

figure could be expanded to 20 million tons annually. In this province, too, you have at Allard Lake what are believed to be the world's largest deposits of titanium ore, and, in the Gaspé, the great Noranda copper deposits.

Our production of nickel will soon be boosted by the Lynn Lake project in northern Manitoba, which in two years' time will give us an extra 8,500 tons annually. Again, the Kitimat development on the British Columbia coast is busy harnessing a massive block of hydro-electric power for what could eventually be the largest aluminum smelting plant in the world. This project will bring in about 85,000 tons of new aluminum capacity by next year, and could have an ultimate capacity of 550,000 tons. We can appreciate the magnitude of this second figure by comparing it with the 500,000 tons of aluminum turned out in Canada last year, and the 937,300 tons manufactured in the United States, which is the world's first-ranking producer.

Coming to the strategic metals, we know that this country has been an important source of uranium for some time. Beginning this spring, however, the mine at Port Radium on Great Bear Lake is no longer our sole producer. Indeed, when Eldorado Mining and Refining's new property in the Beaverlodge Lake area of northern Saskatchewan comes into full operation, its production may be more than double Port Radium's. There is no need to underline the importance of that fact.

And finally, let me just mention three developments in lead and zinc. First of all, in my native Nova Scotia the former Stirling mine on Cape Breton Island has been in full swing for a number of months now. The recent discovery of giant lead-zinc deposits in northwestern New Brunswick has been hailed as one of the most epic events in the whole history of the Canadian mining industry. Two thousand miles from there, extensive deposits at Pine Point on the south shore of Great Slave Lake are being thoroughly explored as the possible site of a really large-scale mining operation.

Impressive as they are, the resource developments I have been describing, and others like them, form only part of our economic expansion. I would, however, like to say just a word about Canada's rapid industrialization. One measure of this country's industrial growth is to be found in the use of our water-power resources. Our hydro-electric capacity has increased from 8.3 million horsepower in 1939 to 14.3 million horsepower today, or by nearly 75 per cent. We have lately been adding to it at more than two and one-half times the prewar rate. The total output of our manufacturing industries has grown to almost double its prewar size. Last year, for example, Canadian steel production was about 140 per cent higher than it was in 1939. I have already referred to the expansion of the chemical industry. And these are but examples of what has been taking place throughout the entire economy. Who can fail to be impressed by it all?

Conclusion

In conclusion, let me say this. Canada is still a young country advancing rapidly in wealth and welfare. We have, I believe, something of the spirit of adventure