

Baxter, Golden Russett, Scarlet

ected: Baldwin, Ontario, King, Wagner, Spitzenburg, Gravenstein, Pewaukee, Ben Davis, Bottle

BULLETIN.

ngs for the O. A. C.

n, President of the Ontario Agri-
ounces that nearly a quarter
been appropriated for enlarging
the Institution. The building
new boy's dormitory, an addition
new apiary building, and a memorial
O. A. C. boys killed during the
ing will have a lecture room and
and 700 students and graduates
and of this number more than
sacrifice.

mmmons.

nt of the component parts of the
the subject of a special meeting
the Peace Conference. It was
tion of this cabinet is strictly
necessity arose because of the
uation.

e of the fact that by her new
Prime Minister of Canada now
unicate direct with the Prime
y instead of through the medium
and the British Colonial Office
ada had only colonial status.
the British Commonwealth in all
l. "It is the greatest experiment
ernment the world has ever
xon league of nations." Not
to be heard at the Peace Con-
British Empire, said the speaker
a voice as one of the secondary
probably sign the peace docu-
erself a charter member of the

aterloo, in a speech on Tuesday,
Government for withholding
om ninety-two German-Can-
been in Canada during twenty-
any of whom took the oath of
eglect in most cases, failed to
full citizenship before the war.
ations made from Mr. Euler's
ler-in-Council passed primarily
y one was granted, a man who
a fifteen years, but who was
cretary-of-State as "a good
rment." At the same time
plication were not granted,
ations were granted to four
Austrians, forty-one Germans,

ere, and R. L. Richardson,
It would be and is nice to
is sincere, but it has become
y last few weeks that to judge
ot always safe. Mr. Richard-
ut no one seemed to take him
ause what he said was chiefly
eration in our Governments
" He also brought out and
s that he had discovered and
things in the face, members
he way Mr. Richardson put
e certainly was funny. His
he working of party politics
es the possibility of raising a
ise, he is the result of fortuit-
thought that the Canadian
m the idea that all the brains
to any twelve men; that any
ountry on a platform should
orm; and that, "We need to
roduce servants of the people.
erve the people if they know
troyed for so doing." Parties
ut reform, said Mr. Richard-
sight of principle they have
becomes "ins" versus "outs."
should assist the Government
s that are for the good of the
rench system whereby any
ts merits and lives or dies
he House, untrammelled by
d only enter in where the
nment is at stake; then it is
ote against the Government
The speaker bemoaned the
the Canadian Parliament is
er against, the Government.
perhaps and both the speaker
wasted energy and valuable
ome commonplace and is as
ming community in Eastern
It is the curse of politics,
the people against political
ual or of party. The West-

and when one speaks of the West, one thinks largely in
terms of the farmer and the grain grower, because it is
easily seen that the Western wheat man is the
dominant factor in Western politics and near-dominant
in some aspects of Dominion politics—has been forced
to arouse herself and cast off partyism as far as may be
in so short a time; and her singleness of purpose—the
service of the people—is the cleanest thing about Cana-
dian politics to-day. There is a lot of sordidness in the
rest of it, just as there may be some bias in the views
of the West. Mr. Richardson's plea to the House is
worthy of being passed on to the farmers who cast
the ballot, and it was this. "In God's name let us get on
with the business of the country, regardless of party."
Party politics, said the speaker, are responsible for the
rottenness and waste of funds in the civil service; for
the present strike in the Printing Bureau, one of the
most notable "cesspools" to which he referred; and for the
disgusting conditions brought about by patronage.
Mr. Richardson did not exaggerate, although his lan-
guage was forcible, and it is the duty of every farmer to
see that conditions are remedied and that politicians
have more time to spend in the service of the people
and less to wallow through the muddy slough of patron-
age and the political game.

Colonel C. W. Peck, V.C., Skeena, British Columbia,
replied to the statements made earlier in the debate by
Sir Sam Hughes, Ex-Minister of Militia and Defence, to
the effect that the lives of Canadian soldiers were need-
lessly wasted at Cambrai and Mons and imputing blame to
General Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian
Corps. The member from British Columbia branded
as false and malicious statements of this kind, and showed
the importance of Cambrai as a point of strategic
value, at the same time expressing grave doubts as to
whether any of the seventy-five casualties at Mons
actually occurred in the town. Col. Peck expressed a
great appreciation of the character of Sir Sam Hughes,
but claimed that his attitude regarding Sir Arthur
Currie was entirely without foundation. The speaker
lamented the fact that a certain section of the British
press and people seemed to like to criticize the Canadian
soldier. This attitude was also characteristic of some
army officers, notably Sir Charles Ferguson, Military-
Governor of Cologne, and a former commander in the
field who was responsible for the evacuation of Monchy.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, Shelburne and Queen's,
attacked the administration for a useless and petty
interference in the affairs of the Peace Conference.
That Mr. Fielding is an experienced parliamentarian
and tactician can be readily perceived; as well as the
undoubted fact that readiness in speaking, coupled
with a simple but well-stocked vocabulary, makes him
a pleasing and eloquent speaker. Mr. Fielding, as an
imperialist, felt it entirely out of place for Canadian
statesmen, who should be at home minding their own
business, to meddle in the settling of territorial claims
in Europe, with which we have and can have no concern.
The fact that Canada is said to have representation at
the Conference was treated very humorously by the
speaker, who referred to a letter from Norman Lambert,
Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, who
recently returned from Europe, in which a Canadian
Minister, a delegate to the Conference, was quoted as
saying that the council of 25 is so much "eye-wash."
Canada has no representation except such as is entirely
ineffective, said Mr. Fielding, and even this was given
as a sop to satisfy the ambition and desire of a few
politicians who love to think of Canada as a great
nation. Canada has no interest at the Peace Conference
is Mr. Fielding's belief, that cannot be and would not
be taken care of perfectly well by representatives of
the Imperial Government.

Reference was made last week to the remarks in
the House by J. W. Edwards, member for Frontenac,
with regard to the enlistments in the Canadian Expe-
ditionary Force from the several provinces of the Dominion.
According to population, said Mr. Edwards, the enlist-
ments should have been in the following proportion
for each 1,000 recruits: Ontario 368, Quebec 275,
Maritime Provinces 138, Manitoba 67, Saskatchewan
59, Alberta 47, and British Columbia 46. What each
province did contribute is given in the accompanying
table, according to Mr. Edwards's statement.

| | Number of enlistments | Number propor- tional to population | No. above or below pro- portional number |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--|---|
| Ontario..... | 241,258 | 217,330 | 23,928 (excess) |
| Quebec..... | 80,097 | 162,407 | 82,310 (below) |
| Maritime | | | |
| Provinces..... | 59,206 | 81,498 | 22,292 (below) |
| Manitoba..... | 73,434 | 39,568 | 33,866 (excess) |
| British | | | |
| Columbia..... | 53,765 | 27,166 | 26,599 " |
| Saskatchewan..... | 37,666 | 34,843 | 2,823 " |
| Alberta..... | 45,146 | 27,753 | 17,390 " |

"What would it have meant to Alberta, for in-
stance," said Mr. Edwards, "if they had had 17,390
men to help them produce and take off their crops?"
"What would it have meant to Ontario to have had
23,928 men scattered throughout the province and
among the industrial concerns?" Later on in the debate
Joseph Archambault, Chambly and Vercheres, referred
to Mr. Edwards's inferences with reference to Quebec,
and explained the figures relative to Quebec under four
heads: First, that Quebec's agricultural population is
much larger in proportion than in Ontario; second, that
the male population under eighteen in Quebec is about
five times as numerous, in proportion to population,

as in Ontario or the other English-speaking provinces;
third, the number of married men between the ages of
18 and 35 is about five times as great in proportion to
population as in Ontario and the other provinces; and
fourth, that the British born in the English provinces
are about twenty times more numerous than in the
Province of Quebec. Referring to the matter of military
votes at the last election, the member said: "The votes
of the soldiers were placed at will by the agents of this
Government in the constituencies where they would be
most useful. The member for Kamauraska (Ernest
Lapointe) informs me that a great number of the military
electors of his constituency were forced to poll their
votes in the constituency of Cumberland, N.S." The
Speaker of the House holds this seat.

R. C. Henders, member for Macdonald, Manitoba,
and President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Associa-
tion, spoke briefly last week. He expressed himself as
"fairly satisfied with the conduct of the affairs of the
country by the Government during the year that has
passed and gone." Mr. Henders thought the Govern-
ment that sent the soldiers overseas and equipped them,
is expected by the people to be able to take care of the
troops when they return; and that "the Government
will not have discharged its full duty to Canada until
it has accomplished that work." Touching upon the
tariff, Mr. Henders spoke as only a very few members,
including R. L. Richardson, of Springfield, and Dr.
Michael Clark, Red Deer, have spoken and as repre-
sentatives of rural constituencies might be expected to
speak. He said: "The people in rural life believe that
the economic burdens of this country have not been
equally and equitably distributed. I am looking to
the men of the Union Government, having completed
the duties and responsibilities before them, to under-
take the responsibility of framing a fiscal policy that
shall be to the advantage of the people of Canada and
as soon as they formulate that policy, then
some of us who hold strong views on this question will
declare where we are going to stand with regard to that
policy."

J. E. Sinclair, Queens, P.E.I., and a farmer, criticized
the Government plan for highway improvement. Mr.
Sinclair spoke from the Opposition benches, "as a straight
and staunch supporter of the principles of Liberalism,
as known, announced and worked out under the leader-
ship of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier." In respect to the
plan for highway improvement through provincial
governments, the member felt that "the method em-
ployed in granting that assistance to the provinces is
not being wisely considered," although he favored the
idea of Federal assistance to the provinces, for road
improvement. His objection was based on a probability
that "the Federal Government will be interfering with
and overlapping the work of the Provincial Govern-
ments." Mr. Sinclair stated that similar interference
has, for many years, been causing "a great deal of waste
of money and energy in the different departments of
the Government." To bear out his point the speaker
referred to the Department of Agriculture as an example,
and claimed that there is no well-defined agricultural
policy for Canada which will co-ordinate the work of
both Federal and Provincial departments—all of which
is only too true. Mr. Sinclair said: "Under the Depart-
ment of Agriculture we have a condition of affairs
which is not wholesome or conducive to getting the best
results for the money expended. We have the Federal
Department of Agriculture directing its energies to the
marketing end of agriculture, while nine provincial
departments are taking care of production. This may
seem to the casual observer to be a fair distribution of
labor, but in practice it is working out in a very different
way. To attain a uniform standard of excellence for
Canadian produce from the Atlantic to the Pacific
requires a productive organization with a single pur-
pose, with unity of action and kindred ideals every-
where. It must be truly Canadian and in all its depart-
ments it must have co-operation, co-ordination and
unity. It must have one head and its activities
in Canada must be directed from a common centre and
towards a common end. In every province we have
an agricultural policy that differs essentially from the
policy of any one of the other eight provinces. Examples
of overlapping of work, discord among officials, and
clashing of policies may be found everywhere. It would
seem that the haphazard hit-or-miss propaganda of the
provincial departments depend largely on the initiative
of a few individuals in provincial affairs. Provincial
policies thought out by men trained to think in terms of
a province are somewhat narrow and wholly provincial.
It will be argued that precisely at this point the Dominion
Department of Agriculture comes into operation, and
takes up the work where it is laid down by the provinces.
This is what was intended, but the intention is far from
being realized. Our Dominion Department is failing
in the duty it owes to the Canadian nation. Here we
have the organization that should have scope and vision
and power to achieve. We have also the men un-
hampered by provincial atmosphere and restriction,
who ought to be able to stand out and give direction
to the affairs of the country in a manner befitting the
trustees of the nation. They should be able to co-
ordinate the work done in the several provinces into a
complete Canadian system. But upon analysis we
find that the power which logically and rightfully
belongs to these men and their organization has been
vested in the representatives of the provinces. This
leaves the Dominion Department to a certain degree
powerless. It simply marks time and haggles away at
the edge of things while provincial organizations with-
out either the knowledge, the incentive, or the ideal,
work along in a vain attempt to frame the policy of the
country. It works out wrongly. It is like trying to
dress a man in a boy's suit. Whole battalions of officials

are struggling to get Canada into a suit of clothes cut
to fit Ontario, Quebec or any of the other provinces.
The Dominion officials follow up, taking what is left
for them to do, and very kindly see that nothing is
left out or forgotten by the provincial brotherhood,
while down in the country the public is asking questions
that no one can answer.

This, then, is the kind of production policy that is in
existence. It is upon such a superstructure that a
system of selling associations is to be built that will
emancipate the farming community from the dilemma
of markets, and guarantee to both producer and con-
sumer an efficient business system and equitable prices
in the distribution and sale of the country's foodstuffs.
That is a short description of the method employed to
encourage agricultural production in our national
agricultural policy, and I have given it simply to show
the waste of money that such a policy entails.

The war has drawn public attention to the waste
in production and marketing. The demand for food
controllers has shown that when the nation is under
stress, waste and profiteering are intolerable. As a
sound economic principle, it may be stated that any
public service that can be carried on by the people in
the public interest should not be handled by private
enterprise for private profit. In the past, deplorable
waste has taken place, and the business of marketing
has been carried on for private profit. The Markets
Branch has undertaken to assist agricultural develop-
ment by organizing the sale of farm produce on the
co-operative plan as a means of eliminating these two
evils. Until the system of co-operative selling organiza-
tions is complete, every production organization in the
country will remain handicapped. Marketing is the
final process of the farm, and is purely and essentially
the farmer's business. This being so, the ultimate
success of the whole agricultural machine depends on
the Markets Division. The Markets Division in turn
depends for its very existence on the disjointed efforts
of a producing organization having nine different heads
throughout the Dominion. Each of the nine organiza-
tions work independently of the others, and all work
without a common ideal or a national viewpoint."

"Daylight Saving" Still Needs Attention.

A peculiar situation has arisen in regard to Daylight
Saving. In the United States, Daylight Saving goes
into effect on March 30, for the simple reason that the
Act was not rescinded at the last session of Congress.
So strong was the feeling against Daylight Saving in
the neighboring Republic that a rider opposing the
scheme was attached to the Agricultural Bill. Senate,
however, "talked it out" and did not let the Bill come
before Congress—the people's representatives. Conse-
quently Daylight Saving will be in force in the United
States through the coming summer, or until Congress
meets again. In Canada, the Daylight Saving Act
has to be re-enacted before it can become law, and there
is talk now in the daily papers, and elsewhere, that if
we do not have Daylight Saving in Canada confusion
will be caused at the boundary line. The railroads,
it is said, particularly object to any difference in time
between the two countries.

While Canada and the United States should work in
harmony in every regard possible, it seems ridiculous
that we in this country should be inconvenienced on
account of filibustering in the United States Senate.
It is out of the question that we should make our legisla-
tion conform with enactments brought about in the
United States in a manner such as has been condemned
in the Canadian Parliament. Furthermore, the rail-
roads do not own this country altogether, and have just
as much right to suffer any little inconveniences as
does the whole agricultural population which is re-
sponsible for the major part of the railroads' revenue.

Press dispatches have also carried hints that Day-
light Saving has no chance at Ottawa, because the
members are opposed to the re-establishment of the
system. While this may be true in a general sense,
there might be a deep-seated purpose in putting out
just such dispatches. Agriculturists should not sit
down when they see such news, for the opposing interests
would then have their way. Farmers should continue
to impress upon their representatives that Daylight
Saving is not wanted and will not be tolerated.

Subscriptions Fakers Still Working.

Complaints are still reaching this office con-
cerning the criminal actions of gangs and indi-
viduals throughout the country who have no
connection with this paper but who are taking
subscriptions to The Farmer's Advocate and
Home Magazine and giving worthless receipts.
Since our last mention of this fraud several fakers
have been jailed and are now awaiting trial.
They usually give themselves away by offering
"The Farmer's Advocate" for less than the adver-
tised price, and thus establish their guilt. Don't
subscribe to any paper on compassionate grounds.
The Government is providing for those who need
assistance, and there are always plenty of known
acquaintances who will appreciate your help.
If we send out travelling agents they will carry
our credentials which are on "Farmer's Advocate"
stationery and signed by the Manager. Watch
out for fakers, and don't give money away to
strangers who tell a nice story or try to coerce
you into subscribing for various publications.
Let us know of these fakers who are working in
your community and help us to rid the country
of these criminals.