

XII.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, AND 1939—
concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1939.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
57	Tobacco, raw.....	1,344,985	1,508,359	3,229,239	13,604,757	6,471,626	1,853,969
58	Manila, sisal, istle, etc., fibre.....	1	1	1,548,457	5,195,812	3,822,613	1,801,513
59	Meats.....	1,632,143	1,371,184	2,427,901	22,100,333	7,599,473	1,798,249
60	Stamped and coated products.....	42,042	268,545	492,884	1,016,777	2,349,230	1,548,253
61	Seeds.....	478,397	1,916,994	1,167,321	4,210,782	5,061,255	1,462,895
62	Gums and resins.....	159,508	287,276	2,256,307	4,987,716	3,431,591	1,428,266
63	Coke.....	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	6,403,354	1,413,111
64	Animals, living.....	837,385	841,168	1,711,723	2,570,377	2,802,754	1,406,109
65	Sulphur.....	44,276	215,433	430,632	1,296,458	3,823,245	1,376,302
66	Wire, iron.....	387,490	1,844,788	3,530,226	5,843,623	3,658,798	1,335,684
67	Musical instruments.....	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	3,130,873	1,171,754
68	Surgical instruments.....	25,186	103,740	209,302	1,137,567	1,937,334	1,035,249
69	Diamonds, unset.....	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	3,193,871	1,033,184
70	Plants and trees.....	136,326	28,510	178,470	709,507	1,913,447	889,464
71	Celluloid in lumps.....	18,311	27,136	120,002	743,856	2,042,941	885,964
72	Nickel-plated ware.....	13,578	18,843	573,591	1,630,047	3,022,935	833,810
73	Spices.....	213,677	842,597	428,075	1,130,902	1,478,575	794,553
74	Copper and products.....	484,189	1,271,270	3,488,260	8,568,035	14,898,632	780,780
75	Optical instruments.....	40,515	181,852	575,929	947,075	1,391,045	702,272
76	Hats and caps.....	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,908,340	546,009
77	Soap.....	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,316,418	473,531
78	Salt.....	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	897,925	437,779
79	Butter.....	62,212	290,220	92,934	176,994	14,471,688	96,454

¹ None recorded.

Canada's Principal Exports.—In the interpretation of the figures of the commodities exported, as shown in Statement XIII, 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. 501-508, 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 1939, may be mentioned lower prices for wheat, further industrial recovery in the United States and other countries, and a steady demand for metals, due partly to armament programs.

Over the period of 49 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 1939 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, as have industries connected with 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 1939 than in 1800.