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## THE N.P. RESOLUTION.

On March 7th, 1877, Sir John Macdonald, in opposition, moved his famous National Policy Resolution under which this country has prospered since, which was as follows:—

"That this House is of the opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which by a judicious readjustment of the tariff will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will return to Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment denied them

at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed, will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade; and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of tariff with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually a reciprocity of trade."

## IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Some of the discussions at the Third Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London last month, were of great interest to Canada, the showing of delegates from various Canadian commercial bodies being very large.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain delivered a welcoming address to the Congress in the course of which he said:

As Secretary of State for the Colonies, I rejoice in every fresh indication of the essential unity of the Empire. I think we may say that the occasion was never more favorable, and I am encouraged to hope from your deliberations that you will make important additions in the direction towards the solution of which all our patriotic aspirations and our mutual interests are steadily tending. The very existence of such a congress as this, the fact that to day the representatives of the commerce of the Dominion of Canada, of the West Indies, of Australasia, of South Africa, and of our great Indian dependencies, should meet in London the delegates of the commerce of the United Kingdom, is evidence that we have to a great extent annihilated space, and that the distances which separate us are no longer any barrier to the free communication and that personal intercourse which are the conditions of national unity. Insensibly the bonds between us are strengthening and multiplying. You have for a long time you gentlemen who come from the Colonies been in our thoughts. You are now actually in our sight. Your claims, your wishes, the resources of your separate Colonies, your political conditions, all these are becoming as familiar to us as if we were all provinces in one great kingdom or states in a true Imperial Federation. I think that further knowledge must tend to complete the agreement between us. I have studied the long and multifarious list of proposals which will be laid before you, and I can assure you that your decisions will be carefully noted by Her Majesty's Government. One thing I observe with great satisfaction, and that is that one and the same note rings throughout the whole of them. Whether propounded by the Colonies or by the home Chamber, all tend in the direction of greater uniformity and of closer union between these Colonies and ourselves.

All these proposals are of great and of pressing importance, but they are I was going to say, dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with other proposals which also will be put before you, and which are intended to secure the commercial union of the Empire. If this question can once be satisfactorily settled, all the others to which I have referred would follow as a matter of course in its train. If we had a commercial union throughout the Empire, of course there would be a Council of the Empire, and that Council would be called upon to watch over the execution of the arrangements which might be made, to consider and to make amendments in them