

# Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

## LAST FLIGHT OF THE WILD GOOSE

By Horace Seymour Keller

Hark! there's a cry in the dark of the night—

The wild goose southward flying Calls to his mate in the line of flight;

Laggard she and dying.

Fishes drop, and the flies beneath The long swift fleet that's steering

Out of the storm, to the southland's wreath

Of sunshine and unweaving.

Straight for the land of the flow'ry realm

The pilot bird is leading.

He lists his mate's distress—the helm

He quits—and he hears her pleading.

He falls behind, and he cheers his mate—

And a new pilot is flying

To the southland glad with a glad elate—

And the worn-out ones are dying.

## QUALITY CHICKEN MEAT

Experimental Farms Note.

Crate feeding on milk washes will do more to put quality in chicken meat than any other practice. The small portion of the consuming public that have eaten crate, milk-fed poultry have no desire to purchase the range and yard fattened birds, as there is such a great difference in the quality of the meat of the birds handled under the two different systems.

Crate feeding on milk washes is a simple process that may be practised on few or many birds. At the Experimental Station for Vancouver Island, six crates to accommodate eighty birds were prepared and five birds of an average weight of three and one half pounds were confined in each section. These birds were fed for a period of fourteen days and made an average gain of two pounds per bird. The meal mixture used was sixty per cent wheat middlings and forty per cent corn meal. To this meal mixture was added three ounces of salt for each 100 pounds used. The birds were starved for twenty-four hours and given a mild dose of Epsom salts before feeding commenced. They were fed sparingly the first day and the quantity of feed increased at each meal until they were on full feed at the end of the third day. The allotted quantity of meal for each feed was mixed with sour skim milk to the consist-

ency of porridge. Three feeds were given each day at intervals of six hours. Grit was supplied once each week and chopped green Swiss chard was given daily at noon.

The quantity of the meal mixture and skim milk required for a pound of gain was but one pound, thirteen and a half ounces of meal and three pounds four ounces of skim milk. Valuing the meal at three cents per pound and the skim milk at fifty cents per hundred pounds, the cost of each pound of gain was seven and a half cents.

Starting with three and a half pound thin birds and increasing them to five and a half pound high quality birds at a cost of fifteen cents each, the five and a half pounds of first quality chicken meat was sold for twenty-seven cents per pound, which was an advance of nine cents over the ruling price for the not specially fed birds. Thin three and a half pound birds were selling at eighteen cents per pound or sixty-three cents per bird. The added fattening weight brought them up to the five and a half pound weight and increased the quality and value of the original three and a half pounds so they were sold for one dollar and forty-eight cents per bird. In other words, a sixty-three cent chicken was, by the crate milk feeding method, at a cost of fifteen cents, converted into a first quality chicken that sold readily at one dollar and forty-eight cents. Quality in table poultry will lift the industry to the level attained by other competing food products. Cull poultry will always be just as hard to sell as cull apples. Try crate milk feeding a few birds for your own table, eat them and you will not want any other kind. Quality will count with you ever afterwards.

## ESTABLISHING A FARM FLOCK

What Class to Buy, Where and When

For the average Saskatchewan farmer the purchasing of a pure bred flock involves too great an expenditure, so that it will only be necessary to deal briefly with this question. For the man who can afford pure breeds, the best advice that can be given to him is to select one of the Down breeds, in which are included the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire, Suffolk, Southdown and Dorset Down. Of the long wool breeds the Lincoln, Leicester and Cotswold have all admirers, but are scarcely as hardy under our provincial conditions as are the representatives of the Down

breeds. They are, however, larger sheep, possessing greater width of back and loin and are invaluable for crossing purposes on our native stock, especially from a mutton point of view. Representatives of the Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk, Southdown and Leicester breeds may be obtained provincially or in the west, whilst those of the other breeds are to be found in Ontario and Quebec. Apart from the wisdom of patronising home industries, where possible, western bred sheep should be obtained, because they thrive better than imported animals, which, especially in the hands of a beginner, are more liable to suffer from disease or unfavorable surrounding conditions until they become thoroughly acclimated. Average males of these breeds will cost from \$20. to \$40 according to age and quality, and females from \$20 to \$30. With regard to grades, where it is possible to obtain them these should be bought from some farm raised stock, but as this supply is extremely limited, the majority of our farmers will have to select their foundation stock from the range. It is not advisable for a farmer who is not acquainted with sheep to purchase these himself, nor should he buy them by the bunch. The ewes should be individually selected and should be of uniform type and age.

## When to Buy

Probably the best time to purchase is toward the latter end of the month of June, as the majority of animals both on the farm and the range are shorn by that time, and this is a desirable condition for several reasons.

First, because it is far easier to detect defects of conformation when the fleece is off.

Second, because sheep are more free from vermin after shearing and also are usually dipped after that process.

Third, a far greater number can be shipped as a carload and will travel in greater comfort and with less risk of loss from heat.

If these animals are not dipped the purchaser should insist on this being done, as it is most probable that the vendor has the conveniences at hand and sheep will thrive far better after dipping.

In purchasing ewes which have lambed, when the lambs are not also being taken, it is advisable to purchase immediately after weaning, as it is more easy at that time to pick out the ewes which have raised lambs and whose udders are in good condition. If the ewes and lambs can be seen before weaning, the value of the dams may be more easily determined by the quality of their offspring.

For both sexes the best age to buy is yearlings, or what in sheep parlance are known as shearlings, or once shorn sheep. This is especially true in females, as the inexperienced purchaser is not nearly so apt to have barren or spoiled ewes put upon him, and he will have a correspondingly greater period of usefulness from the flock, although possibly a little more trouble at lambing time. It can be

## Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 564 E. Marvill Avenue, Massachussetts, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

readily understood that in selecting a large bunch, especially of range sheep, the purchaser will not be able to follow the above advice, but the small farmer, with limited capital, about to start in sheep, should exercise every precaution to make the venture a success.

## FARM DAIRYING

### Making Butter on the Farm

It is a fact that the poorest butter that reaches the consumer, and at the same time the best, both are farm products. As a matter of fact, the butter maker on the farm has a decided advantage over the butter maker in the factory, provided suitable apparatus is provided on the farm for doing the work.

The reason that creamery butter usually ranks higher than farm made butter in quality is that in a factory someone gives the matter sufficient attention to learn how to do the work right, and in addition has the proper facilities and apparatus at hand with which to work. It is only too true that a large proportion of butter made on farms is of such quality that it is looked upon by the local storekeepers only as a product that has to be handled in order to hold business.

It is not at all surprising that no small proportion of the butter coming from the farm is of this class. If those who are employed to operate butter factories were compelled to work under the same conditions as does the woman on the farm, in the majority of cases they would not turn out a product much better.

The main difficulties on the farm are the small quantities of cream at hand, making the intervals between churning too long, and in a lack of appliances of any kind for doing the work as it should be done.

Where any considerable quantity of cream is at hand and the necessary apparatus for doing the work is provided, there is little excuse for not turning out a good article.

### Butter Color

As long as the food of the cows supplying the milk is grass the butter has a natural yellow color. When the animals are receiving dry feed the butter is naturally white, as is well known.

It has been the practice for a long time to use sufficient coloring at such times of the year as will keep the color uniform. Butter color is of a vegetable nature and entirely harmless, and there is no objection to its use, since it is not put in for the purposes of deception, but to make the product more uniform and pleasing to the eye.

best. It will go a long way toward the realization of glossy coats, velvety skins, and good general health.

Over and above all, oil meal is worth nearly its price as a producer of fertilizer. Our land needs some of its constituents, and often very badly. Now is a good time to make a profitable commencement of the oil-cake habit. Order a ton to begin with, and when you have proven that it is a thing that you can't economically afford to do without, get a few of your neighbors in on it, and order a carlot.

## DRESSING HOGS ON THE FARM.

It is best to keep the animal off feed for 12 to 24 hours previous to butchering, but allow it to drink all the water it will, as this tends to cool the body.

By throwing the hog on its back and then straddling it, behind the shoulders, one hand may be used to hold the head down and the other to operate the sticking knife which should be about six inches long and sharp on both edges.

Before sticking the animal feel for the breast bone, and then cut an inch or two beyond it for a distance of four inches to afford a good opening. Keep the sticking knife in the centre and pointed at an angle of about 45 degrees backward and toward the back bone and thus sever the blood vessels where they spread from the chest cavity.

A hog which has been stunned will not bleed as well as one which has not been stunned previous to sticking. If it is desirable to shoot the hog the best place is behind the ear.

After the animal has been bled, scald it as soon as possible and under ordinary farm conditions a barrel placed so that it slants up to a table or bench will serve as a scalding vat. The water should be at a temperature of 165 to 175 degrees F., and any of the following substances will aid materially in removing dirt and scurf: A small shovel full of hard wood ashes, a hand full of soft soap, ¼ to ½ cup of coal tar.

To scald the hog, place a hog hook in the lower jaw and scald the hind part of the body first, because if the water is too hot and sets the hair this part of the body is much easier to shave. Keep the hog moving up and down in the water until the hair comes out easily, and then remove the hair from the hind legs first by twisting with the hands. The scraper may be used to remove the hair from the remaining parts.

The hog is then turned around and two tendons loosened in the back of the lower hind leg so that the gambol may be inserted and then proceed with the scalding as with the hind part of the body, being careful to clean the ears, snout, and legs as quickly as possible.

After the rough hair and scurf has been removed throw boiling hot water over the carcass and shave with the knife held flat against the body, and if two are shaving work from the extremities toward the centre.

Wash the carcass with hot water and then clean cold water and hang it up to remove the internal organs. When the entrails have been removed wash the carcass thoroughly and allow it to drain and cool until the next day in order that all of the animal heat may be out of the carcass before it is cut up.

L. D. HUMES.

## 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 p.m. sermon for adults and sacramental 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. LUTHER GRACE CHURCH, Regina. (Augsburg 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 12th Ave. 1:30 p.m. Sunday school. Every Saturday 9:50 a.m. German parish school at the rectory, where also on Saturday at 2 p.m. the candidates for confirmation 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. travelling preacher of the Ohio Synod, Holdfast, Sask.

### SOUTHEY PAROCHIE, MISSOURI SYNOD.

(Immanuel 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.

## 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 oats, barley or flax 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. Oats 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. Therefore don't sell on street but ship your own grain. 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. 160).

## McBEAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

25th September, 1913.

## SHEEP FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high grade ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

\$400.00 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000.00 worth supplied on half cash basis, balance payable July, 1914, and December 1, 1914, with interest at 6 per cent.

These ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk rams.

For particulars apply to  
A. M. SHAW  
Live Stock Commissioner  
REGINA, Sask.

## HEIFERS FOR SALE

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply grade heifers, yearlings and two-year-olds, of the Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeds to Saskatchewan farmers at the following terms:—

One-third cash with order, balance payable December, 1914, and December, 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

These heifers are well bred, all good colors, straight and growthy, just the kind for foundation stock.

For further particulars, apply to  
A. M. SHAW  
Live Stock Commissioner  
REGINA, Sask.

## HAGUE, SASK.

I shall, if it is God's will, hold services at the Mennonite church at Hague every second Sunday in the month at 3:30 p.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Geo. O. Juetner, Rev.

## GERMAN BAPTISTS.

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

## EV. LUTHER 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. Juetner.

## 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 Lutherans in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Address: 349 Boyd Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

## MARIETHAL CATHOLIC CHURCH

Services will be held at the Catholic church at Mariethal, 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. L. Krueger.

## EV. LUTHER 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. L. Krueger.

## NEUDORF PARISH (Ohio Synod).

The following divine services will be held: Christ Parish (Agra) 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 2 p.m., fast time.

## EV. LUTHER 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 9 a.m. Saturday school within the parish in which the service will be held on Sunday. —Rev. P. Toerne.

## EV. LUTHER 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. LUTHER MARCUS PARISH, Haldimand, Sask.

Divine services every third Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. Everybody is cordially invited. —Rev. A. Schorppann.

## 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 Saturday at 1:30 p.m. in the basement of the church. Every German is cordially invited. Church is free of debt.

## MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

Where parishes have no religious services, the undersigned is gladly willing to attend to their religious needs. Kindly apply to Rev. E. Arnsdorf, 927

## MISSOURI SYNOD.

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

## EV. LUTHER 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 north end 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, 10759 96th St., Phone 71012.

## FIRST GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

Edmonton, Alta. Church: corner 106 A Ave. and 96th St. Chas. F. Zummach, preacher. 11305 92nd St., Phone 71161.

## Services Sundays 10 a.m. Sunday school, 11:30 a.m. sermon, 7:30 p.m. also sermon. Wednesday 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 is an evening teachers' meeting. Every first Friday in the month at 2:30 p.m. sisters' meeting. A hearty welcome to everybody.

## CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Lufton, Sask. —The Mo. Synod So. Sask. Special Conference will meet in the Bethelcon congregation at Markinch, Sask., Oct. 15 to 17. Announcements of coming should be promptly directed to the local pastor, Rev. A. Kaiser, Southey, Sask.

The following papers are to be read:

1. Introduction and Organization, Rev. Baepfer.
2. Rights and Duties of Congregations in Synod, Rev. Boehcke.
3. Missions at Home, Rev. Becker.
4. Missions Abroad, Rev. Brun.
5. Institutions as Colleges and Seminaries, Rev. Graupner.
6. Irrosurries of the Minn. District, Rev. Fuhr.
7. Concordia Publ. House and Its Publications, Rev. Krueger.
8. Benevolent Institutions, Rev. Kuehner.
- Life Insurance, Rev. Wetzstein.
- Seasonable—Preaching, Rev. Krug.
- Pastoral Sermon, Rev. Graupner.
- Confessional Sermon, Rev. Fuhr (Rev. Linnemeier).
- Rev. C. P. Rohloff, Sec'y.

## CASTORIA

Für Säuglinge und Kinder

IN GEBRAUCH SEIT MEHR ALS 30 JAHREN

Immer mit der

Unterschrift

von

Chas. H. Richter

## Are You Taking Proper Care of Your Horses?



## HOW ABOUT BOTS and PINWORMS?

Improved "HEUREKA CAPSULES" are the proper medicine your horses should get.

There is no other medicine or remedy on the market that could be used with nearly the success obtained by the use of the great "HEUREKA CAPSULES."

## 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 horse 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.

A GOOD HEALTHY STOCK OF HORSES IS THE BACKBONE FOR A THRIVING FARM.

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?

## "IT PAYS".

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED LOCALITIES.

Write today to the.

## CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.

BOX 124.

REGINA, SASK.



BUY A TON OF OIL CAKE

Perhaps you are one who has never as yet acquired the oil-cake habit. If so, the time when other feeds are dear, and when flax seed is comparatively cheap, ought to be a good time to make a start. That time is right now. Both beef-makers and milk-makers are feeling the force of the first of the two facts. For coarse grains, high prices are available in spot cash. It is hard for dairymen or feeders to overlook this fact, and the evidences are plainly visible that they are not altogether doing so.

Oil-cake is worth its price as a food alone. But when it is considered that its richness in protein makes such a splendid balance to rations all too strongly inclined to run to the carbohydrate side of the table, the fact that with it as a balance, these can be fed to far greater advantage, makes it an economic factor, just like oil in the bearings of your machinery.

Added to this, oil-cake or old process meal, is a splendid tonic. Some feeds are inert, some are constipating, and others maintain an open condition of the digestive tract. Of the latter, oil-cake is the