

The *News* proceeds to show the saving in freight and commissions which would result to the Southern farmer were he able to secure his supply of cotton goods from a factory established in his own neighborhood, and then adds :

So just see what a broad difference! But this is not all yet. Every factory established thus forms a little community within itself. The members of this community are, moreover, made able, by the wages paid them, to become consumers, and just see what an enormous sum they expend for all kinds of country produce alone. Here again the planter is materially benefited. Sir John Byles, Sir Edward Sullivan, and Mr. Carey have, in their valuable works, demonstrated the fact that a home market is worth more than a foreign one. Mr. Adam Smith was the great apostle of the English free traders, and yet even he concedes this point, and is perhaps more explicit thereupon than many others who are open advocates of a protective system. So, if all this be true, why should not the South become a great manufacturing country? She has the water-power; she can obtain steam-power; and, above all, she has the pure staple growing in wasteful abundance on her fertile plains.

The *Rural Sun*, of Nashville, already quoted above, in its issue for November 26, 1874, makes an equally sensible appeal in behalf of diversified home industry for Tennessee, especially for Tennessee farmers. It says :

Tennessee, and the Southwest generally, must have greater diversity of production, if we would conquer the hard times. In no State of this Union are there better opportunities to diversify our productions than in this noble State of Tennessee. This diversity is one of the principal benefits which immigration will bring us. Is it not strange that, in a State so well adapted by its diversity of soil and climate, we are still dependent upon other States for many farm products that we could produce not only as well as but better and cheaper than those who supply us? Amidst all the cry of hard times, it is positively painful to take a walk round amongst our commission houses here in Nashville (and it is the same in every Southern city), and find Northern apples already in the market, Northern potatoes, Northern hay, Northern grass seed, Northern butter and cheese, and reflect what a drain upon our currency is constantly going on. Is it any wonder we are poor? It is bad enough that we import nearly all our manufactured goods, which with proper energy and combination we could produce at home, but surely in a State like ours we ought to produce our own food.

The South needs many things, but she needs greatly to encourage home manufactures and next to them a diversified agriculture. Through these combined influences she can prosper abundantly: without manufactures she will stand still indefinitely.—*From the Annual Report of the Secretary of The American Iron and Steel Association for 1874.*