

the range of elaborated goods formerly imported which may be manufactured on a competitive basis of mass production within the country expands, so that there are now many industries in Canada serving the domestic and even foreign markets, using raw materials which must be imported such as rubber, cotton and sugar. 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, although the trend in Canada has been more pronounced in increasing the proportion of partly and fully manufactured goods as compared with raw materials exported, rather than in increasing the proportion of raw materials compared with that of partly and fully manufactured goods imported. Since 1929, the rapid decline in commodity prices, which has affected raw materials so much more than manufactured goods, has tended to increase the percentages of both imports and exports of manufactures.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROPORTIONS OF RAW MATERIALS AND PARTLY AND FULLY MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1900, 1914 AND 1920-32.

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.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900.....	24.9	44.0	41.5	40.2	10.6	15.8	7.7	11.2	64.5	40.2	40.8	48.6
1914.....	21.8	46.5	63.2	39.9	9.3	16.9	10.1	16.1	68.8	36.6	26.7	44.0
1920.....	27.5	52.8	35.7	32.6	13.2	15.3	15.1	12.5	50.3	31.9	49.2	51.9
1921.....	24.9	41.1	44.2	35.5	11.7	14.8	16.6	10.3	63.5	44.1	39.2	54.2
1922.....	28.9	46.4	44.5	39.1	9.6	15.6	14.5	11.1	61.5	38.0	41.0	49.8
1923.....	28.4	48.3	44.7	36.3	9.7	18.8	16.2	12.5	61.9	32.9	39.1	51.2
1924.....	28.4	44.6	43.4	35.7	11.2	18.5	16.8	14.1	60.4	36.9	39.8	50.2
1925.....	27.7	49.8	44.7	39.4	10.8	18.4	15.1	13.5	61.5	31.8	40.2	47.1
1926.....	27.6	54.5	47.1	33.4	10.0	17.8	14.4	13.6	62.4	27.7	38.5	53.0
1927.....	25.6	51.1	46.2	35.0	10.1	17.8	14.6	14.1	64.3	31.1	39.2	50.9
1928.....	25.6	50.3	47.2	32.3	9.6	18.0	15.4	14.9	64.8	31.7	37.4	52.8
1929.....	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	38.3	27.0	7.7	20.4	19.1	13.8	69.2	33.1	42.6	59.2
1931.....	23.9	45.8	38.2	29.1	7.6	18.7	17.8	13.3	68.5	35.5	44.0	57.6
1932.....	25.2	44.3	38.3	34.6	8.4	17.0	16.0	12.8	66.4	38.7	45.7	52.6

The table on p. 512 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 fully manufactured products.

In trade with industrialized continents such as Europe and Asia, Canadian imports are largely manufactured goods and exports raw materials or partly manufactured goods, 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.