

engineers to develop the mines and natural resources of this country. His Excellency the Governor General addressed that meeting and showed himself a statesman. He made a wonderful speech, in which he made several helpful, constructive suggestions in regard to the development of our natural resources, following his visit to the northwest territories. This afternoon I was glad to hear the government, through the Minister of Finance (Mr. Abbott), announce some concessions to the gold mining industry. I hope that this will be only a beginning, that these concessions will be extended to base metals and other types of mining, because, if ever there was a country where Providence had done so much and never man so little, it is Canada. I do hope that during May and June of this year the graduates of our universities will not have to go to the United States to look for jobs. This morning I met a young man whom I did not recognize at first; he is looking younger all the time. I knew him well at the university of Toronto, first as a student. I refer to the great Doctor Best, of Varsity, co-discoverer of insulin with Sir Frederick Banting. I remember when he and Sir Frederick Banting were associated in Toronto. At that time Doctor Banting had an office in London. He received an offer and was thinking of going to the United States. If he had done so, what would have happened to that great discovery they made? Doctor Best is one of the world's greatest scientists and a wonderful man who has brought health to thousands. He has the element of greatness, humility and usefulness like all great men.

When I speak of medicine I must say that the strides science has made have been phenomenal. Our expectation of life has been increased. Medicine is said to be the brightest gem in the crown of science; her achievements have been so impressive, so far-reaching as not merely to silence all criticism but also to arouse a noble enthusiasm and enlist in the cause of humanity a legion of recruits, missionaries of her gospel. If medicine has not mastered at least it has diminished pain and robbed it of its terrors. Plagues and pestilences have been stayed; a multitude of diseases—diphtheria, rabies, smallpox, typhus, yellow fever, Maltese fever, to name only a few—have been almost exterminated. Great scourge-ridden tracts of the earth's surface have been rendered habitable; food values have been understood; vaccines and anti-toxins have been discovered; antiseptic surgery has been so established as to open up new fields of remedial agency; ailments of the mind as well as of the body have been controlled and

[Mr. Church.]

relieved. This is an achievement to which no previous age in history can produce a parallel. Within a century the expectation of life in all civilized countries has been amazingly increased; in our own country by sixteen years; in Denmark by seventeen years, in parts of America by fifteen years. These are the facts. What is happening to science now, with the discovery of the atomic bomb? There were days when the church turned its back on the scientists and imprisoned them. Today, however, religion and science are marching hand in hand because today people are turning to religion more than ever before, largely because man does not know what to do with this new atomic invention he has discovered and science has come closer to religion at last.

In conclusion, I should like to add a few words on the subject of foreign affairs I dealt with last night. I believe we cannot get on without the imperial preference, which proved such a wonderful thing between the two wars. The Ottawa agreements increased the trade between Canada and Britain by forty-one per cent and between Britain and Canada by forty-three per cent, and we have had multi-lateral trade. Formerly it was known as most favoured nation treaties. We made these treaties with some thirty-two different countries between the two wars, but they brought us very little in the way of exports. What countries can afford an export market for Canadian goods? Upon exports we live. Markets are available with respect to many things, but the only great agricultural market left in the world for Canada is Great Britain. We acquired a preference in that market for wheat at six cents a bushel, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said he would give almost anything to obtain. It is equally true that the preference on apples, pears and so on meant the sale of a million barrels of these fruits from Nova Scotia in one year. What we lack is markets for our exports; and if anyone thinks we are going to find in the United States a market for either our agricultural products on any substantial scale, or for manufactured goods, I am afraid he will be disappointed. The only things they will be willing to take from us are the raw materials from which to manufacture finished products, as they have done previously.

I am much disturbed at the present state of the world. I do not like the terms of the loans made by the United States. In my opinion they are much more like the ruthless and vindictive demands of a victor made upon a vanquished foe than arrangements between allies. It must be apparent by this time that, had it not been for Britain alone, and with