

different nations, after all: but these will not be of a nature to affect the question of progress in ordinary manufactures of staple goods, of a people's every-day use and wear.

It may seem harsh to speak of our friends at home as waging even a "business war" against us. But there actually *is* a business war going on, and our blinking the fact will not do away with it. It would better become the influential manufacturers and business men of England, instead of jealously snubbing our ambition, to take pride in us as "chips of the old block," to pat us on the back, and tell us to "go in and win." We want to be a nation, too; and it might help them wonderfully towards a correct understanding of the situation, if they could but realize how much more our business war of competition is with the United States than with them—a point already sufficiently dilated on.

Mr. Henry Carey, the head of the American Protectionist school, has written at great length to prove that the *continued* export of grain from a country, must end in the exhaustion of the soil and national ruin. In every precious grain exported is contained certain elements, which are not restored, and the final disastrous result of the bankruptcy of the soil, though it may be delayed, is sure to arrive at last. Mr. Carey cites many examples, ancient and modern, but it will be sufficient here to mention, in connection with the exportation of wheat, the instances of Lower Canada first, Western New York afterwards, and Upper Canada last. Let farmers look out for the barley crop next: its elements are rapidly taking their long departure from our soil. Free Trade controversialists will probably accept as conclusive Mr. Mill's endorsement of Mr. Carey's views *as to the fact*. Mr. Mill says:

"This argument deserves attention on account of the physical truth on which it is founded—a truth which has only lately come to be understood, but which is henceforth destined to be a permanent element in the thoughts of statesmen, as it must always have been in the destinies of nations."

It is an utter mistake to imagine that the mercantile interest would lose by the substitution of home for foreign manufactures. An increasing population, full employment for all, and that augmentation of national wealth which is represented by the difference in value between the raw material and the finished article, would