

their extraordinary possibilities. Some of these resources are coal, iron, gold, copper, nickel, timber and pulp, fisheries, water power, and an uncultivated land area such as exists nowhere else in the world.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The stability of a country's occupations depends in a considerable degree on its export trade. To some extent such trade is an insurance against unemployment. When the home market is depressed, there is an excellent chance that orders from abroad will keep industries busy. If the trade depression is in a foreign country, the home market may compensate. Before the war, Canada's exports were only about half our imports; the exact figures for 1913 were, exports, \$355,754,600; imports, \$670,089,066. We were then, and are now, a debtor country; our indebtedness is mainly to the United Kingdom. Since the war began, this proportion has been almost reversed; the figures for the year ending March 31st, 1918, are, exports, \$1,540,027,788; imports, \$962,521,847. Munitions and other war supplies, and the greater volume and value of agricultural products, account for the larger part of the increase in exports. But unless our export trade is maintained after the war we shall find it far less easy to meet our liabilities. To maintain and if possible increase that trade is one of the most serious problems before the country.

The enfranchised woman will find that in order to meet our national and war indebtedness by production and export trade Canada must submit to tests of efficiency and fitness. These tests of fitness and efficiency apply to Canadian women just as they do to farmers, manufacturers, industrial workers, labor and capital.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION

In order to export products which will be accepted in payment for what

we owe it is necessary to recognize the factors in the cost of production. These are mainly:

- Raw materials.
- Wages and cost of living.
- Expenses of production.
- Transportation.
- Skill and industry of trained workers.
- Education.
- Ability in management of enterprises.
- Organizing genius and initiative.
- Capital.

A sufficient reward or incentive to make the individual put forth his or her best powers.

In addition, it is plain that the skill of the woman home maker in home management and as a buyer of household supplies is an economic factor of importance. Women have a far-reaching influence in fixing standards of thrift and economy. They have the power largely to control spending for luxuries. The efficiency of the home practically ensures the efficiency of the worker who supports the home through an occupation. The spending power of the woman home buyer should be recognized by herself and the Government as of great national value. At present she is self-taught, untrained, unconscious mainly of her economic national importance.

GREATER OUTPUT NEEDED

Countries like Canada which are resolved that the living conditions of their people shall not be needlessly sacrificed, even by the necessary burdens of the war, must become increasingly productive and efficient. The cheap labor of Germany, the unified control of its trade by the German Government, and lower living conditions in oriental countries, will have to be met by higher production in Canada, partnership between labor and capital, by education especially for occupations, and the most intelligent management on the