

sist chiefly of manufactured products. During the fiscal year 1925 the relation between the trade in raw and manufactured products with the United Kingdom, was:—

	Imports. p.c.	Exports. p.c.
Raw materials .....	7.1	64.5
Partly manufactured.....	5.3	6.3
Fully manufactured.....	87.6	29.2

The character of Canadian trade with other parts of the Empire bears out the claim that Canada is the second most important manufacturing country within the British Empire.

#### 4.—Trade with and via the United States.

**Trade with the United States.**—During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1926, the trade of Canada with the United States amounted to \$1,095,680,246, as against a trade in 1925 of \$936,964,652, an increase of \$158,715,594 or 16.9 p.c. In 1926 the imports from the United States amounted to \$609,825,350, as compared with an import trade of \$509,780,009 in 1925, representing an increase of \$100,045,341 or 19.6 p.c., while exports to the United States in 1926 totalled \$485,854,896 as compared with \$427,184,643 in 1925, an increase of \$58,670,253 or 13.7 p.c. In 1926 the domestic exports were \$474,890,028 and in 1925 \$417,417,144, while the foreign exports in 1926 amounted to \$10,964,868 and in 1925 to \$9,767,499.

The increase of \$100,045,341 in the imports was largely due to increased imports of iron and its products, agricultural and vegetable products and fibres and textiles. The imports in every main group except non-metallic minerals show increases. The agricultural and vegetable products group increased from \$76,561,849 to \$98,530,605. Animals and their products increased from \$28,588,214 to \$32,996,830 and fibres and textiles from \$64,002,595 to \$79,115,464. Wood and paper increased from \$32,653,591 to \$34,715,231; iron and its products from \$113,541,924 to \$158,029,982. Non-ferrous metals increased from \$33,297,222 to \$38,911,300. The imports under the main group of non-metallic minerals decreased from \$111,970,906 to \$110,686,261, or \$1,284,645, a decrease chiefly due to falling off in imports of coal. Chemical products imported increased from \$16,366,165 to \$18,754,942 and miscellaneous commodities from \$32,797,543 to \$38,084,735.

The increase in the exports of Canadian produce to the United States in 1926 compared with 1925, amounting to \$57,472,884, occurred in eight of the nine main groups, the fibres and textiles group showing a decrease. Agricultural and vegetable products increased from \$42,587,129 to \$65,964,214. Animals and their products exported increased from \$57,833,090 to \$63,559,623. Fibres and textiles exported, however, decreased from \$4,894,415 to \$4,621,774. The wood and paper group increased from \$220,056,988 to \$237,898,369 (the exports under this main group account for practically 50 p.c. of Canada's exports to the United States). Iron and its products increased from \$5,063,148 to \$7,582,833; non-ferrous metals from \$57,334,402 to \$58,555,643; and non-metallic minerals from \$12,943,809 to \$17,244,986 or \$4,301,177. Chemicals and products exported increased from \$7,826,076 to \$9,204,155 and miscellaneous commodities from \$8,878,087 to \$10,258,431.

**Canada's Trade via the United States.**—In recent years imports into Canada from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined.