

should do. So he sought the opinion of the farmer, "Well" the farmer explained, "When I go to feed my cattle and only one turns up, I feed it." Accordingly, the minister proceeded with his sermon and continued to speak for an hour and a quarter. He then asked the farmer what he thought of the sermon. "Well" said the farmer, "When I go to feed my cattle and only one turns up, I don't give it the whole load." I propose to follow the farmer's advice, even though my audience is much larger than the minister's. In other words my talk will be limited to the more interesting features, and even they provide material for a considerable coverage.

### Post-War Headway Remarkable

The headway we have made in the development of our mineral resources since the war has been little short of remarkable. It is this progress of a decade that I plan to portray for you, for in this decade we have the foundation of what lies ahead of us. I have described the headway as remarkable. Seven years ago, for instance, we weren't producing sufficient crude petroleum to meet more than eight per cent of our needs; today crude petroleum tops the list in our mineral production and the output is the equivalent of close to 45 per cent of our requirements. Within a few years we expect it to reach 100 per cent, in balance. Iron ore affords another striking example. Just 16 years ago we produced no iron ore. Our output is still relatively small compared with that of United States but within a decade we have hopes of producing 20 to 30 million tons a year and insofar as known reserves are concerned these tonnages could be greatly exceeded. I could cite numerous other examples, but what it all adds up to is that, mineralwise, we are immensely richer than we had reason to expect, even as recently as a decade ago. Our mineral production in 1953 was valued at 1.3 billion dollars which compares with only half a billion in 1945. Being next door to the richest country in the world, we rather enjoy the experience of learning that we too are a nation of great potential wealth. We are intrigued by our newly disclosed riches and the more so because large regions of our country have yet to be explored in any detailed way, and because several of the most recent discoveries have been made in areas close to the well-beaten trails. Our optimism, I feel is well-founded, but let the facts speak for themselves.

We see these facts to best advantage by considering the changes that have taken place in the Canadian mineral landscape since the war.

### Main Geological Provinces

Note that Yukon, most of British Columbia, and parts of Alberta and Northwest Territories are underlain by Cordilleran rocks. In Canada they cover an area of approximately 619,000 square miles and in 1953 accounted for about 16 per cent of Canada's mineral output. Immediately to the east and stretching from the United States through to the Arctic are the Interior Plains, covering an area in Canada of 775,000 square miles and varying in width from 840 miles at the International border to 300 miles