

and foreign produce for the five fiscal years ended 1927. Table 15 shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1926 by degree of manufacture and by origin, and Table 16 gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table 17 gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces and Table 18 shows the values imported from different countries under the preferential, treaty rate and general tariffs in 1926 and 1927.

3.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

Trade with the United Kingdom.—Canadian trade with the United Kingdom during the year ended Mar. 31, 1927, was valued at \$611,963,386, as compared with \$672,997,353 in 1926, a decrease of \$61,033,967 or 9.1 p.c. The decrease was almost entirely in exports. In 1927 imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$163,941,052 and in 1926 at \$163,731,210, an increase of \$209,842 or 0.1 p.c., while exports to the United Kingdom in 1927 were valued at \$448,022,334 and in 1926 at \$509,266,143, or a decrease of \$61,243,809 or 12 p.c.

Although from 1926 to 1927 the total increase in imports was only \$209,842, six of the main groups show increases, *viz.*:—agricultural and vegetable products, fibres and textiles, wood and paper, non-ferrous metals, chemical products and miscellaneous commodities. The three main groups to show decreases were:—animal products, iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. These decreases, especially those in the iron and its products group (\$2,898,253) and the non-metallic minerals group (\$4,573,078) were due to the coal strike in Great Britain, which materially affected the exports of iron and steel and coal from the United Kingdom to Canada, as also to other countries. If these conditions had not existed in Britain, the increase in the imports would probably have been as great as in 1926. From 1926 to 1927 the imports of agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$34,613,364 to \$38,254,029, or \$3,640,665; the increase of \$4,108,357 in the imports of alcoholic beverages was responsible. The main group of animal products decreased from \$5,960,932 to \$5,407,837; decreases in the imports of butter and cheese were largely responsible for the decrease. Fibres and textiles increased from \$70,163,647 to \$72,752,164; the increased imports of raw wool, noils and tops, yarns, carpets and woollen tissues were mainly responsible. The wood and paper imports increased from \$3,473,664 to \$3,918,098, or \$444,434, distributed as follows:—paper \$223,436; books \$129,343; and wood \$91,655. The iron and its products imports decreased from \$17,907,204 to \$15,008,951, or \$2,898,253, accounted for by the falling off in the imports of rolling mill products (\$3,257,734), vehicles (\$168,265) and tubes and pipes (\$106,555). The imports of non-ferrous metals increased from \$5,302,581 to \$5,642,570, or \$339,989, while the non-metallic minerals decreased from \$14,226,799 to \$9,253,721, or \$4,973,078. The decrease in the non-metallic mineral group was principally due to a decrease in the imports of coal (\$4,651,860). The chemical products group increased from \$4,282,489 to \$4,906,256, or \$623,767 and the miscellaneous group from \$7,800,530 to \$8,797,426, or \$996,896.

The exports of domestic produce from Canada to the United Kingdom from 1926 to 1927 show a decrease of \$61,361,459. Six of the main groups show decreases and three show increases. The agricultural and vegetable products group decreased from \$357,051,044 to \$330,073,479, or \$26,977,565. In this group wheat decreased \$18,915,625; refined sugar \$7,495,163; oats \$7,139,914; barley \$2,914,654; and fresh