

II.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MARKETS AND THE OPPORTUNITIES THEY OFFER.

(Increasing Exports from Canada.)

One example of the opportunities abroad is afforded by the Russian market. The following figures for 1913 are given by Alexander Wladimirowitch Behr, Vice-President of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce, of Moscow.

R U S S I A.

Article Imported.	Total value.	Amount supplied by Germany.
	\$	\$
Simple machinery of iron and steel.....	18,747,730	14,626,050
Pig Iron manufactures	1,721,274	1,366,837
Manufactures Copper Alloys.....	5,306,686	4,708,065
Tin Plate manufactures.....	3,015,333	2,635,491
Metal Working machinery.....	6,585,616	5,488,934
Dynamos and Electric Motors.....	5,008,348	4,431,762
Parts of Machine and Apparatus.....	9,559,144	6,966,330
Electrical Appliances.....	3,506,284	3,196,215
Musical Instruments.....	3,395,279	3,020,612
Motor Car and Trucks.....	8,951,095	7,102,264
	65,796,750	53,560,560

In other words, of eleven leading classes of imports, showing a total of \$65,796,750, over 81 per cent was, in 1913, imported by Germany. These are figures for one country only.

Following the home market, twelve primary markets **challenge** the Canadian producer:—

For the Empire— 1. Australia.

2. Egypt.

3. India.

4. South African Union.

5. United Kingdom.

The Allies—

6. Belgium.

7. France.

8. Italy.

9. Japan.

10. Russia.

Other—

11. China.

12. United States of America.