

benefitted them but they are much in accord with the agreements.

A company manufacturing bobbins, spools, etc., find that the agreements have helped them greatly through their effect on the textile trades. With their growth there was naturally an increased demand for textile plant equipment.

A company making gears, transmissions, shock absorbers, etc., state that the agreements help when Canadian motor car manufacturers export cars equipped with their units.

A manufacturer of printing inks does not see any direct benefit to his business through the agreements but feels that on the general consumption

of his products in Canada there has been a beneficial effect.

A company making milk powder report that a considerable business is being done with firms in England as a result of the agreements.

A large manufacturer of copper and brass products states that his company have received very little benefit from the agreements directly but assumes that they have benefitted indirectly through customers who use their products and export extensively.

A copper refining company write: "We believe that we have been benefitted by the Empire trade agreements of 1932."

A firm of British distillers, who recently started operations in Canada, state that the decision to do so, was the outcome of the consideration of the directors that the trade agreements of 1932 offered them more incentive to operate in this country.

A company manufacturing hosiery, underwear, etc., report that operators who were previously only partially employed have been given full employment as a result of the agreements which permit them to compete in the export market throughout the United States.

A company making starting, lighting and ignition systems, etc., find that under the British preferential tariff they are able to export considerable quantities of radio parts to England, which were hitherto furnished by United States manufacturers.

A company making fibre conduits note a 50 per cent. increase in their business as a result of the agreements.

A company manufacturing box shooks in the Maritime Provinces consider that the agreements have helped them through the increased sales of the sardine and herring industries, which take over 90 per cent. of their production.

A canning company report that, if crop conditions had been more favorable, they would have been able to secure considerable benefit from overseas business through the agreements.

A company manufacturing rubber products state that their products always have had free access to Great

Britain. The benefits accruing from the agreements are that a great many importations from the United States into other parts of the British Empire have been excluded, giving the market to Canadian producers. This company have increased their business in a great many lines, notably surgeons' gloves.

A company making fine hardwood flooring, etc., state that their trade has been helped by the agreements, not to any extent but developing by degrees.

A company making canned soups, etc., state definitely that the agreements have increased their export business.

A company manufacturing heating equipment state that, while they have not benefitted directly from the agreements by actual shipments of their product, they have undoubtedly benefitted indirectly through the improved business conditions accruing to manufacturers of other lines who required their equipment to take care of the extra business resulting from the agreements.

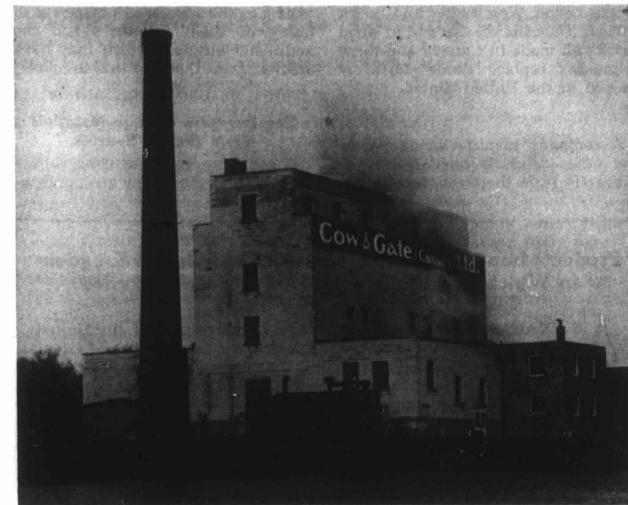
A manufacturer of saws, etc., finds that the agreements have stimulated exports of his products to Australia, New Zealand, England and the Irish Free State.

A company making doors and door hardware find that the agreements have resulted in some new business for them in Australia and New Zealand but aside from this they recognize their value in providing a market for farm products, which has helped all business indirectly.

A manufacturer of brushes thinks that the agreements have helped in their export trade with New Zealand and South Africa.

A company making blacksmiths', machinists', boiler makers' and pipe fitters' tools, etc., report that they have been in contact with the Trade Commissioners in South Africa and Australia and expect to export some of their products, particularly pipe wrenches, to these Dominions.

A company manufacturing shaving and toilet soaps and toilet preparations state that "the British Trade Agreements of 1932 have helped us considerably inasmuch as we are now enjoying an appreciable amount of export business to the Empire which was formerly done from our plants not within the Empire. This in turn



English Enterprise Enters Canada. Defunct for several years this plant at Gananoque, Ont., was purchased in December, 1933, by Cow & Gate (Canada) Limited, and operations were commenced June 1, 1934, on the manufacture of milk powder, butter, cream, etc. A considerable business in powdered milk has been developed with England.

has enabled us not only to maintain but add to our staff of employees."

A firm of soap manufacturers state that as a result of the favourable situation with respect to Empire preference and the Empire trade agreements, they have been able to maintain a full staff of workers, with steady employment twelve months in the year. They are manufacturers of a line of soap which is sold extensively in England.

A company making rubber goods state that their trade has been helped by the agreements, particularly in New Zealand and India.

Another company making rubber goods report that their business has been helped in a substantial percentage by the agreements.

A rubber goods manufacturing company state that they do not export but believe that other manufacturers who use their products are feeling the beneficial effect of the agreements and in this way they benefit indirectly.

A company manufacturing paints and varnish state that they have not benefitted through export sales but have noted an improvement in business offering from industries which undoubtedly are benefitting.

A large fish packing and canning company state that the most appreciable benefit they have received from the agreements has been the opening up on a much larger scale of the South African market. In all other Empire markets no great improvement was effected, as they already had enjoyed a favorable position as regards tariffs in them all.

A firm manufacturing buttons on a large scale consider that the trade agreements have had a beneficial effect on their industry, inasmuch as preferential treatment is given their product in Empire markets.

A company in British Columbia manufacturing motor trucks and buses, find that while the trade agreements have not benefitted them directly, they have derived advantage indirectly through the increased exports of lumber which have encouraged those engaged in the lumbering industry to purchase additional equipment from them.

A company manufacturing cereals and other food products are now making macaroni for the British Isles, which was formerly supplied from the United States. They are also packing thousands of cases of rolled oats put up in cans and shipping them to Burma, Ceylon, India,

Canadian Products Exported to the United Kingdom in which Substantial Gains have been Recorded

Product	Twelve Months Ending October		
	1932	1933	1934
Apples, fresh bbl.	1,407,047	1,753,601	3,019,403
	\$ 5,593,220	6,807,529	11,524,467
Fruits, canned lb.	7,184,063	16,479,584	19,769,234
	\$ 414,031	887,939	1,092,984
Vegetables, canned lb.	7,570,295	10,263,802	15,406,907
	\$ 356,945	479,003	725,845
Cereal foods \$	2,183,555	2,608,901	2,994,327
Canvas shoes, rubber soles . . . pair	317,904	679,766	1,896,545
	\$ 195,942	339,834	954,105
Boots and shoes, rubber . . . pair	780,116	1,380,089	1,427,378
	\$ 996,655	1,416,287	1,295,062
Cattle No.	19,633	43,033	54,214
	\$ 1,467,402	2,754,103	3,504,824
Fish, fresh cwt.	24,530	48,478	53,684
	\$ 344,022	660,842	723,009
Fish, preserved cwt.	183,875	146,890	175,181
	\$ 3,724,675	3,732,006	4,554,814
Leather, unmd. \$	1,761,645	2,251,430	2,491,174
Bacon and hams cwt.	317,022	605,088	1,148,492
	\$ 3,167,699	6,581,222	17,611,882
Meats, canned lb.	341,634	634,917	1,057,577
	\$ 62,110	102,268	204,480
Poultry lb.	338,094	1,026,513	2,103,308
	\$ 68,572	199,181	360,211
Wool \$	365,947	391,974	530,558
Wood, unmd. \$	4,819,002	7,600,710	17,066,124
Doors, sashes and blinds . . . \$	3,500	138,988	664,376
Paper board, n.o.p. \$	608,622	608,904	1,370,391
Pig iron, ingots and billets . . ton		1	23,565
		20	509,074
Bars and rods ton			32,795
			945,563
Wire \$	14,690	24,569	263,616
Farm implements \$	274,479	273,421	432,298
Wire nails cwt.	140	22,778	173,793
	\$ 1,215	48,164	444,889
Automobiles, passenger . . . No.	843	2,435	3,600
	\$ 495,250	1,482,084	2,563,530
Aluminium \$	999,396	3,345,653	4,979,092
Copper in ingots, bars, etc. . . cwt.	569,794	1,288,818	1,669,245
	\$ 3,381,878	8,315,644	13,204,288
Nickel \$	1,433,573	5,974,602	9,600,504
Zinc spelter cwt.	1,064,096	1,106,501	1,689,870
	\$ 2,401,359	3,021,807	5,106,863
Asbestos \$	162,031	301,338	429,434
Soap lb.	3,900,643	6,117,706	6,916,444
	\$ 334,603	431,228	497,503