

13.—Trade (Excluding Gold), by Main Groups, 1914, 1926, 1932, 1938 and 1939—conc.

Group	Values of Imports (Millions of Dollars)					Values of Domestic Exports (Millions of Dollars)				
	1914 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1932	1938	1939	1914 <sup>1</sup>	1926	1932	1938	1939
<b>United States</b>										
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	44.1	97.0	33.7	47.0	45.4	34.1	61.1	4.7	31.0	79.5
Animals and Products.....	23.3	35.0	9.7	10.8	16.9	32.3	69.7	15.3	30.4	44.1
Fibres and Textiles.....	32.5	70.4	25.5	30.2	41.6	1.2	3.3	0.9	1.7	2.3
Wood and Paper.....	31.7	39.9	17.2	26.4	28.7	45.2	244.1	105.2	140.3	165.8
Iron and Its Products.....	121.4	196.8	51.6	134.8	158.1	2.0	10.1	2.1	4.2	5.0
Non-Ferrous Metals.....	27.7	40.3	16.3	24.4	29.2	34.2 <sup>2</sup>	33.1	14.8	33.9	49.5
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.2	126.8	69.5	91.9	106.1	7.2	17.5	5.5	11.9	16.2
Chemicals and Allied Products...	9.6	20.2	17.3	22.3	30.7	3.2	8.4	4.7	7.8	9.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	31.8	42.3	22.7	36.9	40.2	4.0	10.6	5.5	9.3	8.3
<b>Totals, United States.....</b>	<b>396.3</b>	<b>668.7</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>496.9</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>457.9</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>380.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year ended Mar. 31, 1914.

<sup>2</sup> Includes gold.

**Subsection 2.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported**

**Canada's Principal Imports.**—In the interpretation of the trends in imports, it should be borne in mind that no individual year is entirely free of abnormalities in some particulars. In the matter of price fluctuations, which affect the significance of trade figures when expressed by value, 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, 86.6 in 1930, and 75.3 in 1939. These calendar years approximate the years shown in Table 14, whether fiscal or calendar years.

During the period of 50 years covered by Table 14, great changes have occurred in the character of the leading imports, owing 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, electrical apparatus and 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, because of the tremendous agricultural expansion in Canada since that time, as well as 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, that still remain among the chief items of imports owing to the absence of coal and high-grade iron-ore supplies in central Canada, where population and industry are chiefly concentrated, and to the demand for fruits that cannot be grown in Canada. Because of the industrial development of Canada since the beginning of the century, many of the leading imports are now raw materials required by Canadian industries. The quantities of a number of these raw materials imported in each year since 1926 are shown in Table 20, p. 467.