

36.—Comparison of the Value and Volume of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, for the pre-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914, and the post-war fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1927—concluded. ("000" omitted).

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—concluded.

Main Groups.	1914.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Index Numbers of Declared Values.							
(1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100-0	157-7	202-4	214-1	220-1	301-2	285-8
Animals and their Products.....	100-0	177-3	177-4	183-4	213-0	249-3	218-4
Fibres and Textiles.....	100-0	237-1	450-8	418-2	502-0	462-0	396-4
Wood and Paper.....	100-0	284-8	302-0	432-6	401-5	441-0	449-5
Iron and its Products.....	100-0	182-9	330-2	432-4	370-6	482-6	479-8
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100-0	52-3	83-3	123-5	169-4	182-6	151-3
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100-0	244-1	298-3	288-9	225-0	265-1	307-8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100-0	194-4	287-2	318-1	331-7	357-9	339-0
Miscellaneous.....	100-0	244-8	245-1	303-1	256-5	286-7	315-4
Total.....	100-0	171-4	215-7	242-3	247-8	304-8	290-1
Index Numbers of Trade as Revalued at 1914 Average Values.							
(1914=100).							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	100-0	112-7	163-3	184-5	156-8	198-9	195-6
Animals and their Products.....	100-0	126-8	131-0	129-7	152-6	160-0	146-6
Fibres and Textiles.....	100-0	178-0	325-1	305-6	299-2	281-5	305-3
Wood and Paper.....	100-0	144-3	212-1	239-6	231-0	259-1	272-9
Iron and its Products.....	100-0	156-3	313-0	465-7	382-7	525-2	495-1
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	100-0	53-2	79-0	119-9	154-3	158-5	129-2
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	100-0	116-3	149-5	145-3	166-2	153-5	186-8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	100-0	127-6	178-6	211-8	228-4	239-1	293-5
Miscellaneous.....	100-0	161-0	181-2	232-6	183-8	192-6	218-5
Total.....	100-0	115-2	160-5	185-6	176-8	207-9	202-9

10.—The Tourist Trade of Canada.¹

Tourist Expenditures in Canada.—In recent years the tourist trade has become an important source of revenue in certain sections of the Dominion, materially affecting the balance of trade. It represents the economic disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich, namely, its picturesque scenery, its invigorating climate, its opportunities for hunting, fishing and boating, as well as for winter sports—for the exploitation of which a considerable capital expenditure has been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways and other attractions. The expenditure of travellers coming to Canada from other countries on business has the same effect so far as its influence on the balance of trade is concerned. Indeed, in so far as commodities are sold to tourists travelling in the Dominion, our exportable surplus of such commodities is reduced.

It is impossible to obtain a direct record of expenditures of this kind. Moreover, even a rough estimate of the total is extremely difficult to make, visitors to Canada being of all classes, engaging in widely different activities or forms of recreation, remaining for varying periods, with expenditures undoubtedly ranging from very small to very large amounts.

Various methods have been adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for obtaining a general idea of the amount and value of this trade, assembling the

¹Abridged from a study of "The Tourist Trade in Canada, 1920-1926", published by the Bureau of Statistics and obtainable on application. The study contains a full explanation of the methods used in making the estimates.