

while the exports are made up mainly of manufactured products. The statistics in the following table demonstrate this:—

Trade with British Empire.	Principal imports of raw and semi-manufactured products, 1926.		Principal exports of manufactured products, 1926.	
	Amount.	Per cent of total.	Amount.	Per cent of total.
	\$	p. c.	\$	p. c.
Australia.....	1,954,310	64.2	13,335,799	86.5
British Guiana.....	4,415,622	98.1	1,749,337	77.5
British India.....	4,018,082	42.3	5,809,803	78.3
British East and West Africa.....	509,005	99.9	1,500,240	94.8
British South Africa.....	112,211	86.6	7,339,591	86.4
British West Indies.....	7,228,174	72.5	11,456,695	86.2
Ceylon and Straits Settlements.....	6,302,310	93.0	4,120,323	98.4
Hong Kong.....	721,648	46.7	1,670,917	85.6
Irish Free State.....	-	-	1,880,839	39.9
Newfoundland.....	555,319	34.4	5,812,053	51.5
New Zealand.....	1,729,739	63.4	13,729,577	82.9
Other British Empire.....	2,915,229	96.1	1,685,688	63.0
Total British Empire except United Kingdom.....	31,061,629	70.6	70,590,862	78.1

#### 8.—Canada's Position in International Trade in the Calendar Years 1913 and 1926.

Canada continues to improve her position among the leading trading nations of the world. The following table shows that Canada in 1913 occupied eighth place in imports among the chief trading countries of the world, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, but in 1926 she had advanced to seventh place, the Netherlands moving from fifth down to eighth place, Belgium from sixth to eleventh, and Italy from seventh up to sixth place, while Japan moved from thirteenth place up to fifth place. In exports, Canada in 1913 was in tenth position, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, the Netherlands, British India, Belgium, Italy and Argentina, but in 1926 she had moved up to fifth position, the Netherlands moving from fifth down to tenth position, and British India being still in sixth position, as in 1913; Belgium moving from seventh down to eleventh position, Italy from eighth down to ninth position, and Argentina moving from ninth up to eighth position, while Japan moved from thirteenth position in 1913 up to seventh position in 1926. With respect to total trade, Canada occupied ninth position in 1913 among the principal trading countries of the world, but in 1926 she occupied fifth position, being exceeded only by the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France, each of which countries has from four to twelve times our population.

Canada has also made a creditable showing in increase of trade, both in amount and percentage, from 1913 to 1926. In the amount of her increase in imports she occupied sixth place, being exceeded by the United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Argentina and Australia, in exports, second place, being exceeded only by the United States, and in total trade fourth place, being exceeded by the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, while in percentage of increase in trade from 1913 to 1926, Canada occupied eleventh position in imports, second position in exports, Japan being in first position, and fourth position in total trade, being exceeded by Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

With regard to trade per capita Canada has made remarkable progress since 1913. In the year 1913 with respect to imports per capita Canada occupied fifth