

shells equal to their supply of time fuses. That there is a lack of information my right hon. friend admits. Of course one cannot be surprised, if we take Mr. Winston Churchill as an authority, because some years ago he did not think much of us as a manufacturing country. He thought we had not land strong enough to put a fifty ton crane on, and that we could not build the crane anyway. That only shows that we have not given our friends the Allies the information they ought to have. The Prime Minister, I admit, went to the Old Land and placed the information before the War Office, and has done so by correspondence as well.

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: We had done it before that.

Mr. GRAHAM: There ought to be some machinery, outside of the Prime Minister of Canada, to carry on this business. It ought not to be left to the First Minister of this country to make a commercial agent of himself and to have to go to the Old Land to tell them what we can do in Canada. It is not the man who does all the work himself in an institution who makes the institution successful; sometimes he is wasting his time doing things that the hired man ought to do. It is the man who will surround himself with men of ability to organize, so that he only has to say what ought to be done and he has the machinery at his disposal for the carrying out of his orders. The Government should have organized, as quickly as possible after the outbreak of the war, an office, either in connection with Sir George Perley's office or by itself, which would have been an official medium between Canada and the Allies to furnish information as to what Canada could produce and how quickly she could produce it. Then, when orders came to Canada, as no doubt any of the Allies were willing to give orders to us, they would know that there was an office in London where they could apply and receive the proper information. I do not wish to unduly criticise, but, I believe that during the first few months of the war when munitions were so badly needed, Canada missed the opportunity of her life to put herself on the map as one of the chief manufacturing countries in the world. Many of our shops that were standing idle for reasons to which I need not refer, could have been kept running at full speed; and instead of Canadians going to Russia, France, and Great

Britain, getting large orders and taking them to the United States, we would have had an organization in London to direct a portion of these orders which we could have handled, to our own manufacturers. Whatever mistakes have been made in the past, would it not be a good idea for the Canadian Government from now on to attach to our London office some machinery to look after the business interests of Canada, not only in war time but in peace time! We have commercial agents in different parts of the world, but it is not strong or harsh criticism to say that the system of commercial agents for Canada has not produced the results the manufacturers and agricultural interests of Canada hoped it would. Particularly in the heart of the British Empire, Canada ought to be known; her resources ought to be recognized. Her ability to produce on the farm and in the shop ought to be as well known in London as in Ottawa, or Montreal, or Toronto. That is not the case with manufactured goods alone. We have our tanners, our meat producers, our men who are arranging for the marketing of agricultural products. We have supplies of all kinds that could have been sent to the Allies; Russia, Italy, and France, as well as to Great Britain. My experience is that the people of Canada who produced these goods did not seem to have an adequate idea of how they were to get to that market and get at it quickly. There is no question that we can produce all these kinds of goods; and we ought, and we can, produce them as cheaply as they can across the line. If, after forty years of protection, our manufacturers cannot produce the goods then we have been on the wrong track all these years and ought to start some other way. But I take the ground, without wishing to discuss the fiscal policy, that the manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada to-day have shown in the completion of the orders which have been given to them, that they are equal to the manufacturers of the United States or any other part of the world, and that all they need is to be given the machinery by which they can get at the consumer. Then, they as producers can compete with any other producers in any part of the world.

Mr. W. H. BENNETT: After the war broke out a great deal was said in different magazines and newspapers as to the supplies that were going to the old country, and I am sure it will be gratifying to know that one-half the purchases made by Great