

## THE FRUIT CROP.

REPORTS reach us that the fruit crop of Canada has turned out much better this season than was at one time anticipated. This crop is annually becoming more valuable, but there is still room for a far larger development than has taken place. Several parties have visited the Province within the past few weeks to buy fruit—particularly apples—on American account. The crop of fruit across the lines is deficient this season; in fact, many of the orchards in the neighbouring State of New York are becoming old, and the yield is now neither so good nor so abundant as a few years ago. A largely increased trade might be done by our farmers in fruit, for no section of the Continent is better adapted for apple raising than Western Canada. The duty at present imposed on apples is not excessive, being about 30c. per barrel. In those districts where American purchasers have travelled, there has been a considerable rise in price—in some cases fully fifty per cent. advance having taken place. The main objection to much of our Canadian fruit is the careless way in which it is gathered. Long ago similar objections were raised to the way in which wool was clipped, our butter made, and other produce brought to market. Great improvement has been made in these respects, and it is to be hoped that our apple crop will also soon be brought to market in a much better condition. When the fruit is not carefully picked, it will not keep properly during exportation, and thus a great portion of its value is lost. This is a "reform" which we commend to the attention of the farming community, and it is one which will soon commend itself by the extra returns which it will bring to them. We would also like to see a great increase in the number of orchards. We ought to export apples, and even other kinds of fruit, quite largely, and certainly there is no kind of crop which pays more handsome returns when properly managed.

## WHO WANT PROTECTION AND WHO FREE TRADE?

THE charming simplicity of Mr. Lyman, who wants the Canadian Tariff "set right" like that of the United States, and the formation of a Tariff Reform Association—Reform meaning, under an innocent look, this setting right by the "Say money" process—induce us to devote some close consideration to the solution of the question "Who want Protection and who Free Trade?"

Adopting the enumeration of the census of 1861 as the only one available for the purpose, and though faulty in many particulars, yet as in the main, reliable—adopting too, the classification of Trades, occupations, &c., followed by the chief of the United States Statistical Bureau, so that we may not be accused of arranging figures to suit the special purpose—we find the following to be the callings of the population of Canada:—

Living by Science.....	13 or	0 per 1000
" The Fine Arts.....	440 "	1 "
" Education.....	7,115 "	12 "
" Religion.....	2,933 "	5 "
" Agriculture.....	248,564 "	422 "
" Mining.....	4,407 "	7 "
" Fishing.....	4,407 "	7 "
" Manufacturing.....	89,068 "	151 "
" Commerce.....	45,098 "	76 "
" The Learned Arts.....	2,037 "	3 "
" Domestic employ'ts.....	87,207 "	63 "
" Amusements.....	249 "	4 "
" Labor.....	141,527 "	243 "
" Government.....	2,751 "	4 "
" Private means ('gentlemen').....	7,185 "	12 "
	588,868 "	1,000

Those living by Science are—	
Geologists.....	2
Naturalists.....	6
Phrenologists.....	5

Certainly these are interested in having new wearing apparel and other necessities bought at the lowest rates, and are opposed to Protection.

Living by the Fine Arts are—	
Architects.....	146
Artists.....	219
Photographers.....	81

—All Free Traders.

Living by Education are—	
Editors.....	81
Reporters.....	7
Teachers (male).....	3,913
Do (female).....	3,114

—Some of the Editors are Protectionists, but it is by prejudice. Personally they are as much interested in Free Trade as the rest of this class.

The next heading comprises—	
Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church.....	32
Clergy.....	2,664
Sextons.....	237

—None of these but wish to buy in the cheapest possible market.

Then comes the great army of those who live by the Soil, the Forest, and their products, viz:—

Choppers.....	25
Dairymen.....	134
Farmers.....	237,848
Florists.....	2
Gardeners.....	764
Hunters.....	1762
Lumbermen.....	7929

All these would cry aloud, if they knew their own interests, for Free Trade with all the world. The class is, however, so important—comprising nearly half the population—that the shrewd Protectionists are constantly endeavoring to make the worse appear the better cause to them. They talk of the "home market" to the farmer as if the value of wheat and corn depended on the demand in Canada. We would rather point to the Railroad, the Canal, the Steamship, and other facilities for freely trading in these articles with people in Europe, in the States, in the Lower Provinces,—to large commercial communities like Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, where are stores and wharves, and elevators—and say to the Farmers, "These are what conduce to your prosperity by increasing the home-market price of beef and pork, and grain." It is so plainly the interest of these agriculturalists to get their manures, the iron for their implements, the food they have to import, their cottons, linens, cloths, &c., at as cheap a rate as possible; and on the other hand, for the barriers to the entrance of their products into other countries to be removed, that we put them down Free Traders, without the slightest hesitation.

The same argument applies also to the miners and fishermen, above enumerated.

Living by Commerce are—

Accountants & book-keepers.....	818
Agents.....	702
Ale and Porter Merchants.....	2
Auctioneers.....	111
Bankers.....	98
Bar-keepers.....	128
Boarding-house keepers.....	246
Book sellers and Stationers.....	168
Boat, Bateau and Canoe men.....	3,784
Brokers.....	119
Butchers.....	1,943
Carters.....	3,603
Cattle & horse dealers, and Drovers.....	71
Chemists, &c.....	441
China & Glass dealers.....	8979
Clerks.....	154
Clothiers.....	12
Coal Merchants.....	85
Collectors.....	12
Commission Merc'ts.....	136
Contractors.....	378
Cullers.....	161
Flour Merchants.....	129
Forwarders.....	44
Fruiters.....	38
Grocers.....	17,850
Hardware merchants.....	130
Hatters.....	130
Hotel-keepers and luncheoners.....	2,422
Hucksters.....	70
Inspectors.....	58
Jewellers.....	191
Jobbers.....	191
Leather merchants.....	25
Letter Carriers and Mail Conductors.....	89
Livery Stable keep'rs.....	85
Lock-keepers.....	27
Lumber merchants.....	361
Market Clerks.....	1
Mariners and Sailors.....	15,289
Merchants, Dealers, Store & Shop'pers.....	8,586
Music Sellers.....	10
Notaries.....	603
Nursery & Seedsmen.....	34
Opticians.....	9
Pedlers.....	503
Pilots.....	237
Postmasters.....	206
Porters.....	263
Provision Merchants.....	16
Railroad Employ'es.....	1,162
Registrars.....	65
Restaurant & Saloon keepers.....	253
Ship Chandlers.....	14
Stage proprietors.....	4
Steamboat and Ship-owners.....	17
Stevadores.....	179
Storemen and Warehouse-keepers.....	306
Tallow Chandlers.....	81
Tavern-keepers.....	1,206
Teamsters.....	755
Telegraph Operators.....	145
Timber Towers.....	84
Tobaccoists.....	119
Toll-bar keepers.....	233
Traders.....	1,490
Undertakers.....	21
Victuallers.....	12
Warehouse-keepers, Wharfingers and Wharfm'n.....	27
Wine Merchants.....	15
Wood Merchants.....	40
Woodenware merc'ts.....	4

These should be the preachers of Free Trade doctrines. To interfere with foreign importations, is to take the bread from the mouths of most of them. To force, by high tariffs, our home labor into unprofitable pursuits, disastrous as it is to all great interests alike, is especially so to those of commerce, above all to those of Canadian commerce, just now beginning to cast her regards abroad, and extend her relations with the world at large.

Those living by what some statisticians call learned arts are:—

Dentists.....	146
Physicians, &c.....	1,489
Land Surveyors.....	367
Veterinary Surgeons.....	85

These have no need whatever of Protection.

Engaged in Domestic employments are:—

Barbers.....	338
Midwives.....	84
Cooks.....	376
Servants, male.....	9,714
Grooms & Coachmen.....	122
Do, female.....	25,781
House-keepers.....	389
Washerwomen.....	434
Hostlers.....	48

not one of whom would receive the slightest benefit from a heightened Tariff. Untax, Messrs. Reformers, the cottons, flannels, and other necessities of this great dumb host, flatter objects for political benevolence than capitalists who are not satisfied with 10 or even 20 per cent. gain from their undertakings, but want to earn 100, like the manufacturers of the United States who have "set the Tariff" right at Washington."

Those who live by amusing others, are as yet but few in Canada, being: Organists, 14; other musicians, 236; but in so far as they can exert any influence they want not only clothing cheap, but musical instruments cheap and abundant. Fifteen per cent. on a \$300 pianoforte, is \$45, which would pay for a course of lessons if Paterfamilias were not obliged to hand it over to the Customs. Here, too, we reach the ladies, and if any of

them read this paper, let them add their sweet voices to the chorus we would raise to have the duties on all articles, and among them pianofortes, reduced, as low as the circumstances of the country will allow.

Next comes a great class, who, if they knew their interests, would all be at one against Protection. These, however, unfortunately comprise the men who sign their names in the marriage registers with "John Smith his x mark,"—we mean the 141,527 laborers. These are the men the manufacturers of the United States oppress and pillage, and from whose hard-earned wages they make their cent per cent. They must have cloths and woollens, must have cottons and linens to wear, must have blankets and sheets to cover them, just like the upper ten. Poor fellows, they are ignorant—they depend upon their muscles and bones, and little upon their brain, and so they throw their votes away at election time, dividing upon issues of small moment to them.

Then we have as engaged in Government:

Judges.....	177
Mayors, &c.....	89
Sheriffs, Clerks of Crown, Peace, &c.....	122
Lawyers.....	1,121
Bailiffs.....	667
Coroners.....	6
Gaolers & Turnkeys.....	41
Constables, Police, & Police Magistrate.....	317
Customs Officers.....	211

and as "Persons of private means and Gentlemen," 7185.

If the Protectionists will concede that the classes above named are interested in having the Tariff as low as possible, consistent with the interests of the Revenue, we should have no further need for argument, for they comprise 849 out of every 1000 of the persons occupied in making a living in Canada.

But they will perhaps say that some in these classes would benefit by an increased Tariff. Let us then examine the figures relating to the remaining 151 per mille,—the manufacturing population.

Of these we have

## 1. Already Protected by the immovable nature of their manufacture—being employed about houses:—

Bell-hangers.....	11
Masons.....	2,749
Bricklayers.....	774
Millwrights.....	528
Brickmakers.....	294
Painters.....	1,851
Builders.....	340
Paperhangers.....	11
Carpenters.....	1,717
Plasterers.....	787
Gargiters.....	69
Plumbers.....	172
Glaziers.....	7
Roofers.....	99
Joiners.....	2,211
Stonemasons.....	727
Limeburners.....	21
Whitewashers.....	41
Locksmiths.....	24

## 2. Already Protected by the superior abundance here of raw materials:—

Bakers.....	1,608
Oarmakers.....	1
Brewers.....	330
Pailmakers.....	21
Broom & Brush m'ks.....	122
Potash manufacturers.....	87
Cabinetmakers.....	1,912
Saddlers and Harness makers.....	1,649
Corders.....	201
Sashmakers.....	12
Carbuilders.....	7
Sawyers.....	1,113
Chairmakers.....	153
Shinglemakers.....	82
Chaudlers.....	63
Shipbuilders.....	87
Coopers.....	2,409
Shipsrights.....	280
Distillers.....	126
Soapmakers.....	91
Furriers.....	195
Starckmakers.....	3
Glue-makers.....	4
Tanners and Curriers.....	1,478
Latbmaker.....	1
Trunkmakers.....	27
Maltsters.....	44
Wagon and Coach-makers.....	1,873
Millers & M. owners.....	2,778
Waxmakers.....	9

## 3. Connected with the above Trades:—

Blockmakers.....	15
Riggers.....	27
Carvers and Gilders.....	66
Springmakers.....	3
Caulkers.....	83
Stuffers and Trimm'rs.....	55
Finishers.....	141
Turners.....	183
Matrassmakers.....	1
Varnishers.....	11
Patternmakers.....	51
Upholsterers.....	81
Polishers.....	41
Wheelwrights.....	447
Pulley-makers.....	3

## 4. Abundantly Protected by the cost or difficulty of transport of their products from a distance:—

Agricultural Implement makers.....	67
Organbuilders.....	5
Bandboxmakers.....	1
Piaumakers.....	64
Basketmakers.....	99
Potters.....	122
Boatbuilders.....	26
Sculptors and Marble-cutters.....	188
Boilermakers.....	158
Sodawater and Gingerbeermakers.....	11
Looking-glass m'kers.....	6
Vinegarmakers.....	10
Musical Instrument makers.....	14
Wireworkers.....	13

## 5. Protected by the necessarily local and special peculiarities of the articles manufactured:—

Blacksmiths.....	8,891
Milliners.....	964
Bookbinders.....	197
Moulders.....	741
Civil Engineers.....	129
Pianoforte Tuners.....	12
Draughtsmen & Modelers.....	4
Printers.....	1,426
Pumpmakers.....	112
Dressmakers.....	1,314
Sailmakers.....	59
Dyers and Scourers.....	61
Sausagemakers.....	16
Embroiderers.....	16
Seamstresses.....	1,886
Engineers.....	833
Shirtmaker.....	1
Engravers and Lithographers.....	64
Siflers.....	6
Farriers.....	64
Steamfitters.....	3
Gold & Silversmiths.....	49
Straw-worker.....	1
Tailors.....	3,572
Lastmakers.....	11
Tailoresses.....	1,763
Lapidaries.....	1
Taxidermists.....	2