

facturing industries; and that policy being emblazoned upon its banner it marched to victory.

Why not do the same thing now? The Canadian Manufacturers' Association of to-day includes a larger number of members than it did when it commanded the services of John A. Macdonald and his party, and yet we observe that the leaders of it decline to pledge their organization to the support of a party which would do as Macdonald and his party did. It is true the Conservative party, after the death of Sir John, betrayed those who put it in power, and it richly deserved the defeat that followed the betrayal; and it is now up against the Association and manufacturers generally to pursue the same tactics that on a previous occasion worked so successfully. It would be well, should the \$50,000 fund be raised, to use it in educating manufacturers to the fact that a protective tariff is essential to their best interests.

EDUCATE THE MANUFACTURERS.

The \$50,000 fund which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are endeavoring to raise for the purpose of paying for newspaper opinions and hiring orators to induce the people of Canada to buy Canadian-made goods in preference to those made elsewhere, might, we think, be expended to better advantage in educating Canadian manufacturers, some of them, to the necessity of doing something in that direction themselves. There are millions of dollars worth of foreign made goods imported into Canada every year that could to good advantage have been made at home. Like for like, goods can be made in Canada the equal of goods made anywhere else; but unfortunately the persistent teachings of interested parties have brought the great mass of consumers to believe otherwise, and there are many who decline to buy goods of home production when goods of foreign make can be had; and it is but too often the case that sellers induce purchasers to believe that articles being offered them are of foreign origin, when in fact they are not. It is not honorable on the part of the intelligent seller to thus deceive the ignorant buyer, but the Canadian manufacturer should enquire of his own head and heart if he is not willingly involved in the deception, or at least a consenting party to it. Many of them know that it is a requirement, when accepting orders from jobbers and wholesale houses, that no signs or marks shall appear upon either the goods or the packages containing them indicating their origin, and they know that if they themselves are not actually required to place false and misleading signs and labels upon their products, it will be done elsewhere and before they are offered for sale to the public. Is it to be wondered at that, under such circumstances, buyers decline to accept home made goods if what they believe to be foreign made goods can be had? Under the circumstances is it at all surprising that millions of dollars worth of goods, made by the labor of other countries—in foreign workshops and factories—are imported into Canada every year? Will paid for newspaper articles and the efforts of hired orators remedy the matter? What are the manufacturers themselves doing to mend it? What effective work is their Association doing to correct the evil? Manufacturers who are now so severely suffering from this evil have themselves to thank for the situation, and we submit that they are the ones who need educating, more than the consuming public. They should be educated to decline to lend themselves to the fraud that so seriously injures their business, and their Association should, in behalf of its members, make every endeavor possible to procure the enactment of laws that would make it a penal of-

fence for anyone to place any mark or label upon any article calculated and intended to deceive. It is more abominable for a manufacturer to lend himself in any manner to a deception to be practised upon the public than for a dealer to do so. If goods made in Canada are falsely marked, with intention to deceive, they should be confiscated by the strong hand of the law, and the offender should be severely punished, and this should apply to the manufacturer as well as the merchant who sells or offers the goods for sale.

It does not require any \$50,000 fund, nor paid-for newspaper articles, nor hired orators to rectify the evil. The manufacturers who suffer, and their Association, whose duty it is to do all in its power to alleviate the suffering, are the ones to put their own shoulders to the wheel.

WESTERN CANADA AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Thomas Greenway, a free trade Manitoba statesman now out of business, has been telling The Toronto Globe what the people in his section will and will not do in the near future regarding the tariff. According to The Globe Mr. Greenway, says:

The Western farmers will not stand an increase in the tariff; they are very much in earnest, and must be counted with, inasmuch as the political power of the West is fast increasing. A good many people do not realize that the time is coming when the West will have a great deal to say about the making of the tariff. They have been in the habit of regarding the West as a sort of colony of the East, and of expecting from it a certain docility in accepting any legislation that might be framed for its benefit. It is not difficult to discover the origin of this feeling. Until the elections of 1887 the whole country from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains was represented by five Manitoba members. Manitoba had a Legislature of its own, by which it was able to speak. At present Manitoba has a representation of seven, and the territories of four. The census of 1901 will increase these members to ten and six. But so fast do events march in the West that this representation will soon be inadequate. The estimated immigration for the present year would give the West three new members. It would not be surprising if, as a result of the census of 1911, the representation of Manitoba and the Territories should be between 40 and 50, while British Columbia will probably have at least a score of members.

The Western farmers will require houses, clothing, agricultural implements, such foods as are not produced on the farm, and many other articles. There are four sources from which these may be obtained: (1) From Great Britain, (2) from the United States, (3) from the present industrial centres of Canada, such as Montreal and Toronto, and other points in the eastern Provinces, and (4) from new industrial centres which may grow up in new Ontario and the western Provinces. The competition will be keen, and manufacturers and merchants will have great scope for enterprise and energy. Canadian manufacturers especially will do well to ponder over Mr. Greenway's remarks. They may not agree with him about the tariff, but they must recognize that as a farmer and a veteran politician he can speak with authority about Western feeling; and the Western man will have more and more to say about the tariff. The manufacturers of old Ontario and Quebec will have to encounter in the West not only American competition, but the competition of industrial concerns which will start into life in New Ontario, where they will enjoy tariff protection, and the additional advantages of abundant water-power and proximity to the Western market. A similar development may be witnessed in British Columbia. Mr. Greenway will be entitled to the gratitude of our manufacturers if his words serve as a warning against placing undue dependence on tariff restrictions. Nobody can tell what a Parliament, sitting ten or fifteen years hence, strongly influenced by Western feeling, may do with tariff. And, besides, the tariff, while it gives an advantage as against the American manufacturers, gives none as against the manufacturers of New Ontario, the Territories and British Columbia.