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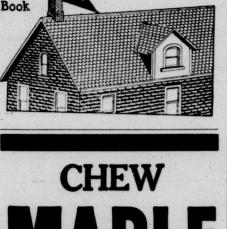
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

America's New Tariff (Lendon "Daily Chronicle") The whole edifice of American industry has been for generations shaped, and mis-shaped, by protection. A bill to remove all this artificial underpinning at once is unthinkable. But a bill which sets free the importation of wool, wheat, flour, cattle, meat, and eventually sugar, and effects sweeping reductions in the duties on the principal manufactured articles, can scarcely be reproached with timidity. When these drastic proposals were first unfolded, there was a general howl from the "interests"—much such an outery as greeted, in 1909, the Lloyd George Budget. But the protected manu-acturers of the United States, unlike the privileged landlords of the United Kingdo., have not a separate hereditary branch ϵ the legislature all to themselves. Their only chance was to raise the cry ruined industries in the country, and of ruined industries in the country, and at Washington to employ corrupt lobby-ing. In both they signally failed. The bill proved impregnably popular, and their attempts at corruption were fear-lessly exposed by President Wilson. In the United States the consumer will get a welcome relief from high prices, and may look for some easing not only of the tariff tyranny, but of the trust tyranny which the tariff has helped to breed. breed.

The Food Taxes (Toronto "Star")

We believed two years ago, and we still believe, that the removal of reduction of our own food taxes would be beneficial to Canada. It would benefit the Can-adian consumer, and it would benefit the American producer. That matter the American producer. That matter is now in our own hands, and we believe that the reform will come. The example of Great Britain's most powerful rival means that food taxes are doomed all over the world. The sooner doomed all over the world. The sooner she will take her position in the foot rank of spiilingd her position in the front rank of civilized nations.

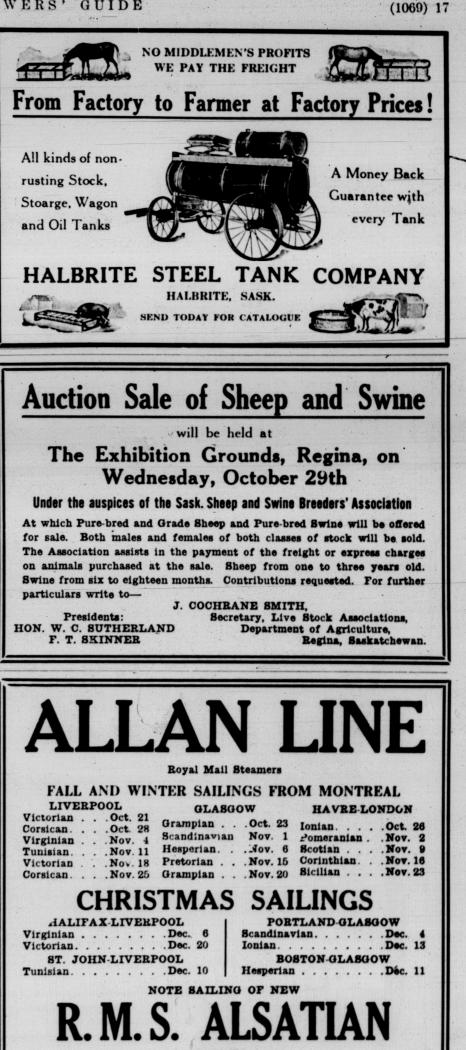
Helps Canadian Tanners

Helps Canadian Tanners (Berlin, Ont., News Record) The Democratic tariff bill was last night signed by President Wilson, of the United States, and went into effect this morning. In conversation with Mr. J. C. Breithaupt, the News Record learns that the Breithaupt Leather Company contemplates oreging an office in Chicago contemplates opening an office in Chicago, and in the very near future leather will

be sold there, imported free of duty. The lifting of the tariff will affect other manufacturers, who will also sell their wares in the country to the South, free of duty. No Relief for the Consumer No Relief for the Consumer

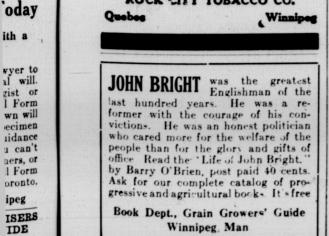
(Regina Leader) The lowering of the American tariff means wider markets and increased profitable business for many Canadian producers. The American tariff reduction will bring no benefit to the Canadian

consumer. The Reciprocity agreement of two years ago meant increased profitable business for our producers and a reduced living cost to our consumers. It meant benefit to the producer because it would have brought him necessary wider markets and it meant benefit to the consumer since it removed the taxation upon articles since it removed the taxation upon articles of food, some of which are cheaper in the United States at certain seasons of the year, because of elimatic conditions, than they are in Canada. The agreement was defeated through the combined efforts of a number of allies and for two years our people have been deprived of the benefits which its masage would have benefits which its passage would have brought to them. Now, through the action of the Unit d States in endeavoring to lessen the cost of living to its own people, our producers are to obtain some of the ten fit- which Reciprocity would have brought them two years ago. but the Canadian consumers position will not be improved in the least. Last year Canada imported over \$16,000,000 worth of fruit. Most of it was brought in during seasons when there was no Canadian fresh fruit available Under similar conditions Canada imported more than \$3,000,000 worth of vegetables in 1912. Both on the fruit and on the vegetables unnecessary duty was collected by the Dominion government, and their cost to the Canadian consumer thereby increased. Such instances as these indicate he bu densomeness of the food 'axation which Canada imposes, taxation while bears most heavly upon the poor man and the man in moderate circumstances, ather than upon the rich man, since the proportion of his income which the rich man has to spend for food is far below



(18,000 Tons)

FROM ST. JOHN DIRECT, JANUARY 3, 1914





WHEN WEITING 10 ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE