

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. 838-839 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for 1935, 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 1935 than 1926. On the other hand, the volume of imports of durable or capital goods, largely comprised within the iron, non-ferrous metal and wood products groups, was at a very low level in 1933 and 1934 but has shown an encouraging recovery in 1935.

In the second half of Table 22 the volume of exports in 1935 of farm products, comprising both the vegetable and animal groups, is 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 1935 to about 100 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 1935 amounting to 184 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 much greater volume and the increase since 1926 would also have been much greater.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1930-35.
IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$	000 \$
Values as Declared.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	227,045	177,598	128,599	88,289	90,829	109,419
Animals and Their Products.....	49,186	69,854	45,996	24,563	15,439	19,842	19,957
Fibres and Textiles.....	184,762	185,241	130,717	83,879	61,215	79,372	81,798
Wood and Paper.....	40,403	60,955	46,073	32,030	20,506	19,358	21,200
Iron and Its Products.....	181,197	311,188	192,614	98,298	58,918	69,127	100,056
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	47,693	93,580	61,899	34,802	18,095	20,171	28,497
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	139,034	186,496	153,579	102,147	87,658	83,397	102,428
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	28,404	39,908	35,651	30,731	25,455	25,584	28,872
Miscellaneous.....	53,233	74,007	62,486	43,455	30,809	26,119	30,204
Totals.....	927,329	1,248,274	906,613	578,504	406,384	433,799	522,431
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	294,039	266,869	242,388	186,257	195,402	221,210
Animals and Their Products.....	49,186	74,175	58,386	34,161	30,109	34,916	34,453
Fibres and Textiles.....	184,762	230,245	212,295	171,561	207,573	157,451	150,953
Wood and Paper.....	40,403	62,184	51,883	35,341	24,233	24,847	29,648
Iron and Its Products.....	181,197	308,957	193,926	100,276	61,080	84,649	117,244
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	47,693	91,650	72,024	45,765	24,262	26,201	33,435
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	139,034	226,542	193,863	165,211	133,136	143,840	142,396
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	28,404	41,030	40,035	34,368	30,323	30,926	34,585
Miscellaneous.....	53,233	84,359	80,302	67,013	52,872	44,790	47,024
Totals.....	927,329	1,413,181	1,169,583	896,034	749,845	743,022	816,948