

ism of the production which he desired to stimulate. Only a master hand could so adjust a tariff that not a single man would be injured by what would benefit a few or a many. And that master hand was not present. The tinkering which the tariff has since received shows that it possessed defects, and these have not all been eradicated yet.

The printing trade has been one which has most seriously suffered from the protection afforded to others. With the printing trade may be mentioned the allied trades of binding and publishing. For five years these trades have been progressing, but the great concomitant of progress—poverty—is more present to-day than it ever was. Mortgages have become as common in the printing and binding establishment as the press itself. They have become so numerous and so general that they can almost be considered to be fashionable. As one species of tapeworm is worse than all others, so the chattel mortgage is the worst of the mortgage class. Its removal seems the most hopeless of tasks, and once it has sunk its eyeless body into the printer's financial vitals it can scarcely be removed. There are probably 30,000 people employed in these allied trades in Canada to-day, and those who work for wages are living with a hand-to-mouth existence, because wages have remained low while those in other trades have advanced. Those who are recorded proprietors of the various establishments are in one-half the instances virtually bankrupt, and working for some outside firm who own the business—and the latter firm is usually the press manufacturer or the supplier of paper. These men have made progress, but the printer, the publisher and the bookbinder, what have they made? Poverty, poverty.

True there are many printing firms who have done well, but they are a small percentage of the whole. Even the country newspaper offices are in bad condition. Too much machinery in many cases, too much type in some, too much paper in others, and in a few a lack of business ability. The paper manufacturer who sells on long terms, the type manufacturer who sells on long terms, the press builder who sells on long terms—these are the men who have helped curse this country with a set of pauper and dependent employing printers. The pauper employing printer cuts prices until trade generally is demoralised.

A great source of reduced profits is found in the fact that the tariff protects about 30 people at the expense of over 30,000. That is there are about 30 persons engaged in making presses, etc., and about one thousand times the number are taxed for their benefit. The conditions of the manufacturing of such articles as the printing trade required is such that it cannot be greatly expanded in Canada for many years to come. Those who are familiar with type, presses, etc., will readily understand this, and know why innovations are not to be expected or are almost impossible. No doubt the tax at present is partly for revenue purposes, and as such must be maintained, but as a protective tax it can be seen in an instant that it is absurd. To tax ten thousand for the benefit of one hundred cannot be called good policy, even from a protectionist point of view.

But these are not all the causes of our "progress and poverty." One of the greatest of all causes has been the fact that the Government has taxed the foreign finished product of these trades much less than the foreign raw material. That is, the tariff places a higher tax on raw material than it does on the completed book. The plain fact is that the printing, and publishing trades, have been discouraged instead of encouraged. Between

30 and 35 per cent. has been placed on the raw material they use, but the finished product from foreign offices comes in at 15 per cent. Again and again the Government has been asked to move in the matter, and all the trade has got is a pleasant handshake and a courteous bow. It is about time that Canadian printers and publishers ceased to ask favors, and demanded justice; it is time they ceased fawning, and stood upon their rights as men and as citizens.

Examine this list.

Type,	20 per cent.
Leather,	25 "
Printers' furniture, etc.	30 to 35 "
Printing presses,	10 "
Folding machines,	10 "
Paper cutters,	10 "
Printing ink,	20 "
Wire,	25 "
Paper,	25 to 35 "
Enamelled cloth,	90 "
Paper, glazed, marbled or embossed,	35 per cent.
Cardboard,	35 per cent.

These are examples of the tax on raw product used by printers. If the bookbinder needs leather he pays 25 per cent. duty, but if the glove manufacturer needs leather he gets it at ten per cent. Is this justice? When the piano maker, wire rope maker, card, clothing and needle maker, shoemaker, leather belting maker, or corset maker needs wire he gets it in free, but the bookbinder pays his 25 per cent. duty.

Here is another table to make this latter argument clear.

	Pays on Raw Product.	Protected on Mfd. Product.
Glove manufacturer	10 per cent.	35 per cent.
Piano "	0 "	25 "
Wire rope "	0 "	25 "
Card clothing manufacturer,	0 "	25 "
Boot and shoe "	0 "	25 "
Leather belting "	0 "	25 "
Corset "	0 "	35 "
Bookbinders	25 "	15 "

That is, all the above manufacturers have, 25 per cent. protection, while the bookbinders in the matter of wire, for example, has 10 per cent. less than nothing. Even a Texas Justice of the Peace could see the injustice in such a set of circumstances as that.

To go into all the details of the tariff rates and the injustice caused to these allied trades would be tedious and would require too much space. The one or two examples given will show that something must be done, not as a favor but as a right. The duties must be reduced and readjusted. The duty on books cannot be increased or it would be a tax on knowledge; this the printers and bookbinders recognize is not desirable. What can be done is to lower the duty on the raw materials used in the manufacture of books or used in the printing establishments.

No doubt every class of industry will make its representations to the Government and the latter will find that they have much conflicting testimony to estimate. Nevertheless they would do well to remember that the bookbinders have been telling the same tale of injustice for years without a variation, and it bears on its face the stamp of reliability.