

116 or 60·1 p.c.; (5) non-metallic mineral products, \$8,233,323, decrease \$5,021,935 or 37·8 p.c.; (6) miscellaneous commodities, \$7,960,570, decrease \$4,398,520 or 35·6 p.c.; (7) chemicals and allied products, \$4,123,489, decrease \$2,238,202 or 35·2 p.c.; (8) iron and its products, \$3,097,883, decrease \$3,020,237 or 49·3 p.c.; and (9) fibres, textiles and textile products, \$1,743,794, decrease \$324,737 or 15·7 p.c.

The total trade of Canada with the United States in the fiscal year 1932 was 37·1 p.c. less than in 1931 and 56·9 p.c. less than in 1930. Imports decreased 39·8 p.c. from 1931 and 58·5 p.c. from 1930, while exports were 32·9 p.c. less than in 1931 and 54·5 p.c. less than in 1930.

For a more detailed treatment of the commodities making up our export and import trade with the United States, see Tables 12 and 13 of this chapter.

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined in recent years, especially those from the British Empire. This decrease has followed: (1) general propaganda to utilize Canadian sea and river ports, (2) additional concessions to goods imported under the preferential tariff if they come direct. Provision has been made, in trade treaties and agreements negotiated with foreign countries, that goods must be imported *via* a Canadian sea or river port in order to obtain the full benefits of special rates of duty. Between 1920 and 1932 imports *via* the United States have decreased from 9·5 p.c. to 2·2 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries *via* the United States shows a slight decline since 1927, the percentages for the past eleven fiscal years being: 1922, 32·8; 1923, 41·1; 1924, 36·2; 1925, 39·3; 1926, 39·2; 1927, 39·5; 1928, 38·9; 1929, 36·7; 1930, 33·8; 1931, 27·5 and 1932, 18·7. The decline has thus been very marked in the latest year. Details by countries are given in Table 21 of this chapter.

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—The relative changes in the positions occupied by the United States and other foreign countries in Canada's trade in various years from 1886 to 1932 are shown in the following table. Imports from the United States increased from 44·6 p.c. of total imports in 1886 to 64 p.c. in 1914. During the War and the years immediately following, when production and exports by many European countries were curtailed, imports from the United States rose to a high proportion and were 69 p.c. in 1921, while those from other foreign countries declined. With this exception the proportion of imports from other foreign countries has remained surprisingly constant over the period of nearly half a century, although in the two latest years there has been a tendency for the proportion of total imports from the United States to decline, while that from other foreign countries has risen slightly. In the case of Canadian exports, on the other hand, those to the United States have fluctuated between 34 p.c. and 46 p.c. of the total, while those to other foreign countries have increased from 4·5 p.c. to 21 p.c. of total Canadian exports.