

## II.—SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Increase or favourable (+); decrease or unfavourable (-).]

Item.	Years ended Mar. 31—			1934, Compared with—	
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.
<b>MERCHANDISE.</b>					
Imports—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dutiable goods.....	79,693,730	55,691,414	57,037,796	- 22,655,934	+ 1,346,332
Free goods.....	26,678,049	30,774,641	48,062,968	+ 21,384,919	+ 17,288,327
Totals, Imports.....	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	- 1,271,015	+ 18,634,709
Exports—					
Canadian produce.....	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411	+ 53,557,686	+ 43,240,392
Foreign produce.....	919,099	772,178	700,700	- 218,399	- 71,478
Totals, Exports.....	174,962,824	185,133,197	228,302,111	+ 53,339,287	+ 43,168,914
Totals, Merchandise Trade	281,334,603	271,599,252	333,402,875	+ 52,068,272	+ 61,803,623
Balances, Merchandise Trade	+ 68,591,045	+ 98,667,142	+ 123,201,347	+ 54,610,302	+ 24,534,205
<b>COIN AND BULLION.</b>					
Imports.....	13,689	18,985	29,965	+ 16,276	+ 10,980
Exports—					
Canadian produce.....	-	10	49,043,153	+ 49,043,153	+ 49,043,143
Foreign produce.....	1,194	233	2,483,732	+ 2,482,528	+ 2,483,499
Totals, Exports.....	1,194	243	51,526,885	+ 51,525,691	+ 51,526,642
Totals, Trade in Coin and Bullion.....	14,883	19,228	51,556,850	+ 51,549,584	+ 51,545,239
Balances, Trade in Coin and Bullion.....	- 12,495	- 18,742	+ 51,496,920	+ 51,509,415	+ 51,515,662
<b>MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.</b>					
Imports.....	106,385,468	86,485,040	105,130,729	+ 1,254,739	+ 18,645,689
Exports.....	174,964,018	185,133,440	279,823,996	+ 104,864,978	+ 94,695,556
Balances, Total Trade.....	+ 68,578,550	+ 98,648,400	+ 174,698,267	+ 106,119,717	+ 76,049,867

The commodities making up Canada's export and import trade with the United Kingdom in recent years are dealt with in detail in Tables 12 and 13 of this chapter.

**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. 520. Table 18 on p. 627 shows for the latest fiscal year the imports from countries of the British Empire entering Canada either at lower rates of duty or free under the preferential tariff. The British preferential tariff enacted in 1897 has had the effect of stimulating Canada's Empire trade. When the British preference became effective in 1897 Canada's total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to only \$29,401,000, compared with imports in 1887 valued at \$44,741,000 and in 1873 at \$67,997,000, so that from 1873 to 1897 imports from the United Kingdom declined by \$38,596,000 or 56.7 p.c. After the