6.—Trade (Excluding Gold) with the British Empire and Foreign Countries, 1886-1945
concluded

Item and Year	Canadian Trade with-					
	United Kingdom	United States	Other British Empire	Other Foreign Countries	Total British Empire	Total Foreign Countries
Percentage of Imports- concluded	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.6 \\ 15.2 \\ 14.9 \\ 15.1 \\ 9.8 \\ \end{array} $	$62 \cdot 7$ $66 \cdot 1$ $68 \cdot 8$ $69 \cdot 4$ $79 \cdot 3$	9·9 10·0 9·8 9·7 6·9	9.8 8.7 6.5 5.8 4.0	27.525.224.724.816.7	72.5 74.8 75.3 75.2 83.3
1943 1944 1945	7.7 6.3 8.9	$82 \cdot 1 \\ 82 \cdot 3 \\ 75 \cdot 8$	6.0 6.2 8.2	$4 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 1$	13.7 12.5 17.1	86-3 87-5 82-9
Percentage of Exports (Domestic)						
Ended Mar. 31— 1886	$\begin{array}{c} 47 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 8 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 3 \\ 54 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	44 · 1 42 · 6 34 · 4 35 · 5 35 · 5 38 · 0 27 · 1 45 · 6	4.2 4.4 3.7 4.6 6.1 4.2 7.6	4.5 4.2 4.7 4.9 5.7 7.7 7.8 20.5	$51 \cdot 4 \\ 53 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 9 \\ 56 \cdot 8 \\ 58 \cdot 8 \\ 54 \cdot 3 \\ 65 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 48 \cdot 6 \\ 46 \cdot 8 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 2 \\ 45 \cdot 7 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 66 \cdot 1 \end{array}$
haded Dec. 31 1926	$\begin{array}{c} 36 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 4 \\ 39 \cdot 8 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 41 \cdot 9 \\ 42 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 43 \cdot 5 \\ 43 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 34 \cdot 8 \\ 35 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	36.3 42.8 43.3 40.9 32.4 31.8 33.7 36.1 32.3 36.1 32.3 36.1 32.3 37.6 37.6 37.5 38.7 38.7 38.7	7.6 9.1 9.4 8.4 7.9 8.4 10.2 9.0 10.4 12.3 10.2 10.4 12.3 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.4 12.4 12.4	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 52 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 9 \\ 45 \cdot 6 \\ 55 \cdot 6 \\ 54 \cdot 8 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 48 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \cdot 0 \\ 65 \cdot 7 \\ 63 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 6 \\ 55 \cdot 7 \\ 55 \cdot 8 \\ 48 \cdot 4 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 49 \cdot 3 \\ 47 \cdot 1 \\ 53 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 8 \\ 55 \cdot 9 \\ 52 \cdot 9 \end{array}$

The Preferential Tariff and Empire Trade.—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 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. The British West Indies receives special concessions under the Agreement of 1925 referred to at p. 385 of the 1941 Year Book.

The British Preferential Tariff enacted in 1897 has had the effect of stimulating Canada's Empire trade. When this 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 56.8 p.c. After the introduction of the British Preferential Tariff, the downward trend in the value of imports from the United Kingdom was reversed, although the proportion of total imports coming from the United Kingdom continued to decline.