

of the Prime Minister, who, even with the great and pressing problems he must deal with daily, considered it imperative that he should give his earnest advocacy to the scheme. Three weeks after Canada had announced the appointment of a Director of National Service, came a similar announcement from Great Britain. War has taught us many lessons, and none more forcibly than the necessity of the mobilization and direction of the man power of the Empire. It was the present Prime Minister of Great Britain who a few weeks after the outbreak of the war gave the slogan, "Business as usual." No longer do we hear that cry. The whole business of the Empire now is the winning of the war. England has felt the necessity of the proper direction of her man power to achieve results. Equal to four divisions of the army have been brought back to England from France, because they could serve the great cause at home, better than in the trenches. Men necessary to the production of munitions, equipment, and all that makes for the success of the army, must be kept at the occupations where they can serve best. A national inventory is necessary. In the ultimate analysis, the utilization of the knowledge, skill and science of each individual Canadian, in the avenue of effort for which he is best fitted by training and experience, and the co-ordination of these efforts of our people is the best way to obtain results. The Government is making an inventory of the man power of the Dominion. It is also making an inventory of our natural resources, and to that end they have appointed Professor MacCallum of Toronto University, and associated with him, some of our greatest scientists, to formulate plans how these can best be used for the benefit of the State. We have in Ontario an example of the benefit to the State and to the individual of intelligent development of our resources. Compare the Western Ontario of fifteen years ago with the same district to-day; the wonderful advancement in the industrial and agricultural development can be attributed in a great measure to the intelligent development of our water-powers and the distribution of electric energy. What position would the manufacturers of Ontario be in to-day were it not for the "white coal" of Niagara? In the district from which I come there is to-day a most serious shortage of coal. Some misconceptions may have arisen as to the object of the national inventories

of man power and natural resources, but such is always the case with any innovation. I feel confident, however, that time will justify the wisdom of these policies by the good results that will accrue to the state and to the individual.

I desire to touch briefly on the financial stability of Canada, and here allow me to congratulate the Minister of Finance upon his great success in financing this war. That it has been a pleasant surprise as well as a source of pride to all true Canadians, goes without saying. The confidence of the Finance Minister in the Canadian people has been more than reciprocated by the strong approval of the course he has pursued, as expressed in their over-subscribing to the war loans. The war has taught us our financial strength. It would have been a bold man who in 1914 would have prophesied that we would place enormous federal loans in Canada. Previous to the courageous policy of the Finance Minister we looked entirely to London for our financial requirements. Now we meet them at home, and in addition, create enormous credits for the purchase of supplies in Canada by the Imperial Government. To maintain this position we must practice thrift and economy so earnestly advocated by the Finance Minister. Extravagant and unnecessary expenditure will deprive Canada and the Empire of the most potent weapon in winning the war. Canadians are prosperous, and the result of that prosperity should be placed at the service of the State. A great Canadian financier has aptly described the situation and its demands on the state and citizen, in these words:

Thrift for the individual is excellent, but just now, that is of minor importance. Thrift for the sake of Canada, thrift for the sake of the Empire, thrift to win the war, should be our cry. We shall not fail for men, difficult as enlistment may be. We shall not fail because of inability to make or procure war supplies. If we fail, it will be because we have wasted on unnecessary things the money that would have won the war. The man or woman who works hard at making shells may take much comfort in helping to win the war, but the man or woman who, in addition, saves a part of the present high wages due to the war and buys a war security, or helps a bank to do so, has helped twice, and the second kind of help is the most vital. The manufacturers of the United States will make war supplies for money. We are doing better only if we supply them on credit.

Nearly fifty years ago the first parliament of the Dominion assembled. It were the statesmen who had brought under one government, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. These