

**Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.**—In addition to Tables 19 and 20 referred to above in connection with trade by countries, Table 21 shows by countries the values and percentages of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the latest two fiscal years.

A series of tables showing Canadian trade in principal commodities with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables 12 and 13) will be found in the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1935 (pp. 165-206). Historical tables showing our trade with leading countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pp. 13-19 of the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for 1935, both reports published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### **Subsection 7.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.**

The commodities which make up Canada's external trade are shown in detail for the four latest fiscal years in Tables 12, dealing with exports, and 13, with imports.

**Canada's Principal Imports.**—Statement X, which follows, shows the long-term trend of principal commodities imported into Canada in the fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1935. In the interpretation of the trends in imports, shown in this statement, the effects 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 59·3 in the calendar year 1889, 52·1 in 1899, 59·5 in 1909, 134·0 in 1919, 95·6 in 1929 and 71·6 in 1934, these calendar years approximating to the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1935. 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 1935 the effects of the depression and price decline were still being severely felt, although there was a distinct improvement as compared with 1933 and 1934.

During the period of 45 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, silk goods, 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