as any disturbance will make them feed to an unnatural degree. It is a good plan to partition off a corner of the house cellar so that the bees will not be disturbed. Do not inspect the inside of the hives at all during the winter.

In regard to outdoor wintering, bees have been successfully wintered in Manitoba in a cellar dug in a hillside on the plan of a root cellar with of course modifications as to ventilation. When the hives are placed in the cellar have them set on a stand which may be made of scantling and should have a slight slope toward the entrance of the hives. Do not allow any obstruction in the entrances so that the dead bees may be put out of the hives easily. Be sure the stores are plentiful for it is best to be on the safe side and have the bees come through the winter in fairly good condition. Another important point is to keep the cellar free from evil smells as bees have very strong objections in this regard and it is as well to remove any decaying vegetable matter from the cellar as soon as possible after the placing of the bees in their winter quarters.

The Trees we might have Planted

The writer makes no apology for bringing up the subject of planting trees at this late date for the subject is one that one that will stand a great deal of publicity without being considered stale. With drifting soil, bare looking farm homes, and scorched up gardens where trees are not planted we have every incentive to plan during the coming winter to at least make a start in the sheltering of our prairie farms and homes.

It would be a good plan to make a pencil sketch now and add to it as ideas come during the winter so that the tree planting could go ahead in the spring without any reconsiderations. The outline could be made and the varieties chosen. A few trees of the native plum would be a good addition to the garden. Wherever they are grown the fruit is greatly appreciated and the blossoms in the early spring are certainly a beauty spot on the farm especially as they come when practically all other trees are bare of foliage. A Caragana hedge around the home grounds makes an ideal means of enclosing the private part of the farm. The Caragana is handsome, hardy, and forms a tight hedge. The young plants should be planted in a single row about a foot apart while the bed they are in should be kept free of grass and weeds for about a foot each side of the row.

Good neighbours near the house front are found in the Common Lilac and the Tartarian Honeysuckle. These may be planted as individual shrubs in circular beds. The Honeysuckle has a very sweet perfume while the bloom of both the above shrubs is very handsome. The bloom of the Lilac makes a very pleasing decoration when cut for the house and will keep well in a vase with water.

A tree of beauty well worth planting is the Mountain Ash. It has rose-like leaves and its clusters of berries though white in summer turn blood red in the fall. These red berries make splendid decorations for the home and are a great embellishment in clusters of other decorations at festivals, etc.

Amidst the green of the other trees of the farm a tree of great grandeur is to be found in the White Birch. The white bark of this tree is a particularly outstanding characteristic and its effect is of striking beauty. A fine companion to this tree is the Cutleaf Birch. The latter tree is also known as the Weeping Birch on account of the hanging shoots it has which gives it a very graceful appearance.

The bareness of winter is greatly offset if the home grounds have evergreen trees such as the Colorado Spruce, Pine, etc. Evergreens require extra care in planting and the method of procedure recommended is to get the young trees from the bush and see that a large ball of earth adheres to the roots so that one actually transplants soil as well as roots with the tree. This method will give the young tree an extra good chance as it will not be like putting it into completely foreign en-

vironments. A mistake that is very apparent in this country is the planting of evergreens too near to each other, and also allowing grass to grow too near the trunks.

If there is a hurry to get a windbreak planted the willows make a quick growing hedge. The Golden Willow is a good selection for such an object in view. In the winter the bark changes color from a bright yellow to a deep golden. The Red Willow is about the quickest growing of all the willows and makes an efficient windbreak. The Laurel Willow is very handsome, having rich green shiny leaves and is a good acquisition for the making of avenues, etc.

Economical Housing of Live Stock

Under present conditions the fall plans for building additional shelter for live stock will likely in a good many cases be subject to considerable modification owing to the prohibitive price of lumber and the scarcity of labor. This, in a way will be a benefit to the country inasmuch as it will bring to the front the fact that even in the severe winters we have we can dispense with a good deal of the expensive accommodation that seems to be necessary for the protection of our stock.

It has been proven by repeated experiments that breeding ewes do well in an enclosure provided with a rough shelter made of poplar poles with straw thrown over the roof, the roof itself being made of the same poles. Such a building is easily made and should have a slight slope in the roof. It must be closed on the three "weather" sides, viz. north, east and west, and open to the south. The slope of the roof should be to the south. Feeding racks can be placed in the enclosure and also on the north wall inside.

To place sheep in an ill ventilated and over warm shed will defeat the object of the covering nature has given them in their heavy fleeces. The freedom of run and the lack of overheating makes the sheep shelter above described at least worthy of a trial.

Pigs may also be wintered very economically in wooden hog cabins. The A-shaped type is to be recommended. With straw piled over them they have proven a very desirable type of house for wintering pigs in. Of course it is as well to provide a yard in which to set the cabins.

In regard to horses it sometimes occurs that when the winter comes and all the horses of the farm must be provided for in the way of shelter, it is found through increases of colts or by the purchase of additional work horses, that the accommodation is crowded. There may be some horses that will not be required all winter for work and these will need all the care of the ordinary working horses, will cause extra cleaning and bedding and grooming, beside the fact that they will chafe with their confinement in the stable. Such horses may be advantageously wintered out in a corral provided with a rough shelter, straw covered such as before described for sheep though the walls should be made more windproof than the former shelter. Horses in such a corral will provide their own exercise and will be free from stocking up in the legs, will be in a harder condition to go into spring work, and will reduce the stable work materially.

Fall Work in the Poultry Yard

At this period pullets should be fed heavily for egg production. Mixed grain morning and evening. Make them keep working for their feed by burying it in litter. Keep hoppers with grit and oyster shell available. Green feed is advantageous and should be given them for nest results. Mangels are a very desirable and convenient form of feeding in addition to the grain ration which may be wheat, barley, corn and buckwheat as a mixture. Pullets and hens should be in their winter quarters but not altogether so that they may be better regulated in regard to feed.

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