

## New Stove Catalogue Now Ready

Contains Stoves of Every Kind Sold Direct to the User at Lowest Prices. Our new line of heating and cooking stoves, for all kinds of fuel, made of new iron, in attractive patterns, with every known improvement and up-to-date feature, are ready for immediate shipment, at low prices, saving you \$1 to \$5 from the prices that others ask.

**The Best Stoves Made. Fuel Savers and Do Perfect Work**

**Fully Guaranteed**  
in every respect



Blue Steel High Closet Reservoir \$37.75



High Closet 15 gal. Reservoir \$28.75



20 in. Oven Base High Closet Enameled Res. \$38.50



Coal or Wood \$4.75



Sheet Steel lined \$1.75

Buy no stove until you have seen our wonderful stove offers. Our splendid patterns of economical stoves, costing little to buy and so constructed as to use the least possible fuel; all told about in our

### NEW STOVE CATALOGUE

We guarantee prompt and safe delivery and agree to take the stove back, pay freight both ways and return your money if you are not more than pleased with your purchase. Save \$5 to \$40 on every purchase. Buy direct and save the dealer's profit. Every stove guaranteed and 30 days' Free Trial given. Write for New Catalogue, please.

**The Wingold Stove Co. Ltd., Winnipeg**  
245 Notre Dame Ave., Dept. F.A.

**"The Ambitious City"** When you are looking for a climate without the extremes of temperature that the interior provinces are subjected to; when you have capital to invest in Real Estate, Buildings, Timber Limits, Mines, etc.; or if you are looking for an opening in business, this city, with a water frontage and harbor of the best on the Pacific Coast, with a townsite second to none, good water, low rate of taxation, educational facilities unsurpassed, where a high moral standard is maintained, offers to you the best opportunities for investment.

Some and see us or write to **MARTINSON & Co.** Real Estate, Investments, etc. North Vancouver, B.C.

Please mention the Farmer's Advocate when answering advertisements on this page

One part of an elevator boy's duty is to answer questions, but not even an elevator boy can be expected to know everything. A guest at one of the big hotels, while going down the elevator, remarked to the colored elevator man, "I want to go to the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard." "Well," said the man, looking mystified, "you'd better inquire at the office. I reckon that was before I came here. I've only been in Boston about a year."

A small negro boy was butting his head against the marble steps of the Capitol. He would step back a few feet and then run toward the steps striking them full force with his head.

"What on earth are you doing that for, boy?" asked Senator Beveridge, who came by. "Are you going to fight a goat?"

"Naw, sah, I 'se doin' it 'cause it feels good when I don't."

### CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1720).

and with that hot drop the long, unnatural spell seemed to be broken. Quickly bowing his head upon his hand the old man wept, shaking from head to foot with the great sobs, and soon there was not a dry eye in the room. Men rubbed away surreptitious tears, looking out of the windows, or walked hastily out of the house; women sobbed aloud, and we children wept wildly out of sympathy, clinging to our mother's skirts. After that things seemed a little easier to bear, and even Yorkie said he felt better.

In a very short time the Carmichaels went away again, but not before Mrs. Carmichael had given the forlorn old man a pressing invitation to go and stay with her and her husband for a month or two as soon as the funeral should be over.

"Thank ye kindly, ma'am, thank ye kindly," said Yorkie, "It'll be a lonesome house here."

On the way home that night I walked with old Chris, my father and mother having gone ahead. He was strangely silent all the way, and I kept looking up at the stars studded thickly over the great dome of the far-off heavens, and thinking how strange and sad everything had come to be.

Just at the creek, where the water came gurgling under the bridge and the shadows of the trees lay thick along the road, Chris spoke.

"There's nobody pigs!" he said with unwonted vehemence. "Mind ye that, Peggie, there's nobody pigs."

Poor Chris, he had done penance for the only unkind word I ever knew him to speak of anyone, and this was his absolution.

(To be continued).

An English livestock firm have in their possession a most remarkable prodigy in the form of a horned horse. Horned horses are not by any means unknown in history but this is the only one now known to be in existence. He was sired by a shire stallion, Crofton Compensation 155th. His dam was an unregistered mare described as "breedy," but pedigree unknown. It is seldom monstrosities of this nature crop out in horses with heavy draught blood in their veins. Most of such that have been known to exist were well bred horses, that is, horses bred on what might be termed thoroughbred lines.

On Oct. 22nd, the *Glasgow Herald* estimated that half the Scottish grain crop was still in the field and much of that which had been secured in a condition far from satisfactory to the owners. The present has been one of the most disastrous seasons for Scotch farmers for many years. Rains have been almost incessant since early June. The turnip crop has been benefited to some extent by these conditions but difficulty is now being met with in getting it harvested. The same is true of potatoes and on heavy land the loss of this crop is going to be severe.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture sent out 160,000,000 pieces of farm publications last year, most of them free, though for some a charge of five or ten cents was made.

A demonstration in steam plowing was given in Newchwang, Manchuria, the other day, which will give some idea of the agricultural development made in that portion of Asia since it was acquired by the Japanese. The government of Japan is lending every effort to encourage immigration to the province and British enterprise is aiding much in its development. It was a British firm that gave the plowing demonstration in question.

### ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' INSTITUTE WORKERS.

The Convention of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, held in Washington, D. C., from October 23rd to the 25th, was a success in attendance, interest, and the

value of the varied topics discussed. The roll-call showed over one hundred delegates on hand.

After the formalities of welcoming the delegates, by Prof. Hayes, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who touched on his favorite theme of agricultural education being extended to the rural schools, and who took the place of Secretary Wilson, who was out of the city, and the reply by President G. C. Creelman, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, the Convention got down to business.

President Burnett, of Nebraska, outlined concisely and clearly the objects and aims of the Farmers' Institute system. He emphasized the fact that the older methods and objects had not grown any less important, but the work was progressive, and the future Institutes would be successful as they adopted and utilized, to the best advantage, the agricultural extension work. The burden of his address, as well as those of many others of the delegates, was that the Institute must help the men with whom it comes in contact, by assisting them to adopt those methods which would increase the productivity of the farm and make farm life both pleasant and profitable. The valuable work which the women were doing to uplift the home was not overlooked.

Superintendent Taft, of Michigan, emphasized what the President had said, and laid much stress on the personality of the Institute workers.

Reports from States, Provinces and Territories showed that nearly every section had some kind of an organization and that the work was becoming more popular and effective every year. Where hundreds of dollars were formerly used, now thousands are used to extend agricultural information.

Prof. Holden, of Iowa, a veritable enthusiast in agricultural extension, work, spoke of the success of taking the gospel of agriculture to the people through what might be called normal training schools and round-table-talks.

Depends on the Men.—Mr. F. H. Rankin, Illinois, in submitting a report of the Committee on Institute Organizations and Methods, emphasized that much of the success of the organizations was due to the men connected with them. As far as possible, an Institute worker must be full of his subject and enthusiastic in presenting his matter, so that his hearers would be stimulated to go out and do things.

Mr. A. M. Soule, Georgia, contended that there were three things which would contribute to the success of the organization, viz., the location of the central office, the administration, and the financial support it received.

Mr. Bracken, Saskatchewan, discussed it from the development of new districts in which he advocated co-operation in the various agricultural movements.

"The Institute Lecturer" was ably dealt with by Mr. Latta, Indiana; Mr. McKerron, Wisconsin; and Mr. Calvert, Ohio—all of whom agreed that the ideal Institute lecturer was the exception, rather than the rule, yet there were many good, average men who were successful in farm practice and acceptable speakers that were doing good work in every State and Province.

Should Co-operate.—It was the opinion of Mr. Butterfield, Massachusetts, and Mr. Butler, North Carolina, that co-operation with other educational agencies was necessary. They were in favor of using every means available which would uplift the farmer and his work.

Movable schools of agriculture found warm advocates in Messrs. Creelman, Ontario; Martin, Pennsylvania, and Dawley, New York. They would use the best available help obtainable from the agricultural colleges and experimental stations for this purpose, and men who knew what they were talking about, and who could convey that information to others in a very practical way with living demonstrations.

Boys' and Girls' Institutes have not been very largely tried, but Mr. Taft, Michigan; Mr. French, Idaho, and Mr. Carson, Texas, thought that there were great possibilities along the line. The simple money prizes offered in the competitions in some States for corn, etc., were not enough. The competition must be educational as well.

Women's Institutes.—The matter of Women's Institutes found able expon-