Subsection 6.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

Canada's Principal Imports .- Statement IX, which follows, shows the longterm trend of principal commodities imported into Canada in the fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1934, the commodities being arranged in order of importance in 1934. In the interpretation of the trends in imports shown by the figures in this statement, the effect of price changes and of fluctuations of the so-called business cycle should be kept in mind. Thus the Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices on the 1926 base was $59 \cdot 3$ in the calendar year 1889, $52 \cdot 1$ in 1899. 59.5 in 1909, 134.0 in 1919, 95.6 in 1929 and 67.1 in 1933, these calendar years approximating to the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1934. In the matter of business fluctuations, the fiscal year 1910 was influenced by the general development boom in Western Canada, 1920 was affected by the feverish activity which immediately followed the War, 1930 represented the end of the security inflation period and the beginning of the downturn, while in 1934 the effects of the depression and price decline were still being severely felt, although there was a distinct improvement as compared with 1933.

During the period of 44 years covered by the statement, 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 in 1890, many present-day leading imports such as crude petroleum, automobiles and parts, artificial silk, electric apparatus, aluminium, were either non-existent or formed very insignificant items of trade. Imports of farm implements in 1890 were valued at 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 their manufacture within the country. On the other hand, a number of the leading imports of 1890, such as woollen goods and raw wool, sugar and products, cotton goods and raw cotton, tea, grain products and meats, have become relatively much less important as imports. Then again, there were certain leading imports in 1890, such as coal, rolling-mill products, machinery and fruits, which still remain among the chief items of imports owing to the absence of coal and high grade iron ore deposits in the central portion of Canada, where population and industry are chiefly concentrated, and to the demand for fruits which cannot be grown in Canada.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
—		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
9 10 11 12 13 14	Coal Crude petroleum. Rolling-mill products. Fruits. Sugar and products. Raw cotton. Alcoholic beverages. Machinery Automobile parts. Cotton goods. Woollen goods (incl. carpets). Books and printed matter. Tea. Flax, hemp and jute. Petroleum, refined.	$\begin{array}{r} -\\ 5,645,704\\ 2,400,851\\ 6,452,654\\ 3,539,249\\ 1,695,161\\ 1,877,551\\ 3,792,584\\ 10,900,600\\ 1,404,583\\ 3,073,643\\ 1,416,217\end{array}$	23,244 11,905,937 3,133,407 8,610,845 4,229,198 1,938,112 5,159,952 6,399,705 9,427,575 1,588,432 3,604,027 3,551,037	9,384,801 4,459,566 14,690,873	20,306,693 39,985,746 33,463,270 73,618,354 33,854,457 9,135,536 36,716,791 12,674,823 51,435,017 145,545,127 11,228,018 8,336,163 15,923,836	50,951,202 61,943,553 34,277,882 27,987,156 21,682,463 45,026,487 69,702,213 35,746,929 27,275,170 32,632,927 18,130,779 10,694,379 10,694,379	25,010,663 16,533,843 14,535,640 14,343,617 14,223,899 13,847,326 13,760,242 11,211,567 9,560,085 8,372,627 7,389,717 7,295,514

Nore.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1934.

IX.--CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934.