

1926 to \$10,964,868. The domestic exports show a decrease of \$8,567,828 and foreign exports an increase of \$1,947,573. The increase in the imports from 1926 to 1927, amounting to \$77,988,082, was principally due to increased imports of iron and steel (\$48,600,000), non-metallic minerals (\$21,300,000), miscellaneous commodities (\$6,900,000), wood and paper (\$6,400,000). Fibres and textiles decreased \$12,100,000. The agricultural and vegetable products group decreased from \$98,495,849 to \$97,104,543, or \$1,391,306. Under this group fruits show an increase of \$2,770,665, corn \$1,965,903, and vegetables \$595,675, while raw rubber shows a decrease of \$5,654,886 and raw sugar \$447,705. The imports under the animal products group increased from \$32,954,470 to \$35,439,469, or \$2,484,999. Furs under this group increased \$1,407,362, unmanufactured leather \$945,124, manufactured leather \$423,119, and eggs \$419,292, while meats decreased \$814,298 and lard \$341,277. Fibres and textiles decreased from \$79,105,295 to \$66,925,517, or \$12,179,778. Raw cotton under this group decreased \$8,661,567, binder twine \$2,793,847, flax, hemp and jute \$1,759,752, hats and caps \$312,558, and raw wool \$280,082, while manila and sisal grass increased \$720,522, and raw silk \$455,674. The imports under wood and paper increased from \$34,714,964 to \$41,122,392, or \$6,407,428. The increases under this group were:—unmanufactured wood \$2,592,724, paper \$1,478,278, books \$1,336,528, and manufactured wood \$999,898. The iron and its products group increased from \$158,027,944 to \$206,655,021, or \$48,627,077. The principal commodities responsible for the increase in iron and its products were:—automobiles \$11,158,992, machinery \$8,533,037, rolling mill products \$8,088,278, automobile parts \$7,184,372, farm implements \$5,442,354, engines and boilers \$1,964,419, iron ore \$634,469, and tubes and pipes \$415,387. The imports under non-ferrous metals increased from \$38,911,300 to \$42,872,108, or \$3,960,808. Under this group electric apparatus increased \$1,851,659, aluminium and products \$1,483,366, tin in blocks, etc., \$800,688, and brass \$609,035, while copper decreased \$385,871. The imports under the group of non-metallic minerals increased from \$110,678,814 to \$131,984,446, or \$21,305,632. Coal imports accounted for \$10,356,866 of the increase under this group, crude petroleum for \$6,235,771, refined petroleum for \$1,706,807, sulphur for \$979,006, clay and its products for \$784,557 and glass for \$648,336. The chemical products group increased from \$18,746,266 to \$20,630,534, or \$1,884,268, while the imports under the miscellaneous group increased from \$38,084,735 to \$44,973,689, or \$6,888,954.

The decrease in the exports of Canadian produce to the United States from 1926 to 1927 amounted to \$8,567,828. Five of the main groups show increases and four decreases. The exports under the main group of agricultural and vegetable products decreased from \$65,964,214 to \$59,953,683, or \$6,010,531. Under this group flaxseed decreased \$7,511,203, bran and shorts \$1,957,383, and all grains \$1,730,555, while the exports of alcoholic beverages increased \$4,166,612 and potatoes \$1,508,717. The animal products group increased from \$63,464,732 to \$75,320,135, or \$11,855,403. Under this group the following commodities show increases:—meats \$2,909,431, cheese \$2,351,549, raw furs \$2,188,986, animals \$1,813,834, fish \$1,031,308, milk and cream \$896,167, and unmanufactured leather \$732,943. The exports under the fibres and textiles group decreased from \$4,628,071 to \$3,451,081, or \$1,176,990. The falling off in the exports of raw wool, amounting to \$909,970, was mainly responsible for the decrease in the fibres and textiles group. The wood and paper group increased from \$237,906,110 to \$242,019,601, or \$4,113,491. Under this group paper, chiefly newsprint, increased \$11,778,876, while unmanufactured wood, principally planks and boards, decreased \$6,145,697, and