BULLETIN.

Yield of Wheat.

nd Statistics Office issued August ving a preliminary estimate of the heat, of hay and clover and of on appearances at the end of July correspondents, and a report on f other field crops at the sai

ry estimate of the average yield wheat in Canada for 1915 is as compared with 21.41 bushe ith 21.78 bushels, the average of 210 to 1914. The harvested area the five provinces of Ontario atchewan, Alberta and British its in 1915 to 1,208,700 acres, as 973,300 acres in 1914, and the yield to 33,957,800 bushels as 20,837,000 bushels in 1914, an yield of 63 per cent. In area erage yield per acre and in total neat harvest of 1915 is therefore he largest on record. In Ontario ated yield is 27,080,000 bushels eres, an average of 27.86 bushels Alberta the other large fall the total yild is 6,225,000

,700 acres, an average of 28.86 The estimated yield of hay and 10,589,800 tons from 7,875,000 ared with 9,206,000 tons from in 1914, the average yield per ton, as compared with 1.15 ton shows a total yield of 158,755 acres, as compared with 129,780 acres in 1914; the average yield ton as compared with 1.44 ton. rain crops continue to show an condition, all being for Canada t. of the standard representing a buckwheat and flax are 88 per idard, potatoes and turnips are remaining crops are as follows: ds 89, hay and clover 81, alfalfa 89 and pasture 89. Converted wherein 100 represents the avercre of the seven years 1908 to on of the principal grain crops , is as follows: Fall wheat 120, , all wheat 113, rye and barley ax 107. That is to say, the f these crops, according to their aly 31, are expected to be above s of the previous seven years to per cent. for fall wheat, 12 per wheat, 13 per cent. for all wheat, rye and barley, 8 per cent. for ent. for fax.

me Each Rebuff.

mer's Advocate" wheat shocks growing green of at crops beaten flat upon the enough but is not without comompensation as the city dweller ity one has but to "press the rything that the heart desires iry tales that used to fascinate inations are indeed surpassed by of modern civilization, the enhas been in a large measure as our cities. The urbanite is nt of storm and flood and all ructive forces of nature. His th complete disregard to the d comes to his door, in many pared for the table. Clothing eady and close at hand. Perall kinds are immediately availy man's triumph over nature and one can appreciate to the

es that have come to humanity way in which man has changed ent. intages bring with them many The everlasting and everstruggle of man with opposing forgotten in the enjoyment of struggle, especially by those far the struggle itself. els of ruined wheat, and other r character are some more of ders to the farmer of his the uncontrollable forces of smiles and nature's frowns come m. But the typical urbanite such dependence, or knows it unsympathetic way. He misses

Occasionally the terrible up ake or volcanic eruption bring 's littleness and powerlessness; nore terrible upheavals of the human nature, such as we see destroy and ravage more than akes. But in general the typinot the meaning of the comsweat of thy brow thou shall

ine of those engaged in the

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and arduous struggle that lies behind the loaf which the baser leaves at his door. There are. of course, many who live in cities who are

doomed to life-long grinding toil. But they are not typical urbanites: they do not represent the city abroad: they are mere cogs in the vast machine, contributing their share in a dumb mechanical way, and enduring the constant frowns of human nature. The typical urbanite, and too often the one who possesses too large a power in creating and enforcing public opinion, as one who removed from the normal life of mankind, and who views it from afar, like the soul speaking in Tennyson's "Palace of Art."

If life consisteth not in the abundance of things which a man possesseth, but rather in a clear understanding of the eternal verities, then he who stands close to nature has much to be thankful for. 'Pressing the button' may not always suffice to bring the thing desired, but he will gain strength of body, mind and soul from his participation in the age-long human struggle, and will be glad to say, with the poet :

Then welcome each rebuff That turns earth's smoothness rough, Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand but go! Be our joys three parts pain!

Learn, nor account the pang; dare, never grudge the throe. Brant Co., Ont. W. C. GOOD.

Strive and hold cheap the strain;

Woman Suffrage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I hae been gettin' intae a wee bit 'o trouble lately an' gin ye care to be bothered wi' it I'll juist be teilin' ye a' aboot it. A mon canna' help lookin' for sympathy frae his fellow-men when his wimmen folk gae back on him, an' that's the condection I've got intae the noo. The auld wumman has been readin' some tracts that cam' intae the hoose lately on "Equal Rights" an' the "Duty of Women to use the Ballot" an' sic like subjects, an' she's gone clean daft on the "new day that is dawning for the so-called weaker sex" an' a' that sort o' nonsense. "Will you tell me" says she tae me the ither day, "juist why ye think that a wumman hasna' as guid a richt tae vote an' take part in political affairs as a mon?" "Wesl" says I, "I haena' been givin' the subject ower muckle attention, but I hae juist been takin' it for granted that a wumman's place is in her hame attendin' tae the household wark an' the bairns an' sic like things. An' the mon's place is tae get the means o' livelihood for his family an' tae see aboot the appointin' o' the law-makers o' the country an' the government o' things in general." "An' what," says the auld lady, "is the government supposed to dae when you men hae elected it?" "To look after the interests o' the people o' the country' says I, "tae see that justice is done, that law-breakers are punished an' that the children are educated, an' mony ither things that affect the general welfare." "Weel, will you tell me why" she replies, he women o' this nation shouldna' hae a say in the makin' o' these laws. Are they no' affected by them as weel as the men? Hae the women no interest in how the bairns that they hae brocht intae the warld are tae be educated an' fitted for the battle o' life? Wha should ken as weel as the mithers what kind o' educational institutions are best fitted tae finish the trainin' o' their lads an' lassies? We hae to obey the laws that are enacted by oor parliaments, so why shouldn't we hae a say in the makin' o' them? An' what's mair we help tae pay the expenses connected wi' rinnin' the country an' I'd like tae ken why we shouldna' hae some control o' oor air money. Gin a wumman has property o' her ain there's never ony question as tae whether or no' she'll be taxed. She always is. So I say that in a' fairness ye should gie representation where ye impose taxation." "Weel noo" says I, "ye talk about representation, but din ye no' see that the mon is supposed tae represent the wumman. He votes for himsel' an' her at the same time. is supposed that a mon an' his wife will arnoe on politics as weel as religion an' ither things, an' that when he goes tae the polls he girs expression tae his wife's will as weel as his ain." "An hoo wad that wark out" says ma wife, "gin the mon had twa or three sisters an' a mither-in-law, an' maybe an aunt or twa besides his wife? They wad a hae tae he represented by his single vote. An' at the same time the bachelor on the next farm, wi maybe no' a single female relation in the warld can kill the vote that was tae represent a' these individuals. In this an' ither civilized countries the majority is supposed tae rule, but it isn't always the

"But there's anither side tae the question" says I, 'Dae ye think ye wad be as weel respectit gin ye had the vote an' went oot tae the polls wi' the wi' the men on votin' day. Seems tae me it wad

eat thy bread." He does not realize the long he a case o' losin' yer influence. Ye ken what arduous struggle that lies behind the loaf they say about familiarity breedin' contempt."

"That's juist what it wouldn't in this case" says she, "By the time we'd closed up a few saloons an' pit a couple o' dozen grafters an' boodlers oot o' office they'd hae mair respect for us than they hae the noo. It's the only argument that has ony effect on the majority o' the men in oor country an' a' the respect that these same men hae for the opposite sex isna' apparently daein' ower muckle tae reform them. Gie us the vote an' we'll mak' them better men by act o' parliament. Aboot a' they do is tae mak a great scrap at election time tae get intae office an' when they are there they'll see that they get their salary regularly, but as tae the interests o' the country I'm thinkin' they'd be better served by the women. They're natural hoose cleaners an' they wad come in fine juist noo in some o' oor parliaments, an' they hae mair interest in sic things as education an' public morality an' a' the things that are in line wi' the interests o' the hame. Ye wouldna' recognize this auld warld in twenty years gin the women had control o' the government."

'Noo, there's anither thing," says I, "'since ye canna be convinced by onything else I'll hae tae mention it. How can ye hae time for votin' an' political meetings an' a' that sort o' thing gin ye gie yer hame and children the care an'

attention that they need?"

"Weel noo" says she, "hoo lang div ye think it tak's tae mak' a cross on a piece o' paper a couple o' times in the year, or maybe not that. An' for onything else, is it no' better for women tae be talkin' aboot things o' some account, such as the passing o' laws for the benefit o' the nation an' the raisin' o' the moral standard for men an' the mental standard for women an' such like things, than tae be gossipin' aboot their neebors affairs an' interestin' themselves in a' the trivialities an' doings o' the past week. It doesna' tak' ony mair time tae be useful an sensible

than it does tae be the ither thing."

"But the warst o' it is," says I, as soon as she had stapped for breath, "that gin we let you vote, ye'll be wantin' tae hauld content, ye'll be rinnin' for member o' parliament or chief o'

police or something like that."

"Weel" she replied, "gin a majority o' the voters in the country want a woman tae represent them they must have their way. Gin it doesna' wark weel they can vote them oot again."

"A' richt then" says I, gettin' ready tae let her hae the last word as usual, "ye can hae the vote, gin ye are sae determined, but when the women get a' the privileges o' the men they should be willin' tae tak' the responsibilities as weel. It's no mair than fair that ye should be made tae join the army an' fight for yer country an' tak' chances like the rest o' us. Ye will hae tae tak' the rough wi' the smooth, dinna' forget

"We can dae it," says she, "but gin we dinna' shoulder a rifle an' start in killin' off oor fellow men and women we will dae better. We can patch up the poor chaps that are being wounded ilka day in this awfu' war, an' gin that's no' a mair important work than tryin' tae kill them I dinna' ken onything aboot it. But it's aye been that way since time began. Man smashes doon an' destroys an' woman has tae build it a' up use the ballot the sooner we will mak' this auld airth a decent place tae live on. There willna' be sae muckle fightin' on it onyway when the mithers hae a say as to whether their sons will be shot doon tae help settle somebody else's quarrel or no'. Ye may believe me or no', but tell ye that when man gies woman the richt tae use her influence in the country by speakin' an' by votin' they will be takin' a short cut tae a better condection o' society. An' they canna' dae it too soon, for it looks as though things micht be improved by a change ony time."

"Weel" says I, "tae show ye that men are as favorable tae a condection o' peace as the women I'm gaein' tae let ye hae yer way aboot this maither an' say na mair. It wad he a peety onyway tae mak' ye talk sae muckle an' point oot yer mistak's. Sae, gin ye're satisfied i' yer posection on this question its no' for the likes o' me tae disturb ye. For if ye will permit me tae say it I am unco' pleased tae see ye satisfied for once." An' wi' that I went oot toe dae the chores, an' at the same time makin' up ma mind that I wad he better posted on the subject before I let the auld lady draw me intae an argument o' the likes again.

SANDY FRASER.

Under the provisions of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," for a period of three months from this date, the importation or introduction into Canada, of animals. or of the flesh, hides, wool, hoofs, horns or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or manure from the State of Minnesota, United States of America, is hereby prohibited, with the special reservations provided under the Order of May 9,1915.

GEO. F. O'HALLORAN,

A Home Modernly Equipped.

Comparisons are drawn between the conveniences in town and rural dwellings which are at present undoubtedly in favor of the former. This has ever been and will continue to be so for some time until farmers realize that modern inventions have made it possible to equip the farm home quite as conveniently as that of the urbanite and relieve the women folk of much daily but unnecessary labor. The word unnecessary is used advisedly but not in its full meaning. There is always the element of expense to be considered and perhaps in some cases it precludes the installation of modern equipment that will lighten the duties of the household yet the farmer who is prospering on his land is in quite as good a position to light and heat his dwelling in an upto-date manner and provide conveniences as the average city dweller working for a modest stipend. The employee of the stores, shops, factories or any industry whatsoever puts a large percentage of his income into the home where he is to, or should, spend much of his "off hours." Too often in the country the dwelling is looked upou as secondary in importance to all other branches of . the farm's equipment and it receives a proportionate amount of consideration. A brief description of the machinery which W. H. Lobb of Huron County has installed to make life more pleasant may throw some light on the matter of conveniences in rural homes and influence many to invest a little capital in the health and happiness of their families.

In the first place the house, barn, hog pen and dairy are lighted by electricity. This would not appear at all phenominal if the farm were situated near a transmission line of the Hydro-electric or in the suburbs of a town, but such is not the case. Located in a typically rural section everything about the place is independent of town or municipal developments and presents a striking example of how the owner of a country home can provide himself with all the advantages accruing to those who live in circumscribed areas without the disadvantages of the latter. A small 40-lamp electric plant illuminates the buildings and provides power for other work but we shall first learn more about the lighting system.

The plant is located only a few yards from the house and so far as the mechanism for illumir nating is concerned consists of a three-horsepower gasoline engine, a dynamo and storage cells. Three lamps may be turned on and burned for a considerable time on the strength of the storage batteries but when a fourth lamp is switched on the engine at once starts automatically and continues to run as long as required. The engine can thus be regulated from any building and exhibits almost human intelligence in the recognition of what is required of it. There are 20 lamps throughout the house and 20 more in the barns and out-buildings. An electric iron is also attached as another household convenience.

A four-unit milking machine is operated by the same engine and one man can milk 20 cows in 45 minutes with the assistance of a small girl. From a shaft in the power emery wheel and churn are propelled while another pulley is being attached for a washer. In addition to this the entire water supply is pumped both for the house and barn, and through the winter 50 head of cattle are usually stabled. As yet the water is not forced into the house but Mr. Lobb now proposes installing a tank in the dwelling, building a septic tank outside and fitting the home with all modern conveniences.

The power house itself was erected for the It is a modest building 16 by 32 feet, divided into three parts. In one end is the room for the engine and electrical apparatus, in the centre is the dairy, containing the churn, butter worker and a tank while the remainder is given over to the pump, water-supply tank, milk aerator and the washer will be operated here as well.

The initial cost of the power and electrical apparatus was \$750.00 exclusive of wiring the house. The engine is operated on three gallons of gasoline per week at a cost of 18 cents per gallon bringing the expense for fuel to approxi-

mately \$28.00 annually. Country life will be all the more enjoyable when an "iron" can be heated, a churn kept in motion and a washing machine made to do its work by the timed explosions of gasoline and that wonderful unseen dynamic force-electricity.

A nine-horse-power gasoline engine is used in the barn to grind the grain and fill the silos. There is Fifteen acres are this year under corn. a large orchard on the place which, in favorable years, produces four carloads of apples, sales for which are made in the West, but the chief income is from cows and hogs. From 20 to 25 cows are milked each year. The milk is taken cows are milked each year. The milk is taken to the cheese factory in the summer and made EO. F. O'HALLORAN, into butter during the winter months. On an Deputy Minister of Agriculture. average 75 hogs are sold annually and bring in