



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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SHIPPING YOUR GRAIN

The farmers of Western Canada who have grain to ship this fall should consider carefully their best interests before shipping. There are a number of things besides the price to be taken into account. The market has been steadily improving for the past four years. The most noticeable feature has been the reduction in spread between street and track wheat, and in many places it completely disappeared last fall. It has largely been in the buying of street wheat that the elevator people have been able to gouge huge profits out of the farmers' grain for the past ten years. Recently those unjust profits have been greatly reduced. This reduction and consequent benefit to the farmers has been due almost entirely to the activity of the organized farmers and to the advent in the grain trade of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. After protesting in vain for years against the extortions of the elevator interests, the farmers realized their only hope lay in doing their own business and great success has attended their efforts. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is the greatest achievement of the Western farmers, and it is in the interest of every farmer to support that company by shipping grain to it. By so doing the profits are returned to the farmers and vast additional benefits are secured from the fact that the farmers get together and exchange ideas and study the conditions that militate against the social and moral welfare of the people. Economic conditions are largely at the foundation of our unsatisfactory social and moral conditions. The economic structure of Canada must be decidedly improved before the interests of the people will be safeguarded against the rapacity of special privilege. The accumulation of power and wealth in the hands of a few, is due to the unjust system by which our natural resources and our people are exploited for the benefit of those few. We are urging a square deal for all and in no better way can such a movement be forwarded than by the farmers supporting their own company. The farmers company maintains a duplicate sampling system and a claims department whereby the interests of the shippers are protected in every way. The farmers should not forget who it was who conducted the "Observer" campaign and how it was aimed to break their own company. The only way to break the power of such people is to support the farmers' company.

CHEAPER TO LIVE ABROAD

Canadian manufacturers of agricultural implements exported to other countries in 1909, of their own manufacture, as follows:

Britain	8428,243
U.S.	45,419
Argentine Republic	149,168
Austria-Hungary	12,048
Belgium	37,318
Brazil	4,525
British Africa	64,500
Australia	669,468
New Zealand	202,743
British West Indies	3,303
Chili	15,593
Denmark	32,846
France	761,337
French Africa	9,783
Germany	413,890
Holland	123,186
Italy	86,221
Newfoundland	2,950
Norway and Sweden	22,139
Roumania	50,094
Russia	432,679
Spain	26,862
Uruguay	233
O.C.	4,646
Total	83,925,178

This indicates that Canadian made farming implements are used in every country in the world, where farming operations are carried on to any considerable extent, and it is a matter for congratulation that our manufacturers can successfully compete with other manufacturers on even terms in all other countries, excepting the home market. Surely they will not object to meet their neighbors on even terms on their own native heath.

SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Up to the present time the Manitoba Elevator Commission has acquired in the neighborhood of 112 elevators in the province at various points, as have been published in THE GUIDE from week to week. The work of acquiring elevators is progressing rapidly. As the grain season has already opened it will be impossible to have many of these old elevators that have been purchased remodelled to meet the requirements of the government system as regards special binning and cleaning. For the same reason it will probably be impossible to operate the sample market this fall to handle the grain from all the newly acquired elevators in accordance with the terms of the Elevator Act. However, the commission state that they will probably have government elevators at at least one-third of the shipping points in Manitoba during the present season. The action of the commission in securing more than one elevator at certain points is a move towards the eventual monopoly of the elevator system in the province which can be the only satisfactory solution of the elevator question. By keeping this in view the elevator commission should be able, by another year, to control the elevator situation in Manitoba, as the likelihood is that only the milling companies will hold their elevators. In order that the elevator system will be successful the farmers throughout the province must patronize government elevators. In accordance with the policy laid down by the Grain Growers the farmers at every point should put all their grain through the government elevators if accommodation is sufficient, and should not put a single bushel through another elevator. As has been repeatedly pointed out, the farmers can use the government elevators and still ship or sell their grain to any grain firm. It is to be hoped that this policy will be pursued and that the grain of the Manitoba farmers will be put through the government elevators wherever possible and shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. If the farmers of Manitoba will stand loyally behind their own elevator system and their own company they will break the monopoly now existing in the grain trade of Manitoba within one year. With the elevators in the hands of the elevator commission it will be easy to ascertain the defects in the Elevator Act in one season when they can be remedied by legislation. The opportunity

is now before the farmers of Manitoba to take the grain trade of the province completely out of the hands of those individuals who have been extorting the unjust profits in recent years, and to place it completely in their own hands.

OUR GREAT AIM

In this issue we are publishing what probably no other journal in Canada would publish, namely a resolution passed by our readers, regretting the action taken by THE GUIDE. The resolution was passed by the Lauder (Man.) Association, as follows:

"That we regret the part THE GUIDE has taken in getting mixed up with politics, and would respectfully recommend it in the future to confine itself to advocating the interests of the Grain Growers."

We do not know how many of our readers were at the meeting or how many voted for the resolution, but it was sent to THE GUIDE by the secretary. We publish the resolution because THE GUIDE is a democratic institution, and we believe that every man has a right to his own views. The resolution asks us to confine ourselves to "advocating the interests of the Grain Growers." This is what THE GUIDE has always honestly endeavored to do and always will do. We have had complaints of our attitude toward Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Four or five indignant readers have cancelled their subscriptions, some because they said we were opposed to the Dominion government, and some because they said we were opposed to the Manitoba government. This is a perfectly free country and we do not condemn these readers for their actions. We do, however, say that our attitude is in favor of our Grain Growers all the time and cannot be construed as against governments of either political party, except in so far as those governments have refused the demands of the Grain Growers. If our readers expect us to commend the action of any government in refusing the demands of the Grain Growers their expectations will be vain. We will fight for the Grain Growers' cause against any opposing power.

THE IMPLEMENT TARIFF

In reply to the presentations made by the United Farmers of Alberta at Red Deer, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that whereas the duty on agricultural implements and all their parts coming into Canada was the same, the offer of the United States for reciprocity included only the implements and not the parts as 45% is charged upon parts of implements going into the States. Sir Wilfrid's contention was correct, as it is shown by the American tariff schedule. The following is the statutory offer of the United States for reciprocity on farm implements, as shown in section 476 of the tariff schedule:

"Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, and cotton gins, fifteen per centum ad valorem: PROVIDED, That any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency, province or colony, which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty."

The duty of 45% which the American tariff imposes upon the parts of implements is contained in section 199, as follows:

"Articles of wares, not especially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem."

In Canadian tariff the duty is 17 1/2% on mowing machines, and binders and parts of them, but for the majority of farm implements the duty is 20% as shown in the following sections of the Canadian Tariff Schedule:

Section 443: "Mowing machines, harvesters, self binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers and complete parts thereof, not including shafting, 17 1/2 per cent."

Section 446: "Cultivators, plows, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders, weeder and windmills, and complete parts thereof, not including shafting, 20 per cent."