cooled to about 35 degrees, and bottled inside of the Quickly stretch the neck taut, then give a sudden, dairy building. The bottles are immediately sealed sharp jerk upwards to the head in your right

TREATMENT OF VISITORS

enormous amount of detail watchfulness and work which Mr. Stewart has found necessary to produce no matter how thoroughly washed and sterilized, is a bring it under the left wing, just through so that harboring place for germs. Also, by the fact that the the beak will rest on the wing joint, and again tie farm which is situated only a mile from the town of Lacombe. The railway accommodation could hardly usually done, for it would make a breeding place for the bird, this time passing the twine over the

Forty-five barrels of soda cleanser and twelve of disinfectant are used in a year. Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University, on visiting the Brookside Dairy, described briefly and most pointedly the methods of Mr. Stewart, when he said that he was simply applying "surgical cleanliness to dairying." Anyone who has been in a hospital or sur-'geon's operating room will readily appreciate what that means. When asked if all the little precautions he takes are absolutely necessary, Mr. Stewart replied: "Never has one of these details been neglected but what a big increase has immediately shown itself in the bacterial count in the milk.

The work has been largely a matter of evolution. By testing the milk as it comes from the cow then by testing it after it is strained and after it is run over the cooler, and at all of the different stages, Mr. Stewart has found it possible to locate at just what point in the operations the bacteria is en-countered. He has then immediately taken precautions at that point, and if one thing did not accomplish the desired result he has kept on until he discovered what was necessary, and so the whole process has been worked out through a series of constant experiments and tests covering a period of years, until the present stage of perfection has been reached

POULTRY

Disposing of Poultry

trade in that community, and perhaps in many

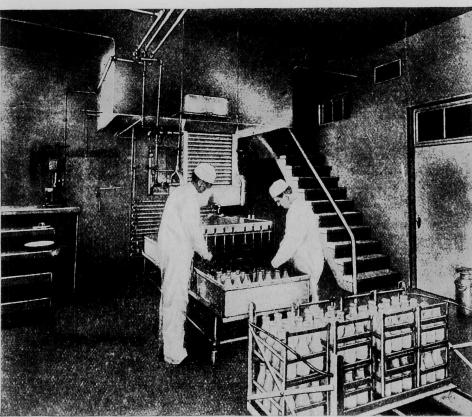
the paying part of your success as a breeder de-

pends on the reputation that your product and

your dealings build up for you year after year.

The most profitable way to dispose of pure-

through a sterilized cloth, and the residue, if any, article for sale will determine the price. A great none to turn sour, and feed none in that condicarefully examined, thus enabling the immediate deal depends on the killing and dressing. Be tion. location of any animal which may have possibly developed udder trouble of any sort. The milker then, before milking his next cow, washes his hands in a before milking his next cow, washes his hands in a before milking his next cow, washes his hands in a before killing, and level cut of twist twist rubbing sulphur well into the feathers, or by one basin into which the water is made to flow by the instead, take the bird, with its feet held tightly rubbing sulphur well into the feathers, or by one basin into which the water is made to flow by the instead, take the bird, with its feet held tightly rubbing sulphur well into the feathers, or by one last known and its head in your right, letoperation of a foot lever, in order to avoid possible in your left hand, and its head in your right, let-contamination from the faucet. Within seven ting the under part rest in your palm, the beak minutes after each cow is will add. minutes after each cow is milked her milk has been passing out between your thumb and forefinger. clean. with sterilized caps, then packed in shipping cases hand, and you will dislocate the neck at the base filled with cracked ice and taken to the express of the head. Hang the bird by the feet, and beof the head. Hang the bird by the feet, and begin to pluck immediately, using both hands. In this way, the blood will all flow to the disconvisitors to enter his cow barn at milking time unless nected portion of the neck, and the feathers will they likewise don sterilized suits and caps, which he come out ten times as easy while the bird is is, of course, pleased to supply. No one, however, fresh. As soon as the bird is clean, and while it may enter the bottling room in the dairy building. is yet warm, lay it on its back on a hard sur-This place is sealed tight, and the visitor must be con- face, take a leg in each hand, and press firmly tent with looking through a plate-glass window at the and slowly downwards close to the body, folding operations going on within. Illustrations of the the leg at the knee. This will cause the bird to plump up, and greatly increase its apparent size. Tie each leg separately in that position with absolutely pure milk may be noted in the fact that he found it necessary to discard a bottling machine strong twine, taking care to roll the twine over having rubber-capped valves, and to replace it with the bent knee many times, and to tie the knot interest manifested by the large number of farmers an all-metal machine, since it was found that rubber, very firmly. The next step is to take the head, who attended. Special trains from the north, the



BOTTLING ROOM AT BROOKSIDE FARMS DAIRY

wings and breast, and tying as carefully as be-illustrated in the plots sown with winter wheat and fore. Perfectly clean chickens prepared in this also with oats. Mr. Hutton gave out the figures that way command a higher price than the ordinary, the unpacked soil yielded 61.2 bushels per acre while for they are better, look better, and can be packed in crates and shipped any distance.

poultry-keepers that this is the best time of the vear for them to dispose of any surplus steel. The oats all show a splendid growth of straw. year for them to dispose of any surplus stock Over thirty varieties are growing and being experithe most profitable way to dispose of pure-bred poultry is to sell for breeding purposes; that is, if the breeder conscientiously abstains from shipping any imperfect or inferior birds, for, wherever such birds go, it will be the end of his trade in that community, and perhaps in many

Fattening Chicks

So never hesitate on this point. Every bird that his chickens before sale or shipment, his simplest your experienced eye cannot rest on favorably for and speediest plan is to put his birds at 3½, 4 or As for chickens destined for table consumption, divided into compartments to hold one or a num to be recognized as the best method of the pres- parts finely-ground oats; one part finely-ground laid particular stress on the tillage of the soil and the live too far from the city to reach the open melted by it when poured on the ground grains market, the best way is to prepare a sample pair, or, the tallow may be melted in the hot milk and make a trip to the dealers to take orders. In The birds should be fed all they will eat twice a

into the straining-room and strained separately this, as in all things, the superiority of the day. Carefully collect all uneaten food. Leave

Pens and premises should be kept scrupulously

Grit and water should be supplied regularly. sharp jerk upwards to the head in your right Three weeks should be sufficient to fatten the birds satisfactorily.—A. G. Gilbert, C.E.F.

FIELD NOTES

Farmers at Lacombe

The first annual excursions to the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe from the different parts of central and northern Alberta were a hugh The farm has been established but two It was quite gratifying to note the intense

Agent Proctor for the Canadian Pacific Railway attended and supervised the carrying out of all the plans. The Provincial Department of Agriculture and G. H. Hutton, the superintendent of the farm, alike deserve commendation for giving the farmers an opportunity to secure such an outing and also learn of the experimental work being carried on in Central Alberta.

The different crops on the farm and about Lacombe look well and give promise of a bumper yield. The spring grain is practically all headed out, while the splendid fields of fall wheat presented a ripening tinge. Some excellent fields of timothy stood swaying in the wind, while in a few instances hay-making had already begun. Farmers from all sections when speaking of the crops in their section were very optimistic. The abundant rains of the season combined with the rich soil has been the cause of luxuriant growth, while all the cereals promise to head well.

The farm itself was the centre of great interest. Once one of the weediest farms in that district it is becoming an up-to-date farm and a striking demonstration of what careful cultivation will do. Some very interesting experiments are being conducted in the growing of cereals, the growing of legumes, and experimenting | in the culture of strawberries and other fruits. The use of the soil packer was most ably

the same variety sown in a similar plot and packed

In the spring grains some interesting experiments warrant a good crop the first year. In fact, all the experiments with grasses and clovers came in for much inspection by the visitors and many questions

The garden and forestry plantation was also of much interest. Eighteen varieties of rhubarb were seen growing, while in the plots close by were found thirty-six varieties of strawberries. Apple trees had apparently wintered well, especially Duchess, Yellow Transparent and Weelth.

After the farm had been well inspected by the visitors a number of speeches were made by prominent men. Senator Talbot, the chairman, paid high tribute to the work already accomplished by the farm.
George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. conservation of moisture. The other speakers dealt with many of the live issues connected with experimental work in seed selection and seed cultivation

A party of agricultural editors from different parts of the United States have planned a trip through Western Canada extending from August 9 to August

August 4, 1909

SASKA

To characterize as mildly the weather Regina Exhibition of day preceding the of downpour, three inch the twenty-four hou intended as the first ar precipitation continu dampen the enthusias bitors alike. Regina soils, nor does it whe adhesive of muds. C condition either for th reception of visitors. that judging in the ceeded with, so sheep beef breeds and a were judged either in theatre used for the Thursday broke bright prolonged downpour r light horses, Shorthorn not already passed up rings outside, good city and various parts developing to proporti after so unfavorable a that seemed doomed to successful close.

Speaking generally, t of average size. Some dales and Shorthorns, numbers at previous ex Clydes was balanced by display and the falling a made up by the He exhibits were up to usu:

When one considers t was accomplished it is su the various department Live stock exhibitors ar able worker, Paul M. Br section, for the prompt the elements, with whi stock classes was carrie fair is a credit to an successful one always s than the other kind. I weather-favored, financ past. The exhibition of one in which the fair sibility of serious deficie every dollar called for in board with that kind o other element that spells

H Horse exhibits did no tions. The falling off w Clydesdales. This breed Regina in numbers and seen at Western exhibit quality of those shown v display was weak nume exhibits seen at a Saska tion in years. Three bree strongly to the Clydeso A & G Mutch, Lumsden W. H. Bryce, Arcola. With size of the Clyde ex excellent display of Percacteristic of draft horse this summer held for Re horses of France were th hibit. Other draft bre Light horses, Hackneys, made a good display.

Principal exhibitors we Balgonie, with a string of uals of both sexes; Geo. Martin, Condie; Neil Mel Miller, Lumsden. In the and over, five animals line the entry of Wm. Bushee, horse of fair substance a Second went to Traynor Brithird went to P. M. Bredt of fair size and good quality on Conscript by Marcellu

P. M. Bredt & Sons' Tarqu looking colt was taken for shown by J. E. Martin, a smooth and straight below Bros.' Baron Charmer, th

with Homespun. Dr. J. with good-sized frames ar