

WITH THE SOLDIERS AT SEWELL



PART OF GENERAL VIEW OF SOLDIERS UNDER COVER

ABOUT 2,500 men went into training at Sewell, Man., recently. The work of this large body of men under perfect organization is most interesting to all who pay any attention to soldier life, or who believe in military training. The three prairie provinces were well represented, the object being to bring together as many as possible of the soldiers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for a thorough training in camp life.

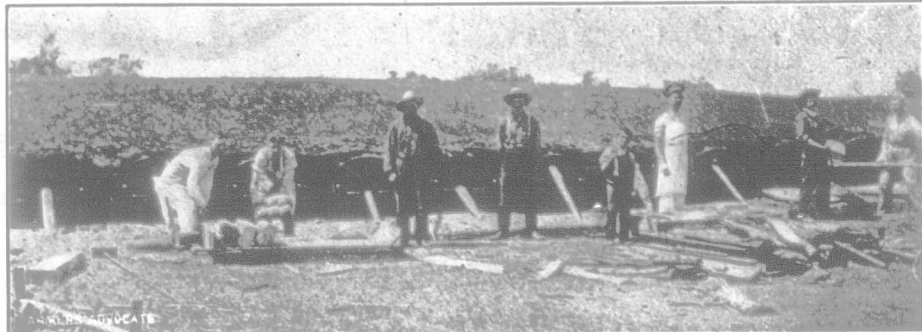
This was the first brigade camp of the Canadian West. It is expected that Sewell camp will be the permanent training quarters for what is known as district No. 10. The grounds, about 108 miles in area, were loaned to the Dominion government by the C. P. R. and the Hudson's Bay Co., but it is understood that land will be purchased in that vicinity for future use.

The following units were well represented: R. C. M. R.'s, 13th Field Battery, No. 11 C. A. S. C., 16th Field Ambulance, 18th Mounted Rifles, 16th Light Horse, 20th Border Horse, 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse, 99th Regiment and 4th Cavalry Brigade.

The troops were under the command of Col. S. B. Steele. Other officers included Capt. Ketchen, Colonels Hosmer and Gwynne, and Major G. F. C. Poussette. The boys put in a strenuous time during some of the hottest days the Canadian West has experienced for years. For miles around the sound

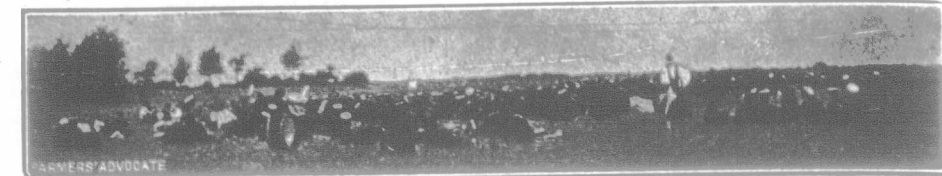
of the troops bivouacking could be heard. Artillery and cavalry could be seen here and there on the hills in various parts of the camp grounds.

Sanitation is a most important part of camp life under such conditions.



TEN UNDERGROUND OVENS WERE USED FOR BAKING BREAD

However, the details of this work were looked after by Major Vaux, the permanent army medical officer, and not a case of sickness was reported that was found to be due to negligence on the part of the medical department. A few accidents were reported from time to time, but these were mostly due to kicks and falls by horses. With a few exceptions of soldiers fainting, every one was in the best of health and looked fit for active service.



SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE AT SEWELL CAMP

Feeding this small army of men was not a small problem. However, with ten large underground ovens and a slaughter house on the grounds, perfect system did the rest.

Following is the daily ration of each man per day: Bread, 1 1/2 lbs.; meat, 1 lb.; potatoes, 1 lb.; fresh vegetables, 6 ozs.; sugar, 2 ozs.; jam, 2 ozs.; bacon, 2 ozs.; beans, 2 ozs.; butter, 2 ozs.;

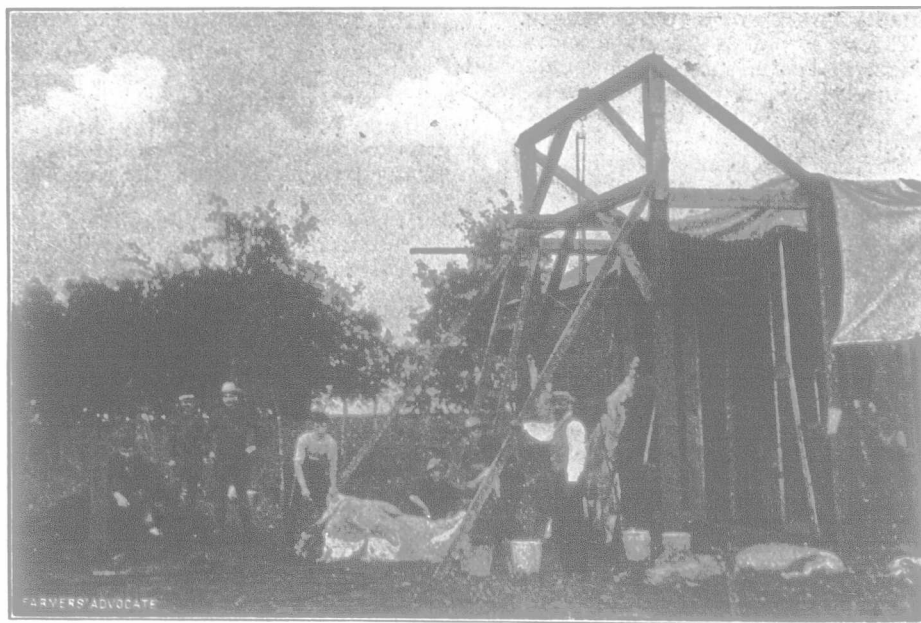
fat deep. Each oven holds 96 one and a quarter pound loaves. Three batches per day were made. These cylindrical ovens were in the ground, and covered over with two feet of soil. They were heated by starting a fire in side and when all the wood was reduced to charcoal this was pulled out and the bread put in and the doors closed. When it was cooked it was placed on rocks in a tent to cook. After 24 hours it was ready for transport to the various units. Two special military bread wagons were used for this purpose. Orderly-room Sergeant G. C. Inman looked after the details of supplies.

Meat rations were supplied by the slaughter of five animals a day. Qualified men from the Army Service Corps passed judgment as to whether or not the animals were fit for slaughter for human consumption. As soon as the carcass was dressed, it was run by track to a fly-proof screened structure. A special building also was provided in which to cut up the carcasses. Under this building was an ice house, in which perishable products were stored.

Daily inspection by competent men was made of all stables. Any sign of taint was considered sufficient to condemn the product. Everything possible was done to guarantee the physical well being of the soldiers.



BREAD UNDER COVER AND TRANSPORT WAGON READY TO DISTRIBUTE IT



FIVE STEERS PER DAY WERE KILLED AT SEWELL CAMP

GOSSIP

RED DEER HOLSTEINS

Michener Bros., noted breeders of Holstein cattle at Red Deer, Alta., are offering some breeding stock for sale. In all fifty animals comprise their herd, among them being some noted producers. Their stock at the Calgary Provincial Exhibition won many prizes, Hulda Wayne Johanna Lass being the champion female of the show. Intending purchasers would do well to note Michener Bros.' advertisement and write them for particulars.

JERSEY TESTS

The American Jersey Cattle Club has issued a new edition of the free pamphlet "Dairy Quality of Jersey Cattle," which contains all confirmed and authentic tests accepted by the club to March 31st, 1910. It will be sent free

to anyone interested in Jerseys on application to J. J. Hemingway, secretary American Jersey Cattle Club, New York. The pamphlet contains the records of 553 authenticated tests for one-year periods. These cows, of all ages, average 7,834 pounds 14 ounces a week, 421 lbs. 12.6 ounces butter fat, their average age being four years and two months; average days in milk, 355 days. Taking the tests of mature cows only, cows five years and over, which number 161, the average yield of milk is 9,354 lbs. 14.7 ounces; average fat yield, 500 lbs. 6.3 ounces, their average being six years eleven months.

The pamphlet contains the records of 153 seven-day tests, in which the milk yield averages 278 lbs. 11.87 ounces, and the fat yield 14 lbs. 1.4 ounces.

There is a synopsis of the year's tests, giving the number of cows at each age producing various weights of milk from 5,000 to 17,000 lbs., as well as the number of cows at the different ages producing various yields of the butter-fat from 260 to over 900 lbs. There is also

an "honor list," giving the highest records in confirmed butter tests and authenticated fat estimates at the different ages, there being in all eight classes as to age.

A new feature, which has not appeared in the former editions, is a list of cows which have qualified for the register of merit on both fat and milk yields in the same test. Although a cow can enter the register of merit on either her milk yield or her fat yield alone, it is considered an additional honor if a cow has qualified in both milk and fat.

There is a list of the cows that have made 700 lbs. or over of butter in one year in authenticated tests, up to May 16, 1910, there being in this list 28 cows, with records from 700 lbs. 11 ounces, 83 per cent. butter, computed by overrun, allowing for loss in creaming and churning, up to 1,126 lbs. 6 ounces.

H. O. Allison, for a number of years connected with the Department of

animal husbandry of the University of Illinois in beef cattle investigations, has been elected to the position of assistant professor of animal husbandry in the University of Missouri. His special work will be the development of the breeding herds of beef cattle and the cattle feeding experiments in the experiment station.

The College of Agriculture at Columbia has established the first department of farm management, devoted exclusively to this subject in the United States. This department will consider the factors of production as they relate to the successful administration of farms. D. H. Doane, a graduate of the Missouri College of Agriculture, and the first man in the United States to take an advanced degree in farm management, has been elected to the position of assistant professor in charge. Mr. Doane has spent four years in studying systems of successful farm management all over the United States.