

party was in opposition who was not a pessimist nor was there ever a politician with his party in office who was not an optimist. Like Sir Thomas White the war has made me an optimist for Canada and optimism is stimulated by any comprehensive survey of the achievements and resources of the country.

UNTAPPED RESOURCES

If the national debt is \$200 per head the national wealth is estimated at \$2,000 per head. It is idle to say that our resources are exhausted. The truth is that they are undiscovered. In 1918 the value of minerals produced in Canada was \$211,301,897 and for 1919 the estimate is \$167,000,000. At Porcupine last year \$7,000,000 of gold was extracted and the reserves are said to contain over \$41,000,000. The Klondike produced gold to the value of \$175,000,000. The total production of silver at Cobalt is put at \$181,570,561. The mines at Sudbury have yielded metals to the value of \$200,000,000 and in 1918 the production was \$37,000,000. Coal was produced in Canada in 1918 to the value of \$55,129,896. It is pointed out by Dr. Coleman of the Geological Department of the University of Toronto, and there is no higher or more conservative authority, that the well explored areas of Canada form only a fringe along the St. Lawrence and the southern boundary of the country and that we have only begun to develop the mineral wealth of a territory covering more than 3,000,000 square miles. "The last 25 years," he says, "have seen the discovery of the Yukon placers, the Cobalt silver and the Porcupine gold region, the operation of the Creighton nickel mine, much the greatest in the world, and the opening up of the great coalfields of Alberta." He adds: "It is natural to expect that the next quarter of a century, with a rapidly growing population and so

wide a stretch of almost virgin territory, will see equally important discoveries; and there is no evident reason why Canada should not in time rival its great neighbor, the United States, as a mining country."

MANUFACTURE AT HOME

It is my contention, the very root of my conception of sound national policy, that subject to public contracts into which we may have entered and respect for the obligations of international good neighborhood, the raw materials of Canada should be carried to the last processes of manufacture within the national boundaries. Who in Ontario but regrets that we did not require the product of the Sudbury mines to be refined in Canada? Who would now have the timber of Northern Ontario manufactured in Michigan? Who would now agree to unrestricted export of pulpwood? In 1908, 64 per cent. of Canadian pulpwood was exported and 36 per cent. manufactured in Canada. In 1917 over 70 per cent. was manufactured in the Dominion and only 30 per cent. exported. Ten years ago 9,000 persons were employed in the Canadian pulp and paper industry. Now 25,000 persons are employed and the annual wage bill is over \$20,000,000. The exports from this industry alone in the last fiscal year were valued at \$100,000,000. Ninety per cent. of the newsprint manufactured in Canada is exported. One-third of all the newsprint used in the United States is of Canadian manufacture. And whatever may be the report of the Committee which Congress has appointed to consider Canadian restrictions upon export, it is inconceivable that the United States will challenge the right of the Canadian Provinces to handle their own resources as they may determine just as it would be inconceivable that Canada would demand any share of control in property belonging to a State of the Union.