

dizement of the United States, and the retardation of the British Empire, it is doubtful whether any two could have been framed with that end in view, that would have accomplished so much in less than half a century than these two now in force. The discouragement to the settlement of emigrants in the colonies presented by England's free trade tariff on the one hand, and on the other by the financial advantages presented by the tariff of the United States, whose every clause was framed for drawing to her shores, not alone the surplus population of the United Kingdom, but also of the continent. The repulsion of the one, and the attraction of the other, has created an influence equivalent to a bonus to settle in the United States where the settler would be in the midst of a large home market protected from the competition of his fellow countrymen in the Old Land and to say the least equal if not superior advantages to a colonist in the British market. The results of this joint influence on the movements of population, has been such that the United States have received about seven tenths of the emigrants from the United Kingdom and from the Continent. A cheap country to live in is not the choice of the emigrant. What he desires is an easy country to make money in, as evidenced by the rush to California in 1849, and subsequently to British Columbia, Australia, and the diamond mines of Africa. The emigration to the United States has been on such an extensive scale that her population has doubled within the last thirty five years. Free traders will say that is on account of her great natural resources, but that is only one factor, and she does not hold a monopoly of that kind, for Canada possesses natural resources of immense value in her 100,000,000 acres of the finest wheat land in the world. Her deposits of the ordinary minerals will be found to equal those of the United States,