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with him. They also do their work easily, tranquilly, and without feeling it.

#### The Organizer

A great soldier certainly, but perhaps a greater organizer than anything else. This is his supreme quality, and for that quality there is necessary above all things a clear, penetrating brain. He doesn't form any visions—as Napoleon used to complain of some of his Marshals. At school he was celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics, and especially for his phenomenal rapidity in dealing with figures, and it was not accident that so truly a scientific mind found its natural place in the Engineers. A mathematician, an engineer, a man of science, a great accountant—these things he has been in all his enterprises. It was these qualities that enabled him to make that astounding railway which brought Cairo almost into touch with the Khalifa, who, with his predecessor the Mahdi, and his tragically potent ally, the hungry and all-devouring desert, had beaten back so many other attempts to reach and to beat him.

all the pictures I have seen of Kitchener's stirring career, the one I like best is that of him at Wady Halfa, when he had changed it into a miniature Crewe. "Rarely impatient," writes one of his biographers of him at that station, "never unreasonable, he moved among his work-shops and about the line satisfying himself that all was proceeding with economy and dispatch. The sympathy of common labor won him the affection of the subalterns. Nowhere in the Soudan was he better known than on the railroad. Nowhere was he so ardently believed in.

Thus Kitchener made war; as a man of business and of science, bringing the railway into desert warfare and not merely men and guns, and doing it all at the cheapest cost, for he did not spend on this campaign all the money that had been voted to him.

### Personality

But when I have said all these things about Kitchener, I feel that I have not yet brought home to the reader the marvellous power of the man; he still

## BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following contributions have been received from readers of The Guide up to Monday morning, Nov. 1 in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund A Friend H. Cannon, McAuley, Man. \$5.00 1 00 Jas. Sullivan, Carievale, Sask. 10.00 Herbert Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. Henry Leathers, Heaslip, Sask. 5.00 Geo. Wright, Antler. N. Dakota. 1 00 Guy Power, Virden, Man.....

A.....\$26.00

remains, partially at least, unexplained. What can I do in order to make you realize him, except to fall back on familiar word personality? It is a thing you can never explain about any man; the best indication you can have or give of it is to see the great personality in association with other men. Napoleon went down at twenty-six, and after a reputation only as a street-fighter, to take the command in Italy from out of the hands of soldiers who had grown grey on victorious battlefields; and they prepared for him a hot reception. But when the little man looked at them with those awful eyes of his, he tamed them as quickly as tho he had been a lion-tamer.

And so with Kitchener. If you saw him by accident in any body of men, he would immediately eatch your eye; not merely the great height of the man, but something about him would stamp him on you at once as a notable man; intellectually and temperamentally above the men who surround him as he is by

Lord Kitchener is the authentic Great

Man even tho he be not the legendary creature that fanciful chroniclers have made him. You feel his greatness; it surrounds him wherever he goes as with something like an aureole. He is a tremendous driving force, and he does

it all so tranquilly, so civilly, and with such little effort, that his subordinates often don't see the thing in process of being; Kitchener orders; and lo! the thing is done. It is fortunate for our nation that the great office on which so much of our safety and repute depends in this solemn hour of struggle should have as its head a man who comes to it with the stamp of absolute fitness from

the divine and unerring hand of Nature.

During a financial panic, according to à contemporary, a German farmer went to a bank for some money. He was told that the bank was not paying out money, but was using cashier's cheques. He could not understand He could not understand this, and insisted on money. The officers took him in hand, one after another, with little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after long and minute explanation some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind. Much encouraged, the president said:-"You understand now how it is, don't you,
Mr. Schmidt?" "I t'ink I do," admitted Mr. Schmidt. "It's like dis,
aindt it? Ven my baby vakes up at night and vants some milk, I gife him

Lord Kitchener, on his return from a trip to Paris, was disguised as a wounded soldier.

#### SEASONABLE REMINDERS

Watch the colts' feet. There is always a tendency towards too much growth of hoof and this should be carefully guarded against. Too much hoof will not allow of the proper placing of the foot on the ground and causes splints, side bones, crooked legs and ring bones in young

The wall of the hoof is all that requires attention. See that the toe does not get too long and that the heels do not grow in. Don't use an axe to trim up the hoof. There is a possibility of your not hitting the exact place, in which case trouble will result. A colt is not much good without a foot. Use a coarse rasp, keep the foot flat, but do not round away the toe. A properly formed hoof is one which slopes up from the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. It is not possible, however, to trim all horses' hoofs to take on this shape. Judgment or common horse sense must be used in this matter.

You can't do much more to plowing this year, but you can make preparations for next spring. There is no time like the present. Whenever you think of a job to be done, do it. Instead of going on as usual past the plow in the yard, take a wrench along and take off the worn shear. It will pay to take it to the farm blacksmith shop and pound it into shape ready for spring. The longer jobs like this are left, the more likely they are not to be done at all and everyone knows perfectly well the difference there is between a dull and a sharp shear when plowing.

If the shears are not sharp the plow will draw heavier than it might do just when the horses are soft in the spring and should be given all the chance possible to harden up. Dull plow shears have been responsible for many a sore shoulder

Not only this, but it is not possible to do a proper job with a dull plow point. All the sole of the furrow is not cut clean across and the soil is not perfectly laid over. Neither will the plow keep so steadily to the required depth, and all these factors are responsible for lower vields in the crop. The old saying concerning the loss of a kingdom due to a missing nail in the horse's shoe might very well be applied to agriculture somewhat as follows: For lack of a sharp shear, proper cultivation could not be done; for lack of proper cultivation, moisture was lost; for lack of moisture, the seed did not germinate readily nor develop properly; for lack of germination and development, bushels were lost, and for lack of many bushels, much money was lost. If you care to continue it

x further in some cases it would be quite true to blame a dull plow shear for the loss of a farm.

Talking about plows, too, care should be taken to see that the mouldboards are covered with a coating of grease or thick oil as soon as plowing is finished. A good habit to infuse into the hired man is to rub a little grease onto the mould-board every night when he cleans off his shear before hitting for the barn with his team.

Horses are often lost at this time of the year thru eating large quantities of grain which has been carelessly left lying around in bins or in granaries to which the animals can gain access. Horses get a nasty habit sometimes of pounding the corners of granaries and bins with their hoofs and eventually getting some grain out in this manner. Make sure the bins are strong and do not leak and keep an eye on the horses if allowed to run loose over the farm. If a horse gets the habit, either keep him in or fix up the bin with barbed wire in such a way as to make it very uncomfortable for the robber to ply his

Pigs, too, especially old sows, if running loose get much too inquisitive at times around granaries. The habit is often brought on by there having been carelessly left around some quantity of grain after threshing. Prevention is always better than cure in cases such as these, so that care should be taken to clean up around all places in which grain is stored. If the pigs still manage to acquire the habit of nosing around, the best way to stop them is to put a ring or two in their snouts. If this seems too cruel, barbed wire fixed around the bottom of the granary will serve more or less successfully as a substitute.

When freeze-up comes don't forget the chickens. Keep them healthy by giving them lots of strawy bedding in the scratching floor. Out at the Agricultural College poultry plant the other day the writer saw hens in the houses busily scratching away in about a foot of loose straw. These hens were as active and as healthy as could be and had laid on an average 110 eggs during the last ten months.

Now is a good time to look around for some purg-bred livestock. Almost every farmer can, if he only will, afford to buy a good yearling bull, a few pigs and a few head of pure-bred sheep. Feed may be very scarce in some parts, but on the whole there is enough rough feed on most farms to winter over a few head of stock. It is quite a wrong idea to think that pure-bred stock require extra good or fancy feed. They require a little more or better attention perhaps than that to which the old scrub stock has been accustomed, but what real farmer is there who would not take a pride in a few really good animals? More than this the boys will be more interested if a pure-bred youngster is expected soon, especially if this calf or litter of pigs or couple of lambs is given over to them for their very own. Good farming and pure-bred livestock go side by side.

Now, perhaps, more than at any other time, stock require salt. Roughage composed of dried up grass and straw comprise all of the feed available and salt is necessary to keep them in good shape.

-E.J.T.

Two hundred Belgian locomotives at Ostend are held ready by the Germans in case of a general retreat.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Simpson Produce Co., also known as the Simpson Creamery Co., Winnipeg, is in business difficulties. We draw this to our readers' attention because The Guide has carried advertising for this company. It is advisable that those who have been in the habit of shipping cream or other dairy produce should refrain from making further consignments, and also if this company is owing money to any of our readers, they should send us full particulars at once. THE GRAIN GROWERS'

GUIDE.

Oct. 29 Oct. 30 Oct. 31 Nov. 2 Oats