

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

Empire Countries.	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.....	4,013,062	42.3	5,809,803	73.3
British East and West Africa.....	509,005	99.9	1,500,240	94.8
British South Africa.....	112,211	86.6	7,339,591	88.4
British West Indies.....	7,228,174	72.5	11,456,695	86.2
Ceylon and Straits Settlements.....	6,902,310	93.0	4,120,323	98.4
Hong Kong.....	721,648	46.7	1,670,917	88.6
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

#### Subsection 8.—Canada's Position in International Trade in the Calendar Years 1913 and 1927.

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, after the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, but in 1927 she had advanced to fifth place, displacing the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy. In export trade, Canada in 1913 was in tenth position, after the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, the Netherlands, British India, Belgium, Italy and Argentina, but in 1927 she had moved up to fifth position, displacing the Netherlands, British India, Belgium, Italy and Argentina. With regard to aggregate trade, Canada occupied ninth position in 1913, but in 1927 (as in 1926) she occupied fifth position, after the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

With reference to trade per capita, Canada has made a very creditable advance since 1913. In that year Canada occupied fifth place in imports per capita and in 1927 she occupied seventh place. In exports per capita Canada in 1913 occupied seventh place and in 1927 she had advanced to second place, surpassed only by New Zealand. In aggregate trade Canada in 1913 occupied sixth place in trade per capita and in 1927 she had moved up to second place, New Zealand being in first place as in 1926. In 1927 the aggregate trade per capita of New Zealand amounted to \$309.87, imports totalling \$149.57 and exports \$160.30, while that for Canada amounted to \$240.05, imports amounting to \$112.06 and exports to \$127.99.

In 1913 Canada occupied seventeenth position among the principal commercial nations of the world with reference to visible trade balance, it being unfavourable in that year to the extent of \$222,900,000 or \$29.61 per capita, but in 1927 she was in third position, with a favourable trade balance of \$151,700,000. In 1927, as in 1913, the United States occupied first place and British India second place in amount of favourable trade balances. Although Canada's favourable trade balance in 1927 was \$123,900,000 less than in 1926, she led the world in favourable trade balance per