

leading domestic exports in 1960, and I ask to be allowed to put it on *Hansard*.

Some Hon. Senators: Agreed.

LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS 1960

Note:—Commodities are arranged in order of value in 1960.

Commodity	1960 \$ '000
Newsprint paper	757,930
Wheat	410,453
Lumber and timber	346,300
Wood pulp	325,122
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	268,154
Uranium ores and concentrates	263,541
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	258,331
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	211,431
Iron ore	155,412
Asbestos, unmanufactured	120,113
Synthetic rubber and plastics materials not shaped	109,139
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	94,450
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors and parts) ...	81,279
Whisky	79,220
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	73,979
Fish, fresh and frozen	68,833
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	67,074
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	65,534
Wheat flour	62,239
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets (iron and steel)	53,349
Fertilizers, chemical	52,348
Barley	51,441
Engines and boilers	47,664
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing) ..	47,283
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	47,282
Plywoods and veneers	32,717
Abrasives, artificial, crude	31,736
Pulpwood	31,186
Cattle, chiefly for beef	26,573
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	26,043
Tobacco, unmanufactured	25,327
Automobiles, passenger	24,261
Automobile parts (except engines)	23,818
Molluscs and crustaceans	23,268
Fur skins, undressed	23,161
Fish, cured	22,153
Shingles	20,968
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	20,745

Silver, unmanufactured	19,571
Gas exported by pipeline	18,051

The house of this material is *Canada Year Book 1961*, page 983.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Brantford): It will be found from a perusal of the above table that the export commodity with the greatest dollar value, namely \$757,930,000, is newsprint. The next item is wheat, which amounted to \$410,453,000. Then follows lumber and timber, \$346,300,000, and wood pulp, \$325,122,000. Then follows uranium, nickel, copper, iron ore, asbestos, synthetic rubber and petroleum. You will notice from the above, with the possible exception of synthetic rubber, not one of the items that I have mentioned is a wholly-manufactured product and that greatly increased production of the above-mentioned articles can be brought about by a comparatively small increase in the number of required employees. Let us take wheat, for example. With the modern implements of cultivation, sowing, harvesting and threshing, and so-called automation and other forms of technological progress, the number of men actually required to produce greatly increased quantities of wheat has been largely reduced. This applies to practically all farm products.

From the table which I have put on the record it is evident that it is in our industries that we must look for increased employment. Our total exports in 1960 amounted to \$5,264,052,000 and of that total the largest item of manufactured exports was farm implements and machinery which amounted to \$81,279,999, whereas in that year we exported \$410,453,000 worth of wheat alone. An examination of the table which I have placed on record proves conclusively that the bulk of our exports consists of newsprint, wheat, lumber, pulp, aluminum, uranium, nickel, copper and iron. Manufactured articles make up an insignificant portion of our total exports, and it is principally to industry that we must look for job opportunities of the future. It is therefore obvious that more consideration must be given to making the products of our secondary industries competitive in the markets of the world with similar products from other countries. It is also obvious that this cannot be done by increased tariffs. Such a method would do nothing more than increase the cost and make it more difficult than ever to sell our manufactured products in the markets of the world.

It is not for me to find the solution, but if we are to provide one million new jobs by 1965, either industry or the Government, or industry and the Government together, must grapple seriously and immediately with this