

weeks I tramped the streets, seeking employment in similar houses, not only in the same city but in two others, without success. Finally I determined to take any kind of job I could get. This proved to be a position as clerk in a pretentious retail jewelry establish-

ment at twelve dollars a week. While with this firm I had an opportunity to see and experience the slavery of a clerk's job. One of the salesmen, who had been with them for nineteen years -he was probably getting not over twenty dollars a week-told me one day that he really lived only two weeks out of the year, during his annual vaca-tion. He, like several others of our older clerks, had formerly run a small store of his own, but the competition of larger stores had forced him to sell out, and accept a clerkship in lieu of proprietorship. I regarded my place as and the amount of leisure in the course temporary, however, knowing that, be- of a year is much greater. Best of all,

job" then and there. The boss told

me that I was making a big mistake.

and that I would hunt some time be-

fore finding another such job. I had

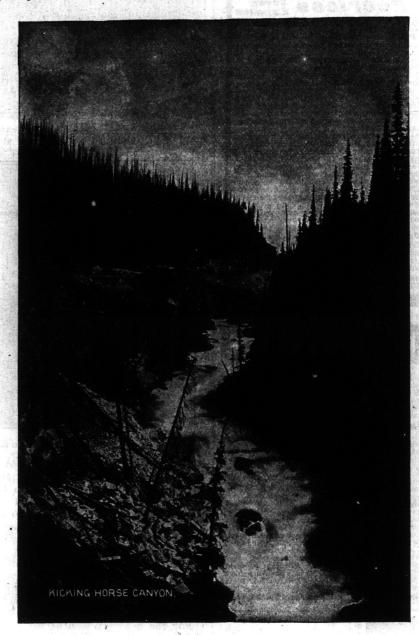
been getting twenty-five dollars a week. The boss was right. For five weary

Winnipeg, April, 1912.

able to save more money than when getting twenty-five dollars a week in town.

During these years my father had been in various enterprises in the West Indies, and, though he had by no means recovered the fortune that he had lost, was fairly on his feet once more. He wanted to go to farming again in the North, and suggested that I join forces with him, putting in what savings I had. After searching for a time we found a place. The buildings were fairly good, but the land was somewhat run down, since the farm had been leased for a number of years. This did not disturb us, however, inasmuch as we intended to go largely into the poultry business, and thus gradually increase the fertility of the farm.

In my opinion there is no comparison between the town and the country. I have thoroughly tried both. The money to be made on a properly run farm is more than the average young man can make in the city; the work is neither harder nor more monotonous;

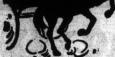


tubs should such a dep brick project tub shoul brown pape of bacon ri the rat's pa giving the taking of i newed for s rats in the know of the such easy that this p enough, the

Winnipeg

should be any rat ve cipitated in It might be this would at the most but no su trouble that Ť feared. abused, ar water at t recovers su discover th refuge, on squeals his squeal of everyone o and very fore the vi is joined b newcomer chance of as the ori attempts t ence it bec not room The first c nail the e trouble to vantage, ar accompanin ing upon th the scene waxes mon after rat by morning will gladde losses at duced him ning their the plan of a city war 3,000 rats night."

In Poult T. W. Stu the Poult "The po his hens l Christmas the one w in the spr looking ch eggs for p "If he o is more li eggs when "There too little



arena, Prof. Beery is devoting his life to teaching marvelous achievements. , in a simple, direct style, without boasting, yet you

Priceless Facts from World's Master Horseman

Thousands Are Now Making Money by the "Beery System"

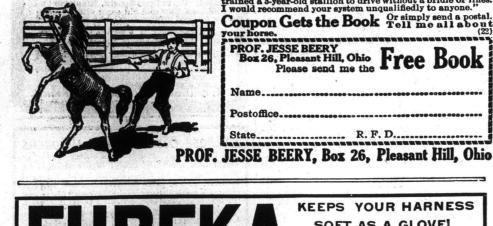
Today he can point you to thousands of men-yes, and a number of woment-who are making all kinds of money by training horses, breaking colts, giving exhibitions, buying up cast-off "tricksters" and "man-killers," taming and training them and re-celling at high prices. Prof. Beery's lessons are simple, thorough and practical. tricksters" and lling at high



 The second horses that cleaned them a few lesso aght them for \$110."

F. N. Goux, Vernon, N. Y., writes : "I cannot speak in high enough preise of present handling a \$1,000 horse. People bring me horses to train from miles ar

Boy Fordyce, 041 Adams Street, Spokane, Wash., says: "I am delighted with your te trained a 3-year-old stallion to drive without a I would recommend your system unqualifiedly

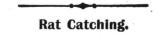




I was advanced in three months, there yond the fifteen dollars a week to which was nothing to look forward to. At the end of the year I found a position more to my liking-that of receiving clerk for a wholesale house. This was pleasanter work, and I received three dollars a week more, but there was no chance of advancement.

One night while I was dining with a friend he mentioned that his father had recently bought a large farm. This set me to thinking. I had long wished to get back to the country, and here was a possible chance. I called on his father the following morning, and asked him if he intended to keep much poultry. I added that if he did, inasmuch as I knew something about that part of farming, I should like a position on his farm. He replied that it was his ultimate intention to keep a good many fowls, but that there was a great deal to be done first, and offered me the place of assistant manager at fifty dollars a month. I promptly closed with his offer, and in two weeks was on the farm. Fifty dollars a month did not sound very large, but with no

you cannot lose your job; and the fear of this, I long since learned, is a constant bugbear to the city employee.



Rats.-A writer in the Cornhill Magazine described a novel plan for trapping rats. "The cunning of rats makes attempts to catch them in traps almost futile, their keen scent recognising the places where a hand has been, and warning them to avoid so dangerous a locality. The use of gloves smeared with aniseed may lull the suspicions of the animal, but traps will never be the means of greatly diminishing its numbers where it has fairly established itself. The best course to take where the extermination of a colony of rats becomes a necessity, is to make them help to destroy one another in the following manner. A number of tubs, proportionate to the number of rats in the place from which it is desired to. rid them, should be placed about the middle of each occupied by a brick board to pay I soon found that I was standing on end. The bottem of these

ing this end (1) Pu proper se fowl, such hatched fr the end o

sitting br to the en "(2) Th by Micha additional effect.

"The fa ginning to and to h when the are hatch eggs, and hens, and their grow ed by the "(3) Ge cleanlines also. It in the feathered lay most "life is ab es in the

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