

parent state given up even the idea of a remonstrance on such a subject.

But it must be remembered that it is to the teaching of the most distinguished of all the British political economists, that Canada owes her defence of her system of imposing duties on imports for revenue, and even for the purpose of protecting and nursing her manufactures. Mill expressly declared that there were cases where such an expedient might be necessary to allow of the growth in a new country of manufactories. Whether defensible or not, by a purely philosophic argument, there is no doubt that every rising nation will naturally proceed to such inposts on goods not made at home, but which may be produced at home. A young country tries as soon as possible to be represented in all departments of national existence, and to have home-made articles in preference to those made out of the country. There is, therefore, little use in arguing the point. But one thing is arguable, and that is the contention of British economists that all that is produced under protection is produced at much heavier cost, and with a less satisfactory result. I remember Lord Kimberly declaring that Ontario now had to buy at increased price the plows she used at home, and that those made by her people were inferior to those she formerly bought at a cheaper rate from New York. But there was no doubt that a comparison of prices and a comparison of goods showed that after a very brief interval the Canadian manufacturer had turned out as good and as cheap an article as that formerly sent into the country from the States.

It was so with an article in another part of the Dominion. I do not know if the British Columbians were more fond of soap than the rest of their kinsfolk to the east or south of them. But anyway they used to buy all their soap at San Francisco. The change in the tariff cut them off from the 'Frisco soap, and the mountains, before the Canadian Pacific Railroad was made, from the soap lovers of the east. They set about to make their own soap, and very soon their soap cleaved, at the old price of the "foreign" soap, every hand in the Colony. I took special pains to verify this soap story, and it will wash! The truth is that things easily made and easily carried can be made at home in most countries as cheaply as they can be made anywhere. It is only where long transport adds to the price that the effect of protective duties is severely felt.