values, which show the prices at which goods were imported or exported in each year expressed as percentages of the prices in 1936. 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 1936.

The declared value of imports in 1939 showed an increase of 10.9 p.c. over 1938. This was more than accounted for by the larger quantity of goods imported, since the average of prices declined slightly. If the price level of 1936 had prevailed in both 1938 and 1939, imports in those years would have amounted to \$692,871,000 and \$769,114,000, respectively, representing a gain for 1939 of 11.0 p.c., which is not substantially different from the gain actually shown.

It will be noted that all the main groups of imports showed increases in declared value and in quantity in 1939 over 1938. Five of the nine main groups registered declines in unit values or prices, but the variations were not great for any group.

Exports also increased in 1939 both in value and in volume. On the basis of the price level prevailing in 1936, exports would have been valued at \$941,384,000 in 1939 as compared with \$810,954,000 in 1938, indicating an increase in quantity and a decrease in unit value of exports in 1939. The greatest drop in unit value was shown by agricultural and vegetable products, the index number of value falling from 89.0 to 78.6. The only group to show an increase in unit value was non-metallic minerals which was up nearly 2 p.c. On the other hand, substantial increases in quantity exported were registered by every group except miscellaneous products.

The index numbers of unit values of total imports remained practically unchanged, falling by only two-tenths of a point, while the index of unit values of exports in 1939 was $98 \cdot 2$ as compared with $103 \cdot 2$ in the preceding year. As the average unit values or prices of exports declined more than the unit values of imports, Canada's barter terms in world trade were less favourable in 1939. Expressed differently, it may be said that, assuming that it took 100 units of exports to pay for 100 units of imports in 1938, the same 100 units of exports could command only $95 \cdot 4$ units of imports in 1939.

18.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of Imports and Exports, by Main Groups, 1937-39

Group	Imports for Consumption			Domestic Exports (Excluding Gold)		
	1937	1938	19391	1937	1938	19391
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Values as Declared			1	l		
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	148,147	125,121	127.835	244,583	190,897	217,345
Animals and Animal Products		25,227	32,758	144,532	118, 136	134,577
Fibres and Textiles		87,443	100,866	14,401	13,055	14,428
Wood and Paper	33,999	32,143	33,703	262,968	211,613	242,541
Iron and Its Products		162,554	183,160	66,027	60,139	63,102
Non-Ferrous Metals Non-Metallic Minerals	47,017	38.396	42,108	194,876	179,664	182,890
Chemicals and Allied Products	136,473 37,414	121,721 35,206	132,824	30,896	25,013	29,332
Miscellaneous	48.042	49.640	43,706	21,667	19,496	24,263
MISCELERICOUS	40,042	49,040	54,096	17,417	19,571	16,4 48
Totals, Declared Values	868,896	677,451	751,056	997,367	837,584	924,926
On the Basis of 1936 Average Values						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	135.095	132,493	137,782	198,863	214.543	276,085
Animals and Animal Products		27,039	35,646	134,509	114.753	135,499
Fibres and Textiles	106,327	92,886	106,701	13,518	15, 142	17,151
Wood and Paper	32,593	30,044	32 ,742	234,019	178, 135	204,772
Iron and Its Products Non-Ferrous Metals	201, 972	150,334	168,325	69,342	54.205	57,142
Non-Ferrous Metals	46,000	54,803	57,178	162,114	173,901	183,474
Non-Metallic Minerals	130,617	118,895	132,942	31,146	22,676	26, 123
Chemicals and Allied Products	37,891	35,763	42,427	21,117	18,360	24,377
Miscellaneous	45,553	50,614	55,371	15,900	19,239	16,761
Totals at 1936 Average Values	764,343	692,871	769,114	880,528	810,954	941,384

¹ Subject to revision.