

X.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
33	Malt.....	150,380	10,939	11,328	1,320,773	64,736	3,017,394
34	Cereal foods.....	-	-	1,689,648	1,087,901	2,431,137	2,981,706
35	Pigs, ingots, etc., iron.....	-	137,651	228,183	6,595,688	4,727,137	2,937,512
36	Machinery.....	143,815	446,391	924,510	6,416,591	7,154,706	2,923,526
37	Films.....	-	-	7,746	1,486,079	4,790,619	2,713,905
38	Logs.....	682,572	760,416	999,681	1,819,083	3,677,917	2,679,474
39	Electrical energy.....	-	-	-	-	4,028,154	2,641,110
40	Gold, raw.....	657,022	14,148,543	6,016,126	5,974,334	34,375,003	2,629,346
41	Hides and skins, raw.....	506,402	1,396,907	5,508,185	19,762,646	7,730,914	2,590,163
42	Platinum concentrates.....	-	-	61,717	39,058	357,748	2,110,949
43	Tobacco leaf.....	234	3,661	76,564	130,264	1,504,264	2,110,265
44	Paper board.....	-	-	-	4,568,066	2,506,496	2,092,037
45	Electrical apparatus.....	-	-	27,743	424,474	2,521,045	2,023,985
46	Bran and shorts.....	86,225	145,206	1,842,620	2,983,843	2,582,484	2,015,610
47	Milk, preserved.....	-	-	541,372	8,517,771	3,262,101	1,853,897
48	Farm implements.....	367,198	1,692,155	4,319,385	11,614,400	18,396,688	1,819,826
49	Oats.....	256,156	2,143,179	1,566,612	9,349,455	4,055,855	1,747,650
50	Petroleum products.....	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,527,178	1,734,940
51	Timber, square.....	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	4,235,309	1,716,051
52	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	254,857	474,991	1,123,861	4,283,772	2,440,968	1,705,451
53	Seeds.....	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,237,774	1,650,395
54	Sugar and products.....	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	4,798,712	1,568,353
55	Rye.....	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	1,451,640	1,513,598
56	Automobile parts.....	-	-	-	3,097,466	2,298,742	1,444,515
57	Hardware.....	84,109	278,054	100,085	7,730,826	1,743,096	1,363,473
58	Coal.....	2,447,936	4,599,602	5,013,221	13,183,666	3,998,692	1,093,631
59	Sausage casings.....	-	-	-	564,222	955,933	1,046,010
60	Brass.....	-	-	-	1,644,157	2,332,962	1,002,979
61	Butter.....	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	543,851	818,996
62	Tubes and pipe, iron.....	-	-	-	2,325,369	2,202,769	750,397
63	Binder twine.....	-	-	-	5,530,905	1,502,921	705,496
64	Barley.....	4,600,409	1,010,425	1,107,732	20,206,972	10,388,735	658,747
65	Poles, telegraph and telephone.....	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	569,495
66	Wrapping paper.....	-	-	9,098	2,917,197	1,655,568	519,662
67	Ale, beer and porter.....	10,347	6,272	2,687	145,077	1,995,990	435,546
68	Stationery.....	-	-	23,380	276,224	602,170	435,070
69	Laths, wood.....	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	425,616
70	Hay.....	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	2,007,944	295,232
71	Milk and cream, fresh.....	-	-	-	1,699,090	5,379,174	36,995

Subsection 7.—Proportions of Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

The stage attained in 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 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 predominantly of products which have undergone some process of manufacture. In fact, the leading manufactures of Canada are for the processing of raw materials in the production of which Canada excels, and many of these processed domestic products are marketed abroad. Furthermore, as the population of the country grows, 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 imported raw materials 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