

trade of Canada with the British Empire for the fiscal years 1886, 1896, 1906, 1914, 1922, 1929, 1930 and 1931 was as under:—

TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.
	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
IMPORTS.						
1886.....	39,083,000	2,383,560	41,416,566	40.7	2.5	43.2
1896.....	32,824,506	2,388,647	35,213,152	31.2	2.2	33.4
1906.....	69,183,915	14,605,519	83,789,434	24.4	5.1	29.5
1914.....	132,070,406	22,456,440	154,526,846	21.4	3.6	25.0
1922.....	117,135,343	31,973,910	149,109,253	15.7	4.2	20.0
1929.....	194,041,381	63,377,958	257,419,339	15.3	5.0	20.3
1930.....	189,179,739	63,523,966	252,703,704	15.2	5.1	20.3
1931.....	149,497,392	55,446,559	204,943,951	16.5	6.1	22.6
EXPORTS (Canadian).						
1886.....	36,694,263	3,262,803	39,957,066	47.2	4.2	51.4
1896.....	62,717,941	4,048,198	66,766,139	57.2	3.7	60.9
1906.....	127,466,465	10,964,757	138,431,222	54.2	4.5	58.7
1914.....	215,253,969	23,388,548	238,642,517	49.9	5.4	55.3
1922.....	299,361,675	46,473,735	345,835,410	40.4	6.3	46.7
1929.....	429,730,485	106,396,532	536,127,017	31.5	6.8	39.3
1930.....	281,745,965	97,904,303	379,650,268	25.2	8.8	34.0
1931.....	219,246,499	73,637,646	292,884,145	27.4	9.2	36.6

Subsection 4.—Trade with the United States and other Foreign Countries.

Trade with the United States.—During the fiscal year 1931, nearly 65 p.c. of Canadian imports came from the United States, including large importations, though greatly reduced from the previous year, in all the main groups of commodities. Iron and its products was again the most important group, including machinery for the expanding industries and mineral development of Canada, rolling-mill products and automobile parts and engines for further manufacture in Canadian factories, as well as finished motor vehicles, farm implements and numerous other commodities of iron and steel. The second most important group was non-metallic minerals, which includes coal and petroleum products. Imports of coal have tended to diminish somewhat in recent years, while those of petroleum have grown rapidly with the increase in motor vehicles, though reduced by \$15,000,000 in the year under review. Other commodities showing large imports from the United States were fresh fruits and vegetables, vegetable oils, raw rubber and tobacco, raw furs, cotton, silk, manila and other fibres raw or in yarns, lumber, paper products, books, magazines and printed matter, electric and wireless apparatus, and settlers' effects, this last item being the only one to show an increase over the previous year. With this exception, the values of all important commodity imports from the United States showed large reductions in the fiscal year 1931 as compared with 1930.

Among Canadian exports to the United States the wood and paper products group is by far the most important. Indeed newsprint paper constituted almost one-third of the total value of these exports in the fiscal year 1931. Other large items in this group such as wood pulp, planks and boards, pulpwood and numerous other less important wood and paper products, made the exports under this group as a whole amount to 54 p.c. of the total exports to the United States, as compared with only 46 p.c. in the previous year, so that, while exports of all these important commodities were of reduced value, the reduction was not so great proportionately as in other exports. Non-ferrous metals were still the second most important group of exports, although the value of exports to the United States under this