

manufacturers have always been among the largest contributors to the campaign funds of the political parties. As long as Sir Wilfrid Laurier talked Free Trade and practiced Protection, the manufacturers used their money and influence to keep him in power, but at the last election, when he was endeavoring to reduce the tariff they turned against him and assisted the present government to capture the reins of power. Another election is now approaching and naturally the government is looking to the manufacturers for a great part of the enormous campaign fund they will spend in both legitimate and illegitimate ways, in the effort to remain in power. The manufacturers, of course, are not fond of parting with their money if they can help it, and this increase in the tariff will enable them to take what the government political machine demands out of the public instead of out of their own pockets. How do the farmers of the West like the idea of being taxed to provide a political campaign fund?

WHO IS THE GOOSE?

A very interesting article headed "The Golden Egg and the Goose" is found in the literature being circulated in the free boiler plate supplied to country weeklies in connection with the Made-in-Canada movement. In this article, which is especially addressed to the country storekeepers, it says:

Did it ever occur to you that, out of every dollar's worth of foreign made goods you sell, about 75 cents or more disappears from Canada forever, and the buying capacity of the Canadian workman is correspondingly reduced? The wages that should be in his pocket have been paid to the foreign workman.

In 1913, over \$692,000,000 of Canadian money was spent for foreign goods. Think of it—

six hundred and ninety-two millions! Half of these goods could have been made in Canada, and Canadian workmen and Canadian retailers would then have been \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 better off than they are today.

So, decide now to help feed the goose! Decide now to increase the sale of Canadian-made goods! Decide now to keep more money in Canada.

What bunkum! There is not, and never was, \$692,000,000 of money in Canada, and neither that amount nor 75 cents on the dollar of it was ever sent out of the country to disappear for ever. In fact, there is more money in Canada today than there was before 1913, the year in which, according to the above statement, Canada imported \$692,000,000 worth of goods. These goods were not paid for in Canadian money, but partly in Canadian goods—grain, cheese, agricultural implements, coal, nickel and hundreds of other things—and partly with money borrowed in London by Canadian governments, municipalities, railways, manufacturers, builders and farmers. Since the war we have cut down very considerably in our imports and increased our exports, and the consequence is that the British importers, including the British government, have plenty of money, they cannot pay Canadian exporters conveniently, and in order to get their money the latter have to take \$4.70 for a pound sterling, instead of \$4.86.

But who is the goose that the country storekeeper is urged to feed in order that it may lay more golden eggs? This plea is put out by the Canadian Home Markets Association and the object of the Made-in-Canada campaign is frankly to increase the profits of the members of that Association. But we cannot admit either that the Canadian manufacturers are geese or that they are in

the habit of laying golden eggs for the country merchants' breakfast. If you ask the country merchant who is the goose that lays golden eggs for him, he will answer without hesitation "The Farmer." And he will be right. The prosperity of the country merchant depends absolutely on the success of the farmer. As to calling the farmer a goose—well, it is generally admitted that the farmers' vote in the East and in the West had a good deal to do with defeating Reciprocity in 1911, and there are a lot of farmers yet who believe in the Protective Tariff.

W. Sanford Evans, former editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, is chairman of the commission to investigate ocean freights and make recommendations to the Dominion Government. Up to the present time the only person who has got any benefit from the commission is Mr. Evans. Freight rates are still high and our farmers are losing millions of dollars to the ocean combine.

With the cold weather coming on, it is comforting to reflect that the duty on woollen clothing is 42½ per cent., diamonds and ice are only taxed 7½ per cent.

Was your crop above the average? Then you can spare a few bushels for the Red Cross Fund to help care for the soldiers who have been wounded in defence of freedom and righteousness. Next time you sell a wagon load or a carload, send a check to this fund. Either The Guide or the Central Secretary of the Grain Growers' Association or of the U.F.A. will be glad to pass a donation on to the authorities.



NOVEMBER FIRST ON A WESTERN FARM—1915

The bumper crop of 1915 enables the Western Farmer to pay off many debts which have accumulated in years of smaller yields and lower prices. A considerable number of farmers, however, have incurred obligations which are far too heavy for one good crop to remove, and while thankful for small mercies Western farmers must not rest content. With the United States market open and reasonable lake and ocean freight rates, the Western crop would return a much larger price to the grower without raising the cost to the British consumer. There is as much need as ever for vigorous agitation to bring about just economic conditions so that the farmers and all other producers may get the full value of their products on the open markets of the world.