



Published on the first and third Friday of each month, by the
CANADIAN MANUFACTURER PUBLISHING CO., (Limited).

6 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO.

FREDERIC NICHOLLS, *Managing Director.*

J. J. CASSIDEY, *Editor.*

ED. D. McCORMACK, *Secretary.*

SUBSCRIPTION. - - - \$2.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

MR. FREDERIC NICHOLLS is Secretary of
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,
The Woolen Manufacturers' Association, and
The Tanners' Association.

His Office is at the Publication Office of the
CANADIAN MANUFACTURER,
6 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

[The following paper was read by Mr. Cassidey, editor of this journal, at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It was unavoidably omitted from our last issue]

TARIFF PROTECTION—ITS BENEFITS.

THERE is nothing that is useful to man or essential to his welfare and happiness that does not possess its value because of the human labor that has been bestowed upon it. Gold is of no value until it has been taken from the earth in which it was imbedded, and the taking of it from the earth involves the expenditure of human labor. Coal is equally valueless in the mine, but when, at the expense of human labor, it is made to produce power—that is heat, light, steam and electricity—its value is immeasurable. The farmer makes his crop by the sweat of his brow, and the fisherman toils long and arduously in his dangerous occupation before the fish he captures attain any commercial value. The value of all raw materials is given by the labor bestowed upon them. Labor is valuable, but it is more valuable in some countries and under some certain conditions, than it is in some other countries and under some other conditions. The money value of the brawn and muscle of the ryots of India, who sweat and toil there in agricultural pursuits, is but a few cents a day, while in some more enlightened countries the labor of some men is worth a hundred times as much. In one instance the labor is not protected by any social, geographical, or political influences, while in the other instance labor is thus protected. If it were not for this protection the Indian ryot might elbow the farm laborer of our own land out of his occupation; and recent occurrences are fresh in the public mind, how the influx of Chinamen into the Pacific States of the American Union was

the signal for much bloodshed—not because the Celestials were heathen, but because they were willing to sell their labor at prices at which the Americans could not live. Free trade in labor meant the leveling down of American labor to the Chinese standard; and the only humane way to save American labor from Chinese competition was to pass an exclusion law, by which protection is afforded to the American laborer.

This exclusion law is but a part of a system by which all who labor in the United States are protected against the cheaper labor of other countries. The National Policy, which happily dominates in Canada to-day, affords similar protection to all who labor in Canada. This protection, forcing the preference of home products over those produced by cheaper labor in other countries, keeps Canadian labor in demand, enhances wages, encourages manufacturing enterprises, guarantees prosperity, and provides revenue for the Government; exacting tribute from foreigners for the privilege of trading with us. As against this protection the policy of free trade is to buy wherever merchandise is the cheapest; and because the value of this merchandise is created by the labor bestowed upon it, discriminates in favor of foreign cheap labor and against the higher priced labor at home.

PROTECTION A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

More than a thousand years ago, protection somewhat similar to that which now prevails in Canada, existed in England; and England has encouraged some system of protection ever since. It is recorded that in the year 870 England enacted laws regulating the importation of manufactured goods from Germany; that 'dues' or duties were paid on such importations, and that these importations "were not to forestall the market to the prejudice of the citizens." In or about the year 1431, England enacted laws prohibiting the importation of merchandise except in English ships. In 1504 the English Parliament passed an Act to regulate and restrict the importation of foreign silk goods; and the statute as laid down in 19 Henry VII c. 21, prohibits "all persons from bringing into the realm to be sold, any manner of silk wrought by itself, or with any other stuff, in any place out of this realm." A law enacted in 1567 prohibited the exportation of sheep; the punishment for the offence being that the offender "should forfeit all his effects, suffer imprisonment for a year, and then have his left hand cut off in a market town and on a market day, to be there nailed up; and for the second offence to suffer death." Some of the enactments of the British Parliament from 1559 to 1603 were as follows:—Prohibiting the exportation of wool; restricting the coasting trade to English vessels; prohibiting the importation of minerals, finished leather, etc.; encouraging the immigration of skilled artisans; and the imposition of duties on imported cloths. In the year 1700 the importation of calicos, chintzes and muslins was prohibited. In 1720 a law was passed imposing a fine of twenty pounds upon any person found wearing a printed calico dress; and a law, made about that time, prohibiting the exportation of machinery for manufacturing flax, was not repealed until the opening of all British ports to free trade in 1842. In 1646, after noting in preamble the benefits arising from customs received from imports from the plantations in Virginia and other places in America, Parliament inaugurated restrictive measures on goods exported from British colonies, the law