

Agricultural Societies' Convention and Grain Show

(Continued from Page 3)

their part of the programme. Mr. Fitzgerald in the absence of the president of the society, John Nicolls, acted as chairman of the meeting and introduced the different items of an exceptionally fine programme. He also read an address from Mr. Nicolls in the following terms:

"It is with pleasure the Grenfell society greets you here this evening. This is the first occasion that our or, as far as I am aware, any agricultural society, as such, has had that privilege. We hope it may not be the last. We have to thank the department of agriculture for taking another forward step, which may have in it possibilities for much good in the future."

"It is very gratifying too, that in this city, the political capital, and to a great extent, the intellectual, professional and business centre of Saskatchewan, so many engaged in the various pursuits of city life should be with us to show their sympathy with the great agricultural interests of the province. I think it will be generally conceded that, however important even essential, any other legitimate activities of modern life, agriculture is yet the basis, and to a certain degree the superstructure of our national edifice. Especially is this true of the province of Saskatchewan, with its immense area of undeveloped, or partially developed, fertile land. Of the enormous wealth locked up in the bosom of old mother earth in this province we may have only a very limited conception as yet, but we do know that the unlocking of the treasure house and bringing forth the contents to minister to the well being of the community depends upon the intelligence of our people and industry of those who till the soil. On their success and prosperity depend the success and prosperity of all. If Providence smiles upon the labors of the husbandman with the needed sunshine and rain, all the people rejoice. If misfortune in the form of drought or frost, overtakes our labors, the whole community suffers the pinch of 'hard times.' We were painfully reminded of the truth of this by the calamitous frosts of 1907. It speaks volumes for the hope and the energy of the country that such a disaster should have been so well repaired in the short time it has. We are not free, even here, from the vicissitudes common to mankind in all ages and countries, but with 'grace, grit and gumption' can make a present misfortune the means to a more far reaching success in years to come."

"In taking its part in the agricultural development of the West, the object and effort of the Grenfell society for years past has been to 'press forward' toward the very best in all departments of its work. Recognizing that for many years yet wheat was likely to be our staple product, and to encourage the use of the best and purest seed, the directors in 1900 offered a special prize of twenty-five dollars for the best bushel lot of Red Fyfe. This was continued with good results in subsequent years, and in 1905 the prize was raised to fifty dollars. For the past two years special prizes of \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 have been given for the best ten bushel lots, any variety. It was decided that Red Fyfe must stand on its merits as being the best or give place to the better. So far Old Red has maintained first place against all competitors. If a better shall become we will be ready to welcome it. Our annual prize list will show that we have endeavored to keep up the standard in other departments in like proportion."

"Along with this purely agricultural work, our society endeavors to afford a common standing ground for all that is best in the community as a whole, irrespective of race, creed or party. Among our members and on our board of directors are men and women of diverse creeds and nationalities, and different shades of political opinion. And while our occupations may be different, we recognize that our interests in town and country are in many respects identical, and farmers, professional and business men all work harmoniously together for the common good. But all that has been accomplished in the past must only be an encouragement and incentive for still better work in the future, and you may be assured that the Grenfell Agricultural Society will be found doing its part with kindred organizations in the development of this province, and in the progress, prosperity and upbuilding of this Canadian land."

Mr. Fitzgerald also announced that the society had made the Minister of Agriculture an honorary member and presented him with their badge of membership. Hon. Mr. Motherwell mutually acknowledged the honor.

The following ladies of the society contributed both vocal and instrumental numbers at intervals between the addresses and were heartily applauded, all the vocal soloists having to respond with encores: Plano duet, Mrs. Prust and Mrs. Slade; vocal solo, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Prust and Mrs. McClellan.

The first paper was by Mr. E. Crane on "The advances of the cultivation of grasses and clovers in relation to the renovation of the soil."

tion to stock grazing, and A. L. Lovelock on their relation to dairying, and E. Adams on the advantages of cultivated grasses over native. E. Leech gave an interesting discourse on alfalfa, of which he is an extensive grower.

Thursday
Alfalfa, alfalfa raising and alfalfa feeding qualities were the leading topics at the morning's meeting. The discussion of this great forage and the relation it should have in the agricultural development of Western Canada, was opened by a reference to the importance of the crop by Phillip Leech, of Grenfell, last night, but none had any idea that the subject would grow into the size that it has.

The morning session was opened by an oats judging demonstration by J. A. Hand. The delegates were ranged along tables and each given a sample of oats. The various impurities to be looked for were told by Mr. Hand as was also the quality desired. Then the attendants scored their samples and in most cases showed remarkable ability in detecting impurities some of the totals being exactly as the judges decision had been. J. A. Murray followed with a demonstration on wheat judging conducted under the same system as the former test.

Little to Criticize
J. A. Hand then criticized the oats exhibit, but as he said, there was little but favorable mention to be made. He complimented the grower of the sweepstakes oats highly and told of the remarkable character of the prize sample. There are no better oats grown, he said, than these. He then referred to what Mr. Leech had said on the subject of growing alfalfa, and said that he thought the forage had a great future in the prairie provinces. He also strongly advocated that the provincial government give financial aid in the introduction of alfalfa into the province.

J. Abbott did not want to depend on outside help, but suggested that the farmers themselves should start a subscription of \$10 each to raise the amount of \$10,000 to assist in the alfalfa introduction. But it remained for H. W. Cornell, editor of Farm Crops, to spring a surprise that was greeted with many rounds of applause. He offered a cash prize of \$250 for the best 50-acre field of alfalfa raised in Saskatchewan during the next four years. He also said that the same offer would be made to the farmers of Manitoba and Alberta. Members of the Grenfell society will arrange the terms of the competition.

Cultivation of Alfalfa
Then another address, not on the programme, but which will probably be eclipsed in importance during the convention, was presented by Angus MacKay, superintendent of Indian Head Experimental farm. He told of the proper methods of cultivation of alfalfa. The chairman of the morning meeting, R. L. Ramsey, of Bladworth, in introducing Mr. MacKay, referred to him as the dean of Saskatchewan agriculture. Mr. MacKay has conducted experiments in the raising of alfalfa for a number of years, and is firmly convinced that the proper methods of cultivation of this forage will be one of the greatest factors in the agricultural development of the west, especially as applied to mixed farming methods.

Then the speaker told of proper seeding methods and cultivation of the crop, etc. He said the best seed for use was that grown by a Minnesota farmer, D. Lyman, of Excelsior. This seed, he said, had given the best results in every experiment. During the address the delegates were busy taking copious notes on this method and there is no doubt but there will be many acres seeded to alfalfa this spring.

The Care of Machinery
Prof. A. R. Greig, of the Agricultural college, Saskatoon, addressed the meeting on "Farm Power, how to avoid accidents in operating steam and gasoline engines." He pointed out the astonishing fact that 88 per cent of the accidents to farm machinery were due not to defects of the construction, but to lack of care on the part of the operator. The chief reason for the failure of farm boilers he said, were weak design, poor material and workmanship, and wear and tear. The first two have been largely done away with by government inspection, but the last is up to the farmer and only when they take proper care of their boilers will accidents be at a minimum. They allow their boilers to get dirty and fill with scale which weakens the plates. This negligence must stop. There is a total of over \$25,000,000 invested in farm machinery in Saskatchewan and the proper care puts the annual financial loss into appalling figures.

Resolutions Offered
A. J. Bradley, secretary of the Milestone Agricultural Society, was in charge of the afternoon meeting at which the committee on resolutions made their report. The first resolution brought to the notice of the assembly was made by A. B. Black, of Paynton, and seconded by F. F. Piewman, of Lashburn.

Resolved, that amendments respecting grants to agricultural societies passed at the last session of the provincial legislature requiring 150 paid-up members to be enrolled before any membership grant is earned and also that the sum of \$600 must be offered as prize money at any exhibition in order to earn exhibition grant, is contrary to the interests of young societies, especially in newly settled districts, and will retard the progress of agricultural societies' work, and that these amendments should apply only to societies of at least five years standing.

That the grants to societies under

five years' standing be paid on the basis of 100 members and two-thirds of the amount actually paid out in prize money, respectively of the amount offered for prizes.

In introducing the resolution, Mr. Black stated that the new law which would work great hardships upon the smaller societies and for this reason the motion was entered.

Back to Old Manner
Dr. Ralph moved an amendment providing that the government should be asked to go back to the old manner of giving financial aid, viz.: It should give each society \$1 per member irrespective of its size. The motion also provided that the government should be made to repeal all measures that have been passed that tend towards the grants to young societies. The motion was passed as amended.

W. L. Ramsay, of Bladworth, moved and was seconded by H. Kerr, Watson: Resolved, that the establishment of a central agricultural library available to agricultural society members, said library to be administered by the superintendent of fairs and institutes from a central point, would be an economical and efficient agency for the demonstration of agricultural information, an incentive to membership in said society and a stepping stone to the agricultural college.

Resolution Carried
In introducing the motion, Mr. Ramsay brought out that the expense of maintaining individual libraries was great and that western farmers should be given an opportunity of reading the best literature at a minimum of expense. The resolution carried unanimously.

Moved by W. R. Abbott, Maple Creek, seconded by W. L. Ramsay, Bladworth, that this convention endorse the resolution passed at the convention held in 1909 that it is desirable that a more uniform classification of horses and cattle at the various agricultural fairs throughout the province should be made, and that an illustrated bulletin should be issued by the department of agriculture setting the standards as outlined in the demonstration lectures given by Professor Rutherford of the delegates at that convention. The motion carried.

Moved by F. W. Adams, North Battleford, and seconded by W. Abbott, Maple Creek: Resolved, that the delegates assembled at this convention, desire to mark our appreciation and record our thanks to the Farm Crops magazine, Western Canadian Mills Company and the Gator Pedigree Seed Co. for the trophies donated by them for competition at the Provincial Seed fair. The motion carried.

Model Prize List
Moved by P. M. Brett, Regina, and seconded by A. M. Blain, Paynton: Resolved, that the department compile a model prize list affecting horses, cattle, sheep and swine classes in order that the same can be accepted by the judges at the fairs.

Mr. Brett, in introducing the resolution, briefly pointed out that under present conditions many prizes were awarded which were not really earned by the stock show, and that such a model prize list, would make it possible for the judges to classify the animals in much better shape. The resolution carried unanimously.

Moved by A. G. Hawkes, Broadview, and seconded by W. R. Abbott, Maple Creek: Resolved, that the department be asked to frame a regulation having in view the prohibiting of speeding contests or other attractions while the judging of horses and cattle is in progress.

It was expected that there would be a great deal of discussion on this resolution, but when Mr. Hawkes pointed out the great educational advantages that would accrue from any movement which kept the people at the fairs, and that the minister of agriculture be asked to appoint a committee to carry the plan into effect. E. J. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, seconded the motion.

Then things broke loose and a great many of the delegates entered the discussion. P. M. Brett endorsed the idea to a certain extent, but favored cutting down the size of the plot, to 25 acres. Mr. Hawkes thought that over 25 acres would be too large and moved an amendment to make the size 5 acres. Phillip Leech thought that such small plots should be under the supervision of the small agricultural societies and that if a contest of the entire province was to be carried on the size of the field should be at least 50 acres. During the discussion, Messrs. James Murray and Angus MacKay gave the delegates some sound advice on the cost of raising alfalfa and the proper way to go about such a contest. The additional amendment was made that the field for competition be ten acres in size. The motion carried placing the field at ten acres.

Benefits of Co-operation
Robert Smith, a young member spoke on the organization of farmers. He outlined the benefits of co-operation on the part of rural residents.

The society's orchestra closed the demonstration with a selection. As a fitting climax to the evening session, Norman M. Ross, chief of the Indian Head, read the subject was "How to improve the rural home." In his introduction Mr. Ross said

there were a great many ways of improving the farmer's home but there was none so cheap nor so attractive as the rural home. He did not wish to be understood as advocating a system of indiscriminate planting, but wanted to impress upon every listener the necessity of having a well laid plan in shape before any steps were taken. The plan should be comprehensive and include the species as well as the number to be planted.

His stereotyped views presented scenes from farms starting with the isolated homestead without a tree in sight and bringing his subject up through the various stages to a modern farm with beautiful surroundings. His views also illustrated various plans of planting and the advantages of each.

The third annual convention of the agricultural societies concluded its labors today. The attendance showed some falling off, but the quality of the speeches and discussions showed no diminution. In the morning, the Canadian Seed Growers' association provided the programme, and much interesting information was given to growers from all parts of the province. Dairying, poultry raising, and kindred subjects were up for discussion. The evening and closing session was lighter in character, being entertaining and reminiscent. Two old timers of Saskatchewan, F. C. Tate, M.L.A., and Hon. W. R. Motherwell, dealt respectively with the three decades included within the dates, 1880 to 1910.

Old Timers' Night
"Old Timers' Night" was the title given to the programme, and the speeches were informal, interesting, historical and reminiscent. Mr. Tate recalled the days prior to 1890 and told of the "impelling" motive that drove the early settlers into this country about 1882. This was that independent, freedom-loving spirit that has made the British the great colonizing race. He recalled the experiences of the early settlers and their methods of questioning nature to find out the laws that were essential to success in farming in the new country. Four hundred miles to Fort Ellis and back with oxen for a mover and an additional trip from Regina to Portage la Prairie for a small repair were samples of the tedious trips and difficulties involved in pioneering in Saskatchewan thirty years ago. The speaker attributed the discouragements and failures of the early settlers to lack of knowledge of the principles of soil moisture conservation and paid a high and heartfelt tribute to the work of Angus MacKay of the Indian Head experimental farm in introducing the practice of summerfallowing. The indomitable spirit of the pioneers who stayed with the country through the years and wrestled from nature the secrets of successful grain and live stock raising was accorded high praise by the speaker.

Later Day Successes
Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, ably summarized the conditions and changes incident to the decade now closing, that from 1900 to 1910, as follows: The year 1900 was the last excessively dry season and it once more emphasized the all-important question of good tillage, timely and intelligent plowing as the only known and successful form of insurance against the ravages of drought. Immediately following the phenomenal crop of 1901 farming operations gradually extended into districts hitherto looked upon as valueless for grain raising purposes, until the Soo Line, Goose Lake, Swift Current and such points in south-western Saskatchewan, have become famous as producers of large quantities of high-class wheat. During this decade, settlers and investors flowed freely into the province, with the result that the output of grain increased from 5,199,054 bushels in 1900 to 127,961,700 in 1909, and live stock in proportion. Owing to the general success that attended high class methods of farming, the extensive operations being carried on by some of the more progressive farmers and the high price of horses, the gasoline tractor and steam engine as a mechanical farm power has come into considerable prominence and will become more and more so as time becomes necessary. Extensive tree planting, more and better attention to the all-important question of home building, and the introduction of the telephone into many rural districts have also been some of the outstanding features of this period.

Diversified Farming
The climate difficulties that certain portions of our province experienced in 1907 and 1908 turned the attention of many to the advantages of diversified farming with the result that more progress has been made in this important matter than during any former ten years. Owing to the satisfactory prices of all dairy, hog and poultry products, there would seem to be ample encouragement for still further expansion in this direction. This incidental industrial development, naturally brought about a dearth of farm labor that on more than one occasion became quite acute. This, and its companion the domestic labor problem, have occasioned more worry and distraction among farmers than possibly all other causes combined. The inability to secure capable domestics, has during the past few years, driven more men and women of the farm than any other cause and unless there is some easing up of the situation in this respect, it is bound to have an adverse effect on the permanency of agricultural pursuits.

A Final Resolution
It was moved by W. L. Ramsay and seconded by F. G. Washington, that "We desire to express to the superintendent of fairs and institutes and other officers of the department our appreciation of the efforts they have made to make this convention the great success it has been." The motion was carried with a great deal of applause.

The Day's Judging
Judging of the grain exhibits was concluded this afternoon with the following results:
1. Les, Milestone, 2. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; 3. Wm. Renwick, Milestone; 4. Jas. Russell, Lumsden.

Timothy—2. Wm. Busby, Lumsden. Brome—1. W. G. Amerson, Arcola; 2. Jerry Coffey, Alameda. Western Rye—1. Albert Lovelidge, Grenfell; 2. Smith and Rackham, Lloydminster; 3. W. G. Anderson, Arcola; 4. Jas. Caswell, Saskatoon.

At the evening meeting the boards were cleared for the model farmers' meeting which was demonstrated by the Moose Jaw society. This meeting was somewhat different from the one put on by the Grenfell society last night, that being a meeting devoted almost exclusively to discussion of farm problems, while the one tonight was on a broader plan and calculated to hold attention in any district either rural or village, being more of a social affair.

The meeting was opened by F. W. Green, president of the society. Every man on the western prairies, he said, should be able to stand up and address meetings in an intelligent manner and their meetings are moulded into shape that tends to build up this faculty. The Moose Jaw society would endeavor to demonstrate just such a meeting as they held at home. Eighteen members occupied the stage. They opened their programme with a chorus, "A Better Day is Coming," which all joined in singing. President Kipling's "Recessional." The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. These showed that the Moose Jaw members are a versatile lot indeed.

Current events were then taken up and the events of the past week were reviewed.

The subject of the evening was announced as "How to keep the boy on the farm." The subject was approached in somewhat of a unique manner, it was not discussed, it was demonstrated. Mr. Green's idea is that if the young man is given an opportunity to broaden out and enter the social events of the district there will not be much trouble in keeping him on the farm. And this is just what was done at tonight's meeting. Nearly the whole programme was in the hands of the younger members of the society. They addressed the assembly on topics related to rural life. Between the addresses the young people rendered vocal and instrumental selections.

Keep in Touch With Modern Systems
Benj. Thompson, of Boharm, a young man born and raised on the farm, delivered an address on the progress of the world in general and of agriculture in particular, and impressed the necessity of keeping in touch with modern systems of farming. Bartlett, W. P. Oaker, of Wolseley: The grain exhibits other than the prize-winning samples, be auctioned off at the close of the convention, this to take effect at the next convention. The motion carried.

W. R. Abbott moved that this convention approve of the plan suggested. This morning that \$1,000 be raised by subscription amongst the agricultural societies of the province to be given as the first prize for the best 50 acres of alfalfa in the province in 1914, and that the minister of agriculture be asked to appoint a committee to carry the plan into effect. E. J. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, seconded the motion.

Then things broke loose and a great many of the delegates entered the discussion. P. M. Brett endorsed the idea to a certain extent, but favored cutting down the size of the plot, to 25 acres. Mr. Hawkes thought that over 25 acres would be too large and moved an amendment to make the size 5 acres. Phillip Leech thought that such small plots should be under the supervision of the small agricultural societies and that if a contest of the entire province was to be carried on the size of the field should be at least 50 acres. During the discussion, Messrs. James Murray and Angus MacKay gave the delegates some sound advice on the cost of raising alfalfa and the proper way to go about such a contest. The additional amendment was made that the field for competition be ten acres in size. The motion carried placing the field at ten acres.

The society's orchestra closed the demonstration with a selection. As a fitting climax to the evening session, Norman M. Ross, chief of the Indian Head, read the subject was "How to improve the rural home." In his introduction Mr. Ross said

The year 1900 also ushered in for the first time under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain act, governmental regulation and supervision regarding transportation, warehousing and sale of grain products which has been amended and improved from time to time in the interests of the producer. More and better transportation competing in no freight rates at least in the matter of service has also tended very materially to not only improve the lot of the husbandman but also open up for colonization purposes large tracts of territory that are rapidly filling up with promising settlers destined yet to be the home of happy millions.

Good Things of Future
Duncan Anderson, one of the best known institute workers in Canada dealt with the future, and forecasted the agricultural developments which will take place during the decade between 1910 and 1920. Starting with the material possibilities he eloquently sketched the glowing prospects and possibilities along educational, sociological, economic and imperial lines. He stated that the three outstanding statistical facts in the recent growth of Canada were the hundreds of millions dollar revenues of the Canadian government of the Canadian Pacific railway and of the farmers of Saskatchewan. Messrs. Sturrock and St. James rendered most valuable assistance with the lighter portions of the programme, and the convention closed at a late hour with the usual amenities, congratulatory, every one declaring it to have been the most enthusiastic, inspiring, instructive and enjoyable gathering of its kind they had ever been privileged to attend.

Killing Wild Oats
The first hour of the morning was given over to a consideration of the municipalities and the noxious weeds with special reference to wild oats. T. N. Willing, chief weed inspector, was the speaker, and for the eradication of wild oats he recommended burning the stubble if the fall we are dry. In any event disc plowing the field ready for early germination. In the spring as soon as the growth of about six inches high has been reached by the oats the land should be plowed about four inches deep and harrowed well. Wait three or four weeks and plow again a few inches deeper to bring up the weed seeds to the surface. Always leaving the ground well pulverized with the drags to prevent loss of moisture. When the land had been badly infested with wild oats for some years, it would pay to give the whole summer to working out buried seeds, but if there had been a good spring growth to plow down the weeds and risk the sowing of barley or oats to be cut early for hay and then disc the stubble. Wheat might be sown the following spring with hope of a fairly clean crop.

Selecting Seed
The second paper was "Nine years' experience in seed selection in Saskatchewan," by F. J. Dash, of Hiltesden. The paper was read by James Murray, of Brandon. Mr. Dash laid emphasis on the need of the grain being fully matured before the hand selecting of heads takes place. Three people working a day could select two bushels of heads which was sufficient to sow a test plot. He urged care in the threshing of these heads so that no other wheat or weed seeds would get into it. He generally sowed selected seed on potato or root land getting better results than from fallow as the crop matured earlier and had better straw. His plan was to clear off rubbish and cultivate two inches deep. Mr. Dash's experiments have been Red Fyfe and he is also sticking to the square head with a fairly open chaff and at least three fully matured kernels in each spikelet.

"How I discovered and propagated the early strain of Red Fyfe," was taken up in person by George W. Smith, of Saskatoon. Like so many things of the kind the discovery was more or less of an accident. In 1902 he had been walking through a field of Red Fyfe and noticed one particularly handsome stool, more nearly ripe than the others, the heads were large and even and he pulled three or four of them home shelled them out and got 169 grains. These he planted the following year and secured three pounds of seed. In 1904, the three pounds sown on summer fallow produced 260 pounds. This he cleaned up four bushels and with it planted five acres of fallow in 1905, from the five acres he reaped 200 bushels the following year. In 1906 he sowed the 200 bushels at the rate of one and a quarter bushels to an acre and reaped 3,000 bushels. This wheat has continued to ripen eight to ten days earlier than any other Red Fyfe wheat he had on his farm. It has been pronounced unmistakably Red Fyfe by many experts. Many of the delegates remarked at the close of the paper that if its milling value proved all right, the propagation of this strain would have a marked influence upon wheat growing in Saskatchewan.

The last paper of the morning was by J. A. Mooney on the "Importance of good seed in the production of crops." He pointed out that the use of only good seed, the elimination of weeds and the best cultivation would in a single year add \$15,000,000 to the income of Saskatchewan from her crops alone.

Should be Real Farmers
At the afternoon session, W. P. Oaker, of Wolseley, presided. The first address was by William Newman, of Lonsdale, Ont. His subject was "The Grain Growers' Interest in the Grain Growers' Institute." Mr. Newman spoke forcibly on the need of being farmers, real farmers, not merely growers of grain. He

pointed out the advantage of cattle in the eradication of weeds, and drew attention to the fact that all the grasses and clovers so valuable in feeding dairy stock could be produced in Saskatchewan. He drew attention to the fact that in 1907 the province had only six creameries and produced 10,000 pounds of butter. In 1908 there were eleven creameries and the production rose to 500,000, and still the price was as high and the demand as keen as ever, showing that there was an unlimited market for dairy products. Saskatchewan could produce the very best along these lines. At the Industrial exhibition in Toronto last September the exhibit of butter from Saskatchewan was second to none that was shown, and the eggs were of equal quality. In conclusion, Mr. Newman urged the delegates to do everything on the farm, raise grain, stock, poultry, pigs, market butter, grow fruit and vegetables.

A Stevenson, of the Dominion Forestry department, spoke on horticulture in Western Canada. He frankly admitted that fruit was his hobby, but later in his address he stated that he had sold \$450 worth of apples of his trees in Southern Manitoba, and the audience was convinced that hobbies might be very profitable if they were carefully and systematically ridden.

For College Board
The agricultural societies have the right to appoint two members of the advisory board of the agricultural college. Prior to the present convention it had not been the intention to elect these representatives, but the Minister of Agriculture stated that before the college was opened there would be work for the board to do, so it was decided to make the appointment. Angus Mackay, the grand old man of agriculture in Saskatchewan, was elected by acclamation and the other representative was balloted for, the honor falling to F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw.

W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying, gave a valuable paper on "Poultry Fattening and Market Requirements." A. B. Potter, Langbank, concluded the afternoon session by a talk on "Some Common Aims of the Agricultural Societies and Stock Breeders' Association."

The next speaker was the Donaldson, member for county. Like the first reception was very warm into the history of the 1880 showing where stage had been taken by unscrupulous plotters. He told of the provincial spending money, frugal except in the farming gave some inside history of some of the who threw out the jury. He had spent the machine. His speech and was entitled.

DEATH SONG OF ACTRESS
Noted Actress Expires Singing Favorite Songs—Sad Death Bed Scene.

New York, Jan. 25.—In a spacious room of Dr. Bull's private sanitarium Lotta Faust lay dying this morning. The bewitching voice that had thrilled thousands in her bright career was mute. The lovely face whose smiles had won the hearts of all who saw her, was pallid now with the approach of death. Dr. Erdman and the chief nurse stood back, astonished as the patient still beautiful in the shadow of the end, half lifted herself from her pillow. And in that moment the big, bare room, with the grim sleet beating on its shaded panes was vibrant with melody. Lotta Faust was singing her last song.

It was the beautiful "Carmen" song "The Midnight Sons," the song that Lotta Faust sang in the last act. She did not know she was singing now. She was beyond knowing anything earthly any more. But the voice rang as silvery as a brook in the sunlight and her eyes shone with the light of joy.

They seemed to gaze out from beyond the room of death, beyond the drizzling storm, upon some thronged, applauding theatre. Perhaps in her dim dream she saw the eager, upturned faces of the thousands she had sung to happiness, the sharp gleam of the footlights, the gay garbed chorus, the flutter of clapping hands.

Through the first stanza of the song and through the sweet refrain she sang, then paused. "Slowly she sank back upon the pillow, and death fell full the final curtain upon eyes that smiled."

The young actress was only 29 years of age, but she had endeavored herself to thousands of the lovers of art.

She left the Midnight Sons company four weeks ago to undergo an operation for abscess over the heart. She seemed to rally after the operation, but a few days ago pneumonia developed and in her weakened condition she could not withstand the added strain. She died at 11 o'clock this morning.

The quiet little hamlet of Naino, 8 miles on the Naino road, leading north from Edmonton, was the scene last week of a hold-up, attended by all the picturesque features of the wild and woolly days of the old West. The affair was pulled off at Johnson's store, and the robber, Raymond Webber, is now in the hands of the R. N. W. M. P. No one was injured, but there were moments while the robber was trying to effect his escape that the lives of other actors in the drama were what the insurance man calls a bad risk. Raymond Webber, the robber, is a youth 17 years of age. He went to the store to buy tobacco and when the keeper opened the door presented a rifle in his face. The storekeeper grappled and finally managed to shove the robber out of the door. The robber, after a scramble, managed to free himself and escape.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Mr. Johnston, honest speech, mended him to

KINISTINO FOR JOE

Star City Banquet Member - Stirring by Member, Shadson and Others.

Last Wednesday night to be remembered in indeed in the whole of tino. The Association tendered a banquet to out a hitch. Guests went out all parts of the Riding Albert on the west to east. Kinistino and Me well represented. Min of the Queen's, excellent in the quality and variety and in the noiseless thing must be mentioned of liquor was to be serving to the end of the John A. Macdonald club association acted as was assisted by Mayor and Messrs. Robert Joy and Harry Bird.

After dinner, which 10 p.m., the speaking Dr. Shadson.

Dr. Shadson was very ed by the audience. The time when Chairman was almost the only of the Star City district, then only about five to Carrot River valley. He on the people the heporting the opposition, for the government always to be consider fensive, with every them (cheers). He take a lesson from the who seemed always a into the government.

J. S. Donaldson The next speaker was the Donaldson, member for county. Like the first reception was very warm into the history of the 1880 showing where stage had been taken by unscrupulous plotters. He told of the provincial spending money, frugal except in the farming gave some inside history of some of the who threw out the jury. He had spent the machine. His speech and was entitled.

A. McN. S. Mr. Stewart made speech of the evening spoke a short and the difficulty of getting the provincial office filled with a grift. The line of organization to with great care. \$100,000 being spent which were now no ed where the electi lowed so-called enu about canvassing for drawing government party were defeated one to do election.

Mr. C. J. Lutes, some telling points, near grabbing of Lites has a clear ing that the addi

Mr. Gunn disla ship to the Gam Tyreman. He gation. Messrs. Clifton Sifton, f law in Winnipe, humorous and very much it bea this time.

The last speak He confined hims ings in the hoat gures showing the ment were spent year in capital and although nin people of Saskat their living off \$250,000 were to and bridges. He University but soon at a large of the public school not six students constituency in a letter from the was in answer to ing out that ce promised in the during the last of The letter said was not bound b ing elections.

Hudson He took the st ion government road then ou This was Mr. H. different cheer) Hon. W. Scott trick" that prev this question in

Mr. Johnston, honest speech, mended him to