

	<u>Imports</u>							
	<u>1911</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1973</u>
United States	60.8	69.0	60.7	76.7	71.1	73.1	70.1	70.8
Britain	24.3	17.3	18.2	7.4	9.3	6.0	5.4	4.3
Other Commonwealth countries	4.4	4.2	11.0	6.5	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.4
Japan	.5	.9	2.0	neg.	1.1	3.6	5.1	4.4
EEC	6.2	2.5	4.6	1.0	4.2	5.8	6.0	6.0
Others	3.4	6.1	2.1	11.4	11.7	7.6	9.9	11.2

Gains in manufacturing With these shifts in the geographical direction of Canada's trade, significant changes have also taken place in the content of that trade. They started with the onset of the First World War. Until then, Canadian trade had grown steadily through the export of staples and the import of capital equipment and manufactured goods. As the war progressed and greatly increased its demands on the productive capacity of the major allies, Canada developed as an industrial producer (though on a somewhat limited scale). This development was accelerated considerably in the years after the war. A principal factor was the establishment of branch plants in Canada, particularly by United States industries. In many cases, branch plants were established or expanded to take advantage of imperial tariff preferences.

The result was a sizeable upsurge in exports of manufactured goods from Canada, the pace of which was accelerated yet again by the exigencies of the Second World War, and then again by the demands of the immediate postwar period as the war-torn countries tackled the urgent problems of reconstruction and pent-up demand.

The gains thus made by Canada as an industrial producer had to be consolidated, and in some cases adjusted, in the 1950s as world industry and exports regained their competitive positions. Again, in the 1960s and early 1970s, Canadian export trade expanded considerably in diversity and in specialization in manufactures.

The development of manufacturing as a major feature of the Canadian economy is delineated in broad terms in the following table: