

weathered the storm almost better than any other country in the world.

A great deal has been said recently regarding the wholesome general tone of Canadian affairs, based not so much on what we might call tangible facts as on the prevailing public confidence throughout our Dominion in the natural resources regarding the production of the soil, mines, forests and waters, and in the ability of our citizens to deal intelligently and successfully with the immediate or any other emergency.

Considering the great strain to which the financial fabric was subjected, our monetary institutions, banks and trust companies are stronger to-day than before the war broke out, and have come through the strenuous situation practically unscathed. The balance of trade which formerly was against the Dominion, and heavily so, is now being steadily reversed. The ablest business authorities in Canada are now advocating production, and more production, as the surest and speediest means of assurance of industrial independence. We have here at home all the resources essential to our welfare, and our first economic duty is to develop our own opportunities.

We are anxious for the war to cease—
anxious that peace may be restored, and many are the opinions and theories that have been advanced regarding it. But, Sir, theories and opinions, as a writer recently stated, will not end the war; it will be determined by the strength of British arms, funds and confidence. Once rid of the craze for armaments and relieved of this curse that has held Europe in thralldom for years, business will naturally receive a new impetus by directing money formerly used for armament purposes into regular business channels.

What we need now in Canada is mutual confidence. We are to-day richer in all those things that satisfy human wants than ever before in our history. Confidence must be restored, extravagance must be lessened, the pace we have been going must be curbed, and the lessons learned by hard experience will no doubt be of mutual benefit to us all.

The one great remedy for present conditions is: buy goods made in Canada. If you cannot buy what you want here, then buy Empire-made goods. Loyalty and patriotism as applied to goods made in Canada and the production of our Canadian resources are the two things needful for the country at the present time. Why should

we buy goods of American and European manufacture when Canadian workmen to-day are producing goods that are a credit to the Canadian people? What an opportunity for the Canadian shoppers to show their loyalty to their own country in times like these. Proud should we be of the excellent quality of our farm products, of the splendid workmanship of goods of Canadian manufacture; and every citizen who has the best interests of the country at heart should make new resolutions from this day forth—should instil into the minds of the men, women and children, that patriotism and loyalty are as much needed to-day in these things as they are in the graver issues which are being decided by force of arms. I have listened on several occasions to the Minister of Trade and Commerce delivering addresses along this line. He is enthused with the idea of "made in Canada" and "buy in Canada," and his advice on one occasion that labour and capital, the maker and the consumer, should co-operate, is one that will appeal to all men of good judgment.

So let us not forget in the future when we go shopping to insist upon it that we receive goods of home manufacture, that we buy Canadian clothes, made by Canadian workmen, that we insist on Canadian-made shoes, that we do not wear anything but Canadian underwear, that we buy shirts and collars made in a Canadian factory, that we furnish our homes with furniture made in Canada, that we use Canadian machinery; in short, that we be patriotic and loyal by buying Canadian-made goods, and that now and at all times in the future we shall uphold the industries of Canada, so as to give our workmen employment. The results of this policy will after a few months be apparent to all. The Minister of Trade and Commerce aptly described the position of Canadian industries some time ago, when delivering an address to the Toronto Board of Trade, when he stated that our ports and our transport systems and our factories were well equipped, wisely built, and efficient, and that all we have to do now is to keep them going. Orders for army equipment from the Canadian, English, French and Russian Governments have immensely supported the industrial position in this country, and have proven to be a great stimulus to lagging trade.

I am sure that the business men of Canada appreciate the ardour of the Government in securing for Canadian industries the large orders which have been placed indiscriminately throughout Canada, and in