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## Development of Canada's Primary Industries

**W**ELL Regulated and Carefully Directed Migration Will Help  
—Too Much of Our Raw Material is Sent to Foreign  
Countries for Manufacture—Canada's External Trade Per Capita.

**T**HAT it is impossible to overrate the importance to Canada of well-regulated and carefully directed migration as enabling the Dominion to develop its primary industries, is the conclusion of the Dominions Royal Commission in its fifth interim report. Thus, say the commissioners, Canada will obtain the position in the British Empire, and indeed in the world,

to which by its vast natural wealth, it is entitled. In discussing the general trade position of Canada, the commissioners present a table showing, for the latest completed year, before the outbreak of war, the external per head of population of the various self-governing dominions. For comparison, similar figures in regard to the United Kingdom and the United States are added:—

	Imports*		Exports*		Aggregate External Trade	
	Total Million \$	Per Head \$	Total Million \$	Per Head \$	Total Million \$	Per Head \$
New Zealand (1913) .....	107	98	110	100	217	198
Australia (1913) .....	383	78	377	77	760	155
Canada (1913-14) .....	651	80	479	59	1,130	139
Newfoundland (1913-14) .....	15	63	15	63	30	126
Union of South Africa (1913) .....	205	34	320	51	525	85
United Kingdom (1913) .....	4,045	88	3,346	73	7,391	161
United States of America (1913-14) .....	1,991	20	2,531	26	4,522	46

\*Including bullion and specie.

The figures show that Canada has not yet developed so intense an activity in external trade as have New Zealand and Australia. But the external trade of Canada during the past decade has been increasing at an extremely rapid rate. We may, therefore, anticipate that before long the external exchanges of Canada will equal those of the southern dominions as measured by the

amount per inhabitant. Already Canadian external trade computed on this basis far exceeds that of the United States. The figures in the accompanying table show the share of the United Kingdom in the external trade of the various self-governing dominions in 1913. For the purpose of comparison similar figures have been added for the United States.

	Imports* from the United Kingdom		Exports* to the United Kingdom		Total Trade with the United Kingdom	
	Million \$	Per cent. of Total Imports	Million \$	Per cent. of Total Exports	Million \$	Per cent. of Total Trade
Union of South Africa (1913) .....	115	55.8	283	88.6	398	75.8
New Zealand (1913) .....	64	59.7	87	78.9	151	69.4
Australia (1913) .....	198	51.8	167	44.3	365	48.1
Canada (1913-14) .....	133	20.4	222	46.4	355	31.4
Newfoundland (1913-14) .....	4	25.2	3	21.5	7	23.3
United States of America (1913-14) .....	293	14.9	623	25.0	916	25.0

\*Including bullion and specie.

Commenting on these figures, the report says: "It is at once apparent from the preceding table that the share of the United Kingdom in the imports and exports of Canada is much less than its share in the oversea trade of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. The causes of this are not far to seek. Canada is a much larger producer of manufactured articles than are the other dominions, and consequently calls for com-

paratively less of these commodities from the Mother Land; for her industries she has to draw from other countries raw materials not obtainable in Great Britain, e.g., cotton, anthracite coal, and mineral oils. On the other hand, she is not, as yet, a prolific producer of wool, hides, and meat, which the United Kingdom so largely requires. Further, similarity of conditions renders many industrial products of the United States especially suitable