

With regard to Empire countries, imports from Canada by the British West Indies expanded from 9.7 p.c. in 1913 to 18.5 p.c. of their total imports in 1929; by British Guiana from 9.3 p.c. to 18.8 p.c.; by Australia from 1.2 p.c. to 2.7 p.c.; by New Zealand from 2.1 p.c. to 9.8 p.c.; by British South Africa from 2.0 p.c. to 3.6 p.c.; by Newfoundland from 32 p.c. to 41 p.c.; while the percentage for the United Kingdom remained stationary at 3.8 p.c. in 1929 as in 1913. Among the principal foreign countries, imports from Canada by the United States increased from 7.9 p.c. of its total imports in 1913 to 11.4 p.c. in 1929; by Germany from 0.6 p.c. to 2.3 p.c.; by Italy from 0.4 p.c. to 3.2 p.c.; and by France from 0.2 p.c. to 1.5 p.c.

In the interpretation of these and all tables showing trade between Canada and other specified countries, it should be borne in mind that there are numerous and, in some instances, quite large discrepancies between the figures of trade with a specified country as shown by Canada and as shown by that country. These arise in all countries chiefly through inability to trace the actual origin of imports and final destination of exports. A large proportion of Canada's overseas exports passes through the United States and is therefore credited to the latter country rather than Canada by the importing countries. If the Canadian figures of declared exports be substituted, the total imports from Canada of these 40 principal countries in 1929 would be \$1,172,998,000, an increase of 230 p.c. over 1913 and amounting to 4.02 p.c. of the total imports of these countries in 1929.

The other side of this trade expansion is shown in the other table, "Canada's Share in Domestic Exports of Principal Countries", which indicates the increasing proportion of the exports of 40 countries taken by Canada. While the total exports of these countries increased from 1913 to 1929 by 58 p.c., exports to Canada increased 122 p.c., or from 3.39 p.c. to 4.75 p.c. of the total exports of these countries.

Among countries of the Empire, Canada's purchases from the British West Indies increased from 11.8 p.c. of their total exports in 1913 to 18.0 p.c. in 1929; from New Zealand from 2.7 p.c. to 6.2 p.c.; from Fiji from 4.7 p.c. to 33.4 p.c.; from Australia from 0.2 p.c. to 0.8 p.c.; and from the United Kingdom from 4.5 p.c. to 4.8 p.c. Among the principal foreign countries, exports to Canada by the United States increased from 15.9 p.c. of its total exports in 1913 to 17.5 p.c. in 1929; by France from 0.4 p.c. to 1.2 p.c.; by Germany from 0.6 p.c. to 0.7 p.c.; and by Belgium from 0.5 p.c. to 1.2 p.c.

#### Subsection 9.—Main Historical Tables and Tables showing Current Trends in External Trade.

In this subsection are assembled in summary form the main tables of Canadian trade since Confederation, while the figures of trade in the latest years are given in greater detail by countries and commodities. Tables 1 to 9 inclusive are of a historical character, while Tables 10 and 11 give in summary form, and Tables 12 and 13 in detail, our exports and imports for the four latest fiscal years. In Table 14 imports are divided into dutiable and free, and exports into Canadian and foreign produce. Table 15 analyses our trade in the latest year by main groups of origin and degrees of manufacture. Table 16 classifies that trade according to purpose. Table 17 gives trade by provinces and customs ports, and Table 18 by tariffs. Tables 19 and 20 deal with our imports and exports by countries in the latest five years, while Table 21 shows the values of our imports and exports transported *via* the United States.