

In other branches of the Departments of Agriculture, with their administrative services, there is room and need for extension and improvement. This cannot be accomplished without increased expenditure. Perhaps even more now than in the days of Solomon. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." In education and agriculture are our most profitable and beneficial forms of national investment. Viewed from every side, there can be no economy in failing to spend the amounts necessary to preserve good health, to provide public health measures, to prevent disease, and to promote intelligence, practical ability, good character, high ideals and good citizenship. These are the foundations of social justice, righteous thinking and right living; and they are the means through which to ensure material national prosperity.

Every citizen who is not disabled by disease or other infirmity may be expected and doubtless is willing to pay his share of the war debt. It is part of the price of liberty and security. By far the larger part, the immeasurable, irreplaceable, heart-rending part, has been already paid in life, health and service by the officers and men of the army and navy, and by the women who gave themselves devotedly to patriotic service. There remains to us to pay the cost in money. While it is a small part of the cost, it must be met and can be met honestly and honourably. Only what I have already repeated more than once, increased production from diligent and intelligent labour and economical living with the least possible waste. It has been estimated that the war expenditures to March 31, 1920, will amount to about \$1,900,000,000. We have already paid part of that through taxation; and the net

increase of the national debt due to the war, to March 31, 1920, is estimated at about \$1,650,000,000.

The total wealth of the nation, that is, all wealth in all material forms, between the Atlantic and the Pacific and from the international boundary to the far north, has been estimated at about \$17,000,000,000. That may be taken as our national estate and includes such items as: Agriculture—improved lands, buildings, implements, live stock; Fishing—total capital invested; Mines—value of buildings and plant; Manufactures—plant and working capital; Railways, street railways, canals, shipping, telegraphs, telephones; Real Estate and buildings in cities and towns; clothing, furniture and personal effects; coin and bullion held by Receiver-General, specie in banks, value of token currency; imported merchandise in store; Current Production—agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, manufacturing.

To make it easier to understand the national situation, I would point out that our estate was not "free" before the war. It had encumbrances. A recent estimate of Canada's funded debt outstanding in Great Britain puts it 547,980,000 pounds sterling. That includes the funded indebtedness of Dominion and Provincial Governments, municipalities, railways, industrial concerns and sundries. I have no knowledge of a detailed estimate of outstanding indebtedness to the United States. It has been mentioned as "at least several hundred million dollars." For the purpose of this illustration, the two together may be taken as about \$3,000,000,000. These figures are to be taken only as a rough approximate. Now, take an illustration from an estate which one thinking can understand, as for example that of a large farmer whose total estate, including buildings, machinery, live