

XII.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1938—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1938.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
67	Coke.....	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	6,403,354	1,647,250
68	Toys and dolls.....	172,782	196,087	498,304	1,534,728	2,691,408	1,588,930
69	Animals, living.....	837,885	841,168	1,711,723	2,570,377	2,902,754	1,402,697
70	Butter.....	62,212	290,230	82,934	176,994	14,471,688	1,323,543
71	Meats.....	1,623,143	1,371,184	2,427,901	23,100,333	7,599,473	1,260,157
72	Diamonds, unset.....	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	3,193,871	1,237,980
73	Copper and products.....	484,189	1,271,270	3,458,260	8,568,035	14,898,632	1,177,881
74	Pigs and ingots, iron.....	1,704,563	1,293,940	3,229,055	1,754,627	2,716,924	1,131,268
75	Musical instruments.....	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	3,130,873	1,131,093
76	Celluloid in lumps.....	18,311	27,136	120,002	743,856	2,042,941	1,029,032
77	Plants and trees.....	136,326	28,510	178,470	709,507	1,913,447	1,001,989
78	Tobacco, raw.....	1,344,985	1,508,359	3,229,239	13,604,757	6,471,628	994,984
79	Binder twine.....	4,915	866,892	1,772,585	3,490,524	1,845,305	955,422
80	Nickel-plated ware.....	13,878	18,843	573,591	1,630,047	3,022,935	930,123
81	Spices.....	213,677	542,897	428,075	1,130,902	1,478,575	843,367
82	Hats and caps.....	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,908,340	601,654
83	Soap.....	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,816,418	527,020
84	Salt.....	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	897,925	483,734

1 None recorded.

Canada's Principal Exports.—Statement XIII, which follows, gives Canada's leading domestic exports for the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1938, arranged in descending order of importance in 1938. 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, factors influencing world trade, as outlined for recent years in Subsection 1, pp. 476-483, have an important bearing upon trends in Canadian exports. Since agricultural products are still an important element in 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 exports. Among special circumstances affecting Canadian exports in the fiscal year 1938, may be mentioned poor crops in the Prairie Provinces in the autumn of 1937, further industrial recovery in the United States and other countries, and an increased demand for metals, due partly to armament programs.

Over the period of 48 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. The five leading exports in 1938 were very unimportant in 1890. The year 1910 is the earliest year in which wheat appears as the leading export in the statement, 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 1938 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