

jobs, the enactment of penalty duties in a fiscal code is of itself no guarantee of anything more than subsistence wage for labor.

In Canada, as in the United States, wages are highest in the industries which are not, and cannot be, protected by the tariff.

Building masons, bricklayers, plumbers, and carpenters, and also compositors, linotype operators, stereotypers, and printers, in newspaper offices, can point to no schedule in the Dominion tariff that in the least degree protects their industries.

Despite this fact, wages of these craftsmen are always higher than wages in protected industries.

In normal times, there is no tariff protection for any industry in the United Kingdom. But in England, as in Canada and in the United States, the highest paid wage-earners, especially in the large cities, are the men in the building and printing industries.

In all three countries—England, Canada, and the United States—the building and the printing industries are unionized. The history of wages in these countries make manifest the fact that strong trade unions, with substantial reserve funds at their back, can effect more for their members, in the way of securing for them wages that are above subsistence level, than all the protectionist tariffs enacted in Canada since 1879 have done for unorganized workers in the industries that these tariffs have protected increasingly from outside competition.

In protectionist countries, as in free trade countries, like England, labor, in normal times, as regards wages that are