

### Freight Rates Opposed

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present time the council would recommend as an alternative that all the railways be brought under government control and operation as a unit during the period of the war, with view to nationalization immediately following declaration of peace.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were H. W. Wood, president; R. McKenzie, vice-president and acting secretary. These two together with J. A. Maharg, Peter Wright and G. F. Chipman constitute the executive committee. It was decided to hold the annual meeting hereafter on the first Tuesday of March and to cut down the representation from five to four from each organization.

Plans were laid to increase the staff of the council and map out a wider sphere of activity. Prospects are now that the farmers' organizations of British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be joining the council before another year. This will give a Dominion-wide character to the work and necessitate plans to take care of it.

### BISSELL FAVORS FREE IMPLEMENTS

The following letter, published in Canadian Farm, was written by T. E. Bissell, Elora, Ont., head of a firm manufacturing tillage machinery. The article referred to was an editorial announcing the removal of the duty on small tractors and advocating the placing of implements and machines drawn by tractors on the free list:

Writer has noted your articles on the front page of your February 20th issue which have reference to the removal of duty from farm tractors, etc. We agree with your idea in the main, but in order to not discourage and possibly cripple manufacturing in Canada, the implement makers should also be able to obtain their raw material without the payment of duty. Considerable of the raw material required in the building of disk harrows has to be imported from the United States and is subject to the tariff charge, to which now is added the 7 1/2 per cent. war tax. It has always been the writer's idea that we were willing to compete with all countries in manufacturing, so long as we were placed on an equal footing in the matter of our raw materials. In fact, during the past few seasons we have succeeded in establishing a very nice trade in the United States, and have promised our customers in New York State that we would furnish them about one thousand disk harrows this season. Our selling agency over there claims that they have a demand for twice the number of harrows that we have allotted them, and we believe that their statement is correct, and we are considering the advisability of establishing a branch in New York State.

With further reference to the matter of duty, there has been a strange arrangement in the Canadian tariff all along, viz., Schedule B: 'Good subject to Drawback for Home Consumption.' Item No. 1002 provides rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron, 'when used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders, 99 per cent. draw back.' This means that a manufacturer engaged in the building of haying and harvesting machinery has been receiving a draw back of the duty paid on raw materials, not only for export but also for 'home consumption.' We ought to point out in all other agricultural implements have had to pay the regular rate of duty on raw materials for 'home consumption.' We ought to point out in this connection, however, that the duty on the finished machines being mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders, has been less than the duty on other agricultural implements, but the distinction of draw back for 'home consumption,' however, has nevertheless been granted the makers of the above-named implements, thus creating a discrimination.

'We repeat, however, our entire satisfaction with your proposal that agricultural implements be permitted to enter Canada free of duty, asking only

that our imported raw material be permitted to enter Canada on the same basis.'

### LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Nearly two million acres have been set aside in the Peace River district for the Soldiers' Settlement scheme. In addition all suitable farm lands within 15 miles of the railway, located in the northern portions of the three prairie provinces have been reserved for returned men.

Each soldier who desires to go on the land will be allotted 320 acres. His ordinary right is to take up 160 acres, and another 160 acres may be secured by virtue of the man having done military service.

Arrangements are also being made whereby financial aid can be secured, on the same basis as a loan company lends out funds, although the terms will be very much easier.

At the present time the commissioners are dealing with special applications from returned men who own their own farms and who require financial assistance in order to make them productive.

It is stated that before a returned soldier can secure a loan, however, on his homestead, he must have had one year's experience on a farm. This policy has been adopted in order to protect the commission, and it is also felt that

such a requirement, is only fair to the soldier himself.

### GERMANS TAP GRAIN STORES

Notwithstanding the peace negotiations between Germany and Russia, the German forces are advancing in southern Russia. Last week they occupied Odessa and pushed on to Nikolayev, the great navy yard city northeast of Odessa and headquarters of the high command of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Nikolayev is situated at the mouth of the Bug river, and the capture of the town gives the Germans access to the rich agricultural country from Volhynia to the Black Sea. According to the estimate of J. Ralph Picknell, a Chicago grain exporter, who has just returned from Russia, no wheat was stored at Odessa, but that at Nikolayev there were vast storehouses containing 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. The port got its wheat from the rich territory several hundred miles north.

If we will seek out and remove the social wrong which is at the bottom of every social problem, the problem will vanish. Nothing could be simpler. If, on the other hand, the cause is not eradicated, the problem will persist, multiply itself and all evils that go with it, until one day that particular catastrophe which goes under the dreadful name—revolution—occurs.—Tom L. Johnson.

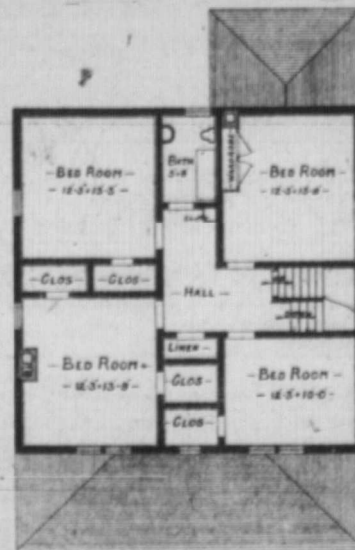
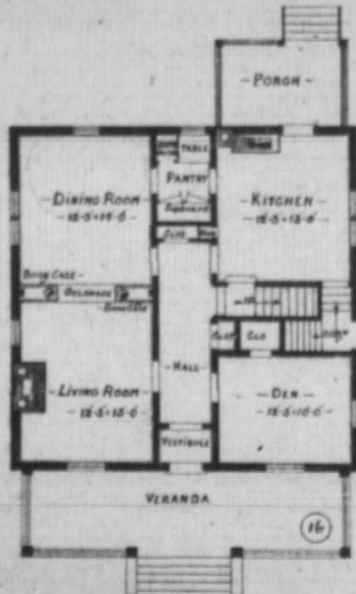


### A Substantial Country Home

Guide House No. 16, has proved a popular one. It carries its own recommendations, a sturdy substantial looking house, with abundance of room. The man will appreciate the den, or office on the ground floor, the woman the clothes closet space upstairs, the linen shutes, dumb waiter, etc. The outside measurements are 32 feet by 32 feet. The basement walls are seven feet high by 12 inches thick, composed of concrete. If Field stone is used the walls should be at least 20 inches thick.

The first ceiling is nine feet high and the second eight feet six inches high. The exterior walls are covered with one ply shiplap, one ply impervious sheathing paper and finished with siding. If preferable the outside could be finished in stucco.

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 16 can be obtained from Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.50.



## Humor

Willie came up to his mother with an expression of anxiety on his face. "Ma," he asked, "if a poor, hungry little boy was to come to the back door and ask for something to eat, would you give him that nice piece of pie that was left over from dinner?"

"Yes, Willie, of course I would," said the mother.

Willie's face cleared. "All right," he said, "just wait a minute till I run round to the back door."

A man was arrested for stealing a cow. He sent for a lawyer, and his letter ran as follows: "Dear Sir,—I am in jail and the man says I am likely to go to the pen. I did not steal the cow and I am perfectly innocent. Please get me out, if it are the last act of yore life! This is not a nice place. Please do git me out. I think I can pay yur some day. I did not steel the cow. Tell the Judge that. And if you git me off free I am willing to do all I Can for yur. If yur do I will Give yur the Cowe.—Bill Smith."

"May I see Lieutenant Barker, please?" she asked at the hospital. She was very pretty.

"We don't allow anyone, but relatives to see the patients. Are you a member of his family?" asked the matron.

"Why, yes," she answered blushing. Then boldly: "Why, I am his sister."

"Oh, really," answered the matron. "I am so glad to meet you! I am the lieutenant's mother."



"Do you really believe, doctor," said the scoffer, "that your old medicines actually keep anybody alive?"

"Surely, surely," returned the doctor. "Why, my prescriptions have kept three druggists and their families alive right here in this town for twenty years."

It was the first time that the polite little girl had been on a visit alone, and papa had carefully instructed her as to how she should behave.

"Now," he had said, "if they ask you to dine with them, you must say: 'No, thank you, I have already dined.'"

It turned out just as papa had anticipated.

"Come, Marjorie," her little friend's father had said; "you must stay and have a bite with us."

"No, thank you," said the small miss with dignity; "I have already bitten."



Miss Elder—"I'll bet you a hundred that I'll never marry."

Mr. Easy—"I'll take you."

Miss Elder (rapturously)—"Will you really? Then I won't bet, after all."

"Farm products," complained the consumer, "cost a great deal more than they used to."

"Sure they do," agreed Farmer Cornfossil, cheerfully. "When a farmer has to know the botanical name of what he's raising and the zoological name of the insect that eats it and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."



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Pat OUR M

Profusely ill the hardest of Trees, Shrubs. WE HAVE 100,000 Lilacs, 500,000 Carnes, 310,000 Natts, 5,000 On, 40,000 Natts, 10,000 Russis, 25,000 Russis, 15,000 Russis, 5,000 Crab fruits.

Hard which pro We are spect last. Make a l Procure seeds before packet here in the W everything we To get

Our Garden season, so th nation and th us to make a IT IS GROW your GROW your GROW your They are round. VEGETABLE of living.