

IV.—SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

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

Item.	Years ended Mar. 31—			1934 Compared with—	
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.
MERCHANDISE.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Imports—					
Dutiable goods.....	229,639,736	143,806,122	139,955,233	- 89,684,503	- 3,850,889
Free goods.....	122,047,039	88,741,933	98,232,448	- 23,814,591	+ 9,490,515
Totals, Imports.....	351,686,775	232,548,055	238,187,681	- 113,499,094	+ 5,639,626
Exports—					
Canadian produce.....	235,186,674	143,160,400	194,443,139	- 40,743,535	+ 51,282,739
Foreign produce.....	9,164,190	5,369,431	4,907,793	- 4,256,397	- 461,638
Totals, Exports.....	244,350,864	148,529,831	199,350,932	- 44,999,932	+ 50,821,099
Totals, Merchandise Trade	596,037,639	381,077,886	437,538,613	- 158,499,026	+ 56,460,727
Balances, Merchandise Trade..	- 107,335,911	- 84,018,224	- 38,836,749	+ 68,499,162	+ 45,181,475
COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports.....	1,721,437	968,372	800,238	- 921,199	- 168,134
Exports—					
Canadian produce.....	44,057,911	50,722,592	15,909,378	- 28,148,533	- 34,813,214
Foreign produce.....	21,684,792	6,820,429	254,848	- 21,429,944	- 6,575,581
Totals, Exports.....	65,742,703	57,543,021	16,164,226	- 49,578,477	- 41,378,795
Totals, Trade in Coin and Bullion.....	67,464,140	58,511,393	16,964,464	- 50,499,676	- 41,546,929
Balances, Trade in Coin and Bullion.....	+ 64,021,266	+ 56,574,649	+ 15,363,988	- 48,657,278	- 41,210,661
MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports.....	353,408,212	233,516,427	238,987,919	- 114,420,293	+ 5,471,492
Exports.....	310,093,567	206,072,852	215,515,158	- 94,578,409	+ 9,442,306
Balances, Total Trade.....	- 43,314,645	- 27,443,575	- 23,472,761	+ 19,841,884	+ 3,970,814

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 propoganda 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 1934 imports *via* the United States have decreased from 9.5 p.c. to 1.85 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going *via* the United States shows a considerable decline since 1927, the percentages for the past eight fiscal years being: 1927, 39.4; 1928, 38.7; 1929, 36.6; 1930, 33.7; 1931, 27.3; 1932, 18.7; 1933, 14.2; 1934, 14.4. The decline has thus been very marked in the latest years. Details by countries are given in Table 21 of this chapter.