

On His Farm

To start getting ready for a crop the farmer is taxed on:

Plow	27 1/2%
Harrow	27 1/2%
Seed drill	27 1/2%
Manure spreader	27 1/2%
Binder	12 1/2%
Mower	12 1/2%
Horse rake	20%
Traction engine	27 1/2%
Threshing machine	27 1/2%
Hay loader	31%
Potato digger	32%
Grain crusher	32%
Fanning mill	32%
Axe	30%
Hoe, rake, pronged fork	30%
Lawn mower	30%
Wagon	32 1/2%
Buggy	42 1/2%
Cutler	32 1/2%
Harness for horses	37 1/2%
Barbed wire and stream separator	Free

For clothing he is taxed:

Flannels, all kinds	42 1/2%
Boots and shoes	37 1/2%
Underclothes	42 1/2%
Mitts	42 1/2%
Hats and caps	42 1/2%
Cottons	32 1/2%
India-rubber boots	32 1/2%
India-rubber clothing	42 1/2%

If he succumbs to the burden of custom duties, high freight rates, extortion of grain exchanges, plundering of abattoirs and packing plants and passes on to the bourse where man is exempted from customs duties, the government enables the coffin combines to collect 32 1/2 per cent. on his coffin, 40 per cent. on his shroud, and 42 1/2 per cent. on the screw nails that fasten his coffin cover, and charges the gravedigger 42 1/2 per cent. on the shovel with which he digs the grave.

Aiding Dairy Industry

The government are trying to move heaven and earth to induce farmers to go into dairying, spend millions of dollars each year ostensibly with that end in view and encourage dairy farmers by imposing a custom duty running from 32 to 40 per cent. upon every utensil used in the dairy.

Canadian manufacturers of tinware, which includes at the present time a cabinet minister, supply the trade with ten quart tin pails f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$2.33 per dozen. That same class of pail can be bought in the United States at \$1.30 per dozen. After paying freight and duty amounting to 32 1/2 per cent., these pails can be delivered f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$1.85 per dozen as against \$2.33 per dozen from Canadian manufacturers.

Five gallon railroad milk cans can be bought in St. Paul at \$2.38. After paying duty and freight amounting to 80 cents, they can be delivered f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$3.18. The Canadian manufacturer charges the trade \$3.70 in Winnipeg.

Stove boards used in protecting floors

	Male	Female	Total
All occupations	2,358,813	364,821	2,723,634
Agriculture	917,848	15,887	933,735
Building trades	245,960	211	246,201
Domestic and personal service	75,133	138,879	214,012
Civil and municipal government	72,531	4,073	76,604
Fishing and hunting	34,547	265	34,812
Forestry	42,901	13	42,914
Manufactures	392,781	98,561	491,342
Professional	62,781	57,835	120,616
Trade and merchandising	240,903	42,184	283,087
Transportation	210,692	6,852	217,544
Mining	62,706	61	62,767

from heating stoves, 24 by 24 inches, delivered by Canadian manufacturers f.o.b. Winnipeg at \$11.10 per dozen. A little better finished board can be bought in the United States at \$7.20 per dozen, that being jobbers' prices. After paying freight and duty, American goods can be laid down in Winnipeg at \$10.25 per dozen, or eight per cent. less than the Canadian goods.

Mitts and Matches

A broker in Winnipeg was selling mitts and gloves manufactured in Canada, used by farmers extensively, to the retail trade at \$10.50 per dozen, allowing him three per cent. commission. The cost to the manufacturer was \$8.54. Next day after the war tax of 7 1/2 per cent. was announced, he was ordered by his principals to increase the selling price of the mitts and gloves that he then had in store 7 1/2 per cent. on \$10.50—78 cents a dozen.

A well-known make of Canadian matches are sold to retailers in Winnipeg at \$6.65 per case, containing 120 packages of 500's, on condition that if they maintain the price and sell no other matches they will get a discount

of 10 per cent. at the end of every six months. Similar matches are sold in Duluth at \$3.90 per case, and after paying freight and 32 1/2 per cent. duty, are delivered in Winnipeg at \$5.65. The American manufacturer gets \$3.90 and the Canadian manufacturer gets \$5.32 for the same quantity and the same quality of matches.

Hides and Wool Free

Hides imported into Canada for the year ending March 31, 1916, \$12,453,671. Hides exported the same year to the value of \$6,555,810. We import and export the same commodity when there is no restriction of trade.

We import wool free of duty, and give the manufacturer of tweeds 37 1/2 per cent. protection against foreign competition, which he adds to the price of the tweed when he sells to the tailor and manufacturer of clothing. The manufacturer of clothing has protection to the extent of 42 1/2 per cent. against his foreign competitor. The consumer of clothing, therefore, has to pay, first, duty on the tweed of which the suit of clothes is made; second, duty to the manufacturer who makes the suit of clothes.

The leather manufacturer gets his hides free. The government places him in a position that enables him to add 22 1/2 cents on every dollar's worth of leather he sells to the shoemaker. The shoemaker is protected on his goods 37 1/2 per cent. against his foreign competitor, so that the farmer who sells the hide without any protection has to pay 22 1/2 per cent. protection on leather and 37 1/2 per cent. on the shoes made out of that leather. Some few years ago a farmer could scarcely get a pair of boots for a twelve year old boy in exchange for a fair-sized cowhide in one of our country stores.

Canada produces 90 per cent. of the world's nickel. The corporations who mine this nickel in Canada send it to the United States for treatment and Canadians have to pay a duty of 42 1/2 per cent. on any nickel, or product of nickel, that we require to use in Canada.

We send the copper and zinc from Canada to the United States to be made into brass, and pay a duty of 42 1/2 per cent. on all the brass and brass goods that we require.

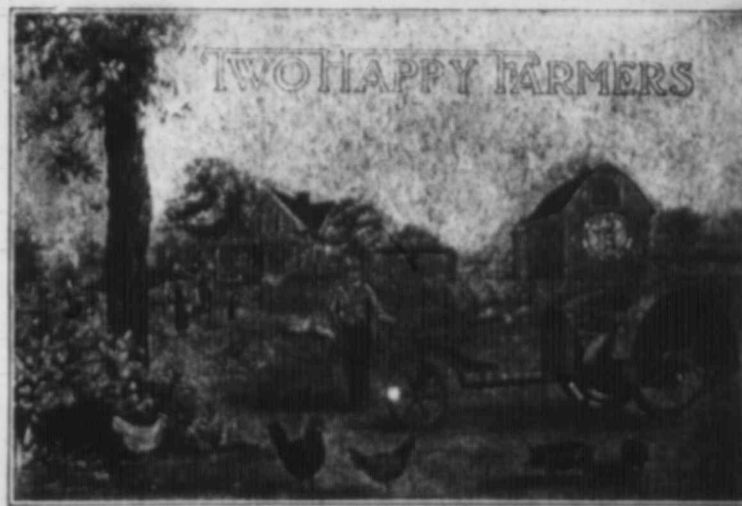
Burden on Majority

The most forcible reason given in support of protection is that it builds up industrial centres, gives employment to labor and provides a market for the product of the farm. The recently issued Canadian Year Book gives detailed classification of industries and schedule of "gainful occupations" for the year 1911, as follows:

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An analysis of this schedule shows that of the 2,723,634 people who are engaged in "gainful occupation," only 491,342 are employed in manufactures. That is, 18 per cent. of those in "gainful occupations" are engaged in manufacturing industries. The earnings of the balance of the people of Canada are decreased in their purchasing power of the commodities of life by one-third in the supposed interest of those engaged in manufacturing. While it may be true that there are some manufacturers who could not continue in business without protection, nevertheless it is true that the main industries of Canada would not only thrive but prosper under Free Trade conditions.

The Grange now has state organizations in 33 states and scattered subordinate Granges in a number of the other states. With this extent and the coming together annually of the representatives of each of these states at the National Grange meeting, and with its system of work, it is the great farm organization in United States that is really national in its scope.



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