

method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past 15 years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that, in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. From 1915 to 1929, except in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, there was an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. In the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930 and 1931, however, there was an excess of imports which was changed to an excess of exports for the latest four years.

The percentage of exports to imports rose to a peak of 164.6 in 1918, owing to the exportation of war supplies, then dropped to 97.6 in 1921, rose again to a post-war high of 143.3 in 1926 and has since declined to 109.7 in 1929, 91.7 in 1930 and 90.1 in 1931, but rose to 101.6 in 1932, 118.3 in 1933, 135.0 in 1934 and 127.7 in 1935.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3, the later figures including much new Canadian gold refined at the Mint. Since June 1, 1931, the value of Canada's domestic exports of gold bullion represents the monthly average current market price of gold and not the legal Mint par of \$20.67 per fine ounce. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1935, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show, respectively, exports of Canadian produce and imports for home consumption from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, for example, 75.6 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which, in the same year, together provided 79.5 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show, respectively, by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1911, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868 to 1935. The higher rates collected on imports from the United Kingdom than on those from the United States in spite of the preferential tariff accorded British goods since 1897 is largely due to the following factors: (1) imports of alcoholic beverages, which are subject to high duties, bulk largely in imports from the United Kingdom but are negligible from the United States; (2) imports of raw materials for processing in Canada, which are free of duty, form an important part of imports from the United States; and (3) dutiable imports from the United Kingdom are largely highly manufactured goods which are subject to relatively higher rates than semi-manufactured goods for further manufacture in Canada, which form another large element of imports from the United States. This subject is treated in more detail at pp. 64-66 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935, and under Subsection 4 of this chapter.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1935.