

Much of the new agricultural area developed since 1890 has been better adapted to grain growing than to mixed-farming operations, so that, owing to the growth of population, the products of the older mixed-farming districts are consumed to a larger extent within the country. The rapid progress during the past two decades of the mining and metallurgical industries producing non-ferrous metals in Canada is illustrated in this statement by the increased importance since 1910 of exports of non-monetary gold, copper, nickel, silver, zinc, lead, aluminium, and platinum. The part played by these industries in supporting Canada's export trade has increased since 1930 with the curtailment of world trade in agricultural products. Indeed, in 1939, these great mining and metallurgical industries provided exports slightly greater than those of either the agricultural or forest resources of Canada. The direct effect of Canada's resources of water power may be traced in the statement, not only in the growth of exports of pulp and paper and of electric energy, but also in that of non-ferrous metals, artificial abrasives, and certain chemicals such as fertilizers, sodium compounds, and acids, in all of which economic production is due largely to cheap hydro-electric power.

The wide variety of exports illustrates the extent to which the Canadian economy has been broadened and strengthened since the beginning of the century. While exports are still derived chiefly from the natural resources, the products are now exported in more finished manufactured forms, and in greater variety. The increased production of minerals and the wider range of forest products have made Canadian exports more readily adaptable to changing conditions throughout the world. Furthermore, fully manufactured commodities such as automobiles, whisky, rubber goods, farm and other machinery, electrical apparatus, etc., now form important items of the list. The self-sufficiency programs with regard to food supplies of nations with dense industrial populations have had a serious effect on Canadian agriculture, but the situation for the Canadian economy at large would have been infinitely worse, had it not been for the broadened production indicated above.

XIII.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1939.

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1939.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1939.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Newsprint.....	1	1	2,612,243	53,640,122	145,610,519	107,360,211
2	Gold bullion, non-monetary.....	1	1	1	1	1	87,590,120
3	Wheat.....	388,861	11,995,488	52,609,351	185,045,806	215,753,475	84,494,433
4	Nickel.....	1	1,040,498	3,320,054	9,039,221	25,034,975	49,565,526
5	Copper in forms.....	1	1	1	541,338	48,181	42,190,363
6	Planks and boards.....	17,637,308	22,015,990	33,100,387	75,216,193	49,446,887	37,100,824
7	Meats.....	895,767	13,615,621	8,013,680	96,161,234	15,030,671	35,375,618
8	Wood-pulp.....	168,180	1,816,016	5,204,597	41,383,482	44,704,958	26,814,418
9	Fish.....	8,099,674	10,564,688	15,179,015	40,687,172	34,767,739	25,622,980
10	Aluminium, in bars, etc.	1	1	1,202,723	5,680,871	13,828,010	24,794,611
11	Automobiles.....	1	1	405,011	14,883,607	35,607,645	22,806,873
12	Wheat flour.....	521,383	2,791,885	14,859,854	94,262,922	45,457,195	15,777,707
13	Furs, raw.....	1,874,327	2,264,580	3,749,005	20,628,109	18,706,311	13,584,861
14	Fruits, chiefly apples.....	1,073,890	3,305,662	5,492,197	8,347,549	9,593,484	13,569,438
15	Asbestos, raw.....	444,159	490,909	1,886,613	8,767,856	12,074,065	13,265,885
16	Pulpwood.....	80,005	902,772	6,076,638	8,454,863	13,860,209	13,231,521
17	Cheese.....	9,372,212	19,856,324	21,607,692	36,336,863	18,278,004	12,052,703
18	Silver ore and bullion.....	201,615	1,354,053	15,009,937	14,255,601	11,569,855	11,509,345
19	Copper ore and blister.....	133,251	1,387,388	6,023,925	11,871,039	37,735,413	10,572,203

¹ None recorded.