

Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.—Statistics showing the course of import and export trade during the last five fiscal years by countries with which Canada carries on trade will be found in Tables 19 (imports) and 20 (exports). In Table 21 will be found statistics showing imports, exports and total trade by countries for the latest fiscal year ended March, 1927. Table 22 shows by countries the values of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the last two fiscal years.

Finally, the trade of Canada with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables 12 and 13), is analysed by countries and by leading commodities in Tables 23-34, for the last two fiscal years. Historical tables showing our trade with these and other countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pp. xiii-xix of the annual report of the Trade of Canada for 1927, published by and obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

6.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

Canada's Principal Imports.—It will be observed by reference to the following table giving "One Hundred Leading Commodities Imported into Canada, 1927", that the total value of these commodities represents 82.6 p.c. of Canada's total imports. Of these, 76 show increases in value and 24 show decreases, while 41 of the commodities for which there are quantity statistics show increases and 11 show decreases. While nine of these show decreases in values, the quantities show increases, notably raw cotton, which increased from 128,560,963 lb. to 135,796,625 lb.; raw hides from 53,408,984 lb. to 57,908,605 lb.; raw rubber from 46,813,120 lb. to 50,224,614 lb.; grey and white cotton from 29,977,869 yards to 31,428,798 yards; raw wool from 13,449,506 lb. to 16,423,421 lb.; canned vegetables from 13,756,578 lb. to 13,977,167 lb.; molasses from 6,058,389 gal. to 6,695,372 gal.; cotton yarn from 3,130,064 lb. to 3,439,650 lb.; and artificial silk yarn from 1,958,455 lb. to 2,059,217 lb.

In the case of a large number of commodities that show increases in both quantities and values the price per unit in 1927 was less than in 1926, notably in the following commodities:—crude petroleum, automobiles, plates and sheets, worsteds and serges, vegetable oils, coloured cottons, corn, raw tobacco, green coffee, band and hoop iron, manila and sisal grass, noils and tops (wool), nuts, woollen yarn, raw silk, tweeds, fertilizers, sulphur, canned fruits and wool dress goods to be dyed. The importer therefore, obtained these products, both raw and manufactured, in the markets of the world at a lower price per unit than in 1926. Twenty commodities account for about 47 p.c. of imports. These commodities in order of importance were:—coal, 6 p.c. of the total imports; machinery 4 p.c.; crude petroleum 3.5½ p.c.; raw sugar 3.4 p.c.; automobile parts 2.9½ p.c.; spirits and wines, 2.8 p.c.; automobiles, 2.6½ p.c.; iron plates and sheets, 2.3½ p.c.; raw rubber, 2.1½ p.c.; silk fabrics and velvets, 2.0½ p.c.; green fruits, 2.0½ p.c.; raw cotton, 1.9½ p.c.; farm implements, 1.8½ p.c.; electric apparatus, 1.6½ p.c.; engines and boilers, 1.4½ p.c.; worsteds and serges, 1.3½ p.c.; books and printed matter, 1.3½ p.c.; raw furs, 1.3 p.c.; gasolene, 1.2 p.c.; and tea, 1.1½ p.c.