

How Protection Benefits Farmers

The manufacturers of the United States quickly saw that the free trade policy of the liberal party was only a ruse to get into power and they immediately began to locate branch factories in Canada, notably the International Harvester Company works at Hamilton, Ont., which covers 80 acres of ground, the Singer Sewing Machine Co. at St. John's, Que., which employs hundreds of men, Fairbanks-Morse Co. and others too numerous to mention. And when we get population enough here in the Prairie Provinces to warrant manufacturers to establish branch factories, we will get them fast enough if we do not give away our market to

The United States Wire Trust bought out the large wire factories at Lacine, Quebec, and closed them down and then sent the wire back to the same old price.

In this case the farmers of Quebec lost a market for their produce, caused by the factories shutting down and turning hundreds of men out of employment. And Canada also lost a part of her population as most of those men emigrated to the United States. In this case Quebec lost several factories. The farmers' market at Lacine, Quebec was curtailed. The United States got the employment for hundreds of its men. The United States railways got the freight trade and the farmers of Canada, including those of the Prairie Provinces paid the same old price for wire. And the money that they paid for it instead of remaining in Canada went to a foreign country.

Keeps Population Home

Another reason why the protective tariff benefits the farmer of the Prairie Provinces is the important one of keeping the farmers' sons here in Canada. Today with little manufacturing in the Prairie Provinces the farmer that has been obliged to go to the United States where the various plants are located instead of remaining here and helping to build up our own country. I will give an instance. In Quebec province about 25 years ago there was enough manufacturing to employ a first born son and relegated their parents to beggary. The late Hon. J. Israel Tarte, in one of his speeches in the House of Commons called attention to the fact that Canada had over a million French Canadian people in the United States. This was caused by the Liberal party which was in opposition at that time advocating the abolition of the protective tariff. They howled their heads nearly off for free trade, called the National Policy of the Conservative party "The Hobnob of the People;" they declared that if they were elected to power they would wipe away every vestige of the protective tariff. Consequently the manufacturers in the United States that were selling goods in Canada did not locate any branch factories in Canada; they concentrated that the Liberals would eventually come into power and make good their promise in abolishing the protective tariff and give them a large market for their goods. In 1896 the Liberal party came into power; they immediately took the National Policy of the Conservative party and clothed it in Jacob's coat of many colors to try and hide its identity and adopted it as a first born son and relegated their parents to beggary.

one half of the men seeking work in factories. The people were continually buying United States made goods and the young men and farmers' sons were continuously drifting over the border located in the cities of the Eastern States, notably Manchester, N.H., where in one part of the city the Canadian population is so numerous that it is called "Little Canada." The late Hon. J. Israel Tarte, in one of his speeches in the House of Commons called attention to the fact that Canada had over a million French Canadian people in the United States. This was caused by the Liberal party which was in opposition at that time advocating the abolition of the protective tariff. They howled their heads nearly off for free trade, called the National Policy of the Conservative party "The Hobnob of the People;" they declared that if they were elected to power they would wipe away every vestige of the protective tariff. Consequently the manufacturers in the United States that were selling goods in Canada did not locate any branch factories in Canada; they concentrated that the Liberals would eventually come into power and make good their promise in abolishing the protective tariff and give them a large market for their goods. In 1896 the Liberal party came into power; they immediately took the National Policy of the Conservative party and clothed it in Jacob's coat of many colors to try and hide its identity and adopted it as a first born son and relegated their parents to beggary.

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Financial Experience Number

We Will Pay Farmers for Helpful Letters Giving Their Relations With Financial Institutions

In March The Guide intends to issue a special Financial Number. We want all farmers who have had valuable experience in handling or financing their enterprises for the benefit of others and the bettering of conditions. Farmers who have had such experience in handling or financing their enterprises with banks, mortgage companies, bonding companies, investment concerns, with life insurance, fire insurance, life insurance and livestock insurance companies—any of these are of interest.

1—How have you been able to make use of the services of these institutions in developing your farming operations, improving your financial position as a farmer, providing for your family and the future?

2—Have you any suggestions to make as to how these services could be bettered for the farming community and for the development of agriculture generally.

3—According to what you have observed in your neighborhood to what extent are the farmers themselves responsible for the lack of co-operation they so much desire from these institutions, and what are the chief hindrances they place in their own way? What can the farmers do to improve their own case with the established financial companies?

4—In asking for answers to these questions The Guide does not want vague opinions or theories, but actual experiences. When you needed credit to finance some undertaking, what happened? How did you succeed? How did you fail? We are not trying to get anything, a lot of "bills" nor money. We want to know how others who had the same situation with which you had to deal, if you had to do it over again, would you go at it in the same way? Experiences on every phase of all kinds of financial business with the farmer interests will be welcomed and only criticism which is constructive and based on financial experience is desirable.

The following prizes will be awarded

For the best letter received The Guide will pay \$10.00 cash.

For the best letter written. \$5.00 cash.

For all other letters which can be used. \$2.00 cash.

The length must be about 100 words.

All three different locations in the state better, but you may write a letter on your experience with each kind of institution, sending in as many as you wish.

Keep down to actual experiences and constructive thought as much as possible.

You may mention the name of the bank or other business concern in telling your story, but give those names on a separate sheet for our own information.

We will have the first names and address of the writer, but not necessarily for publication. A home-or-place may be signed for publication, if desired.

Write on one side of the paper only. Do not fold your letter.

Prizes must reach The Guide office before March 1, and postmarked by March 1. Address all letters: Editor, The Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

which we see taking place on the other side of the water.

In conclusion I will say that no country, no matter how great it is in agriculture, commerce or manufacturing can long maintain its supremacy that rests its prosperity on one industry alone. If anyone doubts this assertion, let him visit the cotton plantations of the Southern States and there he will see the evidence of the fate of a nation that rested its prosperity on agriculture alone and in the terrible struggle of the early sixties it was the rich agricultural, commercial and manufacturing Northern States that won.

ALBERT PAUL, WALTER CARTER,
Albert Park, Calgary, Alta.

Views of "Kargus."

How does a protective tariff benefit the farmers of the Prairie Provinces? A protective tariff has a two-fold purpose.—It is a method of raising the national revenue.

Second—It is a means of protecting national industries against foreign competition.

Government at all. Then revenue must be raised, if it is wise to have a Government at all.

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