

X.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1935  
—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1935.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
72	Diamonds, unset.....	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	3,193,871	649,474
73	Salt.....	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	897,925	596,113
74	Hats and caps.....	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,908,340	593,613
75	Copper and products.....	484,189	1,271,270	3,488,260	8,568,035	14,898,632	575,028
76	Optical instruments.....	40,515	181,852	575,929	947,075	1,391,045	536,053
77	Musical instruments.....	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	3,130,873	446,878
78	Soap.....	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,316,418	437,597
79	Butter.....	62,212	290,220	92,934	176,994	14,471,688	139,398

**Canada's Principal Exports.**—Statement XI, which follows, gives Canada's leading domestic exports for the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1935, arranged in descending order of importance in 1935. In the interpretation of these figures of the main commodities exported the same qualifications should apply regarding price changes and business fluctuations as cited above in the case of imports. Furthermore, since agriculture still constitutes the leading source of Canadian exports, variations in crop conditions here and in other parts of the world cause important fluctuations in the year to year volume and value of our exports.

Over the period of 45 years covered by the statement, the changes in Canada's exports have been very great, both in volume and in the relative importance of commodities. The great agricultural expansion of the Canadian West had scarcely begun in 1890. The leading exports then were sawmill and timber products, cheese, fish, cattle, barley, coal and furs—indicating the large dependence of Canadian production at that time upon the eastern forests, mixed-farming areas, and fisheries. Of the five leading exports in 1935 four were very unimportant in 1890. The year 1910 is the earliest year in the statement in which wheat appears as the leading export, although this first occurred in 1906. The rise of the great pulp and paper industry to a leading position has been still more recent, and similarly with regard to the production of non-ferrous metals, automobiles and rubber tires. On the other hand, exports of the products of mixed-farming operations, such as cattle, hides, cheese and butter, while showing wide fluctuations, have not expanded proportionately, and in some cases were very little or no greater in 1935 than in 1890. Much of the new agricultural area developed since 1890 has been better adapted to grain growing than to mixed-farming operations, so that, owing to the growth of population, the production of the older mixed-farming districts is to a larger extent consumed within the country. The rising importance during the past two decades of the mining and metallurgical industries producing non-ferrous metals in Canada is illustrated in this statement by the increased importance since 1910 of exports of copper, nickel, zinc, lead, aluminium and platinum. Furthermore, expansion in the gold-mining industry has kept pace with that of the aforementioned metals, but its product being now almost entirely refined in Canada is excluded from the commodity trade, being shown as exports of gold bullion. The importance of these mining industries in supporting Canada's export trade has increased since 1930