

us in days to come, its firm conviction, based on experience of war, that the strength and safety of the Empire lie in ability to produce what it requires from its own soil and factories."

Other conclusions were embodied in a series of recommendations:—

Preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire;

Reciprocal trading relations between the British Empire and the Allied countries;

The favorable treatment of neutral countries;

The regulation by tariff, or otherwise, of trade relations with all enemy countries so as to render impossible a return to pre-war conditions; and for stimulating the development of home manufactures and the consequent increased employment of native labor.

It is manifestly of great importance that Canada shall bring a judgment based upon ample knowledge to bear upon the problems which arise out of the policy advocated above. The character of Canadian industrial development may be involved in trade treaties soon to be offered for our consideration. Without fully realizing the fact, we rely upon Great Britain to save the situation, as though the problems facing the British people were not already sufficiently serious. It is desirable that Canada should resolutely study its own problems, having in mind our foreign indebtedness and the capital at present locked up improvidently in excessive "plant." Canadian problems cannot be solved by what others think and say, but by what Canadians think and do.

#### **Tariff Problems Require Continuous Study.**

The divergent purposes of the Canadian tariff must be made to combine for national ends. These ends are: a fair reward for enterprise, so that capital may be attracted to Canadian industries; a fair wage to Canadian workmen; a fair and economical price to Canadian consumers; public revenues and world markets. It is necessary also at the present time that population should not be further attracted to urban employment and away from agriculture and other primary occupations. Such attraction in any case would necessarily be transient, since a proportionate national development is inseparable from permanent prosperity. There are dangers connected with a lack of adjustment which call for national leadership to prevent the recurrence of trade crises and