

SUMMARY OF CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY GROUPS AND PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1933, WITH INCREASES OR DECREASES AS COMPARED WITH 1929—concluded.

(Values in Thousands of Dollars.)

Imports.			Exports (Canadian).		
Group and Commodity.	Value.	Increase (+) Decrease (-).	Group and Commodity.	Value.	Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	\$	\$		\$	\$
IV.—Wood and Paper.....	5,251	+ 316	III.—Fibres and Textiles..	976	+ 166
Books and printed matter.....	2,604	+ 154	IV.—Wood and Paper.....	21,450	- 901
Paper.....	1,666	+ 133	Newsprint paper.....	9,265	- 446
V.—Iron and Steel.....	21,640	+ 2,643	Planks and boards.....	6,179	- 498
Rolling mill products	7,817	+ 1,079	Wood pulp.....	1,408	- 377
Machinery.....	4,557	+ 560	V.—Iron and Steel.....	6,848	- 1,873
Wire.....	1,858	+ 369	Automobiles.....	3,001	- 2,464
Engines and boilers..	1,236	+ 117	Machinery.....	1,898	+ 508
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,117	- 16	VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals.	15,404	- 943
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals.	7,504	+ 850	Lead.....	4,342	- 404
Electric apparatus.....	2,727	+ 800	Zinc.....	2,751	+ 1,327
Electro-plated ware.....	1,079	+ 118	Aluminium.....	2,577	+ 1,101
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals.	13,602	+ 1,501	Nickel.....	2,538	- 2,611
Coal.....	5,307	+ 1,148	VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals.	1,952	+ 181
Clay and products.....	4,450	+ 492	VIII.—Chemicals.....	4,889	+ 852
Glass.....	1,375	+ 148	Acids.....	2,841	+ 685
VIII.—Chemicals.....	5,429	+ 465	XI.—Miscellaneous.....	3,031	+ 89
IX.—Miscellaneous.....	10,942	+ 907	Films.....	2,007	- 42
Total Imports.....	189,180	- 4,861	Total Exports.....	281,746	- 147,984

**Trade of Canada with the British Empire.**—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference on 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. In the case of Newfoundland, in addition to the preference, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products. Australia receives special concessions under the Trade Agreement of 1925 and the British West Indies under the agreement of 1925 referred to on p. 482. The British Preferential Tariff enacted in 1897, as well as trade treaties and agreements negotiated with British and foreign countries, have had the effect of stimulating Canada's external trade. When the British preference became effective in 1897 Canada's total imports from the United Kingdom in that year amounted to only \$29,401,000, compared with an import in 1887 valued at \$44,741,000, and in 1873 at \$67,997,000. From 1873 to 1897 imports from the United Kingdom decreased \$38,596,000 or 56.7 p.c., while from 1897 to 1930 they increased \$159,779,000 or 543.4 p.c. Thus since the introduction of the British Preferential Tariff a downward trend in imports from the United Kingdom has changed to one strongly upward. But in spite of the encouragement offered by the Preferential Tariff a study of the figures in the following table will show that trade with the United Kingdom, and with the British Empire as a whole, has not grown so rapidly as that with foreign countries, with the result that in both imports and exports the percentage of the total trade of Canada carried on with the British Empire has declined. The proportion of trade with parts of