

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JUNE 26, 1919.

1396

## EDITORIAL.

The Senate is apparently "riding for a fall."

The weatherman has been showing some favoritism of late in the distribution of showers.

The shortage of clover seed is real and will be felt severely again next spring. Produce your own seed where possible.

The country needs production in every line, but no industry will carve down the national debt so quickly as agriculture if given a chance.

If this June is only a prelude to the summer heat we may expect, many will feel like renting furnished houses from Eskimos in the North.

Fight the "bugs" and blight in the potato field. The use of a few pounds of Paris green and some Bordeaux mixture will mean many more bushels in the crop.

Many Western members viewed the McMaster amendment as political routine, and consequently did not give it the support they would have had a Westerner fathered it.

English mail will soon be transported to Canada in less time than is now required for Canadian mail matter to be delivered even in the province where it originates. It has been prophesied that London morning papers will be read in American on the same day.

School Section No. 2, Colchester South, Essex County, has set a good example by increasing the salary of their teacher from \$900 to \$1,500. This was a reward for good work done and an encouragement for the future. Good teachers are required in rural schools, and they can only be obtained by paying salaries which are consistent with the efforts put forth and the requirements of such a position.

Ratepayers and trustees should combine to protect the school garden, where one has been started, during the vacation period. Some suggestions are given in the "School Department," of this issue which will guide the teacher and parents in working out a solution of the garden problem. The school and grounds are an index to the standard aimed at by the whole community. Be progressive and make your school one of the best.

Many farmers will know how to sympathize with the shareholders of the Paton Manufacturing Company, who for eight years were obliged to "take their dividends out in prayers." There was a wide gulf fixed between agriculture and these shareholders, however, when the same company made a 72-per-cent. profit in 1918. This and the Dominion Textile Company, which made 300 per cent. last year, are no doubt a couple of the infant industries which we have been cradling so long.

Daylight saving was delivered a death blow in the United States on June 18, when the Senate and House of Representatives decided by overwhelming votes to terminate the operation of the law when the summer period ends on October 26 next. The only argument of any account that has been advanced in favor of daylight saving in Canada this year is that they have it in the United States. The action of Congress should kill daylight saving on the whole American continent. It has never been of any practical value to anyone, while militating very considerably against the production of foodstuffs.

### The Half-Yearly Index Number.

The last issue in June and the last issue in December each year carry an index to the editorial matter which appeared in The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for the preceding six months. By saving the regular issues after they are read, and filing with the index number, a subscriber has a symposium on agriculture that cannot be duplicated for variety, completeness and downright practical information. Books and bulletins usually treat a subject exhaustively, and are, therefore, valuable to a man with plenty of time at his disposal. However, busy farmers require a digest of all the information available on matters pertaining to their business, and this is what "The Farmer's Advocate" contains, in addition to its editorial expressions and very complete Home Magazine section. There may be articles appearing in the paper from time to time that do not happen to interest you just at the moment, but perhaps at a later date you desire the very information contained in the article. In such case, one can turn to the index, and there will be found the title of the article and the page on which it appeared; if the issues have been preserved, the rest is easy. In addition to the various topics discussed in the different departments, approximately five hundred definite questions have been answered during the last six months in the columns of the paper, and probably other readers will be met, in the months to come, by the very circumstances which prompted some of these queries. By referring to the index you will find the answer in two or three minutes. A complete volume of "The Farmer's Advocate" for six months or the year will be found of inestimable value. If you have not been preserving the issues, start now, so you will have a half-yearly volume complete when the next index number appears on December 26.

### Fake Clothes.

When speaking in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the Budget debate, Hon. T. A. Crerar explained one phase of the cost of living when he said that 29 bushels of \$2.00-wheat are now required to purchase a suit of clothes that could have been bought with 28 bushels of 80-cent wheat in 1914. While we do not question the ex-Minister's valuation of a bushel of wheat, it is possible that he might have been deceived regarding the quality of the modern suit of clothes as compared with the pre-war garment, which would tend to strengthen his argument rather than weaken it. Not only are we obliged to pay exorbitant prices for raiment reputed to contain some wool (because the raw commodity has advanced), but it is doubtful if the insatiable greed for large dividends has permitted any appreciable quantity of wool to be incorporated in the warf and woof of the high-priced cloth. It is a very unkind cut indeed to the one who has acquired sufficient "capital" to purchase so-called good clothes only to find that they soon fall apart and are ready for the rag-man. Considerable light has been thrown on this phase of the high cost of living by A. R. Balcom, a Toronto engineer, who analyzed samples of cloth made into suits ranging in price from \$45 to \$75. In a letter addressed to the Minister of Labor, a copy of which was sent to the Globe, he says that in no instance was there ten per cent. of wool in any of the cloth. "On the contrary the cloth was spun from woolen rags put together and a small amount of wool, that is what is known as new wool, and the fur clippings from various fur-bearing animals. Once in a while a chicken may contribute a part of it. Another reputable business house, with suits up to \$55, claiming them to be sixty per cent. wool, did not have a thread of wool in the cloth."

This deception, which apparently permeates the whole fabric industry, explains perhaps how the Dominion Textile Company was able to make three hundred per cent. profits and the Paton Manufacturing Com-

pany, whose mill was "not built for the Glory of God," was able to pile up seventy-two per cent. profits on the \$600,000 invested. Another significant explanation developed out of recent enquiry showing that material for suits costing \$65 and \$70 have been sold by the manufacturer for from \$14 to \$17. Someone apparently takes the price of a suit out of every transaction. Chicken feathers in woolen cloth and 300 per cent. profits will surely lead to unpleasant circumstances.

### Budding Bolshevism.

Few Canadians outside of Winnipeg are able to realize the actual significance of the strike which began in that city when the metal workers "downed tools" on May 1. For practically a month from that date a ceaseless though bloodless battle was waged between the citizens (who remained neutral so far as the dispute between employers and employees was concerned) and a clique at the Labor Temple whose ambition it unquestionably was to set up a Soviet Government in Winnipeg and from this centre to encourage like action in all the towns and cities of Canada. It was realized from the beginning that a deep, well-laid revolutionary plot was in existence. This revolution first took form at Calgary in March last, when a convention elected a "red five" Executive for Canada in response, it is believed, to the directions of the I. W. W. organization in the United States. The people of Canada have no quarrel with trade unionism, nor with strikers who are simply endeavoring to procure a living wage. However, the citizens of Winnipeg lined up at once in opposition to I. W. W. propaganda and ultimate Bolshevism. Labor was undoubtedly misled for a time, but the small publication called "The Winnipeg Citizen" has done much to dissipate misconception. Whatever may be the result of the recent arrests of the nine agitators in Winnipeg, there is just cause for their incarceration. The June 9 issue of "The Winnipeg Citizen" gave some information about the very characters who were arrested, and it would appear that justice and law were very lax in allowing such individuals to be at large even before the strike was precipitated on May 1.

### The Future Price of Farm Produce.

There is never any certainty surrounding the prices which farmers are likely to receive for the crops produced, or the live stock being prepared for a market months in advance. The cost of production is seldom an important factor regulating values at time of sale, so far as farm products are concerned, and only by increasing or decreasing the supply do production costs determine what farm-grown commodities will fetch. While this season's clip of wool will probably sell for less than last year's crop, it is altogether likely that woolen goods will cost the purchaser as much or more next winter than ever before, simply because they were manufactured from a raw product which stood the mills in the neighborhood of seventy cents per pound, and the manufacturer will see to it that he gets out with a reasonable profit and, in some cases, an unreasonably high one. Dealers must have their share, and the result will be that farmers will sell their wool at a discount and pay more for the finished commodity than ever before. We cite wool and woolen goods only as an example of the whole range of prices. The costs of operating a farm are higher than ever before, yet the tendency is for a decline in farm-product values. More than that, the agitation to reduce the cost of living seems always to focus on foodstuffs, but a serious reduction in this line with the operating expenses of the farm still abnormally high will inevitably lead to decreased production and more trying times in the city.

Prices are always relative. Wheat at \$2.20 under pre-war conditions would be a profitable crop, but when farm help costs from \$45 to \$60 per month and board

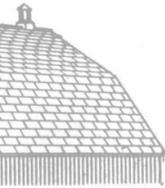
omy

y the right  
preventive  
money and  
o into the  
u will find  
7.

f roof, and  
hermetically  
of time, the  
bolt. The  
ent—it is

Companies  
imate.

ario.  
o.  
ario.  
ario.



tal  
ence

15

OF WITH  
ETAL

Send us the  
size of any roof  
eds covering and  
mail you a very  
ing proposition.

"EMPIRE"  
UGATED IRON  
ASTLAKE"  
L SHINGLES

are admitted  
ards of Quality

' reputation for  
reliability is behind  
o' goods. 35 years'  
ce in filling farmers'  
at your service.

ay for Roofing Booklet E

IC ROOFING Co.  
Limited

MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO  
and  
Winnipeg

TALIC"

se mention Farmer's Advocate.