

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

STATEMENT OF SEED SITUATION
By Department of Agriculture,
Regina.

The distribution of seed by the government during recent years, which in its proportions has been extravagant, and in the case of many applicants quite unnecessary, has built up in the public mind a perennial expectation that if the crop fails, well the government will fill the breach. Even early in July this year many expected to be picked up by the government before they had fallen. This condition has many bad features, particularly for a class of farmers who will seldom do their best under such condition of expectancy. For over 30 years the government seed business (good, and usually justifiable, among new settlers, unfamiliar with our soil, climate and conditions generally), has been gradually establishing itself in one part or another of Saskatchewan until the time has come when those in authority are forced to ask themselves the question whether this state of affairs is to continue permanently or whether it was high time for the weaning process to begin. In our semi-arid regions, crop failures are bound to occur until the best tillage methods for combating drouth have been acquired by experience and observation. But there is no justification for such failures continuing indefinitely; as year after year individual farmers have fully demonstrated the fact that there is no part of Saskatchewan, with a good clay soil and sub-soil, too dry to grow from a half (8 1/2) bushels wheat) to full average crop (17 bushels wheat) on well, early fallowed land, even on a second dry season in succession, like the present one. In view of this the interests of agriculture and the general weal demand that this perpetual seed grain distribution, as part of a general policy, should undergo a fairly rapid weaning process. While individual crop failures are bound to occur, from one cause or another, no general crop failure should be experienced in any considerable part of settled Saskatchewan from drouth. If this is so—and it is—then should not we be so jealous of the good name and reputation of Saskatchewan, as the premier wheat province or state in North America, as to

not continue this seed grain crusade one day longer than is absolutely necessary? Better farming methods, more diversification and less plunging will cure practically all this. The southwest of Saskatchewan even is admittedly dry (so is all the open plain area), but if all farmers there operating would but apply the knowledge they now have of the tillage methods necessary to success, instead of gambling on big unprepared areas in the hope that another 1915 record crop would result, comparatively little crop failures from drouth would ever be heard of. And yet scores of farmers in this area with 1914 and 1917 yet fresh in their memory, have not one acre of fallow land this season. True, much of this unfortunate unpreparedness for another season's crop was due to the desire by some to comply with the national request for more production—"by the sowing of every acre possible." In the delirium of the times we have apparently momentarily forgotten that there is even less justification for throwing away good seed and expensive labor into a bad seed-bed during war time than in peace. In any event there is going to be no general seed grain distribution by the government next spring, but in lieu of it and in addition to the plan devised last spring, the loan companies all being negotiated, with to increase their loans sufficiently to all borrowers in good standing, who lost their crops from drouth or frost, to enable them to secure seed for next spring. At a conference on the seed grain situation held in Regina a short time ago between the federal and provincial authorities (including Alberta) the following working programme was outlined and adopted: (1) Rural municipalities will be expected to meet the seed situation within their respective boundaries, as has been on the whole, so satisfactorily done during the past few years. (2) Provincial government will take care of the seed situation as last year in unorganized areas. (3) Federal government through the Seed Grain Purchasing Commission will secure and retain for re-sale sufficient seed supplies at interior terminals to meet local requirements. (4) As in years past the federal government will also finance the seed requirements of entrants for

unpatented homesteads and pre-emptions, but applications from all such will be made to the secretary of the rural municipality or to the provincial department of agriculture if in unorganized areas. All members of the before mentioned conference, and public sentiment generally are agreed, that even though holding down this seed grain movement to absolutely legitimate requirements may entail hardship on some and even lessen acreage on others, it must be done in the interests of the state, the cause of permanent and successful agriculture, and even some settlers themselves. No government desires to withhold any reasonable seed grain or other judicious assistance from likely settlers determined to make good, but likewise no government can afford to further and longer make wards of men, many of whom if they had to, could themselves make the grade and achieve success much more quickly on their own account. No other province in Canada (except Alberta) has a government seed grain question from drouth to deal with from year to year. Neither need we in south Saskatchewan if our land is fallowed properly. And this security may be enhanced substantially by getting away as quickly as circumstances will permit from that one crop system—heat—which so many so precariously (from one cause or another) venture upon. Representatives of this department report that even in parts of southwest Saskatchewan ten or twelve years of age there are many farms where the fallow is not ploughed till on in July or even August, that it frequently is never harrowed till even later, while others make not even this pretense at summer fallowing having none at all. One might about as safely enter a western winter without fuel or shelter as a southwestern summer without a summer fallow. Those who persist in taking such chances in the future must do it at their own risk and expense and not be encouraged to longer gamble with government seed in the hope of another 1915. West and southwest Saskatchewan should be, one year with another, if properly farmed, one of the finest and safest wheat growing areas of the west. To one, however, who refuses to adopt the proven field methods of our successful farmers in this area,

the scrap heap is his inevitable fate. To those who have again suffered loss of crop from drouth this year, the above frank presentation of the situation may seem harsh and cruel, but it is undoubtedly in the interests of us all that it should be said, and the problem faced. In the case of many others who have also lost their crops this season from such largely non-preventable causes as frost and hail, it is gratifying to know that either a comfortable bank account or the diversified character of their farm operations, have left them in such a position of independence as to be able to finance themselves at this time. The more we all aim and attain this enviable condition, the sooner government seed grain on credit will become a thing of the past.

DO NOT SLAUGHTER ANIMALS WHEN THEY ARE OVER-HEATED

Carcass Will Not Bleed Properly and Poisoning May Result from Eating Meat So Killed.

It often becomes necessary to slaughter animals which through accident or otherwise have become injured. In many instances the flesh of these animals is edible if the proper precautions are taken before killing the injured beast. The essential point in this connection is to allow the animal to become thoroughly cool and recovered from any excitement incidental to the injuries. To slaughter an animal that is over-heated from any cause is prohibited in all government supervised packing plants, for carcasses of these animals will not bleed out properly, nor will the meat from such an animal have keeping qualities no matter what means may be taken to preserve it. Serious poisoning and death may result from eating such meat, which is usually very offensive to the taste and smell.

INVEST IN SHEEP

For the past three or four years the farmers who keep sheep have made very large profits. The price of wool is at least five or six times as high as it was before the war broke out; and there is every reason to believe that even after the war is closed there will still be a good wool market for some time to come. One reason for this is that the war has been on so extraordinary a scale that it will mean a long period of khaki wearing before our men are re-established in the pursuits of peace. Now is the time for farmers generally to invest in a small flock, say 20 breeding ewes or lambs. Farmers and ranchers who are overstocked with breeding females have to sell some of them before winter sets in. These should not go to the market for slaughter, but should be purchased by farmers. They can be easily wintered in an enclosure provided with an open shed and will give no trouble in the spring until the grain crops show through the ground.

A pasture field must be provided with a close wire fence. The clip of wool in the spring will pay for wintering the flock and the increase in lambs will practically double the flock before the fall of 1919.

BURNING STRAW STACKS

The Dominion Government order-in-council of August, 10, prohibiting the burning of straw in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has now been rescinded. There are too many orders-in-council changed or rescinded without careful consideration. Many ranchers and farmers in Southwest Saskatchewan expected to buy straw from farmers who have no stock to winter, drawing straw home on sleighs in the winter time. If stacks are burned, no one will get any good from them. Time should have been allowed for ranchers to contract for straw to be cleared off farms during the winter time.

Sure Cure for the Sick by the new method
Exanthematic Remedy
(also called Benzocaine-Remedy)
Pamphlets in which everything concerning this cure is explained will be sent free. Only and genuine to be had from
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Specialist and only manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Res. 1808 Prospekt Ave., St. E. Letter Drawer 295 Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of imitations and false recommendations.

Church News

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, REGINA.
(Roman Catholic)
7 a.m. mass; 8 a.m. mass and communion; 9 a.m. mass for children; 10:30 a.m. high-mass and sermon; 3:30 p.m. catechism for children; and blessing; 7:30 a.m. mass for girls and instruction. Benediction. Fridays: 7:30 p.m. divine service and sacramental benediction. Daily 8:15 a.m. quiet mass.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Rev. J. Fritz, pastor. Phone 2791. Divine services, every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school 2 p.m. Ladies' Aid every first Wednesday in the month.

EV. LUTH. GRACE CHURCH, Regina.
(Angsburg Confession)
Rev. E. Hermann, 1747 Winnipeg St. Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. at the Ev. Luth. Grace Church, Winnipeg St., between 11th and 12. Ave. 1:30 p.m. Sunday school. Every Saturday 9:30 a.m. German parish school at the rectory, where also on Saturday at 2 p.m. the candidates for everybody will receive instruction. Everybody is invited to attend the services and to send the children to Sunday and parish school.

OHIO SYNOD.
Where districts are without religious services, the undersigned will be only too glad to hold such. Kindly write to the following address: Rev. G. F. Busch, Ev. Luth. traveling preacher of the Ohio Synode, Hoffstadt, Sask.

SOUTHEY PAROCHY, MISSOURI SYNOD.
(Immanuels Parish, Southey)
Divine services every Sunday 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately.

ZIONS PARISH.
(11 miles northwest of Southey).
Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. alternately. Everybody is cordially invited. Parish school will be open at Southey from September 1 to July 1. Every child is welcome.
—A. H. Gallmeier, Rev.

HAGUE, SASK.
I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Menonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 2:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited.
—Geo. O. Justinger, Rev.

GERMAN BAPTISTE.
Divine services at Southey, Sask. at 10 a.m. in the centre, and 2:30 p.m. in town. Our doors are open for everybody.
—A. Knauth, preacher.

EV. LUTH. CHRIST CHURCH, Rosthern, Sask.
Divine services Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Ladies' Aid every fortnight, Wednesday 2:30 p.m.
—Rev. Geo. O. Justinger.

GENERAL COUNCIL.
Rev. H. Becker, mission superintendent and travelling preacher of the General council is willing to follow the call of the religiously non-supplied Luth. churches in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Address: 349 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

MARIENTHAL CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Services will be held at the Catholic church at Marienthal, Sask., every second Sunday in the month. On all other Sundays rosary services.

OXBOW (Montana Synod).
Near Oxbow, Sask. (Montana Synod). Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 1 p.m. fast time.
—Rev. J. Kraeger.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY CHURCH, at Curt Hill, Sask.
Divine services will be held every Sunday at 10:30 a.m., fast time. Services suspended every third Sunday in the month.
—Rev. J. Kraeger.

NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod).
The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (town) every Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Every second Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time. St. Johannes Parish (country) every second Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., every fourth and fifth Sunday in the month at 3 p.m., fast time.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH AT SASKATOON (General Council).
Divine services every Sunday at 11 a.m. at the new church, Avenue J., between 10th and 20th Street.

PAROCHY DAVIN-KRONAU (General Council).
Divine services will be held at Davin and Kronau alternately every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Saturday school within the parish in which the service will be held on Sunday.
—Rev. P. Toerne.

EV. LUTH. TRINITY PARISH, Rosthern (Ohio Synod).
Divine services Sunday at 10 a.m. and Sunday school; main service 11 a.m.; night service 7 p.m. Wednesday 7 p.m. Bible class. Young Peoples' Society every second Friday in the month at 8 p.m.

EV. LUTH. MARCUS PARISH, Haultain, Sask.
Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited.
—Rev. A. Schormann.

EVANGELIC SOCIETY, EDMONTON Alberta.
Church corner 94th St. and 113th Ave. Rev. J. S. Damm, 11410 95th St.
Divine services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Sunday at 11 a.m. Young Peoples' Society and prayer meeting every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Courses in reading, writing, catechism and bible stories every Sunday at 8 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH, Edmonton, Alta.
Church: corner 106 A Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher.
Services Sundays 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11:30 a.m. sermons, 7:30 p.m. also sermons, Wednesdays 8 p.m., prayer meeting, Fridays 8 p.m., choir training. Every first and third Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. meeting of the Young Peoples' Society. Every second and fourth Tuesday of the month in the evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sister's meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

To good Farmers living in the vicinity of its Rural Branches, THE UNION BANK is prepared to make loans, on reasonable terms, for the purpose of purchasing cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... \$5,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED..... \$140,000,000.00
REGINA BRANCH:
O. F. SEEBER, Manager.

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

To the Farmers of Western Canada

There is considerable low grade grain throughout the West this year and farmers who have this class of grain as well as those who have sask, barley or oat to ship should bear in mind that it will be to their advantage to ship to us as our long experience in the grain business and special connections enable us to get for the shipper the very highest possible prices for his grain and the best premiums that are being paid. Grain can also be sold on sample and, if the shipper wishes it, we are well equipped to handle it in this way. While we are not infallible, we feel that we are in a position to give our customers the best advice as to when to sell and all their grain will be wanted, and wanted badly this year. Do not let the fact of your having to load through an elevator stop you from shipping to us. The Grain Act distinctly states that the Elevator Companies must ship grain to whom they are ordered. (See Grain Act Sec. 180.)
McBEAN BROS.
GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG 25th September, 1918

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Safe, Comfortable Travel on the World's Greatest Highway
Compartment Observation Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleepers. Excellent Dining Car Service.
Tickets sold during December are good for 60 days. Extensions will be granted by a payment of \$5.00 for each extra fifteen days.
For further information and Reservations ask any agent of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.
Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. R. Arndsdorf, 927 Elm St., Medicine Hat, Alta. Traveling preacher of the Ohio Synod for Alberta.

EV. LUTH. ST. JOHANNIS PARISH, Edmonton, Alta.
Divine services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. School: Sunday school at 10:30 a.m. Every Saturday between the hours of 9:30 and 12 a.m., and between 2 and 4 p.m. lessons in German (reading and writing), also in singing, catechism and bible instruction. Every Wednesday between the hours of 4:30 and 6:30 p.m. German school in the northeast of the city, at the residence of Mr. Weiss, 11905 78th Street. Young Peoples' Society: Every second Tuesday in the month at 8 p.m. Meeting at the basement of the church. Strangers are always heartily welcome.
Rev. H. M. Harms,
10700 64th St., Phone 71012

MISSOURI SYNOD.
Traveling preacher of the Missouri Synod for Alberta and the northern part of British Columbia: J. H. Meyer, 9608 110th Avenue, Edmonton, Alta., is always willing to attend to religious needs of the non-supplied when requested.

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We have hundreds of testimonials from grateful and satisfied users. Many successful farmers and horsebreeders have saved and improved their stock by using our improved HEUREKA CAPSULES. How about you? Have you ever thought of giving this remedy a trial. If your horses are troubled with bots and pinworms, they are suffering just as much as any human being. No matter what you feed them or how well you feed them, and no amount of extra good care will do them any good. The horses will steadily lose flesh and after a while will be run down and unfit for work. You must exterminate the root of the evil, the cause of the different diseases which develop from bots and pinworms.
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If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop. If you have never tried these famous "**HEUREKA CAPSULES,**" you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now!
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