

people are unfortunately sometimes indifferent or unthinking about this matter; the proposed campaign will induce them to think.

"Made in Canada" is the winning catch-word of our domestic trades. A movement has set in, especially within the past year, to emphasize the advantages of buying home-made goods, and both national pride and national prosperity may be very effectually fostered by paying heed thereto. It is a good rule to follow: Buy the things that are made at home.

Where Our Money Goes

THE average Canadian does not realize how large an amount of Canadian money goes out of the country in annual trade exchange. Government blue-books and trade returns are not attractive reading, and the busy man needs to have the facts put before him in as concise a form as possible. In brief, then, Canada sends to one country alone, the United States, no less than \$120,000,000. That is our largest item for imports, and represents an expenditure of \$3.00 for every \$1.00 we sell to the United States in return. Our net exports to that country, exclusive of bullion, have decreased two and a-half millions in thirty-five years, while we are now buying from them four times as much as we did then. There was once reciprocity in natural products between the two countries, but after its abrogation in 1866 the United States adopted a protective policy and put high tariff laws in force against us. They had a right to do so if they wished, but instead of meeting them on their own terms, in self-defence, we have doubled, trebled, and quadrupled our purchases from them, while naturally our exports have diminished.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., summed up these facts very forcefully in a speech in the Canadian Parliament during the last session, when he spoke in part as follows:

"We purchased from the United States manufactured goods to the extent of

\$28,289,000 in excess of what we purchased from Great Britain, and to the extent of \$15,000,000 in excess of what we purchased from all the rest of the world put together. . . . Why, the United States has command of the market of Canada for manufactures. Now, if we cannot sell to these people of whom we buy manufactured goods to the amount of over \$65,000,000; to these people of whom our farmers buy wholly \$35,000,000 of that \$65,000,000 worth; to these people who allow our farmers, on the other hand, to squeeze in a miserable, paltry \$8,000,000 worth of farm produce through their tariff fence—I say that if we cannot secure some arrangement by which we can exchange the products of our own labor for the immense quantity of goods we buy from them, we had better make arrangements to manufacture the goods ourselves. It will cost us something at the start; but for my part I am perfectly willing to pay my share of that additional cost. . . . Here we are alongside of a mighty nation of eighty million people. Our sons and our daughters are drifting to that country; the choice of our population goes there. We have no arrangement in our trade with them that gives us the advantages which we have a right to demand, and if we cannot get fair trade relations with that great nation, trade relations mutually advantageous and just, then I say that it is not a question of protection *per se*, but that it is a question of self-protection. It is a question whether we will turn the left cheek when we have been smitten on the right cheek, or whether we will assert our own independence, and proceed upon the principle that the best thing possible for us to do is to care for our own interests."

Protection for Farmers

THE farmers of Canada, perhaps more than any other class of people, need to be acquainted with the significance of present conditions, and the correspond-