

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED—No Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA

patriotic to the Empire, but they will also stand, as has been proven time and time again, behind their party almost to a man.

A general election involves a great deal of expenditure, much of which could far more profitably be used in the development of ways and means of carrying the country over the period of depression which has come upon it. A great deal of talk by Parliamentarians urges an increase of production. Why not use some of the money to aid in this work, and to save some of the crops which this year are going to go to waste, particularly apples? Then, there is a large number of channels through which the money could flow to the relief of those thrown into adverse circumstances on account of the war. Regardless of party feelings Canadians one and all will support any reasonable and sane expenditure to help bring the conflict in Europe to a successful issue, but when it comes to an election this conflict is too far removed from Canadian soil to cut in on party politics, which have in all elections caused a bitter fight, and result in much hard feelings for some time. From this standpoint, and from that of the financial conditions existing at the present time, there seems to be no reason why an election should be thrust upon us this autumn. Farmers, generally, are not favorable to a polling day this fall, and they should make their influence felt with their members of Parliament, and bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the powers that be, that an election is detrimental to the best interests of this country at the present time, and see to it that Canada can be accused of no such folly when her best endeavors are needed in another direction.

Politics are said to be buried, let us leave them there until the war clouds pass, and we have something of a political nature to discuss. Surely neither party would care to make political balderdash out of anything so serious as the war in which the Empire, of which we form a part, is now engaged. If it comes to an election campaign, however, we may rest assured that much is going to be said which will tend to divide the

people, even on this great question. No matter how strong the party leaders may be in support of their set policy and that of the Empire, when all classes of men take the stump to talk politics some very peculiar and far-reaching statements are made, which are taken up by an ever-ready party press and distributed to the reading public, setting forth things in a far from true light. An election would be about the most disastrous thing that could overtake Canada at this juncture. Political fights are bad enough at any time, but there would be more dirty mud-slinging and unfair and untruthful statements made by the agitators at a time of this kind than in an ordinary political campaign. It is economic, industrial and military warfare now, and there is no room for a political fight.

### The Dairyman's Dilemma.

While almost all other classes of farm products are enjoying an increase in price, incident upon the war, dairy products, particularly milk and cream, so largely produced nowadays for city trade, have advanced little if at all. This fact places the dairy farmer in rather a trying position for the coming winter, because all kinds of feedstuffs have gone up very materially in price. The coarse and finer grains grown on the farm are all selling at a much higher rate than has been common during the past few years. Millfeeds, by-products and commercial concentrates have, of course, advanced. The only hope of producing milk at a profit during the coming winter lies in rough feeds, such as corn silage, alfalfa, well-cured red clover and roots. The dairyman well supplied with these materials can, provided his corn was well cobbled up, compound a ration which will give very satisfactory results, even though only a small proportion of concentrate feed is added thereto. Alfalfa and corn silage with plenty of corn, and both fed liberally should produce a fairly good milk supply. Of course, it would be well, even to such a ration to add a little cottonseed or oil cake meal, provided these can be obtained at anything like reasonable rates.

It will be rather difficult to make satisfactory returns from ordinary millfeeds at the prices which they command, and grain feeds are all high, oats, barley and wheat being particularly so. It is a well-known fact that the largest producers of milk and cream in this country rely greatly on purchased feed material to keep their cows up to their highest flow. These are the men who are hardest hit. It is also well known that our best dairymen plan to produce as much milk in winter as they do in summer, or even more. Milk usually sells at a little higher rate during the winter months, as do also other dairy products, so that winter dairying pays in the long run. These men may be rather undecided as to what is the best policy this fall. Many of them purchase new-milk cows in the fall to take the place of some which they intend to cast away, or which have proven of little value in the herd. There seems to be only one road open, and that is to keep producing all the milk possible, but to do this at the least outlay. There could be nothing gained by a dropping off in supply, and the producer must rely upon his own ability as a feeder, and upon the feeds at his disposal to make the best of what seems to be none too favorable conditions. Dairymen have had a long spell of good prices and successful dairying, and even now the only obstacle in their way is the high prices for feeding stuffs, while their finished product has not gone up accordingly.

Fortunately in most districts rough feed is plentiful, and it seems clear that upon this should the greatest reliance be placed. Balance the feed as well as possible. If clover is plentiful and corn silage abundant, little trouble should be experienced in successfully feeding the cattle until next spring. The dairy farm is a manufacturing plant which cannot be shut down because of prevailing conditions. Get and keep the best cows in the herd, and increase the attention to feeding operations, and the care of the cattle to overcome the greater cost of feeding.

### The Goal of the Grain Grower.

The winning of the world's championship for the best bushel of wheat three times in succession by a Canadian farmer in the Northwest, and the winning of a similar award this year on oats from Prince Edward Island, is conclusive proof that Canada is a grain-growing country par excellence. It has been proven that the best the world produces can be grown here, and that such is the case should prove an incentive to all those engaged in farming operations to put forth an extra effort to make their products as good as the best. All that is required on most farms is careful cultivation and rigid seed selection. What man is there among us but could increase his yield of grain, improve the quality thereof, and advance himself and agriculture generally if he would only plow better, cultivate more thoroughly, keep up the fertility of his soil to a higher standard, and above all sow nothing but big, plump, clean, pure, virile seed? Talk about increasing production. Herein lies the secret. Each grain grower should set for himself a goal just a little beyond that already attained by our Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island winners.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

The other day I saw a most unusual sight. Beneath the maple trees, glorious in their autumn tints, and in the open spaces between them where gleamed the clear noon sunlight, flew a little Brown Bat. Hither and thither it darted, apparently catching insects as unconcernedly at this most un-bat-like hour, as it would have done in the twilight or dusk. The Robins and Warblers which were present in large numbers in the trees, seemed to resent the intrusion of this hunter of the dusky hour, and repeatedly darted at it, sometimes pursuing it for a considerable distance.

I have received from Miss Mary Louise Cranston, of Caledon East, Ontario, a package of plants for identification. As they are common and representative plants of fields and roadsides, some mention of them may be of interest to other readers of "Nature's Diary." No. 1, is a stout plant from three to five feet in height. The stem is usually simple, though it occasionally has one or two branches. The flowers are large, somewhat funnel-shaped, light yellow, and are borne in elongated spikes. This is the Evening Primrose. No. 2, is the Tall Blue Swamp Aster, a tall plant with a reddish, rough, stem, and large purplish-blue flowers, which is very common in damp places. No. 3, is from a foot to three feet in height, with a hairy stem, trifoliate leaves and rather large yellow flowers, which latter resemble in their structure those of a strawberry or a wild rose, and place it in the Rose Family. It is known as the Norway Cinquefoil. No. 4, has a flower which resembles a small Ox-eye Daisy, and finely dissected, strong-smelling foliage, and is the May-weed. No. 5, has yellow flowers, borne in a rather flat-topped cluster, and small leaves, which when held up to the light, show little translucent (almost transparent) dots. It is known as the St. John's-wort. No. 6, is the Daisy Fleabane, a plant with small daisy-like flowers at the ends of long branches, and which is a very common plant in fields. No. 7, is a little wiry-stemmed plant which spreads out flat over the ground. The small flowers are pink, and the little seeds (achenes) are triangular and shining. It is very common in door-yards, and is termed the Mat-weed. No. 8, is the Worm-wood, a plant with much-cut, strong-scented leaves, and clusters of small, greenish flowers.

The past summer has witnessed an unusual invasion of Eastern Canada and the Eastern United States by the Army Worm, and it is instructive to see what effect birds have had in different localities in checking this pest. Edward A. G. Wylie, of New York, writes to "bird-lore" as follows: "The present plague of Army Worms, which this summer was so prevalent in New Jersey, New York and New England States, provides a severe example to us of one of the many reasons why the number of insectivorous birds should not only be conserved, but materially increased. A horde of these pests suddenly came to light on a small place about four acres large, within a few hundred yards of where I am living this summer, in New Jersey. Immediately the birds of the neighborhood deserted their usual haunts, and assembled on these four acres. I personally counted sixty-three Robins, Thrushes, Catbirds and Meadowlarks at one time on a little square of lawn about 120 by 60 feet, and feel confident that, as this was high noon, it was not their busy time of day. Under the eaves of my porch is a little family of House Wrens, the four younger members of which were

hatched  
appear  
the pl  
to the  
ways  
stand  
old on  
and w  
whole  
from t  
size fo  
then a  
get the  
ly pref  
so far  
until  
plished  
moths  
built a  
were e

Dr.  
gist, o  
ing ove  
in this  
structiv  
at all  
know f  
there v  
extra p  
they h  
Thirty  
are beg  
no app  
have p  
I sh  
destruct  
readers

Obse  
in fire  
reins ar  
cieties  
years th  
and eve  
check re  
trimenta  
nificant  
educated  
kind the  
high st  
without  
both of  
solutely

It is  
more tre  
more lik  
coming f  
he has t  
direction  
many ne  
their ne  
these cou  
No horse  
his head  
nose alm  
to reliev  
too, he  
as long  
and mus  
up at al  
lesson fr  
horses ev  
freedom  
are too  
called sty  
horse.

### Three

It is  
are 1,000  
the large  
cluded in  
are draw  
countries  
have som  
000 horse  
which wo  
war last  
horses is  
ally have  
in the Ci  
a cavalry  
we are sa  
in this w  
stroying l  
four mont  
kept up to  
3,000,000  
months to  
that is dr  
his place  
be, after  
good horse