

...self-assertive and pushful, can never be increased in knowledge or mental discipline, by scientific inventions, by any increase of comfort or wealth. Enter into the Kingdom of God.

Protection or Free Trade

...manufacturers" will, I think, as an advisory body, receive the approval of farmers so long as their industry gets adequate representation therein. This method of "tinkering the tariff out of politics" is, however, not to our liking. If the proposed Board should be composed mainly of those who have Mr. Parsons' point of view. In such case we want the tariff to stay "very much in politics", otherwise we should be compelled to submit, without the possibility of redress, to the decisions of a group of men with whom we vitally disagreed, surely a sorry state in a democracy.

\$200,000,000 a Year From Agriculture to Manufacturing

Mr. Parsons asks if the burden of taxation should be shifted from farming to manufacturing. We have never asked for such shifting. We are willing to bear our own burdens. We want no "protection"; we want merely a "fair field and no favors." We believe that in the past certain Canadian "manufacturing" industries have been built up at the expense of agriculture and other primary industries, and we think that this is bad not only for agriculture, but for the whole country. Moreover, it is not true that Canadian agriculture has been relatively prosperous. The evidence cited by Mr. Parsons to the contrary is too restricted to be of any value. We cannot decide on the basis of war conditions, nor in a limited territory. I have made a careful examination of the "profits" of Canadian "manufacturing" and farming during the five years preceding the war, and of the operations of the tariff in connection therewith. These investigations have been published in part in leading agricultural papers in both the East and West, and, so far as I know, the substantial accuracy of my conclusion has not been questioned. Interesting corroboratory testimony is now also obtainable from official investigations in Ontario. I find that during the 15 years, 1901-14, Canadian agriculture faced an average annual deficit of over 100 millions, while Canadian "manufacturing" secured an average annual surplus profit of over 250 millions. During the same time I figure that the tariff accounted for the transference of nearly 200 millions a year from agriculture to manufacturing, and that if the tariff system had been abolished, both classes of industry would have been about equally prosperous. Mr. Parsons is welcome at any time to examine the evidence upon which these conclusions are based, and I shall be happy to retract if I can be proved in error. But Mr. Parsons should know that the census figures of the last few decades are themselves most convincing evidence that Canadian agriculture has not been relatively as prosperous as Canadian manufacturing. It is impossible to get away from the significance of these figures, for capital and labor go where they can get the greatest reward, and it is easy to see which way men and money have migrated. Thousands of abandoned farms in the garden of Old Ontario, while prices of farm products have continued to soar, tell a tale of vital significance. Will Mr. Parsons please note the same, and read in this connection an article of mine on "Tariffs, Bounties and the Farmer," published in the "University Magazine" during 1908.

Mr. Parsons' discussion of the value of cereal and other crops in the West is, I think, unintentionally misleading. In the first place we cannot argue much from war conditions; and in the second place, when he says: "It is fair to assume, therefore, that on the average all the expenses of farming operations would be more than met by the production of other than cereal crops," and infers that the value of cereal crops can be placed as a net return, he is much in error. It is decidedly not fair

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