

**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). Table 21 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 22-33, 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. 13-19 of the annual report of the Trade of Canada for 1928, published by and obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### Subsection 6.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

**Canada's Principal Imports.**—The table giving "One Hundred Leading Commodities Imported into Canada, 1928" shows that the total value of these commodities amounted to \$918,063,000 or 82.8 p.c. of Canada's total imports. Of the one hundred commodities listed 65 show increases in value and 35 decreases. Of the 52 commodities for which there were quantity statistics one only shows decrease in quantity but increase in value; 5 show increases in quantity and decreases in value, while 29 show increases in both quantity and value and 17 decreases in both quantity and value. Of the 48 commodities for which there were no quantity statistics 35 show increases and 13 decreases.

In the case of the 46 commodities that show either an increase in both quantity and value or a decrease in both quantity and value, the price per unit for 26 was less in 1928 than in 1927. The 26 commodities imported of which the average import price was lower in 1928 than in 1927, were:—alumina, bars and rods (iron and steel), binder twine, canned vegetables, coal, dress goods (wool) to be dyed, dried fruits, dyeing and tanning materials, grey cottons, hemp, iron ore, jute canvas or cloth, molasses, pigs and ingots (iron and steel), planks and boards, plates and sheets, printed or dyed cottons, raw silk, rice, soda and sodium compounds, structural iron and steel, tea, tin ingots, vegetable oil, woollen yarns, and worsteds and serges. Twenty commodities account for nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's total imports. These commodities in order of importance were:—coal, machinery, spirits and wines, automobiles, crude petroleum oil, raw sugar, automobile parts, farm implements, green fruits, raw cotton, plates and sheets (iron and steel), raw rubber, silk fabrics, electric apparatus, engines and boilers, raw furs, books and printed matter, raw hides, worsteds and serges, and corn.

The increase in the Dominion's total imports for the fiscal year 1928 over 1927, amounting to \$78,063,000, was only partly due to increased imports for the use of Canadian industries. The total value of the 63 commodities listed as for Canadian industries amounted to \$358,767,000 or 32.3 p.c. of the total imports, while the increase in these commodities was \$15,846,000 or 20.3 p.c. of the increase in total imports. According to degree of manufacture the imports of the 63 commodities for Canadian industries mentioned may be apportioned as follows:—raw materials, \$179,885,000 or 50.1 p.c.; semi-manufactured, \$92,449,000 or 25.8 p.c.; fully manufactured, \$86,433,000 or 24.1 p.c.

The increase in the 63 commodities for use in Canadian industries in 1928 over 1927 amounted to \$15,846,000. The amount of increase in other imports, amounting