than it expends in procuring the articles from outside. Here is a case for protection. A duty upon the import of such articles, or better still, a bonus upon their production and export, will foster and encourage the manufacture of these articles within the country. It is argued by some that for every increase in a new industry there is a corresponding decrease in an old. That this argument is hardly exact can best be shown by an example. Let us suppose that long ago the Quebec farmer paid for manufactured tobacco in potatoes. We can, therefore, readily suppose an extensive trade in potatoes and tobacco between the Quebec farmer and the American tobacco manufacturer. When later Canada imposed a heavy duty upon the importation of manufactured tobacco numerous tobacco factories located here. Did this reduce the size of the potato crop? Not at all! For a while the potato trade may have been somewhat disorganized, but so vast became the new industry that many thousands of workmen were attracted, workmen who had need of potatoes, and, moreover, the farmer had still to pay for his cigars. So the potato trade was not diminished and the farmer had now a more secure market.

The purpose of protection in this case just cited is known as the "Acclimatisation of Industries." The only condition required to render it a valid reason for protection is the suitability of the country for the industry desired. It is disregard of this requisite which constitutes one of the greatest evils of protection. Many governments in their mis-guided zeal for nationalism and in their mis-judged self-sufficiency deem their countries suited for all industries. As a consequence they erect high tariff walls against importations. At great expense industries, for which the countries in question are unfit, are opened up and maintained. And so, the consumer pays much higher for certain articles produced at home than he would if he could procure them outside and not be obliged to pay duty. True, the industries called into life by protective duties give employment to many, but these could be more profitably employed developing industries for which the country is suited.

It sometimes happens that foreign importations threaten the existence of some industry for which a country is well suited. Sometimes the foreign product is inferior to that produced at home, sometimes the foreign producer has some extraordinary advantage in production, at any rate, the fact remains that the imported goods cost less than the home product. And, as poor merchandise will, in time, drive out the good, it is evidently in the best interests of the nation to protect the home industry. This