

**PRODUCTION AND
THRIFT. AGRICULTURAL
WAR BOOK**

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Production and thrift. Agricultural war book by Various

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VARIOUS

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Canada Dept. of agriculture.

PRODUCTION
AND
THRIFT

AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK



UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

Published by direction of
Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture,
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TO THE PRESS

The material in this Hand Book has been prepared and collected for the use of instructors and for the press of Canada. Papers having rural circulation are urged to co-operate with the Departments of Agriculture by using this material freely and frequently. Let every one help "more than usual."

The uncredited notes and extracts have been taken from the agricultural and daily newspapers of Canada and other reliable sources.

Main Lib AGRIC. DEPT.

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA

TO the call for men, and more men, Canada has nobly responded, and every day sees fresh battalions on their willing way to the Empire's battle line. To the unceasing and unselfish work of the women of Canada we all pay a heartfelt tribute, and the patriotic activities of our people in the cities and towns have made life a finer thing than it was before. But those concerned with the production of that which is the life-blood of armies in the field have been no whit behind. The farmers of Canada realizing as perhaps never before the important part that the production of food stuffs plays in such a gigantic struggle, looked upon their calling and responsibilities with deeper respect and broader view, and made strong efforts to give their assistance by increasing production along all possible lines. To what extent, small or great, the appeal made last year was responsible for this, I cannot tell, but in any case I gladly here express my own and the Government's deep appreciation of the fine response made. The results have surpassed expectations. Canada from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word.

MARTIN BURRELL,
Minister of Agriculture.

THANKSGIVING IN ENGLAND FOR CANADIAN CROPS

On Thursday last, writes a London correspondent, under date of Oct. 5, a church service such as has never before been held in London was celebrated when the Lord Mayor of London and the sheriffs paid a state visit to the old London church of St. Andrew Undershaft to attend the annual harvest thanksgiving service of the Baltic Exchange and the National Food Stuffs association. The service was noteworthy in being one of thanksgiving for the bountiful Canadian harvest. The Bishop of Willesden, whom you know better under the name of Bishop Perrin, former Bishop of British Columbia, gave the address in this, his parish church in the heart of old London, and to the assembled wheat kings of Britain, told a simple but eloquent record of the work of the Canadian wheat growers on the prairies. He gave a word picture of the great grain-raising areas of western Canada, told of the determination of Canadian farmers, when the question of food supplies for the motherland became acute, to provide all that was required, and their redemption of that promise in the production of a record crop. Also he spoke of the prodigal abundance of gifts of all kinds from Canada to Great Britain.

Many Canadians were present, and after the service they were the guests of Sir Charles Johnston, the lord mayor, who has extensive interests in western Canada. The collection, by the way, was devoted to the work of the churches in Canada as a thank-offering—another noteworthy feature.

The church of St. Andrew Undershaft is neglected by the average visitor to London, as are many of the old city churches, yet it has many points of interest, apart from having a Canadian bishop as its incumbent. Its name means "under the Maypole," as the Maypole which used to be erected there was higher than the church. This Maypole was taken down, as a result of one of the earliest riots against German encroachment on British traders. One May Day in the sixteenth century the apprentices of London assembled there to celebrate the national fête and combined to attack the Germans, with result that many were wounded and some killed. Judgment took form of the hanging of two London apprentices and the dismantling of the Maypole. The church contains the tomb of Stow, the historian, who was the only beggar to hold the royal license to beg, which entitled him to "seek alms of all my loving subjects of London and Westminster."

THE WAR AND FINANCE

"The Economic aspects of the War are those on which the outcome largely hinges."

FROM THE BUDGET

SIR THOMAS WHITE, MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Canada's Trade—We have been blessed with a most bountiful harvest, the greatest by far in the history of the Dominion, and this, coupled with the demand for war material, supplies and munitions, has given such stimulation and impetus to trade and industry that, notwithstanding the war, we are experiencing a high degree of prosperity.

Probably the outstanding feature of our national economy during the year has been the extraordinary change that has taken place in our international trade balance. For the fiscal year 1912-13, it was adverse to the extent of over \$300,000,000; in 1913-14 of \$180,000,000; and in 1914-15 of \$36,000,000. For the present fiscal year it seems certain that we shall have a favourable trade balance in the neighbourhood of \$200,000,000. That so great a change should have been effected in one year is a striking tribute to the marvellous productivity of the Dominion, and to the capability, industry, and thrift of our people. Our total trade for the year will aggregate approximately \$1,200,000,000, an increase of nearly \$200,000,000 in exports, and a slight reduction in imports. This is the largest aggregate trade in the history of the Dominion.

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Production—From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions, and by exercising a rigid economy that will reduce to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties. Upon their faithful fulfilment our success and consequently our national safety may ultimately depend. Apart altogether from these higher grounds, it should be pointed out that, in-so-far as our present prosperity is based upon abnormal prices for our produce and upon the production of war material, it is precarious and transient, and dependent upon the continuance of the war and its conditions. On ordinary business grounds alone, the prudent husbanding of resources, and the wise conservation of profits, are dictated by the plainest considerations of practical wisdom and good sense.

Cost of the War—Let us assume that our indebtedness on account of this war will reach \$500,000,000. At 5 per cent. the annual interest will amount to \$25,000,000. This sum, with a substantial amount added yearly for a sinking fund could, in my opinion, be met, provided strict economy be practised by governments, from the future revenues of the Dominion. In national finance, if debts can be funded, the practical question is that of payment of annual interest. But while this is so, the fact must not be overlooked that debt is debt, a financial obligation and burden upon the body politic, whether owed to investors at home or abroad. In making these observations it is my earnest desire that neither the House nor the country should gather the impression that we underrate the magnitude of the liabilities we are assuming or the gravity of the financial considerations involved in our participation in this great struggle. We believe, however, that the people of Canada desire the Government to put forward the maximum of effort in the cause, and that they will, both for the present and the future, be prepared cheerfully to bear whatever burdens may in consequence be placed upon them.

In this connection I think it opportune to state, on behalf of the Government, and as enunciating its settled policy, that, in providing our war expenditure, resort will not be had to taxation upon the farms, personal effects or incomes of those engaged in our great basic industry of agriculture.

* * *

Agricultural Credit—The future of Canada rests with the development of its great resources, of which the greatest and most fundamental is agriculture. This development is in turn bound up with the question of increase in population of the productive sort and the facilities afforded it for the application of its intelligence and industry. It is probable that in the straitened financial conditions that may prevail for some years forward the question of capital for the development of agriculture may be of paramount importance, and it is our intention to inquire carefully during the coming recess into this most important subject, with a view, if desirable in the public interest, to supplementing by federal aid existing facilities in this connection. Particularly will the question of establishment of a system whereby loans at reasonable rates repayable on the amortization principle engage the attention of the Government.

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Victory—The conflict has developed and extended upon a scale and to an extent far beyond our expectations or imaginings at its inception. Looking backward over its tragic course and reflecting upon its varied fortunes, there has grown in the hearts and minds of all an ever-deepening sense of its increasing gravity and menace to the Empire's safety. But the Empire's courage and the Empire's strength have steadily grown with the growing peril. Never has our national spirit been more high, never our resolve more unshaken, never have we been more supremely confident of ultimate victory than we are to-day. We have taken the measure of our foe, we have estimated the resources of our manhood, and the other elements of Imperial power, and we steadfastly abide the issue in calm consciousness of inherent strength and the eternal justice of our cause. We fight for human progress and for human rights, and we can and shall endure unto the end.

THE NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

"THE ROUND TABLE," DECEMBER, 1915.

Neither in peace nor in war does a nation live on money. Its gold and silver coins have, it is true, an intrinsic value of their own, but neither they nor its banknotes, nor its currency notes, nor its bank deposits are its real wealth. Its real wealth is something quite different. It consists of all those existing things which the efforts and sacrifices of past generations, and of this generation too, have produced, and are from day to day producing. It is from this mass of wealth, which either has been produced in the past or is day by day being produced—i.e., from its capital and income—that a nation's needs, whether in peace or war, can alone be met. There is only one other source, and that a temporary and unstable one—namely, borrowing from other nations, or in other words the sale by foreign nations of their goods for the time being on credit. No inflation of credit, no increase of currency, no financial manipulation will of itself produce a single additional grain of wheat or a single additional cartridge.

It is interesting to compare the figures usually given by statisticians for the value of our capital and income as compared with Germany's, and for the respective expenditure of the two nations, a comparison that gives some remarkable results. Statistical figures of this nature can only be very approximately true, and other difficulties arise, in comparing results as between nations, whose standards of life and ways of living are very different. Nevertheless they form an adequate ground for broad comparisons. Dr. Helfferich, the present German Finance Minister, placed Germany's capital wealth in 1913 at something under £16,000,000,000. He estimated the United Kingdom's capital wealth at only £12,000,000,000. But British statisticians make a considerably higher valuation, and usually give for the United Kingdom the same figure as he gives for Germany—namely, £16,000,000,000. Since, then, the populations are respectively 68,000,000 and 47,000,000 our capital wealth per head is considerably greater, a result due no doubt in the main to our much greater holdings of foreign and colonial securities, which are usually said to equal about £4,000,000,000, though it is probable that they have of recent years largely decreased in value. The comparative figures for income yield still more striking results. For Germany we will take Dr. Helfferich's figures; for the United Kingdom the figures of the Census of Production of 1907, though since that date our wealth must undoubtedly have increased.

	England	Germany
Goods and services produced and received, about.....	£2,150,000,000	£1,960,000,000
Goods and services consumed.....	1,800,000,000	1,560,000,000
Surplus wealth.....	350,000,000	400,000,000

It is vital to grasp how all-important is a nation's annual production of wealth. Whether in peace or war what it lives on is what it produces from day to day. The figures quoted above show that the wealth—i.e., the materials, goods and services—produced each year in this country are not much less than one-sixth of the total capital wealth of the country, resulting from the efforts of all past generations. It is true that the great bulk of this annual production is immediately consumed, only something under one-fifth being added to the capital stock. Yet nothing could show more clearly that a nation's true wealth lies in the harmonious employment of the energy, skill, productive capacity, and thrift of its citizens. A nation's production of wealth is not something fixed. It is capable of being indefinitely expanded by the application of increased capital—i.e., by the savings of the nation transformed into additional or improved plant, into labour-saving devices, into increased motive horsepower per man, and, on the other hand, by the greater efficiency of labour, superior management, and the greater co-ordination of the efforts of labour and capital. But, if, owing to extravagance and failure to save the necessary capital, owing to inefficiency of labour, restriction