

This decline in the percentage of exports from the farm does not mean any decline in volume, for our general export trade has advanced from a total of \$1.25 billion thirty years ago to a total of \$4.75 billion in 1956. Wheat was our principal export item for many years, now displaced by newsprint. But wheat exports in 1939 were 163 million bushels, valued at \$109 million, and rose to 302 million bushels in 1956, valued at \$513 million.

These figures are all derived from the Canada Year Book, 1957-58.

Another mode of comparison is by considering our exports on the basis of industrial origin and using the descriptive terms, raw materials, partly manufactured, and chiefly manufactured. Thirty years ago, 47 per cent of our total exports consisted of raw materials; in 1957 the percentage had dropped to 31. Partly manufactured materials rose from 15 per cent to 32 per cent; and chiefly manufactured maintained its position, being 38 per cent in the earlier period and 37 per cent in 1956. Once again, of course, we must keep in mind the almost four-fold increase in volume that has occurred in this thirty-year period, but it is interesting to observe the steady development of the processing of our raw materials at home.

That there is plenty of room for continuing this process may be observed by considering our imports. These are for the most part manufactured products, the percentages being 75 thirty years ago, rising to 82.5 per cent in 1956.

Canada has maintained her export business at a record level. This has been due in part to the great expansion since the war. During the last eight years, our exports have been enlarged, in volume terms, by more than one-third. In the last four years they have gone up by one-fifth. Pulp and newsprint have gone up by 40 per cent; aluminum smelting has doubled in the last six years; nickel and asbestos exports have doubled since the war; exports of iron ore have increased from 2.5 million tons to 20 million tons; oil exports are up to \$140 million; uranium has mushroomed and may be our leading mineral export in 1959 with production valued at \$300 million.

The overall growth in the development of our export industries has had a marked effect on employment. In the rapidly growing chemical industry 8,000 new jobs have been created in five years; uranium mining and processing has attracted 15,000 persons. Declines in one sector of our economy are offset by increases in others.

These enterprises, in addition to creating new wealth and new jobs, are extending settlement into hitherto unpopulated areas and by so pushing back Canada's frontier are contributing immeasurably to the future development of the country.