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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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## EDITORIAL.

Begin to lay plans now for more calves, more pigs and more lambs in 1916.

Do not hamper next year's crop by not giving plenty of fall preparation to the land.

Rain made the Ontario crop heavy this year and then destroyed a great deal of it.

Next week our annual "Exhibition Number" will appear. Read the special articles carefully.

Be careful of the seed wheat sown this fall. Get good, clean, unsprouted seed and treat for smut.

The greatest need of the World is men, and yet they are being destroyed in hundreds of thousands.

Everybody is going to attend the exhibition. What Exhibition? The nearest large fair and the local fair as well.

It is high time every Canadian realized that Canada is at war and planned to help to the best of his or her ability.

Good seed grain may be scarce next spring. It never is too plentiful. Save the best of it in the back bin at threshing time.

It has been a great year for the dairy cow. More rain means more grass and abundance of pasture maintains the milk flow.

When at the fair see it right. Nothing is gained by rushing from one place to another trying to see the sights of two or three days in as many hours.

It is not often that tile drains are found running full early in August but many were drawing their full capacity of surplus water from the fields this year.

Some of the experts busying themselves making estimates of the damage done by the deluge would be more profitably employed seeking methods by which the loss could be repaired.

Pasturing newly-seeded clover may be more dangerous from "punching" this fall than from eating off too closely. Cattle should not be allowed on seeds when the ground is soft.

Some signs are again pointing to a Federal election in the near future. It is not necessary and the people should make manifest their desire to avoid it until the present crisis is weathered.

There should be an abundance of winter feed this year but much of it, owing to unfavorable weather conditions at harvesting time, will be of inferior quality. It will require careful feeding to avoid digestive troubles. Whip's articles on this subject should be saved.

## The Ups and Downs of Wheat.

Some idea of the extent to which the price of grain, particularly wheat, depends upon the war in Europe may be gleaned from statements made in market reports from time to time. One day last week the report reached Chicago that the Dardanelles had been forced and immediately the price of wheat dropped on the Chicago market 3½¢ per bushel. This was only a rumor. Time will tell what the actual forcing of the Straits will mean in the wheat market. It has been reported from time to time that thousands of bushels of last year's wheat are stored in Russia along the Black Sea ready for transport to Western Europe as soon as the Dardanelles are open. Russia is reported to have a large crop this year, and students of the wheat market situation from year to year know what the Russian crop means to the World.

It is well to cite these facts at this time. During the past year all classes of grain have been high in price to the detriment of the live stock industry and mixed farming generally. Wheat has been in particularly good demand owing primarily to the war. The high price and patriotic appeal increased the acreage sown last fall and last spring to this crop. At present all indications point to a continuance of the war and it will be necessary that large acreages be sown again this fall and next spring in order to safeguard the Empire against all contingencies, but some conversant with the situation do not believe that wheat will be as high in price during the next year as it has been during the year that has passed, even though the war continues. We all believe that, within a comparatively short time, the Dardanelles will be forced and when this has been accomplished the demand for American wheat will, of course, somewhat slacken. We do not believe it wise for any farmer having land suitable and well prepared for wheat growing to refrain from sowing his fields to this crop, but the man who grows wheat for sale at an extremely high price may be disappointed. It can never pay to sow land which will not produce more than 15 bushels of wheat per acre in the East to this crop when the same land might, with more cultivation this fall and judicious working next spring, produce from 50 to 60 bushels of oats per acre. Especially is this so when wheat may drop below the dollar mark and oats remain at a fairly high price. It will be safe to sow a large acreage to winter wheat only if that acreage is prepared to grow a good crop. Next winter may not be as favorable as last was for the crop and bumper yields this year are no indication that the same will be the case in 1916. The tendency is toward too many acres of wheat another year. By this we do not mean too many good acres of wheat, but we fear that much land not suited to wheat growing will be tried out with this crop. We would advise readers to watch carefully the market and sow only such land as is almost sure of producing good yields. By this they will be doing the greatest service to themselves and the country for a good crop of some other grain is far better and of far more use in the long run than a poor crop of wheat. By no means decide not to sow a field properly prepared because the price is coming down. This would not be fair to yourself or to the Empire. The whole question simmers down to this: to be on the safe side, a large acreage of wheat must be sown but this acreage must be put in in nothing but the best possible condition, on fertile soil capable of producing good yields.

## Controlling War Profits.

The announcement was made last week that David Lloyd-George, The British Minister of Munitions, had declared 345 factories "controlled establishments", under the War Munitions Act. This move limits the profits of employers engaged in the manufacture of munitions. The excess over a certain limit is payable to the national exchequer. This will assure all workmen that any sacrifice they may make in connection with the work of the factories will be made in the interests of the nation and not entirely in the interests of individuals controlling the munition factories. Any rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in these "controlled" factories.

All those having the interests of the British Empire and Allied nations at heart will read the foregoing with no small degree of satisfaction. There is no doubt but that the makers of war munitions of one kind and another are the men who are going to profit more than any others from the war. In fact there has been a tendency, in some instances, for these men to get far more than a fair profit on what they have turned out. This is manifestly unfair to the country and Lloyd-George will have the backing of the masses in anything he does to limit earnings to reasonable profits. Those munition manufacturers resident in any of the Allied nations or their colonies should consider that even a smaller profit than usual would give them good returns with the turn-over on such a scale as is necessary at this time. It is high time every man in the Empire realized that the best organization and the best effort must be put forth by each and all in the interests of the Allied nations and humanity at large if the enemy is to be soundly beaten as he must. This is no time for the man with money enough to be able to manufacture munitions on a large scale to grab countless thousands and millions from his country in the saving of that country from the German peril. We heard a farmer say the other day that if it would help the Allies win this war he would rather see wheat drop to 75 cents per bushel in place of the present much higher price. This is the spirit which should prompt every Canadian, every Britisher, every man interested in the welfare of the Allies to do his part and to take no undue advantage of present-day conditions to fatten his own individual bank-account at the expense of his country in a crisis like that through which we are now passing. Every man must get a living and should be allowed a reasonable profit on his undertaking, but to take advantage of the war to pile up riches out of all proportion to future needs of the individual is to say the least not showing the spirit of patriotism expected at this time. We are glad to note that steps are being taken to regulate profits in Britain and feel sure that this is a move in the right direction which will meet the approval of the people generally throughout the Empire. It might well spread to all munition factories in the Allied nations and their colonies. Surely, the man reaping profits from extra work caused by the war can expect to sacrifice something when millions of his fellow people are sacrificing their lives. If cheaper wheat will help win the war, let us have cheaper wheat. If less costly munitions of other kinds will help let everything possible be done to bring the price down to a fair basis. Each for all and all for each should be a good slogan just now.