

factures of Canada could not compete with those of the United States, any more than the latter were able at the outset to compete with those of England. At their commencement, the American manufactures required protection, and they were indebted to it for that vigor and improved skill which now enable them to keep the field with advantage against the experience and energy of their European rivals. Reciprocity in fiscal matters between two nations whose manufactures are equal, may be productive of mutual advantages; but to maintain that reciprocity between Canada and the United States, or any other manufacturing country, between a nation of consumers and a nation of producers, between a nation of buyers and a nation of sellers, can ever raise the two countries to an equality of prosperity, is, in my opinion, to maintain a paradox.

The establishment of manufactures in this country would have the double effect of keeping that capital in our own hands which is now leaving us so rapidly, and of keeping our population at home. This would be attended with an increase of the body of consumers of agricultural products, to the great encouragement of the farmer; it would likewise enable both the farmer and the manufacturer to give better wages to their work people.

If an adequate degree of protection were afforded to the manufacturer to guard him from the certain loss resulting from foreign competition, which has been the lot of nearly all who have engaged in any industrial enterprise to this day, there is good reason to believe that manufactures would succeed as well here as they do in other countries.

We must recollect that in order to become the manufacturing country which they are, the United States required, during more than half a century, protective duties, which amounted almost to a prohibition to import articles manufactured abroad.

No country in the world possesses greater water power, or more happily distributed, than Upper Canada; there is no where to be found any extent of land, fit for settlement, which has not its water power, capable becoming, if our commercial relations with other countries permitted it, a source of vitality for trade and agriculture, even in the depths of our Canadian forests.
—*T. Boutillier, Esq., ex-M.P.P., of St. Hyacinthe, Physician.*

The establishment of manufacturers in different parts of the country would have the effect of arresting emigration to foreign countries, in as much as it would afford employment and a subsistence to a numerous class of persons who are now often unemployed.—*C. Marquis, Cure of St. Celestin.*

It is my opinion that the establishment of different manufactures in this part of the country would have the effect of preventing emigration to foreign lands, for the reason that persons otherwise out of employment would always find work in the factories, would be able to earn money, and buy at a much lower price.—*A. Fraser, Municipal Office, Temiscouata.*

I consider it a great delusion to set down all emigration to the account of real and permanent causes, admitting of a remedy I believe that I have found some which are chimerical, accidental and irremediable. Moreover the evil resides perhaps as much in men's minds as in real circumstances. You find in all places a considerable number of persons, laborers and others, who pass a large portion of their time in loitering about villages, or in racking their brains to hit upon a plan of getting rich without work. Visionary alchemists! Yet it is not uncommon to find instances of such emigration in pursuit of that