

millions; meats, 20 millions; milk and cream, 10 millions; vegetables, 7½ millions; tobacco, 2 millions; wool, 3 millions: when you recall these figures you begin to realize how large a part the agricultural industry of this country has played in providing the purchasing power of the people and thereby ensuring the prosperity to which I have referred. If we frankly recognize that fact we must also recognize the sales that have taken place of our forest and mineral products. From our forests alone, in lumber, we sold last year \$93,000,000 worth of goods. In paper and pulp, in the lowest form in which wood may be manufactured so that it may be available for the finished product in other countries, we sold, of paper, \$147,000,000 and, of pulp, \$45,500,000. With respect to mines and minerals, we sold \$173,000,000 of products. In other words, the purchasing power of the people has been provided by the sale of our agricultural products, by the sale of our forest products, and by the sale of our mineral products. And so far as our agricultural products are concerned, it will be observed that what we sold amounts practically to one-half of the whole of our purchasing power; for last year we sold \$1,349,000,000 worth of goods. That was the sum total of our sales to the world. You will observe that practically one-half of that came from agricultural products. Then if you take the products of our forests and our mines, without going into details since this is not the occasion for so doing, it will be observed that you have nearly \$1,300,000,000 from these sources, leaving a very small sum indeed to represent the exportable industrial products of this country. Then if you will turn to the other side of the picture you will observe that of the \$1,222,000,000 worth of goods purchased by Canada during the past year, we bought goods to the value of \$825,000,000 from the United States; in other words, with the purchasing power with which we were endowed through the industry of our farming population and through the richness of our farms, our forests, our fisheries and our mines, we sent \$825,000,000 to the United States, which means that two-thirds of every dollar which went from Canada to buy goods last year went to the United States, although they bought from us goods to the extent of less than \$500,000,000.

When my friend the mover of this address expatiated the other afternoon upon the marvels of the British preference I wondered if he had read the last figures of the trade returns. The total amount we were able to sell to the whole of the British Empire last year was about the same as the amount of

goods we sold to the United States and it will be observed that the total, small though it was, was brought about by overcoming many difficulties in connection with the restrictions which have surrounded the operation of the preferential tariffs as we now have them administered by this government. I mention that because to me it seems reasonably certain that the government is labouring under an entire misapprehension as to the basis of our prosperity. When you see a steady increase in the amount of goods which we acquire from foreign countries and which might be made at home; when you see a constant increase in the labour given to people in other lands in order that they may supply us with goods; when you see the matte and the ore of copper and other metals sent from this country, fabricated into finished products by the labour of foreigners and sold here to our Canadian people; then you know, as I know, that this is a wrong condition which the Canadian people must remedy and, I am certain, will remedy at the earliest opportunity.

The basis of prosperity being as it is and the purchasing power of this country being as it is, before I conclude I hope to develop what I conceive to be the duty of the government under these circumstances and with the opportunity which lies before this government, a greater opportunity than ever was presented to any government under the light of the sun, because we live in an age when science has been able to make very great contributions to industry, and the opportunities of the Canadian people have become correspondingly greater by reason of the richness of our resources. There never was a time when there were greater opportunities for the development of a concrete policy of far-reaching importance, due to the rich agricultural, mineral and other resources of this country. My complaint, and I believe the complaint of the Canadian people, is that this government has been content to rest quietly and supinely and look upon this prosperity, which has been brought about by the wonderful productivity of our soil and the wonderful richness of our resources and say, "Behold, no improvement is possible" regardless of the fact that those who read history, those who follow the trend of events and those who read the message of Mr. Mellon in 1925, which was so pregnant with material for every thoughtful man, and those who read his message of a few days ago as well as the speech from the throne, will ask themselves what this government is doing to prepare for the day which must come when, with contracted trade and with lessening opportunities