

With further reference to the trade of Canada with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, attention is directed to Tables 10 to 36 (pp. 118-151) of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1931, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and giving the trade of Canada in leading commodities with 81 British and foreign countries for the fiscal years 1930 and 1931.

Subsection 5.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries.

Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents.—During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, values of exports to all continents were reduced as compared with the previous year. Canada again sold more goods to North America than to Europe, although the proportion to Europe increased, as it did also to Africa and to other North America (Newfoundland, St. Pierre-Miquelon and the West Indies), while the proportion to the United States and the other continents decreased. Imports from Africa increased but decreased from all other continents. North America was again the chief source of imports, providing 67 p.c. of the total. The proportion of imports supplied by Europe, other North America, South America, Asia and Africa increased, while the proportion from the United States and Oceania decreased. Summary statistics are given in the following table:—

TRADE OF CANADA, BY CONTINENTS, 1926, 1930 AND 1931.
(With proportion of Trade with each Continent.)

Continent.	Imports for Consumption.						Exports (Canadian).					
	Values (Million \$).			Percentages of Totals.			Values (Million \$).			Percentages of Totals.		
	1926.	1930.	1931.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1926.	1930.	1931.
Europe.....	223.4	284.9	224.2	24.1	22.8	24.7	648.5	407.7	309.2	49.3	36.5	38.7
United Kingdom.....	163.7	189.2	149.5	17.6	15.2	16.5	508.2	281.7	219.2	38.6	25.2	27.4
Other Europe.....	59.7	95.7	74.7	6.5	7.6	8.2	140.3	125.9	90.0	10.7	11.2	11.3
North America.....	644.7	871.4	607.8	69.5	69.8	67.1	516.2	561.2	395.4	39.2	50.0	49.4
United States.....	609.8	847.4	584.4	65.7	67.9	64.5	474.9	515.0	349.6	36.1	46.0	43.7
Other North America.....	34.9	24.0	23.4	3.8	1.9	2.6	41.3	46.2	45.8	3.1	4.1	5.7
South America.....	17.1	31.9	25.6	1.9	2.6	2.9	27.4	34.7	20.6	2.1	3.1	2.6
Asia.....	32.7	31.1	27.7	3.5	2.5	3.0	77.2	63.1	39.4	5.9	5.6	4.9
Oceania.....	8.7	24.5	14.4	0.9	1.9	1.6	32.6	36.1	20.0	2.5	3.2	2.5
Africa.....	0.8	4.3	6.9	0.1	0.4	0.7	13.3	17.6	15.0	1.0	1.6	1.9
Totals.....	927.4	1,248.3	906.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,315.2	1,120.3	799.6	100.0	100.0	100.0

Imports from Principal Countries.—The relative order of the four leading countries which supplied Canada with goods in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1931, was unchanged from 1929 and 1930, although in every case the value shows a heavy decrease. The principal countries from which Canada increased her imports over the previous year were British South Africa (fruits, corn and sugar), Venezuela (petroleum), and China (nuts and peanut oil). With the depression in world trade, imports from most countries fell off, but disproportionately large reductions occurred in imports from New Zealand (butter), Peru (sugar and petroleum) and Colombia (petroleum). Over the nine-year period shown by comparison with the figures for 1922, Canadian imports from most of the principal countries have increased materially in spite of the current depression. The most striking increases have occurred in the cases of Germany, which has risen from 19th to 4th place with imports increasing from \$2,000,000 to \$16,000,000, of Argentina, New Zealand, China, Australia and British South Africa which have all had a rapidly expanding trade during the period, and of Colombia and Venezuela which have lately become important sources of petroleum. On the other hand, the diversion of imports of raw sugar and