

# STORY OF FAMOUS CIVIL WAR FIGHT

**Battle of Gettysburg Which Brought Credit to Both Blue and Gray.**

## TURNING POINT OF CONFLICT

**Total Losses on Both Sides in Three Days' Fighting Over 50,000—Several Generals Killed and Wounded.**

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

WASHINGTON.—It is possible, some people would say, that the Battle of Gettysburg changed utterly the course of American history. It was a great fight between armies of Americans, for probably fully ninety per cent. of the men who fought on the two sides were born natives to the American soil. The bravery shown at Gettysburg was of the order which Americans have shown on every field and which reflects credit upon the hardy and heroic ancestry of the men engaged, no matter from what race they may have sprung.

At Gettysburg there was nothing to choose between the valor of the North and the South. The South lost the fight, but it lost it honorably and with the prestige of its soldiery undimmed. The charges made on that field have gone down into history as assaults made under conditions which every man felt might mean death at the end. The defenses made at Gettysburg were of the kind which it takes iron in the blood to make perfect. At Gettysburg Northerners and Southerners replenished their store of respect for their antagonists. The battle marked the high tide of the war between the states. After it the South largely was on the defensive, but its defense was maintained with fortitude and in the face of privations which could not chill the blood of men fighting for what they thought was the right.

The Northern armies were persistent in their attacks through the campaigns which after a few months were started against the objective point, Richmond. Brave men here and brave men there, and after the end came it was the qualities which keep company with bravery which made the soldiers of the North and South so ready to forget and to forgive and to work again for the good of a common country.

The great battle of Chancellorsville was fought not long before the opposing Union and Confederate forces met on the field of Gettysburg. Chancellorsville was a Confederate victory. The Southern government believed that the victory should be followed up by an invasion of the North for, according to its reasoning, if an important engagement could be won upon



Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

Northern soil the chances of foreign intervention or at least foreign aid to the Southern cause, would be forthcoming.

General Robert E. Lee late in the spring of 1863, made his preparations to conduct his campaign Northward into the state of Pennsylvania. He had under his command three corps. General James Longstreet commanding the First, General Richard S. Ewell commanding the Second, and General A. P. Hill commanding the Third. In the Union army which afterward confronted Lee at Gettysburg, there were seven corps, but the number of men in each was much less than that in a Confederate corps, the military composition of each being different. The Union corps commanders who under Meade were at Gettysburg, were Generals John F. Reynolds, W. S. Hancock, Daniel E. Sickles, George Sykes, John Sedgwick, O. O. Howard and H. W. Stocum.

Forces Almost Evenly Matched. It never has been determined beyond the point of all dispute just how many men were engaged on each side in the battle of Gettysburg. It is known that the armies were very nearly equal in strength, the probabilities being that the Confederate force was a few thousand men stronger than the Union force, a difference which was balanced perhaps by the fact that the Union armies at Gettysburg were fighting in defense of their

land from invasion, a condition which military men say always adds a subtle something to the fighting quality which is in any man. Some authorities have said that there were 100,000 men in the Confederate forces at Gettysburg to be confronted by 90,000 Union troops. Another authority says that the Confederate force was 84,000 and the Union force 80,000. As it was the armies were pretty nearly equally divided in strength.

In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee began to move northward. Lee concentrated his army at Winchester, Va., and then started for the Potomac river, which he crossed to reach the state of Maryland. He fully expected to be followed by General Hooker's army and so General Stuart with a large force of cavalry was ordered by Lee to keep in front of Hooker's army and to check his pursuit of the Confederates if it was attempted.

Late in June the Confederate force reached Hagerstown, in the state of Maryland. It was General Lee's intention to strike Harrisburg, Pa., which was a great railroad center and a city where Union armies were recruited and from which all kinds of supplies were sent out to the soldiers in the field. While the Southern commander was on his way with a large part of his force to the Pennsylvania capital another part of his command



Gen. Robert E. Lee.

was ordered to make its way into the Susquehanna Valley through the town of Gettysburg and then to turn in its course after destroying railroads and gathering in supplies, and to meet the Confederate commander with the main army at Harrisburg.

It was General Jubal A. Early of General Lee's command, who reached Gettysburg after a long hard march on June 26. From there he went to the town of York and from thence to Wrightsville. At this place he was ordered by General Lee to retrace his steps and to bring his detachment back to a camp near Gettysburg. When Early had obeyed Lee's order and had reached a point near Gettysburg he found the entire Southern force was camped within easy striking distance of the now historic town.

In the meantime things were happening elsewhere. General Hooker in command of the Union army which had succeeded in out-maneuvering General Stuart in command of Lee's cavalry, had got around Stuart's command in a way to prevent the Southern general from forming a junction with the forces of his chief commander. Lee gave over the proposed movement on Harrisburg when he heard of Hooker's approach and brought the different parts of his army together.

Four days before the Gettysburg fight began General Hooker resigned as commander of the Union army. Hooker and General Hallock disagreed upon a matter concerning which strategists today say that General Hooker was right. Three days before the battle began, that is, June 28, 1863, General George Gordon Meade was named as General Hooker's successor in charge of the Northern army. General Meade at once went into the field and established his headquarters at a point ten or twelve miles south of the town of Gettysburg.

It seems that General Lee on hearing that Stuart had not succeeded in checking the Union army's advance had made up his mind to turn southward to meet the force of Hooker, or as it turned out the force of Meade. Lee with his force had advanced north beyond Gettysburg, while Meade with his force was south of the town. The fields near the Pennsylvania village had not been picked as a place of battle, but there it was that the two great armies came together and for three days struggled for the mastery.

On the last day of June, the day before the real battle of Gettysburg began, General Reynolds, a corps commander of the Union army, went forward to feel out the enemy. He reached Gettysburg by nightfall. His corps, the First, together with the Third and the Eleventh Infantry Corps with a division of cavalry, composed the Union army's left wing.

The Fifth Army Corps was sent to Hanover, southeast of Gettysburg, and the Twelfth Corps was immediately south of Gettysburg at a distance of eight or nine miles. This was on June 30, and the Union forces were fairly well separated, but they were converging and Gettysburg was their objective.

General Reynolds of the Union forces arrived at Gettysburg early on

the morning of July 1. He dispatched a courier to Meade saying that the high ground above Gettysburg was the proper place to meet the enemy. Not long after this message was sent to Meade General Reynolds who dispatched it, was killed. He was on horseback near a patch of woods with his force confronting a large detachment of Confederate troops which was coming toward them. These troops of the enemy were dispersed by the Union batteries and Reynolds was watching the successful soldier shot and shrapnel onset when a bullet struck him in the head killing him instantly.

General Abner Doubleday succeeded Reynolds in command of the troops at that point of the field. A brigade of Confederates, a Mississippi organization, charged the Union force, broke their organization and succeeded in making prisoners of a large part of a New York regiment. Later these men were recaptured and the Mississippi brigade was driven back, a portion of it surrendering. In the fight on the first day at this point of the field or near it, one Union regiment, the 151st Pennsylvania, lost in killed and wounded 337 men out of a total of 446 in a little more than a quarter of an hour's fight.

General Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge and extended his line. The forces engaged against him here were greater than his own, and after hard fighting Seminary Ridge was given up. The first day's battle was in effect and in truth a victory for the Southern army. On the night of July 1 General Hancock arrived and succeeded in rallying the Union forces and putting new heart into the men. General Meade on that night ordered the entire army to Gettysburg.

Victory Not Followed Up. For some reason or other perhaps unknown to this day, what was virtually a Confederate victory on the first of July was not followed up by General Lee early on the next morning. General Meade therefore succeeded in strengthening his lines and in preparing for the greater conflict. One end of the Union line was some distance east of Cemetery Hill on Rock Creek, another end was at Round Top something more than two miles beyond Cemetery Hill to the south. The Confederate line confronting it was somewhat longer.

It is impossible in a brief sketch of this battle to give the names of the brigade and the regimental commanders and the names of the regiments which were engaged on both sides in this great battle. Meade, Hancock, Howard, Slocum and Sickles with their men were confronting Lee, Longstreet, Hill, Ewell and the other great commanders of the South with their men. The line of battle with the spaces in between the different commands was nearly ten miles. It was the Confederate general's intention to attack at the extreme right and left and at the center simultaneously. It was to be General Longstreet's duty to turn the left flank of the Union army and to "break it." Longstreet's intended movement was discovered in time to have it met valiantly. The battle of the second day really began with Longstreet's advance. The

losses at Gettysburg on both sides were enormous. The Union army lost Generals Zook, Farnsworth, Weed and Reynolds, killed; while Graham, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren, Doubleday, Barlow, Sickles, Butterfield and Hancock were wounded. The total casualties killed, wounded, captured or missing on the Union side numbered nearly 24,000 men. On the Confederate side Generals Semmes, Pender, Garnet, Armistead, and Barksdale were killed, and Generals Kemper, Kimball, Hood, Heth, Johnson and Trimble were wounded. The entire Confederate loss is estimated to have been nearly 30,000 men.

The third day's fight at Gettysburg was a victory for northern arms, but it was a hard won fight and the conflict reflects luster today upon the north and the south. Lee led his army back southward, later to confront Grant in the campaigns which finally ended at Appomattox.

Forces Engaged and Losses. The forces engaged at the Battle of Gettysburg were:

Confederate—According to official accounts the Army of North Virginia, on the 31st of May, numbered 74,468. The detachments which joined numbered 6,400, making 80,868. Deducting the detachments left in Virginia—Jenkins' brigade, Pickett's division, 2,300; Corse's brigade, Pickett's division, 1,700; detachments from Second corps and cavalry, 1,300, in all 5,300—leaves an aggregate of 75,568.

Union—According to the reports of the 30th of June, and making allowance for detachments that joined in the interim in time to take part in the battle, the grand aggregate was 109,000 officers and men.

The casualties were:  
Confederate—  
First corps ..... 7,539  
Second corps ..... 5,937  
Third corps ..... 6,735  
Cavalry ..... 1,426

Aggregate ..... 21,637  
Union—  
First corps ..... 6,059  
Second corps ..... 4,369  
Third corps ..... 4,211  
Fifth corps ..... 2,187  
Sixth corps ..... 242  
Eleventh corps ..... 3,891  
Twelfth corps ..... 1,082  
Cavalry ..... 1,094  
Staff ..... 4  
Aggregate ..... 23,049

Distinctive. "Show me some tharars, please. I want one for my wife."  
"Yes, sir. About what price?"  
"Well, at such a price that I can say: 'Do you see that woman with the tharar? She is my wife.'—Pearson's Weekly.

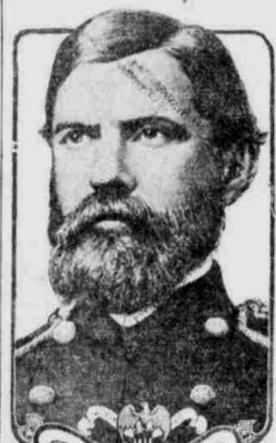
Puzzled Missourian. Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time!

which has gone into history as one of the most heroic assaults of all time. It was forlorn hope but it was grasped and the men of George Edward Pickett, Confederate soldier, went loyally and with full hearts to their death across a shrapnel and rifle swept field.

When the third day's fighting opened it began with an artillery duel, hundreds of guns belching forth shot and shrapnel from the batteries of both contending forces. It is said that this was the greatest duel engaged in by field pieces during the four years of the war between the states.

The Union guns at one time ceased firing, and it is said that the southern commander thought they had been silenced, and then it was that Longstreet's men made an assault and Pickett's men made their charge. The former general's objective was Big Round Top, but his forces were driven back. Pickett formed his division in brigade columns and they moved directly across the fields over flat ground. They had no cover and they had no sooner come into effective range than they were met by such a storm of shot as never before swept over a field of battle.

They went on and on, and on closing in their depleted ranks and moving steadily forward to their death. Those of Pickett's men who reached



Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds.

their destination had a short hand-to-hand encounter with the northern soldiers. It was soon over and Pickett's charge, glorious for all time in history, was a failure in that which it attempted to do, but was a success as helping to show the heroism of American soldiers.

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Puzzled Missourian. Will some one explain why some people who are invariably late at church need no bell to call them to the moving-picture show on time!

# PIER GIVES WAY; MANY ARE KILLED

**THIRTY-THREE MEET DEATH IN ACCIDENT AT LONG BEACH CALIFORNIA**

**MORE THAN FIFTY OTHERS ARE SERIOUSLY INJURED**

**Great Throng Gathered for Celebration of Victoria Day Proves Too Much For Structure which Collapses**

Too weak to uphold the burden of nearly 10,000 human beings assembled for the festivities of British empire day, the land end of the big double-decked municipal pier in front of the city auditorium at Long Beach, Cal., collapsed. Hundreds of persons on the top deck were plunged down on the heads of others, hundreds crowded on the second deck. The lower deck then gave way and all were dropped down a chute of shattered woodwork to the tide-washed sands 25 feet below.

Thirty-three persons—mostly women—were killed by the shivered timbers, or crushed to death by the falling bodies of companions and friends. Fifty more were seriously injured while hysteria and fright caused the disabling of scores of others.

A section of the auditorium which went down in the crash and the debris from it was added to the wreckage that fell on top of the injured and the dead.

Many Die When Ship Sinks

The steamer Nevada, with 200 passengers on board, struck three mines in succession in the gulf of Smyrna, and sank.

The mines were strewn in the coast waters by the Turks to prevent attack by the Greek fleet during the Balkan war.

Of the 200 passengers on the steamer 80 were rescued by boats, which put off from the French cruiser Bruix, which was anchored in the harbor.

The Nevada, though owned by a Turkish company, was flying the American flag. She belonged to a fleet of eight steamers, of which seven were renamed in 1910, and were transferred to the American flag.

To Make Chicago Silent

Chicago's great orchestra of discordant sounds, arising from rattling elevated trains, locomotive whistles, river boat sirens, automobile squawkers, and the cries of peddlers, was placed on trial and found guilty of being a nuisance.

The sentence was immediate suppression and all the city ordinances, regulating whistles and other noises, have been ordered revived. Many of these anti-noise laws have been regarded as "dead letters."

"We shall try to make Chicago one of the quietest big cities in the country," said Mayor Harrison.

Anhut Sent to Sing Sing

John N. Anhut was sentenced to not less than two years and not more than four in Sing Sing prison.

Anhut, who was formerly a Detroit lawyer and state senator, recently located an office in New York city. He was convicted of offering a \$20,000 bribe to Dr. Russell, superintendent of Matteawan insane asylum, to free Harry K. Thaw, the millionaire slayer of Stanford White.

The usual motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment were denied by the court. No notice of appeal was filed.

Law Seniors Leave Fund

Instead of leaving to the university an oil painting of some faculty member, as has been the custom, the senior law class of the W. of M. has decided to leave a loan fund of \$200 as its memorial. The board of regents will be the trustees of this fund, and it will be loaned to law students, especially seniors, on recommendation of the law faculty. The students who receive aid from the fund will repay it at convenient intervals with interest. Thus the fund will continue to increase.

The labor unions of Kalamazoo will not celebrate Labor day. The local unionists will wait two weeks during the Michigan Federation of Labor meeting in that city.

Following months of hopeless fighting against the inevitable, during which time he visited the health resorts of Arizona and Colorado, and was treated by Dr. Friedman in New York city, Dr. J. S. Atkinson, holder of a Carnegie medal and several other valuable trophies for saving lives in runaways, is dead in Marinette of tuberculosis.

The parent body of the suffrage movement in western Michigan, the Grand Rapids Equal Suffrage Franchise club, has adopted a resolution regretting the apparent indorsement of militant methods by Michigan men, as evidenced in the last election, by the non-indorsement of their cause.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Pennock, two of the oldest residents of Barry county, have given as a culminating gift \$20,000 to the city of Hastings for a memorial hospital. The sum will be presented in two installments, one-half after the death of each donor.

# THE MARKETS.

Live Stock, Grain and General Farm Produce.

Detroit Live Steaks

Cattle Receipts, 562. Market steady. We quote best steers, \$7 75@8; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$7 50@7 75; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000; \$7 25@7 50; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700; \$6@7; choice fat cows, \$6 25@6 50 good fat cows, 5 50@5 75; common cows \$4 50@5; canners, \$3 75@4 25; choice heavy bulls, \$6 50@7; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$6 25@6 75; stock bulls, \$5 50@6; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000; \$6 50@6 75; choice stockers, 600 to 700, \$6 25@6 50; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$6 25@6 50; stock heifers, \$5 50@5 75; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$6@7.50; common milkers, \$4@4.50.

Veal Calves—Receipts, 592. Market steady, quality common; best \$9@9.50, others, \$5@8; milch cows and springers, steady.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 964; market steady on all grades. Best lambs, \$7@7.25; common, \$4 50@5; fair to good sheep, \$5 25@5.50; culls and common, \$2 50@4.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,342; market 5c higher. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$8 75; pigs, \$8 75; heavy, \$8 70@8 75; stags, 1-3c off.

EAST BUFFALO: Cattle—Receipts, 190 cars; market 10@20c lower; best 1,350 to 1,500-lb steers, \$8.25@8.50; good to prime 1,100 to 1,00-lb steers, \$7.75@8.25; good to prime 1,100 to 1,00-lb steers, \$8.50@8.75; coarse, plainish, 1,100 to 1,200-lb steers, \$7@7.50; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, \$7.25@7.75; light butcher steers, \$7@7.25; best fat cows, \$6@7; butcher cows, \$5@5.75; light butcher cows, \$4.50@5; trimmers, \$3.50@4; best fat heifers, \$7.25@8; medium butcher heifers, \$6.75@7.50; light butcher heifers, \$6.25@7; feeding steers, \$7.50@7.75; light common stockers, \$6@6.50; prime export bulls, \$7.40@7.50; best butcher bulls, \$7@7.25; bologna bulls, \$6.75@7.25; stock bulls, \$5.50@6; best milkers and springers, \$7.50@8; common kind, \$4@6.

Hogs: Receipts, 95 cars; market active; all grades \$8.50; roughs, \$7.50@7.75; stags, \$6.50@7.25.

Sheep and lambs: Receipts 70 cars; market slow; top lambs, \$7.90@8; culls to fair, \$4@7.50; yearlings, \$6.50@7; wethers, \$6@6.15@6 ewes, \$5@5.50; bucks, \$3@4.50; cull sheep, \$3@4.00.

Calves, \$5@9.

Grain, Etc.

Wheat—Cash No. 2 red, \$1 08. May opened without change at \$1 07 1/2 declined to \$1 07 1/4 and advanced to \$1 08; July opened at 90 3/4c, declined 1/4c and advanced to 91 1/2c; September opened at 90 1/2c, lost 1/4c and advanced to 91 1/4c; No. 1 white, \$1 07.

Corn—Cash No. 2, 58c; No. 3 yellow, 60c; No. 4 yellow, 58c.

Oats—Standard, 41 1/2c; No. 3 white 4 cars at 40 1/2c; No. 4 white, 1 car at 39c, 1 at 29 1/2c.

Rye—Cash No. 2, 63 1/2c.

Beans—Immediate, prompt and May shipment, \$2 05; June, \$2 10.

Flour—in one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 pounds, jobbing lots: Best patent, \$5 70; second patent, \$5 20; straight, \$5; spring patent, \$5 10; rye, 4-60 per bbl.

Feed—in 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$21; coarse middlings, \$21; fine middlings, \$27; cracked corn, \$25; coarse cornmeal, \$22 50; corn and oat chop, \$21 per ton.

General Markets

Strawberries—\$5 25@2 75 per 24 quart case.

Apples—Steele Red, \$1 50@1 04; common 75c@81 50 per bbl.

Dressed Calves—Choice, 10@11c; fancy 13@13 1/2 per lb.

New Potatoes—Bermuda, \$7 per bbl. Florida, \$5 75@6 per bbl.

Cabbage—Home-grown, \$1 75 per bbl; new, \$2 25@2 50 per crate.

Tomatoes—Hothouse, 15@20c per lb Florida, \$4 50@5 per crate.

Potatoes—Michigan, car lots in sacks, 45@50c; store lots, 50@60c per bushel.

Honey—Choice to fancy white comb, 17@18c; amber, 14@15c; extracted, 7@8c per pound.

Live Poultry—Broilers 30@32c; spring chickens, 17@17 1/2c; hens, 17@17 1/2c; No. 2 hens, 11@12c; old roosters, 10@11c; turkeys, 17@18c; geese, 11@12c; ducks, 16@17c per lb.

Hay—Car lots, track Detroit: No. 1 timothy, \$14 50@15; No. 2 timothy, \$12@13; light mixed, \$13 50@14; No. 1 mixed, \$12@13; rye straw, \$9@10; wheat and oat straw, \$8@8 50 per ton.

Cheese—Wholesale lots: Michigan flats, new, 13 1/2@14c; Michigan flats, old, 16 1/2@17c; New York flats, new, 14 1/2@15c; New York flats, old, 16 1/2c; brick cream, 14@14 1/2c; limburger, 18@19c; domestic Swiss, 23@24; imported Swiss, 26@27c; block Swiss, 21@22c per lb.

Hides—No. 1 cured, 13c; No. 1 green 10 1/2c; No. 1 cured bulls, 11c; No. 1 green bulls, 9c; No. 1 cured veal kip, 15c; No. 1 green veal kip, 13c; No. 1 cured murrain, 12c; No. 1 green murrain, 10c; No. 1 cured calf, 17 1/2c; No. 1 green calf, 16c; No. 2 kip and calf 1 1/2c off; No. 2 hides 1c off; No. 1 horsehides, \$4; No. 2 horsehides, \$3; sheepskins, as to amount of wool, 50c@1 50; lambs, 20@30c.

# TENDERFEET WIN WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

**HILL AND SONS, THE OAT CHAMPIONS, ARE COCKNEYS BORN AND BRED.**

City-bred in the world's greatest metropolitan and untrained as to things agricultural, were J. C. Hill and his three boys when they settled on homesteads at Lloydminster, in the Province of Saskatchewan (western Canada), eight years ago. Today they are the recognized champion oat growers of the North American continent, having won twice in succession the silver challenge cup, valued at \$1,500, at the Fifth National Corn exposition, Columbia, S. C. The Plate, officially known as the Colorado Oat trophy, is emblematic of the grand championship prize for the best bushel of oats exhibited by individual farmers or experiment farms at these expositions.

The Hill entry won this year in the face of the keenest competition, hundreds of exhibits being sent by experienced farmers from all parts of the United States and Canada. The oats were grown on land which was wild prairie less than four years ago.

When Mr. Hill and his three sons, who probably never saw a wider acreage than the hills of Hampstead Heath, or the parks of London, came to Saskatchewan eight years ago, they had little more capital than was required for homestead entry fees. They filed on four homesteads, in the Lloydminster District, which straddles the boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan. They went to work with a will, ripping the rich brown sod with breaking plows and put in a crop, which yielded fair returns.

They labored early and late and denied themselves paltry pleasures, glad to stand the gaff for a while in rising to their possibilities. They talked with successful farmers and studied crops and conditions and profited by both. The new life on the farm was strange but they never lost heart, handicapped as they were by lack of experience and capital.

The farm house, modern in every respect, compares favorably with any residence in the city. The Hills have substantial bank accounts and their credit is gilt-edge from Edmonton to Winnipeg and beyond.

"There is nothing secret about our methods nor is our plan copyrighted. We first made a thorough study of climatic conditions, soil and seed," said Mr. Hill. "We tended our crops carefully and gradually added live stock, realizing from the beginning that mixed farming would pay larger and more certain returns than straight grain growing. We have demonstrated that fact to our satisfaction and the result is that many of the farmers in the district are following our example."

The land that the Hills work is of the same class as may be found anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.—Advertisement.