

Statistical Tables of Current Trade.—Tables 10 to 18 of this section deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables 10 and 11 are summary tables, showing by groups our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the last four years. Table 12 shows the same in detail for exports and Table 13 for imports of all important articles. Table 14 shows by main classes imports as dutiable and free and exports as of Canadian and foreign produce for the five fiscal years ended 1928. Table 15 shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1928 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 1927 and 1928.

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

Trade with the United Kingdom.—The total trade of Canada with the United Kingdom for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was valued at \$598,659,000, compared with \$611,958,000 in 1927, and \$672,997,000 in 1926; the decrease in 1928 compared with 1927 being \$13,299,000 or 2.2 p.c. and with 1926 \$74,338,000 or 11.0 p.c. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1928 amounted to \$185,896,000, compared with \$163,939,000 in 1927 and \$163,731,000 in 1926; the increase in 1928 over 1927 amounting to \$21,957,000 or 13.4 per cent, and over 1926 to \$22,165,000 or 13.5 per cent. Total exports to the United Kingdom in 1928 totalled \$412,763,000, in 1927 \$448,019,000, and in 1926 \$509,266,000; the decrease in 1928 compared with 1927 being \$35,256,000 or 7.9 per cent and 1926 \$96,503,000 or 18.9 per cent.

Imports from the United Kingdom show increases in 1928 over 1927 in seven of the main groups as follows:—Agricultural and Vegetable Products, \$12,880,000; Animal Products, \$686,000; Wood and Paper Products, \$442,000; Iron and Its Products, \$2,717,000; Non-Ferrous Metals, \$152,000; Non-Metallic Minerals, \$5,214,000; and Miscellaneous Commodities, \$1,632,000. Imports of Fibres and Textile Products decreased by \$1,288,000 and Chemical Products by \$485,000.

Canada's domestic exports to the United Kingdom increased in 1928 as compared with 1927 under five of the main groups as follows:—Fibres and Textiles, \$1,037,000; Wood and Paper Products, \$1,336,000; Iron and Its Products, \$66,000; Non-Ferrous Metals, \$1,522,000; and Chemical Products, \$667,000. Four main groups show decreases as follows:—Agricultural and Vegetable Products, \$19,851,000; Animal Products, \$19,136,000; Non-Metallic Minerals, \$391,000; and Miscellaneous Commodities, \$1,423,000. For details see Tables 12 and 13 of this chapter.

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. Australia receives special concessions under the Trade Agreement of 1925.

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