

chemicals and products group more than trebled, while the miscellaneous group and the non-metallic minerals more than doubled in the 11-year period.

On the import side, the highest percentage of increase (77.8 p.c.) was attained by agricultural and vegetable products, this being in part due to the higher prices and greater consumption of sugar, tropical fruits and other commodities which cannot be produced in Canada. Imports of non-metallic minerals increased by nearly 54 p.c. in the decade, largely owing to the higher prices of imported coal. Imports in the fibres and textiles group also showed a very considerable increase of 51 p.c., while imports in the animals and products and wood and paper groups remained almost stationary, and in the iron and products and miscellaneous groups actually declined.

Comparison of Canada's Trade by Main Groups, 1914 and 1925.

(Values in Millions of Dollars).

Main Groups.	Imports.		Exports.		Ratio.			
					Imports.		Exports.	
	1914.	1925.	1914.	1925.	1914.	1925.	1914.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	97.6	173.6	201.2	443.3	100	177.8	100	220.3
Animals and products.....	41.1	41.5	76.6	163.1	100	101.0	100	212.9
Fibres and textiles.....	109.2	165.4	1.9	9.7	100	151.5	100	510.5
Wood and paper.....	37.4	38.2	63.2	253.6	100	102.1	100	401.2
Iron and products.....	143.8	134.7	15.5	57.4	100	93.7	100	370.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	35.6	41.1	53.3	90.4	100	115.4	100	169.6
Non-metallic minerals.....	85.3	131.0	9.3	20.7	100	153.6	100	222.6
Chemicals and products.....	17.1	24.8	4.9	16.2	100	145.0	100	330.6
Miscellaneous.....	52.1	46.6	5.7	14.7	100	89.4	100	257.9
Total.....	619.2	796.9	431.6	1,069.1	100	128.7	100	247.7

Reasons for Increases and Decreases in 1925 Trade.—It might be thought from a cursory examination of the imports in 1925, compared with 1924, that as the decrease in the total value of goods imported (amounting to \$96,434,330) was confined largely to decreased imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products used in Canadian industries, there has been a corresponding decline in the industrial activities of the Dominion. It is essential, however, in analysing such statistics, not to rely wholly upon values, as they do not reveal the true increase or decrease in the physical volume of the trade of a country. It frequently happens, as in this instance, that quantity statistics tell a different story. While the imports of such materials as bituminous coal, raw cotton, raw silk, raw sugar and raw tobacco, and of certain semi-manufactured products show material decreases in values in 1925 as compared with 1924, the decreases in the quantities imported were proportionately much smaller, and in some of these items the quantities imported actually increased. Canadian manufacturers benefited by obtaining these products for their industries at a lower price per unit. Again, certain raw materials used in Canadian industries, such as hides and skins, crude petroleum and raw rubber, show substantial increases in the quantities imported. The falling off in the purchases from abroad of luxuries and of other products obtainable in Canada, has also contributed largely to the total decrease in the value of imports.