

whether its development is to be somewhat prematurely forced, or to be allowed to proceed naturally. But, that the Canadian west will develop industries as surely as the American west, is quite certain, and neither Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, nor its rival eastern Canadian counterpart can prevent it.

For a time the surplus of Canadian grain will increase, and will flow to the British market, preference or no preference. But, as our industries develop and are able to reach out beyond our own shores in increasing volume, the home market for food will begin to overtake the home supply, and we shall more and more leave the feeding of the Mother Country to the less progressive peoples, be they within or without the Empire. So far as we continue to sell food to Britain, it will consist of the higher grade agricultural products and what may be called the manufactured, or specially prepared foods.

We have, therefore, to frankly warn the Mother Country that, whether we adopt a revenue tariff or a protectionist tariff, we cannot undertake to reserve any portion of our market for her benefit. On the contrary we propose to produce everything that we can for our own use, and for any other markets that are in want of them. At the same time, if Britain continues, as she has long done, to treat our goods more generously than other nations do, we ought very properly to grant her favours in our markets. But these favours must depend upon our own judgment and our own convenience, and be subject to change with these; admitting, of course, the same liberty in the Mother Country. We thus avoid all mutual deception, raise no false expectations, and demand no sacrifices. We avoid, in other words, evils incident to every scheme of Imperialism, old or new.

The special inducements which Canada has to offer to the people of Britain are addressed rather to her capitalists