

position of that country would indeed warrant that inference, without a reference to statistical reports.

There is not a sufficient quantity of winter wheat grown north of Lake Ontario to supply the consumption of the Colony. The peninsulas of Niagara and Erie are the only good producing portions of the Province, and, from their limited extent, it is probable that Canada can never export any considerable quantity even of wheat.

The mutual advantages both countries would derive from these exchanges may be readily understood in one single sentence. Assuming the St. Lawrence to be the cheapest route from the great western country to Europe for their exports, during a certain portion of the season, by whatever amount the cost of transportation is reduced on a single bushel of wheat, such an amount will be put into the pocket of the grower. This extends to every farmer within its influence in the same proportion, and draws so much wheat from competition with the farmer of the middle Atlantic States; therefore, if that competition had, as some erroneously suppose, a tendency to lessen prices, it would benefit the farmer there also.

During other portions of the year, the Erie and Oswego Canals, and various railroads, will be the best and only routes to those Atlantic cities where stocks can be held with safety to supply a foreign demand through the winter season; during this time, the grower in Canada will be benefited.

In a word, it would insure to farmers on both sides of the boundary all the natural advantages both routes possess, and, at all times, and for everything they grow, the highest prices whether in Europe or America.

Our farmers cannot comprehend on what principle their productions are charged with a duty of 20 per cent. when admitted into the markets of the United States, while similar productions, the growth of the United States, are admitted into Great Britain free. The one country has thus all the advantages of two markets—the one in Europe and the other in America—while the other is confined to the one. This, as a natural and inevitable consequence, produces inequality of prices, and cannot be continued.

The changes adopted by Great Britain in a long-established policy have already produced the greatest advantage to the commerce of the United States, without having produced any similar advantage to that of her own colonial subjects, although these are placed in a position in all respects so similar to the former. This result, so unexpected and so injurious to their interests, will be found to arise entirely from the maintenance by the United States of a duty upon the wheat of Canada of one-fifth of its value, when consumed in the American market. The Government and the people of Canada have relied with confidence on the removal of this duty by the Government of the United States; and they are, up to the present moment, at a loss to understand what has prevented the application in this instance of a principle just in itself, and which numerous instances have taught them to believe to be the guiding maxim of the commercial policy of the United States, viz.,