

Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.—Statistics showing the course of import and export trade during the latest 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 latest two fiscal years.

A series of tables showing Canadian trade in principal commodities 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) followed Table 21 in previous Year Books. These tables have been omitted in the present edition to economize space. They will be found in the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1931, (pp. 118-151), while historical tables showing our trade with these and other countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pp. 15-21 of the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for 1931, both published by, and obtainable from, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 6.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

While Canadian imports and exports in all the principal groups show a decrease in value in the fiscal year 1931 as compared with 1930, imports were still greater than exports in the textile, iron, non-metallic mineral, chemical and miscellaneous groups, while exports predominated in the agricultural, animal, wood and non-ferrous metal groups. While all imports in 1931 decreased by 27.4 p.c. from those of 1930, imports of iron products fell by 38.5 p.c., textiles by 29.4 p.c. and chemicals by only 10.7 p.c. In domestic exports, while the average decline from the previous fiscal year was 28.6 p.c., non-ferrous metals dropped 38.0 p.c., animal products 37 p.c., agricultural products 24.0 p.c. and wood and paper products 20.4 p.c.

For further information respecting Canada's trade in principal commodities with all countries, fiscal years 1928-1931, see Table 13 for imports and Table 12 for exports.

Canada's Principal Imports.—The table which follows shows the principal commodities imported into Canada in the fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1931, the commodities being arranged in order of importance in 1931. The only commodities in which the values of imports in 1931 were greater than in 1930 were tea, settlers' effects, aluminium (chiefly aluminium ores), fertilizers, refrigerators and artificial silk yarns, although a few other commodities (notably vegetable oils, raw silk, raw coffee, manila and sisal, raw wool and noils, tops, etc.) were imported in slightly increased quantities but at less cost. Decreases in both quantity and value occurred in the great majority of commodities imported. The greatest decreases were: machinery (\$25,000,000); automobiles (\$17,000,000); automobile parts (\$16,000,000); farm implements (\$14,000,000); crude petroleum (\$12,000,000); electric apparatus (\$11,000,000); raw cotton (\$10,000,000); and butter (\$10,000,000).

During the period of 40 years covered by the table, great changes have occurred in the character of the leading imports, due to developments both in the industrial organization of the country and the goods consumed by the people. Thus many present-day leading imports such as crude petroleum, automobiles and parts, artificial silk, electric apparatus, aluminium, were in 1890 either non-existent or formed very insignificant items of trade. Imports of farm implements in 1890 amounted to only \$161,000, but due to the tremendous agricultural expansion in Canada since that time as well as to increasing mechanization of agricultural operations, imports of farm implements have grown to a large item in spite of the wide development of