

development of this city into a national capital, worthy of the name. Every American, I believe takes a great pride in Washington, every Brazilian in Rio, every Frenchman in Paris; as cities symbolizing in an impressive and beautiful way, their national heritage and their national aspirations. I do not think that we have that feeling in Canada for our capital. If we have not, it is partly an evidence of national immaturity, and partly a reflection on the capital itself. Certainly there are things about our capital, especially in some of its approaches, which do not provoke any feeling of great pride or admiration. That is one reason why I am glad that the Exhibition this year features a large display of the National Capital Plan and, even more, that, after this Exhibition finishes, that display will start on a cross-country tour. I am a fairly young man, so I am also bold enough to hope that before I die, or am removed from this city by the electors of Algoma East - I do not consider the two fates to be equally tragic - I may see some substantial part of this National Capital Plan actually carried out!

The Central Canada Exhibition is a microcosm of the economic development of Canada. Started primarily as a means of encouraging and assisting the agriculturist, it has added to the scope of its activities and interests as the economic foundations of our country have broadened. Today, in keeping with the industrial and commercial stature of Canada, the Exhibition's industrial and commercial exhibits hold an important place in the scheme of things without sacrifice of the agricultural interests which are the bed-rock of our economic life.

It is no longer appropriate to think of Canada as merely an agricultural or even a primary industry country. Today about one-quarter of the Canadian working force are in agriculture and the rest in other industry. When this Exhibition started, agriculture claimed nearly half of the gainfully employed adult population and manufacturing little more than 10 per cent.

This shift in the national pattern of economic activity has been accelerated by the demands of the last war for many types of industrial goods not normally produced in this country in peace time. Since 1945 the further extension of this process has helped to consolidate war time developments and to bring even greater balance into our economic life. As a result we are today producing goods and services of a variety, and at a rate we would not have thought possible even 10 years ago.

Canada is now, in a sense, drawing to the end of one phase of expansion and development. In the last few years we have been making good the set-back to growth that was the result of the conditions of the depression 'thirties, and we have been rounding out the uneven growth of the war period.

But we must not halt at this point. Even now the ground-work is being laid for further growth. At the moment this second "round" is being sparked by such things as the astonishingly rapid expansion of the oil industry in Alberta. The real significance of this development is that it gives promise of a very substantial and significant industrialization of the prairie region. Also developing in an encouraging way, at the other end of the country, is the exploration of the iron ore deposits of Quebec and Labrador. This, also may well result in the future in better balancing of the Maritime economy by increasing the importance of its manufacturing industries. The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation rounds out Canada's maritime region and will greatly facilitate the development of its resources.

If these two important developments, in east and west, come to full fruition, Canada will have attained a regional diversification of its industrial development to go hand in hand with the industrial diversification that is now coming about. The vision of the Fathers of Confederation in