August 28, 1912

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advectisement in The Goide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our read-ers will advise us prompily should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Goids. We do not knowingly accept the advectisements of frands, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or any-thing classed by us as "undestrable." We publish no free "boosters," and all advectising matter is plainly marked as such.

such. Eates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in ad-vance of publication to ensure insertion.

#### ELEVATOR COMBINE BUSY

At a special meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Friday, August 23, the following by-law was passed by a vote of 150 to 7:-

"To amend section 6 of by-law number 19 of the printed by-laws of the Exchange as amended to the 15th of May, 1912, by inserting the following words after the words 'cut or evaded' on the ninth line of page 53 of the said printed by-law, 'or shall be a sharehold-er, officer or employee of any Joint Stock company, or a member of any partnership, which company or partner-ship (whether a member of this Ex-change or not) shall charge or offer to charge less as commission for the handling of grain than the rates of number 19 of the printed by-laws of handling of grain than the rates commission provided for in this by-law, or shall rebate, or offer to rebate, to any person, firm or corporation, any portion person, firm or corporation, any portion of such commission rate, or any of the charges or expenses incurred and proper-ly chargeable to such person, firm or corporation in or for the handling of consigned grain, or shall pay, or give, or offer to pay or give, any considera-tion of any kind whatsoever to any person, firm or corporation to influence or procure shipments or consignments of grain to such company or partner. of grain to such company or partner-ship, or shall in any way attempt to evade the provisions of this by-law in regard to commission, or shall do or permit to be done any act, ...stter, or thing, which, if done by a member of this Exchange, would be a contravention of this by law or any other of the rules or by laws of this Exchange, or would render such member liable to censure, fine, suspension or expulsion; provided, how-ever, that nothing herein contained is to prevent the regular employment by the said company or the said partner-ship of legitimate registered travelling men, of registered track buyer, or the employment of an elevator operator, on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same rules i.s are herebefore set forth in regard to the employment of same by a member of this Exchange.

This amendment was opposed by T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Grow-A. Crerar, president of the Grain Grow-ers' Grain company, who regarded it as vicious in principle. MacLennan Bros. also opposed it, as it was aimed special-ly at their business. There is no doubt but that the new amendment gives the elevator companies additional advant-ages in the country. It is thought that more will be heard of this matter.

#### THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Ac-count Book contains: • Sheat Time Book for "Names"

2 Sheets Time Book for "Names." etc. 10 Sheets week's Record Forms.

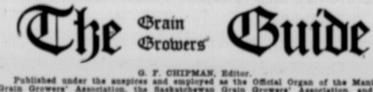
20 Account Forms. 20 Duplicates of Accounts.

ary Losses. 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.

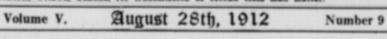
2 Sheets Standard Journal. 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.

62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records Di Sheets of Labor-Saving Records The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having pro-jecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8<sup>\*</sup>/<sub>4</sub> x 11<sup>\*</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Price \$1.00 postpaid. BOOK DEPARTMENT CRAIN CROWNER CUIDE WINNERC

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor. Published under the suspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and ac-tion and honest opinions, thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and difusion of material pros-perity, intellectual development, right living, health and happines. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.



# Free Trade Manufacturer

The Sarnia Fence Company is Ready and Able to Face Competition from American Manufacturers. Does Not Need Protection

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs :---

Replying to your letter of August 6, requesting our views on the tariff ques-tion. and how free trade would affect our line, would say that the policy of the Sarnia Fence company differs from that of most Canadian manufacturers. We believe that the price of a manu-factured article should be based upon the cost of production, not upon tariff protection. We know of no legitimate reason why the Canadian fence manufacturer should demand a much higher price for his fence than the manufac-turer in the United States. The government admits plain wire for fence pur poses to come in free of duty, which makes the cost of raw material the same both countries, the labor conditions in Canada are more favorable to the Canadian manufacturer than they are to anufacturer in the United States, and if the government will continue to leave plain galvanized wire on the free list we can manufacture in Canada as economically as any place on the con-tinent, and we are not afraid of com-petition from the United States.

#### The Real Secret

Whenever a reduction in the tariff is uggested, the Canadian manufacturer howls most piteously, claiming he will be ruined, and will have to close down his plant, that he cannot compete with the United States. We do not believe that this is so unless he has allowed his plant to become obsolete, and his system out of date in order that fat dividends may be paid his shareholders. The real secret of his opposition to the removal of the tariff is the fear of the loss of the amount of the duty for dividends. A Canadian steel corporation who has received millions of dollars from the people of Canada in the form of bounties, and who are most persistent in their demands for renewal of the steel bounties as well as for higher tariff, made statements to prospective British investors that they had the ore, the lime stone and the coal at their very doors, and proved by figures that they could manufacture steel for less cost per ton than any other place in the world, but when they talk to our own people at home, they must have protection as well as assistance. It is a well known fact that Canadian manufacturers consider the duty their legitimate graft, they consider it perfectly legitimate that the price of a manufactured article in Canada should be the price in the Unit-ed States, plus whatever duty the gov-ernment can be led to believe they re-

#### Protection Breeds Combines

quire.

To give you an illustration of how the farmer is deprived of what was to all apparent intents and purposes an ad-vantage for him, the late government as a special concession to the farmer placed plain galvanized wire for farm This was done fencing on the free list. so the farmer could get his fence cheaper; a duty of 15 per cent., however, was retained on manufactured fencing. The result was the Canadian manufacturers based their price upon the prices in

the United States, plus the duty on fin-ished fezce, which resulted in the manufacturer reaping the full benefit of the reduction which was apparently intend-ed for the farmer, and the farmer had no option but pay the price if he wished to use fence. This condition would not have been so bad had the matter been left at that, but with the tariff as a basis for protection against competition, a combine was formed for the purpose of further bleeding the farmer. This circle of manufacturers got to look upon the Canadian field as exclusively their own, and all not in the combine must keep out, and they resented what they called the intrusion of the Sarnia Fence company in a most vicious, arbitrary manner. The Ontario farmer has sized up the situation, and has stood at our backs in such a loyal manner that the prices of the Sarnia Fence company (which are not based on the tariff protection) have been acknowledged by the combine.

#### Tariff Going Up

According to the statements of Major J. A. Currie, member of parliament in the Dominion House for North Simcoe, made to the Sarnia Fence company that he, as a member of the government, had inside information to the effect that before the end of the present year the government was going to take wire for farm fencing off the free list, and that he was forming a new merger of the fence interests that he might take ad-vantage of the situation. If plain wire for farm fencing were taken from the free list it would compel all fence manu-facturers to purchase their raw material from the steel interests in Canada, bled the country for millions of dollars in the form of steel bounties, and who endcavored to have the bounties newed by the present government this year, but were prevented by the Canadisn farmers standing together, and giv-ing expression to their disapproval through the 25,000 petitions which the Sarnia Fence company had circulated.

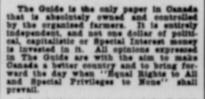
#### The "Steal" Gang

This talk of the removal of plain wire from the free list is the result of further efforts on the part of the steel interests in Canada to get control of the wire situation in the Canadian field. It is therefore in the interests of every farmer in Canada to oppose this change as the farmer will be obliged to pay the shot. We have found that some of the most prominent farm papers, which claim to be published in the interests of the farmer, have refused to publish in their columns (even if paid for) matter pertaining to the fence combine for fear of offending some of their other advertisers. Combines and mergers are only possible where a high tariff is maintained which smothers competition and reacts to the advantage of a few only possible at the expense of the masses.

We will be very glad to have you publish the above letter in your paper, or use it in any way which will further the interests of the farmer.

Yours very truly,

THE SARNIA FENCE CO. Jno. M. McCrae, Sec.-Treas.



Subscriptions to an Empire, \$1.00 per ye tign subscriptions, lingle copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post effice or bank money order. We cannot accept re-sponsibility for money sent locsely in a letter.



### Kendall's Spavin Cure

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE