

XI.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900,
1910, 1920, 1930, 1935—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
64	Seeds.....	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,237,774	657,234
65	Stationery.....	-	-	23,390	276,224	602,170	619,263
66	Poles, telegraph and tele- phone.....	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	529,835
67	Rye.....	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	1,451,640	463,420
68	Laths, wood.....	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	415,058
69	Butter.....	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	543,851	104,758
70	Ale, beer and porter.....	10,347	6,272	2,687	145,077	1,995,990	75,450
71	Milk and cream, fresh.....	-	-	-	1,699,090	5,379,174	67

Subsection 8.—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 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 more than manufactured goods, has tended to increase the percentages of both imports and exports of manufactures on a value basis.

Statement XII 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. The close of the analysis 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 to "Other Empire" are made up mainly of fully manufactured products (80.6 p.c. in 1935).

In trade with industrialized continents, such as Europe and Asia, Canadian imports are largely manufactured goods and our 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 which shows the external trade classified by main groups according to origin and degree of manufacture.