

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

Trade with the United States.—During the fiscal year 1932 nearly 61 p.c. of Canadian imports came from the United States, including large importations, though greatly reduced from the previous year, in all the nine main groups of commodities.

Iron and its products was again the leading group, including machinery, automobiles and parts, rolling-mill products, etc., while non-metallic minerals, chiefly coal and petroleum products, were second in importance. The total values of these main groups of imports, arranged in order of importance, with the decrease in 1932 compared with 1931, were: (1) iron and its products, \$81,005,384, decrease \$86,669,335 or 51.7 p.c.; (2) non-metallic mineral products, \$77,871,155, decrease \$41,113,263 or 34.6 p.c.; (3) agricultural and vegetable products, \$44,578,848, decrease \$23,001,533 or 34.0 p.c.; (4) fibres, textiles and textile products, \$30,944,027, decrease \$17,300,392 or 35.8 p.c.; (5) miscellaneous commodities, \$30,131,580, decrease \$15,136,929 or 33.4 p.c.; (6) non-ferrous metal products, \$27,026,602, decrease \$22,134,515 or 45.0 p.c.; (7) wood, wood products and paper, \$25,584,827, decrease \$12,553,201 or 32.9 p.c.; (8) chemicals and allied products, \$20,359,822, decrease \$2,842,170 or 12.2 p.c.; and (9) animals and animal products, \$14,184,530, decrease \$11,968,905 or 45.8 p.c. Among commodities, the leading imports were: coal, machinery, crude petroleum, automobile parts, fresh fruits, gasoline, raw cotton, iron plates and sheets, settlers' effects, engines and boilers, and raw silk. Raw silk was the only one of these in which the value of imports increased even slightly over the previous year. All the others, together with automobiles and farm implements, showed large reductions compared with the previous year.

Among Canadian exports to the United States the wood and paper products group is by far the most important. Indeed newsprint paper constituted about 38 p.c. of the total value of these exports in the fiscal year 1932. 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 60 p.c. of the total exports to the United States, as compared with only 54 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 was still the second most important group of exports, although the value of exports to the United States under this group made a further decline of 38 p.c. due to large reductions in exports of raw gold, copper, nickel, and silver and aluminium. The total values of the nine main groups of domestic exports, arranged in order of importance, with the decrease in 1932 compared with 1931, were: (1) wood, wood products and paper, \$140,473,352, decrease \$48,476,056 or 25.6 p.c.; (2) non-ferrous metal products, \$36,176,490, decrease \$22,659,193 or 38.5 p.c.; (3) animals and animal products, \$22,342,515, decrease \$11,725,893 or 34.4 p.c.; (4) agricultural and vegetable products, \$11,035,258, decrease \$16,609,-