

of destruction, and protect the wild life as well, making these reserves breeding grounds and havens for fish, game and animals of all kinds.

The fisheries of Canada are the most important in the world, and although this industry has only been partially developed in our waters, it yields \$3,000,000 annually.

There is one important mineral that we have not yet discovered in paying quantities in Ontario—viz., coal—but a kind Providence has more than compensated us for this by the boundless quantity of white coal, in the shape of hydraulic power, with which it has endowed us, and that use will not exhaust. Not to speak of our great store-house of power at Niagara and upon the other rivers in what we call Old Ontario, we have a richness of power in New Ontario that it is impossible as yet to estimate. To give you some idea of the extent of this important asset, I might point out that in the undeveloped Clay Belt of which I have spoken we have, within a hundred miles of the Transcontinental Railway, on rivers flowing into James' Bay, 2,000,000 horse-power, while in the Western part of the Province we have on the rivers flowing out of Rainy Lake and Lake-of-the-Woods opportunities for power development rivalling Niagara itself; and the rivers flowing south into Lakes Huron and Superior also afford splendid opportunities for power development.

The almost limitless resources of agriculture, timber and mineral wealth, and the incalculable power with which Ontario is blessed, can surely mean only one thing—that in the days to come the Province of Ontario will be one of the great manufacturing centres of the world. But not only is Ontario making gigantic strides in agriculture, in mining, in lumbering, and in fisheries, she is making splendid progress in the industrial world as well. There was an increase of over \$800,000,000 in the moneys invested in our factories in the decade covered by the last census, making the total investment over \$1,000,000,000; and if you will compare the census figures of Canada for the decade 1901-1911 with the census figures of the United States for the decade 1899-1909 with reference to percentage increases, you will find that in the capital employed,