

apples \$1,551,364; while the exports of wheat flour increased \$5,694,630; rye \$2,824,441; rubber goods \$1,799,925; and raw tobacco \$1,532,668. Animal products decreased from \$98,879,095 to \$67,819,473, or \$31,059,622; the principal commodities to show decreases were:—meats \$10,129,493; cheese \$9,446,529; cattle \$6,092,559; and butter \$4,541,089. The fibres and textiles group decreased from \$1,237,763 to \$860,030, or \$377,733, while the wood and paper group decreased from \$19,147,838 to \$15,835,904, or \$3,311,934, due to the falling off in the exports of unmanufactured wood (\$3,532,188). The exports of iron and its products decreased from \$8,307,441 to \$8,129,365, or \$178,076; while the exports of non-ferrous metals decreased from \$15,605,732 to \$14,174,289, or \$1,431,443. The decrease in the exports of aluminium in blocks, etc., and silver ore and bullion, amounting to \$1,056,133 and \$529,160 respectively, accounted for the decrease in the non-ferrous metals group. The non-metallic minerals group, however, increased from \$1,220,494 to \$2,394,119, or \$1,103,625; the chemical products group increased from \$3,318,614 to \$3,567,256, or \$248,642; and the miscellaneous group from \$3,469,539 to \$4,092,186, or \$622,647. The increase in the exports of coal (\$821,059) and of crude petroleum (\$344,342) was largely responsible for the increase in the exports of non-metallic minerals to the United Kingdom, while the increase in the exports of cameras (\$396,270) and films (\$293,276) accounted mainly for the increase in the exports under the miscellaneous group. For details see Tables 12 and 13 of this section.

**Trade of Canada with the British Empire.**—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference to goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Dominions and possessions. This preference was extended by Order in Council from time to time to other portions of the British Empire until now it is applicable to practically every British Dominion and possession, except Newfoundland. In the case of Newfoundland, however, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products.

The preference has stimulated imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions and possessions since its inception in 1897. In 1896 imports from the United Kingdom amounted to only \$32,824,505 and from other portions of the Empire to \$2,388,647. A decade later the imports from the United Kingdom had increased to \$69,183,915 and from other portions of the Empire to \$14,605,519. In 1927 the imports from the United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) were \$163,988,192 and from other portions of the Empire \$49,405,252. In 1896 the proportion of Canada's imports from the British Empire as a whole was 33·3 p.c. and in 1927 only 20·7 p.c. The proportion of the Dominion's imports from portions of the Empire other than the United Kingdom in 1896 was 2·2 p.c. and in 1927 4·7 p.c.

The exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom in 1896 were valued at \$62,717,941 and to other portions of the Empire at \$4,048,198. In 1906 the exports to the United Kingdom had increased to \$127,456,465 and to other portions of the Empire to \$10,964,757. In the fiscal year 1927 the exports to the United Kingdom (including Irish Free State) were \$452,933,105 and to other portions of the Empire \$87,507,906. The proportion of Canada's domestic exports to the Empire as a whole shrank from 60·8 p.c. in 1896 to 43·2 p.c. in 1927. This shrinkage occurred in the exports to the United Kingdom, as the proportion of exports to other portions of the Empire rose from 3·7 p.c. in 1896 to 7·0 p.c. in