

## The Mail Bag

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industries of this country it would mean the businesses yet to be established would be founded on a sound finance, businesses that would not be hindered or hampered by over capitalization, businesses that

by over capitalization, businesses that could stand against the world. Mr. Coleman thinks that the farmers of Canada can be protected. It is true that lines of farming that we farmers as a class do not go into can be protected. But anything that we farmers raise as a s is cannot be protected because we raise more of that particular commodity than the home market will take with the result

the home market will take, with the result that the home market buys at the same as the export price. Of course if we farm-

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ers were combined as the manufacturers of this country are we would sell the people of this country our products higher by the extent of the protection afforded by the tariff and railroad rates. Wealth is the result of labor on natural resources, that is, the field, the mine and the water. Wealth is created by man's work on natural resources. Rich natural work on natural resources. Rich natural resources mean that much wealth can be

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

created quickly and easily. Therefore it is reasonable to expect that because Canada is rich in natural resources that she can compete against the world success-fully. The United States or any other country has not become wealthy owing to protection. What protection has done is to distribute wealth. It has made the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Protection has not made wages higher but because it has made living higher it has decreased their value. Wages are taken from the wealth which the laborer has created by his work. If the demand for work is keen the laborer receives a creater properties of the wealth created greater proportion of the wealth created, if dull, a less proportion. Unemployment is not always a condition caused by eithe. free trade or protection. It is caused in most cases, by the lights of property, in natural resources, which permit a man to hold out of use the opportunity to work. Real estate speculation is one of the most fruitful causes of men being out of work. Mr. Coleman thinks that protection

would benefit the British workingman. Let us ask Mr. Coleman what would be the first thing to happen if a protective tariff was put into force in the old country. Exporting industries would combine and their products in their own country sell their products in their own country higher by the extent of the tariff. Indus-tries whose products did not quite fill home demand would sell their products also higher by the extent of the tariff. But would wages go up? No! No higher than strikes could force them. But, says Mr. Coleman and others of his kind, the stimulus given industry by the protec-tion would increase the demand for men and so the wages. But no great industries have risen that have only catered for and so the wages. But no great industries have risen that have only catered for home demand. That is, unless the country has been large, in which case there has been free trade between a large number of people.

number of people. Reciprocity with the United States would have given us the advantages of annexation without its disadvantages. It is very noticeable that the defeat of reciprocity has done more to create a spirit of annexation than its acceptance would ever have done. Would Mr. Coleman kindly tell us how would annex-ation come from the acceptance of reciation come from the acceptance of reciprocity? CHAS. T. MASSON

Wood Bay, Man.

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July 24, 1912

July 24, 1912

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Cash Wheat

No. 1 Nor No. 2 Nor No. 3 Nor No. 4 No. 6 Feed

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