

are themselves the most rapidly advancing—England, of course, excepted for the present. Besides the fact that it *is* so, as here stated, there are large general reasons—deductions *a priori* from incontrovertible principles, to prove that it *must* be so. Let us sketch an example. A distant colony, newly settled by hardy adventurers from the parent state, has as its only source of wealth, at first, the rude unmanufactured products of the field, the forest, or the mine. Duties may be collected for revenue, but the idea of duties to encourage home manufactures, the conditions of which have not yet come into existence, are unthought of. But with the lapse of time these conditions do come into existence, and murmurs for Protection begin to be heard. Villages become cities, population grows denser, and “infant manufactures” spread around. But these “infant manufactures” cannot stand an even competition with those of older communities. They are given a modicum of Protection, not so much perhaps to encourage them, for they are not thought worth encouraging, but merely as an incident in raising the revenue. On this they spread, become strong, and gather around them a number of able business men, members of Parliament too, and a large voting population which can be made to tell in elections. The Protection once carelessly accorded them, for the sake of revenue merely, may not now rashly be taken away. As in the progress of civilization the proportion of village, town, artizan and manufacturing population to agricultural population increases, the Protectionist element thus strengthens with the advance, *with the progress of the country*. But meantime, two other interests besides have been growing up. One is the importing interest, the other is the forwarding or shipping interest. Both may be classed together as forming the “commercial” interest. This interest, some say, should seek no home manufactures, but only exchange of commodities between distant points. Such is a supposable case. And is not this exactly what has happened in Canada?

In the United States we see on a larger scale the inevitable co-development together, in perfect harmony with each other, of Protection to home manufactures and material civilization. First, manufactures spring up near the seaboard, and in the Pennsylvania coal and iron districts. Protectionism rears its head, and calls for their encouragement. They become a power in the State, and keep