

CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF WHEAT TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, CALENDAR YEARS 1926 TO 1930.

(Based on Canadian and United States records.)

Item.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
ACCORDING TO CANADIAN TRADE RETURNS.					
Exports of Canadian Wheat to United Kingdom <i>via</i>					
(a) Canadian Sea and River Ports...	55,707,925	47,738,009	73,091,503	43,458,858	45,204,514
(b) United States Border Ports....	127,218,225	135,407,569	163,862,135	78,778,718	86,296,769
Total Exports.....	182,926,150	183,145,578	236,953,638	122,237,576	131,510,283
ADJUSTED FIGURES.					
(a) Rerouted Canadian wheat from United States Lake Ports <i>via</i> Montreal..	5,843,780	12,589,250	18,933,640	5,677,451	3,846,991
(b) Canadian wheat <i>via</i> United States Atlantic Sea Ports.....	40,162,687	60,669,020	43,790,114	35,503,348	28,799,715
(c) Canadian wheat <i>via</i> Canadian Sea and River Ports (direct).....	55,707,925	47,738,009	73,091,503	43,458,858	45,204,514
Total Exports Canadian Wheat to United Kingdom (adjusted figures)	101,714,392	120,996,279	135,815,257	84,639,657	77,851,220
Percentage of Imports into United Kingdom from the Empire if the above Canadian export figures are substituted for United Kingdom Imports from Canada	68.9	76.6	81.6	52.3	55.2
Percentage of Total Imports from Canada on above basis.....	56.6	58.7	70.2	40.6	39.7

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 1931 and the British West Indies under the agreement of 1925 referred to on p. 384. 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. 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 the Empire other than the United Kingdom has increased but not sufficiently to overcome the decreased percentage with the United Kingdom. The