

and of agriculture from \$37,000,000 to \$82,000,000, and of manufactures from \$12,000,000 to \$32,000,000. These statistics are very expressive. They show that in every department of industry, particularly where the development of our natural resources is most concerned, there has been the same prosperity and success. We are finding markets abroad for much more of our produce than a few years ago. The fact that Canada was able to export \$82,000,000 of our agricultural products is proof of the great development of our agricultural resources. In fact, last year we produced 24 bushels per head of our population, whereas in the United States, with their great prairies and immense resources, they produced only nine bushel per head. We export comparatively more than the United States. Our exports of wheat last year amounted to \$50,000,000, besides exports of flour. This occurred at a time when the exports of agricultural products from the United States were declining, and we are in sight of what James J. Hill said of the United States, that before many years they will not be able to produce more food than their people will consume. We are producing far more than we can consume, and we are in sight of a time when Canada can be distinctly called the granary of the British empire. She may become more—she may some day be the granary of France and Germany. Our exports of grain to France have substantially increased. Our exports to Germany are limited. If we can supply Great Britain in competition with Argentina we should be satisfied, because the market is comparatively unlimited. The increase in exports in manufactured goods is significant, from twelve million dollars to thirty-two million dollars. Canada cannot be a great country without diversified industries. Our mines may not always be as productive as they are today, although the surface has only been scratched. We are producing more silver, copper and gold. But in the industries which employ labour, textile and manual industries, it is important to notice that there is a larger field. We have a wider market, and are giving employment now to a greater number of people than ever before. Hand in hand with the agricultural development of this country should

go the development of our manufacturing industries, which furnish our home market and which at the same time consume the products of the soil. A very gratifying feature of our increase in trade is the fact that Canada to-day stands at the head of the countries of the world in the aggregate increase of its trade, with the exception of Argentina. The increase of Argentina from 1898 to 1908 was 161 per cent. Argentina is now in a state of unrest. It occupies the most favourable position in South America with its population of 6,000,000, with a very fertile soil, and a very enterprising people. That increase is remarkable. Next to Argentina comes Canada, with an increase of 88 per cent. Then comes Japan with an increase of 84 per cent, then New Zealand 78 per cent, then Germany 70 per cent, the United States 55 per cent, Great Britain 37 per cent, and France 33 per cent. So when you place the trade of Canada in comparison with the trade of other countries, you can gauge to a certain extent the energy and enterprise of our own people. One feature about the increase of trade is worthy of notice. We increased our imports 92 per cent, whereas we increased our exports only 82 per cent. I hope to live to see the time when our exports will have been increased at a greater ratio than our imports. The large quantity of goods represented now by the import tables of Canada should be replaced, or a great portion of them should be replaced, by goods manufactured in our own land. For instance, we import about \$40,000,000 of iron and steel products. I hope to see the time when that will be reduced very rapidly, and the iron and steel required in the industries of Canada will be manufactured in the Dominion. In the same way, we import large quantities of textiles. These we can produce ourselves when the exports exceed the imports, without worrying about the balance of trade. I call attention to the fact that we are not as productive as we ought to be, and that we ought to counterbalance our exports by a large decrease in our imports. Still there is not such a disproportion between our imports and exports as there is between the imports and exports of New Zealand and Japan. In the case of New Zealand the imports increased 110 per cent