

Imports and Exports of Electrical Energy.—One important Canadian export—electrical energy—has up to the present not been included in our export statistics, because of the difficulty of determining its value at the point of export. This difficulty has now been surmounted and the following table shows the amounts of imports and exports since 1922 with values for 1927 and 1928. Imports and exports are entirely from and to the United States.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

Fiscal years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Kilowatt hours (000 omitted.)	\$	Kilowatt hours (000 omitted.)	\$
1922.....	—	—	861,575	—
1923.....	2,384	—	1,055,674	—
1924.....	2,378	—	1,396,522	—
1925.....	2,591	—	1,239,071	—
1926.....	3,009	—	1,336,844	—
1927.....	5,236	88,012	1,570,404	4,590,818
1928.....	5,008	86,253	1,628,083	4,778,783

Subsection 7.—Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

Relation Between Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.—The industrial development of a country is indicated by the character of the goods it imports and exports. In the early years of Canada's development the imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and the exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the opening of the twentieth century this is almost reversed, a large percentage of the imports consisting of raw and semi-manufactured products for use in Canadian manufacturing industries, and the exports consisting to a considerable degree of products which have undergone some process of manufacture. Thus, the imports of partly and fully manufactured goods increased from \$129,693,000 to \$825,147,919 between 1900 and 1928, while exports of such goods increased during the same period from \$98,906,000 to \$648,177,990. Since the opening of the present century Canada has passed through much the same stages of development in her economic life as did the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. While Canada has not gone so far as the United States in increasing exports of manufactured goods but curtailing imports, while curtailing exports of raw materials but increasing imports, she has made considerable progress in this regard since 1914 (the last pre-war fiscal year), though the tendency since 1924 has been slightly in the opposite direction, as the following table shows. This tendency in percentages is accounted for by the fact that while imports of raw materials have increased since 1924, they have not increased so much as imports of manufactured goods. Similarly, while exports of manufactured goods have also increased they have not increased so rapidly as exports of raw materials.