ST. PATRICK'S DAY

The year has swung around again to the Seventeenth, glorious in the calendar of the hopeful sons and daughters of Mother Erin. It is their national day, and on Tuesday every glimpse of the green worn over their hearts will set the blood dancing to old tunes of Irish love and revelry and battle.

For the Irish ballads reflect the country's history in a wonderfully expressive manner to those at all acquainted with the history of each. Perhaps it has been because of Ireland's troubled state, "her people driven from pillar to post," that since the "Annals of the Four Masters" were written back in the misty Middle Ages so few volumes of Irish history have been written.

Even these are not widely circulated, though they make fascinating reading. But instead the history of the country is spread broadcast in its ballads, and as the English critic said truly that the Irish were a race of poets, there is no shade of meaning and no depths of feeling in this poetry that is lost on them.

* * *

Melodious, jaunty, fired with the very soul of pride and courage—these poems are alive with the spirit of Erin. The laments for Owen Roe and other of the old-time chieftains who led their clansmen in uprisings to regain Ireland's freedom; the stirring praise of Rory O'More's Rapparees; the grimly-determined ballad of '98 for singing which men were arrested in Dublin in the early years of the past century—all of these are so many chapters of history to the Irishmen.

Dion Boucicault's "Wearing of the Green" is defiantly reminiscent of the days when the law forbade the Irish to wear their own national colors; when of course they wore them in spite of all laws, for those were days when a man laid down his life lightly enough for a principle. Moore's lovely song of Sarah Curran, the betrothed of Robert Emmet, is another of the popular Irish ballads, and its nameless reference to the brilliant young leader who was executed in the uprising of '98, is as clear reading as a page of history to Irishmen. These are but a handful of the scores of modern ballads.

* * *

Going further back the translations from the laments and recitals and songs of triumphs by the bards are all historical. Moore's dainty ballad of the Irish maid whose "maiden smile in safety lighted her round the Green Isle," is only a mirror held up to the times of the good King Brian. The "Minstrel Boy" on the battlefield with his father's sword girded on him and his own wild harp slung behind him, is a tale of the early days of English invasion. The ballad leaves the spirited boy dead on the field, but the strings of his harp were torn apart before he fell. Even they were not made for slavery!

* * *

"The Valley Lay Smiling Before Thee," is the passionately regretful story of the false wife of O'Ruark, prince of Breffni, the one woman whose name has sullied the pages of history of a race of inherent chastity and pride in its ancient ideals of womanhood. It was through this woman, too, that England obtained its first foothold in Ireland. "The Harp of Tara," touches upon so much of Irish history from the very day of the Milesians landing, 1,000 B.C., that it is impossible to outline even briefly its significance. For Tara was the ancient seat of the Ard-Righ or High King, to whom all the princes of Ireland paid tribute. And it was here that St. Patrick brought Christian teachings to the very heart of the Irish court and kingdom.

So the "Harp of Tara" is the symbol of so much that the words of this ballad set to the ancient air of "Gra Machree" (Pulse of my heart) has become in a sense the national air of Ireland. "St. Patrick's Day" is a tune to set Irish soldiers marching. "The Harp of Tara" is a song to make Irish hearts weep and burn and grow fiercely strong again in memory.

UPS AND DOWNS OF IRISH SOCIETY.

In a recent number of a Dublin magazine there is an interesting article by Mary Butler, one of the old Ormonde family, upon the "Ups and Downs of Irish Society." It is a hurried sketch, yet desolating in its references to the way in which the glory of the old Celtic or Gaelic race has been shorn. Each bald reference has chapters behind it to anyone familiar with Irish history during its several phases. The article says:

"No country has suffered such social upheavals as Ireland has. Wave after wave of colonization and confiscation and plantation has passed over the country, with the result that scarcely a vestige of the original nobility and gentry of the country now remains. Their descendants are scattered to the four winds of heaven, and scarcely possess an acre of their ancestral lands. It is a pathetic, even a tragic story, this scattering of the old clans, and the moralist would find many a text to preach upon concerning the transitory nature of human greatness in the study of an old genealogical map of Ireland. Such a map is before me as I write. In it are defined the territories over which the old chieftains held sway. Every acre of the country then was in the possession of the O's and Mac's. The gentry as well as the democracy then history of a race inherent chastity nowadays but a handful of families bearing such patronymics are in positions of fashion and importance.

"The high house of O'Neill
Is gone down to the dust,
The O'Brien is clanless and banned
. . . . . .
Alas, alas, and alas,
For the once proud people of Banba!"

* * *

"The next epoch in our history which our genealogical maps explain is that of the Norman invasion. Here for the first time we find the dominion of the Gaelic chieftains disputed, and the O's and Mac's receding before the conquering Norman. Still the Gael held his own to a great extent for centuries. Sometimes he overcame the invader, and at other times he absorbed him. The Normans became "more Irish than the Irish themselves." They spoke Irish, they adopted Irish customs and dress. They chose for their children Irish godparents and foster-parents, and, above all, they wedded Irish wives, despite all the pains and penalties which the English laws called down upon them for so doing.

"What king dare say to Geraldine,
Your Irish wife discard?"

* * *

"The Leinster Fitzgeralds were foremost in their defiance of the statute of Kilkenny, which forbade intermarriage between Norman and Gael, and the other Norman knights followed in their footsteps. The Dane and the Norman had both been assimilated by the Gael, and the Irish social order did not suffer any serious upheaval by these two waves of colonization. Bard and Brehon, monk and poet, remained undisturbed in their powers and prerogatives; and Gaelic civilization, with its festvals, its law courts, its universities, its commerce and its arts, proceeded in its development along native lines.

"But the next waste of colonization belonged to a different, more disturbing order. The troopers of Cromwell, the planters of James, the men-at-arms and undertakers of William, came with no intention of adopting the country or of assimilating the native elements. They were fiercely antagonistic to everything Irish. To exterminate the people, to seize their lands, to suppress their language, to destroy their civilization—such were their openly avowed objects. And before this new, fierce onslaught the old gentry, both Gaelic and Norman went down. The flight of the earls (O'Neill and O'Donnell) was the first herald of the breaking up of the old order. But it was not till after the fall of Limerick that the old noblesse finally disappeared. They fled, in Sarsfield's company, to France and other continental countries, and from that period it is abroad we must seek for the scions of the Gaelic gentry. With a few exceptions Irish families of distinction emigrated; they sought and found fame and honors in foreign courts and camps.

* * *

"The story of the Irish gentry abroad reads like a chapter out of a high-colored romance. There was no post too high for the Irish exiles to aspire to. Ambassadors, field marshals, prime ministers, were to be found in France, Spain, Australia, Holland, and other continental countries, bearing distinctively Irish names. The families of the exiles moved in the most brilliant court circles. The Irish ladies, by their beauty and charm, won homage wherever they went; and the Irish princes and nobles might have said of them, as Napoleon said of his cohsort, "I conquer kingdoms, but Josephine conquers hearts."

"But now we come to the strange part of the story. All this brilliant Gaelic gentry has vanished like a wreath of smoke, leaving nothing but a memory. It is true that there are some notable exceptions. A. MacMahon was recently president of the French republic; a Taafe, prime minister of Austria; an O'Donnell, prime minister of Spain, and Duke of Tetuan in that country. The O'Neill of Lisbon is one of the leading grandees of Portugal, and close friend of the reigning house.

* * *

"The King of Portugal has become so interested in Irish art and music through hearing of Ireland from the O'Neill, that he has offered a prize to the next Oireachtas. And in Russia, Holland, Hungary and Germany, we occasionally come across Irish names high up in diplomatic and military circles. But this is a mere handful when compared to the thousands of Irishmen who went abroad to European countries after the fall of Limerick. In the service of France alone 500,000 fell, from the year 1691 to 1745; and there were so many Irishmen in the Dutch navy in the seventeenth century that Admiral De Ruyter, the greatest of Dutch naval commanders, became a fluent speaker of Irish; so many men in his fleet were Irish speakers that he found it necessary to acquire a knowledge of the language.

Miss McManus, the historical novelist, informs me that, when in the course of her literary researches, she had occasion to look up the French and other continental army lists, she found dozens of distinctively Irish names borne by these foreign officers at the present day.

* * *

"At home it is the same strange story of the total disappearance of a class. Looking at the map of the clans, we cannot but wonder what has become of the descendants of the O'Kanes of Ulster, the MacCarthy's and O'Sullivans of Munster, the O'Garas of Connacht. Each of these families, and numbers of other Gaelic ones, were among the grandees of our race, and not only lordly chieftains and gallant soldiers, but the patrons of art and learning. In the O'Gara's castle the greater part of the "Annals of the Four Masters" was written. The O'Gara of that day was proud to act as host to the learned clerics who compiled these historic annals. To-day there is not in the length and breadth of Ireland anyone bearing the name of O'Gara enjoying rank or fortune. There are some unlettered tillers of the soil in the West bearing this noble and historic name: perhaps they are the lineal descendants of the O'Gara, or perhaps they are only descendants of his clansmen. Certain it is that some of our most distinguished Irish families did become merged with the peasantry after the confiscation of their properties. It is unlikely that so many powerful families were entirely blotted out of existence, and the probability is that most of our great Gaelic houses have left descendants either abroad or at home, if only one could trace them.

* * *

"The next stage in our social history, after the dispersal of the great Gaelic and Norman houses, is that of the landed proprietors who resided on their properties in the country during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. They were drawn partly from the remnant of the old aristocracy and partly from the new planters, but they kept up none of the old Gaelic customs, and certainly the new customs they introduced were no improvement on them. They were an irresponsible, scatter-brained, extra-

R.N.W.M.P. MAN SUICIDES.

Constable Powell on Patrol, Badly Frozen, Shoots Himself.

Maple Creek, Sask., March 11.—The coroner's inquest Tuesday decided that Constable Powell, whose body was found the previous day on the prairie, came to death by his own hand. It is presumed that while on patrol he got lost. Finding a haystack, it is supposed he got into the stack to wait the cessation of the storm, and while asleep his feet were frozen. Waking up, it is presumed he tried to walk to get the frost from his feet but the pain, was so bad, he put the revolver in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The bullet went through the roof of his mouth and his lips were blackened with the smoke from the pistol.

Fatal Collision With Skater.

Ottawa, March 11.—Alphonse Paquette, aged forty, an electric light trimmer, died in the hospital to-day from concussion of the brain. He was collided with by a skater when standing on a ladder at Rideau rink trimming a light. He never regained consciousness. He leaves a wife and family. Coroner Baptie is holding an inquest.

Alia Tried for Murder of Priest.

Denver, March 11.—In the second day of the trial of Giuseppe Alia for the murder of Father Francis Leo Heinrichs, of St. Elizabeth Church during the dispensing of communion on Sunday, February 23rd, the jury was completed today and District Attorney George Stiger presented the opening argument to the jury, in which he proposed to convict Alia of murder in the first degree, which would demand hanging as punishment.

Final Justice in Dreyfus Case.

Paris, March 11.—The last act of justice in the famous Dreyfus case was performed yesterday when the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill restoring Joseph Reinarch, the historian of the case, to his rank in the territorial army. Reinach's name was suppressed from the measure, which was made general to cover all offences punished by this administration for political acts or opinions.

Convention of A. O. U. W. at 'Peg.

Winnipeg, March 11.—One hundred and sixty delegates from the A. O. U. W. lodges all through Manitoba and Saskatchewan are assembled here in convention to-day. Special interest attaches to the convention in view of the action recently taken by the affiliated order, which recently met in Minneapolis, regarding the raising of rates to a higher level in fraternal insurance. This will be bitterly opposed by some of the older members.

Adamson Claims $4,000 From City.

Toronto, Mar. 13—George Adamson, who was recently dismissed by the city treasurer for an alleged shortage of some two thousand dollars in the accounts of the western waterworks office in a letter to the mayor today made a claim for restitution to him for $4,000," with damages for loss of my house, home and health." He says he has handed over his case to his solicitor and is now prepared "for a thorough investigation."

Homesteaders May Get 320 Acres.

Washington, March 11.—Representatives Mondell, of Wyoming, today introduced a bill which makes it possible for all homesteaders on public lands in California to take up tracts of land 320 acres or less. The present law limits homesteaders to 160 acres.

Will Meet at Quebec.

Toronto, Mar. 10—It is expected that the summer military camps at Niagara and Toronto will be cancelled this year and that the militia east of Winnipeg will be mobilized for the Quebec centenary. Toronto may send

Britain Has Not Interfered.

London, Mar. 11—The British foreign office denies the report that the government has undertaken to advise Japan to accept arbitration in the Tatsu Maru affair. It was stated that the time for interference of this sort had not yet arrived. Count Komura, Japanese ambassador, also denied the report which emanated from Tokio.

Deficit in Nova Scotia.

Halfixa, March 11.—Financial returns brought down in the legislature today show revenue of $1,437,066, compared with expenditure of $1,539,168. This is the first deficit in several years, and is largely due to decrease in coal royalties.

Contract For G.T.P. Coast Section.

Montreal, March 10.—It is reported here this evening that Foley, Welsh and Stewart have been awarded the contract to build the G.T.P. hundred miles from Prince Rupert eastward. This firm is already constructing two hundred miles west of Port Arthur and another section close in to Edmonton.

24 YEARS AGO TODAY

From the File of the Bulletin, March 15, 1884.

Business dull.

Weather superb.

Sleighing still good.

Green goggles are the rage.

Court sits Thursday, April 3rd.

H. B. mill runs from 7 a.m. till 7 p.m.

Oats are changing hands at $1 per bushel.

Ice has been harvested in good condition.

Peace River mail packet left on Thursday.

Several deaths of children at St. Albert lately.

R. Vance saw a white or Arctic partridge last Thursday.

Lumber is on the ground for Bannerman's scow at Red Deer.

The H. B. Co., Peace River mail packet arrived on Sunday last.

The coal miners are thinking of shutting up business for the season.

F. Greenwood arrived from Calgary, five days out, on Thursday evening.

Sturgeon river and Lamoreaux Bros. mills are running night and day.

The cannon is still fired at noon every Saturday but is not generally heard.

The days are perceptibly longer. Time now for three meals a day.

F. M. Juneau left on Friday for Lac la Biche on a flour speculation trip.

Rev. J. A. McLaughlin and wife arrived from Victoria on Wednesday evening last.

Judge Rouleau and Peter Ballendine arrived from Battleford on Tuesday evening.

R. McLellan is building a new house at Red Deer city, story and a half high, 22x28.

Lumber and other building material still moving, out to Beaver Lake for Major Butler's new building.

Police have been sent from Fort Saskatchewan to Lac la Biche to arrest Roger Bernard for wife desertion.

Ross Bros. have commenced the erection of their new building on Main street, opposite Frank Oliver's store.

Jos. McKay, of the H. B. Co. service, left with the Peace River packet to take a position at Grand Prairie.

Alfred B. J. Simmons has been appointed deputy sheriff for this division of the Saskatchewan judicial district.

Freighting contracts for next summer are being inquired for. The rate from Calgary will probably be 2 1-2c a pound.

Hon. L. Clark, chief factor at Carleton, H. B. Co., district, will arrive here during the coming week, by way of Calgary.

No appropriation appears to have been made by parliament for the further improvement of the Saskatchewan during the coming season.

The proposed telegraph line to St. Albert will require 283 tamarack poles, 32 to the mile, and the Fort Saskatchewan line, twice that amount.

An outfit of forty carts for I. G. Baker & Co. is on its way to the Battle River crossing to occupy the building being erected on H. Meyers' claim, for the firm.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz, Loudon, Ont., has sold his farm of 70 acres in East Flamboro, Ont., for $6,500. He proposes settling in the vicinity of Red Deer crossing.

The Winnipeg and Northwest Petroleum Co. are advertising for tenders for the boring of wells on their oil locations at little Slave River, Athabasca.

John T. Turner, of Braeside farm, son of Hon. Senator Turner, of Hamilton, Ont., has received an appointment as justice of the peace for this judicial district.

A horse belonging ao Mr. M. Groat was shot in the hind legs on Tuesday last with a charge of buck or duckshot. The animal is probably lamed for life.

W. Rowland, who started for the Athabasca Landing some time ago with freight, was obliged to return on account of the thick crust on the snow. It was like ice and cut his horses' legs severely.

The Calgary timber inspector went up lately to levy dues at Silver City. He was received with a notice to leave and after remaining a few days, left without any dues. He says he is going back.

W. F. Bredin arrived on Friday morning from Calgary with freight for the H. B. Co., Mrs. Butler and other parties. He drove from Peace Hills, 40 miles on Thursday, with 2,000 pounds on the waggon.

Mail left for the east on Friday last. Number of letters pasted at Edmonton for this mail, 843; number passing through this office for the east, 173; number of books and parcels bearing postage, 81.

A mirage, very common on the plains, but very rare in this section of the country, was visible on Monday morning last. The country in the vicinity of the Black Mud crossing could be seen from town, although not plainly.

Welland Nominates Men.

Welland, Mar. 14—Evan Fisher, M. L.A., was again nominated by the Welland Conservatives. J. F. Bean will likely be the Liberal candidate.

The funeral of Mrs. A. Osmond on Saturday last was largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. A. B. Baird. The procession proceeded to the cemetery by way of the Miner's Flat, that route being shorter than by way of the Fort.

Meteorological.

Weather report for the week ending Friday evening, March 14, 1884. Reported for the Bulletin by Mr. Alex. Taylor, observer at Edmonton:—

Saturday	11	5
Sunday	12	5
Monday	6	6
Tuesday	18	—15
Wednesday	34	—5
Thursday	37	16
Friday	41	10

Barometer falling, 27.46.

Insane Man's Terrible Deed.

Tenino, Wash, March 11.—Warren McKay, of this city, formerly of Winnipeg, but a resident here for ten years, killed his wife and three children, and then committed suicide by taking poison. Two men discovered McKay's body this afternoon, and notified the town marshall. The latter immediately proceeded to the house to inform Mrs. McKay. However, he was horrified to find the mother a seven year old girl, a four year old boy, with their throats cut, and a six year old girl with her head crushed by blows from a sharp instrument, probably a hammer. The children's bodies were all lying on beds. McKay was suffering from cancer on the face, which, preyed on his mind. The knowledge that the disease was incurable and the family not well provided for, is believed to have prompted him to the rash deed.

Venezuela is Still Firm.

Caracas, Venezuela, March 11.—Following the presentation by W. W. Russell, American minister to Venezuela, of another note to the Venezuelan government insisting on open arbitration in the matter of the claims of Americans against Venezuela, President Castro's government answered that it cannot make a reply on the ground that the American government has not yet answered the previous note submitted to its representatives by Venezuela.

Winnipeg Woman Suicides.

Winnipeg, March 11—Mrs. McLeod, wife of James McLeod, a well-known contractor, committed suicide here this morning at their home, 325 Florence avenue, by taking carbolic acid. The cause is unknown. An inquest will be held.

Military Appointments.

Ottawa, Mar. 11—The appointments of Major General Lake to be inspector general of the militia and of Brigadier General Otter to be the chief of the general staff, were formally gazetted today.

Remember that when the Stomach nerves fail or weaken Dyspepsia or Indigestion must always follow. But strengthen these same weak inside nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and then see how quickly health will again return. Weak heart, and Kidney nerves can also be strengthened with the Restorative, where eHart pains, palpitation, or Kidney weakness is found. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is wrong. Go to the cause of these ailments. Strengthen these weak inside nerves with Dr Shoop's Restorative and get well. A simple, single test will surely tell. For sale by all Dealers.

Re GOVERNMENT SEED GRAIN

Supplementing my previous announcement, I am in the market to purchase grain in car lots only, suitable for seed for government seed purposes as follows:—

Wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 Northern; and if there is not sufficient of these grades, then 3 Northern and No. 4, when purchased West of Winnipeg.

White Oats, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

These grades will all be purchased basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur, except as hereinafter noted. Official weights and grades to govern in all cases, subject to my right of rejection of any cars rejected by the Grain Inspector as unsuitable for seed. No bulkhead cars will be accepted.

It is inadvisable to send in samples of grain, as I cannot make selection except upon inspection of the entire car lot. All shippers must ship on their own judgment, and run the risk of the grain being rejected for seed purposes.

The prices paid for grain depend upon its suitability for seed, according to the conditions laid down by the Federal and Provincial governments. No grain whatever will be accepted if it contains any darnel, ragweed, sow thistle, or Canada thistle. The term "Noxious weed seeds," as used below, means wild oats and purple cockle, in addition to aforementioned weed seeds.

STANDARDS AND PRICES FOR WHEAT.

After this date, all Wheat prices are basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur, and are based on May price date of inspection—current spreads for different grades to govern.

A—Containing no noxious weed seeds whatever . . . . . 20c premium
B—Containing not more than 1 noxious weed seed, per lb.. 15c premium
C—Containing not more than 5 noxious weed seeds, per lb. 10c premium
D—Containing not more than 8 noxious weed seeds, per lb. 5c premium
E—If wheat does not classify in A, B, C or D, and contains not more than 10 wild oats or 20 purple cockle per pound, it will be accepted at May price date of inspection; provided that if the Wheat contains 5 wild oats per pound, not more than 10 purple cockle only will be allowed for acceptance. Wheat containing any more than the above allowance will be rejected.

STANDARDS AND PRICES FOR OATS.

All Oats must be white, sound and of good vitality. After this date prices are based on an arbitrary basis of 65c for 2 White, "in store" Port William or Port Arthur, except for Alberta, where prices are determined by Deputy Minister of Agriculture, George Harcourt, Edmonton, who is acting as my purchasing agent. A spread of 1c premium shall determine price of 1 White, and a spread of 3c discount shall determine the price of 3 White.

If Oats contain not more than 25 wild oats or 25 purple cockle per pound, they will be accepted, provided that if both oats and purple cockle are present, the total number of both must not exceed 25 per pound. Oats containing more than these allowances will be rejected.

BILLING.

I have now completed arrangements to re-clean grain at Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw and Regina. Grain shipped for seed must never be shipped West, as the railway companies refuse to handle grain West and then East again over the same line, except upon local rates plus through rates from extreme western stations.

If the following directions as to billing are followedexactly, grain may be consigned to me at these interior cleaning points, and if rejected for seed purposes, will be forwarded to the lake terminal Fort William or Port Arthur, without any stopover charge, and upon the through rate as applying from point of origination. **In every case grain must be billed to the order of C. C. Castle, Advise C. C. Castle, Winnipeg.**

Destination is determined as follows:

Everything in Alberta on the C. P. R. lines (except the main line east of Calgary) must be billed to Calgary.

Everything north and west of Edmonton on the C. N. R. lines may be billed to Edmonton.

Wheat on the Soo line, Tuxford line, and on the main line west of Moose Jaw, may be billed to Moose Jaw. **Oats** on these lines must be billed to Regina.

All grain on the Arcola line, Prince Albert line from Saskatoon south, and the main line east of Moose Jaw, may be billed to Regina.

All grain from all other points must be billed to Fort William or Port Arthur. As far as possible this grain will be cleaned at Winnipeg. The bill of lading, **in all cases,** even when billed to interior points, must be sent to me at Winnipeg. Always advise me to whom you wish to turn over your bill of lading, in case the car is rejected for seed purposes, as I cannot handle grain which has been rejected.

If the shipper chooses he may consign his Fort William or Port Arthur shipments to any regular dealer in Winnipeg, billed to his advice. In any event the advice must be Winnipeg, and the bills of lading must be in Winnipeg when the car arrives.

In consigning cars to C. C. Castle, do not draw any advances, as the Government will not honor the drafts. Send in your bill, and settlement will be made as soon as the cars are unloaded, and upon return to me of vouchers properly receipted.

Parties contemplating shipment of grain for Government seed purposes are urged to ship promptly, as when requirements are filled, these offers will be withdrawn without further notice except as may be inserted as announcements in the public press.

CHARLES C. CASTLE,
March 5th, 1908. Purchasing Agent, Box 1327, Winnipeg

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After a very careful investigation into the various ledger binders, The Bulletin Bindery has adopted the above design as being the strongest and at the same time of handsome appearance, and will not mar the surface of the desk.

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Loose Leaf Forms made to order to use with any system, and at prices that will keep the work in Edmonton.

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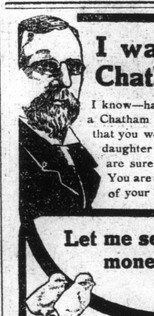

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I will at once send you my 1908 Booklet which tells all about the Chatham Incubator and a booklet of letters showing what it has done for hundreds of people in both Canada and the U.S.

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It is the fairest, easiest-for-you offer ever made. I want you to write for it to-day, because I know that the sooner you get the facts the sooner you will be making more money out of poultry.

Will you write me to-day? A post card will do. To save time address my nearest office.

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The Manson Campbell Co., Limited, Calgary, Alta.
D Hammond, Box 184, Victoria, B.C.
Cote & Co., 8 St. Peter St., Montreal, Que.

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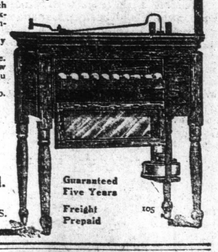
The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.
Dept. 255 Chatham, Ont.

I also have a shipping warehouse at Halifax, N.S.



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