

"That persevering protective legislation, that piling of duty on top of duty, that construction block upon block of a wall to shut out competition and retain the home-market, we look upon as one of the proudest monuments of British administration, always, in respect to its own interests, vigorous and far sighted. WE HONOUR THE SAGACIOUS AND RESOLUTE MEN WHO FOR A CENTURY AND A HALF SHUT THE DOORS OF THE BRITISH CUSTOM-HOUSE IN THE FACE OF THE WORLD, AND HELD THEM TIGHT, WHILE, WITHIN THE KINGDOM, CAPITALISTS AND WORKMEN, UNDISTURBED, NOT ONLY, BUT ENCOURAGED, BUILT UP, BY ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY IN IRON MAKING, ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY IN COMMERCE, MACHINERY, AND WEALTH."

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NOTE A., page 68. Mr. Mill says that the argument from exhaustion of the soil, "applies only to countries whose exports consist of agricultural products."

It therefore applies to a great portion of the New Dominion: and it is especially worthy the attention of farmers, who are told that their interest is in Free Trade. The rise of a manufacturing population in a country has not only the effect of keeping grain at home that would otherwise be exported; it likewise causes the cultivation of more green crops and less grain, in proportion, thereby saving the land, independently of manuring. Query—Have we "a constant succession of "new soils—" that is, of agricultural soils—in Canada? It is believed that the records of the Crown Lands Department tell a different tale. Or can we afford to continue the destructive process until the export of corn ceases by reason of exhaustion—then to begin importing manure?

NOTE B., page 68. Mr. Mill's admission here that "for this there is a great foundation of reason," really concedes the whole case. He is constrained to add, that it is still a problem whether the difficulty can be overcome, of a nation all agricultural attaining to a high state of civilization and culture. It would better become Mr. Mill to say that it is not so much a problem, as a question settled in the negative. Diversification of employments, variety in pursuits, amongst a people, is civilization, is progress, and brings culture.

NOTE C., page 71, Answer: If you have not enough (available) iron and enough wool in your own country, invite the importation of abundant supplies of both, in the raw state, duty free. Then adopt a permanent policy of such duties on the manufactured article as will promote the transfer to your country of the artisan who makes the goods, instead of the goods themselves, and you will soon have cheap iron and cheap blankets—cheaper than you had them before. Natural increase of capital, and gradually acquired individual, local, and even hereditary aptitudes, will supplement the process of transfer, and at last render it no longer necessary. If these results do not follow, enquire what race or races of people they are who inhabit your country, and whether they have ever elsewhere shown themselves possessed of manufacturing aptitudes. Though the capacity of natural production may not be transferable, yet the capacity of manufacturing is, (see page 26:) and the failure to recognize this truth is the great "Free Trade fallacy."

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