

the son was to receive wages. He could not, therefore, recover same, and especially since he entered into a further agreement with the father at the time he left home that he should receive a specific sum, namely, \$400, as mentioned in the above statement. (b) This is a question of proving the agreement. If the son can satisfactorily establish the agreement whereby the father was to pay him the specific sum mentioned, namely, \$400, he is entitled to recover the balance still owing him.

Purchase of a Threshing Machine

I agreed to purchase a threshing machine and engine from the manufacturers of same. The agreement was in writing, signed by me and provided that the manufacturers were to deliver the machine and engine on board the cars addressed to me at the town where their factory is situated. It also provided that the property in the machine and engine should remain in the manufacturer's until full payment of the purchase money, but I was to have possession of same. Notes were to be signed by me and sent to the manufacturers for the amount of the purchase price, and in default of this the price should at once become due. I was notified by the manufacturers that they had delivered the machine and engine on board the cars in accordance with the agreement. I then wrote them cancelling the contract and refusing to accept the goods. They refused to rescind the contract and on my refusal to sign notes as provided in the written agreement have threatened to bring action against me for the purchase money. Can they succeed?—C. McE.

Yes. The manufacturers have done all they were called upon to do under the agreement and delivery by them was complete. You were notified that the machine and engine were shipped and knew where the goods were and could have had possession of same. You did nothing in the matter until you were notified they had completed their part of the contract.

Possession of Farm

A rented a farm from B for one year, beginning on the first day of January, 1903. The lease was in writing. A remained in possession of the farm during 1903 and 1904 and paid rent at the same rate as provided in the lease for 1902, which rent B has accepted. On December 10th, 1904, B notified A to quit possession of the farm at the end of 1904. Nothing was said in the original lease as to any notice to give up possession. A does not wish to give up the farm and is still in possession of same. Can he continue to hold same as tenant?—J. E. C.

Yes. When A remained in possession after the expiry of the term in the written lease and paid rent to B, which B accepted, without any new agreement being made between them, he became a tenant from year to year upon the same terms and conditions as those contained in the expired lease, so far as same are amenable to a yearly tenancy. The tenancy can now be terminated at the end of any year of the tenancy, either by A or B, by a regular notice to quit. The notice must be a full half year's notice. That given by B to A in December last was not sufficient and A can remain on the farm as tenant for another year, and so on from year to year until either of them terminates the tenancy by the proper notice. Of course a landlord and tenant can always agree between themselves to terminate a tenancy at any time they agree on.

The FAT of THE LAND

Recently published at \$1.50, now to be given away free. Read on.

WHAT THEY SAY.

MR. C. C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ontario, says:

I procured a copy of "The Fat of the Land" last May and have only recently read it. Meanwhile I have been lending it to others to read, and the opinion of all has been that it is a very readable, suggestive and helpful book. It is the story of a man of means, broken down in health through strenuous city practice, who sought the country for health and enjoyment. The book is well written and keeps up the interest to the end. The question will at once arise: "Is there anything in it for the ordinary farmer who has to start with small capital? There certainly is. Some of the most important principles of the present day agricultural business are worked in a most interesting form. I would like to see our hard working, close thinking, unostentatious Ontario farmer sit down to read this book. He will enjoy it. He will be able to compare experience with his own, and he will be able to get much out of it for his own work. I have no fear of the Ontario farmer being misled by any of the methods proposed. He is shrewd enough to take such advice as is applicable to his own conditions. It is a stimulating book and one need not believe it all, or accept all the statements to be benefited by it. I believe it will do good in encouraging farmers as well as to the rich city man who longs to change his stuffy city office for the free air of the country."

DR. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, late Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa, says:

I read "The Fat of the Land" with keen interest. It is a book which re-records in a very pleasant way many possible, if not actual, achievements by the application of intelligence and good business management to farming problems and affairs. I count it wholesome reading.

MR. F. W. HOBSON, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, says:

I received a copy of "The Fat of the Land," and have read it very carefully. It contains a good deal of useful information and should be read by every farmer in Canada.

The publishers of THE FARMING WORLD have arranged for a new edition of this book bound in paper, and in every respect as complete as the \$1.50 edition. This new edition is not for sale, being reserved for use as a FARMING WORLD premium.

A copy will be sent, post free, to anyone who sends us \$1.50 for two new subscriptions for one year, or \$1.00 for one new subscription for two years, and who asks for "The Fat of the Land" as a premium.

The book will not be ready for some weeks, but send in the subscriptions now, and we will send it as soon as it is ready.

Fill up and cut off the coupon on Page 166.

Ask for "The Fat of the Land," as it will only be sent to those who read this special offer.

Prince Edward Island

BURIED IN SNOW

Up to time of writing, Feb. 17, the snow fighting still continues. Feb. 15 was a beautiful day, but on the morning of the 16th another storm set in from the northeast. The wind blew at a terrific rate. The men who are employed to clear the snow from the railway track are making poor headway, as the storms come in such quick succession. The mails have been delayed for several weeks, much to the inconvenience of business men. Mr. N. McNevin has been engaged to carry the foreign mail from Charlottetown, to Bonshaw, and return. A few letters have arrived, but scarcely any foreign papers. Several men walked from Cape Traverse to the city, it being impossible to secure teams. Some houses at Cape Traverse are almost covered with snow. It is said that Mr. Carew, a farmer living near Hunter River, has a tunnel from his back door to the barn, through the snow drifts, about 60 feet long. It was found necessary to dig this in order to save the stock and poultry. Near Kensington, we are informed, there is an orchard covered by about 15 feet of snow, and the trees have to be shovelled out in order to get the fruit. The snow shovellers on the P.E.I.R. to the number of 500 receive \$1.25 per day. The roads are very bad, and business is dull. The market was very slimly attended on Feb. 17th. Sales were brisk.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef qt., per lb., 6 to 9c, small 8 to 12c; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c per lb.; butter, fresh, per lb., 23 to 25c; best creamery, per lb., 26c; eggs, per doz., 25 to 28c; flour, per cwt., \$2.70, per bbl., \$6.70; oatmeal, per lb., 35c; potatoes, per bush., 30c; hay, per ton, pressed, \$14.00, per cwt., 80 to 85c; straw, per cwt., 50c; per ton, \$10.00; chickens, per pair, 80 to 100c; turkeys, per bus., 12 to 14c; pork, 6 to 6½c; carrots, per bus., 50c; oats 40 to 45c; turkeys, per lb., 14 to 20c; apples, per doz., 4 to 10c; Island cranberries, per qt., 10c; Cape cod 14c per qt.; smelts, per doz., 10c; cream, per qt., 20c; brant, each, \$1 to \$1.75; geese, per lb., 10 to 12c; rabbits, each, 25 to 30c.

Some farmers complain that their potatoes are rotting badly.

Georgetown has there without a mail for about a week.

It is predicted that there will be nine more storms yet this winter.

The Standard Dairying Co., of Launch Place, present a good annual statement: 217,480 lbs. of milk was supplied by 41 patrons, and 9,070 lbs. of butter were manufactured. The average value of milk to patrons was 70.66 per 100 lbs. The average price for butter was 20 to 23c per lb.

Up to the present time, Feb. 17th, 1,727 tons of Government hay have been transported from Pictou to the Island, and distributed among the farmers. There are now about 1,000 tons awaiting shipment at Pictou, and 2,273 tons already purchased are still at Quebec or en route to Pictou.

At last the wind is in the southerly direction, and the public are looking forward to the speedy liberation of the boats.—A. R.

Goals to British Columbia

The Dominion Government has decided to recommend a grant of \$50,000 for a Dominion Exhibition to be held at New Westminster, B.C., this year. The grant is given on condition that part of the money is paid out in freight on exhibits from the other provinces. In 1903 this grant was given to Toronto and in 1904 to Winnipeg. Next year it will probably go to the eastern provinces.