

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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EDITORIAL.

If the cellar is too warm, pit the vegetables or store them in the root cellar.

Watch the root pit and add more protection as the weather becomes colder.

Put the winter wood supply under cover, and make it accessible to the women folk.

Beef scraps are good for laying hens, but skim-milk or butter-milk is better and far cheaper.

Start early to rid the cattle of vermin. Cattle eat grain, lice eat cattle, and so the grain is lost.

The extent to which the Victory Loan over-stepped the objective augurs well for the future of Canada.

The coming election will decide to a large extent what Britain's future agricultural and commercial policies will be.

Don't confine the sheep to a small paddock. A reasonably large range is necessary to the maintenance of health and vigor in the flock.

Bring in the implements and give them a good coat of paint before putting them away for the winter. A substantial saving can be effected here.

The manner in which our live-stock markets withstood the shock when an armistice was reached is pretty reliable evidence that prospects are good for the future.

If you want to see your local farmers' organization go, boost it; if you don't, "knock" it. Indifference is almost as bad as "knocking." Jump in and make the thing a success.

Now is the time to bolster up and strengthen our export trade in animal products. Terminal and cold-storage facilities are an absolute necessity if we are to expand along this line.

Don't leave the young fruit trees to the mercy of the mice. Clean away vegetation and mound up the earth around the trunks. There are other protective materials, but the soil is always to hand.

Some authorities state that ten years will elapse before live-stock prices will be reduced to normal. Grain prices will, no doubt, fall much more quickly. Prepare to market the grain through live stock.

The shortage of live stock in Europe cannot be overcome in a year or two. During the period of rehabilitation, and for years after, animal products will be required to meet the demands of consuming millions.

Daily papers throughout Canada have been asking for the opinions of their readers as to what should be done with the Kaiser. In all the replies, and there are many of them, we have seen none which suggest adequate punishment.

Anarchy, revolution and cold weather will combine to make it rather unpleasant for the people of Europe this coming winter. Food will help to quiet the turbulent masses, but the Allied and neutral nations are worthy of first consideration.

A Chance to Practice Thrift

Beginning early in December, Canadians will have an opportunity, throughout the length and breadth of this country, to purchase War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps. The Victory Loan of 1918 will probably be our last war loan, but it will not be sufficient to carry the Dominion over the period between war and the time when money can be easily borrowed abroad. It would also be unwise to make further drafts on the capital that is needed to develop industries, so the War and Thrift Stamps are being launched to afford a suitable investment for the small savings of those who could not or would not purchase Victory Bonds. More than that, they are expected to absorb the loose change which the wealthier usually throw away on unnecessary commodities.

Canada has been a prodigal nation and the people, as well as our Government, have shared in the extravagance which usually characterizes a young country. We have railroads, public buildings, piers, useless canals, and other children of improvident Governments which stand as monuments to the lavish use of public moneys. Such improvements are necessary to the upbuilding of the commonwealth, but many of them are so located, and constructed under such circumstances, as to render them liabilities rather than assets. It is the duty of all citizens now to see that the mistakes of the past are not repeated.

On the other hand, the rank and file have not financed as carefully as they should. The Western Provinces have passed through their era of growth, when anything less than "two-bits" was spurned by even the hard-working individual. In Eastern Canada we have always been less lavish with our coin, but at the same time not provident enough. Farmers as a class have, out of necessity, been conservative in their expenditures and frugal in their manner of living, but if our revenues were as large, and came as easily as those of other classes, farmers, too, no doubt, would have been more lavish with their money. All this time "tuppence" in Britain had a good purchasing value, and those people who were willing to deal with small coins amazed the world, when the test came, with their stupendous wealth.

As a people we must learn to appraise things at their actual value, and stop the leaks which seem small at the time, but, collectively, make up huge sums. The younger folk, particularly, will find in the War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps a very suitable means for the investment of their pennies. However, it is not a scheme introduced for the children only. Over forty million people in the United States have purchased War Stamps, and Canadians, old and young, are expected to engage in this great campaign of saving.

The Victory Loan

Canadians should pat themselves on the back now that the Victory Loan has over-stepped the objective by nearly \$200,000,000, and the people at home have, in recognition of the heroic achievements of our troops, come forward and done their bit so well in winding up the war. Such glorious results were unexpected by even the most optimistic, for it was feared that the epidemic and the unsettled state of affairs following the conclusion of an armistice would detract from the success of the loan campaign. The results, however, are a splendid expression of the Canadian spirit, and typify the character of the Canuck by putting a good finish on the job undertaken, just as did the capture of Mons by the Canadians overseas in the final hours of the war. The very liberal subscription will go a long way in preventing hardships co-incident with our change from a war to a peace footing, and will make it possible to finance the heavy demands which will be made on this country for agricultural products. In the twelve months ending September, 1918, Canada exported

\$163,488,362 worth of animal products and \$440,742,430 worth of agricultural products, a total of \$604,230,430. Europe still needs food, but she needs credit too, and the Loan will substantially assist in the movement of our products. Finance will be a problem for years to come, and we will still have an opportunity to serve our country by assisting with our dollars and our pennies in the development of Canada.

Heavy Production Needed in 1919

The cessation of hostilities has revealed an unexpected food shortage in enemy countries, which, added to the requirements of our European Allies, will constitute a heavy demand right up to and including the year 1920. Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, estimates after a close study of agricultural conditions in England and France that those two nations will require in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1920, and that meat products will be urgently needed until the diminished herds and flocks on the continent can be restored to normal. Of course, there are accumulations of wheat in Australia, Argentine and India, but it is doubtful if they will more than supply the needs of those people who, until recently, were boasting of how they were going to starve England. A large part of agricultural France was devastated, and they are short of implements and fertilizers. Serbia suffered severely and has to be restored. Roumania will require at least a year to come back, and the pandemonium in Russia is reducing that vast nation, which formerly exported food products, to a state of helplessness and destitution. Anarchy, revolution and Bolshevism are following in the wake of war, and are handicapping the war-worn people of Europe in their efforts to evolve order out of chaos. This will, no doubt, retard demobilization of the troops, and armies consume vast quantities of food whether they are fighting or not.

Everything points to a continued demand for the farm products of this continent, and farmers, we believe, will find a ready outlet for what they have to dispose of in the way of exportable commodities. A heavy production in 1919 is urgently needed, and a progressive program should be outlined and carried to fruition. Demobilization and the readjustment of industry promises to release labor for the farm, so we should be able to operate on a rather extensive scale next year without finding it necessary to repeat the strenuous exertions which the past season entailed.

The Outlook for Live Stock.

The existing meat deficit and diminution brought about in the European herds and flocks through the war are guarantees that the live-stock industry will continue, in this country, as one of our most important and remunerative branches of agriculture. The change of conditions from a war to a peace footing will cause many to stop and wonder just what the future might have in store for the breeder of live stock, but there is nothing looming on the horizon now to create a feeling of pessimism or undue concern. Breeders who are in any way skeptical regarding prospects of the future will find a great deal of encouragement in what took place during the "Shorthorn Week" in Scotland, which was fully canvassed by Scotland Yet, in our issue of November 21. With war drawing to a close, and cognizant of the factors which might bring about any change for better or for worse, these Old Country breeders gave expression to a feeling of utmost optimism by sending the averages up to record heights and keeping practically all of the offerings right at home. For half a century the British breeders of live stock have had their finger on the pulse of the trade, and to them we can look with a full measure of confidence for guidance in this matter.

Just what the situation is in Europe it is difficult to