

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain, therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1 cent per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over all Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us, to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg grain trade and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada and any of its branches; also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co.

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

703a Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

An Excellent "Buy"

the preferred stock of a big, prosperous, expanding business concern—a concern controlling Natural Resources which are bound to double the value of its securities before long.

This preferred stock is cumulative, profit sharing—the 7% dividend payable twice annually. You can resell this stock to us or the company, at par, plus 7%, one year from the date of your investment.

Because the block we now control is limited you'd best write to-day for particulars.

NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

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You can Hatch more Chicks

**MAKE MORE MONEY
IF YOU OWN THIS OUTFIT.**



Poultry profits depend upon your Incubator. And the value of the Incubator is judged by the success of the hatches it makes. That being the case, our Cabinet Incubator and Brooder is the biggest value possible for the money.

Free To prove it is better in every way, we give you the privilege of testing it at our expense in your own home. It will hatch ninety per cent of all fertile eggs and raise for you more strong, healthy chickens for market and make you big and easy money.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE

It tells all about these wonderful Cabinet Incubators and Brooders. It gives you our big guarantee, and is Free for the asking.

BRETT MANUFACTURING CO., Erie St. WINNIPEG.

CANCER

R. D. EVANS, Discoverer of the famous Evans' Cancer Cure, desires all who suffer with Cancer to write to him. Two days' treatment cures external or internal cancer. Write to R. D. EVANS, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada

not have an independent income for her own use that is commensurate with the resources of the family, give some consideration to this matter at once. She is your co-worker and helpmeet; let her share equitably in the returns of the labor of both.

Killing and Dressing for Market.

Most of the farm poultry is now marketed alive. The producer sells direct to the produce houses in the smaller towns and they, in turn, ship the live birds to the larger city markets. In some cases, the farmer possesses his own crates and ships his birds direct to the commission firms in the city. The shipping of live poultry always results in a tremendous shrink in weight. Many prefer to market their birds dressed. This is a wise plan if you know how to dress them in an attractive manner and get them to market in prime condition.

At this time of year the weather is cold enough to ship short distances without icing the package, and since market prices are lower now than earlier in the season one likes to get all one can for one's product. If you live close enough to a city market it would perhaps pay you to present a sample of your goods for inspection at some hotels or local meat shops and contract the remainder to be delivered dressed at specified dates. In such an event, the first thing to do is to put your birds in prime condition, with plenty of tender juicy meat on the carcass. The next thing is to get them properly dressed. At killing time you will need to pen them up without food for 24 hours to empty the digestive tract, for unless your state prohibits by law the selling of undrawn birds you will ship them undrawn. If you are obliged to draw the birds, this should be done with great care and as follows: Suspend the birds from a hook or limb of a tree by means of stout cord, head downward. The killing is done with a sharp instrument provided for the purpose. The instrument is thrust into the open beak, and the sticking accomplished by a deft thrust into the roof of the mouth, the instrument entering the brain and killing the bird without pain. While the bird bleeds the picker works rapidly so as to get all the feathers off while the body is still warm and before the skin contracts.

Save all the feathers, as live feathers bring a nice price on the market. Save all white feathers separately, as they bring a cent a pound more than colored ones. The head and feet are left on the bird; the first joint of the wing, the head, and an inch of the neck should be left unplucked. All pin feathers should be removed. No scalding or singeing should be resorted to if you wish to produce a first-class article. When they are picked, the carcasses may be dipped first in hot water, and then plunged in ice water to plump them. They are then ready for cooling and packing. For shaping the birds are often placed in V-shaped troughs, breast down and a weight put on top to cool and shape. They are then ready for packing in boxes or barrels for shipment. Your package will be chosen according to the number which is to go to each customer. If in large lots, barrels are best. Boxes answer nicely for small shipments. The packages should always be lined with clean, white paper. Be sure the package itself is clean and fresh.

Each bird should be wrapped in parchment paper to prevent absorption of moisture. The birds in each package should be of uniform size and age, and laid in the package with a view of uniformity. They should be thoroughly chilled before packing, and care taken to see that feet, head, and beak are clean so as to present an inviting appearance. Never include a scrawny, or unsightly bird in a package intended for the fancy trade. You injure the appearance of the whole package thereby and hurt your reputation for a first-class product. Better send a light package than an inferior article. Once you get up a reputation for a first-class article you can demand a first-class price and get it.

Just before the holidays is a good

time for disposing of dressed poultry to private customers. Everybody wants fowls at that time. Even in small towns one can usually contract a large number of dressed fowls to be delivered during the holidays if one speaks in time, giving the customer to understand what one can furnish.

Prime roasters are usually sold to housewives in pairs, broilers in trios, capons singly or in pairs, turkeys singly, ducks in pairs, geese singly or in pairs. Home dressing of geese is rather a bothersome job and seldom resorted to by the farmer who has, but few. If you can dress them nicely for private trade, however, it will pay and you will have the feathers and down left at home for your own use or for sale.

Farmers Must Organize.

There is unrest and dissatisfaction the world over. The immediate cause is high prices of food-stuffs. The cause back of that is scarcity of food products. This in turn is the result of too large a proportion of the people being engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. In the United States only one-third are engaged in the production of the raw products used in feeding and clothing all of us. A century ago 97 per cent. of the people lived on farms. It is true that the invention of labor-saving machinery has greatly increased the efficiency of the man on the farm; so much so that he can now produce food and clothing—or the raw products therefor—for his own and two other families, while a century ago, after he had provided for his own family it took his surplus together with the surplus of 63 others to take care of two non-agricultural families. Thus it may be said that in the United States one farmer to-day produces as much as 664 did then.

In those days the farmer was more than a producer of raw materials. He was his own manufacturer of cloth and clothing; he ground his own grain; hauled his own products to market; built his own buildings; did his own butchering; cured his own meat; was usually his own physician; did, in fact, a thousand and one things that others now do for him. He was not only a farmer, but also a general utility man, able to do almost everything he turned his hand to. He was not an expert; experts were not known in those days; they are a product of modern times—the outgrowth of our present-day civilization. Inventions along all lines of work have made men everywhere more efficient; they, more than anything else, have created experts or specialists. These specialists—builders, bricklayers, stonecutters, plasterers, paperhangers, carpenters, painters, conductors on railway trains, brakemen, blacksmiths, wagon makers, weavers, cheesemakers, bakers, butchers, millers; dealers in hardware, groceries, clothing, stationery, and hundreds of others that might be mentioned have each organized themselves into cliques of their own for the purpose of self-protection. The small organizations, in turn, have combined into larger groups where their main interests were mutual, until finally some of these organizations, as capital, labor, wholesale and retail dealers' associations, bankers' associations, mining companies, railroads, express companies, steamship associations, etc., have become so strong and so powerful through the capital they control and through their superior numbers as compared with the farmer that the latter is up against the greatest problem that he has ever coped with.

Feeding for Winter Eggs.

The study of economical feeding and its practical application is one of the most important factors in poultry culture. Most successes or failures are directly traceable to the methods of feeding employed. This is especially true in regard to the question of egg production.

Chemical experts can tell us pretty nearly what a properly balanced ration is. There is, however, no iron clad rule which will apply to every flock. Variations must be made with reference to