

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 has been 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 \$959,997,000 between 1900 and 1930, while exports of such goods increased during the same period from \$98,906,000 to \$690,904,000. 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.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPORTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND PARTLY AND FULLY MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900, 1914 AND 1920-1930.

Fiscal Year.	Raw Materials.				Partly Manufactured Goods.				Fully Manufactured Goods.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.	Can.	U.S.
1900	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.p.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1914	24.9	44.0	41.5	40.2	10.6	15.8	7.7	11.2	64.9	43.2	40.8	48.6
1920	21.8	46.5	63.2	39.9	9.3	16.9	19.1	16.1	68.2	6.6	26.7	44.0
1921	27.5	52.8	35.7	32.6	13.2	15.3	15.1	12.5	59.9	31.9	49.2	54.9
1922	24.9	41.1	44.2	35.5	11.7	14.8	16.6	10.3	63.	44.1	39.2	54.2
1923	28.9	46.4	44.5	39.1	9.6	15.6	1.5	11.1	61.5	38.0	41.0	49.8
1924	28.4	48.3	44.7	36.3	9.7	18.8	16.2	12.5	61.9	32.0	39.1	51.2
1925	28.4	44.6	43.4	35.7	11.2	18.5	16.8	14.1	61.4	36.9	39.8	50.2
1926	27.7	49.8	44.7	39.4	10.8	18.4	15.1	13.5	61.5	31.8	40.2	47.1
1927	27.6	54.5	47.1	33.4	10.0	17.8	14.4	13.6	62.4	27.7	38.5	53.0
1928	25.6	51.1	46.2	35.0	10.1	17.8	14.6	14.1	64.3	31.1	39.2	50.9
1929	25.6	50.3	47.2	32.3	9.6	18.0	15.4	14.9	64.8	31.7	37.4	52.8
1930	23.0	47.9	48.5	29.6	8.0	19.8	14.3	13.8	69.0	32.3	37.2	56.6
1930	23.1	46.5	39.3	27.0	7.7	23.4	19.1	13.8	69.2	33.1	42.6	59.2

The table on p. 506 shows how Canada's imports and exports, analysed into the three categories of raw materials, partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, are distributed among the continents and leading countries of the world as well as the United Kingdom, other British Empire countries, the United States, and other foreign countries. This latter analysis clearly demonstrates that the imports into Canada from the British Empire, except the United Kingdom, consist chiefly of raw and semi-manufactured products, while the exports are made up mainly of manufactured products.

In trade with industrialized continents such as Europe and Asia, Canadian imports are largely manufactured goods and exports raw materials or only partly manufactured, while in trade with South America, Oceania, Africa and North America (if the United States be excluded) the situation is the reverse.

See also Table 15 of this chapter on this subject.