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EDITORIAL.

Keep it going. Those who cannot fight can pay.

A lesson of war time for men on the land: Get together and pull together.

Some of those who point the finger of scorn at the rural districts would do well to talk less and think more.

Would that all speakers were like the Scotch farmer who just "said what he ought to ha' said and coom'd away."

The hardest part of the drama of restlessness constantly playing, is to get people who once leave the land back to it again.

When people have been getting wrong physically, it has been said there is nothing more wholesome than a good, honest pain.

Every man with an orchard or a few fruit trees should preserve last week's and this issue. They contain information of value to him.

Some of Canada's platform orators seem to forget our country's national needs, and look only at individual requirements. Canada must produce.

Fewer hands and multiplying duties add to the worrying cares of the farm, and point, as never before, to the importance of preserving the good health of the patriots of production.

Some men appear to be born stock feeders, others slowly acquire the art by personal experience, but all can gather help from the tried-out methods of others published in these pages.

Whatever may be said of the conduct of other potentates, His Majesty, King George V., has earned commendable distinction by quiet service of the people outside the flaring lime-light of the war.

With the ramifications of the Kaiser's world conspiracy seething about him and the next Presidential election looming up, Thomas Woodrow Wilson seems to have followed the railway admonition of "Safety First," Belgium and the Lusitania later. Time will tell.

A conspicuous recommendation of the report of the Ontario Unemployment Commission, is that a permanent provincial labor commission be created. Royal commissioners are not likely to work themselves out of a job. The idea develops like an endless prayer chain.

A correspondent explains in this issue, that, in his district, every man who enlists throws 100 acres of land non-productive. The Government should make plain what is expected of such districts. Reports indicate only about one man per hundred acres of land in many sections of Ontario. If it is more important that these men enlist than work their farms they should be told by those in authority that production does not matter for a year or two, instead of being urged to produce more and enlist at the same time.

National Efficiency.

The bugle calls! Daily the call is answered by hundreds of Canada's strong, true and virile manhood. We refer to the military bugle with its clear, clarion notes echoing and re-echoing on the stillness of a quiet night or upon the early-morning, frosty air as it carries the ozone of life to the awakening strength and hope of our country. Duty calls! And here is where notes from other bugles, perhaps not so penetrating but none the less impressive, may cause the man to stop and think; and as he thinks, mayhap, these other calls grow stronger and stronger, as understood, they come nearer and nearer the heart of the thinker. The last echo of the call to military arms may die away, but the call for a greater and more complete national efficiency grows always and is ever coming nearer and nearer. The greater the need the more imperative is it that the call be heard. In time of crisis it must be heard. The bugle, drum and poster draw many to don the khaki and "get in on a man's job," but behind it all, subdued it may be, but silently, relentlessly tearing at the very heart-strings of those who stop to study the affairs of the State and the national condition, is the call for a greater national efficiency. Right now every Canadian's first duty is to do his best to promote national efficiency on the firing line at the battlefield, or in the world of affairs at home. We leave the former to the military men—to the leaders and to the privates who have thrown and will yet throw off their "civies" and put on the King's uniform. But if they are to win and win quickly they must be backed up by efficiency at home. How? By the elimination of all graft. A loyal Canadian hates the term, and yet it is often applied, and we fear with all to substantial foundation in fact, to many of the bigger transactions carried out in this Dominion, even when one out of every fourteen of our population, and they the best our fair land has produced, are called upon and are responding nobly to offer their lives that our country may be free. Shame to him who would pocket undue profits accruing out of the advantage he has over the man who fights for his very safety. Graft is disgraceful at any time; it is a crime in war time. But he who grabs has no shame. His conscience is benumbed. The law should deal with him. Strange it is, however, that the man who grabs the biggest haul generally gets away with it. All allegations of graft should be investigated, and, if proven, the instigators should be promptly incarcerated and made pay the full penalty of their crime against national efficiency.

But we have not yet hit the bullseye at which we were aiming in the beginning. We hear a great deal about individual responsibility in order strenuous times, and no individual is without it. Individually this war hits every Canadian. But all cannot go to the front. The finger of scorn has been pointed at the rural districts because they have not sent more men. Country boys have been called cowards and shirkers, but we are proud to say that the men who make the remarks are not justified in allowing them to pass their lips. They should be forgiven, for they know not what they are talking about. Rural Canada has done and will do its just share. Those who do the loud talking, belittling what the rural districts have done, rarely get their feet off the city pavement, and when they do they are tucked away in the cosy robes of a big automobile in which they race through the country of

which they cannot know anything. Did you ever stop to think how many of the boys who have enlisted from the country districts have done so in some city or town which gets the credit for sending the men? It would be interesting to know what percentage of the Canadian-born, who have enlisted, were born and raised in the rural districts. Besides, rural Canada was very short of men before the war started. The shortage is much more acute now, and is daily growing more so. There are no unemployed in the country—no over-crowded pool rooms and dance halls. Correspondents tell us that the number of men, old and young, averages about one to each one hundred acres of land in many districts. What about the national efficiency if these men go? What about production if a large percentage of them enlist? Each one leaving the land means another hundred-acre farm idle. Increase production? Yes or no? We have on our desk a letter citing the case of a Peel County farmer who has enlisted, leaving a two-hundred-acre farm to do it. His motive is the highest, but can the country afford to encourage this sort of depletion of the farm population? Seriously, can it? If so, what of our national efficiency? Business must go on in Canada. The seven millions left behind by the soldiers must be fed, and must have opportunity to earn their living by the methods at which they are most proficient. Canada must supply surplus food for the Motherland. To do it the farms must be manned. Who will man them? A speaker at the Ottawa Winter Fair stated that it would be quite possible to increase production by fifty per cent. in Ontario. We agree, only on one condition, and that is the necessary men must be forthcoming. No one would say that the men in the national munition factories should go to the firing line. Who would send all the able-bodied men from the food factories—the farms? Would such a course be conducive to greater national efficiency? If so send the men, and they are ready to go to a man. But there is no more use of calling for an increased production from our farms and at the same time calling for the few men left to join the army. Such go-as-you-please campaigning cannot be satisfactory. Canadians would like to know which our leaders consider the more important right now. Both cannot be done. That most needed, once understood, will be entered into with all the earnestness and vigor characteristic of rural manhood. Britain has left many of the men really essential to good farming in that country on the land. If this practice is not advisable in Canada let us have a clear statement of the facts, and if necessary let us all drop the hoe and the fork and do the job most urgent. In the meantime let him who feels that he can and should, enlist, and him who sees his duty on the land, farm his very best.

Frequent Changes Necessary.

Did it ever occur to you that the oftener changes are made, the more likely the country is to get clean, straight-forward government? During the past few decades grafters seem to have been a good crop in Canada until accusations are made against almost all departments of government from the pathmaster and school trustee to parliamentarians, and sometimes cabinet ministers. Everybody seems to ask first of all: "What is there in it for me?" The man looking for unfair advantage is always on the job, and the longer the office-holder is in office the more of this class of friends gather around him. It is

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