

is the money to come from, seeing that the greatest annual revenue has been \$173,000,000? Let us first endeavor to solve the problem of how we must meet our indebtedness abroad, and maintain our credit. It is only by productive work, and by selling abroad these products which are required by other countries, thus developing our export trade. There are two chief classes of exports, the products of the factory, and of the farm. During the past fiscal year the factories supplied exports totalling \$636,602,000 made up chiefly of munitions, the raw material for which was largely imported, while the agricultural and animal products amounted to \$740,456,000, proving that Canada's farm lands are her chief national asset. The development of our basic industries should be our first national undertaking, that our wealth of national resources of lake, forest, field and mine should contribute to our national finances. It will probably be some time before our exports of manufactured goods will attain such volume, hence it is of more importance that our revenue-producing industries should be encouraged.

The mineral deposits of our land are of unknown richness, while the forests lend themselves to the production of building material and pulpwood, while only a small proportion of the arable lands of the Dominion are under cultivation. There is no doubt about the capacity of Canada's agricultural and grazing land to produce grain and livestock, to compete in the open markets of the world, with similar products from any other country. Canadian produce has already won an enviable reputation on the world's markets, and given free range, without restriction of markets, or the handicaps of unequal economic conditions. Canadian

agriculture will continue to be, as now, the principal sustaining factor in the country's trade.

How is agriculture to be developed? First of all, by the return of labor to the land. For many years the lure of the City has drained the rural districts of the best of its young blood, and the call to arms has further depleted the already diminished supply of available help. Now that the war is over, the situation in this regard will be improved. Those who have been producing munitions, and who have had previous farm training may, now that the industrial life is in a period of transition from war to peace basis, be constrained to return to the land. They will be welcome for the land is crying for their help.

The returned soldier should be an important factor in increased production. With the return of over 400,000 men to our shores we trust that a large number of these will establish themselves on the land. The first duty of our Government is to make available suitable land for those soldiers who desire to cultivate it, and we hold that a large number of farms in Old Ontario, now producing but little, would be suitable for this purpose. There are, of course, vast acres of splendid soil in New Ontario, and a great expanse of fertile fields in the Western Provinces, that await but the touch of the human hand to make them productive. We are pleased to note that special courses are being provided at the College for those soldiers who wish to take up farm life; and we might note in passing that technical education should be provided in every line to those soldiers who desire it. The brave spirit which was displayed by our soldiers on the fields of battle, has done so much to place Canada in an exalted