

followed by the index numbers of average values, which show the prices at which goods were imported or exported in each year expressed as percentages of the prices in 1926. Finally, the index numbers of physical volume show the relative quantity of merchandise imported or exported in each year expressed as a percentage of the quantity of the same merchandise in 1926.

For an analysis in greater detail, dealing similarly with sub-groups and principal commodities imported and exported, the reader is referred to pp. 803-817 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for 1934, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The physical volume of imports has been fairly well maintained throughout the depression in those groups comprising goods which enter more or less directly into consumption, such as vegetable products and textiles, while the volumes of imported chemicals and non-metallic minerals (chiefly petroleum products and coal) were higher in 1934 than 1926. On the other hand, the volume of imports of lasting or capital goods, largely comprised within the iron, non-ferrous metal and wood products groups, was at a very low level in the two latest years shown.

In the second half of Table 22 the volume of exports in 1934 of farm products, comprising both the vegetable and animal groups, are shown to be only about two-thirds those of the base year 1926. Exports of wood and paper products (another important group in the Canadian economy) recovered in 1934 to nearly 90 p.c. of the volume of the base year. However, of the four groups of major importance to the prosperity of Canada, the best showing was made by non-ferrous metals with a volume of exports in 1934 amounting to 165 p.c. of those of 1926. Furthermore, if the product of the chief branch of Canadian mining enterprise—namely, gold mining—had been included in the non-ferrous metal exports, instead of being treated as bullion and excluded from the commodity groups altogether, the exports of non-ferrous metals would have shown a still greater volume.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1929-34.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Values as Declared.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	233,127	227,045	177,598	128,599	88,289	90,829
Animals and Their Products.....	49,186	71,662	69,854	45,996	24,563	15,439	19,842
Fibres and Textiles.....	184,762	206,439	185,241	130,717	83,879	61,215	79,372
Wood and Paper.....	40,403	59,219	60,955	46,073	32,030	20,506	19,358
Iron and Its Products.....	181,197	340,831	311,188	192,614	98,298	58,918	69,127
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	47,693	81,192	93,580	61,899	34,802	18,095	20,171
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	139,034	166,964	186,496	153,579	102,147	87,658	83,397
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	28,404	37,723	39,908	35,661	30,731	25,455	25,584
Miscellaneous.....	53,233	68,522	74,007	62,486	43,455	30,809	26,119
Totals.....	927,329	1,265,679	1,248,274	966,613	578,504	406,384	433,799
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	289,027	294,039	266,869	242,388	186,257	195,001
Animals and Their Products.....	49,186	66,545	74,175	58,386	34,161	30,109	34,916
Fibres and Textiles.....	184,762	237,405	230,245	212,295	171,561	207,573	163,662
Wood and Paper.....	40,403	60,377	62,184	51,883	35,341	24,233	24,971
Iron and Its Products.....	181,197	355,649	308,957	193,926	100,276	61,080	84,649
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	47,693	83,774	91,650	72,024	45,765	24,262	26,342
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	139,034	195,930	226,542	193,863	165,211	133,136	143,840
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	28,404	38,656	41,030	40,035	34,368	30,323	33,026
Miscellaneous.....	53,233	75,751	84,359	80,302	67,013	52,872	45,294
Totals.....	927,329	1,403,114	1,413,181	1,169,583	896,084	749,815	751,701