that "depletion of the high-grade Mesabi ore makes necessary the immediate development of alternative sources." Continuing, the Report states that "whether this takes the form primarily of exploitation of new sources in Labrador and elsewhere, or whether it involves primarily the construction of beneficiation plants for low-grade domestic ore, the new investment outlay will be enormous." From the marketing viewpoint of the Labrador ores, construction of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterway seems essential to the success of the project. Our Government has long been in favour of the Seaway and President Truman has again recommended to Congress that the work be undertaken.

A third development, this one at Allard Lake in Quebec, shows promise of placing Canada in the leading position as a producer of titanium pigments and metal. This comparatively little known metal has a great variety of potential uses in industry.

Today, more than even before, problems of material supply are to the forefront, more especially in relation to mineral raw materials. No industrial nation with an expanding economy can afford to ignore its future needs for these materials. Foreign trade policies must take these needs into account. Shortages of vital raw materials can retard industrial development to a degree that the whole standard of living of the country concerned is adversely affected. A slowing down of industry in general will lessen the demand for these materials. But only for a time. The long range demand is upwards.

The advantages to Canada of its large supplies of most of the principal metals and minerals were well demonstrated during the war. We did have difficulty in obtaining certain of the alloying metals in particular, and a few of the strategic non-metallic minerals. But we became one of the leading Allied producers of war munitions because we were able to obtain most of the metals and minerals from domestic sources.

The advantages in peacetime are no less important. Our wartime production of munitions demonstrated our great potentialities as an industrial nation. We have made notable headway in this direction since the war. Our capacity to produce capital, consumer, and other goods has been greatly increased.

A direct effect of this expanding industrial economy is the increase in the domestic consumption of various metals and minerals. Our consumption of refined copper, for instance, increased from 54,000 tons in 1938 to approximately 110,000 tons in 1948; of lead from 26,000 tons to 60,000 tons; and of zinc from 19,000 tons to 48,000 tons. In our expanding construction industry we are using great quantities of stone, gypsum, clay, asbestos, and products such as cement, brick, and insulation materials. Our chemical industry, which has shown such remarkable growth, uses large quantities of most of the industrial minerals, and several of these minerals also have important agricultural uses.

I have indicated the link that exists between our wealth of mineral resources and our present industrial expansion. I should like now to look further ahead in a survey of what may lie beyond the well-beaten paths. In one of these ventures into a largely unknown wilderness some of you here tonight have shared in the discovery and exploration of the