

duction of the cotton fields of the Southern States. This great industry moreover, is owned and controlled by the interests which hold these cotton bearing areas, and the output though manufactured by Canadian developed power is not available for the fertilisation of our own fields.

It is but one example of how a large percentage of the electrical power developed on the Canadian side of the Niagara River is sequestered. Through lack of enterprise on our part and through concessions granted to foreign controlled organisations a large proportion of our electrical power is now diverted from Canada and is being used to develop the industries and increase the production and the wealth of our neighbours to the south of us. This is not as it should be. And I venture to suggest that if we would conserve one of the greatest sources of our national wealth, we should see to it at once that the exportation of electrical power is gradually diminished and that it ultimately ceases. This is the policy I may add that we have so successfully pursued in conserving our supplies of natural gas. We should seek to establish on our own side of the border all forms of industry in which electricity and its power capabilities can be used. Moreover in this electrical power we should never forget that we have at hand especially in what is known technically as the "peak load" a supply of energy which could with proper development be used to replace the coal which we obtain at ever increasing cost from the United States. The time will come, yes, I believe it is near when the export of hard coal from the United States to us will cease. We should be prepared for this eventuality and should systematically proceed to develop to the utmost limit the power capabilities of every fall of water throughout the whole length and breadth of Canada. Along that path lies national safety and national wealth and prosperity. With the example of the successful operation of the central heating plant of the University of Toronto before us we see what a simple engineering problem it is to heat a large group of widely scattered buildings. The whole of the city of Toronto could be readily and easily heated from a number of central heating stations just as it is now supplied with water and illuminating gas. I venture to suggest that steps should be taken immediately to develop this field. We could I believe easily heat our towns and cities with the hydraulic power which at the present time we are either allowing to go to waste or which we are failing properly and efficiently to develop.

MINERALS AND METALS.

On the outbreak of the war it was found that the supply even within our Empire, of such metals as zinc, nickel, mercury, and the rarer metals,