MANY MEETINGS FOR FARMERS

Further Lists to Be Issued for Districts Omitted--Poultry and Dairy Meetings Arranged For Points in the North--Good List of Speakers.

F. Hedley Auld, superintendent of fairs and institutes, has prepared the following lists of meetings to be held this winter. Other meetings will be arranged for Moose Jaw district, Wapella district and along the Wolseley-Reston lines.

Circuit No. "A"

Lecturers—John A. Mooney, vice-president Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Regina; A. P. Stevenson, Dunston, Man.

Place—	Date—
Wilcox	Jan. 31
Milestone	Feb. 1
Yellowgrass	Feb. 2
Griffin	Feb. 3
Midale	Feb. 4
Estevan	Feb. 5
Roche Percee	Feb. 7
North Portal	Feb. 8
Bienfait	Feb. 9
Roseview	Feb. 10
Frobisher	Feb. 11
Alameda	Feb. 12
Carnduff	Feb. 14
Carlevale	Feb. 15
Elmore	Feb. 15

The meeting at Bienfait will be held at 10 a.m., at Elmore at 8 p.m. and at all other places at 2 p.m.

Circuit "B"

Lecturers—J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle, Sask., George Harvey, Indian Head, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Sedley	Jan. 31
Francis	Feb. 1
Tyvan	Feb. 2
Fillmore	Feb. 3
Huronville	Feb. 4
Creelman	Feb. 5
Stoughton	Feb. 7
Forget	Feb. 8
Kisbey	Feb. 9
Arcola	Feb. 10
Carlyle	Feb. 11
Manor	Feb. 12
Wauchope	Feb. 14
Redvers	Feb. 15

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "C"

Lecturers — Angus McKay, Indian Head, Sask; Norman M. Ross, Indian Head, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Lumsden	Jan. 31
Disley	Feb. 1
Bethune	Feb. 2
Chamberlain	Feb. 3
Bladworth	Feb. 4
Hanley	Feb. 5

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "D"

Lecturers—J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle, Sask.; George Harvey, Indian Head, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Tessler	Feb. 17
Laura	Feb. 18
Rosetown	Feb. 19
Zealandia	Feb. 21
Glenhurst	Feb. 22
Fertile Valley	Feb. 23
Outlook	Feb. 24
Broderick	Feb. 25
Loreburn	Feb. 26
Bridgeford	Feb. 28
Tugaske	Mar. 1
Central Butte	Mar. 2
Brownlee	Mar. 3
Keeler	Mar. 4

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "E"

Lecturers—Duncan Anderson, Orillia, Ont.; C. E. Flatt, Tantallon, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Tantallon	Jan. 31
Rocanville	Feb. 1
Welwyn	Feb. 2
Spy Hill	Feb. 3
Bangor	Feb. 4
Waldron	Feb. 5
Birmingham	Feb. 7
Punnichy	Feb. 8
Kelliher	Feb. 9
Semans	Feb. 10
Tate	Feb. 11
Nokomis	Feb. 12
Venn	Feb. 14
Young	Feb. 15
Allan	Feb. 16
Viscount	Feb. 17
Elstow	Feb. 18
Floral	Feb. 19

The meeting at Semans will be held at 2.45 p.m. The one at Elstow will be held at 2.30 p.m. and the others will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "F"

Lecturers—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Sask.; George P. Campbell, Ellisboro, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Scott	Feb. 1
Wilkie	Feb. 2
Perdue	Feb. 3
Normanton	Feb. 4
Saskatoon	Feb. 5
Asquith	Feb. 7
Unity	Feb. 8
Landis	Feb. 9
Kindey	Feb. 9

The meeting at Landis will be held at 4 p.m. and the one at Kinley will be held at 8.30 p.m. All the other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "G"

Lecturers—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Regina, Sask.; George P. Campbell, Ellisboro, Sask.; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Govan	Feb. 15
Strassburg	Feb. 16
Bulyea	Feb. 17
Earl Grey	Feb. 18
Balcarres	Feb. 19
Fort Qu'Appelle	Feb. 21
McDonald Hills	(Date fixed later)
Abernethy	Feb. 22
Lemberg	Feb. 23
Grayson	Feb. 24
Dubuc	Feb. 25
Stockholm	Feb. 26

The above meetings will be held at 2 p.m. Govan Seed Fair will be held on Feb. 15.

Mr. Motherwell will attend meetings at Govan to Balcarres inclusive. Mr. Bredt will attend all other meetings, and Mr. Campbell will attend all meetings.

Circuit No. "H"

Lecturers—Mathew Snow, Winnipeg, Man.; A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Vonda	Feb. 12
Burr	Feb. 14
Howell	Feb. 15
Dana	Feb. 16
Bruno	Feb. 17
Invermay	Feb. 19
Kuroki	Feb. 21
Wadena	Feb. 22
Clair	Feb. 23
Englefeldt	Feb. 24
St. Gregor	Feb. 25
Togo	Feb. 26

All the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "I"

Lecturers—Mathew Snow, Winnipeg, Man.; P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Langenburg	Feb. 1
Saltcoats	Feb. 2
Rokeby	Feb. 3
Springside	Feb. 4
Beaverdale	Feb. 5
Leslie	Feb. 7
Foam Lake	Feb. 8
Wynyard	Feb. 9
Elfros	Feb. 10
Lanigan	Feb. 11
Guernsey	Feb. 11

The meetings at Elfros and Lanigan will be held at 8 p.m. The other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "J"

Lecturers—John Millar, Indian Head, Sask.; A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Prince Albert	Jan. 31
Duck Lake	Feb. 1
Rosthern	Feb. 2
Warman	Feb. 3
Langham	Feb. 4
Haleyonia	Feb. 5
Borden	Feb. 7
Radisson	Feb. 8
Maymont	Feb. 9
Ruddell	Feb. 10
Delmas	Feb. 11

The meeting at Warman will be held at 1.30 p.m. All other meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

Circuit No. "K"

Lecturers—A. M. Campbell, Argyle, Man.; T. N. Willing, Regina, Sask.

Place—	Date—
Qu'Appelle	Jan. 31
Windthorst	Feb. 1
Beeston	Feb. 2
Graytown	Feb. 3
Fairmede	Feb. 4
Wolseley	Feb. 5
Ellisboro	Feb. 7
Summerberry	Feb. 8
Grenfell	Feb. 9
Hillesden	Feb. 10
Edgewood	Feb. 11
Broadview	Feb. 12
Spring Lake	Feb. 14
Clifton	Feb. 15
Whitewood	Feb. 16
Moosomin	Feb. 17
Gettel	Feb. 18

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

In addition to the above meetings, circuits are being arranged in the Moose Jaw and Wapella districts, along the Wolseley-Reston line and at Maple Creek.

The following meetings have been arranged for the discussion of dairying and poultry raising:

Place—	Where held—	Date—
Paynton	Paynton hall	Feb. 1
Lashburn	Hall	Feb. 2
Marshall	—	Feb. 3
Northminster	School house	Feb. 4
Lloydminster	Masonic hall	Feb. 5
Stony Creek	School house	Feb. 7
Mount Forest	School house	Feb. 8
Clapton	School house	Feb. 9
Birch Hills	—	Feb. 10
Spry	School house	Feb. 11
Yankton	School house	Feb. 12
Rathwell	School house	Feb. 14
Central Park	School house	Feb. 15
Naisberry	School house	Feb. 16
Goldburn Valley	School	Feb. 17
Willow Hill	School house	Feb. 18
Hanover	School house	Feb. 19
Valparaiso	School house	Feb. 21
Norwood	School house	Feb. 22
Campbellville	School house	Feb. 23

All of the above meetings will be held at 2 p.m.

The speakers at these meetings will be Mr. W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, who has supervision of government creameries and poultry fattening stations in Saskatchewan, and Mr. William Newman, another practical man of several years' experience in Eastern Canada and thoroughly familiar with conditions in Saskatchewan.

Questions affecting poultry raising and dairying will be fully and clearly presented by these speakers and fullest opportunity for the audience to take part in the discussion will be given. These are profitable meetings for both women and men to attend.

DAIRYING IN ENGLAND

In England the greater part of the land is owned by noblemen, who care quite as much for beauty as for profit, in consequence of which great attention is paid to the artistic appearance of the farms, and much pride is taken in keeping everything neat and orderly. No fence corners or hedge rows are left to grow up with weeds, nor machinery allowed to stand in the fields. England certainly possesses a charm that is all her own. The larger portion of the country is in grass, and neatly trimmed hedges divide the beautiful, undulating pastures and meadows into small fields, where numerous clumps of trees are allowed to grow. Covering the whole country is a network of winding macadamized roads, lined on both sides with hedge rows and trees and leading through the fields in every direction are footpaths. The heather-covered hills, vine-clad cottages, and cattle, dotting the pastures, make a beautiful picture, not soon forgotten.

The farms vary in size from fifty to three hundred and fifty acres, averaging about one hundred and twenty acres and rent for from $2.50 to $10 per acre, depending on the soil. Their valuation is considered to be thirty times the rental. These farms are often rented by the same family from generation to generation, and it is this stability which makes the English farmer such a successful breeder of live stock. The English renter must not be confused with the European peasant; he is usually a well-to-do and well-educated man, comfortably situated, contented with his lot, and his heart is in his work.

Climatic conditions affect the crops grown, and while there is more uniformity of temperature, there being neither intense heat nor cold, yet very little corn can be raised. On the other hand, grass grows abundantly, as the rainfall is plentiful and well distributed, and for this reason the greater part of the country is in pasture or meadow only a comparatively small portion being under cultivation. There is also a growing tendency to have more pasture and less tillable land, owing to the difficulty with which labor is obtained. Good permanent grass land is higher priced than arable land. Agricultural conditions vary in England, as in other countries, and it naturally follows that one section differs from another.

Usually grass seed is put in with oats or wheat and always pastured after the grain is cut. A large number of grasses are sown together, as the grasses adapted to the soil will thrive best. A favorable mixture consists of meadow and tall fescue, perennial rye grass, timothy, cock's foot, sweet vernal, and red, white and alsike clover. Pastures that have been down some time either run to weeds or establish themselves. The chief difficulty is to have the ground firm, and the tramping of stock does much good if the ground is not too wet. The pastures should be well cared for by careful stocking, to prevent coarse grasses from seeding. If the coarse grasses predominate the pasture becomes open in the bottom. Pasturing a mixture of stock is best, as they prefer different grasses. Favorite English sayings are: "Never interfere with a good pasture when once it is established," and "Any laborer can look after arable land, but it requires a master to look after grass land."

Oats, wheat, barley and rye are the grains commonly raised. These are harvested by cutting a swath around the field with a cradle and then using a self-binder as in this country.

It is estimated that on good land it requires from 2½ to 3 acres to keep a cow a year. The cows are turned to pasture about the middle of May, and the time at which they are taken off in the fall varies from October 1 to November 1, depending upon the season. Cows are not soiled, and pasture grass is generally depended upon to furnish the entire feed for the summer. When this is done, it requires about two acres of pasture per cow. This will support the cows until the first of August, when they are then turned on the aftermath on the meadow, and from this time on changed back and forth from the pasture to the meadow. Grain is seldom fed to cows on pasture, until after the first of August, when a small amount of cotton seed cake is fed to many of the best milkers. Ordinarily, the winter ration for dairy cows consists of 40 to 70 pounds of hay, and 8 pounds of mixed meal and cake. The roughage is fed three times a day and the grain twice—the grain being fed according to the milk flow, and is cut off entirely when the cow is dry.

Worked the Game

Last month, Winnipeg merchants were victimized by two crooks who claimed to be working for the W.C.T.W. In December the same game was tried in Regina and Mr. Rossie was one of the victims selected but he didn't bite. Some of our merchants did and the crooks got away with considerable money.

Professor Norman F. Black delivered an interesting address to the Y.M.C.A. Bible Class on Sunday on the subject of "Scientific Thought in Relation to Religious Doubts.

FIVE PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH AT SASKATOON

Awful Tragedy in the University City--Another May Die as Result of Burns--Inquest Now in Progress--Husband Sole Survivor of Family.

Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 14.—As a result of a fire which broke out shortly after seven this morning in the shack of a homesteader named Henderson, situated on the west side of the town, his wife and her two children, together with the two children of a man named Alexander Reid are dead, while Reid himself was so terribly burned trying to save them that the lower part of his body is stripped of flesh and his condition is hopeless. Henderson returned from his homestead yesterday, bringing Reid with him and the two children of the latter boarding with the Hendersons. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove. The firemen only reached the scene in time to draw out the charred remains. Coroner Isbester will hold an inquest.

Henderson, whose wife and two children perished in the flames had arisen about seven o'clock, and, it appears, lighted the fire and had gone next door to a bake shop owned by Reid, who had been working all night. When the alarm sounded and Reid rushed in to save his own children, Henderson attempted also to enter, but saw that it was hopeless. He was slightly burned on his hands and legs.

Terrific Explosion

The tragic affair is the sole topic of conversation today. From stories told by Henderson and others, who were on the spot soon after the fire started, it would seem that there must have been a terrific explosion inside the little shack to have wrought such deadly havoc in so short a time, as it was not ten minutes after Henderson had left his shack after lighting the fire, until his wife and family were found suffocated and burned within. One report is to the effect that the woman of the house or some of the children must have poured kerosene on the coal in the stove in order to hurry along the fire, and that in doing so there was an explosion which enveloped the darling ones in flames, and that the others lost their lives in seeking to save them from the flames.

It is very strange that such a thing as the perishing of five people in such a small shack should be possible in such a short time, as it was scarcely five feet from the stove to the door or window, and the interior of the shack shows very little signs of much fire inside. All the victims when discovered were dressed for the day's labors, with the exception of the two little girls who were minus shoes and stockings when found, suffocated and lifeless, though still warm.

Repulsive Sight

The victims presented a most repulsive sight when removed to the undertaking parlors, where the bodies are now lying ready for burial; the hands and faces of each being burned and blistered out of all recognition, and few of even the sterner sex could bear the sight. An inquest into the affair was begun this afternoon before Coroner Isbister. Fire Chief Heath told of finding the bodies in the house, all with the exception of Alex. Reid being dead at the time of discovery. Other firemen told of their part in the rescue work, and each one corroborated the other.

John Henderson, husband of the deceased woman, was placed on the stand and told a disconnected story and many times contradicted the evidence. He told of rising at 5.30 o'clock, lighting the stove fire and preparing breakfast. With his wife they had breakfast while the children were in bed asleep. After the meal Henderson fixed the fire and went out, on his return the place was in flames. In the evidence, Henderson said he tried to rescue his family, but on entering the bedroom, located the body of his wife, but was unable to return through the door as the flames prevented. He broke a window and got out, leaving his loved ones to their fate. He said he might have got the children out, but did not try. He said that family matters were all right and that there was no trouble between himself and wife. After the witness was excused, the coroner spoke to the jury and when the investigation was resumed it was decided to hold a post mortem in the morning, and continue the inquest tomorrow afternoon.

Alex. Reid is still alive but there is no hope for his recovery. He is now in a state of unconsciousness.

TAFT-PINCHOT EPISODE

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, was riding for a fall; and no one will be less surprised at his dismissal by President Taft than Mr. Pinchot. Politically, his retirement may prove important, as it seems to indicate a cleavage in the Roosevelt-Taft policies. There were Roosevelt policies; there are Taft policies; and the difference between them will become more marked as time goes on. It was in defence of a Roosevelt policy that Pinchot nailed his colors to the mast, and went down with the band playing. Not greatly would the President regret the incident if he could be sure that Pinchot would stay down. It is the strong probability that he will bob confidently up again that distresses him.

Roosevelt and Taft

Theodore Rosevelt, in his position would cheerfully have welcomed the trouble. After discharging the man, he would have proceeded to spatter him with verbal mud, and would have wound up by classifying him as an "undesirable citizen" In the case of the dismissed employe talking back he would have had applied to him a "short, ugly word," and the incident would close. President Taft, however, is not likely to take much satisfaction out of the quarrel, sound though his position may be in the matter. Mr. Taft, unlike Mr. Roosevelt, has given no sign that he likes a battle in which the odds are about 100 to 1 in his favor. Nor is he likely to relish, any more than his predecessor, a fight in which the betting would be 4 to 5, and take your choice.

The Case of Ballinger

Pity the poor President! There was no way for him to escape trouble. Whichever course he took, the probability of him wishing he had taken some other was great. The first step leading to trouble was the appointment of Richard K. Ballinger as his secretary of the interior. Mr. Ballinger had been a Roosevelt appointee to the Lands Office in Washington; but had opposed the methods by which Roosevelt and Pinchot had enforced their policy for the conservation of forests, and had been obliged to retire. His appointment by the new president to one of the highest offices in his gift was no small jolt to both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Pinchot. Had the latter been an ordinary office holder there would have been no trouble, for he would have bowed submissively to the new order, and would have proved as indefatigable in trying to please Messrs. Taft and Ballinger as he had been in charming the ear of Roosevelt.

The Curse of Wealth

Wealth, however, as Mr. Taft would sorrowfully tell you, is a curse. It makes a man careless, about his job. Unfortunately, Mr. Pinchot is so wealthy that he could buy up the President, the ex-President, and the Secretary of the Interior. Therefore, he did not strain himself trying to please the new boss. He did not show any open hostility, but remained politely neutral when the genial President tried to "hooray" him into terms of respectful friendship with his old enemy, Ballinger. He probably knew there would be trouble sooner or later, and he was ready for it. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, when a man knows there will be trouble, sure enough there it is; and sure enough it came between Ballinger and Pinchot. As to the merits of the quarrel, they cannot be discussed at present. The bare facts are that, as Secretary of the Interior, Ballinger reversed the practices of his predecessor, Garfield, and threw open for settlement and claim certain large tracks of land that Garfield, acting in harmony with Roosevelt and Pinchot, had withdrawn. Among the lands in question are coal fields in Alaska. It appears that Garfield's withdrawal of these lands had been slightly irregular, and not according to the letter of the law, however desirable in the public interest it might have been to reserve them. Ballinger's idea was that the law had to be literally obeyed; so he reversed the Garfield policy and threw the lands open for settlers and miners.

The Glavis Charges

Then a man named L. R. Glavis, a subordinate in the Department of the Interior, made charges against his chief to the President, alleging that Ballinger was actuated by improper motives. He hinted at graft. His charges were investigated by Attorney-General Wickershaw, who made a report to the President, the result being the dismissal of Glavis. This was understood to be a body blow for Pinchot, who was suspected of being the backer of Glavis. The other day the Wickershaw report was made public; whereupon Pinchot wrote a letter to Senator Dolliver, in which he defended Glavis, and intimated that the President had acted in ignorance of the facts. This riled Taft, and he sent in an order for Pinchot's head. So out goes the Chief Forester. The real trouble, according to a long range view of the situation, is just beginning. The conservation policies with which Pinchot is intimately connected are popular. It will be difficult to insinuate that Pinchot was actuated by any ulterior motive in the stand he took; but it will be easy to intimate that the trusts, and the interests, and the monopolies are behind Mr. Ballinger. As Taft is also behind Ballinger, the sympathies of disinterested outsiders are requested for him.

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JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the order of the Honorable the Chief Justice dated the 29th day of November, A.D. 1909 and made in the matter of the Estate of Richard Spence, deceased.

There will be offered for sale at the office of Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, Barristers, Scarth Street, Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, at three (3) o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday the 19th day of February A.D., 1910, the following lands, namely:

The Northeast quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Sixteen (16) and Range Nineteen (19) West of the Second Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed, and subject to further conditions full particulars of which may be obtained from the undersigned.

MESSRS. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT,
Solicitors for the Administrator,
42-46 Regina, Sask.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

In the matter of the Land Titles Act and in the matter of a certain mortgage made by Ole A. Knudtson to Thomas H. Hassard.

Between

Thomas H. Hassard, Plaintiff,

and

Ole A. Knudtson, Wilson & Weir, and William J. Hyde Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Johnstone made herein on the 1st day of March, A.D. 1909, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on the 2nd day of February, 1910, under the direction of Sheriff A. B. Cook, of the Judicial District of Regina, at his office in the City of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the South-East Quarter of Section 2, Township 15, Range 16, West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase price down and the balance on the delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale. The deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to complete the purchase and accept the transfer.

Sold subject to a First Mortgage of $1,200.00, and two seed grain liens amounting to $149.35 and interest, and $14.48 taxes for 1907 and 1908 and taxes for the current year.

The plaintiff to have the right to bid at the sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to

EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Regina, Sasv.

Dated at Regina, this 24th day of November, A.D., 1909. 35-43

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE WESTERN SCHOOL SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

Pursuant to special resolutions passed at meetings of the said Company held at the City of Regina on the 8th and 16th days of December, A.D., 1909, by which George S. Peacock was appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the said Company, the Creditors of the said Company are on or before the 11th day of March, A.D. 1910, required to send by post, prepaid to the said Liquidator, George S. Peacock, Regina, Saskatchewan, or to the undersigned solicitors, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of the indebtedness of the Company to them, statements of their securities, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default of so doing within the time above limited, any rights to relief on account of such indebtedness will be barred.

DATED at Regina this 29th day of December, A.D., 1909.

EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT,
Solicitors for George S. Peacock,
Liquidator.

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tanceship. With commendable vigor he then got a marriage license and a wedding ring. At ten o'clock that same evening the pair were married. Mr. Finter says that's the way they do things out West.

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