

for oor Empire when he proposes tae call the thing a draw, an' tae send the armies o' Europe back tae their hames for the present. Hae ye never noticed the result when ye separated a couple o' dogs that had been fightin'. They'll juist wait till yer back is turned an' they'll be at it again. It wad be the same thing gin this war were stopped before somebody is weel licked. According tae President Wilson, there is no question o' right or wrang in the case. It's juist a row that ought tae be ended because property is being damaged an' a lot o' people gettin' hurt. He's troubled wi' what oor meenister calls "lack o' moral perception." Says he, "Wilson's position in regard tae the rulers o' the countries wi' which we are at war reminds me o' what I hae seen mony a time in one o' oor auld school readers. It went this way: "Vice is a monster of so frightful a mien, as to be hated needs but to be seen; yet seen too oft, familiar with its face, we first endure, then pity, then embrace." That seems tae be the process o' evolution that the President has undergone. I'm thinkin' he'd better clear the cobwebs oot o' his attic an' then mak' anither survey o' the situation. As I said, he means well, an' na doot he'll come oot o' this right side up at last. We'll hope for this onyway for nobody likes tae see a good mon gae wrang. A trip tae Belgium wad, na doot, be o' great benefit tae him. Anither thing that I feel sure aboot, or at least I'm hopin' it's a fact, an' that is that the great majority o' the honest men o' this country are no' holdin' ony ill-will towards oor friends the enemy, as ye might call them. Whatever they think about the richt or wrang o' this war they've got tae fight on the side o' their country, an' na doot the maist o' them are as conscientious as oorselves. They've heard anither side o' the story, an' they are layin' doon their lives for an ideal, juist as are oor ain boys that we've sent across tae help defend the mither country. It's a vera weel tae hae it in for the men that are responsible for startin' the row in the first place, but sae far as the German nation as a whole is concerned, they hae naething against us, nor we against them. An' when at last the war is at an end the best thing we can dae for oorselves an' for a' concerned is tae get back tae the auld footin' an' treat them as neebors an' friends an' pit a' this talk aboot a "commercial war" awa' back oot o' sight an' sound. When we get peace let us hae peace as long as we can stand it. An' gin the time ever comes when we'll hae tae tak' up the sword again we will be able tae dae it wi' a clear conscience for we'll ken that we hae been on the square wi' all men, enemy as well as friend. It's auld Shakespeare, is it no', that says: "He is twice armed that has his quarrel just." Sae, for ony future contest, such as we are experiencing at present, it will be the best kind o' preparedness tae hae the pages o' the past clear o' blots, so far as dealing wi' oor brither nations are concerned. Wi' a' the learning an' progress o' the last hundred years or so, that we're sae fond o' bragging aboot, the world doesna' yet seem tae understand that fair an' square dealing between man an' man will be followed by peace an' happiness, an' that wrong action o' ony kind has tae be paid for in pain and misery. This wis auld Mother Nature's first lesson tae her children, but a guid mony o' us dinna' seem tae hae got past the A B C o' it yet.

SANDY FRASER.

The Producers' Productions.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The articles in your issue of February 1st instan^d written by Mr. Clarry and Mr. Warren, criticising my article in a previous issue, are probably about the average productions on the subject, "The New Party," that can be looked for from the Prods, Prodders, Producers or whatever they choose to be called. The criticisms are, perhaps, fair. They are certainly as mild as a maiden, so far as my article is concerned. Any new party to be successful must have a nation-wide platform and be able to formulate a policy for national issues. As Canada is a nation, such a party would require a policy regarding, among other things, finance, tariff, national defence, and foreign affairs. It would not do to have a policy for farmers alone. That would be too much like the famous tailors of London who announced themselves as "We the people of England." Neither would it do for the new party to enter the political arena as mud-slingers, as Mr. Clarry has done in referring to lip-loyalty and a war-time election. Neither party is perfect, but the majority in both parties are good men and have the welfare of our country at heart. What the electorate should do is to let the political leaders and private members know that neither evil nor the appearance of evil will be tolerated, and that nothing but absolutely clean, honest, efficient government and representation will fill the bill. Every voter should feel that he is bound to his party only so long as the leaders and his own representative come up to that standard. This is the high political level attained by the electorate in Britain, and we are coming to it in Canada. Our stand in this regard should be immovable. All criticism should be fair. We should respect the opinions and tolerate the prejudices of our opponents. There is still far too much mud throwing and unfair criticism.

Mr. Warren takes a reasonable view of the case, and perhaps the pith of his article is contained in the question "How could we get a farmer elected?" Here is a suggestion. In every rural constituency and in constituencies partly rural and partly urban, let the farmers see to it that their townships are properly represented at the party convention held to choose a candidate. Then select a capable farmer, not merely because he is a farmer, but because he is a fit and proper person to represent the riding, and give him the nomination. Then go out and rush the riding and elect him. How often is it the case that farmers will attend a party

convention and, although in the majority, allow the delegates from the towns and cities to run the convention, nominate the candidate, pat the farmer on the back and say, "Now, my good fellow, vote for our candidate." This is where farmers must make their first stand, and firmly stand and not prove to be like a rope of sand. When farmers are adequately represented in parliament they can demand adequate representation in the cabinet, and if they can produce a man big enough there is no reason why he should not be premier. In every constituency there are bright, capable farmers who would make splendid members well qualified to present the claims of farmers as well as discuss the national questions of the day. As far as organization and co-operation are concerned they can go on without bringing in politics. In the middle of the last century co-operative societies were organized in a number of countries in Europe, and the French Government voted over half a million dollars to encourage these societies, and about the same time Robert Owen, an English social reformer, first advocated such societies

If you are a good man stay with your party for your party needs you and needs you now.
Perth Co., Ont. M. WADDELL.

Departmental Findings in British Columbia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The various heads of the different Departments in the Province of B. C. have been making a survey of the year's results, and some of their comments are quite interesting, at least to the residents of this province.

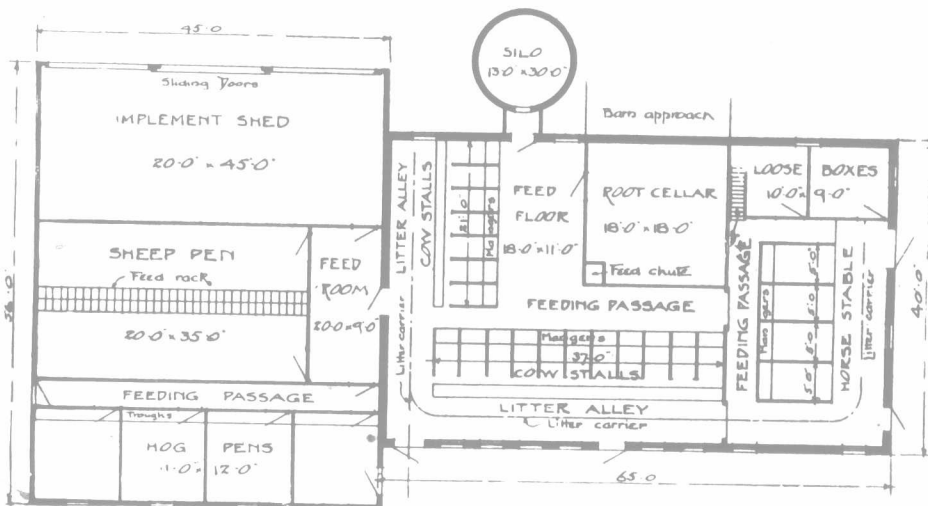
The Deputy Minister, Hon. Wm. Scott, says, that the fruit crop was very good the province over with prices slightly higher this year than last, 3,500 cars of fruit and vegetables leaving the Okanagan this season and bringing to that Valley approximately \$2,000,000. Considerable credit is due, he believes, to the co-operative selling organization that has been going on here for the past few years. In this Valley there has been a great swing

over from purely fruit and vegetables. The growers find that they cannot get the results from the 5, 10, 15 and 20-acre holding under intensive cultivation without fertilizers, and stock has been taken up to such an extent that creameries were started in Kelowna, Armstrong, Nelson, Cranbrook, Grand Forks, Heffley Creek, Salmon Arm and Revelstoke, in 1916, and most of these places are in the Okanagan. These are being well supported and their output is increasing steadily. He also reports a strong interest in seed selection and the use of better sires

in the herds, that all over the province the acceptance of the principle "Like begets like" has made a strong impression.

F. M. Clement, of the College of Agriculture, in writing on the marketing problem recently, dealt with the apple varieties and packages, he says: "Every province has certain outstanding features and natural facilities and each excels in certain particulars. The successful grower and shipper does not fail to make use of the best each has to offer. The Eastern trade is essentially a barrel-apple trade. Comparatively few boxes are used, even the highest grades of the best varieties being packed in barrels."

He considered it a fact that the Western apple trade was a box trade and would be kept so, largely because the apples packed in a box, each box having the packer's number, grade, etc. on was, to a certain extent, a guarantee that the apples were select, fancy varieties, honestly packed and uniform. The trade on the prairies has the keenest competition where Western U. S. packed stuff is on the same market with the B. C., both these in boxes, and the trade by both the competitors worked to a high



Plan of Wm Datty's Barn, York Co., Ont.

in the United States, where for many years co-operative stores have been conducted. Whilst some of these societies have been successful a great many have failed. In no case were these societies political in nature. I would still advocate the diligence and intelligence method to help the farmer. It is currently admitted that a man's success does not depend so much on his profession or business as on his diligence in it. A farmer must be diligent in tilling the soil, and he must use intelligence in acquiring an accurate knowledge of the wants of the public so as to prevent over-production along any particular line, and also in ascertaining the best methods of mixed farming.

If farmers would learn and practice the rudiments of intensive farming, even to a slight degree, it would do more to increase their bank accounts than going on a quixotic rampage to turn the political world upside down.

If we read history aright we should know that party government is here to stay, and that in countries, provinces and states where there are two strong parties and only two parties we find the best governments.



Britannia.

Undeclared in the showing; winner of first at Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Toronto and Chicago. Bred by A.F. & G. Auld, and recently purchased by J. A. Watt, Elora, for \$2,000.