



The HUNgry Gophers Spring Drive

They charge by thousands and thousands; hoping to ravage the tender wheat, and satisfy their greed at the expense of the farmer.

But, when they meet the Allied defense of grain, poisoned with

"GOPHERCIDE"

their drive is checked—their massed attack is shattered—and the wheat fields of the west are dotted with their dead.

"Gophercide" is a perfect solution of strychnine, which entirely dissolves in warm water without the aid of acids or vinegar; and is so disguised that gophers smack their lips over it, and it curls them up.

Don't take chances this year. Get "Gophercide" right now—soak the wheat in it, and sprinkle the poisoned grain about the holes of the gophers. It will save your wheat crop. Your druggist or general store has it, or will get it for you.

Made by

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal.

Western Branches:

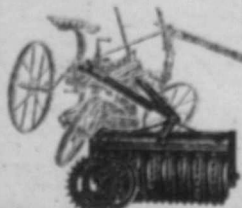
Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

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Don't Be Caught This Spring Without Having Your Plows Equipped With

CHRISTIANSEN ATTACHMENTS

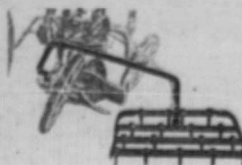
Our Axles Leave Factory Fully Lubricated to Run One Season. Money Refunded if Not Satisfied.



Mulcher Plow \$24.00



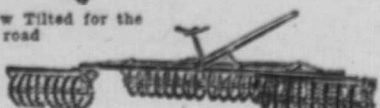
Surface or Sub-Surface Harrow \$22.00



1918 Model Plow Harrow, ready for field \$11.00



Plow Harrow Tilted for the road



Horse or Tractor, any size. Ask for Prices.

Supplies of Drag Harrows are going to be limited this season. Our Plow Harrows on your plows, with one stroke, will do better work than two strokes later. 30,000 in use. You should use them.

BELL AUTOMATIC SHOCKER, LIMITED
331 Austin Street, Winnipeg, Man.

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—66 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.

Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—66 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices.

Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

RAW FURS

John Hallam Limited

515 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Growing Evergreen Trees

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

Of the delightful prospects to be seen on our prairies in summer no Manitoban need be told. The older settlements are dotted here and there with groves of young trees ranging in size from the clump of a few specimens to the tract of a few acres or more, nearly all of which have grown up within the last twenty or twenty-five years. What a charm and variety they lend to the prairie outlook. Let us look at this same picture in winter. We drive along over the same country, but how everything is changed. It is the same road, the same farm houses, and here are the same groves, but they are leafless and there is no color to brighten up the view. We thought these farmers had windbreaks! So they have, but they appear to have somehow shrunk up and we fail to find that cozy homelike aspect that has lingered in our memory since our summer visit. But here at last we find a different scene. The contrast is great, and what is the cause of this improvement? Here are some hundreds of evergreen trees disposed in groups around a farm house, which we find on inquiry to have been transplanted from the forest some ten or a dozen years ago by the proprietors own hands, at no great expense, save a few days' work. With additions of other trees from time to time and an occasional day of loving care and attention, we have a green landscape, a bit of summer in the middle of winter, nothing very fine yet, it is true, but promising much for the future. Enough to add to the attractiveness of the home and enough to repay the planter many times its cost in beauty alone, for a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. This is worth striving for on every farm. When we take into consideration how easily our native variety of evergreens can be transplanted and how fast they grow in almost any kind of soil, we are astonished in travelling the country to see how very few have availed themselves of the bountiful supplies which nature has furnished in many parts of our country and which can be had for merely the trouble of digging. Any soil that will grow a good crop of wheat will be suitable for evergreens. We have dug up spruce in the sandhills, conveyed them seventy miles by wagon, transplanted them in heavy clay loam and had 80 per cent. grow. The important business is to plant and do the work with care and nearly in all cases there will be success. The soil must be well prepared, deeply plowed and finely pulverized. It may be the oldest land on the farm, but it must be mellow and in good heart. If possible choose a cloudy day to transplant your trees. Spring is the best time, about the middle of May when the buds are just beginning to swell. Do not wait until they have grown.

We have found June to be the most unfavorable time to plant out evergreen trees in this country. It is important to bear in mind while handling all varieties of evergreens that the roots should never be exposed to the sun and wind for a moment if you desire first rate success. If the roots should once become dry the tree is practically dead and may as well be thrown away at once. If you wish to make fine trees in the future you must be content to begin with small ones, from two to three feet high. Dig good large holes so that the roots will not be cramped in any way, and above all, plant firmly, a little deeper than in their original position. For trees on the lawn which are not large, a good plan is to work the soil to a depth of three inches at least, as far out as the lower limbs ex-

tend. This should be done each spring. In light sandy land it is better to mulch with rotted stable or chip manure. The mulch should not come in contact with the stem of the tree. Experience has shown that it is a poor plan to mix evergreen trees with the deciduous or broad-leaved varieties. While it is necessary for best results on the open prairie to have a good windbreak well under way before any evergreens are planted, they should be planted by themselves on the sheltered side of the broad-leaved varieties and at a distance of at least twenty feet away from them. If grown as a shelterbelt, from three to four feet apart in the rows.

It has always been our delight to grow evergreens on our farm, and our experience with some varieties tested, what growth they have made under cultivation, and the most suitable varieties to use, may be of some value to any who are desirous of growing some of this desirable and hardy class of trees. We have in all twenty-seven varieties of evergreen trees and shrubs growing on our grounds, some of these for some considerable time. It is of these we will give a brief account.

The Pines

Scotch Pine.—This is without doubt the best, hardiest and fastest grower of all the introduced pines we have tried. The foliage is of a bluish green color. Our oldest trees were grown from seed sown 36 years ago. Some of these trees are now 42 feet in height, with a circumference one foot above the ground of four feet six inches. The trees were planted on an average of 14 feet apart each way. They now entirely shade the ground and the lawn grass that grew between the trees in their earlier years has been nearly all killed out. Trees of this same variety, planted 33 years ago, but on an average of four feet apart each way, these are now 48 feet high and 31 inches in circumference one foot above the ground. The trees are straight. The limbs on the lower part of the trees keep gradually dying off.

Jack Pine.—This we consider to be the most reliable of all our native pines. Its great recommendations are that it is absolutely hardy, is easily transplanted, and is a fast grower. You can always tell the Jack Pine. It shoots out several whorls of branches the same year on the young wood. No other pine does this. It cannot be classed as ornamental. In winter the foliage turns yellowish green. It is a homely tree, in fact the poor relation of the evergreen family, but as a tree for a shelterbelt on the prairie it is one of our best varieties. It is found growing in abundance west of Lake Winnipeg.

The Murryana Pine.—Is a type of the Jack Pine with better foliage, found growing on the Cypress Hills in Alberta. It is quite hardy with us, but more difficult to transplant and not as rapid a grower as the Jack Pine.

The Dwarf Mountain Pine.—Is our best variety for the lawn. The specimens are very ornamental and compact. On our grounds, planted 17 years, it is seven feet in height with a spread of eight feet.

The Spruces

Colorado Blue Spruce.—This is the most beautiful of all our evergreen trees. It has steely blue colored foliage. As this tree varies in color in individual specimens, the blue variety only should be planted for lawn purposes. The tree is perfectly hardy, but is rather a slow grower in its early years. Our oldest specimen has been planted 17 years and is now 16 feet in height.

White Spruce.—This is the best known and most valuable of our native spruce. It also makes a fine ornamental tree for the lawn and is the best evergreen for general purposes. Our oldest trees, planted in a row six feet apart, 35 years ago, are now 43 feet in height.

Black Spruce.—This variety also grows native in our country, but is not as desirable a variety to plant as the white spruce. When young it is difficult to tell them apart. The twigs of the black spruce have a more delicate

texture and white spruce the black of the tree years, will appear on usually dro Inglesman native of makes a b compact, growth to foliage of lety is of that of the Norway variety as planted in early years sunsald, dingy on t come as th are rapid The oldest were plant a height ence of 3 ground peckers or injury to ling parts holes. A for this p Balsam class as b the tree has prove tree on o ago, our feet in he over five ground. firs are n we would Siberian good vari to plant. the above upright, Pyrami very com umnar fo object on Minnes iety with