

In imports, the United States continued as the most important single source of supply, to the extent of 70 per cent of Canada's needs in 1971. Britain, on the other hand, was supplying 5 per cent of Canadian imports and other Commonwealth countries about 4 per cent.

Exports to Britain, other Commonwealth countries, the European Economic Community and Japan declined moderately in 1971 because of softer market conditions in those areas, and following exceptionally large increases in sales to each in the preceding year.

The nature and extent of the geographical shifts in Canadian trading patterns over the years is shown in the following tables:

Canadian Trade by Selected Areas
(as a percentage of total trade)

	<u>Exports</u>						
	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1971</u>
United States	38.0	45.6	36.1	37.3	59.4	63.7	68.1
Britain	48.2	26.3	40.3	27.1	15.0	10.5	7.6
Other Commonwealth Countries	6.1	7.6	10.4	15.0	4.8	5.7	3.9
Japan	.2	.5	3.2	neg.	2.8	5.1	4.4
U.S.S.R. & China	.6	.4	2.9	.7	.2	2.0	1.9
EEC	2.9	12.9	3.8	8.4	8.2	6.1	6.6
Others	4.0	6.7	3.3	11.5	9.6	6.9	7.5

	<u>Imports</u>						
	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1971</u>
United States	60.8	69.0	60.7	76.7	71.1	73.2	70.2
Britain	24.3	17.3	18.2	7.4	9.3	6.0	5.3
Other Commonwealth Countries	4.4	4.2	11.0	6.5	4.2	3.8	4.0
Japan	.5	.9	2.0	eng.	1.1	2.7	5.1
EEC	6.2	2.5	4.6	1.0	4.2	5.7	6.0
Others	3.4	6.1	2.1	11.4	11.7	8.6	9.4

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