

**X.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910,
1920, 1930, AND 1936—concluded.**

No	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1936.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
60	Sugar and products.....	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	4,798,712	1,481,776
61	Timber, square.....	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	4,235,309	1,477,822
62	Scrap iron and steel.....	26,172	273,840	324,516	4,300,663	1,424,071	1,163,261
63	Soap.....	3,733	15,959	29,224	1,000,722	731,614	1,152,439
64	Binder twine.....	-	-	-	5,530,908	1,502,921	1,077,961
65	Sausage casings.....	-	-	-	564,222	955,933	1,070,660
66	Petroleum products.....	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,527,178	986,735
67	Brass products.....	-	-	-	1,644,157	2,332,962	984,324
68	Tubes and pipe, iron.....	-	-	-	2,325,369	2,202,769	917,938
69	Wrapping paper.....	-	-	9,098	2,917,197	1,655,568	751,887
70	Laths, wood.....	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	743,847
71	Stationery.....	-	-	23,380	276,224	602,170	716,550
72	Seeds.....	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,237,774	681,103
73	Hay.....	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	2,007,944	613,215
74	Poles, telegraph and telephone	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	565,018
75	Rye.....	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	1,451,640	291,643

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 on a value basis of both imports and exports of manufactures.

Statement XI 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 (85.8 p.c. in 1936).