of association, and some good preparatory work has been done. Attention is also being devoted in various quarters to scientific research into the problems of business and manufacturing, which proved such a valuable feature of the German methods. The value of co-operation among exporters in the development of export trade has been recognized by law in the United States, and it is in the field of foreign trade that banking credit has also a part to play. Is not this one direction in which we have an advantage over the United States, through the existence of banking institutions experienced in the granting of the necessary credit, whereas much of the machinery for this purpose in the United States has been called into existence solely for the occasion, and is forced to work along unfamiliar lines? On the other hand, we must not forget the energy with which our neighbors carry out any task they undertake, lest we should ultimately discover that the new broom has swept the field bare. It is interesting to note in this connection that the London Statist is of the opinion that after the war Canada will prove more atattractive to emigrants than the United States, and that thus the drain upon the man-power of this country made by the war will be more than remedied.

The Future.

As to the future we feel that we can look forward with quiet confidence. The multifarious restrictions which have necessarily been placed on business during the war will doubtless disappear before long, and they should be removed by the Government as speedily as possible. This will aid in lessening unemployment at home, and enable our exporters to resume their operations in other countries before the field is occupied. Attention should also be given to the prompt settlement of all outstanding contracts and obligations of the Government, and to the claims arising out of the cancellation of contracts. These are sometimes allowed to drag, causing great injustice to individuals and corporations, and preventing them from resuming their accustomed place in the peace activities of the nation. By prompt attention to such matters the Government can assist materially in the restoration of a normal state of affairs in the business world. We have been fortunate in this country in that our participation in the war has not involved material damage at home. Our efforts have entailed no exhaustion on our part, and while the problems before us are many and difficult, we believe that a satisfactory solution will be found for all of them.

The President then said:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The war is over and we are struggling with the terms which we intend to impose on Germany. One turn of the kaleidoscope has changed the aspect of almost everything in our daily life and in our mental horizon. Only yesterday we were bending every faculty as a nation and as individuals to the thousand different kinds of effort necessary to win the war. We had completely disrupted the co-operation of individuals in the various pursuits of life which are necessary to the happiness of society in times of peace, and men and women were drawn either into military and munition work, or into the production of food, almost to the limit of our powers. Now the work in munition factories has stopped, our armies will return, and from 500,000 to 600,000 men and women, an enormous proportion of our small population, will have to find new kinds of employment. The enlistment of soldiers, and the withdrawal of others from peaceful occupations to the making of munitions, took four years to reach a climax, but the reverse process comes upon us in an instant. We shall in the end have work for all, but much that could have been started at once in spring or summer is impossible in winter. The troops will come home gradually, and as six months' pay is to be given to some of them, and smaller allowances to others, our anxiety regarding them is partly removed. The munition workers, however, cannot be shifted to new employment fast enough to prevent there being a considerable number out of work during this winter.

Our Foreign Trade.

In order to appreciate the scale of industrial events we turn as usual to the figures of our foreign trade. Disregarding coin and bullion, which have fallen to inconsiderable figures, the excess of exports, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, amounted to $623,647,000. The excess for the two previous years, large as it was when compared with the past, was $563,795,000, or considerably less than for the one year under consideration. Our total foreign trade was $2,548,691,000, as against a total of $1,129,616,000 in the year ending 31st March, 1914, but we had passed the crest of the wave before the war ended. The year ending September 1918, consisting of the halves of two fiscal years, shows a smaller volume of trade and surplus exports of $504,242,000. Now that the war is over, we shall study with intense interest the figures of our foreign trade in the immediate future.

The decline in foreign trade for the year ending in September was partly due to smaller exports of manufactures, but mainly to smaller exports of wheat. The enormous surplus of $623,647,000 during the fiscal year ending in March, was due to an increase in exports of $406,958,000, while imports increased only $98,017,000. The increase in pastoral and agricultural products was $241,442,000, and in manufactures $173,527,000. This would seem to be very satisfactory, indeed, were it not that for the bulk of our exports we give long credit to Great Britain, while for our imports we must pay in international money; so that this surplus in exports, much as it adds to our prosperity, carries with it difficult financial problems. It is interesting, therefore, to turn to our imports and to consider how far we ought to be able to produce them ourselves.

Unnecesasry Imports.

For iron and steel, in forms used as raw material for manufacturing, we spent abroad over seventy-five millions; for carriages of all sorts, including motor carriages, wagons, railroad cars, horse carriages and for rubber tires, etc., we spent twenty-five millions; for gasoline, steam and other engines and for electrical apparatus, we spent twenty-five millions; for petroleum, twenty millions, and for paper in various forms seven millions. I mention these particular items because we already produce part, and we expect eventually to produce the whole, of our requirements in all of them. If we could do so now we could face the future with complete assurance as to our financial position as a nation, and with the best possible market for our farm products that at home. We cannot avoid the purchase of coal for some parts of Canada, great as our supply is in other parts, but an expenditure abroad of eighty-two millions for coal and coke raises sharply the question of whether we are doing the best that is possible under the circumstances. Our import figures, as in other war years,, are swollen by an item of $130,773,000, covering military stores, munitions of war, etc., "imported and remaining the property of the Imperial Government," and we can judge of the sudden change that peace will bring by an item among our exports; cartridges—gun, rifle and pistol—$351,539,000.

The field crops of Canada for 1918, the figures of the last month being only an estimate, are valued at $1,383,000,000, as against $1,145,000,000 for 1917, the actual value that year being larger than the estimate. The total production from our mines is estimated at $220,000,000, as compared with $189,646,000 in 1917, and $177,201,000 in 1916.

International Balance.

Such a surplus of exports over imports as $623,000,000 would, if we were paid in international money, make us financially rich beyond imagination, and it would put New York exchange, the real test of our international position, at a discount. As a matter of fact New York exchange has lately been at a high premium, because with all our exports we cannot command enough international money to keep the balance even. At the moment, because of transportation difficulties, we are carrying a very large amount of wheat sold to the British Government. If in settlement we received even a moderate payment in cash, we could keep the rate for New York exchange fairly low, but there is no assurance that any part of what is due will be paid in money useful for international settlements. We have pointed out before the extent to which we make purchases from the United States which must be settled in cash, and for which, directly or indirectly, we receive from Great Britain only long-term obligations. This year conditions are not improved, despite large orders for munitions given by the United States to Canada.