

TRADE OF CANADA, BY CONTINENTS, 1926, 1931 AND 1932.

(With proportion of Trade with each Continent.)

Continent.	Imports for Consumption.						Exports (Canadian).					
	Values (Million \$).			Percentages of Totals.			Values (Million \$).			Percentages of Totals.		
	1926.	1931.	1932.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1926.	1931.	1932.
Europe.....	223.4	224.2	157.0	24.1	24.7	27.1	648.5	309.2	251.2	49.3	38.7	43.6
United Kingdom.....	163.7	149.5	106.4	17.6	16.5	18.4	508.2	219.2	174.0	38.6	27.4	30.2
Other Europe.....	59.7	74.7	50.6	6.5	8.2	8.7	140.3	90.0	77.2	10.7	11.3	13.4
North America.....	644.7	607.8	389.3	89.5	67.1	63.8	516.2	395.4	265.8	39.2	49.4	46.3
United States.....	609.8	584.4	351.7	65.7	64.5	60.8	474.9	349.6	235.2	38.1	43.7	40.8
Other North America.....	34.9	23.4	17.6	3.8	2.6	3.0	41.3	45.8	31.6	3.1	5.7	5.5
South America.....	17.1	25.6	17.3	1.9	2.9	3.0	27.4	20.6	8.9	2.1	2.6	1.5
Asia.....	32.7	27.7	18.8	3.5	3.0	3.3	77.2	39.4	28.3	5.9	4.9	4.9
Oceania.....	8.7	14.4	9.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	32.6	20.0	10.2	2.5	2.5	1.8
Africa.....	0.8	6.9	6.6	0.1	0.7	1.1	13.3	15.0	10.9	1.0	1.9	1.9
Totals.....	927.4	906.8	578.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,315.2	799.6	576.3	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, 1932, was unchanged from 1929 to 1931, although in every case the value shows a heavy decrease. The principal countries from which Canada increased her imports over the previous year were Australia (raisins and currants, canned fruits, sugar, worsted tops, etc.), British South Africa (fruits, corn and sugar), Trinidad and Tobago (sugar), and British Guiana (sugar). With the depression in world trade, imports from most countries fell off, but disproportionately large reductions, that is, reductions in the percentage of imports, occurred in imports from New Zealand (butter and other animal products), Argentina (corn and flaxseed) and the United States. In appraising changes over the ten-year period shown by the comparison with the imports of 1922, the great decline in prices should be kept in mind as well as the effects of the current trade depression. Thus, apropos of the price decline, while the value of imports from the United Kingdom was about 10 p.c. less in 1932 than 1922, the average import valuations had declined over 40 p.c. in the same period, so that undoubtedly imports from the United Kingdom were in larger volume in 1932 than ten years before, and the same, though to a less degree, holds true with imports from the United States and Japan. But from many countries imports were greater in value in 1932 than 1922. The most important of these were Germany, Australia, Colombia and British South Africa, while imports were also greater in a less marked degree from the Netherlands, Belgium, Jamaica, Italy, China, Trinidad and Tobago, and Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, imports have declined greatly from Switzerland, Peru, Mexico and Hong Kong, while the diversion of imports of raw sugar and other tropical products from Cuba and Santo Domingo to countries willing to make more favourable trade agreements with Canada, such as the British West Indies, British Africa and the Fiji Islands, has resulted in Cuba dropping from 4th to 31st place.