

movement must advance by leaps and bounds, and the time for the enactment of preferential trade arrangements will be much hastened.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXAMPLE.

In three years' time Germany has increased marvellously her exports to China and Japan. In very few articles has her trade with these countries fallen off, and her development shows that Germany is losing no opportunity to corral any part of these markets that possibly can be brought under contribution to her manufacturers. Other countries have facilities for production equal or superior to those of Germany. Canada is nearer to Japan and China than Germany is. There are many articles supplied by Germany to these countries that Canada might supply. The trade is well worth going after, and Canadian manufacturers are very foolish if they do not make an effort to secure a share of the trade. Here are some figures to illustrate how valuable a market is to be developed in these countries. They show the increase of Germany's trade with China in several lines of export from 1894 to 1896. In some articles the increase has been nothing short of phenomenal, while a decrease is very seldom noticeable. Here is the list of exports with the value of the quantity sent to China from Germany in 1894, and the value of the quantity of each class sent to China from Germany in 1896:—

Cotton and cotton goods.....	\$ 117,800	\$ 261,800
Drugs, chemicals and colors....	1,843,900	2,223,600
Iron and ironware.....	2,111,300	4,401,800
Earths, ores, precious metals, asbestos and asbestosware.....	14,300	29,000
Glass and glassware.....	42,800	51,000
Hides and furs.....	39,000	21,900
Carvings of wood and other material.....	61,600	137,500
Instruments, machines and vehicles.....	89,000	73,000
Rubber and gutta percha, and ware therefrom.....	91,700	40,900
Clothing, underwear and arti- cles of dress.....	11,400	17,100
Copper and copperware.....	813,500	960,000
Fancy hardware.....	99,900	243,500
Leather and leather goods.....	100,700	28,800
Linen, linen yarns and linen goods.....	4,300	8,000
Confectionery, spices and gro- ceries.....	106,600	330,100
Paper and paperware.....	32,600	49,200
Silk and silk goods.....	28,500	47,100
Soap and perfumery.....	47,600	75,700
Earthenware.....	5,700	2,600
Wool and woollen goods.....	945,000	905,600
Zinc and zincware.....	61,100	64,000

Thus in three years Germany's exports to China have increased from \$6,681,300 to \$9,972,800, or an increase of \$3,291,500, being nearly fifty per cent. gain. Three and a quarter millions of dollars coming into a country is a great help to prosperity, when it is considered that this amount is distributed among a very large percentage of the 45,000,000 inhabitants by way of wages to artisans. Canada must keep open eyes and our manufacturers must have a care lest Germany gets all the good things of the far west.

Now let us consider the figures relating to Germany's trade with Japan. The island empire is much more progressive than the country of Li Hung Chang. Their civilization has developed very quickly, and they have taken up with the ideas of the more civilized countries of the world, with a rapidity that is proof of their intelligence. That same intelli-

gence will ultimately lead them to do their own manufacturing, and in process of time the Japanese will come to realization and practice of protection for their own industrial development. As it is, the figures of Germany's exports to Japan in 1894, and in 1896 show such a remarkable difference that it seems almost incredible. In 1894 the sum total of the exports was \$1,022,300. In 1896 it was \$8,890,000, or an increase of over 100 per cent. Here are the details for each year:—

Cotton and cotton goods.....	\$ 31,600	\$ 55,400
Lead and leaden goods.....	4,500	52,000
Drugs, chemicals and colors....	879,100	1,172,400
Iron and ironware.....	1,181,400	1,347,800
Earths, ores, precious metals, asbestos and asbestosware.....	23,100	30,400
Grain and other agricultural products.....	11,400	60,200
Glass and glassware.....	11,200	26,900
Hair, horse and human, and bristles, feathers, etc.....	2,200	16,200
Hops.....	9,100	22,000
Instruments, machines and vehicles.....	158,300	336,300
Rubber and gutta percha, and ware thereof.....	45,400	62,300
Clothing, underwear and arti- cles of dress.....	8,800	57,100
Copper and copperware.....	131,300	73,000
Fancy hardware.....	39,500	212,300
Leather and leather goods.....	16,400	39,700
Linen, linen yarns and linen goods.....	3,000	5,400
Confectionery, spices and gro- ceries.....	49,700	1,307,300
Paper and paperware.....	309,100	486,900
Silk and silk goods.....	60,400	141,600
Soap and perfumery.....	3,800	19,900
Wool and woollen goods.....	866,300	2,999,700
Zinc and zincware.....	124,700	174,500
Tin and tinware.....	20,900	73,300
Carvings of wood and other material.....	11,000	109,700

American trade journals are urging the manufacturers of the United States to take immediate steps toward driving Germany out of this market. It is incumbent upon us, in no less degree, to see that every possible encouragement is given the manufacturers of Canada to work along this same line. Let them organize and secure to themselves, as they can secure it, a large part of the trade with the new-ledged commercial nations of China and Japan.

PROTECTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The development of the industries of Great Britain by free trade during the past fifty years is the subject of continual argument by the free traders of Canada to-day. It is strange how they fail to appreciate to what extent protection aided those same industries before the era of free trade. The editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin has dealt with this subject at great length, and the facts in the case will doubtless be accepted by the gentlemen who are always holding up Great Britain as a wonderful example of a successful commercial policy. In the days of Edward III., in the former half of the fourteenth century, the export of English wool was prohibited as also was the importation of wear of foreign cloth or furs. Thus Sir William Blackstone tells us, and he adds that cloth workers from other countries were encouraged to settle in England. Restrictive legislation of this kind was for a long time crude, and continental countries supplied Great Britain with tapestries, silks, linens, laces and other fine lines of goods. Edward IV. prohibited the importation of many