

particular manufacture is justified in adopting protection for a time to give the start which otherwise individual enterprise alone would not be able to make."

"The start" above referred to is all that Canadian manufacturers ask. But free-traders are too cosmopolitan in their ideas to give their own countrymen even this small preference over foreigners. They contend that if a country has natural facilities its manufactures need no start. Mill thinks otherwise; he recommends protection *for a time*, even where the facilities exist.

FENELON FALLS.

W. DEWART.

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Letter 9.

"A MARKET OF FORTY MILLIONS."

*From the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Jan. 9, 1875.*

The foregoing quotation is one of the cunningly devised fallacies of free-traders in behalf of Reciprocity. It would be to the States, in many respects, a market of four millions, but never to Canada "a market of forty." In proportion to the population, the Americans are our customers to a limited extent, but our competitors to a large extent. The same rule holds good regarding their trade with England; while becoming less valuable customers, they are becoming more formidable competitors.

As shown by Mr. Mathews, in his work on "Imperial Federation," the imports of the States, from England, have been decreasing ever since their independence. While colonists they imported goods to the amount of £1 per head per annum; immediately after independence the rate declined to 16s. per head per annum; and in 1861 it was no more than 5s. 9d. per head per annum. This change was affected by the adoption of a protectionist policy after separation. American manufacturers have now not only excluded English goods, in a great measure, from their markets, but are supplying Canada with many articles formerly imported from England. Had the American manufacturers not been protected thus they could never have attained this position. Protection has made them the most formidable rivals England has, or is likely to have, in the future. It is only by accepting a theory without examining the facts, that a person can arrive at a different conclusion from the above.

To the States bordering on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence our exports may be considerable, but to the *great majority of the forty millions* we would never sell an article, for the simple reason that they produce and manufacture the same kind of commodities as we do. What do the Southern States want of Canada? They don't want our manufactures, because they can be supplied more cheaply and conveniently by the intervening States. It is not possible that they can become great customers of ours.

They don't want our lumber. There is more and better lumber in the Southern States than there is in Quebec or Ontario. It is distance, absence of railways, canals and navigable rivers which prevent the Eastern States from getting Southern lumber now. The unsettled state of the country is retarding the construction of railways and canals. The rivers run in the wrong direction