

XII.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910,
1920, 1930, AND 1937—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1937.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
58	Hardware and cutlery.....	84,109	278,054	100,085	7,730,826	1,743,096	2,201,921
59	Scrap iron and steel.....	26,172	273,840	324,516	4,300,663	1,424,071	2,189,890
60	Cotton products.....	108,822	471,439	442,493	6,148,697	842,588	2,114,101
61	Milk, processed.....	1	1	541,372	8,517,771	3,262,101	1,946,435
62	Timber, square.....	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	4,235,309	1,797,211
63	Coal.....	2,447,936	4,599,602	5,013,221	13,183,666	3,998,692	1,780,856
64	Sugar and products.....	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	4,798,712	1,683,217
65	Petroleum products.....	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,527,178	1,585,929
66	Hay.....	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	2,007,944	1,521,953
67	Wrapping paper.....	1	1	9,098	2,917,197	1,655,568	1,295,775
68	Tools.....	1	1	69,301	661,651	284,800	1,203,200
69	Leather, manufactured.....	152,314	336,190	83,101	6,314,884	886,424	1,197,583
70	Butter.....	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	543,851	1,183,633
71	Brass products.....	1	1	1	1,644,157	2,332,962	1,141,648
72	Binder twine.....	1	1	1	5,530,908	1,502,921	1,115,234
73	Sausage casings.....	1	1	1	564,222	955,933	1,104,913
74	Laths, wood.....	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	1,057,697
75	Soap.....	3,733	15,959	29,234	1,000,722	731,614	999,349
76	Paints, pigments, varnishes...	1	7,599	76,807	1,625,418	503,453	911,049
77	Tubes and pipe, iron.....	1	1	1	2,325,369	2,202,769	884,497
78	Stationery.....	1	1	23,380	276,224	602,170	883,782
79	Poles, telegraph and telephone	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	812,456
80	Shooks.....	198,503	251,357	240,721	517,417	856,986	735,009
81	Ale, beer and porter.....	10,347	6,272	2,687	144,077	1,995,990	113,157
82	Milk and cream, fresh.....	1	1	1	1,699,090	5,379,174	79,719

¹ None recorded.

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. Grains and other field crops are easily handled in the raw state and therefore enter into foreign trade largely in that form. Products of the mines and forests, on the other hand, nearly all go through some process of refinement or manufacture before being exported. With the recent relative rise in importance of exports derived from these resources the proportion of processed goods in Canadian exports has tended to increase. 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 aluminium ore. Since 1929, the rapid decline in commodity prices, which affected raw materials more than manufactured goods, tended to increase the percentages on a value basis of both imports and exports of manufactures, but with the disappearance of this disparity of prices as recovery progresses the influence of this factor is decreasing.

Statement XIII shows how Canada's imports and exports, analysed into the three categories of raw materials, partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly