65-204

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1951 

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1951 

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce


## CONTENTS

## PART I

Chapter Page

1. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 7-11
Direction of Trade ..... 9
Canada's Rank in World Trade ..... 10
II. Leading Countries in Canada's Trade ..... 12-19
Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 13
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 13
Imports from the United States ..... 14
Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 15
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 16
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 16
Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade ..... 17
1I. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 20-24
Trade with European Countries ..... 20
Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland ..... 21
Trade with Latin America ..... 23
IV. The Structure of Canadian Trade ..... 25-30
Price Trends in Foreign Trade ..... 25
Seasonal Influences on Trade Trends ..... 27
Fluctuations in Leading Commodities ..... 28
V. Statistical Notes ..... 31-35
Statisticai Information on Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 31
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 31
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume ..... 32
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics ..... 33
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics ..... 34
Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries ..... 34
The Index of Concentration ..... 35

## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table Title Page

1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Guarters ..... 7
2. Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 9
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1950 ..... 10
4. Leading Countries in Per Capita Trade, 1950 ..... 11
5. Some Leading Countries in Canada's Irade, January-June, 1951 ..... 12
6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Guarters ..... 13
7. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Guarters ..... 15
8. Trade of Canada with Seven Leading Countries, by quarters ..... 18
9. Trade of Canada with Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Guarters ..... 21
10. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Guarters ..... 22
11. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters ..... 24
12. Some Leading Imports for Investment and Industry ..... 29
13. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics ..... 33
CHARTS
Title
Chart
14. Export Price Movements in Leading Trading Nations ..... 8
II. Prices in Domestic and Foreign Trade ..... 25
III. Seasonal Influences on Export Trends ..... 26
IV. Seasonal Influences on Import Trends ..... 27
V. Industrial Production, Inventory Volume and Import Volume ..... 30
PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES
Table
Title
A. Direction of Trade
I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Guarters, 1947-1951 ..... 38-39
II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports ..... 40-42
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 43-45

## PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES - Continued

Table Title Page
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries. ..... 46
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 47
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 48
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 49
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 50
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 51
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) ..... 52
XI. Imports from Europe (except Commonwealth Countrles and Ireland) ..... 53
XII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdomand Newfoundland) and Ireland ..... 54
XIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland. ..... 55
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America ..... 56
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 57
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 58
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 59
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 60
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 61
D. Monthly Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Irading Areas ..... 62
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 63
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 64
XXIIL New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 65


## CHAPTER I

## LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The most notable developmentin Canada'sforeign trade in the first half of 1951 was the spectacular upsurge in imports. In spite of an increase in the value of exports, the increase in imports was sufficient to create a sharply adverse balance of $\$ 339.8$ million on the half-year's trade. The adverse balance was due to trade with the United States, trade with all other countries yielding a small favourable balance.

Imports have been rising steadily in value since the end of the war, due in part to a steady uptrend in the level of world prices, and in part to an increasing demand for goods in Canada. During the second quarter of 1950 the rate of this increase was accelerated; the recovery of the united states from its recession had improved business prospects, consumption and investment demand were strong, and supplies of many 1 mported goods had eased with the recovery of production in overseas countries. The Korean war and the resuiting increase in defence expenditures further intensified the demand for goods, and stimulated new increases in many prices. Imports in the fourth quarter of 1950 and in the first two quarters of 1951 consequently reached unprecedented levels in volume as well as value.

While the steadily rising international price level has played a significant part in this increase, nevertheless a larger inflow of goods was chiefly responsible for these record import values. Import prices in the first half of 1951 averaged some $16 \%$ above the first half of 1950 , but the volume of imports gained about $24 \%$. The volume of imports was not only higher than in the first half of 1950 , but also surpassed that of the seasonally high last hall-year by about $9 \%$. The combined effects of price and volume gains raised the value of imports $45 \%$ above the first half of 1950 , and $22 \%$ above the level of the last half-year.

Exports also rose sharply in value above the level of previous years. In the first half of 1951 their value was $22 \%$ greater than in the corresponding perlod of 1950 , and $3 \%$ above the seasonally high last half-year. Here, however, the major part of the increase was due to price. The volume of exports was over $6 \%$ above the first half of 1950 and only about $4 \%$ below the last half of the preceding year. But the increase achieved over the first half of 1950 is qualified by the fact that in the first quarter of that year exports were somewhat depressed by market readjustment problems.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters


1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: $1950,4 \mathrm{Q}, \$ 56.8$ million; $19511 \mathrm{Q}, \$ 57.4$ million. See Chapter V, p. 32 .
2. Unw eighted quarterly averages of monthly values.
3. Export price index divided by import price index.
4. Sums of months in nuarter.


The rise in the volume of imports from the last quarter of 1950 was much greater than would normally be possible in such a short period in the case of exports. Canada has been producing goods at or close to capacity levels throughout the post-war period. Further increases in production are limited, until either productivity or productive facilities are sharply expanded. Both productivity and industrial plant can usually be increased only slowly, and over considerable perlods of time, although agmicultural production and inventories are much more variable. In the short run, therefore, a rapid and sustained expansion in the volume of most non-agricultural exports would require a reduction in home consumption of Canadian goods. And rather than contracting, Canadian consumption of many important export commodities has been growing under the joint stimuli of a high level of prosperity and an increasing population. Because Canadian demand for foreign goods represents a relatively small part of the output of those countries from which the bulk of our imports are drawn, even a sharp expansion in Canadian demand such as that of 1950 and 1951 normally places little additional overall strain on their productive faclities. Expansion of the volume of Canada's imports therefore depends largely on Canadian effective demand (including the ability to finance additional purchases), and is in most lines not as severely restricted by supply limitations.

The pressure of demand on both imports and exports has been great throughout the hall-year. The outbreak of war in Korea superimposed rearmament demand on already heavy expenditures for business investment and consumers' durables in Canada, and further reinforced civilian demand in fields likely to be affected by defence production. Goods were demanded both for immediate use in production and consumption and to build inventories to the higher levels required to facilitate increased production in many industries. They were also desired to guard against potential scarcities. Similar forces operated in other countries, and had particularly pronounced effects on exports of minerals, wood pulp, lumber and some chemicals. A part of the greatly increased imports obtained by Canada helped to produce an increase in the value of manufacturers' inventories of over $25 \%$ between the second quarter of 1950 and the same perfod of 1951, but the increase in the volume of manufacturers' inventories in the same period was only about $8 \%$. The greater part of Canada's increased imports thus seems to have been required for current production or consumption. The same experience was probably shared by Canada's customers; any increase in the volume of Canadian goods which they obtained was largely required forimmediate use.

The extraordinary post-Korea demand for goods by numerous nations could not wholly be supplied from current production and producers' stocks. There was therefore a sharp renewal of the general post-war price rise which had been moderated if not halted in late 1948 and 1949. From June to December, 1950, import prices rose $7 \%$ and export prices almost $5 \%$ in spite of the.moderating effects of the appreciation in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in October, and from December, 1950, to June, 1951, a further rise of over $11 \%$ in import prices and almost
$10 \%$ in export prices occurred. Chart I illustrates how general was the increase in export prices in 1950 and 1951 among the major trading nations, and also illustrates the more rapid increase of Canada's import prices than of our export prices. This led to
some deterioration in the terms of trade, and contributed somewhat to the growing merchandise deficit. Towards the middle of 1951, however, the gap between import and export prices seemed to be lessening, as was the pressure on the trade balance.

## Direction of Trade

The altered pattern of trade by countries established during 1950 was maintained with relatively little further change during the first half of 1951. The United States took about $64 \%$ of Canada's exports and supplied $70 \%$ of imports, accounting for about the same proportion of trade in each category as in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom in exports declined a further $2 \%$ to $14.4 \%$, and for the first time in three years her share in imports was reduced, falling to $10.7 \%$ from $12.9 \%$. Mid- 1951 statistics, however, indicated that this latter decline might be a temporary phenomenon. European countries continued to increase their share of both export and import trade, and the Commonwealth countries increased their share of Canada's imports while taking a smaller proportion of exports. A sharp increase in exports to Japan was largely responsible for the increased share of other countries in Canadian trade.

While the directional pattern of Canada's trade showed little pronounced change from 1950, the value of trade with each of the leading countries and trading areas rose sharply. Imports from the Commonwealth were particularly influenced by rising prices, and showed a gain of $51.6 \%$. Rubber, wool, jute and tin are among Canada's leading imports from these countries, and all have shown much steeper price increases than the all-commodity average for imports. Imports from Europe rose even more sharply in Value, by $90.8 \%$. Here the price factor was probably
less important than for all countries, and the volume gain an even greater part of the total. The only major country to lag far behind the general gain of $45 \%$ was the United Kingdom, and even here the value of imports was up by $20 \%$, only part of which can be accounted for by price.

In exports, the greatest value gains were in sales to "others" (particularly Japan) and to Europe, $48 \%$ and $43 \%$ respectively, as opposed to an average $22 \%$ increase in exports to all countries. Exports to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth showed the smallest value gains, $7.2 \%$ and $12.5 \%$ respectively. It is doubtful whether in either of these cases any significant part of the total value increase was due to an increased overall flow of goods. But certain important export commodities showed particulariy great changes in direction. Chief among these were lumber, wood pulp, newsprint and some base metals; the share of the United Kingdom and of European countries in purchases of these goods was sharply increased in 1951.

The balance of trade was sharply adverse in the first half of 1951. This was the first period since the early 1930's that such a heavy adverse balance has resulted from trade with all countries, although in the period of rapid economic development during the first decade of the century such a balance was usual. (The economic background of these periods was, of course, very different from today's). The balance was due largely to trade with the United

TABLE 2 Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas.

|  | United States | United <br> Kingdom | Europe | Commonwealth and Ireland | Latin America | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| Total Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan, - June 1949 ${ }^{1}$ | 48.7 | 23.5 | 8.0 | 11.1 | 4.4 | 3.7 |
| 1950 | 63.3 | 16.4 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 3. 7 |
| 1951 | 63.9 | 14.4 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Total Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. - June $1949{ }^{1}$. | 71.6 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 6. 5 | 6.1 | 1.0 |
| 1950 | 69.1 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 2.2 |
| 1951 ............................................... | 70.0 | 10.7 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 2. 2 |
| Total Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jan. - June 1949 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 30.0 | 17.6 | 5.6 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 2.4 |
| 1950 | 66.2 | 14.6 | 4.0 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 3.0 |
| 1951 ............................................... | 67.2 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 3.3 |

[^0]TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1950*
(Values in $\${ }^{\prime} 000,000$ U.S.)

| Exports f.o.b. |  |  | Imports c.i.f. |  |  | Total Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1949 | 1950 | Country | 1949 | 1950 | Country | 1949 | 1950 |
| World Total ${ }^{1}$. | 55,108 | 56,651 | World Total ${ }^{1}$...... | 60,024 | 59,554 | World Total ${ }^{1}$...... | 115,132 | 116,205 |
| 1. United States | 12, 074 | 10, 283 | 1. United States ... | 7, 529 | 10, 074 | 1. United States | 19,603 | 20, 357 |
| 2. United Kingdom | 6,829 | 6,307 | 2. United Kingdom | 8, 425 | 7, 286 | 2. United Kingdom | 15, 254 | 13,593 |
| 3. France .......... | 2, 715 | 3, 065 | 3. Canada ........... | 2, 934 | 3,200 | 3. Canada ........... | 6, 015 | 6, 240 |
| 4. Canada ........... | 3, 081 | 3, 040 | 4. France............ | 3, 278 | 3, 065 | 4. France............ | 5, 993 | 6, 130 |
| 5. Germany ${ }^{2} \ldots \ldots$. | 1,123 | 1,981 | 5. Germany ${ }^{2}$...... | 2, 237 | 2, 704 | 5. Germany ${ }^{2}$....... | 3,360 | 4,685 |
| 6. Belgium and Lux- embourg ....... | 1,769 | 1,641 | 6. Netherlands ..... | 1,852 | 2,067 | 6. Belgium and Luxembourg | 3, 569 | 3, 578 |
| 7. Australia ....... | 1,750 | 1,491 | embourg ....... | 1,800 | 1,937 | 7. Netherlands ..... | 3,164 | 3, 480 |
| 8. Netherlands | 1. 312 | 1,413 | 8. Australia......... | 1,535 | 1,557 | 8. Australia. | 3,285 | 3, 048 |
| 9. Brazil ............. | 1,089 | 1,346 | 9. Italy ............... | 1,498 | 1.442 | 9. Italy ... | 2, 605 | 2, 641 |
| 10. Federation of Ma- |  |  | 10. India .............. | 1. 579 | 1,268 | 10. India ... | 2, 862 | 2,520 |
| laya ........... | 718 | 1,311 | 11. Sweden ........... | 1. 170 | 1. 182 | 11. Brazil | 2,205 | 2, 444 |
| 11. India .............. | 1,283 | 1, 252 | 12. Brazil ............ | 1, 116 | 1, 098 | 12. Sweden .......... | 2, 311 | 2, 285 |
| 12. Venezuela ...... | 1,078 | 1. 248 | 13. Switzerland ...... | 882 | 1,052 | 13. Federation, of Ma- |  |  |
| 13. Italy ....... | 1,107 | 1, 199 | 14. F'ederation of Ma- |  |  |  | 1.514 | 2, 263 |
| 14. Sweden | 1,141 | 1,103 | 15. Union of South | 796 |  | 14. Switzerland. | 1,686 | 1,959 |
| 15. Argentina . | 975 | 1,065 | Africa.. | 1.311 | 946 | 15. Argentina | 2, 065 | 1,895 |

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of eastem Europe not reporting trade currently.
2. Federal Republic of Germany only (excludes Russian zone).

* Source of data: International Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics", October, 1951.

States; here the passive balance reached $\$ 344.1$ million, its highest point since the 1947 half-year peak of $\$ 488.0$ million. Unllke 1947 , however, trade with the rest of the world did not yleld a heavy surplus in the first half of 1951. The shift in the trade pattern over the last two years has eliminated the greater part of the bilateral disequilibrium that for-
meriy characterized this trade. Gold production available for export of $\$ 80.4$ million helped finance the import balance, as did a small decline of some $\$ 58.7$ million U.S. in Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars. The greater part, however, was covered by a heavy inflow of foreign capital.

## Canada's Rank in World Trade

Despite her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations. The International Monetary Fund publishes world trade statistics adjusted to approximately the same valuation basis for all countries (exports f.o.b., imports c.i.f.). These data show Canada to have been the world's fourth ranking exporter and third ranking importer in 1950. Canada also ranked third in total trade, and accounted for $5.4 \%$ of total world trade recorded by the I. M. F. for 1950. For some years previously Canada ranked third in exports as well, and in 1950 the value of Canada's exports, excluding gold production, was only slightly less than the corresponding total for France. First and second places in both exports and imports were held by the United States and the United Kingdom, which accounted for $17.5 \%$ and $11.7 \%$ respectively of total world trade. France ranked third in exports, and fourth in imports and total trade, accounting for $5.3 \%$ of the world total, and the Federal Republic of Germany ranked fifth, recording $4.0 \%$ of total world transactions.

Canada's high rank in world trade is due primarlly to her rich endowment of forestry, agricultural and mineral resources. The efficient utilization of these
resources produces a far greater supply of newsprint, wood pulp and lumber, of grains and some meats, of basemetals and asbestos, and of many other products than Canadian consumers and Canadian industries can absorb. However many products either can not be produced in Canada at all or can be produced only inefficlently. By exchanging efficiently produced surplus products for goods which can be produced only less efficiently (if at all) in Canada a higher standard of living can be maintained than would be possible in a more self-contained economy. It is on international trade of this type that Canada was founded, and it is on this foundation that the Canadian economy has grown.

It is apparent that international trade is extremely important to the Canadian economy. An approximate indication of how important is given by Table 4. In 1950 Canada stood fourth in exports per capita, third in imports per capita, and third in total trade per capita when compared with the world's other major trading countries. First in per capita trade is Hong Kong, through which centre passes a great proportion of the trade of China. This and other entrepot trade is the predominant element in the trade

TABLE 4. Leading Countries ${ }^{1}$ in Per Capita Trade, 1950*
(\$U.S. Per Head of Mid-Year Population)

| Exports Per Capita (f.o.b.) |  |  | Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.) |  |  | Total Trade Per Capita |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1949 | 1950 | Country | 1949 | 1950 | Country | 1949 | 1950 |
| 1. Hong Kong . | 304 |  | 1. Hong Kong ....... |  |  | 1. Hong Kong ..... |  |  |
| 2. New Zealand..... | 296 | 267 | 2. New Zealand ..... | 240 | 238 | 2. New Zealand.... | 536 | 504 |
| 3. Venezuela ........ | 235 | 250 | 3. Canada ........... | 217 | 231 | 3. Canada.......... | 444 | 451 |
| 4. Canada ........... | 227 | 220 | 4. Israel .............. | 301 | 230 | 4. Switzerland..... | 363 | 417 |
| 5. Federation of Malaya $\qquad$ | 118 | 210 | 5. Switzerland ...... | 190 | 224 | 5. Belgium and Luxembourg ...... | 401 | 400 |
| 6. Switzerland....... | 173 | 193 | embourg ........ | 202 | 217 | 6. Australia........ | 415 | 372 |
| 7. Belgium and Luxembourg | 199 | 184 | 7. Norway ........... | 241 186 | 208 | 7. Venezuela ...... 8. Federation of Ma- | 398 | 371 |
| 8. Australia ......... | 221 | 182 | 9. Denmark .......... | 191 | 200 | 8. laya ........... | 250 |  |
| 9. Trinidad and To- |  |  | 10. Australia.......... | 194 | 190 | 9. Denmark......... | 349 | 356 |
| bago............ | 152 | 166 | 11. Sweden ........... | 168 | 168 | 10. Netherlands .... | 318 | 344 |
| 10. Sweden ............ | 164 | 157 | 12. Trinidad and To- |  |  | 11. Norway ......... | 363 | 327 |
| 11. Denmark .......... | 159 | 156 | bago............ | 195 | 158 | 12. Sweden ......... | 332 | 326 |
| 12. Netherlands ...... | 132 136 | 140 | 13. Federation of Ma- |  |  | 13. Trinidad and 'ro- |  |  |
| 14. Cuba .............. | 113 | 120 | 14. Ireland | 131 | 158 | 14. United Kingo..... | 347 | 324 |
| 15. Norway ............ | 123 | 119 | 15. United Kingdom. | 167 | 144 | 15. Israel ........... | 303 337 | 269 258 |

1. Trading countries as listed by I. M. F. except that Netherlands Antilles, Canary Islands, and countries with neither exports nor imports equal to $\$ 100$ million U.S. in 1950 were excluded.

* Sources of data: Trade = Intermational Monetary Fund, "International Financial Statistics", October, 1951. Population = United Nation's Statistical Office, "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" and "Population and Vital Statistics Reports".
of Hong Kong since it is not a major commodity producing centre. New Zealand is a country which exports a large proportion of the primary products on which much production is concentrated and which imports a wide range of manufactured products. Venezuela's huge oil exports gave that country third place in per capita exports, and Israel's fourth place in imports per capita was due to the heavy imports (largely foreign-financed) necessitated by her immigration program. Switzerland and Belgium are both countries with a lower resources-to-population ratlo
than Canada or New Zealand and, like the United Kingdom, have been forced to develop manufacturing and service industries for the world market. In per capita trade they ranked fourth and fifth. The United Kingdom ranked only fourteenth in per capita trade, and the per capita trade of the United States in 1950 was only $\$ 132$ U.S. Although the United States is the most important country in world trade, it can not be said that international trade is of similar importance to the United States economy.


## CHAPTER II

## LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADA'S TRADE

Ever since confederation the greater part of Canada's trade has been conducted with the United States and the United KIngdom. In the inter-war period the share of these countries in our trade averaged about $77 \%$, and in the post-war perlod it has varied from $72.6 \%$ In 1946 to $79.8 \%$ in 1950. The constancy of these proportions, of course, conceals a sharp change in the individual weights of the United States and the United Kingdom. In the Interwar perlod these two countries accounted for roughly equal amounts of Canadian exports, although the United States provided 3.7 times as much of our imports as the United Kingdom. Since the war the share of the United Kingdom in our exports has steadily diminished, while that of the United states has grown. And in the first half of 1951 the United States provided almost 7 times the value of imports drawn from the United Kingdom (although the volume of imports from the United Kingdom was higher than ever before).

Table 5 lists all countries which accounted for $1 \%$ or more of either exports or imports in the first half of 1951. Only nine of the 124 countries with which Canada records trade appear in the table. This is not an abnormal situation for Canadian trade in recent periods - In the first half of 1950 only seven countries would have appeared in such a table. A further subdivision of the countries in the table is made obvious by a glance at the figures. The United States is in a class by itself, as is the United Kingdom. Differences in the welght of other countries in Canada's trade are, by comparison, negligible.

The rapld increase in exports to the United states has meant a considerable increase in the overall country concentration of Canada's trade. An Index
for measuring this change in concentration has been calculated for the post-war years 1946-1950, based on a formula used by A. O. Hirschman ${ }^{1}$. The index varles between 0 (if a very great number of countrles each accounts for a negligible and approximately equal shareof trade) and 100 (if one country accounts for all trade). For Canada the values are:

| Year | Domestic <br> Exports | Imports | Total <br> Trade |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 46.8 | 75.8 | 58.0 |
| 1947 | 46.6 | 77.2 | 59.1 |
| 1948 | 54.0 | 69.6 | 60.6 |
| 1949 | 55.7 | 71.7 | 62.8 |
| 1950 | 66.6 | 68.5 | 67.6 |

The increases in the domestic exports and total trade indexes reflect the rapidly increasing importance of the United States market to the Canadlan economy. The decline of the imports index reflects the recovery of production in overseas countries, and the efforts of these countries to increase their sales in Canada. The decline in the discrepancy between the domestic exports and imports series gives an indication of the decreasing bllateral imbalance of Canada's trade.

The remainder of this chapter will be devoted to an examination of Canada's trade during the first half of 1951 with the countries listed in Table 5. Space does not permit a more extensive examination of trade by countries, but statistics in full detail of trade with every country are published in the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

1. Hirschman, A. O.: "National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade". University of Califomia Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945. pp. 157-162. See also Ch. V of this Review, p. 35.

TABLE 5. Some Leading Countries in Canada's Trade, January - June, 1951

| Trade With | Value of |  |  | Percentage Share of |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Exports | Imports | Total Trade | Total Exports | Imports | Total <br> Trade |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  | \% | \% | \% |
| United States | 1,126.9 | 1,471.0 | 2,597.9 | 63.9 | 70.0 | 67.2 |
| United Kingdom | 254.2 | 224.6 | 478.8 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 12.4 |
| Venezuela | 12.0 | 58.5 | 70.5 | 0.7 | 2. 8 | 1. 8 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 33.6 | 17.3 | 50.9 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| India. | 22.4 | 23.7 | 46.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1. 2 |
| Japan | 38.4 | 6.2 | 44.6 | 2. 2 | 0.3 | 1. 2 |
| Federation of Malaya | 4.4 | 35.0 | 39.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Australia | 19.5 | 18.6 | 38.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Union of South Africa | 23.4 | 3.0 | 26.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 |

## Trade of Canada with the United States

In the third and fourth quarters of 1950 imports from the United States expanded rapidly, and this expansion was maintained in the first half of 1951. For the half-year period the value of these imports was some $46 \%$ above the level of 1950. While exports also expanded, their growth was slower and their galn over 1950 values only about $23 \%$. As a result of these trends the passive balance on trade with the United States reached $\$ 344.1$ million in the half-year, a level surpassed only by the 1947 hall-year balance of $\$ 488.0$ million.

Several features of present conditions are more favourable than those prevalling in 1947. While imports from the United States in the first half of 1950 were 1.5 times the value recorded in the corresponding period of 1947, exports to that country have Increased by 2.3 times. The United states market now accounts for a far greater proportion of Canadian exports than seemed probable even two years ago , and as a result of the reduction of bilateral disequilibrium in trade between the two countries, the passive balance in the first half-year was equal to only $13 \%$ of total trade, as opposed to $33 \%$ In the earller period. New gold production avallable for export reached $\$ 80.4$ million in the 1951 period, as against only $\$ 45.9$ million in the 1947 half-year. Also in 1951 there were substantial inflows of capital to

Canada from the United states, whereas in 1947 there was a net capital outflow arising particularly from loans to overseas govemments to finance purchases from Canada. Largely as a result of such factors the decline in Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars from December, 1950, to June, 1951, was only $\$ 57.8$ million U.S., rather than the $\$ 579.0$ million U. S. experienced in the corresponding period of 1947. This was in spite of the complete abolition of the emergency exchange conservation controls at the end of 1950, and the disappearance of Canada's former large favourable balance on overseas trade.

As was pointed out in Chapter I, the basic reasons for 1951's heavy imports were the extraordinary levels of investment, consumption and exports in Canada, and for the more rapid expansion of imports than exports their difference in short-run supply elasticity. In the second half-year the increase In imports from the United States over 1950 levels may be less great, and the passive balance on thls trade should be lower than in the first hali-year. However it must beremembered that althoughindirect defence imports were significant in the perlod under revlew, direct defence imports had barely begun to appear in the trade statistics.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters


## Domestic Exports to the United States ${ }^{1}$

Domestic exports to the United States In each of the main commodity groups increased in the first half-year over their 1950 values. The smallest proportional gain was that of $10.2 \%$ shown by the non-ferrous metals group, the largest that of $62.6 \%$ in exports of textiles. This latter group remained the smallest in these exports however, and showed the smallest absolute increase. The relative importance of the nine main groups in this trade showed little pronounced change, although there were considerable variations in the changes affecting individual commodities. The value of exports to the United states of most leading commoditles showed marked increases, but volume increases were less prominent due to the higher price level prevalling in the first half of 1951.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

The wood products group again led in exports to the United States, accounting for $48 \%$ of total sales in the half-year. It included thethreechief commodity exports to that market. Exports of newsprint paper and planks and boards showed moderate value gains of $3.3 \%$ and $3.0 \%$ respectively, but their volume trends were quite different. The volume of newsprint exports rose by some 35,000 tons, or $1.5 \%$, while lumber shipments declined by some 230 million board feet, or $18.0 \%$. Exports of wood pulp showed a much greater increase in value, rising by $58 \%$ to total $\$ 134.6$ million. This placed them second only to newsprint in exports to the United States. Here the price factor accounted for the greater part of the value gain, successive quarterly increases after the outbreak of the Korean conflict ralsing the unit value of wood pulp exports in the 1951 period some $35 \%$ above their 1950 half-year level. Nevertheless a
volume increase of $17.2 \%$ was registered. Exports of pulpwood, shingles, and plywoods and veneers also rose shamply. Tarifi concessions made by the United States under the G. A. T. T. have facllitated Canadian sales of plywoods and veneers in the United states, and further concessions made at Torquay should permit even greater expansion of these exports.

Exports of Canadian base metals to the United States were generally lower in volume than in 1950. Early in 1951 the United States government froze the prices which United States users could pay for base metals, and fixed prices for many fabricated products which were based on the frozen prices of metals. Even when the celling on imported copper was relaxed in the second quarter, prices of end products remained fixed at the old level for a time, which hampered United States firms in bidding for imported supplies. As a result a considerable proportion of the supply of some metals, particularly copper, lead and zinc, was diverted to revivingoverseas markets or consumed in Canada. While by mid-1951 the cellings on imported metals and end products made from them had been generally relaxed, and larger supplies were again moving to the United States at more competitive prices, nevertheless for the first half-year these exports of primary and semi-fabricated copper were down $34 \%$ in value and $41 \%$ in volume, of nickel down $2 \%$ in value and $20 \%$ in volume, of aluminum down $3 / \%$ in value and $17 \%$ in volume, and of lead down $4 \%$ in volume despite a $28 \%$ increase in value. Of the leading base metals the United States secured increased exports only of zinc, and here the volume increase was only $4 \%$, as opposed to a $35 \%$ increase in value. While the total value of exports of the leading base metals was relatively stable, sharp increases in exports of platinum and silver caused a substantial increase in the value of all non-ferrous metals exports. A sharp rise in both
the value ( $44 \%$ ) and the volume ( $29 \%$ ) of asbestos exports was responsible for the sizable increase in exports of non-metallic minerals.

Exports of animal products and agricultural and vegetable products also rose sharply. In the former group a slight decrease in the value of beef cattle exported was more than balanced by exports of fresh dressed beel, which more than doubled. Exports of dairy and pure-bred cattle also rose. The market for Canadian fish in the United States is also growing; in the first half-year exports of fresh fish showed a further $24 \%$ increase in value, and the value of shipments of molluscs and crustaceans and of cured fish was well maintained. Wheat exports to the United States increased sharply, as did exports of oats and fodders. Some of this latter trade is border trade, and much of the wheat shipped to the United States is milled in bond there for re-export.

Farm implements remained chief among Canada's exports of manufactured end products to the United States. After a slight decline in 1950, exports of these goods again increased in 1951, Msing $25 \%$ above their 1950 hall-y ear value, almost half of which gain was in volume. Imports of farm machinery, which had also declined in 1950, also showed some recovery, though to a lesser extent. High levels of farm income have sustained demand for these goods throughout the post-war period. Also in the iron products group, exports of ferro-alloys showed a sharp recovery from the low level of 1950 , and fron ore exports continued to increase. The heavy sales of iron billets, ingots and blooms which occurred in 1950 did not recur in 1951, although pig iron exports were maintained. In the other groups - and in the case of a majority of commodities - moderate increases in export values were the rule, usually influenced by both price and volume gains.

## Imports from the United States ${ }^{1}$

Imports in each of the nine commodity groups suppassed their 1950 level in the first half of 1951, and despite generally higher prices the volume of imports in each group seems to have increased substantially. The least gain was shown by the nonmetallic minerals group; imports here increased in value by only $11.5 \%$. Fibres and textlles recorded the largest gain, no less than $98.8 \%$. These wide discrepancles in rate of increase led to some change in the proportionate importance of the various groups in imports. Fibres and textlles formed $9.5 \%$ of the 1951 half-year total, as opposed to $7.0 \%$ and $7.9 \%$ in the corresponding periods of 1950 and 1949 , and the non-ferrous metals products and miscellaneous commoditles groups also increased their share of the total. An offsetting decline in the importance of nonmetallic minerals imports occurred; these fell from $18.3 \%$ of the half-year total in 1950 to $13.9 \%$ in 1951.

The decline in the proportionate importance of imports in the latter group was due to smaller pur-

[^1]chases of crude petroleum, gasoline and anthracite coal, and only a very slight increase in imports of bituminous coal. These commodities formed $58 \%$ of the group total in the hali-year, and $68 \%$ in the 1950 perlod. Imports of crude petroleum from the United States have been particularly affected by the development of Canada's oll resources, and gasoline imports by the expansion of refinery capacity, particularly in western Canada. Larger imports of crude oll from Venezuela, and of refined products from the Netherlands Antlles may also have affected pur chases from the United States. Crude petroleum imports from the United States declined by $8 \%$ in volume and by $5 \%$ in price as well to create a total drop of over $12 \%$ in value. The volume of gasoline imports fell by $13 \%$, and thelr value by almost $10 \%$. A mild winter refuced consumption of anthracite coal; these imports decreased by $12 \%$ in volume and $8 \%$ in value. Bituminous coal imports rose less than $3 \%$ in value, lower average unit values offsetting most of a $9 \%$ volume gain. Less important commodities such as fuel olls and coke recorded substantial gains, but could not offset the declines in the major items.

The increase in textiles imports reverses a trend in evidence for three years before the outbreak of the Korean conflict. In large part this increase is due to price, although the gain in volume has been substantial. This is particularly true of raw cotton, which is Canada's chief fibre import from the United States. The price of raw cotton was about $39 \%$ above the 1950 level in the first half of 1951, but the volume of these imports showed an even greater gain of almost $50 \%$. Their value was more than twice that of the 1950 period. Imports of cotton plece goods from the United States also showed a sharp increase of $55 \%$ In value, and here again the volume factor was of major Importance.

Iron and steel products remain Canada's chief imports from the United States. The major commodities in this group displayed increases ranging from. $3 \%$ In tractors (probably with a quantum decrease) to $92 \%$ in cooking and heating apparatus, which goods were among the last to be freed from the emergency exchange conservation controls. Imports of machinery to bulld and equip Canada's growing Industry, and of rolling mill products, automobile parts and internal
combustion engines to provide it with needed materlals, were particularly heavy. Imports of farm implements recovered almost to their 1949 value, but their volume was less than in the earller period.

Investment and industrial activity were also largely responsible for sharp increases in imports of electrical apparatus in the non-metallic minerals group, and of inorganic chemicals, synthetic plastics and pigments in the chemical products group. In the consumers' goods field, imports of refrigerators and parts (like cooking and heating apparatus these were late to be freed from controls) Increased sharply, and purchases of fresh fruits and vegetables gained somewhat in value. Imports of vegetable olls have been maintained at a high level since federal leglslation banning margarine manufacture was found to be ultra vires, and the steady and rapid rise in soya bean imports is largely due to the same cause. The general picture in imports as in exports was one of increased values. Here, however the value increases were greater, and volume gains generally more substantial.

## Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

The steady decline in the size of Canada's active balance on trade with the United Kingdom which began in 1947 continued in the first half of 1951. The 1947 first half-year balance on this trade was $\$ 269$ mllion. By 1950 it had dropped to $\$ 50$ million and fis the first half of 1951 reached only $\$ 30$ million. However while previous reductions in this balance were duechiefly to reduced British purchases of Canadian goods, the value of exports to the United Kingdom rose by $7.2 \%$ in the first half of 1951. A greater rise of $20 \%$ in the value of imports led to the smaller balance.

Although the value of exports to the United Kingdom was greater in the first half of 1951 than in the preceding year, the value increase seems to have been due to the price factor alone. A sharp change in the composition of these exports makes difficult a precise comparison of export volume in the two periods. However the rapid decline which featured previous perlods since 1947 has been checked. By

1950 the United Kingdom's purchases from Canada had been cut to a minimum, and in some lines, notably wood products and base metals, the quantity as well as the value of sales to that country have begun to revive. If this trend continues, and if wheat shipments in the second half-year offset their abnormally low first halfyear level, an increase in the quantum of exports to the United Kingdom can be expected for the first time in recent years.

Imports from the United Kingdom continued their steady post-war uptrend in the first half of 1951. However their rate of increase did not accelerate as fast as that of totalimports, which somewhat reduced the United Kingdom's share of total imports in the first half-y ear. While every effort is still being made to increase dollar sales, the United Kingdom's export capacity was already being strained in 1950, and the expansion of her forelgn sales in the short run is more limited by capacity than in the case of most countries.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United King dom, by Quarters

|  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 Q | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | $1 Q$ | 2 Q |  | $\begin{gathered} 2 Q^{\prime} 50 \\ \text { to } \\ 2 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | \$ ${ }^{2} 000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports.................. | 109.1 | 126. 8 | 108. 2 | 125.8 | 113.3 | 140.2 | $+3.8$ | $+10.6$ |
| Re-Exports .......................... | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | - 62.8 | - 18. G |
| Imports ................................ | 84.2 | 102.9 | 103.2 | 113.8 | 92.1 | 132.5 | + 9.4 | $+28.7$ |
| Total Trade ........................... | 194. 1 | 230.2 | 211.9 | 240.5 | 205.7 | 273.1 | $+6.0$ | + 18.6 |
| Trade Balance ...................... | $+25.7$ | $+24.3$ | + 5.5 | $+12.8$ | $+21.4$ | + 8.1 | - | - |

## Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

There was a sharp change in the relative impor tance of the various main groups in exports to the United Kingdom In the first half of 1951. Exports of animal products, agricultural and vegetableproducts, and miscellaneous commodities declined by $68 \%, 23 \%$ and $20 \%$ respectively while the other groups gained. Advances in exports of wood products, which rose to 3.2 times their 1950 hall-year value, and nonferrous metals, which gained $42 \%$, were particularly marked.

The lower level of exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom is unllkely to continue for the full year. Shipments of wheat in the first six months were extraordinarly low, but had begun to rise shamply by mid-year and are likely to be maintained at a higher level in the last half-year. Exports of wheat flour and tobacco to the United Kingdom increased over 1950, and apple exports were malntained at a significant level. Unlike agricultural products, exports of animal productsmay well remaln low. Shipments of bacon and processed eggs to the United Kingdom were an important portion of these exports in previous years, and the United Kingdom is now drawing these commodities from non-dollar sources. Cheese exports are also unlikely to reach their 1950 level in 1951.

The increase in exports of wood products, on the other hand, has been exceptional. These had been declining since about 1948, and were particularly low in 1950, but the downward trend has at last been broken. Exports of planks and boards to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1951 were 7.6 times the value and 6.3 times the volume of the first half of 1950. Softwood stocks in the United Kingdom fell off badly in 1950, and only dollar lumber could be found to replenish supplies. Wood pulp exports increased by $114 \%$ in value, although only by $40 \%$ in volume, and newsprint exports increased by 4.5 times in value and 4.4 times in volume. Non-ferrous metals exports also rose sharply. Lead exports showed the sharpest increase; from their low 1950 level they increased by 7.4 times in value and 5.4 times in volume. The value of zinc exports more than doubled,

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.
and their volume gained $21 \%$, and nickel exports rose $95 \%$ in value and $62 \%$ in volume. Copper exports declined by $18 \%$ in volume despite a $6 \%$ value rise; here an Increase in average unit value of some $28 \%$ occurred. Aluminum exports declined by some $1 \%$ in value, and the volume drop was only $6 \%$, price increases being moderate.

In the other groups the emphasis was also on exports of raw or processed industrial materials. such items as fur skins, leather, iron ore, acids and cobalt compounds show large increases, while manufactures and non-commercial ftems were generally less important in trade. One exception to this latter statement was the sizable increase in exports of intemal combustion engines to the United kingdom, but declines were the rule. The United Kingdom has not yet considered it possible to abolish import controls, and without the substantial abolition of these restrictions Canada is unlikely to be able to develop markets for manufactured end products in the United Kingdom.

The change in composition of Canada's trade with the United Kingdom can be illustrated in another way. Nine of the commodities listed in Table VIII can be classes as "foodstuffs and tobacco", twentyfour as "industrial materials". The remaining seven - newsprint, needles, farm implements, internal combustion engines, non-farm machinery, settlers' effects, and donations and gifts - can be lumped with non-listed commodities as "others". The proportionate importance of these threerough categories in exports to the united Kingdom during the first half of the last three years has been:

| Jan.-June | Foods and <br> Tobacco | Industrial <br> Materials | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1949 | 55 | 36 | $\%$ |
| 1950 | 64 | 33 | 9 |
| 1951 | 38 | 56 | 6 |

As a result of her dollar shortage, the united Kingdom's buying in Canada was largely centred on industrial materials in the first half of 1951, with foodstuffs down sharply in importance, and "others" accounting for only a small proportion of the total.

## Imports from the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

Changes in imports from the United Kingdom by main groups ranged from a decline of $27 \%$ in the value of imports of agricultural and vegetable products to increases of $70 \%$ in those of animal products and $53 \%$ in flbres and textiles. The chef changes in the structure of the hall-year's imports consequent on these widely differing rates of change were a sharp increase in the proportionate importance of the fibres and textlles group (to $36 \%$ of the total as opposed to $28 \%$ in the 1950 half-year) and a parallel decline in the importance of iron and steel products

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
(to $31 \%$ from $38 \%$ in 1950). Differences in price trends affecting these two groups accounted for part of their changed relation, but volume movements were also important.

Since the outbreak of the Korean confllct prices of fibres in world markets have risen steeply, and have exerted upward pressure on theprices of textile products. There has also been some increase in demand for textlles. Wool and woollens imports from the United Kingdom illustrate these trends. The value of raw wool imports from that country increased by $132 \%$ in the first hall of 1951 over the corresponding period of 1950. The volume of these imports,
however, declined by 9\%. Imports of wool noils, tops and waste gained $150 \%$ in value, but only $21 \%$ in volume, and those of wool piece goods rose $30 \%$ in value, but less than $1 \%$ in volume. Relative unit value increases were about $155 \%$ for raw wool, $107 \%$ for wool nolls, tops and waste, and $29 \%$ for wool piece goods. Cotton, jute and other fibres were similarly affected, though to a lesser degree. The result of these movements was to restore fibres and textlles to first place in imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of iron and its products, which held first place in 1950, declined slightly in the first hall of 1951. The chief factor in the rapid increase of imports of British iron and steel goods in recent years has been the determined assault on the Canadian market made by British automobile manufacturers. In the calendar year 1950 British automobiles accounted for some $19 \%$ of total sales of new automobiles in Canada, a much higher proportion than ever before. There seems to have been a reaction from this record in 1951. While the number of new motor cars sold in Canada in the first hall-yearincreased by about $12 \%$, the number of British cars sold dropped by $42 \%$, and they formed only $8.5 \%$ of total sales. More than ade-
quate supplies of larger cars, combined with higher excise taxes and restrictions on financing in the second quarter, seem to be largely responsible for this decline. As a result, imports of British passenger automobiles (and also motor trucks) were lower in the first half of 1951 than in the 1950 period. Nevertheless they remained higher than in any year before 1950. Imports of British tractors exhibit a trend similar to automobiles.

Despite these declines, increased imports of other iron and steel products maintained the group value. Imports of rolling mill products gained $120 \%$ in value and $107 \%$ in volume. The value of imports of automobile parts rose $116 \%$, reflecting the large number of British cars now in use in this country. The other leading commodities in this group also showed substantial increases. The largest increases in other groups were in imports of tin (up $139 \%$ in value, and $15 \%$ in volume), electrical apparatus, inorganic chemicals and leather. While traditional British exports such as pottery, coal, whisky and particularly textiles remain important, the range of British goods for which Canada provides a substantial market has widened considerably in recent years.

## Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade

Venezuela held third place in Canada's trade in the first half of 1951 by virtue of large oil imports from that country. Imports of Venezuelan crude oil in the first half-year reached $\$ 54.0$ million in value, up $43 \%$ from the 1950 half-year value and $47 \%$ above the volume of that year. As in the case of the United States, the unit value of these petroleum imports fell. Imports of fuel oils reached $\$ 4.0$ million in the half-year. These two commodities accounted for over $99 \%$ of the half-year's imports from venezuela. As Venezuelan oil supplies chlefly the eastern and east-central Canadian market, these imports have not been greatly affected by competition with westem Canadian crude oil.

As an export market, Venezuela is less important than as an import source - the passive balance on this trade reached $\$ 46.3$ million for the half-year. A slight decline in exports to Venezuela below the 1950 level is more than accounted for by the nonrecurrence of sales of ships, which reached $\$ 1.8$ million in the earlier period. Changes in other important commodities were mixed. Wheat flour exports to Venezuela were lower in value although slightly greater in volume, and exports of aluminum products and canned meats showed sizable value declines. These were more than offset by sharp increases in exports of rubber tires (to $\$ 1.0$ million from $\$ 0.4$ million In the 1950 period) and processed milk (to $\$ 0.9$ million from $\$ 0.1$ million), and more moderate gains in sales of machinery, farm implements, electrical apparatus, wood pulp and newsprint. Canadian manufacturers are less handicapped by exchange controls in the venezuelan market than in many other overseas markets.

Belgium and Luxembourg on the other hand, is more important as an export market than as an import
source. The Belgian franc has beena strong currency throughout the post-war period, and Belgium has made comparatively little use of quantitative trade controls or exchange restrictions. Canadian exports to Belgium have been rising for three years. Grains led the sharp increase over 1950 values registered in the first half of 1951. Wheat exports rose from $\$ 8.5$ million to $\$ 12.9$ million, barley from $\$ 0.6$ million to $\$ 6.2$ million, and oats from $\$ 0.5$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million. Also in the agricultural and vegetable products group, exports of flaxseed for crushing rose from $\$ 0.9$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million and of rubber tires and tubes from $\$ 0.3$ million to $\$ 0.8$ million. These five commodities accounted for $88.7 \%$ of the total increase of $\$ 13.1$ million in exports to Belgium. Other sharp increases were in wood pulp (from $\$ 12$ thousand to $\$ 1.2$ million), asbestos and tinned salmon. The chief declines were in sales of lead (from $\$ 1.4$ million to $\$ 0.2$ million) and zinc (froms $\$ 1.2$ million to $\$ 0.4$ million). Shipments of processed milk and whale oil also slackened.

The rise in imports from Belgium was greater proportionately than the increase in exports to that country, but was smaller in absolute magnitude. There was some change in the composition of these imports, iron and steel products accounting for $47 \%$ of the 1951 half-year total as opposed to $16 \%$ in 1950, and textiles falling to $19 \%$ from $39 \%$. Rolling mill products accounted for most of the iron and steel increase; they rose from $\$ 1.1$ million to $\$ 7.2$ million, an increase of 6.3 times in value, and 3.5 times in quantity. The average unit value of these goods rose $79 \%$, a much sharper increase than that registered in the case of either the United States or the United Kingdom. Tin imports gained $67 \%$ in Value, reaching $\$ 1.4$ million, but declined $13 \%$ in quantity, and imports of plate, sheet and window glass rose

TABLE: 8. Trade of Canada with Seven Leading Countries, By Quarters

|  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4 G | 1Q | 2Q | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Q^{\prime} 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1 Q^{\prime} 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 Q^{\prime} 50 \\ t 0 \\ 2 Q^{\prime}, 51 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | \$'000,00 |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Venezuela: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports. | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 17.1 \\ -\quad 11.9 \end{array}$ | 7.4 | 5. 8 | 7.1 | 5. 1 | 6. 9 | $-\quad 2.6$$+\quad 58.7$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.3 \\ +\quad 48.7 \end{array}$ |
| Imports ......... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21.1 \\ -\quad 13.7 \end{array}$ | 24. 4 | 24.7 | 27.1 | 31.3 |  |  |
| Trade Balance |  |  | 18.6 | 17.6 | -22.0 | - 24.4 | - |  |
| Belgium and Luxembourg: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports................. | 8. 2 | 12.4 | 18.6 | 27.7 | 14.4 | 19.2 | + 76.3 | + 55.5 |
| Imports ... | $\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ +\quad 4.1 \end{array}$ | 5. 2 | 4. 6 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 11. 5 | + 44.0 | + 122.8 |
| Trade Balance |  | + 7.2 | + 14.0 | + 18.8 | + 8.5 | + 7.7 | - |  |
| mdia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports.. | 3.59.6 | 11.210.9 | 7.07.5 | 9.99.3 | 16.210.1 | 6.1 | + 360.7 | $-\quad 45.0$$+\quad 25.1$ |
| Imports ...... |  |  |  |  |  | 13.6 | - 5.9 |  |
| Trade Ealance | - 6.0 | - 0.3 | - 0.5 | + 0.7 | +6.1 | - 7.5 |  | - |
| Japan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports. | 6. 2 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 5. 6 | 13.0 | 25. 4 | + 109. 4 | $\begin{array}{r} +381.2 \\ +\quad 14.3 \end{array}$ |
| imports | 2.1. | 2. 9 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.9 \\ -\quad 0.4 \end{array}$ | 3. 2 | 2.8$+\quad 10.2$ | 3.4$+\quad 22.0$ | $\begin{aligned} & +37.1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Trade Lalance ... | + 4. | + 2.3 |  | + 2.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Federation of Malaya: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports... | 1.344 | 1. 4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.819.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 2.6 \\ 15.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\quad 43.4 \\ +316.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\quad 87.0 \\ +\quad 224.8 \end{array}$ |
| Imports ............ |  | 4. 8 | 7. 4 | 12.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Trade Balance.. | 3. | - 3.4 | -6.7 | - 11.2 | - 17.7 | - 12.9 | - | - |
| Australia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports... | $\begin{array}{r} 7.3 \\ 4.2 \\ +\quad 3.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9.2 \\ 5.4 \\ +\quad 3.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.4 \\ 8.2 \\ +0.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 15.0 \\ -\quad 4.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.5 \\ & 4.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.0 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15.9 \\ +\quad 2.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\quad 19.9 \\ +\quad 166.8 \end{array}$ |
| Imports ........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trade Ealance ...... |  |  |  |  | + 4.4 | 3.5 | - | - |
| Union of South Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports.................. | 8.3 | 14.6 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 14.5 | $+\quad 8.0$$+\quad 0.4$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ -\quad 66.4 \end{array}$ |
| Imports | 1. 1 | 1.1 | 1. 2 | 1. 5 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ +\quad 7.8 \end{array}$ | $+12.6$ |  |  |
| Trade Ealance .................. | + 7.2 | +13.5 | + 7.9 | + 9.2 |  |  | - | - |

$70 \%$ to $\$ 1.2$ million, gaining $49 \%$ in quantity. Belgium remained Canada's largest supplier of unset diamonds, providing $\$ 1.5$ million worth, $32 \%$ of the half-year total. In the textiles field there were several declines, notably in cotton piece goods, but imports of wool carpets and rugs increased to $\$ 1.4$ million from the 1950 half-year value of $\$ 1.0$ million.

Exports to India gained more than imports in the half-year, and the balance between exports and imports was closer than in any half-year period since 1947. The greater part of the gain was due to sales of wheat, which reached $\$ 14.5$ million in the halfyear. These shipments must be regarded as exceptional; famine conditions in 1951 made them necessary, and they are unlikely to recur in such volume in years of normal harvests. In the first half of 1950 , for example, no Canadian wheat was shipped to

India. In other groups moderate gains in shipments of such commodities as automobiles and trucks (from $\$ 0.9$ million in 1950 to $\$ 1.0$ million in 1951), machinery, farm implements, newsprint, copper and zinc less than offset large declines in sales of fertilizers and locomotives. Contract deliveries of locomotives to India were exceptionally high in 1949, when they reached $\$ 7.5$ million in the first halp-year and $\$ 19.7$ million in the second half-year. By the first half of 1950 they had declined to $\$ 8.2$ million, and in 1951 were only $\$ 0.6$ million.

Imports of tea from India dropped sharply in the first half of 1951 , reaching only $\$ 6.0$ million as opposed to $\$ 8.0$ million in the preceding year. A slight price decline contributed to this decrease, as did a large decrease in the volume of these shipments. Imports of peanuts from India reached $\$ 1.6$ million, $87 \%$
of 1950's value. Here export controls imposed in India have been a limiting factor. Large increases in imports of cotton piece goods (from $\$ 74$ thousand to $\$ 2.8$ million) and vegetable oils (from $\$ 15$ thousand to $\$ 3.6$ million) counteracted these declines. Other importsalso increased in value, due in part to higher prices. Jute piecegoods showed anincrease in value which was due solely to the latter factor; a unit value gain of some $26 \%$ counteracted a volume decline of some $19 \%$, the value of these imports rising $3 \%$ to $\$ 6.4$ million.

For the first time since the war, trade with Japan in the first half of 1951 accounted for more than $1 \%$ of Canada's exports (the actual proportion reached was $2.2 \%$ ). This placed Japan in third place as a market for Canadian goods, behind only the United States and the United Kingdom. Several commodities show very large increases over the values reached in the first half of 1950. Exports of wood pulp rose from $\$ 4$ thousand to $\$ 7.6$ million, of flaxseed from 0 to $\$ 3.4$ million, of whisky from $\$ 0.9$ million to $\$ 2.0$ million, of wool rags and waste from $\$ 10$ thousand to $\$ 0.6$ million. In addition, re-exports of wool rags and waste reached $\$ 2.3$ million in the half-year. Other commodities such as zinc and asbestos also rose. Wheat exports gained $88 \%$ to reach $\$ 17.4$ million, a lower average price (due to lower quality) being offset by a $143 \%$ volumeincrease. Therange of Canadian exports to Japan also broadened.

A broader range of goods and numerous small increases accounted for the greater value of imports. Canadian purchases of Japanese cotton piece goods fell shaply from $\$ 1.0$ million to only $\$ 0.2$ million, and other decreases in textiles occurred. But these were offset by gains in such commodities as silk plece goods (from $\$ 0.3$ million to $\$ 0.5$ million), ferroalloys ( $\$ 32$ thousand to $\$ 0.3$ million), rolling mill products ( 0 to $\$ 0.4$ million) and pottery and chinaware ( $\$ 0.2$ million to $\$ 0.4$ million). In 1939 Japan accounted for $0.6 \%$ of Canada's imports and $3.0 \%$ of total exports; the proportions recorded for the first half year did not reach this level but are approaching it.

The Federation of Malaya benefited greatly from the striking increase in the prices of rubber and tin after theoutbreals of the Korean war. Imports of crude rubber from Malaya were valued at $\$ 31.3$ million in the first half of 1951 , and only $\$ 7.3$ million in the first half of the preceding year. This increase to 4.3 times the 1950 value was due chiefly to a price increase of 3.4 times; the volume of these imports gained only about $27 \%$. The value of tin imports increased by $85 \%$, reaching $\$ 3.3$ million. Here the price increase was $88 \%$, the volume of these imports falling by $1.5 \%$. These two commodities accounted for $99 \%$ of Canada's imports from Malaya in the hali-year. The increase in exports was relatively moderate in size and was due to dispersed gains in such commodities as canned fish (from $\$ 8$ thousand to $\$ 0.5$ million), processed milk (from $\$ 74$ thousand to $\$ 0.5$ million) and automobiles and parts (from $\$ 0.2$ million to $\$ 0.6$ million). Wheat flour remained Canada's principal export to Malaya, but its value declined to $\$ 1.2$ million from $\$ 1.6$ million in the first half of 1950.

Canada's trade balance with Australia remained active in the first half-year, but imports nevertheless showed a much greaterincrease than exports. Chiefly responsible for higher imports was wool, Canadian purchases of this commodity increasing from $\$ 5.9$ million in the first half of 1950 to $\$ 10.2$ million in the 1951 period. Despite this value gain the volume of these imports was some $26 \%$ lower than in 1950, an increase of $133 \%$ in unit values being solely responsible for higher total values. Imports of raw sugar rose from $\$ 1.1$ million to $\$ 4.1$ million; here prices rose only $20 \%$, and volume more than tripled. Imports of wool tops also increased, and substantia. purchases of Australian canned beef were recorded. Imports of both dried and canned fruits (chiefly raisins and pineapple) were lower in the half-year, however.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Australia reached $\$ 1.0$ million in the half year from 0 in the 1950 period, and exports of planks and boards rose from $\$ 2.4$ million to $\$ 3.1$ million. The latter of these increases, however, was solely due to a $35 \%$ increase in unit value over 1950, the volume of the shipments dropping about $4 \%$. Other increases were in automobiles and trucks ( $\$ 7.9$ million to $\$ 8.3$ million), primary and semi-fabricated aluminum ( $\$ 1.0$ million to $\$ 1.8$ million) and asbestos. Cotton plece goods registered a lower export value than in 1950; they fell from $\$ 1.0$ million to $\$ 0.8$ million. Machinery exports to Australia also declined.

The Union of South Africa has relaxed many of the stringent controls imposed on trade in mid- 1949 because of the dangerous decline in the sterling area's reserves. As a result many commodities not exported to that market in the first half of 1950 again appeared in 1951, and widespread increases in the values of commodities traded in both years occurred. Among the larger gains were an increase from $\$ 3.5$ million to $\$ 5.3$ million in exports of automobiles and parts, and from $\$ 1.4$ million to $\$ 2.8$ million in exports of planks and boards (the volume gain here was only about $36 \%$ ). Wood and paper products generally showed substantial increases, as did textiles and leather. Substantial decreases in two items prevented much increase in the total value of these exports. Wheat sales fell from $\$ 9.6$ million to $\$ 6.9$ million due to a better domestic crop in the Union, and heavy contract deliveries of railway cars valued at $\$ 2.9$ million in 1950 did not recur in 1951.

Canada imports relatively little from the Union. We are also major producers of gold, which is the Union's principal product, and most of the diamonds imported by Canada are first cut in Europe due to our lack of a major diamond-cutting industry. Some imports of industrial diamonds come direct from the Union: these totalled $\$ 0.5$ million in the first halfyear. The chief import, however, was raw wool. Although there was only a $48 / \%$ increase in the volume of these imports, their value rose from $\$ 0.3$ million in the first half of 1950 to $\$ 1.1$ million in 1951 . This increase was partly offset by reduced purchases of canned fruits.

## CHAPTER III

## TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America together accounted for $17.1^{\%} \%$ of both total exports and imports in the first half of 1951. This compares with $16.6 \%$ of total exports and $15.7 \%$ of imports in the first half of 1950 . Of the three groups of countries only the Commonwealth accounted for a smaller share of Canada's exports than in the 1950 period, and all increased their share of imports. The value of both exports to and imports from each of these trading areas increased.

The increases, however, were far from uniform. Exports to Commonwealth countries are still hampered by controls imposed to protect those countries' exchange reserves, and their $12.5 \%$ value increase over the first half of 1950 may have been largely due to higher prices. Exports to Latin America gained $26.1 \%$ and to Europe $43.0 \%$. In each of these cases there seems to have been a real gain in the quantity of these exports, particularly in seles of foodstuffs and forest products to the western European countries. Imports from Latin Americaincreased $48.6 \%$ in value, and from the Commonwealth $51.6 \%$. Purchases from each of these areas were more influenced by higher prices than the average of total imports, and espe-
cially in the case of the Commonwealth any volume increase did not account for a great part of the increase in value. In the case of Europe, however, the increase in the value of imports was no less than $90.8 \%$ and volume appears to have been the major factor in this rise.

The balance on trade with each of these areas become less favourable in the first half of 1951 due to the more rapid rise in import values than export values. With Europe the balance remained active, although it reached only $\$ 27.8$ million for the half y ear and formed only $14.9 \%$ of total trade with the area. This is the smallest balance recorded for trade with Europe in any half-year period since the war. The balance on trade with Commonwealth countries reached $-\$ 33.1$ million as opposed to $+\$ 4.4$ million in the first half of 1950, but nevertheless formed only $12.6 \%$ of total trade with the area. With Latin America the balance rose to $-\$ 53.7$ million, $25.1 \%$ of total trade with that area. As in previous years the greater part of this balance, $-\$ 46.4$ million, was due to trade with Venezuela, but the negative balance with othercountries of the area has also become somewhat larger.

## Trade with Eumpean Countries ${ }^{1}$

Canada's trade with Europe became even more concentrated on countries outside the iron curtain in the first half of 1951 . In the immediate post-war period considerable shipments of Canadian goods to eastem Europe took place, financed in large measure by U.N.K.R.A. and by Canadian government loans. With the recovery of these countries from the worst of wartime economic dislocation, and with the deterioration in their political relations with the noncommunist countries, a steady declime in exports to eastern Europe occurred. Recently Canadian export controls have further limited the possibility of shipments to fron curtain countries. Imports from this area have not been great at any point in the post-war period. In the first half of 1951 domestic exports to Yugoslavia ( $\$ 0.6$ million) were greater than to all other communist countries in Europe ( $\$ 0.4$ million), and only Czechoslovakia still accounted for a significant amount of imports ( $\$ 2.9$ million).

In spite of the decline in sales to the communist area, exports to Europe were greater in the first half of 1951 than in the same period of the preceding year. This reversed a steady decline in those shipments from their peak in 1947. The greater part of the increase was in sales of foodstuff. If the leading exports to Europe listed in Table X are grouped into the three categories "foods, beverages and tobacco" (13 items), "Industrial materials" (17 items) and "others" ( 10 items) the trend in recent periods is for foodstuffs to form a much more important part of

[^2]the enumerated ftems, as is shown by the following statement:

| January-June | Foods, Beverages <br> and Tobacco | Industrial <br> as $\%$ of | Materials | Others listed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

While the value of industrial materials exports expanded from 1950 ( $\$ 29.6$ million) to 1951 ( $\$ 35.8$ million) this expansion was lessproportionately than in total exports to the area. The value of "others" also increased (from $\$ 7.3$ million to $\$ 7.6$ million) but did not compare with the gain of $\$ 21.4$ million in foodstuffs exports, which rose to $\$ 47.4$ million.

Grains and flour accounted for the greater part of the foodstuffs increase. Increased wheat exports to Belgium, Italy and Norway more than offset declines in shipments to Spain and Switzerland. Belgium, France and Switzerland were chiefly responsible for increased exportsof barley; Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland for greater oats exports; and Belgium and Germany for greater shipments of rye. Italy took the major share of shamply increased wheat flour exports; and Belgium and Italy accounted for greater shipments of canned salmon. Some foodstuffs items showed declines. Chief among these were cured fish and processed milk. Decreased sales to Portugal and the Azores were chielly responsible for the former decline, although these countries remain

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), hy Quarters

|  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2Q | 3 Q | 4Q | $1 Q$ | 2Q | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Q \cdot 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1 Q^{\circ} 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q \times 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 2 Q^{\prime} 51 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$ $000,00 \overline{0}$ |  |  |  |  |  | \% | $\%$ |
| Domestic Exports | 34.8 | 39.3 | 47.1 | 69.2 | 43.3 | 63.2 | +24.4 | + 60.7 |
| Re-Exports......... | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -24.1 | - 21.9 |
| Imports ...... | 18.0 | 23.6 | 25.9 | 35. 6 | 30.1 | 49.2 | +67.5 | + 108.5 |
| Total Trade | 53.2 | 63.3 | 73.3 | 105.2 | 73.7 | 112.8 | + 38.7 | + 78.0 |
| Trade Balance...... | + 17.2 | +16.1 | + 21.4 | + 40.0 | +13.5 | +14.3 | - | - |

Canada's principal cured fish market in Europe. The decline in processed milk exports was due to smaller purchases by Belgium, Greece and Poland.

In the industrial materials category the sharpest increases were in exports of wood pulp and planks and boards. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland all contributed to the higher level of wood pulp exports, the value of which was no less than 3.5 times that registered in the first half of 1950. While higher prices accounted for a part of this gain, the volume of these exports was greater by 5.0 times. Increased exports of planks and boards went chiefly to Belgium, Greece, and the Netherlands. These countries concentrated their buying on Douglas fir lumber, shipments of other species being negligible.

Other exports showing large gains were rubber tires (chiefly to Belgium and Switzerland), and the residual item "drugs and chemicals n.o.p."", which includes synthetic rubber. Norway took larger shipments of nickel for refining, and exports of asbestos to several countries increased. Shipments of hides and skins were sharply below 1950 's level however; in that year both Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands imported this commodity in quantity, but in 1951 the greater part of these exports went to the United States. Other sharp declines were in exports of lead and of drugs and medicines.

Fibres and textiles and iron and steel products accounted for the greater part of the increase in imports from Europe. Increased Canadian demand for textiles after the opening of the Korean conflict was reflected in higher imports of almost all the leading items in this group. The Netherlands and Spain provided the greater part of the increase in cotton piece goods imports, offsetting a decline in purchases from Belgium, and Italy sharply increased exports of woollen piece goods to Canada. France and Italy supplied most of the increase in wool yarns imports from Europe, and France the increase in lace and embroidery. Germany and the Netherlands led in increasing exports of synthetic fibres to Canada.

In the iron and steel products field, rolling mill products accounted for over half of the gain in value. These came chiefly from Belgium, France and Germany, and together with Sweden these countries also supplied the bulk of higher machinery imports. Germany and Sweden also increased shipments of ball and roller bearings to this country. Other commodities showing increases were dyes (chiefly from Germany and Switzerland), uncut diamonds (Belgium and the Netherlands), preserved fruits (Spain), cheese (Switzerland and Denmark) and canned fish (Norway). Fertilizers (previously from Germany), clocks and watches (Switzerland) and scrap iron and steel (chiefly from Germany) were among the few major commodities to register declines.

## Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland ${ }^{1}$

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland were some $12.5 \%$ greater in value in the first half of 1951 than in the first half of 1950. This increase was not evenly distributed over the various groups and commodities. Exports of agricultural products, forest products and non-ferrous metals accounted for most of the increase, and those of iron and steel products and miscellaneous commodities showed sharp declines.

Exports of wheat accounted for the greater part of the increase in the agricultural products group. This increase was due to shipments to India valued at $\$ 14.5$ million in first half year; in the comparable period of 1950 India took no Canadian wheat. Ship-

[^3]ments of wheat to other Commonwealth countries declined, as did shipments of wheat flour. For the latter decline lower sales to Ceylon, down to $\$ 0.5$ million from $\$ 3.5$ million in the 1950 period, were responsible. Wheat and wheat flour exports combined were greater in value than in 1950, in spite of lower average prices, but were less than in the 1949 period when both India and the Union of South Africa took very large quantities. Exports of tobacco also contributed to the group increase; these went chiefly to Australia. In the wood products group shipments of planks and boards accounted for a major part of the value gain, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa in particular increasing their purchases. Sales of wood pulp and many paper products also showed marked gains, but due to a sharp decrease in exports to Ireland (from $\$ 1.2$ million in the 1950 period to $\$ 0.3$ million in 1951) newsprint shipments
decreased almost $28 \%$ in value. Higher sales of electrical apparatus, and price increases in base metals, accounted for the gain in the non-ferrous metals and products group.

The lower value of iron and steel products exports was due chiefly to the ending of heavy contract deliveries of locomotives to India and railway cars to the Union of South Africa. Exports of rolling mill products to Commonwealth markets also continued to decline, due in part to heavy Canadian demand for these goods. The principal manufactured items in this group-automobiles, non-farm machinery, and farm machinery - all showed value gains, although the latter two did not regain the pre-dollar-crisis level of 1949. The Commonwealth is Canada's chief export market for automobiles, most of the increase over the first half of 1950 being in sales to Australia, India and the Union of South Africa. The chief declines in other groups were in sales of fertilizers to India and of ammunition to Pakistan.

The outstanding feature of Canada's imports from the Commonwealth was the extent to which these commodities were affected by higher prices. Especially since the outbreak of the Korean war these prices have risen, and some reached several times the level of the first half of 1950. In illustration of this price rise, the following statement shows ten of Canada's leading imports from the Commonwealth for
which adequate unit values can be obtained. For each is shown the value recorded for the first half of 1950 , the value of the quantities imported in the first half of 1951 at 1950 prices, and the values actually recorded for these commodities in the first half of 1951.

| Commodity | First Half-Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '50 Quantity at '50 Prices | - 51 Quantity at '50 Prices | '51 Quantity at '51 Prices |
|  | (values in \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000,000$ ) |  |  |
| Sugar, raw | 27.4 | 25.6 | 29.7 |
| Tea, black | 15.3 | 12.5 | 11.9 |
| Kubber, crudeetc. | 8.2 | 10.7 | 36.2 |
| Wool, raw | 8.9 | 6.3 | 17.1 |
| Jute piece goods etc. | 6.2 | 5.0 | 6.4 |
| Cocoa beans ...... | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Bauxite ore ....... | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| Tin in blocks etc. | 1.8 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| Manganese oxide. | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Petroleum tops... | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Total.............. | 75.4 | 66.8 | 110.6 |

Increases from column 1 to column 2 in the statement indicate equivalent percentage quantity increases. Increases from column 2 to column 3 in the statement indicate equivalent percentage price increases.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

|  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 Q$ | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | $1 Q$ | $2 Q$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Q^{\prime} 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1 Q^{\prime} 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q^{\prime} 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 2 Q^{\prime} 51 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$ ${ }^{3} 000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports. | 41.6 | 59.4 | 44.21 | 53. 3 | 54.1 | 59. 2 | $+30.1$ | - 0.4 |
| Re-Exports .............................. | 0. 3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0. 5 | 0. 2 | 0. 6 | - 6.4 | + 149.8 |
| Imports .................................... | 36.3 | 60.8 | 67.3 | 77.1 | 62.0 | 85. 2 | $+70.8$ | + 40.2 |
| Total Trade ............................ | 78.2 | 120.4 | 111.9 | 131.0 | 116.4 | 145.0 | $+48.9$ | + 20.4 |
| Trade Balance ....................... | $+\quad 5.6$ | - 1.2 | - 22.7 | - 23.3 | - 7.6 | - 25.5 | - | -- |

Of these ten commodities only two (rubber and bauxite ore) were imported in greater quantity in 1951 than in the 1950 period (a small decline occurred in tin imports which is obscured by rounding). Eight were imported at higher prices, two at slightly lower prices. The quantity changes vary from $+66 \%$ (bauxite ore) to $-75 \%$ (cocoa beans). The price changes vary from $+238 \%$ (raw wool) to $-10 \%$ (petroleum tops). For the ten commodities together the weighted average quantity decline was over $11 \%$, the weighted average price increase almost $66 \%$. The cost to Canada in the first half of 1951 of the higher price level of these ten commodities was $\$ 43.8$ million, which compares with an increase in the value of all imports from the Commonwealth of $\$ 50.1$ million, and with an adverse balance on trade with the Commonwealth of $\$ 33.1$ million. The average price increase for all
imports from the Commonwealth would almost certainly be less than the $66 \%$ exhibited by these principal items, but it seems likely to have been equal to or greater than the $52 \%$ increase in the value of these imports.

Some countries gained more than others from these increases. Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa are Canada's principal wool suppliers, and were the chief beneficiaries of the spectacular rise in wool prices. Australia also gained an increased share of Canada's sugar imports. The Federation of Malaya was the chief beneficiary of higher tin prices, and with Ceylon gained most from higher rubber prices. Ceylon and India, however, both received lower average prices for their exports of tea to Canada.

Coffee, vegetable oils, refined sugar and crude petroleum are commodities showing sharp increases in imports from the Commonwealth in the first halfyear. Coffee imports from British East Africa have been increasing in recent years, and imports of peanut oil from India and cocoanut nil from Ceylon
were extremely heavy in the first half-year. Jamaica accounted for most of the increase in imports of refined sugar from the Commonwealth, and the British East Indies entered the list of Canada's crude petroleum suppliers in 1951.

## Trade with Latin America ${ }^{1}$

Both exports to and imports from Latin America have been considerably higher in the first half of 1951 than in the corresponding period of 1950. Most of the countries in the area shared in the increase of trade, the only declines of major significance being in exports to Argentina (due to the non-recurrence of sales of ships to that country which reached $\$ 7.3$ million in the first half of 1950) and in imports from Mexico (due chiefly to a shift to United States suppliers for a greater proportion of Canada's cotton imports) and Panama (which accounted for a smaller proportion of banana imports than in 1950). The increases were likewise spread over a great number of the commodities traded with Latin America.

In exports the greatest increases were in the wood products, non-ferrous metals and iron and steel products groups. Exports of newsprint were well above the 1950 level, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Panama taking most of the increase, and shipments of wood pulp to Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru also gained in both value and volume. Heavy investment in the public utilities field (largely financed from Canadian sources) was partly responsible for a sharp increase in sales of electrical apparatus to Brazil, and Cuba and Venezuela also recorded larger purchases in this field. Sales of aluminum to Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay, and of lead to Argentina and Brazil also rose sharply. Manufactured articles chiefly non-farm and farm machinery - accounted for a major part of the increase in sales of iron and steel products. A number of countries took increased exports of these commodities, the chief being Argentina, Brazil. Chile, Colombia. Peru and Venczuela.

In the other groups heavier shipments of wheat flour to Cuba, Ecuador and several other countries more than outweighed a decline in exports to Venezuela, and contributed to an increase in agris cultural products exports. Also in this group, shipments of rubber tires and tubes to the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Venezuela were notably higher. The non-recurrence of sales of ships to Argentina, and a further decline in sales to Panama, more than outweighed a purchase by Honduras, and caused a decline in the miscellaneous commodities total. Exports of several commodities in the animal products group were also lower, although sales of cured fish maintained their 1950 value.

Higher prices were an important factor in the increased value of many imports from Latin America, although much less so than in the case of imports from the Commonwealth. Prices of some important Latin American commodities - notably coffee - were

1. For illustative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.
already at very high levels before the outbreak of the Korean war, and their advance over early 1950 levels has therefore been less marked. The following statement illustrates the effect of quantity and price changes on ten of Canada's leading imports from Latin America for which adequate unit values can be obtained (an increase from column 1 to column 2 indicates a quantum increase, from column 2 to column 3 a price increase):

(values in $\$ \mathbf{0} 00,000$ )

| Crude petroleum.... | 37.8 | 55.7 | 54.0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Coffee, green..... | 15.0 | 18.2 | 21.6 |
| Cotton, raw........ | 6.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Bananas, fresh ... | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.3 |
| Sisal etc. fibres... | 2.9 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Fuel oils......... | 0 | $3.7^{\underline{1}}$ | 4.0 |
| Hides and skins... | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 |
| Cocoa beans....... | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Wax, n. O.p........ | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Wool, raw.......... | $\underline{0.5}$ | $\underline{0.4}$ | $\underline{0.8}$ |
| Total............. | 74.7 | 94.7 | 100.3 |

1. Valued at average price for these imports from all countries in the first half of 1950 .

Of the ten commodities seven were imported in greater volume in the first half of 1951 than in the corresponding period of 1950 . Nine were imported at higher prices. The quantity changes vary greatly, due to the availability of other sources of supply for many commodities. They range from that for fuel oils, of which no imports from Latin America were recorded in the first half of 1950 , to that for cotton, which declined by almost $99 \%$. Price changes varied from $+128 \%$ for cotton to $-3 \%$ for crude petroleum. The latter commodity dominates the average, however. For the ten commodities the average quantity gain is over $27 \%$, the average price increase less than $6 \%$. But with crude petroleum excluded the remaining nine commodities show a price increase of almost $18 \%$, and a quantum gain of under $7 \%$. These latter percentages may be more typical of the range of other commodities imported from Latin America. Nevertheless a clear gain in the volume of these imports seems to have occurred, along with substantial price increases in many commodities.

The largest increase recorded in any group was due to greater petroleum imports from Venezuela. Imports of crude petroleum were substantially greater than in 1950 or 1949 in spite of greater purchases from other sources of supply as well. Venezuela has

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

|  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2Q | 3 Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Q \times 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1 Q \times 51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q^{\prime} 50 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 2 Q^{\circ} 51 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$ 000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports .................. | 21.2 | 39.61 | 40.9 | 41.7 | 36. 7 | 43.1 | + 73.0 | + 8.7 |
| He-Exports............................ | 0.2 | 2. 51 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -19.8 | - 2.6 ¹ |
| Imports .................................. | 41.2 | 48.9 | 65.4 | 58.1 | 61. 5 | 72.3 | + 49.4 | + 47.9 |
| Total Trade .......................... | 62.6 | 91.0 | 106.5 | 100.1 | 98.3 | 115.6 | + 57.2 | $+27.0$ |
| Trade Balance....................... | - 19.8 | - 6.7 | - 24.3 | 16.2 | - 24.7 | - 29.0 | - | - |

1. Comparison with other periods distorted by the re-sale of a foreign-built ship to Panama valued at $\$ 2.3$ million and recorded in April, 1950. The percentage change base for 1950 excludes this transaction.
also maintained a significant position as a supplier of fuel oils to Canada. Agricultural products accounted for most of the rest of the value gain in total imports. Brazil, Colombia and Mexico greatly increased their sales of coffee in Canada. Brazil also expanded exports of rice to Canada, and Mexico exports of fresh vegetables, chiefly tomatoes. Latin Amerlca has also shared in Canada's increasing imports of vegetable oils. Argentina in particular increased shipments of chinawood oil, cottonseed oil, linseed and flaxseed oil and sunflower seed oil to this country, and larger shipments of castor oil were received from Brazil.

Other commodities also showed gains. Argentina and Uruguay increased exports of canned meats (chiefly canned beef) to the Canadian market, and the latter country was also the chief beneficiary of
doubled (in value only) imports of wool noils and tops from Latin America. Imports of sisal, istle and tampico fibres from Brazil, Haiti and Mexico rose sharply. Latin America is important as a source of many metals not available here; imports of ores of these metals from Chile and Peru showed large increases. The most notable decreases in individual commodities were in imports of cotton and lead, both supplied by Mexico in 1950. Canadian importers tend to substitute Mexican cotton for some United States cotton whenever prices are favourable, but Mexican cotton has shown greater average unit value gains than United States cotton since the first half of 1950. The import of lead from Mexico in the first half of 1950 was unusual; with unfavourable export prices in the United States throughout most of the first half of 1951, Canadian lead users have been able to satisfy their requirements from Canadian sources.

## CHAPTER IV

## TIIE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Canada trades in a multitude of commodities, and changes in the trade totals conceal divergent movements in individual commoditles. Values are the only common denominator of all the commoditles entering trade, and only values can properly be used to compare or contrast changes affecting different commodities. A ton of oranges, for example, is not equivalent to a ton of steel or a ton of wood pulp in any sense useful for the analysis of trade, and were welght measures usable in this way commodities such as hydro-electric power would still be outside the range of comparison. A thousand dollars worth of oranges is the equivalent of a thousand dollars worth of any other commodity, at least in the sense that the dollars could equally well have been spent on another commodity if the buyer wished.

However values themselves are the product of two varlables: price and quantity. A thousand dollars worth of oranges may represent 1,000 dozen oranges
priced at $\$ 1$ per dozen, or 10,000 dozen oranges priced at only $10 \$$ per dozen. In a perlod of stable prices year-to-year changes in the value of a commodity entering trade may indicate approximately the magnitude of year-to-year changes in the quantity of that commodity traded. But in a time of rapid and widespread price change such as the present this type of relationship should not be inferred. The value of raw wool imports in the first half of 1951 was $134 \%$ above the value recorded in the first half of 1950. But this value increase was due solely to the fact that the price of 1951 's raw wool imports was $167 \%$ above that of the 1950 period. The quantity of these imports was actually lower by about $10 \%$ in 1951. Nor were all price changes in one direction. The $5 \%$ lower value of wheat exports in the first half of 1951 was due to the fact that the low grade of the 1950 crop caused average prices recelved to fall $9 \%$ below those of the first half of 1950 . The quantity of wheat exported actually increased about $4 \%$.

## Price Trends in Foreign Trade ${ }^{1}$

It is difficult to summarize briefly the varlety of price movements which followed the Korean outbreak. Generally, the prices of tropical products (particularly

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVI and XVIII.
those of south-east Asia) tended to rise more than those of temperate zone products, and the prices of industrial materials (especially strategic materials) more than the prices of foodstuffs or manufactures. In the raw materlals and foodstuffs field there seems to

## PRICES IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE

 $(1948=100)$

have been some tendency for prices of goods whose supply is relatively fixed for a few years to rise more than those of goods whose supply can more easily be increased. Exceptions can, of course, be found to each of these generalizations. Nevertheless these seem to have been characteristic factors influencing the more rapid increase of import prices than of export prices.

The greatest price rises were certainly shown by some imported strategicraw materials produced chiefly in south-east Asia and in Australasia and for which there was little prospect of a rapid increase in supplies. By the second quarter of 1951 the prices of seven of the forty-seven commodities listed in Table XVIII had risen at least $50 \%$ above their 1948 base prices. These were raw wool (index 374 on a 1948 base, an increase over the second quarter of 1950 of $204 \%$ ), rubber and its products (chlefly crude rubber, index 343 , increase $202 \%$ ), worsted tops (a processed form of unmanufactured wool, index 235, Increase $105 \%$ ), green coffee (index 207, increase $14 \%$ ), tin (index 169, increase $94 \%$ ), iron ore (index 157 , increase $11 \%$ ), and hides and skins (index 157, increase $67 \%$ ). Of these commodities, six are industrial materials, one a foodstuff, none manufactures. Only one case of a relatively controllable supply appears - iron ore - and here the increase over 1950 prices was the smallest of the seven. Six of the commodities are of strategic importance, four chienly from Asia-Australasia and only two (so far as Canadian imports are concerned) chiefly from temperate countries.

In exports only four of the thirty-eight commodities shown in Table XVI show index levels of more than $150 \%$ of 1948 in the second quarter of 1951. No index is over 200. The four are fresh beef and veal (index 188 , increase over the second quarter of $1950,35 \%$ ), dairy and slaughter cattle (index 184, increase $43 \%$ ), rubber boots, shoes and tires (chiefly tires, Index 176, increase $48 \%$ ), and nickel (index 176, increase $23 \%$ ). One of the four commoditles owes its price rise to higher imported rubber costs (import price increase $202 \%$, export price increase $48 \%$ ) and two to the growing meat shortage which has resulted from high incomes and consumption in the North American market since the war. The other is a very strategic material. But the average increase in the prices of materials exports was nevertheless greater than in foodstuffs or manufactures.

Price declines were few in either exports or imports in spite of the $5 \%$ increase in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar since the first half of 1950. Only six commoditles in each of exports and imports show clearly lower prices in the first half of 1951, and at least three of these prices were lowered by deterioration in the average quality of the item rather than by pure price change. These were wheat in exports, and whisky in both exports and imports. Most of the declines were in grains, fruits and other foods, and none was great.

By the middle of 1951 many prices had begun to react from abnormal post-Korea levels. Spot prices of tin and rubber declined early in 1951 after the United States ceased its emergency stockpiling activity, and the price of raw wool also declined in the spring. These declines were not reflected in the unit values
entering the indexes for some time, as these represent, in any month, purchases made usually several weeks or months prevlously. However by mid-year the import price Index had stabilized, and showed signs of turning downward. The prices of more highly processed goods which had risen more slowly after the Korean outbreak continued to rise, however, reflecting to a great extent Increases in production costs. Export prices, which originally rose more slowly than import prices, also continued their uptrend. As a result the terms of trade began to move in Canada's favor.

Because foreign trade is of such great importance to the Canadian economy the relationship between forelgn trade prices and domestic prices lllustrated by Chart II Is not surprising. Higher prices for Imports are bound to be reflected in Canadian costs to an important extent, and higher prices for exports act to increase the prices which Canadians must pay for Canadian goods to keep them at home. Wool and rubber, for example, are important raw materials for Canadian industries. Higher import prices for wool and rubber ralse the wholesale price of these commodities in Canada, and eventually affect the consumers' goods entering the cost-of-living index. Higher export prices for Canadian beef and cattle raise the wholesale price of these commodities in Canada and cause increases in the retail price of meat in this country. Sharp changes in forelgn trade prices are therefore bound to produce similar changes in domestic prices, although these need not be of equal magnitude.

Another interesting fact lllustrated by the chart Is that export prices have shown less increase since 1948 than has the wholesale price level in this country. An important part of Canada's exports have prices fixed by international agreements (wheat) or by private contracts between Canadian producers and regular foreign consumers (newsprint, wood pulp and many base metals). This acts to retard the increase of these prices at a time of generally increasing prices, and tends to make the export price index lag behind the general wholesale price index in such periods.

## Seasonal Influences on Trade Trends ${ }^{1}$

Another factor which must be kept in mind when making short perlod comparisons of trade fluctuations is the important part played by seasonal factors in Canada's trade. A considerable proportion of Canada's trade is in agricultural products, shipments of which are normally heaviest in the months following the harvest. To many bulky commodities the lower freight costs associated with water transportation are of importance, and there is a tendency for these to be shipped in greater volume during the months that the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river are navigable. Some commodities are required in canada in large quantities only at certain times of the year, and enter the import statistics in quantity only at those times.


Export and import prices are relatively little affected by regular seasonal changes. Charts II and III indicate that there is a slight tendency for these to be somewhat higher in the winter and spring months than in the summer and fall. This swing is chiefly due in both series to the lower prices of perishable foodstufts in the summer and autumn. Other commodities in foreign trade show little sign of a seasonal pattern of price change.

There is, however, a marked tendency for the volume (and therefore the value) of both exports and imports to alter in response to seasonal forces. On a quarterly basis (adjusted for trend) only about $22 \%$ of the year's exports and $23 \%$ of the year's imports move in the first quarter of the year, when transportation problems are most acute, and when the harvest season on this continent is distant. In the second quarter slightly more than $25 \%$ of the year's exports and over $26 \%$ of the year's imports are likely to be recorded. Seasonal imports of early fruits and vegetables from the United States and Mexico tend to be important in this period, and for the greater part of the period water transportation routes are open. In the third quarter about $25 \%$ of exports and someWhat under $25 \%$ of imports normally move. Heavy and bulky commodities can easily be transported at this time but there is little harvest pressure on agricultural commodities. This is great in the fourth quarter, when about $28 \%$ of the year's exports and almost $26 \%$ of the year's imports normally move. Besides the desire to move grains and cattle before winter, this period sees heavy stockpiling of bulky commodities before the winter freeze-up. (These observations are based on the pattern of the 1946-50 period).

The seasonal swing in exports is greater than that in imports, and in particular there is a much heavier concentration of exports than of imports in the last quarter of the year. This is an important factor in interpreting balance of trade movements over short periods. There is a pronounced tendency for the balance to be less favourable in the first half of any year than in the last hali-year due to the seasonal factor alone.

The quarterly volume indexes appearing in Tables XVII and XIX are not seasonally adjusted, and clearly indicate a strong seasonal pattern in trade for some commodities. Both exports and imports of iron ore, for example, are negligible in the first quarter when water transportation in central Canada is closed, but are quite heavy in the quarters when water transportation is open. Shipments of farm implements (again in both exports and imports) are heavier in the first two quarters of the year than in the later quarters. Farmers can use implements purchased early in the year for the bulk of the year's work, but implements purchased late in the year would in many cases just have to be stored until spring. Imports of fresh vegetables are high particularly in the second quarter, when crops in the southern part of this continent are ready, but are low in the third and fourth quarters when Canadian vegetables are available and when the tariff on imported vegetables is higher. Other examples of seasonal change can also be traced in the tables. The seasonal pattern of values is generally similar to that of volume, except in those few cases where seasonal price movements occur.

Special background factors in any year's trade may, of course, be sufficient to obscure or erase entirely the effects of seasonal influences on trade totals. In the last quarter of 1950 , for example, only $26.6 \%$ of the year's exports were recorded, as opposed to the $1946-50$ average of $27.8 \%$. In this case the depressing influence on the period's exports of a low-grade wheat crop was an important factor in limiting the usual seasonal rise. The emergency exchange conservation controls in effect in 1948 and 1949 were largely responsible for imports being below the usual seasonal level in the second quarter of these years, since the controls bore heavily on fresh fruits and vegetables which are normally imported in volume in this period. Nevertheless a knowledge of the usual seasonal movements of trade assists in assessing the effects of special factors affecting a particular period's trade.

## Fluctuations in Leading Commodities ${ }^{1}$

Fluctuations in the value of individual export and import commodities represent the net result of the price trends and seasonal influences mentioned above, and also real quantity movements. By comparing like periods of successive years the seasonal influence on value changes is largely eliminated, Reference to the tables of Part II, Section C, permits an estimation of the relative magnitude of the price and volume influences on value movements shown in Tables IV and V.

The percentage importance of the various main groups in exports and imports showed relatively little

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables IV, V, XVI-XIX.
pronounced change from the pattern of the previous year. In exports wood products accounted for $37 \%$ of the total as opposed to $34 \%$ in the first half of 1950 , and there were offsetting declines in the shares of the miscellaneous commodities and iron products groups. In imports, fibres and textiles accounted for $13.6 \%$ of the total, the same proportion as in the first half of 1949 and well above the 1950 half-year proportion of $11.5 \%$. An even sharper decline in the importance of non-metallic minerals, which accounted for only $15 \%$ of the half-year total as opposed to over $17.5 \%$ in the first half of each of the two preceding years, counterbalanced this and some other smaller changes. In the case of individual groups in both exports and imports, differences in group price trends played an important part in changing their proportion of the totals.

TABLE 12. Some Leading Imports for Investment and Industry

| Commodity |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Part of "rolling mill products" item in Tables IV - XV of Part II.
2. Combination of "wool, raw" and "wool noils, tops, waste" items in Tables IV - XV of Part II.

In exports the wood products group showed the greatest value gain over the corresponding period of 1950 in the first half of 1951. The value increase was about $33 \%$, volume increasing about $13 \%$ and price about $17 \%$. (The relationship between these increases is multiplicative, not additive; a price index of 117 on a January-June 1950 base, times a volume index of 113 on the same base gives a value index of 133 on that base, allowing for rounding). All the leading commodities in the group showed value gains, the greatest value gains generally corresponding to the greatest priceincreases. The value of newsprint exports gained only $5.5 \%$; here the average increase in unit values for the half-year as a whole was only about $2.2 \%$. In wood pulp, on the other hand, the value increase was $78 \%$, and the price increase about $43 \%$. Prices in the wood products group are largely determined in the united States market and as a result the increase in these price indexes was mitigated by the $5 \%$ increase in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar since the first half of 1950 . Moderate quantity increases were the rule in this group of products. Wood products have become increasingly important in Canadian exports with the greater reliance of exports on the United States market.

The non-ferrous metals group also showed generally higher values (despite a decline in the value of copper exports), but the volume index for these commodities shows an overall decline of about $3 \%$. The average prices at which the leading base metals are sold have advanced considerably since the Korean war stimulated reamament activity, but unfavourable market conditions in the united states reduced the volume of these shipments in the first half-year. Domestic consumption of these metals was also higher. The value increase in the non-metallic minerals group, however, was chiefly due to a volume gain of some $20 \%$. The unit values of asbestos shipments have advanced over 1950 levels, but those of artificial abrasives have declined somewhat.

The increased value of agncultural and vegetable products exports was due chiefly to larger (in volume and value) shipments of barley, aats, fodders and flaxseed. Wheat and barley are among the few commodities showing lower unit values in 1951 than in the first half of 1950 . In animal products, however, price increases were much more marked, and probably more than accounted for the $4.3 \%$ value increase shown by the group total. Here the greatest advances were in beef and beef cattle, although all of the other
animal products shown in Table XVI show some price increases.

In the iron products group small increases in both price and volume were the rule among leading commodities. The most notable exception was non-farm machinery, where export volume rose about $50 \%$ above the low level of the first half of 1950 . Some formerly important items in this group showed marked declines, the chief being locomotives. Contract deliveries of locomotives to India have formed the bulk of this item in recent years. These reached their peak in the second half of 1949 and have declined steadily since.

In imports, the greatest value increase was shown by the iron and its products group. The increase was chiefly in volume, a value rise of $43 \%$ being composed of a $36 \%$ volume gain and $5 \%$ higher prices. Within the group the sharpest percentage increase was in the value of rolling mill products imports which were almost double the value of the first half of 1950. The average unit value of rolling mill products rose by $14 \%$, almost three times the average increase for the group. A shortage of supplies from relatively low-priced North American sources led to greaterimports of rolling mill products from the United Kingdom and Europe at higher prices. Most of the other leading commodities in the group showed price increases which were closer to the group average, and the value increases include significant volume gains. The chief exception was tractors which declined slightly in value. Imports of tractors have been high for some years, and the post-war peak of demand for these goods may have been passed.

Imports of fibres and textiles showed an even sharper percentage gain in value of $71 \%$. As the price level of these imports was some $54 \%$ above that of the first half of 1950, the volume increase was only about $11 \%$. The very sharp increases in the prices of raw wool, raw cotton and jute plece goods referred to in earlier chapters were the chief factors in this abnormal price rise, and the higher price level seems to have discouraged Canadian importers from expanding the volume of their purchases of these goods to any great extent. Increased military demand since the Korean fighting began was the chief factor in inflating these prices. Although Canada's imports of non-metallic minerals are chiefly fuels, which also have great strategic importance, nevertheless there was little rise in the prices of these goods.- In great part their supply is elastic, and increased demand for fuels has been met by increased production, with little overall price increase.

The value of agricultural and vegetable products imports increased by about $37 \%$, but here price was again an important factor, probably accounting for more than half of the value increase. The sharpest value increase in the group - that of crude rubber was almost entirely due to higher prices, and prices of other such important commodities as coffee, sugar and vegetable oils also showed substantial galns. There were, however, some price declines in the group as well, and a substantial increase in the vol-

ume of theseimports remains after allowing for higher average prices.

As in other recent years imports of investment goods and industrial materials were high in the first half of 1951. The group of commodities shown in Table 12 (selected on the basis of their importance in imports in the calendar year 1950) accounted for a slightly smaller share of total imports than in the first half of 1950, but remained far above their 1938 proportion of the total. The lowered proportion was chiefly due to slightly smaller imports of tractors in the first half of 1951. As was noted above this market may be approaching satisfaction after three years of exceptionally heavy imports, Other industrial materials and investment goods are included in Table V; like those shown in Table 12, a majority of these showed substantial value gains. In assessing these increasesit should beremembered that sharply higher prices were more characteristic of many industrial materials than of investment goods.

Not all of the increased imports of the first hall of 1951 entered directly into consumption. During the first three quarters of 1950 increased industrial production drew down manufacturers' inventories to some extent. By the fourth quarter of the year, however, the Bureau's index of the value of manufacturers' inventories was rising sharply, and when these are adjusted (approximately) for the effects of higher prices their volume also seems to have begun to rise. In the first two quarters of 1950 the increase in the volume of these inventories seems to have been substantial, as manufacturers normally require larger inventories to facilitate greater production. It seems probable that part of Canada's industrial materials imports in the first half-year was absorbed in this way, although the greater part may well have met immediate use.

## CHAPTER V

## sTATISTICAL NOTES

## Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Lominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. The monthly bulletins Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and area groups. Monthly reports, Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce and Imports Entered for Consumption, contain detailed statistics of exports and imports organized on a commodity basis. Quarterly reports, Articles Exported to Each Country and Articles Imported from Each Country contain the same detailed commodity information but present it on a country, rather than a commodity basis.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and published in Trade of Canada (three volumes) for the
calendar year. Volumes II and III give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded. Volume I supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada'sinternational accounts is analyzed in the special report The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948 and in annual reports titled The Canadian Balance of International Payments prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in two special reference papers: Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9 = 100), and Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950, (1948 = 100). Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the Review of Foreign Trade and the Canada Year Book.

## Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the forms received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:
(1) Values and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports. "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports. "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only thosereleased for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. While the customs values assigned to importsoccasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. Normally this method gives values approximately f.o.b. original point of shipment to canada. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that curtency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.
(5) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to
pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been processed at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but
rarely more) the processing of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.
(7) Changes in Coverage of Statistics. During 1950, it was decided that shipments of Cana-dian-owned military equipment to Canadian forces outside Canada would no longer be considered as exports and would therefore be excluded from Canada's trade statistics. Shipments of military equipment from Canadian military stores to other signatory powers of the North Atlantic Security Treaty which are financed under the Canadian parliament's $\$ 300$ million grant in aid of these allies, have also been excluded from the statistics of exports. These latter shipments were valued at $\$ 56.8$ million in the fourth quarter of 1950, and at $\$ 57.4$ million in the first quarter of 1951. None were recorded in the second quarter. In keeping with the first of these changes Canadiano wned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad will also be excluded from the statistics of imports.

## Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume ${ }^{1}$

Because the quantities of all commodities in Canada's trade cannot be adequately reported in the trade statistics, the price and volume indexes for domestic exports and imports are based on a combination of unit value series derlved directly from the trade statistics and of specified price series from existing wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States. The specified price series are used in the computation of the price indexes where the trade figures alone do not supply the necessary coverage and representativeness. The volume indexes are then derived by deflating indexes of the declared values of exports and imports by the price indexes.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyre type, that is, the weights used in the computations are those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is $\frac{\sum\left(\mathrm{P}_{1} \mathrm{Q}_{0}\right)}{\sum\left(\mathrm{P}_{\circ} \mathrm{Q}_{0}\right)}$ where $\mathrm{P}_{1}$ is the price of an individual commodity in a current period, $P_{0}$ the price of an individual commodity in the base perlod, and Qo the quantity of an individual commodity in the base period. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to $\frac{\sum\left(\mathrm{Q}_{1} \mathrm{P}_{1}\right) \text {. }}{\left(\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{P}_{1}\right)}$

$$
\sum\left(Q_{\circ} P_{1}\right)
$$

Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months and calendar years

[^4]only. Approximate quarterly and semi-annual indexes are calculated by simply averaging the monthly values. Although such indexes are somewhat less accurate than would result from a separate computation based on the original data, the margin of error is too small to justify a lengthy separate computation.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been necessary in order to assure representativeness in the price series. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resultant volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups, rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and Its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been
deducted from total imports because of their special relationship to the Canadian trade content; otherwise
the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

## Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the country receiving the goods, and other for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the first of these types of item are settlers' effects (the property of immigrants or emigrants), and donations and gifts. Examples of the second type are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military equipment and stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for
example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in most cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular com-mercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities and purchases.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 13. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, however, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this review.

TABLE 13. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

| Item |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

1. Not available.
2. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
3. In 1950 it was decided to exclude these stores altogether from the trade statistics.
4. Excluded from imports in calculating the price and volume indexes.

## Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. Therefore the amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or commercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold often take place without gold moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "earmarking"" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade except, for some relatively small items containing gold for commercial use. This is done despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for export. To supplement the trade statistics, figures showing the "net exports of
non-monetary gold" are published regularly (see Part II, Table XXIII).

The term "net exports of non-monetary gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to designate Canadian gold production available for export. It is the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. In plain language, the series represents new gold production available for export. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some $5.5 \%$ in the period $1946-50$ ).

Because the value of net exports of non-monetary gold is calculated on a production basis, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Indeed much of the "net exports" are offset, in the balance of payments accounts, by the rise in stocks of monetary gold held by the government rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. However, because Canada's customary passive balance of trade with the United States outweighs any other passive balance in her trade, and because the United States is the usual market for Canadian gold production, the net exports of non-monetary gold can be considered as having a special bilateral significance.

## Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief outline of some chief sources of discrepancy is included here ${ }^{1}$.
(1) Valuation. Various trading countries use different valuation principles in compiling their statistics. Amons the more common are f.o.b. at frontier of export and c.i.f. to frontier of import. Canada uses an f.o.b. point of shipment principle. The use of arbitrary valuations for some purposes by many countries is a particularly noteworthy source of discrepancy. And occasionally when currency relationships are disturbed the use by different countries of different exchangerates for converting invoice

[^5]$v$ alues expressed in a foreign currency may lead to statistical discrepancies.
(2) Coverage of Trade Statistics. Few countries include all commodities which cross their borders in their trade statistics - Canada, for example, excludes gold. But there is no generally accepted list of commodities excluded or given special treatment by all countries. Furthermore many countries include all or a large proportion of their warehouse trade in their statistics, others, like Canada, do not.
(3) Definitions of Territorial Areas. The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".
(4) System of Geographical Classification of Trade. Some countries credit their trade to the country to which or from which goods are con-
signed, others to the countries in which goods originate or are finally consumed. Differences with respect to these practices can easily cause wide discrepancies in two countries' statistics of trade with each other.
(5) Time lags. Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a
considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canadain the perlod in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period, will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the perfods affected although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

## The Index of Concentration ${ }^{1}$

In assessing the concentration or dependence of a country's foreign trade on certain markets two variables must be considered. The first of these is the number of markets in which a country trades. The greater the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the less will be the concentration of trade on each (other considerations being equal). The other factor is the distribution of trade among these markets. The more nearly equal are the shares of various markets in a country's trade the less will trade be concentrated on individual markets.

Dr. Hirschman has designed an index which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If $P_{1}$ represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

$$
I=\sqrt{P_{2}^{2}+P_{2}^{2}+\cdots \cdots+P_{N}^{2}} \quad \text { or } \quad I=\sqrt{\sum P^{2}}
$$

The index equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the percentage shares of all markets in trade.

The square of the sum of a series of numbers is greater than the sum of the squares of the individual numbers. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted, the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements mentioned above.

The index can be used for two purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade from year to year, and can also be used to compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the concentration of a country's trade on individual commodities. In the present Review only the first of these measures is presented.

[^6]
## PART II STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951


[^7]TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1947-1951 - concluded

|  | Year and Quarter | All Countrles | United States | United Kingdom | Newfoundland | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Other } \\ \text { Commonwealen } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Ireland } \end{array}\right.$ | Europe | Lstin America | Others ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ ${ }^{0} 00$ | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1947 |  | 2,573,944 | 1,974,679 | 189, 370 | 9.427 | 155. 563 | 57,567 | 159,141 | 28, 196 |
| 1948 |  | 2,636,945 | 1,805,763 | 299. 502 | 11,091 | 193,472 | 71,382 | 221. 260 | 34,475 |
| 1949 |  | 2.761. 207 | 1,951, 860 | 307, 450 | 918 | 185, 861 | 84,363 | 192,022 | 38,733 |
| 1950 |  | 3, 174, 253 | 2, 130,476 | 404, 213 | - | 241,559 | 103.123 | 213,548 | 81,334 |
| 1947 | ... 1Q | 559, 764 | 439,993 | 38,598 | 514 | 30,427 | 11.407 | 31,675 | 7, 140 |
|  | 2 Q | 696,972 | 540,946 | 46,037 | 1,311 | 43, 554 | 20, 144 | 38.429 | 6. 551 |
|  | $3 Q$ | 639,496 | 487, 250 | 48,366 | 4.994 | 37,404 | 12,387 | 42,014 | 7,081 |
|  | 4Q | 677. 712 | 506,490 | 56,369 | 2,607 | 44, 168 | 13.630 | 47, 024 | 7.425 |
| 1948 | ...1Q | 585, 295 | 425,122 | 61,062 | 1,872 | 29,635 | 10,815 | 48.763 | 8.025 |
|  | 2 Q | 684,781 | 459, 346 | 78,068 | 1.495 | 59,050 | 17,244 | 58,309 | 11, 269 |
|  | 3Q | 653. 267 | 438, 266 | 78, 162 | 3,941 | 50,227 | 15,261 | 60,195 | 7,215 |
|  | 4Q | 713,603 | 483, 029 | 82, 210 | 3.783 | 54, 560 | 28, 063 | 53,993 | 7,965 |
| 1949 | .. 1Q | 665,708 | 482. 570 | 76,666 | 918 | 37,731 | 20,105 | 41.856 | 5,863 |
|  | 2Q | 743, 668 | 526. 210 | 86,549 | - | 53,680 | 24,598 | 44,595 | 8,037 |
|  | 3 Q | 664.550 | 461, 801 | 77. 498 | - | 47, 219 | 18.796 | 48.736 | 10, 451 |
|  | 4Q | 687.231 | 481, 280 | 66,737 | - | 47, 232 | 20,864 | 56, 785 | 14.382 |
| 1950 | .. 1Q | 649,474 | 458,514 | 84,235 | - | 36. 287 | 17,977 | 41,167 | 11,293 |
|  | 2Q | 803,577 | 546, 032 | 102, 942 | - | 60.783 | 23,611 | 48,887 | 21,322 |
|  | 3 Q | 806.429 | 520,553 | 103.187 | - | 67. 341 | 25,941 | 65,372 | 24.034 |
|  | 4Q | 914.774 | 605. 377 | 113,849 | - | 77. 148 | 35.593 | 58,122 | 24,685 |
| 1951 | 2Q | 943, 858 | 678,058 | 92,141 | - | 61,978 | 30, 108 | 61.504 | 20, 063 |
|  |  | 1. 158.529 | 792.959 | 132,465 | - | 85.210 | 49,234 | 72, 293 | 26, 368 |
|  |  | Trade Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$200 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1947 |  | +237.846 | - 918,082 | +564.294 | +47.703 | +199,698 | + 292,190 | - 26,828 | +78,871 |
| 1948 |  | +473,083 | - 283,578 | + 389.195 | +45.336 | + 93.638 | + 246, 810 | - 96.142 | +77.824 |
| 1949 |  | +261,246 | - 427,836 | +401,811 | + 8,636 | +116.181 | +145,236 | - 65,653 | +82,870 |
| 1950. |  | - 17, 180 | - 80,016 | + 68,323 | - | - 41,577 | + 88,710 | - 66,930 | +14,308 |
| 1947 | 1Q | + 44,442 | - 203, 221 | +104,695 | + 9.188 | + 39,551 | + 65,132 | + 4,343 | +24,755 |
|  | 2 Q | + 44,058 | - 284,773 | +164,329 | +12.140 | + 60,544 | + 82.546 | - 8,905 | +18,178 |
|  | 3 Q | + 46.508 | - 230,303 | +142.480 | + 8,984 | + 51,696 | + 69,640 | - 11, 104 | +15.116 |
|  | 4 Q | +102.838 | - 199.784 | +152.791 | +17.391 | + 47,906 | + 74,872 | - 11.161 | + 20.822 |
| 1948 | 1Q | + 94,985 | - 107.862 | +115,010 | + 7,826 | + 23,131 | + 62,010 | - 22,258 | +17.128 |
|  | 2 Q | + 53.804 | - 120,291 | + 105,900 | +12,978 | + 13,747 | + 54,687 | - 24.941 | +11.725 |
|  | 3 Q | + 112.767 | - 37,466 | + 79,160 | +12.972 | + 14,328 | + 63,529 | - 30,983 | +11.227 |
|  | 4 Q | +211.528 | - 17.959 | + 89,124 | +11.561 | + 42,432 | + 66,584 | - 17.960 | +37.745 |
| 1949 | .. 1Q | - 553 | - 132, 772 | + 63, 194 | + 8,636 | + 30,685 | + 23,298 | - 15,235 | +21.641 |
|  | 2Q | + 29,606 | - 175.501 | + 110,962 | - | + 37,046 | + 47.080 | - 7,730 | +17.748 |
|  | 3Q | + 64,022 | - 123,419 | +114.290 | - | + 28.750 | + 39,283 | - 19,379 | +24,495 |
|  | 4 Q | + 168,172 | + 3.856 | + 113,365 | - | + 19,700 | + 35,575 | - 23,309 | +18,985 |
| 1950. | .. 1Q | + 7.531 | - 38.058 | + 25,657 | - | + 5,603 | + 17,196 | - 19.772 | +16.915 |
|  | 2Q | - 12,475 | - 49,491 | + 24,316 | - | - 1.177 | + 16,127 | - 6.747 | + 4,496 |
|  | 3 Q | - 6,324 | + 16,145 | + 5,508 | - | - 22.733 | + 21,406 | - 24.257 | - 2,392 |
|  | 4Q | - 5,913 | - 8,603 | + 12.842 | - | - 23, 269 | + 33.981 | - 16, 154 | - 4,710 |
| 1951. | -.......... 1Q | - 124,240 | - 139,509 | + 21.449 | - | - 7,590 | + 13,486 | - 24,666 | +12.590 |
|  | 2Q | - 215.517 | - 204,616 | + 8.124 | - | - 25,460 | + 14,308 | - 29,012 | +21.140 |

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" In 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealch for all or part of the years specifled.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

| Country | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - Jure | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 23,539 | 31,516 | 9, $229{ }^{\text {² }}$ | - | - | - | - |
| United States | 646, 049 | 854,938 | 690, 860 | 812.599 | 904.949 | 1.116,038 | 1,109.846 |
| Alasks | 143 | 722 | 501 | 507 | 436 | 523 | 446 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon. | 533 | 899 | 585 | 623 | 498 | 563 | 534 |
| Greenland | 30 | 58 | 9 | 18 | 23 | 111 | 78 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 23,539 | 31,515 | 9,229 | - | - | - | - |
| Forelgn Countries | 653, 372 | 849,999 | 691.955 | 813,746 | 905,907 | 1,117,235 | 1,110,905 |
| Total, North America | 676,911 | 881,514 | 701, 184 | 813,746 | 905, 907 | 1,117, 235 | 1,110, 905 |
| Central America and Antilles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 2,163 | 1,939 | 2.072 | 1.544 | 1,455 | 1,536 | 1,798 |
| British Londuras | 521 | 630 | 348 | 252 | 204 | 287 | 240 |
| Bahamas | 2,134 | 1,502 | 1,240 | 1.028 | 1,013 | 924 | 1,081 |
| Barbados | 2,807 | 2.847 | 2. 745 | 2,268 | 1,698 | 1,276 | 2.140 |
| Jamalca | 7.600 | 4,750 | 4,420 | 4,613 | 3, 734 | 3,761 | 4,486 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands | 2,926 | 3,251 | 2,473 | 2,042 | 1.630 | 1,583 | 1,999 |
| Trinidad and Tobago. | 8,612 | 8,493 | 6,812 | 5.513 | 3,810 | 3, 666 | 4,562 |
| American Virgin Islands | 61 | 55 | 65 | 61 | 69 | 87 | 105 |
| Costa Rica | 482 | 734 | 869 | 990 | 1,078 | 1,234 | 988 |
| Cuba | 5,411 | 5,576 | 6,525 | 7,866 | 7,881 | 10, 124 | 9,356 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,074 | 1,312 | 973 | 1,221 | 1,292 | 1,662 | 1,849 |
| El Salvador | 570 | 533 | 423 | 504 | 620 | 847 | 945 |
| French West Indies | 500 | 38 | 25 | 45 | 7 | 32 | 19 |
| Guatemala | 787 | 761 | 663 | 1,034 | 1,173 | 1. 228 | 1,223 |
| Haiti.. | 777 | 616 | 842 | 760 | 1,138 | 1,375 | 1,121 |
| Honduras | 321 | 356 | 369 | 309 | 227 | 386 | 3. 168 |
| Mexico | 8,005 | 7.040 | 7,379 | 8.032 | 7,064 | 10,560 | 11,557 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1,293 | 882 | 1,048 | 955 | 3,397 | 1,067 | 1,000 |
| Nicaragua | 320 | 381 | 350 | 288 | 414 | 342 | 533 |
| Panama | 1,181 | 2.942 | 10, 054 | 3,578 | 3,881 | 5, 138 | 3.245 |
| Puerto Rlco. | 851 | 1,449 | 2,058 | 3,904 | 4,282 | 3,361 | 3,889 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 26.763 | 23,413 | 20, 110 | 17. 260 | 13,545 | 13, 032 | 16,305 |
| Foreign Countries | 21,632 | 22,676 | 31.643 | 29, 547 | 32,524 | 37, 443 | 38,999 |
| Total, Central America and Antilles | 48,395 | 46, 089 | 51.753 | 46,807 | 46,069 | 50,475 | 55.304 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guiana | 4,628 | 3.601 | 3,306 | 2.370 | 2.132 | 1.920 | 2,292 |
| Falkland Islands |  | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Argentina. | 9,777 | 6, 903 | 1,632 | 1,270 | 8,614 | 4,746 | 2,654 |
| Bolivia | 498 | 548 | 671 | 1,237 | 264 | 2,003 | 1,656 |
| Brazll | 12,463 | 16,138 | 9, 121 | 8.138 | 4.724 | 11.082 | 14,082 |
| Chile | 1,674 | 2,821 | 1.719 | 1,914 | 994 | 5,870 | 2,367 |
| Colombia | 4,659 | 3,747 | 4,474 | 3, 538 | 6. 259 | 8, 547 | 6, 852 |
| Ecuador | 526 | 782 | 925 | 802 | 464 | 968 | 1,418 |
| French Gulana | I03 | 26 | 122 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Paraguay | 53 | 316 | 55 | -78 | 29 | 81 | 56 |
| Peru | 1,315 | 1. 214 | 3. 731 | 3,319 | 1.517 | 2, 227 | 2, 403 |
| Surinam | 428 | 267 | 386 | 574 | 505 | 358 | 553 |
| Uruguay | 1,786 | 2,415 | 1,315 | 967 | 607 | 1,311 | 2, 273 |
| venezuela | 7.517 | 9,418 | 10,982 | 16,707 | 12.585 | 12,872 | 12,002 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 4,628 | 3, 601 | 3,3i2 | 5,683 | 2,132 | 1.921 | 2,292 |
| Foreign Countries ......... | 40,801 | 44,592 | 35, 135 | 38,549 | 36, 564 | 50,066 | 46, 319 |
| Total, South America | 45, 429 | 48,193 | 38,447 | 44,232 | 38,696 | 51,987 | 48,611 |

1. Under $\$ 500.00$.
2. January to March only.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - continued

| Country | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jsn. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jen. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 |
| North-Western Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 359.370 | 327, 544 | 335,604 | 369,352 | 235,917 | 233, 993 | 253. 523 |
| Austria.. | 2. 385 | 725 | 2,883 | 823 | 1,472 | 897 | 1,007 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 14,579 | 18,456 | 20. 283 | 36. 242 | 20,233 | 46,118 | 33, 443 |
| Denmark. | 2,160 | 5,588 | 2,537 | 572 | 498 | 425 | 1,254 |
| France | 32. 089 | 60.874 | 22,816 | 13,188 | 9,745 | 8,658 | 13,390 |
| Germany | 6,850 | 6. 364 | 17,493 | 5.958 | 3,411 | 5,462 | 8,560 |
| Iceland. | 1,297 | 548 | 692 | 51 | 395 | 452 | 319 |
| Ireland | 4.330 | 4, 927 | 3.986 | 5,066 | 6. 222 | 7.099 | 8,033 |
| Netherlands | 20,052 | 23,632 | 6,916 | 6, 843 | 5,085 | 3,532 | 4. 598 |
| Norway. | 12,339 | 11.090 | 8.843 | 12,893 | 7, 157 | 11,767 | 11.706 |
| Sweden | 4.544 | 2,663 | 2.525 | 2,991 | 1,860 | 2,390 | 1,706 |
| Switzerland | 9,455 | 9.934 | 13,736 | 18,545 | 8,320 | 18,115 | 8. 714 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 359,370 | 327.544 | 335,604 | 369,351 | 235, 917 | 233,993 | 253, 523 |
| Foreign Countries .......... | 110,080 | 144.801 | 102, 711 | 103.172 | 64,398 | 104,914 | 92,730 |
| Total, North-Western Europe | 469,450 | 472,345 | 438,315 | 472,523 | 300,315 | 338,907 | 346, 253 |
| Southern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar. | 3 | 12 | 267 | 69 | 96 | 233 | 312 |
| Malta | 671 | 2,579 | 2,054 | 1,851 | 1,881 | 2,799 | 144 |
| Greece | 6, 163 | 3,500 | 1,063 | 1,552 | 941 | 892 | 1,951 |
| Italy. | 15.297 | 17,082 | 5,891 | 6,676 | 4,847 | 10,629 | 15.448 |
| Partugal. | 1.469 | 3.712 | 5,500 | 2.905 | 3, 035 | 2. 606 | 2, 243 |
| Azores and Madeira | 63 | 14 | 41 | 60 | 100 | 110 | 110 |
| Spain | 384 | 212 | 156 | 231 | 3,609 | 2,033 | 474 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 674 | 2,591 | 2,320 | 1,921 | 1,978 | 3,031 | 455 |
| Foreign Countries | 23,378 | 24,518 | 12.650 | 11,425 | 12,533 | 16, 269 | 20, 226 |
| Total, Southern Europe | 24,052 | 27. 109 | 14,970 | 13,346 | 14,511 | 19,300 | 20, 681 |
| Esastern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aibania ......... | 40 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaris | 93 | 30 | 50 | 229 | 146 | 69 | 8 |
| Czechoslovaikia | 8,981 | 2,414 | 1,939 | 1,091 | 876 | 1,303 | 290 |
| Estonia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finiand | 1.489 | 791 | 365 | 242 | 386 | 214 | 610 |
| Hungary | 458 | 362 | 66 | 9 | 62 | 24 | 24 |
| Latvia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithusnia | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | 0 |
| Poland | 2,855 | 2, 949 | 254 | 1,691 | 1,202 | 230 | 83 |
| Roumania | 176 | 264 | 71 | 267 | 86 | 36 | 3 |
| U.S.S.R. (Kussia).. | 95 | 17 | 31 | 62 | 117 | 65 | 7 |
| Yugoslavia | 644 | 1,606 | 161 | 573 | 598 | 220 | 625 |
| Total, Eastern Europe | 14.829 | 8,484 | 2,938 | 4,164 | 3,473 | 2,162 | 1,649 |
| Middle Eart: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden... | 560 | 2,093 | 33 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 17 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | 37 | 5 | 24 | 13 | 57 | 18 | 23 |
| Arabia | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 2, 321 | 821 | 503 | 372 | 712 |
| Egypt | 3,313 | 6. 892 | 3,865 | 897 | 2, 839 | 877 | 773 |
| Ethiopia. | 44 | 30 | 30 | 12 | 27 | 27 | 60 |
| Iran. | 274 | 410 | 1,330 | 10,657 | 585 | 408 | 582 |
| Iraq. | 650 | 181 | 341 | 131 | 46 | 24 | 242 |
| Israel | 836 | 4,200 | 5,300 | 7. 409 | 7.370 | 4,756 | 5,697 |
| Jordan ................. | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 152 | 59 | 43 | 3 | 75 |
| Syria and Lebanon | 191 | 5,903 | 2,828 | 450 | 526 | 936 | 2. 149 |
| Tripoli................. | 1 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 372 | 2 | 191 |
| Other Italian Africa | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 184 | $\underline{1}$ |
| Turkey | 633 | 1,379 | 2,904 | 11,217 | 1,534 | 2,210 | 1.766 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 597 | 2,098 | 57 | 37 | 64 | 41 | 40 |
| Foreign Countries | 5,942 | 18,999 | 19,081 | 31,745 | 13,845 | 9.799 | 12,246 |
| Total, Midde East.............. | 6,539 | 21,097 | 19,138 | 31,782 | 13, 909 | 9,840 | 12,286 |

1. Under $\$ 500.00$.
2. Not listed separately.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - concluded

| Country | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Other Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 887 | 823 | 1,325 | 834 | 3,852 | 501 | 1,636 |
| Indis | 10,748 | 22,950 | 41.637 | 30, 914 | 14,629 | 16. 891 | 22. 262 |
| Pakistan. | 891 | 6, 884 | 9,630 | 8,967 | 6, 363 | 2, 318 | 2. 876 |
| Federation of Malaya | 4, 082 | 5,206 | 3, 168 | 2,269 | 2, 657 | 1.440 | 4, 420 |
| Hong Kong | 3. 722 | 4, 534 | 4. 138 | 5.960 | 3, 764 | 4.240 | 4,220 |
| Other British East Indies | 16 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 8 | $\underline{1}$ |
| Afghanistan | 24 | 18 | 2 | 12 | 49 | 3 | 16 |
| Burma | 104 | 69 | 49 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 37 |
| China | 16, 012 | 13,116 | 8. 021 | 5.780 | 1,517 | 540 | 90 |
| French East Indles | 258 | 240 | 140 | 37 | 24 | 45 | 130 |
| Indonesia. | 3.607 | 4,352 | 2,935 | 1. 705 | 1. 868 | 1, 184 | 2, 641 |
| Japan | 2. 279 | 5,722 | 2,079 | 3. 781 | 11,475 | 8, 058 | 35, 729 |
| Kore ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 20 | 3 | 19 | 214 | 1, 103 | 40 | 94 |
| Philippines | 3,315 | 6,495 | 5,972 | 8,011 | 6, 209 | 4.620 | 8. 107 |
| Portuguese Asla ..................o.aco............................ | 40 | 64 | 153 | 9 | 54 | 49 | 30 |
| Siam | 257 | 352 | 364 | 388 | 735 | 465 | 852 |
| Commonwealth Countrie | 20,345 | 40.399 | 59,901 | 48,444 | 31,287 | 25,400 | 35,414 |
| Foreign Countries ............................................... | 25,917 | 30, 431 | 19, 735 | 19,941 | 23, 041 | 16, 028 | 47. 728 |
| Total, Other Asia ............................................. | 46,262 | 70, 830 | 79, 636 | 68,388 | 54,328 | 41,428 | 83, 142 |
| Other Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Africa. | 2,127 | 1,346 | 893 | 737 | 335 | 514 | 529 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 226 | 380 | 305 | 248 | 120 | 275 | 109 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 1,296 | 1,415 | 1,570 | 1,095 | 484 | 718 | 94.8 |
| Union of South Africa | 34.433 | 48,815 | 40,667 | 37, 046 | 22. 863 | 19,698 | 23,182 |
| Other British South Afric | 2 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Gambia | 25 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 14 |
|  | 1, 012 | 1, 060 | 759 | 730 | 286 | 295 | 494 |
| Nigeria ................................................................... | 510 | 366 | 908 | 160 | 105 | 142 | 236 |
| Sierra Leone | 518 | 199 | 159 | 144 | 131 | 88 | 113 |
| Other British West Africa | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgian Congo. | 921 | 1,320 | 1,266 | 1. 193 | 721 | 1,750 | 1,831 |
| French Africa | 1, 560 | 1, 187 | 1,904 | 338 | 1. 174 | 753 | 1,273 |
| Liberia | 76 | 53 | 75 | 44 | 50 | 59 | 1. 239 |
| Madagascar | 359 | 49 | 54 | 173 | 75 | 42 | 21 |
| Morocico | 468 | 1,232 | 595 | 673 | 930 | 770 | 837 |
| Portuguese Africa | 2,070 | 1, 188 | 1,790 | 1.814 | 1, 095 | 1,607 | 1,630 |
| Canary Islands | 1 | 11 | 29 | 20 | 66 | 171 | 8 |
| Spanish Africa. | 42 | 12 | 10 | 85 | 55 | 7 | 66 |
| Commionwealth Countrie | 40,150 | 53,590 | 45,369 | 40,174 | 24,336 | 21,735 | 25, 626 |
| Foreign Countries. | 5,496 | 5, 054 | 5. 721 | 4. 343 | 4, 167 | 5. 156 | 6,906 |
| Total, Other Arrica ........................................... | 45,646 | 58,644 | 51, 090 | 44,517 | 28,503 | 26. 891 | 32,532 |
| Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia .............................................................. | 17,611 | 20,646 | 16,639 | 18, 724 | 16,431 | 19,015 | 19,423 |
| New Zealand ...e.ano..........on-m................................... | 9, 247 | 9. 128 | 6. 529 | 7.960 | 4. 839 | 6,144 | 5,387 |
|  | 437 | 55 | 362 | 236 | 155 | 79 | 237 |
| Oher British Oceania ......................................... | 93 | 63 | 15 | 46 | 3 | 12 | 77 |
| French Oceania | 30 | 123 | 126 | 169 | 519 | 218 | 318 |
| Hawali | 1,643 | 4. 224 | 3,371 | 4,980 | 2. 848 | 3, 982 | 3.354 |
| United States Oceania .......................................... | 161 | 157 | 104 | 78 | 116 | 89 | 87 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................. | 27,388 | 29,891 | 23,545 | 26,966 | 21,428 | 25,250 | 25,127 |
| Foreign Countries ............................................. | 1,834 | 4,505 | 3,601 | 5,186 | 3, 484 | 4.287 | 3, 758 |
| Total, Oceanta ................................................ | 29,222 | 34, 396 | 27. 146 | 32, 152 | 24,912 | 29,537 | 28,885 |
| Total, Commonwealth Countries .............................. | 503,435 | 514, 643 | 499,448 | 506, 523 | 330,687 | 324, 402 | 358,783 |
| Total, France and Dependencies ............................. | 35, 901 | 64, 669 | 26,368 | 15, 252 | 12,977 | 11, 081 | 16,524 |
| Total, United States and Depeadencies ................... | 648,908 | 861, 54.5 | 696,958 | 822,089 | 912,701 | 1, 124, 079 | 1,117,727 |
| Total, All Countries ................................................ | 1,400, 118 | 1,675, 319 | 1,424,617 | 1,568,344 | 1,430, 624 | 1. 887.763 | 1,740, 248 |

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

| Country | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - Jupe | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland | 3. 367 | 7,724 | 9182 | - | - | - | - |
| United States | 884,468 | 921. 295 | 1,008, 779 | 943.081 | 1,004,546 | 1,125,930 | 1, 471,107 |
| Alaska | 747 | 576 | 344 | 874 | 550 | 426 | 502 |
| St. Pierre end Miquelon | 1 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 7 |
| Greenland .............. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commonweslth Countries | 3,367 | 7.724 | 918 | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign Countries | 885, 216 | 921.880 | 1.009, 130 | 943,960 | 1,005,103 | 1, 126. 367 | 1,471,617 |
| Total, North America | 888,583 | 929,604 | 1,010,048 | 943,960 | 1,005,103 | 1, 126,367 | 1,471,617 |
| Central America and Antilles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda. | 19 | 120 | 76 | 68 | 26 | 61 | 44 |
| British Honduras | 438 | 396 | 201 | 94 | 29 | 416 | 403 |
| Bahamas | 302 | 346 | 497 | 321 | 259 | 273 | 162 |
| Barbados | 3,052 | 3,335 | 2,342 | 4.738 | 3.914 | 6,143 | 7, 175 |
| Jamaica | 4.570 | 4,987 | 7. 733 | 8.844 | 6, 676 | 12,404 | 7. 769 |
| Leeward and Windward islands | 96 | 212 | 139 | 158 | 171 | 224 | 425 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3,614 | 5,413 | 8, 072 | 6. 503 | 7. 270 | 7. 935 | 7, 508 |
| American Virgin Islands | 11 | 35 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 164 |
| Costa Rica | 1,909 | 1. 200 | 1,287 | 832 | 1,400 | 1,978 | 4,032 |
| Cuba. | 10,360 | 12.246 | 3. 450 | 3,112 | 1. 944 | 2,190 | 2,777 |
| Dominican Republic | 6.418 | 10.852 | 3.241 | 581 | 656 | 524 | 686 |
| El Salvador | 893 | 273 | 699 | 355 | 341 | 507 | 875 |
| French West lndies | 45 | 12 | 27 | 96 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Guatemala | 4,228 | 3.981 | 2. 253 | 3,490 | 2,472 | 3,309 | 2. 913 |
| Haiti | 97 | 79 | 480 | 546 | 857 | 912 | 1.737 |
| Honduras | 2. 370 | 3,812 | 2.853 | 4. 133 | 2. 654 | 2.967 | 2.125 |
| Mexico | 16,970 | 10.288 | 7,880 | 17.614 | 13,576 | 19,398 | 10,956 |
| Netheriands Antilles | 4,164 | 3,122 | 523 | 3, 190 | 4.884 | 12.452 | 5, 522 |
| Nicaragua | 130 | 42 | 53 | 126 | 200 | 139 | 350 |
| Panama | 364 | 862 | 1. 238 | 1,334 | 3,174 | 2, 304 | 1.414 |
| Puerto Rico. | 856 | 727 | 362 | 161 | 112 | 819 | 488 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 12.090 | 14,809 | 19, 060 | 20.725 | 18,346 | 27,456 | 23.486 |
| Foreign Countries | 48,816 | 47.531 | 24,350 | 35.581 | 32.277 | 47,504 | 34, 039 |
| Total, Central America and Antilies | 60, 906 | 62,340 | 43,410 | 56,306 | 50, 623 | 74,960 | 57.525 |
| Souith America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guians | 5,783 | 9, 597 | 7. 252 | 15.103 | 7.117 | 14.618 | 7.482 |
| Falkland Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Argentina | 4. 729 | 1,017 | 2,049 | 1.275 | 2,946 | 7.967 | 10,566 |
| Bollvia | 0 | 0 | 37 | 2,012 | 1,197 | 1,245 | 1.082 |
| Brazil. | 9,822 | 10,737 | 9, 203 | 11.960 | 11,405 | 16,773 | 20,118 |
| Chile | 239 | 93 | 381 | 217 | 229 | 1,124 | 1,346 |
| Colombia | 4.315 | 4.353 | 4,940 | 7, 648 | 5. 311 | 8, 031 | 6. 198 |
| Ecuador | 178 | 711 | 417 | 720 | 577 | 896 | 1,010 |
| French Guians | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 164 | 66 | 129 | 245 | 186 | 164 | 243 |
| Peru | 141 | 1.848 | 1,470 | 995 | 2,086 | 1,875 | 3,599 |
| Surinam | 556 | 317 | 215 | 111 | 0 | 228 | 363 |
| Uruguay | 286 | 428 | 281 | 788 | 682 | 2.088 | 3,317 |
| Venezuela | 43,457 | 51,301 | 44.109 | 47. 588 | 38, 161 | 49.103 | 58,455 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 5,783 | 9,597 | 7, 252 | 15,103 | 7.117 | 14,618 | 7,482 |
| Foreign Countries ..... | 63, 889 | 70,869 | 63,231 | 73.559 | 62, 780 | 89,494 | 106, 297 |
| Totel, South Mmetica | 69, 672 | 80,466 | 70, 483 | 88, 682 | 69, 897 | 104, 112 | 113.779 |

1. Under $\$ 500.00$
2. January to March only.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - continued

| Country | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North-western Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 139,130 | 160,372 | 163,215 | 144, 235 | 187, 177 | 217,036 | 224,606 |
| Austria | 194 | 87 | 132 | 250 | 318 | 646 | 2,437 |
| Belsium and Luxembourg | 6,136 | 7,525 | 11,513 | 7, 509 | 9,222 | 13, 573 | 17,339 |
| Denmark | 1,142 | 8,443 | 1,373 | 520 | 417 | 989 | 930 |
| France. | 5,364 | 7. 284 | 6. 509 | 6,800 | 5. 323 | 9,346 | 10,379 |
| Germany | 449 | 1,280 | 3,758 | 3,376 | 4,172 | 6,854 | 12,643 |
| Iceland | 16 | 60 | 16 | 36 | 11 | 222 | 3 |
| Ireland. | 26 | 59 | 39 | 32 | 60 | 88 | 388 |
| Netherlands | 2,163 | 3,668 | 3,659 | 3.029 | 2,863 | 6,033 | 6,292 |
| Norway | 317 | 786 | 421 | 791 | 533 | 872 | 889 |
| Sweden | 1,386 | 1,377 | 1,818 | 1,656 | 1,896 | 3. 249 | 3,994 |
| Switzerland. | 3, 512 | 3,932 | 4,431 | 6,471 | 6,810 | 7.654 | 7. 202 |
| Commonwealth Countries. | 139, 130 | 160, 372 | 163,215 | 144,235 | 187. 177 | 217.036 | 224, 606 |
| Foreign Countries ....... | 20,705 | 34, 502 | 33,669 | 30, 469 | 31,625 | 49.524 | 62. 495 |
| Total, North-Western Europe. | 159,835 | 194, 874 | 196,884 | 174, 704 | 218, 802 | 266,560 | 287.101 |
| Southern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Glbraltar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Malta |  | 5 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 19 |
| Greece. | 108 | 144 | 70 | 65 | 99 | 104 | 113 |
| Italy. | 2. 952 | 4.029 | 4,576 | 4,472 | 3,918 | 5,455 | 7. 274 |
| Portugal | 524 | 653 | 635 | 716 | 672 | I, 026 | 864 |
| Azores and Madeira | 143 | 221 | 321 | 233 | 210 | 177 | 212 |
| Spain. | 1,492 | 1. 094 | 1, 063 | 1,364 | 1,646 | 1,912 | 4,660 |
| Commonwealth Countries |  | 5 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 19 |
| Forelgn Countries | 5,218 | 6, 034 | 6, 665 | 6, 850 | 6. 545 | 8.673 | 13, 123 |
| Total, Southern Europe. | 5,218 | 6,039 | 6,674 | 6, 862 | 6, 549 | 8,691 | 13,142 |
| Eastern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2,049 | 2.760 | 4,258 | 2. 143 | 3,123 | 2.913 | 2.941 |
| Estonia. | 0 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 28 | 83 |
| Finland. | 10 | 29 | 22 | 23 | 170 | 47 | 68 |
| Hungary. | 82 | 21 | 41 | 35 | 15 | 21 | 70 |
| Latvia | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Poland. | 8 | 14 | 61 | 122 | 115 | 242 | 761 |
| Roumania | 11 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 10 |
| U.S.S.R. (Russia) | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 75 | 37 |
| Yugoslavla. | 1 | 4 | 12 | 33 | 46 | 76 | 117 |
| Total, Eastern Europe | 2,162 | 2,846 | 4.408 | 2,373 | 3,478 | 3,425 | 4,111 |
| Middie East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 294 | 5,237 | 527 | 357 | 0 | 12 | 22 |
| Anglo-Egyptlan Sudan | 3 | 33 | 11 | 14 | 17 | 36 | 28 |
| Arabia ... | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 4, 050 | 8, 077 | 11,779 | 16,336 | 11. 923 |
| Egypt | 1. 423 | 67 | 114 | 41 | 157 | 502 | 462 |
| Ethiopia | 16 | 22 | 21 | 28 | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| Iran | 73 | 886 | 181 | 107 | 85 | 107 | 305 |
| Iraq | 639 | 160 | 378 | 1.040 | 38 | 1.163 | 1,007 |
| Israel. | 25 | 24 | 231 | 273 | 278 | 212 | 534 |
| Jordan .... | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Syria and Lebanon. | 10 | 18 | 19 | 410 | 29 | 33 | 5,735 |
| Tripoli................. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Italian Africa... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Turkey. | 648 | 416 | 1,028 | 179 | 481 | 799 | 903 |
| Commonweaith Countries | 297 | 5,270 | 538 | 371 | 17 | 49 | 50 |
| Foreign Countries. | 2,835 | 1,592 | 6. 022 | 10. 155 | 12,861 | 19.172 | 20, 899 |
| Total, Middie East | 3,132 | 6, 862 | 6, 560 | 10,526 | 12, 878 | 19,221 | 20,949 |

1. Under $\$ 500.00$
2. Nut listed separately.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - concluded

| Country | 1948 |  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | July - Dec. | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 |
| Other Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 5,510 | 5,672 | 6,274 | 5,361 | 8,032 | 9,572 | 11,326 |
| Ind is | 21, 595 | 11,805 | 13,692 | 12,541 | 20.440 | 16. 822 | 23. 732 |
| Pakistan | 601 | 705 | 769 | 424 | 927 | 779 | 1,466 |
| Federation of Malaya | 9, 773 | 12, 105 | 10,545 | 5, 642 | 9. 450 | 19.402 | 34,974 |
| Hong Kong | 876 | 990 | 961 | 2, 028 | 1, 002 | 1,201 | 1.473 |
| Other British East Indies | 30 | 22 | 21 | 0 | 15 | 32 | 1,916 |
| Afgharistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 93 | 32 |
| Burma | 6 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| China | 2, 770 | 1,142 | 1,668 | 1,679 | 3,325 | 1.974 | 1,362 |
| French East Indies | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Indonesia | 152 | 2, 109 | 819 | 635 | 239 | 489 | 512 |
| Japan | 423 | 2, 721 | 1,831 | 3. 720 | 4,988 | 7,099 | 6,170 |
| Korea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 0 |
| Phillppines | 5,041 | 1,401 | 1,320 | 2,883 | 3,232 | 3, 193 | 5,961 |
| Portuguese Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Silm | 40 | 39 | 43 | 29 | 940 | 241 | 1,281 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 38,385 | 31,299 | 32, 263 | 25,997 | 39,865 | 47.808 | 74,888 |
| Foreign Countries | 8,433 | 7,420 | 5,714 | 8,949 | 12, 757 | 13, 106 | 15, 322 |
| Total, Ocher Asio | 46,818 | 38, 719 | 37,977 | 34,946 | 52,622 | 60,914 | 90, 210 |
| Other Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Afrlca | 4, 773 | 4,770 | 1,684 | 4,410 | 5,920 | 9,147 | 5, 713 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 1 | 18 | 26 | 33 | 32 | 19 | 5 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 107 | 377 | 192 | 606 | 103 | 298 | 386 |
| Union of South Africa | 1,624 | 2,192 | 2, 402 | 1, 460 | 2,282 | 2,682 | 3, 044 |
| Other British South Africa | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Coast | 5,167 | 4,584 | 4,317 | 2, 392 | 3,346 | 5,653 | 1,738 |
| Nigeria | 3,162 | 1,777 | 2, 400 | 193 | 884 | 602 | 298 |
| Sierra Leone | 4 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 279 | 34 |
| Other British West Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Belgian Congo.. | 970 | 674 | 393 | 310 | 426 | 1, 055 | 1.878 |
| French Africa | 5 | 107 | 12 | 5 | 101 | 442 | 145 |
| Liberia | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madagascar | 22 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 22 |
| Morocco | 122 | 224 | 77 | 65 | 153 | 551 | 460 |
| Portuguese Afrlca .................................................. | 77 | 0 | 6 | 206 | 109 | 0 | 10 |
| Canary Islands ....................................................... | 4 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Spenish Arrica | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commonwealth Countries .................................... | 14,838 | 13,720 | 11, 022 | 9,102 | 12,584 | 18,677 | 11,218 |
| Foreign Countries ..............o................................. | 1,207 | 1.014 | 512 | 588 | 800 | 2,051 | 2, 523 |
| Total. Other Africa ........................................... | 16,045 | 14.734 | 11,534 | 9,690 | 13.38- | 20,728 | 13,741 |
| Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australis | 8,657 | 18,758 | 12,000 | 15,429 | 9. 595 | 23.208 | 18,587 |
| New Zealand ........................................................ | 5,924 | 5,679 | 5,599 | 3,311 | 4,622 | 7, 233 | 8, 556 |
| Fijl .................................................................... | 2,685 | 5. 590 | 3.629 | 4,368 | 4.861 | 5,333 | 2,515 |
| Oher British Oceania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Oceania | 0 | 0 | 3 | 414 | 438 | 38 | 12 |
| Hawall ................................................................. | 438 | 358 | 168 | 193 | 197 | 298 | 542 |
| United States Oceania ........................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 115 | 0 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................... | 17,265 | 30.027 | 21. 227 | 23, 109 | 19.078 | 35. 775 | 29,658 |
| Foreign Countrles ............................................ | 438 | 358 | 170 | 692 | 635 | 450 | 554 |
| Total, Oceanis ................................................. | 17. 703 | 30,385 | 21. 397 | 23, 801 | 19,713 | 36,225 | 30,212 |
| Total, Commonwealth Countries ................................ | 231, 156 | 272.824 | 255,505 | 238, 653 | 284, 187 | 361, 438 | 371,407 |
| Total, France and Dependencles ............................. | 5,559 | 7, 652 | 6,643 | 7,386 | 6, 030 | 10,388 | 11,027 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies ................... | 886, 521 | 922, 990 | 1, 009, 656 | 944, 405 | 1, 005, 413 | 1,127,592 | 1,472,804 |
| Total, All Countries ................................................. | 1,270, 076 | 1. 366,869 | 1, 409, 377 | 1, 351, 830 | 1, 453, 051 | 1, 721, 202 | 2, 102,387 |

## B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to all Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by IIalf-year Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | PercentageChangeJan. - June '50toJan. - June '51 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 363,436 | 409, 571 | 298, 807 | 338, 091 | 355,937 | + 19.1 |
| 2 | Wheat | 201, 345 | 233.813 | 156.582 | 169,032 | 148, 631 | 5. 1 |
| 7 | Wheat flour | 50, 058 | 47.635 | 50.252 | 43,587 | 66, 742 | + 32.8 |
| 14 | Whisky | 15,983 | 16.720 | 17.078 | 24.604 | 23,698 | + 38.8 |
| 25 | Barley | 5,766 | 19,706 | 7.791 | 15.651 | 13.847 | + 77.7 |
| 31 | Oats | 5,861 | 12.672 | 6.480 | 10.091 | 18,330 | + 182.9 |
| 36 | Fodders, n.o.p | 4,950 | 4,983 | 5.982 | 8.053 | 11,863 | + 98.3 |
| 38 | Flaxseed, chielly for crushing | 6,384 | 9,512 | 1,654 | 11.205 | 4,994 | + 201.9 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 137, 54 | 200, 878 | 167,603 | 198,172 | 174,874 | + 4.3 |
| 11 | Cattle, chiefly for beef | 15,370 | 30,776 | 29,289 | 32,397 | 27.662 | 5.6 |
| 13 | Fish, fresh and frozen | 13,750 | 21,002 | 18,365 | 31,346 | 22,777 | + 24.0 |
| 19 | Beel and veal, fresh | 8,880 | 21,749 | 13,379 | 20.840 | 26,657 | + 99.2 |
| 21 | Fish, cured | 8,064 | 15,648 | 14,104 | 14,512 | 12,761 | 9.5 |
| 22 | Bacon and hams | 9,592 | 14,584 | 20,227 | 8, 080 | 2,521 | - 87.5 |
| 24 | Fur skins, undressed | 13,626 | 8,907 | 13,040 | 10,752 | 19.132 | + 46.7 |
| 29 | Cattle, dairy and pure-bred | 7,887 | 7.416 | 7,997 | 9,443 | 9,684 | + 21.1 |
| 32 | Cheese | 3,873 | 12, 384 | 3.101 | 13.450 | 1.181 | - 61.9 |
| 33 | Moiluscs and crustaceans | 7.592 | 5,877 | 8.650 | 7.069 | 8.683 | + 0.4 |
| 35 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 7,016 | 7,342 | 7,662 | 6,748 | 7.322 | 4. 4 |
|  | Filires, Textiles and Produc | 15, 507 | 9,710 | 10. 772 | 18, 801 | 17,648 | $+63.8$ |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 408, 186 | 467, 132 | 485, 324 | 627,621 | 643, 123 | $+32.5$ |
| 1 | Newsprint paper | 200,677 | 233, 205 | 235,464 | 250.283 | 248, 502 | + 5.5 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 67.909 | 92.511 | 108, 239 | 182,608 | 150,605 | + 39.1 |
| 4 | Wood pulp | 87,696 | 82,979 | 91,989 | 116,566 | 163, 360 | + 77.6 |
| 18 | Pulpwood | 14.697 | 16,620 | 13, 260 | 21,508 | 24,534 | + 85.0 |
| 20 | Shingles | 6,907 | 9,896 | 12.269 | 20,132 | 16,037 | + 30.7 |
| 40 | Plywoods and veneers | 4,758 | 2.945 | 5,724 | 6.591 | 9.616 | + 68.0 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 154,624 | 138,240 | 126,275 | 124.834 | 143.418 | + 13.6 |
| 9 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 53,883 | 30, 244 | 47.448 | 31,064 | 54,715 | + 15.3 |
| 15 | Automobiles, trucks and part | 17.754 | 21,054 | 19,313 | 20,915 | 21.637 | + 12.0 |
| 23 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 16.972 | 14, 868 | 11,334 | 14,310 | 18.250 | + 61.0 |
| 27 | Plgs, ingots, blooms and billets | 2. 109 | 2,848 | 7,882 | 13,449 | 4,807 | - 39.0 |
| 30 | Ferro-alloys | 12,794 | 6,388 | 6,554 | 10,522 | 13.596 | $+107.4$ |
| 37 | Iron ore | 2,616 | 11.501 | 3, 015 | 10.294 | 4,036 | + 33.9 |
| 39 | Locomotives and parts. | 8,324 | 19.788 | 8,476 | 3,984 | 1,008 | - 88.1 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 217.243 | 209, 365 | 208,949 | 248,313 | 252,966 | + 21.1 |
| 5 | Nickel. | 48.918 | 43,406 | 52, 171 | 53,129 | 59,410 | + 13.9 |
| 6 | Aluminum, rimary and semi-fabricate | 41.579 | 49,453 | 52, 776 | 50,430 | 54,888 | + 4.0 |
| 8 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 40.847 | 43, 205 | 42.129 | 40, 861 | 37, 198 | - 11.7 |
| 12 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 29, 187 | 26,513 | 22.780 | 35,930 | 33,771 | + 48.2 |
| 17 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 22,004 | 19,882 | 12,390 | 25,715 | 20,671 | + 66.8 |
| 28 | Platinum metals and scrap | 10,693 | 7,353 | 7.367 | 13.848 | 15,794 | $+114.4$ |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 29, 138 | 44,572 | 47,866 | 55. 789 | 62,194 | + 29.9 |
| 10 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 9,273 | 27, 661 | 29,031 | 33, 721 | 40.091 | + 38.1 |
| 34 | Abrasives, artificial, crude | 6.790 | 4,676 | 6.597 | 8.170 | 10,309 | $+56.3$ |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 38,911 | 31,787 | 50, 1431 | 50, 382 ${ }^{\frac{1}{1}}$ | 60,4031 | + 20.5 |
| 16 | Fertilizers, chemical | 22,442 | 16,943 | 21.536 | 17.338 | 18,897 | - 12.3 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 60, 028 | 57,090 | 34,883 | 25,761 | 29,686 | - 14.9 |
| 26 | Ships sold | 25,177 | 15,982 | 15,888 | 6,245 | 6,038 | - 62.0 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To All Countries | 1, 424,617 | 1, 568. 344 | 1, 430, 624 | 1,687, 763 | 1,740,248 | + 21.6 |
|  | Total of Commodities Memized | 1, 140,002 | 1, 290, 649 | 1,215, 264 | 1,424,472 | 1,454,256 |  |
|  | Percent Or Domestic Exports Itemized ............................... | 80.0 | 82.3 | 84.9 | 84.4 | 83.6 |  |

1. Thehigh level of chemicals and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE V. Imports from all Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | Percentage Change Jan. - June '50 to Jan. - June '51 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 176,273 | 201,120 | 211,598 | 272,878 | 288, 341 | + 36.6 |
| 9 | Sugar, raw | 29,673 | 35, 953 | 27, 809 | 48,600 | 30.064 | 8.1 |
| 16 | Coffee, green | 12. 522 | 16, 663 | 17,591 | 24.073 | 25,122 | + 42.8 $+\quad 28$. |
| 19 | Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated | 9,520 | ع, 142 | 11,355 | 23, 007 | 43.627 | + 284.2 |
| 22 | Vegetable oils, (except essential oils) | 9,504 | 11,270 | 13.440 | 17, 175 | 26,795 | + 99.4 |
| 24 | Tea, black ........................ | 11,182 | 9,944 | 15,556 | 12,747 | 12,165 | - 21.8 |
| 26 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 12,153 | 10,114 | 13.613 | 10,919 | 14,431 | + 6.0 |
| 28 | Vegetables, fresh | 13, 282 | 5,178 | 17.274 | 5,985 | 18,802 | + 8.8 |
| 30 | Nuts | 11.540 | 11,647 | 12,946 | 9,426 | 13,609 | + 5.1 |
| 33 | Bananas, fresh | 7.006 | 10.028 | 9,193 | 10,248 | 9, 288 | + 1.0 |
| 40 | Indian corn | 2.669 | 9.593 | 3,634 | 12.600 | 5, 723 | + 57.5 |
| 35 | Animals and Antoral Products | 39,281 | 34,816 | 38,419 | 48,549 | 68,621 | + 78.6 |
|  | Fur skins, undressed | 10.085 | 6,210 | 9.908 | 8. 854 | 12, 929 | + 30.5 |
|  | Flibres, Textiles and Products | 191,987 | 141,045 | 167,255 | 197,254 | 285, 997 | + 71.0 |
| 7 | Cotton, raw | 32,972 | 32,704 | 35, 174 | 53,287 | 59,980 | + 70.5 |
| 14 | Cotton plece goods | 37,060 | 15,606 | 23, 147 | 22,754 | 35,907 | + 55.1 |
| 21 | Wool piece goods | 25,343 | 16, 404 | 16,251 | 15,468 | 22.499 | + 38.4 |
| 23 | Wool nolls, tops, waste | 10, 500 | 8.055 | 11,430 | 17,070 | 28, 182 | +146.6 |
| 25 | Wool, raw | 10,813 | 8,036 | 11,621 | 15,184 | 27, 173 | + 133.8 |
| 32 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles | 7,721 | 8,991 | 8,672 | 10,995 | 12,477 | + 43.9 |
| 39 | Flax, hemp and jute plece goods | 6.770 | 6,074 | 8,413 | 8.383 | 10, 187 | + 21.1 |
|  | Wood, Mood Products and Paper | 41,436 | 44.891 | 47,288 | 53.078 | 69,345 | + 46.6 |
| 27 | Paperhoard, paper and products | 10.015 | 10, 054 | 10,973 | 12,460 | 17.049 | + 55.4 |
| 34 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter | 7,497 | 8,570 | 9,694 | 9,747 | 12, 329 | + 27.2 |
|  | Iron and its, Products | 487,368 | 404,183 | 479,441 | 500,788 | 687, 024 | + 43.3 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 115,688 | 100,594 | 110,510 | 115, 731 | 163. 482 | + 47.9 |
| 3 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 60, 223 | 57,526 | 75.731 | 82,673 | 111,471 | + 47.2 |
| 5 | Tractors and parts .............. | 62. 297 | 56, 209 | 68, 022 | 40.298 | 67.826 | - 0.3 |
| 6 | Rolling mill products | 63,408 | 34,685 | 39.703 | 53,936 | 78, 030 | + 96.5 |
| 10 | Passenger automobiles and buses | 16,922 | 22,048 | 37.125 | 38,204 | 47,412 | + 27.7 |
| 12 | Fiarm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 35, 367 | 23, 339 | 30,435 | 22,888 | 34,995 | + 15.0 |
| 13 | Engines, internai combustion, and parts | 25, 281 | 20,329 | 23, 767 | 23,300 | 37,336 | + 57.1 |
| 18 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 16,576 | 11,569 | 17.273 | 18. 121 | 20,864 | + 20.8 |
| 38 | Iron ore ....................... | 3,948 | 8,109 | 2,838 | 13,964 | 4,916 | + 73.2 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 86,410 | 88,282 | 97,473 | 118.054 | 148,327 | + 52.2 |
| 8 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 34,213 | 35,589 | 40.416 | 42,169 | 60,371 | + 49.4 |
| 31 | Platinum, palladium and iridium | 6,040 | 4, 696 | 9,961 | 11,379 | 9,624 | - 3.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 248,370 | 286.959 | 258,800 | 352,942 | 313, 761 | + 21.2 |
| 2 | Crude petroleum, for refining | 85,874 | 103,490 | 89, 872 | 110,634 | 108. 853 | + 21.1 |
| 4 | Coal, bituminous | 52,563 | 4C,891 | 51,990 | 66,798 | 53,024 | + 2.0 |
| 11 | Coal, anthracile | 18,585 | 27.013 | 23, 630 | 30,635 | 21, 144 | - 10.5 |
| 15 | Fuel oils .......... | 7.886 | 9,578 | 14,832 | 30,634 | 23.614 | + 59.2 |
| 17 | Gasoline | 15,749 | 29,507 | 12. 755 | 27.005 | 13, 163 | + 3.2 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 63,480 | 67,180 | 76,284 | 81, 937 | 101,719 | + 33.3 |
| 29 | Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. | 9,446 | 9,086 | 10, 563 | 12,473 | 13,208 | + 25.0 |
| 36 | Drugs and medicines | 7,850 | 6,979 | 10. 253 | 8, 376 | 13.093 | + 27.7 |
| 37 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 6.717 | 7.043 | 8,490 | 9, c63 | 13.072 | + 54.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 74. 773 | 83,355 | 76. 494 | 95,723 | 138, 632 | + 81.3 |
| 20 | Tourist purchases | 9,322 | 19.525 | 10,827 | 22, 264 | 16, 176 | + 49.4 |
|  | Total lmports From All Countries ................................... | 1, 409,377 | 1.351, 831 | 1.453, 051 | 1.721,203 | 2, 102, 387 | + 44.7 |
|  | Total Of Commodities litemized ........................................ | 931.802 | 876.442 | 976, 688 | 1,129,529 | 1,350,011 |  |
|  | Percent Of Imports ltemized ............................................ | 66.1 | 64.8 | 67.2 | 65.6 | 64.2 |  |

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1931

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Comnoodity } \\
\text { Rank } \\
\text { in } 1950
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1949} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1950} \& 1951 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Percentage } \\
\text { Change } \\
\text { Jan.-June '50 } \\
\text { to } \\
\text { Jan.-June '51 }
\end{gathered}
$$} <br>
\hline \& \& Jan.-June \& July - Dec. \& Jan.-June \& July - Dec. \& Jan.-June \& <br>
\hline \& \& \$ 000 \& \$'000 \& \$'000 \& \$'000 \& \$'000 \& \% <br>
\hline \& Agricultural and Vegetable Products \& 66,788 \& 103, 850 \& 75,245 \& 101, 692 \& 110,002 \& + 46.2 <br>
\hline 13 \& Whisky \& 13,707 \& 14,659 \& 13.506 \& 19,986 \& 18,937 \& + 40.2 <br>
\hline 18 \& Wheat \& 2,582 \& 14,405 \& 11,499 \& 16,987 \& 22,172 \& + 82.8 <br>
\hline 21 \& Barley \& 3,241 \& 17,729 \& 7,157 \& 12,280 \& 5,744 \& - 19.7 <br>
\hline 24 \& Oats \& 4,502 \& 10,591 \& 5,638 \& 9,339 \& 16,123 \& +186.0 <br>
\hline 25 \& Fodders, n . \& 4,184 \& 4,155 \& 5,399 \& 7,528 \& 11,404 \& +111.2 <br>
\hline 30 \& Rye \& 4,484 \& 10,186 \& 2,947 \& 6,996 \& 2,661 \& - 9.7 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34} \& Clover seed \& 7,593 \& 3,853 \& 5,268 \& 3,600 \& 5,437 \& + 3.2 <br>
\hline \& Animals and Animal Products ............................................ \& 81,740 \& 118,827 \& 110,807 \& 142,526 \& 140, 181 \& $+26.5$ <br>
\hline 6 \& Cattle, chiefly for beef.................................................. \& 15,216 \& 30, 724 \& 29.262 \& 32,332 \& 27,619 \& - 5.6 <br>
\hline 7 \& Fish, fresh and frozen \& 13,672 \& 20,853 \& 18.286 \& 31, 233 \& 22,688 \& + 24.1 <br>
\hline 14 \& Beef and veal, tresh. \& 7,652 \& 20,629 \& 12,745 \& 20,198 \& 26, 034 \& +104.3 <br>
\hline 20 \& Frur skins, undressed \& 9,791 \& 7,588 \& 10,112 \& 9,334 \& 13, 591 \& + 34.4 <br>
\hline 22 \& Cattle, dairy and pure-bre \& 7,548 \& 7,188 \& 7,799 \& 9,097 \& 9,489 \& + 21.7 <br>
\hline 23 \& Molluscs and crustaceans ....................................................... \& 7,455 \& 5,522 \& 8,562 \& 6,687 \& 8,564 \& + 0.0 <br>
\hline 33 \& Hides and skins (except furs)........................................... \& 2,217 \& 2,901 \& 3,556 \& 5,676 \& 5,875 \& $+65.2$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{39} \& Fish, cured \& 2,238 \& 4,471 \& 2,543 \& 4,333 \& 2,631 \& + 3.5 <br>
\hline \& Fibres, Textiles and Products .......................................... \& 5,545 \& 5,633 \& 6, 310 \& 12,033 \& 10,260 \& +62.6 <br>
\hline \& Wood, Wood Products and Psper ......................................... \& 327, 672 \& 382, 169 \& 450, 377 \& 566,019 \& 535,970 \& $+19.0$ <br>
\hline 1 \& Newsprint paper. \& 181,066 \& 210,239 \& 226,817 \& 236,339 \& 234,265 \& + 3.3 <br>
\hline 2 \& Planks and boards \& 40,070 \& 60,076 \& 95,221 \& 154,378 \& 98,067 \& + 3.0 <br>
\hline 3 \& Wood pulp \& 72,333 \& 69.279 \& 85.251 \& 105,754 \& 134,656 \& + 58.0 <br>
\hline 12 \& Pulpwood \& 14,408 \& 16,185 \& 13,228 \& 20,735 \& 23,660 \& + 78.9 <br>
\hline 15 \& Shingles \& 6,602 \& 9,612 \& 11,849 \& 19,770 \& 15,495 \& + 30.8 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27} \& Plywoods and veneers .................................................... \& 2, 071 \& 2,410 \& 5.517 \& 6.435 \& 8.414 \& + 52.5 <br>
\hline \& Iron and its Products ....................................................... \& 62, 043 \& 46,692 \& 66, 344 \& 69,902 \& 83, 729 \& + 25.8 <br>
\hline 5 \& Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \& 39,747 \& 24,083 \& 35,758 \& 27,981 \& 44,771 \& + 25.2 <br>
\hline 19 \& Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets. \& 1,385 \& 3,158 \& 7,882 \& 13,421 \& 4,793 \& - 39.2 <br>
\hline 26 \& Iron ore............................................................................ \& 1,951 \& 8,508 \& 2,972 \& 9,357 \& 3,856 \& + 29.7 <br>
\hline 29 \& Ferro-2lloys \& 6,078 \& 1,026 \& 3,224 \& 7,850 \& 9,619 \& +198.4 <br>
\hline 35 \& Tractors and parts. \& 6,085 \& 960 \& 4,870 \& 3,729 \& 4.844 \& - 0.5 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} \& Machinery (non-farm) and parts........................................ \& 2,857 \& 2,941 \& 3,238 \& 4,112 \& 5,518 \& + 70.4 <br>
\hline \& Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ..................................... \& 98. 375 \& 98,517 \& 124,760 \& 142, 283 \& 137.497 \& + 10.2 <br>
\hline 4 \& Nickel \& 34,531 \& 28,162 \& 39,640 \& 36,544 \& 39,002 \& - 1.6 <br>
\hline 8 \& Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated........................... \& 9,421 \& 11,866 \& 26,563 \& 22,612 \& 25.828 \& - 2.8 <br>
\hline 10 \& Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .............................. \& 17,146 \& 20,111 \& 21,000 \& 18,495 \& 13.877 \& - 33.9 <br>
\hline 11 \& Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated................................. \& 17,808 \& 17,370 \& 16,663 \& 22.255 \& 22,418 \& + 34.5 <br>
\hline 16 \& Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.................................. \& 10,301 \& 10,672 \& 10,174 \& 20,522 \& 13,015 \& + 27.9 <br>
\hline 31 \& Platinum metals and scrap................................................ \& 3,296 \& 3,754 \& 2,816 \& 6,835 \& 8,523 \& +202. 7 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{32} \& Silver ore and bullion ...................................................... \& 3,123 \& 4.214 \& 3,818 \& 5,424 \& 7,942 \& +108.0 <br>
\hline \& Non-Metallic Minerals and Products................................... \& 20, 177 \& 32,072 \& 33, 443 \& 40,538 \& 44,811 \& $+34.0$ <br>
\hline 9 \& Asbestos, unmanufactured.............................................. \& 7,638 \& 20,516 \& 20,067 \& 24,118 \& 28,843 \& + 43.7 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{28
36

17} \& Abrasives, artificial, crude............................................. \& 5,085 \& 3,224 \& 4,935 \& 6,309 \& 8,688 \& + 76.0 <br>
\hline \& Coal and coke ................................................................ \& 4, 084 \& 2,966 \& 5,049 \& 3.209 \& 2,315 \& - 54.1 <br>
\hline \& Chemicals and Allied Products......................................... \& 18,385 \& 14.974 \& 28,686 ${ }^{1}$ \& 29, 833 1 \& 34, 3441 \& + 19.8 <br>
\hline \& Fertilizers, chernical ..................................................... \& 13,388 \& 10,028 \& 15,101 \& 13,494 \& 16,559 \& + 9.7 <br>
\hline 17 \& Mliscellaneous Commodities ............................................ \& 10,135 \& 9,864 \& 8,794 \& 11,215 \& 13, 053 \& $+25.4$ <br>
\hline 37 \& Settlers' effects.............................................................. \& 3,672 \& 4,134 \& 3.046 \& 4,818 \& 3,820 \& + 25.4 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{40} \& Electrical energy............................................................ \& 2,733 \& 2,111 \& 3,191 \& 2,912 \& 3,635 \& + 13.9 <br>
\hline \& Total Domestic Exports To The United States .................... \& 690.860 \& 812,599 \& 904,949 \& 1, 116, 039 \& 1, 109,846 \& + 22.6 <br>
\hline \& Total Of Commodities Itemized.......................................... \& 612,973 \& 723, 057 \& 812,168 \& 993,016 \& 981, 389 \& <br>
\hline \& Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized ............................... \& 88.7 \& 89.0 \& 89.7 \& 89.0 \& 88.4 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

1. The high level of chemical and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan.-June '50 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. -June '51 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Lec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'0c0 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 68, 571 | 77.801 | 84,616 | 95, 956 | 112,016 | + 32. 4 |
| 18 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 11,282 | 8,341 | 11,934 | 9, 804 | 14,028 | + 17.5 |
| 19 | Vegetables, fresh | 9,887 | 4,692 | 15, 178 | 5,740 | 15,529 | + 2.3 |
| 20 | Vegetable oils (except essentia] oils) | 7, 333 | 10,006 | 10, 226 | 9,279 | 10, 960 | + 7.2 |
| 25 | Indian corn | 2, 689 | 9,593 | 3,634 | 12, 600 | 5,723 | + 57.5 |
| 34 | Rubber manufactures | 5,145 | 5, 317 | ¢, 019 | 6,680 | 9, 116 | + 51.5 |
| 35 | Soya beans | 1,990 | 3,472 | 4,586 | 7, 553 | 8, 861 | + 93.2 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 29,021 | 24,140 | 26,843 | 30,397 | 46,395 | + 72.8 |
| 24 | Fur skins, undressed | 9,450 | 5, 766 | 9,412 | 7. 448 | 10,959 | + 16.4 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 79, 378 | 54,999 | 70.232 | 81,544 | 139, 624 | + 98.8 |
| 8 | Cotton, raw | 30,274 | 19.420 | 26,791 | 39, 711 | 59, 819 | + 107.8 |
| 14 | cotton plece goods | 22,966 | 11.628 | 16, 223 | 14,834 | 25,132 | + 54.9 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 38, 250 | 41,733 | 43,798 | 48,531 | 63,930 | + 46.0 |
| 17 | Paperboard, paper and products | 9,483 | 9,552 | 10, 327 | 11,687 | 16, 111 | + 56.0 |
| 22 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter ............. | 7,312 | 8,367 | 9,452 | 9,498 | 12,064 | + 27.6 |
| 32 | Books, printed | 5,245 | 6,930 | 6, 349 | 7, 132 | 6, 265 | - 1.3 |
| 38 | Lumber and timber | 4, 109 | 5. 104 | 4,673 | 6, 336 | 8,613 | + 84.3 |
|  | From and its Products | 437, 984 | 356, 216 | 402, 080 | 408, 928 | 594,939 | + 48.0 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 108,527 | 93,045 | 100, 851 | 104, 133 | 149, 164 | + 47.9 |
| 2 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 59,370 | 56,854 | 74, 190 | 79,918 | 108, 203 | + 45.8 |
| 4 | Tractors and parts | 59, 827 | 55, 144 | 61,713 | 38.386 | 63, 674 | + 3.2 |
| 6 | Rolling mill products. | 56,605 | 32, 392 | 34, 195 | 39. 735 | 57, 472 | + 68.1 |
| 9 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 34.973 | 23, 086 | 29, 93G | 22,548 | 34. 457 | + 15.1 |
| 11 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts | 20, 015 | 15, 622 | 20,237 | 20,426 | 28, 991 | $+43.3$ |
| 15 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 15,263 | 10,267 | 14,945 | 14,443 | 16, 882 | + 13.0 |
| 27 | Iron ore | 3.472 | 7, 297 | 2. 748 | 13,223 | 4,643 | + 69.0 |
| 30 | Cooking and heating apparatus and parts ........................ | 4,985 | 6, 201 | 5, 395 | 8,793 | 10,339 | + 91.6 |
| 39 | Tools | 5,133 | 4, 537 | 5, 028 | 5,869 | 7,964 | + 58.4. |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 61. 725 | 60,094 | 66,604 | 69, 088 | 103, 028 | + 57.7 |
| 7 | Electrical apparatus, n.o. | 30, 733 | 32,470 | 36, 305 | 35,340 | 53,599 | + 47.6 |
| 33 | Brass, manufactured | 5,714 | 5,383 | 6. 149 | 6.841 | 8,404 | + 36.7 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 179,832 | 203, 801 | 183, 679 | 247, 180 | 204, 858 | + 11. 5 |
| 3 | Coal, bituminous | 52,562 | 40.838 | 51,721 | 66,793 | 53.024 | + 2.5 |
| 5 | Crude petroleum for refining | 36,576 | 45,997 | 39,744 | 50, 362 | 34, 794 | - 12.5 |
| 10 | Coal, anthracite | 17,524 | 24, 124 | 21,938 | 27,622 | 20,088 | - 8.4 |
| 12 | Gasoline | 15,635 | 28, 500 | 12. 157 | 20, 670 | 10, 977 | - 9,7 |
| 16 | Fuel olls | 7,434 | 7, 490 | 10.235 | 18,420 | 16,275 | + 59.0 |
| 37 | Coke | 5, 561 | 6. 729 | 4, 399 | 6,628 | 7,976 | + 81.3 |
| 40 | Glass, cut, pressed or blown | 4,322 | 4,957 | 5, 203 | 5,569 | 6. 676 | + 28.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 56,627 | 58,406 | 635,974 | 68,629 | 88,665 | + 34.4 |
| 21 | Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. | 8,813 | 8,054 | 9, 011 | 10,234 | 10,830 | + 20.2 |
| 23 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 6, 566 | 6,824 | 8, 186 | 8,782 | 12,487 | + 52.6 |
| 27 | Drugs and medicines | 6, 799 | 6,109 | 9,153 | 7,026 | 11,808 | + 29.0 |
| 31 | Pigments | 5, 496 | 5, 608 | 6, 424 | 7, 291 | 8,535 | + 32.9 |
| 36 | Organic chemicals | 5,287 | 5,024 | 6, 120 | 4,983 | 6. 539 | + 6.8 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodthes | 57,382 | 65,891 | 60, 720. | 76,184 | 115,563 | + 90.3 |
| 13 | Tourist purchases | 9,285 | 19,412 | 10,748 | 21,970 | 16,081 | + 49.6 |
| 28 | Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. | 7. 201 | 7,009 | 7,649 | 7,368 | 9,440 | + 23.4 |
| 29 | Refrigerators and parts | 3, 054 | 3,472 | 5,821 | 8, 805 | 21,915 | $+276.5$ |
|  | Total Imports From The United States ................................. | 1,008, 779 | 943, 081 | 1,004,546 | 1,125,930 | 1,471,017 | + 46.4 |
|  | Total of Commodities Eemized .......................................... | 723, 958 | 670,634 | 737, 000 | 810, 484 | 994, 416 |  |
|  | Percent Of mports Eemized ........................ene.e....................., | 71.8 | 71. 1 | 73.4 | 72.0 | 67. 6 |  |

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-year Periods, 1949-1951

| CommodityKankin 1950 | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | PercentageChangeJan.-June '50toJan.-June '51 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 171,589 | 169, 391 | 126, 781 | 102, 014 | 97, 841 | 22.8 |
| 1 | Wheat | 138, 387 | 142,345 | 94,739 | 78,912 | 55,676 | - 41.2 |
| 2 | Wheat flour | 25. 460 | 21, 274 | 22, 264 | 18,699 | 29,346 | + 31.8 |
| 12 | Tobacco. unmanufactured | 5.504 | 1,842 | 6,079 | 2, 241 | 9,355 | $+\quad 53.9$ |
| 17 | Apples, fresh | 0 | 2, 238 | 2,429 | 1, 252 | 1,287 | - 47.0 |
| 40 | Oatmeal and rolled oats | 190 | 323 | 482 | 0 | 116 | - 75.9 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 25,518 | 46,903 | 28, 080 | 25,267 | 8,892 | -68.3 |
| 5 | Bacon and hams | 8,982 | 14,399 | 18,960 | 5,440 | 627 | - 96.7 |
| 8 | Cheese | 3,777 | 11,454 | 2,473 | 12,599 | 362 | - 85.4 |
| 15 | Fish, canned | 0 | 7, 082 | 1 | 4,646 | 328 | $+3$ |
| 16 | F'ur skins, undressed | 3,628 | 1. 239 | 2,648 | 1,351 | 5,144 | $+94.3$ |
| 19 | Eggs, processed | 2, 466 | 2,342 | 2, 399 | 0 | 0 | - 100.00 |
| 27 | Hides and skins, (except furs) | 885 | 177 | 971 | 138 | 880 | - 9.4 |
| 30 | Leather, unmanufactured | 458 | 280 | 458 | 400 | 728 | + 59.0 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 808 | 598 | 478 | 660 | 633 | + 32.4 |
|  | Hood, Wood Products and Paper | 36,932 | 47,839 | 12,993 | 27.694 | 55,107 | + 324.1 |
| 6 | Planks and boards | 16,016 | 21,384 | 4.932 | 15,421 | 37. 296 | + 656.2 |
| 9 | Wood pulp | 8,833 | 10, 505 | 5, 221 | 7,908 | 11, 194 | + 114.4 |
| 22 | Newsprint paper | 3,037 | 5, 813 | 654 | 1,208 | 2,922 | + 346.8 |
| 24 | Spoolwood | 132 | 1,139 | 345 | 1. 236 | 84 | - 75.7 |
| 33 | Pulpwood | 278 | 435 | 31 | 736 | 662 | + 113.5 |
| 37 | Eillets, blocks and bolts | 349 | 368 | 313 | 241 | 404 | + 29.1 |
| 39 | Logs and square timber. | 791 | 308 | 393 | 119 | 325 | - 17.3 |
|  | Fron and its Products | 11.587 | 10,519 | 5,369 | 4,730 | 5,934 | + 10.5 |
| 13 | Ferro-alloys | 5,499 | 4,684 | 3. 059 | 2. 178 | 3,522 | + 15.1 |
| 25 | Needles | 635 | 702 | 925 | 647 | 783 | - 15.4 |
| 31 | F'arm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 1,888 | 2,186 | 646 | 207 | 274 | - 57.6 |
| 34 | Iron ore | 665 | 2, 993 | 44 | 663 | 179 | + 306.8 |
| 35 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts | 337 | 416 | 124 | 539 | 363 | + 192.7 |
| 38 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 592 | 259 | 329 | 208 | 293 | 10.9 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 77,994 | 69,897 | 52,549 | 64, 852 | 74,519 | + 91.8 |
| 3 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 23, 106 | 25,623 | 18, 241 | 20,983 | 17,992 | 1. 4 |
| 4 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 16, 215 | 16,056 | 14,740 | 14,535 | 15,556 | + 5.5 |
| 7 | Nickel | 10, 124 | 10, 421 | 7,894 | 11, 103 | 15,390 | + 95.0 |
| 10 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 8.913 | 6. 491 | 4.552 | 7.985 | 9. 161 | + 101.3 |
| 11 | Platinum metals and scrap ............................................ | 7. 367 | 4,598 | 4,550 | 7.013 | 7,258 | + 59.5 |
| 21 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 9,179 | 5, 279 | 725 | 1,432 | 5,397 | + 644.4 |
| 23 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals | 1,526 | 590 | 1,079 | 669 | 2,398 | + 122.2 |
| 32 | Cadmium | 634 | 414 | 307 | 526 | 742 | + 141.7 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 3,119 | 4,452 | 4,986 | 4,540 | 5,187 | + 4.0 |
| 14 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 676 | 2,090 | 2, 453 | 2,308 | 2, 575 | + 5.0 |
| 18 | Abrasives, artificial, crude | 1,595 | 1,367 | 1,606 | 1, 856 | 1,617 | + 0.7 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 3,109 | 2,438 | 3,152 ${ }^{2}$ | 2, $841{ }^{2}$ | 4,186 ${ }^{2}$ | + 32.8 |
| 20 | Synthetic plastics, primery forms. | 998 | 969 | 1,246 | 1,115 | 1,248 | + 0.2 |
| 28 | Acids | 840 | 553 | 456 | 436 | 725 | + 59.0 |
| 36 | Cobalt oxides and salts | 436 | 304 | 291 | 278 | 521 | + 79.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 4,997 | 17. 314 | 1,529 | 1,394 | 1,225 | - 19.9 |
| 26 | Settlers' effects | 666 | 604 | 451 | 678 | 424 | 6.0 |
| 29 | Donations and gifts | 765 | 846 | 493 | 392 | 205 | - 58.4 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To The Uniled Kingdom ................ | 335,604 | 369,351 | 235, 917 | 233, 993 | 253,523 | + 7.5 |
|  | Total Of Commodities Itemized .......................................... | 311, 828 | 332,396 | 230,482 | 228, 298 | 243,360 |  |
|  | Percent Of Domestic Exports Hemized.............................. | 92.9 | 90.0 | 97.7 | 97.6 | 96. 0 |  |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
2. The high level of chemicals and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetle rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.
3. Over $1,000 \%$.

PABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. - June '50 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. -June '51 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 7.601 | 13. 206 | 12,661 | 15,299 | 9,227 | - 27.1 |
| 12 | Whisky | 2.746 | 4, 088 | 2,543 | 4,324 | 3, 256 | + 28.0 |
| 20 | Confectlonery, including candy | 395 | 837 | 1,676 | 2.877 | 1,226 | - 26.8 |
| 31 | Vegetahle olls (except essential olls) | 231 | 254 | 1,215 | 1,227 | 226 | - 81.4 |
| 36 | Cocoa butter and cocoa paste | 556 | 754 | 907 | 1, 107 | 2 | - 99.8 |
| 37 | Clover seed | 0 | 789 | 1,325 | 662 | 275 | - 79.2 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 2,867 | 3,334 | 4,359 | 5,363 | 7,413 | + 70.1 |
| 18 | Leather, unmanufactured | 1,395 | 1,757 | 2, 248 | 2. 540 | 3. 379 | + 50.3 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 73,529 | 45,699 | 53,257 | 60, 656 | 81, 610 | + 53.2 |
| 2 | Wool piece goods | 21,929 | 14,984 | 14,396 | 13,924 | 18,711 | + 30.0 |
| 3 | Wool nolls, tops and waste | 9,238 | 7,085 | 10,119 | 15,824 | 25,285 | +149.9 |
| 7 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles | 5.313 | 5,810 | 5, 776 | 7.354 | 6,610 | + 14.4 |
| 11 | Cotton plece goods | 9.063 | 2.424 | 3,743 | 3.873 | 3,954 | + 5.6 |
| 16 | Carpets and rugs, wool. | 3,421 | 2, 412 | 2,940 | 2,355 | 3,870 | + 31.6 |
| 22 | Cotton yarns, threads, cords | 2. 410 | 1, 583 | 2. 077 | 1,981 | 3.994 | + 92.3 |
| 23 | Wool, raw | 733 | 611 | 1,690 | 2,257 | 3,922 | +132.1 |
| 24 | Wool yarns and warps | 2,818 | 1,536 | 1,423 | 2,142 | 2,606 | + 83.1 |
| 25 | Cloth, coated and impregnated | 1,924 | 1,505 | 1,833 | 1,298 | 1, 302 | - 29.0 |
| 28 | Lines, cordage and netting, n. O.p | 1,565 | 884 | 1,446 | 1,227 | 2, 097 | + 45.0 |
| 29 | Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n. o.p. | 1.005 | 1,087 | 1,147 | 1.457 | 1.001 | - 12.7 |
| 32 | Synthetic fibres, yarns, and tops | 4,006 | 999 | 1.177 | 1, 222 | 1,874 | + 59.2 |
| 39 | Flax, hemp and jute plece goods | 791 | 607 | 956 | 947 | 1,197 | + 25.2 |
| 40 | Cotton manufactures, n. o. p. | 759 | 688 | 656 | 712 | 673 | + 2.6 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper .......................................... | 1,584 | 1.517 | 1. 693 | 1, 989 | 1.970 | + 16.4 |
|  | Iron and its Products ..................................................... | 38, 960 | 42,550 | 71, 335 | 77, 315 | 70,457 | - 1.2 |
| 1 | Passenger automobiles and buses .................................. | 12.732 | 18.768 | 34,589 | 33, 777 | 23, 389 | - 32.4 |
| 5 | Machlnery (non-farm) and parts | 6,312 | 6. 409 | 8,304 | 8,974 | 10.125 | + 21.9 |
| 6 | Roliing mill products | 3,110 | 2,137 | 4. 228 | 9,730 | 9, 293 | +119.8 |
| 10 | Tractors and parts ............................................................ | 2,373 | 1,032 | 6,266 | 1,871 | 4.113 | - 34.4 |
| 13 | Engines, internal combustlon, and parts | 4,766 | 4,635 | 3,471 | 2,839 | 3,682 | + 6.1 |
| 14 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 1,138 | 1. 274 | 2, 325 | 3,412 | 3, 371 | + 45.0 |
| 17 | Automoblles, frelght, new | 1,587 | 499 | 2, 014 | 2,811 | 1,747 | - 13.3 |
| 21 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 827 | 658 | 1,493 | 2,740 | 3,225 | $+116.0$ |
| 26 | Castings and forgings | 1.011 | 1,863 | 812 | 2, 254 | 1,316 | + 62.1 |
| 30 | Wire and wire rope | 182 | 279 | 1,048 | 1,395 | 1,482 | + 41.4 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ....................................... | 11,953 | 9,417 | 16,264 | 22,056 | 19,987 | + 22.9 |
| 4 | Platinum, palladium and iridium | 5,959 | \$. 660 | 9,919 | 11,342 | 9,578 | - 3.4 |
| 9 | Electrlcal apparatus, n. o.p. | 3,145 | 2,673 | 3. 536 | 5,749 | 5,936 | + 67.9 |
| 38 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 68 | 90 | 307 | 1,608 | 733 | +138.8 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 12,632 | 14,007 | 13.268 | 16,934 | 15,326 | + 15.5 |
| 8 | Pottery and chinaware ..... | 6,375 | 5.329 | 5, 476 | 5,762 | 6, 836 | + 24.8 |
| 15 | Glass, plate, sheet and window | 2,478 | 2,554 | 2,512 | 2,853 | 2, 748 | + 9.4 |
| 19 | Coal, anthracite | 1,060 | 2,890 | 1,692 | 3.011 | 1. 056 | - 37.6 |
|  | Chemicals and Allled Products........................................ | 3, 822 | 4.626 | 6.182 | 7.865 | 7,572 | $+22.5$ |
| 27 | morganic chemicals, D. o.p. ......................................... | 601 | 845 | 1,128 | 1,809 | 1,782 | + 58.0 |
| 34 | Pigments. | 305 | 695 | 778 | 1,455 | 1,134 | $+\quad 45.8$ |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ............................................... | 10.266 | 9,879 | 8.157 | 10,360 | 11,043 | $+35.4$ |
| 33 | Toys and sporting goods | 671 | 1,106 | 805 | 1,502 | 1.112 | + 38.1 |
| 35 | Containers, n.o.p. ....................................................... | 793 | 818 | 936 | 1,082 | 1,154 | $+\quad 23.3$ |
|  | Total lmports Fron The United Kingdom............................ | 169,215 | 144.235 | 187.177 | 217,038 | 224,606 | $+20.0$ |
|  | Total Of Commodities Itemized.......................................... | 125,789 | 109,680 | 150,931 | 175,293 | 179,270 |  |
|  | Percent Of Imports Itemized ............................................... | 77.1 | 76.0 | 80.6 | 80.8 | 79.8 |  |

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodicies by Half-Year Periods, 1919-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { 12ank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Liroup and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. - June '50 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. - June '51 }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jans - June | 3uly - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | -\% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 45,446 | 52,033 | 22.807 | 56, 737 | 46,187 | $+102.5$ |
| 1 | Wheat | 17,996 | 31,905 | 16,980 | 37,923 | 22, 193 | + 30.7 |
| 2 | Flaxseed (not for sowing) | 5,979 | 9, 120 | 1,365 | 9,707 | 1,349 | 1.2 |
| 12 | Barley | 2,525 | 1,939 | 627 | 2,563 | 7.420 | $+1$ |
| 19 | Rubber tires and tubes | 1. 025 | 536 | 616 | 1,241 | 1,522 | $+147.1$ |
| 23 | Whisky | 513 | 295 | 672 | 791 | 381 | + 43.3 |
| 25 | Rye | 718 | 1,384 | 128 | 1. 255 | 3,337 | + 1 |
| 30 | Oats | 795 | 1. 605 | 538 | 361 | 1,585 | + 194.6 |
| 31 | Wheat Ilour | 3, 530 | 760 | 274 | 564 | 6. 718 | $+1$ |
| 33 | Linseed and flaxseed oil | 3,021 | 458 | 390 | 405 | 20 | - 94.9 |
| 34 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 15 | 18 | 243 | 405 | 126 | - 48.1 |
| 37 | Oil cake and oil cake meal | 559 | 0 | 141 | 390 | 65 | + 53.9 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 8,584 | 12,935 | 10,850 | 12,832 | 7, 153 | - 34.1 |
| 6 | Fish, cured | 489 | 2, 243 | 3.475 | 3,664 | 2, 560 | - 26.3 |
| 10 | Fish, canned | 848 | 2. 216 | 881 | 3, 609 | 1,922 | + 118.2 |
| 11 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 3,569 | 4,012 | 2. 884 | 718 | 76 | - 97.4 |
| 14 | Fish, seal, and whale oils | 768 | 797 | 698 | 1. 903 | 858 | + 22.9 |
| 16 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated | 527 | 2.083 | 1.069 | 1.314 | 46 | - 95.7 |
| 35 | Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p. | 138 | 279 | 329 | 303 | 216 | - 34.3 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products. | 2,177 | 612 | 617 | 1,370 | 1,198 | + 93.7 |
| 36 | Synthetic fibre thread and yarn | 74 | 88 | 206 | 332 | 17 | -91.7 |
|  | Wood, Mood Products and Paper | 7,108 | 2,498 | 1,799 | 2,483 | 9,957 | $+453.5$ |
| 21 | Wood pulp | 5,352 | 1,092 | 794 | 871 | 6, 782 | + 754.2 |
| 22 | Planks and boards | 569 | 716 | 726 | 849 | 2. 226 | + 206.6 |
| 39 | Newsprint paper | 631 | 490 | 78 | 333 | 242 | $+210.3$ |
|  | Fon and its Products | 9,450 | 6, 062 | 5,341 | 4,569 | 6,086 | + 13.9 |
| 15 | F'arm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 3,466 | 749 | 1.678 | 727 | 1,877 | + 11.9 |
| 17 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 1.420 | 2.180 | 1,081 | 1. 196 | 1,137 | + 5.2 |
| 24 | Rolling mill products | 1,071 | 1,180 | 701 | 728 | 1,175 | + 67.6 |
| 26 | Tractors and parts | 1.070 | 178 | 703 | 677 | 321 | - 54.3 |
| 28 | Automobiles, trucks and parts | 710 | 874 | 625 | 376 | 748 | + 19.7 |
| 38 | Needles | 190 | 110 | 248 | 247 | 242 | 2.4 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 20,868 | 25,942 | 18,620 | 24,328 | 18,175 | 2.4 |
| 3 | Nickel | 4, 146 | 4, 606 | 4,545 | 5,412 | 4,955 | + 9.0 |
| 4 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 5,287 | 5,486 | 4,688 | 5,114 | 5,285 | + 12.7 |
| 7 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.... | 1.760 | 2,381 | 1,520 | 4.937 | 1,465 | 3.6 |
| 8 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 4,653 | 7,054 | 3. 574 | 1,832 | 3, 461 | 3.2 |
| 9 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 1.941 | 3.773 | 1,372 | 3,318 | 661 | - 51.8 |
| 13 | Mis cellaneous non-ferrous metals | 162 | 390 | 1,400 | 1,781 | 1,615 | + 15.4 |
| 29 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 581 | 370 | 599 | 379 | 280 | - 53.3 |
| 40 | Jewellers'sweepings | 109 | 2 | 8 | 396 | 0 | - 100.0 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 1.514 | 3,453 | 4,451 | 4,495 | 5,839 | + 28.6 |
| 5 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 633 | 2, 898 | 3,806 | 3,732 | 4.824 | + 26.7 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 4,302 | 3,763 | 8, 086 ${ }^{2}$ | 8,330 ${ }^{2}$ | 10,7012 | + 32.3 |
| 18 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 577 | 599 | 1,046 | 886 | 1.919 | + 83.5 |
| 20 | Drugs and medicines | 563 | 1,235 | 1,052 | 742 | 638 | - 39.4 |
| 32 | Fertilizers, chemical | 1,502 | 482 | 529 | 284 | 0 | - 100.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous Conmodities | 14.863 | 6,397 | 1.522 | 1,102 | 1,272 | - 16. 1 |
| 27 | Donations and gifts ..................................................... | 1,077 | 693 | 639 | 526 | 632 | 1.1 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Europe | 114,313 | 113,695 | 74,182 | 116,246 | 106,572 | $+43.7$ |
|  | Total or Commodities Itemized | 80,558 | 97,296 | 62,929 | 102,772 | 90, 894 |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized. | 70.5 | 85.6 | 84.8 | 88.4 | 85.3 |  |

1. Over $1,000 \%$.
2. The high level of chemicals and allied products exports is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.

TABLE XI. Imports (rom Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. - June '50 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. June '51 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 4,883 | 6.330 | 5.147 | 8, 050 | 6,980 | $+35.6$ |
| 6 | Fruits, canned and preserved | 696 | 914 | 1. 168 | 1,650 | 1,309 | + 12.1 |
| 17 | Nuts | 641 | 1,004 | 616 | 1, 258 | 893 | + 45.0 |
| 22 | Florist and nursery stock | 278 | 983 | 356 | 1,072 | 442 | + 24.2 |
| 26 | Wines | 484 | 758 | 526 | 759 | 596 | + 13.3 |
| 33 | Brandy | 299 | 485 | 292 | 525 | 375 | + 28.4 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 3.128 | 2,722 | 2,164 | 3,640 | 3,602 | $+66.5$ |
| 18 | Cheese. | 485 | 696 | 718 | 1,008 | 1,059 | + 47.5 |
| 37 | Fish, canned | 246 | 550 | 285 | 430 | 411 | + 44.2 |
| 39 | Furs, dressed, and fur products | 410 | 202 | 223 | 449 | 326 | + 46.2 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 13,977 | 7.434 | 10,608 | 12, 112 | 21,689 | $+104.5$ |
| 5 | Cotton plece goods | 4,679 | 1,040 | 2, 019 | 1,604 | 3.811 | + 88.8 |
| 7 | Wool piece goods | 2.704 | 1, 051 | 1,534 | 1,247 | 3. 151 | + 105.4 |
| 11 | Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops | 944 | 229 | 846 | 1. 389 | 4,705 | + 456.1 |
| 13 | Carpets and rugs, wool. | 357 | 643 | 1,017 | 1,135 | 1.513 | + 48.8 |
| 14 | Lace and embroldery | 792 | 864 | 1,042 | 1,056 | 1. 265 | + 21.4 |
| 16 | Wool yarns and warps | 979 | 588 | 761 | 1,120 | 2,036 | $+167.5$ |
| 21 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles | 556 | 763 | 591 | 923 | 906 | + 53.3 |
| 25 | Flax, hemp and jute plece goods. | 34 | 51 | 653 | 634 | 900 | + 37.8 |
| 28 | Hats and hatters' materlals, r.o.p. | 425 | 432 | 473 | 445 | 431 | - 8.9 |
| 34 | Silk piece goods | 367 | 271 | 330 | 483 | 457 | + 38.5 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 1,335 | 1,385 | 1,412 | 1,982 | 2,586 | + 83.1 |
| 23 | Corkwood and products | 653 | 536 | 507 | 851 | 1.029 | + 103.0 |
| 27 | Books, printed | 516 | 524 | 595 | 597 | 564 | - 5.2 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 8,928 | 3,769 | 5,755 | 12,675 | 20,316 | $+253.0$ |
| 2 | Rolling mill products | 3,691 | 156 | 1,281 | 4. 416 | 10.852 | + 747.2 |
| 3 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 873 | 1,096 | 1,326 | 2. 559 | 4,079 | + 207.6 |
| 9 | Scrap Iron and steel. | 1,544 | 314 | 610 | 1,873 | 33 | - 94.6 |
| 29 | Tools | 296 | 286 | 332 | 550 | 570 | + 71.7 |
| 30 | Balls, ball bearings and roller bearings | 485 | 321 | 358 | 522 | 984 | +174.9 |
| 36 | Cutlery | 239 | 246 | 380 | 364 | 439 | + 15.5 |
| 40 | Passenger automobiles and buses | 59 | 367 | 421 | 193 | 47 | -88.8 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 3, 041 | 5,771 | 5, 337 | 7,070 | 6,079 | + 13.9 |
| 1 | Clocks, watches and parts | 1,870 | 3.653 | 3,645 | 3,487 | 2,577 | - 29.3 |
| 10 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars. | 295 | 1,171 | 887 | 1. 448 | 1.491 | + 68.1 |
| 24 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 329 | 354 | 401 | 903 | 551 | + 37.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 3,439 | 4,194 | 3,724 | 5, 628 | 5,898 | + 57.0 |
| 4 | Diamonds, unset.... | 1,582 | 1,576 | 1,801 | 1.922 | 2. 352 | + 30.6 |
| 8 | Glass, plate, sheet and window | 819 | 1,104 | 990 | 1,739 | 1,658 | + 67.5 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Protucts | 1,807 | 3,172 | 2,835 | 4,349 | 4, 001 | + 41.1 |
| 15 | Fertilizers ............ | 666 | 1, 063 | 871 | 1,050 | 423 | - 51.4 |
| 19 | Dyeing and tanning materials | 416 | 409 | 642 | 1.019 | 1,443 | +124.8 |
| 20 | Organic chemicals, n.o.p. | 278 | 1,105 | 570 | 1,081 | 290 | - 49.1 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ............................................... | 4, 166 | 4, 883 | 4, 607 | 6, 028 | 8,239 | + 78.8 |
| 12 | Settlers' effects | 1,301 | 1, 469 | 1.002 | 1. 185 | 3,405 | + 239.8 |
| 31 | Jewellery and precious stones | 203 | 297 | 394 | 457 | 549 | + 39.3 |
| 32 | Musical instruments ... | 436 | 432 | 378 | 470 | 432 | + 14.3 |
| 35 | Toys and sporting goods | 324 | 368 | 197 | 555 | 258 | + 31.0 |
| 38 | Contamers, n. o.p. | 203 | 281 | 217 | 484 | 522 | + 140.6 |
|  | Total Imports From Europe ................................................ | 44,703 | 39,660 | 41,589 | 61,534 | 79,342 | + 90.8 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized .......................................... | 32,452 | 28,647 | 31,255 | 44, 914 | 39,134 |  |
|  | Percent Of Imports litemized.............................................. | 72.6 | 72.2 | 75.2 | 73.0 | 74.5 |  |

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951.

| CommodityRankin 1950 | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { Change } \\ & \text { Jan. - June '50 } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Jan. - June '51 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 47,969 | 31,759 | 32,620 | 30, 585 | 42,385 | + 29.9 |
| 2 | Wheat | 32,308 | 15.983 | 15, 176 | 18.580 | 26,827 | + 76.8 |
| 3 | Wheat flour | 8,233 | 10,200 | 13, 258 | 8, 270 | 9,917 | - 25.2 |
| 21 | Tobacco, unmanufactured. | 520 | 618 | 774 | 697 | 1,782 | + 130.2 |
| 27 | Fodders. | 533 | 457 | 444 | 427 | 569 | + 28.2 |
| 30 | Linseed and fluxseed oil | 1,757 | 1,218 | 520 | 213 | 243 | - 53.3 |
| 40 | Whisky | 385 | 312 | 324 | 222 | 443 | + 36.7 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 10,704 | 8,859 | 5,106 | 5,451 | 6,341 | + 24.2 |
| 10 | Fish, cured. | 1,837 | 2,770 | 1,758 | 1,931 | 1,917 | + 9.0 |
| 14 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated, | 3, 027 | 2,107 | 1,128 | 1,218 | 1,221 | + 8.2 |
| 22 | Fish, canned | 1,255 | 1,092 | 392 | 849 | 978 | + 149.5 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 4,052 | 2,226 | 2.198 | 2,920 | 3,107 | $+41.4$ |
| 8 | Cotton fabrics | 2,162 | 1,242 | 1,722 | 2,492 | 2, 074 | + 20.4 |
|  | Wood, Wood Protucts and Paper | 22,191 | 21,937 | 12,425 | 16,920 | 18, 861 | + 51.8 |
| 4 | Planks and boards | 8,610 | 7,642 | 5,597 | 8,973 | 9,130 | + 63.1 |
| 6 | Newsprint paper. | 7,978 | 9,823 | 3, 475 | 4,636 | 2, 508 | - 27.8 |
| 24 | Pulpboard and paperboard | 877 | 743 | 352 | 790 | 1,028 | +192.0 |
| 26 | Railway tles. | 464 | 16 | 1,036 | 27 | 276 | - 73.4 |
| 35 | Wrapping paper. | 814 | 579 | 258 | 427 | 375 | + 45.3 |
| 37 | Wood pulp. | 0 | 493 | 248 | 394 | 521 | +110.1 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 46,704 | 57,635 | 33,063 | 26,383 | 25,163 | - 23.9 |
| 1 | Automobiles, trucks and parts. | 12,390 | 18.471 | 15,741 | 18.170 | 17,839 | + 13.3 |
| 5 | Locomotives and parts | 8,209 | 19,700 | 8, 307 | 3,036 | 853 | - 89.7 |
| 11 | Machinery ( $\mathrm{non-farm}$ ) and parts | 3,472 | 2,299 | 1,608 | 2,068 | 1.998 | + 24.3 |
| 12 | Railway cars, coaches and parts .................................... | 9, 279 | 11,201 | 2,847 | 1 | 2 | - 99.9 |
| 17 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 2, 754 | 1,410 | 811 | 957 | 1, 552 | + 91.4 |
| 19 | Rolling mill products | 3,683 | 2. 782 | 1,129 | 515 | 530 | - 53.1 |
| 28 | Pipes, tubes and flttings | 1,149 | 1.012 | 658 | 176 | 153 | -76.7 |
| 31 | Needles. | 249 | 237 | 332 | 383 | 228 | - 31.3 |
| 36 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts | 372 | 196 | 406 | 256 | 431 | + 6.2 |
| 38 | Tools.............................................................................. | 294 | 281 | 391 | 232 | 301 | - 23.0 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products. | 8,272 | 6,085 | 5,304 | 7,567 | 7.884 | + 48.6 |
| 7 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 2. 584 | 2,377 | 2,318 | 3,012 | 3,130 | + 35.0 |
| 9 | Copper, primary and semi-fabrlcated | 2,148 | 1,155 | 1,453 | 2,413 | 1,864 | + 28.3 |
| 16 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 1,586 | 1.316 | 905 | 932 | 1,351 | + 49.3 |
| 34 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 331 | 246 | 16 | 676 | 323 | +1 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 1,470 | 2,179 | 1,672 | 2,496 | 1,781 | + 6.5 |
| 18 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 168 | 832 | 673 | 1,050 | 789 | + 17.2 |
| 29 | Abrasive products | 370 | 355 | 245 | 490 | 201 | - 18.0 |
| 33 | Porcelain insulators | 285 | 213 | 327 | 375 | 275 | - 15.9 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products. | 4,553 | 3,332 | 3,998 | 2,645 | 3,699 | - 7.5 |
| 15 | Fertilizers, chemical | 1,871 | 1.435 | 1,903 | 320 | 155 | - 91.9 |
| 20 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 529 | 930 | 698 | 862 | 945 | + 35.4 |
| 32 | Drugs and medicines. | 444 | 292 | 304 | 411 | 513 | + 68.8 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 12,696 | 8,226 | 4,587 | 2,542 | 4,052 | - 11.7 |
| 13 | Cartridges, gun and rifie | 6. 059 | 5, 360 | 2,625 | 38 | 631 | 76.0 |
| 23 | Yens, pencils and parts | 490 | 491 | 505 | 651 | 974 | + 92.9 |
| 25 | Packages | 559 | 671 | 464 | 642 | 794 | + 71.1 |
| 3. | Settlers* effects | 298 | 380 | 220 | 403 | 345 | + 56.8 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Commonwealth Countries......... | 158.600 | 142,238 | 100,992 | 97,508 | 113,292 | + 12.2 |
|  | Total Of Commodities Itemized.......................................... | 130,782 | 125, 664 | 91,345 | 88,214 | 95,980 |  |
|  | Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemired ............................... | 82.5 | 88.3 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 84.7 |  |

[^8]TABLE XHI. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the Lnited Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by IIalf-learPeriods, 1949-1931


[^9]A. utor 1.06

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-Year Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 <br> Jan. - June | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. - June '50 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. June'51 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ ${ }^{1} 00$ | \$ 000 | \% |
|  | Agricuitural and Vegetable Products | 12,728 | 17,329 | 14,833 | 29,224 | 19,155 | +29.1 |
| 2 | Wheat nour | 4,944 | 7.453 | 7,117 | 9,0¢5 | 8,530 | + 19.9 |
| 3 | Wheat | 3,773 | 4,675 | 2, 443 | 11,691 | 2,305 | 5. 6 |
| 11 | Rubber tires and tubes | 999 | 1.031 | 923 | 2,040 | 2,608 | + 182.6 |
| 12 | Malt | 784 | 819 | 1, 051 | 1.887 | 1,496 | + 42.3 |
| 13 | Whisky | 371 | 609 | 1. 246 | 1,579 | 1,217 | 2. 3 |
| 20 | Potatoes, certified for seed | 428 | 1.143 | 193 | 910 | 316 | + 63.7 |
| 21 | Linseed and flaxseed oil | 309 | 456 | 453 | 649 | 327 | - 27.8 |
| 28 | Oatmeal and rolled oats | 273 | 98 | 444 | 271 | 139 | - 68.7 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products ......................................... | 4,608 | 5,466 | 6, 542 | 6,606 | 5.994 | 8.4 |
| 6 | Fish, cured................................................................... | 2, 172 | 3,182 | 3,005 | 2, 692 | 3,039 | + 1.1 |
| 15 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated | 501 | 771 | 871 | 1,528 | 1,389 | + 59.5 |
| 19 | Leather, unmanufactured | 457 | 505 | 781 | 487 | 395 | - 49.4 |
| 23 | Meats, canned | 803 | 412 | 714 | 240 | 227 | -68.2 |
| 31 | Fish, canned._............................................................. | 297 | 209 | 222 | 434 | 240 | + 8.1 |
| 36 | Eges in the shell (for food) ........................................... | 42 | 93 | 306 | 273 | 204 | - 33.3 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 704 | 448 | 943 | 1,125 | 1,369 | + 45.2 |
| 38 | Cotton piece goods .................................................... | 29 | 15 | 146 | 414 | 568 | $+289.0$ |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 8,014 | 6, 743 | 4,809 | 9, 194 | 9,765 | $+103.1$ |
| 4 | Newsprint paper | 6. 224 | 5,670 | 3,777 | 6,630 | 5,558 | + 47.2 |
| 18 | Wood pulp .................................................................... | 421 | 222 | 470 | 875 | 2,598 | + 452.8 |
|  | Iron and its Products. | 13,984 | 10, 049 | 9,477 | 14,597 | 16,814 | + 77.1 |
| ; | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 6. 160 | 5,172 | 3,935 | 5,508 | 7,935 | $+101.7$ |
| 7 | Farm implements and machinery'except tractors) and parts | 1,651 | 1,149 | 1,961 | 3,601 | 3,863 | + 97.0 |
| 16 | Automobiles, trucks and parts | 462 | 1,030 | 952 | 1,184 | 1,105 | + 16.1 |
| 24 | Rolling mill products. | 370 | 535 | 255 | 535 | 715 | $+180.4$ |
| 26 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 2,311 | 387 | 436 | 327 | 465 | + 6.7 |
| 27 | Locomotives and parts | 58 | 8 | 9 | 712 | 14 | + 55.6 |
| 29 | Tractors and parts | 175 | 110 | 210 | 470 | 470 | + 123.8 |
| 30 | Needles. | 427 | 311 | 253 | 411 | 462 | + 82.6 |
| 32 | F'erro-alloys | 255 | 300 | 243 | 412 | 418 | + 72.0 |
| 39 | Iron valves | 118 | 56 | 307 | 215 | 102 | - 66.8 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 6,814 | 7,862 | 6,642 | 8. 198 | 13,037 | + 96.3 |
| 8 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 2, 634 | 2,903 | 2,139 | 2,797 | 4,543 | + 112.4 |
| 9 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 1,630 | 2,340 | 1,532 | 1,842 | 4. 199 | +174.1 |
| 14 | Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures | 661 | 987 | 1.595 | 1,181 | 796 | - 50.1 |
| 17 | Copper wire and copper manufactures ................................. | 676 | 644 | 569 | 1,164 | 853 | + 49.9 |
| 40 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ................................. | 455 | 91 | 90 | 397 | 1.016 | +1 |
|  | Aon-Metallic Minerals and Products ................................. | 787 | 2,047 | 2,560 | 2,769 | 3,318 | + 29.6 |
| 10 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 130 | 1,256 | 1,561 | 1,787 | 2,044 | +30.9 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 2,631 | 2,436 | 2,215 | 3,119 | 4, 013 | + 81.2 |
| 22 | Drugs and medicines | 307 | 352 | 499 | 560 | 562 | + 12.6 |
| 33 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 367 | 208 | 86 | 543 | 789 | +817.4 |
| 34 | Fertilizers, chemical. | 534 | 608 | 350 | 248 | 189 | - 46.0 |
| 35 | Calcium compounds | 442 | - 285 | 259 | 324 | 359 | + 38.6 |
| 37 | Soda and sodium compounds | 411 | 296 | 292 | 277 | 637 | +118.2 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 12,803 | 10,170 | 12,802 | 7,721 | 6,285 | - 50.9 |
| 1 | Ships sold | 11,600 | 8,413 | 11, 710 | 6.236 | 4,561 | - 61.1 |
| 25 | Films, motion picture | 137 | 248 | 366 | 389 | 443 | + 21.0 |
|  | Total Lomestic Fixports To Latin America | 63, 073 | 62,550 | 60,824 | 82,603 | 79,750 | + 31.1 |
|  | Trotal Of Comnodities Itemized ........................................... | 54,876 | 55,052 | 53,770 | 72, 787 | 67, 697 |  |
|  | Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .............................. | 87.0 | 88.0 | 88.4 | 88.1 | 84.9 |  |

[^10]TABLFE XV. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities by Half-1ear Periods, 1949-1951

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Comnodity } \\ \text { Rank } \\ \text { in } 1950 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { i'ercentase }^{\text {Change }} \\ \text { Jan. - June ' } 50 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. - June ' } 51 \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 31,124 | 33,904 | 33,418 | 43,524 | 50,218 | +50.3 |
| 2 | Coffee, green | 12.033 | 15,695 | 15,044 | 21.570 | 21.617 | + 43.7 |
| 4 | Bananas, fresh. | 6.996 | 10,022 | 9.187 | 10, 242 | 9. 282 | + 1.0 |
| 8 | Vesetable oils (except essential oils )........................... | 1,305 | 350 | 786 | 3,329 | 8,392 | +967.7 |
| 9 | Nuts | 478 | 1,332 | 2,167 | 1,127 | 2,554 | + 17.9 |
| 12 | Cocoa beans, not roasted................................................ | 474 | 351 | 1,065 | 1,154 | 1,605 | $+50.7$ |
| 14 | Vegetables, fresh ........................................................... | 2,936 | 349 | 1,791 | 113 | 3, 069 | + 71.4 |
| 16 | Cocoa butter and cocoa paste | 967 | 851 | 522 | 1,174 | 304 | - 41.8 |
| 17 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 61 | 525 | 1.101 | 423 | 190 | $-82.7$ |
| 19 | Frults, canned and preserved | 91 | 578 | 39 | 1,119 | 265 | +579.5 |
| 20 | Oats | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,129 | 2 | + 1 |
| 22 | Sugar, raw | 3,703 | 2,524 | 414 | 414 | 377 | - 8.9 |
| 23 | Tobacco, unmanufactured .............................................. | 548 | 483 | 332 | 422 | 379 | + 14.2 |
| 25 | Pineapples, fresh | 1,086 | 140 | 573 | 46 | 594 | + 3.7 |
| 26 | Rice. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 522 | 1, 019 | + |
| 29 | Molasses and syrups | 39 | 79 | 36 | 250 | 1 | $-97.2$ |
| 34 | Fruit juices and syrups | 3 | 216 | 0 | 238 | 104 | + 1 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 1,631 | 2,290 | 2.159 | 4,473 | \$,540 | +110.3 |
| 10 | Meats, canned | 876 | 1,570 | 661 | 2,249 | 2,145 | +224. 5 |
| 11 | Hides and skins, except | 289 | 357 | 1.038 | 1,413 | 1,607 | + 54.8 |
| 27 | F'ur skins, undressed | 125 | 65 | 162 | 282 | 226 | + 39.5 |
| 33 | Meat extracts. | 186 | 132 | 81 | 183 | 222 | +174.1 |
| 39 | Cheese | 60 | 72 | 59 | 81 | 40 | - 32.2 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 5,698 | 15,905 | 10,669 | 19,175 | 9,555 | $-10.4$ |
| 3 | Cotton, raw .................................................................... | 2,566 | 13.209 | 6, 098 | 13,365 | 173 | $-97.2$ |
| 6 | Manila, sisal, istle and tampico flores | 1,904 | 1.751 | 2.927 | 3,130 | 5,937 | $+102.8$ |
| 15 | Wool, raw | 527 | 67 | 461 | 1. 257 | 830 | + 80.0 |
| 18 | Synthetic flbres, yarns and tops | 0 | 139 | 511 | 679 | 757 | + 48.1 |
| 28 | Wool noils, tops, waste .................................................. | 151 | 117 | 191 | 232 | 1, 157 | +505.8 |
| 30 | Textile wastes, n.o.p. .................................................... | 25 | 50 | 183 | 92 | 57 | - 63.9 |
| 31 | Cloth, coated and impregnated ....................................... | 0 | 5 | 81 | 138 | 415 | +412.3 |
| 35 | Cotton linters................................................................ | 66 | 125 | 117 | 75 | 72 | - 38.5 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper....................................... | 25 | 23 | 64 | 105 | 420 | +556.3 |
| 40 | Lumber and timber........ | 18 | 11 | 57 | 80 | 375 | + 557.9 |
|  | Pron and its Products | 651 | 832 | 98 | 652 | 207 | +111.2 |
| 24 | Iron ore...... | 122 | 811 | 89 | 641 | 179 | + 101.1 |
|  | Non-Fertous Metals and Products..................................... | 1, 804 | 2,903 | 3,966 | 4,969 | 7,834 | + 97.5 |
| 5 | Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.................................................. | 1,409 | 2,805 | 3,765 | 4.488 | 5,938 | + 59.0 |
| 32 | Silver, unmanufactured................................................... | 289 | 0 | 2 | 263 | 803 | + 1 |
| 38 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .................................. | 0 | 0 | 148 | 0 | 0 | $-100.0$ |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................................. | 43,809 | 48,236 | 37,883 | 48,790 | 58,783 | + 55.3 |
| 1 | Crude petroleum for refining ........................................... | 43.742 | 47.498 | 37.824 | 42,350 | 53,972 | + 42.7 |
| 7 | Fuel oils...................................................................... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6, 064 | 3. 957 | + 1 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products........................................... | 704 | 460 | 626 | 595 | 704 | $+12.5$ |
| 21 | Dyeing and tanning materials ${ }^{2}$. | 462 | 399 | 534 | 432 | 605 | + 13.3 |
| 36 | Drags and medicines..................................................... | 178 | 32 | 61 | 124 | 65 | + 6.6 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ............................................ | 1,015 | 988 | 1,200 | 1,210 | 1,535 | + 27.9 |
| 13 | Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p........................................ | 788 | 810 | 1.010 | 920 | 1,345 | + 33.2 |
| 37 | Settlers' effects............................................................... | 69 | 68 | 74 | 102 | 75 | + 1.4 |
|  | Total Imports From Latin America ................................... | 86,450 | 105,572 | 90,054 | 123,494 | 133,797 | + 48.6 |
|  | rotal of Comonlities Itemized............................................. | 84,590 | 103,589 | 89,195 | 122,175 | 130,755 |  |
|  | Percent Of limports memized............................................... | 97.8 | 98.1 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 97.7 |  |

## C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME

TABLEXVI. Prices ${ }^{1}$ of Domestic Exports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1949-1351 Interim indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar year |  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1Q | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1Q | 2Q |
| Total Domestic Exports | 103.1 | 108.5 | 104. 4 | 106.4 | 111.2 | 112. 5 | 118.1 | 122.5 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 102.9 | 106.5 | 105. 2 | 106. 8 | 110.5 | 107.0 | 113.4 | 118. 1 |
| Barley | 102.8 | 109. 1 | 106.5 | 108.2 | 122.2 | 101.2 | 92.8 | 105.4 |
| Oats | 92.1 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 107. 1 | 119.0 | 102.2 | 117.4 | 114.4 |
| Wheat | 115.6 | 111.7 | 116. 2 | 112. 7 | 113.2 | 106.5 | 103.0 | 104.5 |
| Wheat flour | 99.6 | 92.0 | 97.4 | 92. 3 | 90.9 | 88.0 | 89.7 | 93.6 |
| Whisky | 103.8 | 121.5 | 124. 5 | 122.6 | 123.2 | 118.1 | 114.3 | 119.9 |
| Cattle, dairy and slaughter | 101.3 | 122.3 | 107.6 | 129.0 | 128.9 | 126.4 | 166. 1 | 184.2 |
| Fish and fish products | 92.5 | 98.9 | 95.63 | 100.23 | 108.03 ${ }^{3}$ | 98.03 | 105.03 | $101.6^{3}$ |
| Fur skins, undressed | 72.5 | 91.7 | 84.0 | 87.0 | 88.43 | 92.03 | 117.3 | 112.4 |
| Hides and skins, cattle | 104.0 | 90.8 | 89.7 | 83.6 | 90.2 | 103.7 | 124.9 | 129.3 |
| Beef and veal, fresh | 102.7 | 136.8 | 120.8 | 139.3 | 142.9 | 140.4 | 165.9 | 188.0 |
| Bacon and hams | 105.4 | 105.5 | 101.33 | 107. 73 | 134.83 | 138.03 | 143.4 | 149.1 |
| Cheese.. | 102. 1 | 8 8. 8 | 128.93 | 86.63 | 85. $1^{3}$ | 88.5 3 | 139.73 | 117.9 3 |
| Eggs in the shell | 104.0 | 90.8 | 74.5 | 84.7 | 95.4 | 110.5 | 99.4 | 123.2 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 103.4 | 112.8 | 106. 0 | 106. 7 | 112.8 | 125.9 | 143. 5 | 149. 1 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 97.9 | 105.0 | 98.9 | 101.6 | 106. 6 | 110.4 | 114.6 | 119.9 |
| Planks and boards | $93 . \%$ | 103.6 | 90.8 | 95.7 | 107.5 | 114.8 | 115.9 | 119.0 |
| Shingles, red cedar | 81.9 | 117.0 | 87.0 | 96.7 | 133. 5 | 130.6 | 118.4 | 120.5 |
| Plywood. | 93.6 | 110.5 | 98.5 | 104. 4 | 111.1 | 125.4 | 133.9 | 132.5 |
| Pulpwood. | 103.1 | 104.9 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 109.9 | 107.2 | 102. 5 | 114.3 |
| Wood pulp | 91.1 | 93.0 | 87.6 | 88.8 | 92.4 | 101.3 | 118.0 | 133.4 |
| Newsprint paper | 104.1 | 111.1 | 109.5 | 111.3 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 112.5 | 113.1 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 111.4 | 113.1 | 112.73 | 112.4 3 | 113.33 | 113.83 | 122.0 | 124.5 |
| Iron ore | 111.9 | 120.8 | 4 | 133.3 | 127.1 | 108.5 | 146.1 | 129.9 |
| Ferro alloys | 106. 5 | 100.8 | 110.2 | 106.8 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 105.4 | 113.8 |
| Famm implements and machinery | 111.0 | 115.8 | 115.1 | 115.3 | 116.2 | 116.6 | 128.8 | 131.3 |
| Machinery (non-farm) .. | 106.9 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 115.0 | 113. 2 | 118.1 | 122.7 |
| Automabiles and trucks | 117.8 | 116.8 | 117.0 | 116.2 | 116.2 | 117.9 | 122.9 | 122.9 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 105. 8 | 115.1 | 102. 7 | 106. 9 | 119.6 | 126.4 | 130.0 | 132.5 |
| Copper, primary and seml-fabricated | 99.9 | 105.4 | 92.9 | 99.0 | 112.5 | 115.6 | 117.8 | 122.4 |
| Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 102.4 | 89.3 | 80.8 | 79.7 | 80.4 | 104. 4 | 106.7 | 109.8 |
| Nlckel | 129.7 | 154.5 | 141.8 | 142.6 | 169.3 | 168.6 | 172.0 | 175.6 |
| Platinum metals | 104.5 | 91.9 | 88.0 | 84.2 | 86.8 | 108.4 | 109.4 | 111.0 |
| Sliver ore and bullion | 100.0 | 107.4 | 107.3 | 106.8 | 106.7 | 107.63 | 120.5 | 123.0 |
| Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 103.6 | 114.1 | 93.6 | 96.5 | 124.5 | 139.4 | 141.6 | 144.1 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 112.4 | 120.4 | 120.0 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 121.1 | 128. 3 | 131. 3 |
| Asbestos, unmanufactured | 116.0 | 125.7 | 125.1 | 125.7 | 125.2 | 127.5 | 138.7 | 144.4 |
| Coal............................... | 104.2 | 103. 7 | 104. 1 | 103. 5 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 104.8 | 106.6 |
| Abrasives, artiflcial, crude | 108.4 | 117.9 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 119.4 | 116.7 | 116.4 | 112.8 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 105. 3 | 104.1 | 103. 6 | 103. 5 | 104. 5 | 106.0 | 113.2 | 115.8 |
| Fertilizer. | 108.1 | 111.2 | 111.4 | 111.5 | 110.6 | 110.7 | 115.2 | 116.4 |
| Paints, plgments and varnishes | 100.7 | 102.7 | 97.6 | 98.6 | 105. 0 | 109.5 | 114.0 | 117.2 |
| Soda and sodium compounds.. | 99.3 | 101.3 | 109.7 | 112.5 | 100.9 | 82.0 | 103. 0 | 97.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 103.7 | 112.0 | 106. 5 | 109. 1 | 114.7 | 117.9 | 123.8 | 132.1 |
| Rubber boots, shoes and tires | 101.5 | 127.1 | 111.9 | 119.0 | 133.9 | 146.0 | 156.4 | 175.6 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures | 104.2 | 107.1 | 104. 1 | 105. 3 | 108.6 | 110.2 | 114.0 | 119.6 |

[^11]2. The groups differ slightly from the maln groups of the export statistical classiflcation. See Ch. V, p. 32 .
3. Welghted average.
4. Inadequate quantity to price.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume ${ }^{1}$ of Domestic Exports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1949-195 1 Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar year |  | 1950 |  |  |  | 19.51 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | $1 Q$ | 2Q | 3 Q | $4 Q$ | 1 Q | 2Q |
| Total Domestic Exports | 94.4 | 93.5 | 80.8 | 95.6 | 92.4 | 103.8 | 89.1 | 98.8 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products. | 100.9 | 88.9 | 79. 3 | 87.0 | 82.2 | 104. 7 | 80.2 | 91.2 |
| Barley | 91.9 | 79.7 | 14.6 | 92.9 | 54.7 | 154.7 | 71.2 | 132.3 |
| Oats.. | 89.1 | 71.4 | 82.2 | 33.3 | 31.9 | 138.0 | 81.3 | 200.6 |
| Wheat. | 154.9 | 120.0 | 84.9 | 141.3 | 112.2 | 141.9 | 96.4 | 139.0 |
| Wheat flour | 78.4 | 81.5 | 80.1 | 90.1 | 69.1 | 86.9 | 110.5 | 122.0 |
| Whisky. | 111.5 | 127.2 | 90.0 | 115.3 | 126.8 | 176.6 | 161.9 | 139.0 |
| Cattle, dairy and slaughter | 80.3 | 76.0 | 88.1 | 82.5 | 62.6 | 70.7 | 66.2 | 57.6 |
| Flish and fish products. | 119.2 | 134.1 | 116.9 | 113.4 | 142.4 | 163.3 | 126.5 | 115.8 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 145.9 | 124.8 | 147.0 | 115.6 | 97.4 | 141.5 | 156.9 | 68.6 |
| Hides and skins, cattle | 106.3 | 105. 5 | 136.7 | 115.5 | 109.3 | 62.4 | 71.9 | 45.4 |
| Beef and veal. fresh | 81.5 | 68.3 | 55.5 | 57.0 | 90.2 | 70.8 | 31.2 | 127.3 |
| Bacon and hams. | 32.8 | 38.4 | 91.7 | 21.2 | 8.4 | 32. 3 | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| Cheese | -132.2 | 158.4 | 9.7 | 104.5 | 386.5 | 133.1 | 14.4 | 16.2 |
| Eggs in the shell | 61.5 | 16.3 | 25. 2 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 21.1 | 28.4 | 2.8 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 53.6 | 57.5 | 38.6 | 50.2 | 83.2 | 56. 7 | 48.0 | 57.8 |
| Wood Products and Paper. | 93.8 | 111.1 | 94.5 | 108.4 | 119.3 | 123.3 | 111.5 | 118.5 |
| Planks and boards.. | 87.4 | 142.2 | 96.9 | 137.1 | 182.1 | 151.4 | 123.1 | 131.5 |
| Shingles, red cedar | 91.5 | 123.3 | 95.1 | 134.0 | 141.2 | 125.7 | 125.7 | 115.2 |
| Plywood | 44.4 | 51.9 | 46. 2 | 56.0 | 52.4 | 53.9 | 70.0 | 66.6 |
| Pulpwood | 69.7 | 76.1 | 73.0 | 44.7 | 86.7 | 95.7 | 108.0 | 93.5 |
| Wood pulp. | 88.6 | 106.0 | 94.6 | 102.7 | 105.8 | 121.1 | 114.6 | 126.0 |
| Newsprint paper.........e. | 108.7 | 114.1 | 105.7 | 117.1 | 110.8 | 123.3 | 111.2 | 118.8 |
| Iron and Steel and Products. | 82.6 | 66.6 | 52.5 | 86.7 | 63.2 | 64.1 | 57.2 | 76.3 |
| Iron ore. | 238.0 | 207.9 | 3 | 252.0 | 324.1 | 335.5 | 31.3 | 233.8 |
| Ferro alloys | 74.8 | 70.4 | 41.6 | 60.6 | 94.2 | 83.7 | 65.2 | 64.5 |
| Farm Implements and machlnery | 113.0 | 102.8 | 112.8 | 132.7 | 80.0 | 86.1 | 118.0 | 131.7 |
| Machinery ( $\mathrm{non-farm} \mathrm{)}$ | 73.4 | 55.7 | 40.7 | 58.1 | 54.4 | 69.4 | 69.3 | 80.1 |
| Automobiles and trucks | 59.8 | 62.5 | 52.3 | 68.0 | 60.8 | 69.0 | 44.3 | 83.5 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 101.8 | 100.4 | 88.5 | 111.1 | 94.5 | 108. 2 | 96.7 | 98.2 |
| Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 111.9 | 104.7 | 107.2 | 123.2 | 99.4 | 91.3 | 75.0 | 89.5 |
| Lead primary and seml-fabricated.. | 118.0 | 123.3 | 67.9 | 112.2 | 123.0 | 189.1 | 109.2 | 109.9 |
| Nickel.. | 96.5 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 82.4 | 83.0 | 95.0 | 90.3 |
| Platinum melals. | 102.8 | 137.5 | 94.9 | 109.1 | 199.8 | 146.3 | 191.0 | 150.8 |
| Silver ore and bullion | 117.2 | 135.8 | 96.6 | 128.1 | 153.9 | 166.2 | 230.2 | 179.7 |
| Zinc, prlmary and semi-fabricated | 128.2 | 122.7 | 98.6 | 130.9 | 137.3 | 122.1 | 101.1 | 122.3 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products. | 69.1 | 90.7 | 78.7 | 89.1 | 90.1 | 104. 7 | 94.8 | 106.8 |
| Asbestos, unnanufactured. | 77.1 | 121.2 | 106.3 | 118.2 | 114.9 | 144.2 | 132.4 | 142.5 |
| Coal. | 29.5 | 26.5 | 40.6 | 25.1 | 19.1 | 20.5 | 10.6 | 23.3 |
| Abrasives, artificial, crude | 79.1 | 93.6 | 78.1 | 89.5 | 97.9 | 109.1 | 123.9 | 132.5 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 84.4 | 120.6 | 118.0 | 124.6 | 109. 6 | 130.0 | 120.2 | 144.0 |
| Fertilizer | 100.2 | 96.1 | 111.3 | 101.2 | 80.1 | 92.2 | 80.7 | 99.2 |
| Paints, plgments and varnishes | 57.4 | 62.9 | 80.7 | 41.0 | 56.7 | 72.6 | 65.4 | 109.1 |
| Soda and sodium compounds .. | 86.8 | 112.1 | 87.5 | 91.3 | 116.9 | 154.1 | 185.1 | 211.6 |
| Miscellaneous | 101.1 | 46.6 | 44.5 | 49.2 | 44. 6 | 47.8 | 52.4 | 62.2 |
| Rubber boots, shoes and tires... | 76.7 | 28.9 | 27.6 | 30.4 | 25.1 | 31.7 | 32.9 | 32.3 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manulactures ......... | 69.4 | 48.6 | 40.0 | 48.2 | 50.9 | 55.0 | 61.2 | 77.8 |

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of Table XV1 into appropiste value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification see Ch. V, D. 32 .
3 . Not avallable.

TADLE XVIII. Prices ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1349-1951
Interim Indexes, $1918=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Yeur |  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1Q | 2 Q | 3Q | 4 Q | $1 Q$ | 2Q |
| Total Imports | 103. 2 | 110.7 | 108. 1 | 109.4 | 111. 2 | 115.0 | 122.9 | 129.4 |
| Agriculural and Animal Products | 99.2 | 109.1 | 106. 3 | 107.6 | 108.5 | 120.7 | 121.0 | 123.5 |
| Bananas, tresh | 118.9 | 128.0 | 127.3 | 126.4 | 128.5 | 130.0 | 125.0 | 123.9 |
| Citrus fruits, fresh | 143.0 | 161.3 | 171.5 | 152.1 | 148. 1 | 152.4 | 150.7 | 147.5 |
| Fruits, dried | 105. 1 | 115. 1 | 108.0 | 111.7 | 105. 7 | 136. 1 | 144.1 | 146. 4 |
| Nuts | 105.6 | 79.4 | 94.033 | 79.03 | $74.3{ }^{3}$ | 75.51 | 77.1 | 85.0 |
| Vegetables, tesh | 94.1 | 77. 2 | 86.4 | 74.2 | 72.7 | 86. 5 | 140. 2 | 98.1 |
| Indian corn | 75.6 | 90.2 | 97.7 | 92.9 | 91.2 | 88. 2 | 97.9 | 105. 6 |
| Sugar, raw | 104.9 | 119.4 | 109. 4 | 112.4 | 112.4 | 134.3 | 127.7 | 131.0 |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted | 66.0 | 71.4 | 63.5 | 69.2 | 71.0 | 100.5 | 100.2 | 103. 1 |
| Coffee, green | 107.4 | 188.4 | 168. 2 | 181.1 | 1926 | 205.6 | 204.5 | 207.2 |
| Tea, black | 101.4 | 105. 6 | 113.2 ${ }^{3}$ | 110.4 $4^{3}$ | 93. $9^{3}$ | 107. $2^{3}$ | $102.0{ }^{3}$ | 111.83 |
| Whisky | 100.3 | 99.4 | $99.0{ }^{3}$ | 100.63 | $100.4{ }^{3}$ | 93. 3 3 | $97.9{ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | 94. 3 3 |
| Vegetable alls, inedible | 95.9 | 84.7 | 71.4 | 79.4 | 91.4 | 94.5 | 105. 8 | 124.5 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 74.6 | 75. 3 | 67. 7 | 76.5 | 79.8 | 80.8 | 93.8 | 89.5 |
| Hides and skins (except furs) | 93.3 | 100. 7 | 89.4 | 93.8 | 97.5 | 115.9 | 147.4 | 154.7 |
| Fibres and Textlies | 100. 3 | 109.3 | 99.3 | 103.0 | 110.8 | 123. 8 | 143. 3 | 168. 2 |
| Cotton, raw | 97.0 | 117.6 | 101.9 | 106. 4 | 123.3 | 131.3 | 140.5 | 148. 7 |
| Cotton fabrics | 81.8 | 88.5 | 87.6 | 87.9 | 83.2 | 91.8 | 95.0 | 97.3 |
| Jute tabrics, unbleached | 93.3 | 94.0 | 95.8 | 97.8 | 93.4 | 89.8 | 114.2 | 136.9 |
| Wool, raw | 104.4 | 136.5 | 111.8 | 122.8 | 143.1 | 182.6 | 252.4 | 373.7 |
| Worsted tops | 108. 2 | 128.4 | 98.3 | 114.2 | 130.1 | 168.7 | 197.0 | 234. 5 |
| Worsteds and serges .............................................................................. | 109.4 | 94.9 | 94.0 | 91.2 | 93.5 | 100.8 | 111.0 | 119.6 |
| Synthetic fibres and yarns | 94.1 | 89.1 | 93.7 | 88.9 | 85.5 | 92.0 | 100.8 | 123. 1 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibre ............................................................. | 109. 5 | 95. 7 | 95.1 | 100. 2 | 97.1 | 92.4 | 105.4 | 149.6 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 106. 6 | 111.6 | 110.6 | 112. 1 | 112.5 | 109.4 | 112.8 | 117.0 |
| Unbleached sulphite wood pulp. | 95.4 | 85. 5 | 34. 5 | 83.9 | 82.1 | 91.1 | 106.3 | 115. 4 |
| Paperboard, paper and products | 106. 1 | 1120 | 113.3 | 113.3 | 113.3 | 108.0 | 110.2 | $115.3$ |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 107.0 | 110.7 | 107.2 | 111.0 | 112.3 | 1123 | 114.4 | 117.7 |
| Iron and Steel and Produc | 108. 5 | 116. 1 | 115. 2 | 116.0 | 117.3 | 114.5 | 119.3 | 124.0 |
| Iron ore ............................................................................................... | 132.7 | 149.8 | 135.4 | 141. 5 | 151.4 | 15c. 0 | 152.3 | 156.8 |
| Rolling mill products ........................................................................... | 106.2 | 118.9 | 117.43 | 114.4 ${ }^{3}$ | 121.43 | $116.4{ }^{3}$ | 125.3 3 | 137.8 3 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 109. 3 | 116.6 | 116.7 | 116.9 | 117.1 | 115.7 | 120. 2 | 124.9 |
| Machinery (non-farm). | 106.8 | 113.5 | 112.8 | 113.4 | 115.0 | 113. 2 | 119. 1 | 122.7 |
| Automobiles and trucks | 107.8 | 113.8 | 115.7 | 114.7 | 114.6 | 110.2 | 111.2 | 115.6 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 105.6 | 110.5 | 110. 3 | 111.7 | 111.9 | 1129 | 126. 0 | 128.0 |
| Brass products. | 97.8 | 107.3 | 98. 6 | 99.2 | 121. 4 | 115. 7 | 125. 1 | 125.9 |
| Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 96.7 | 97.0 | 88.2 | 3 C .9 | 91.5 | 112.6 | 163. 4 | 183.9 |
| Electrical household equipment (except macoinery) | 104.2 | 122.3 | 115.7 | 128.3 | 128. 2 | 115.6 | 123.8 | 124.1 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 101.7 | 104.4 | 106.0 | 106.0 | 104. 1 | 102. 4 | 107.8 | 109.5 |
| Bricks and tiles | 10 c. 5 | 115.1 | 114.3 | 114.9 | 116. 3 | 115. 1 | 120.5 | 123.4 |
| China tableware | 109.3 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.6 | 99.0 |
| Coal, anthracite ....................................................................................... | 107.2 | 116.9 | 115.0 | 117.3 | 118.3 | 115.6 | 120.3 | 123.7 |
| Coal, bituminous .................................................................................. | 103.2 | 104.7 | 105.3 | 108.0 | 101. 3 | 101.7 | 101.7 | 99.7 |
| Plate, sheet and window glass .............................................................. | 107.2 | 120.2 | 114.2 | 119.8 | 124. 2 | 122.5 | 137.2 | 139. 1 |
| Crude petroleum for refining ................................................................. | 100.6 | 100.2 | 104.8 | 101.6 | 99.5 | 97.7 | 108. 3 | 110.6 |
| Gasoline | 93.3 | 106. 8 | 103. $1^{3}$ | 103. $1^{3}$ | 104.93 | 106.43 | 104. 1 | 106. 2 |
| Sulphur | 119.2 | 126.9 | 121.6 | 124.5 | 127.9 | 129. 5 | 132.4 | 148.7 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 99.3 | 102.8 | 103. 7 | 102.4 | 101. 1 | 104. 6 | 116. 7 | 121.1 |
| Fertilizer | 102.4 | 108. 1 | 123.9 | 111.5 | 101. 1 | 101.1 | 131.1 | 114.3 |
| Paints and paint materials. | 97.7 | 95.3 | 96.1 | 95. 1 | 94.9 | 95.1 | 102.1 | 109.3 |
| Compounds of tetraethyi lead | 105.7 | 108.0 | 116.0 | 107.0 | 109.0 | 105.0 | 112.1 | 113. |
| Sodium compounds | 106. 2 | 111.5 | 114.8 | 114.3 | 115.4 | 114.2 | 119.4 | 122.? |
| Miscellaneous | 97.9 | 121. 5 | 104. 4 | 109.6 | 123.0 | 147.3 | 167.5 | 179.8 |
| Rubber and its products | 85.8 | 158.5 | 95.0 | 113.8 | 164.8 | 254. 1 | 310.7 | 343.4 |
| Miscellaneous consumers* manufactures ................................................... | 98.6 | 103. 3 | 103.6 | 103.5 | 103.5 | 102.5 | 107.1 | 111.9 |

1. Annual values are annuai indexes. Quarterly values are unweighted averages of monthly indexes except as noted.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V. p. 32 .
3. Weighted average.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  | 1950 |  |  |  | 1951 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1Q | $2 Q$ | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1Q | 2Q |
| Total Inyports | 101.5 | 108.8 | 91.2 | 111.6 | 110.0 | 120.8 | 116.6 | 135.8 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 105.6 | 118.9 | $92.5{ }^{3}$ | 126.883 | $120.3^{3}$ | $135.8{ }^{3}$ | 114.0 | 133.9 |
| Bananas, fresh | 83.3 | 88.3 | 56.2 | 112.2 | 115. 2 | 69.7 | 61.7 | 112. 1 |
| Citrus Pruits, fresh | 83.0 | 81.9 | 84.9 | 97.4 | 64.1 | 91.5 | 105.4 | 104, 4 |
| Fruits, dried | 91.1 | 99.5 | 42.3 | 56.2 | 145. 4 | 143.9 | 67.5 | 51.6 |
| Nuts | 85.8 | 81.6 | 99.2 | 131.1 | 45.4 | 47.5 | 87.8 | 100.8 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 193.4 | 275.5 | 218.4 | 568.2 | 185.7 | 122. 1 | 161.5 | 463.4 |
| Indian corn | 102.6 | 113.6 | 19.1 | 82.9 | 165.5 | 189.5 | 61.6 | 79.8 |
| Sugar, raw | 100.7 | 103.0 | 40.2 | 119.2 | 114.3 | 138.7 | 34.1 | 114.8 |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted | 104, 2 | 101.5 | 118.7 | 99.0 | 128. 2 | 54.5 | 71.5 | 72.6 |
| Coffee, green | 113.6 | 94.5 | 82.0 | 89.6 | 108. 4 | 97.4 | 113.7 | 95.0 |
| Tea, black. | 118.9 | 152.9 | 138.1 | 180.1 | 141.9 | 147.2 | 135.6 | 124.7 |
| Whisky | 133.0 | 114.3 | 87.6 | 90.7 | 111.5 | 167.3 | 124. 4 | 103.6 |
| Vegetable oils, inedible | 52.9 | 73.1 | 57.0 | 52.4 | 92.5 | 85.4 | 121.6 | 205. 2 |
| Fur skins, undressed. | 97. 9 | 102.0 | 128.8 | 94.9 | 78.8 | 104.6 | 102.2 | 55.0 |
| Hides and skins (except furs) | 151.6 | 150.7 | 201.3 | 103.8 | 103.6 | 197. 3 | 162.8 | 141.9 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 94.7 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 92. 4 | 90.3 | 101.0 | 106.0 | 104.2 |
| Cotton, raw | 121.9 | 135.5 | 124.3 | 119.5 | 126.4 | 171.5 | 150.8 | 147.9 |
| Cotton fabrics | 97.6 | 78.4 | 71.9 | 83.2 | 92.3 | 70.4 | 124.8 | 102. 0 |
| Jute fabrics, unbleached | 70.1 | 90.7 | 78.2 | 100. 2 | 90.0 | 93.7 | 70.3 | 86.1 |
| Wool, raw | 75.5 | 81.8 | 82.2 | 85.7 | 87.9 | 68.0 | 74.2 | 77.1 |
| Worsted tops | 70.0 | 91.5 | 85.6 | 89.0 | 95. 7 | 95.0 | 99.6 | 111.9 |
| Worsteds and serges | 99.2 | 83.5 | 98.7 | 78.5 | 77.4 | 80.1 | 101.3 | 102.1 |
| Synthetic fibres and yarns | 104.7 | 68.1 | 35.8 | 66.5 | 66.0 | 101.4 | 125.8 | 258.4 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibre. | 52.3 | 78.0 | 87.2 | 82.4 | 50.9 | 91.3 | 113.2 | 111.2 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 109.7 | 121.8 | 112.2 | 116.5 | 119.7 | 140.9 | 159.0 | 172.4 |
| Unbleached sulphite wood pulp | 94.0 | 101.8 | 107.6 | 108.7 | 92.7 | 96.8 | 68.2 | 124.5 |
| Paperboard, paper and products | 109.9 | 121.5 | 106.8 | 118.3 | 113.4 | 149.0 | 180.7 | 170.2 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 103.5 | 116.5 | 117.4 | 111.4 | 114.7 | 122.6 | 133.8 | 137.5 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 104.6 | 107.5 | 94.5 | 116. 9 | 105.3 | 114. 6 | 127.9 | 159.0 |
| Iron ore | 58.6 | 72.4 | 1. 2 | 49.4 | 140.7 | 98.5 | 0.8 | 80.0 |
| Rolling mill products. | 110.1 | 93.9 | 70.5 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 123. 7 | 120.7 | 159.2 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 115.3 | 99.1 | 108. 2 | 132.8 | 86.9 | 68.2 | 100. 1 | 138.8 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 93.3 | 91.7 | 83.6 | 96.3 | 84.8 | 102.4 | 113.0 | 136.8 |
| Automobiles and trucks | 114.4 | 159.2 | 134. 7 | 170.2 | 155.0 | 178.1 | 207. 4 | 231.0 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 107.7 | 127.1 | $114.8^{3}$ | 115.4 $4^{2}$ | $125.3{ }^{3}$ | $152.8{ }^{3}$ | 143.6 | 161.9 |
| Brass products | 134.7 | 141.8 | 137.6 | 153.9 | 119.6 | 150.7 | 157.8 | 148.1 |
| Tin blocks, pligs and bars. | 102.9 | 134.9 | 89.7 | 119.6 | 156. 7 | 173.9 | 147. 7 | 141.3 |
| Electrical household equipment (except machinery).. | 110.4 | 117.0 | 126. 4 | 116. 4 | 88.1 | 133.9 | 155. 7 | 199.7 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 86.6 | 96.6 | 66.3 | 95.1 | 108. 3 | 116.1 | 84.4 | 106. 5 |
| Bricks and tiles | 99.8 | 102.2 | 78.6 | 101.4 | 109.4 | 119.4 | 125. 7 | 143.7 |
| China table ware | 97.9 | 102. 5 | 90.5 | 108.8 | 98.8 | 111.8 | 102.5 | 141.7 |
| Coal, anthracite | 75.6 | 82.4 | 57.8 | 88.0 | 93.6 | 92.2 | 66.6 | 56.4 |
| Coal, bituminous | 70.9 | 88.8 | 62.0 | 90.1 | 100.3 | 102. 7 | 67.6 | 97.6 |
| Plate, sheet and window glass | 84.7 | 83.1 | 78.4 | 83.0 | 77.2 | 94. 2 | 74.1 | 97.0 |
| Crude petroleum for refining. | 98.0 | 104.2 | 77.0 | 105.9 | 114.8 | 119.2 | 95, 8 | 111.4 |
| Gasoline | 82.5 | 60.8 | 16. 2 | 61.7 | 84.5 | 85.2 | 37.8 | 44.1 |
| Sulphur | 79.1 | 110.2 | 27.1 | 107. 0 | 132.0 | 173.4 | 50.9 | 117.6 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 111.7 | 129.6 | 111.4 | 137. 1 | 131.0 | 138. 3 | 138.7 | 148.0 |
| Fertilizer. | 120.4 | 129. 1 | 81.1 | 138. 4 | 125.2 | 174.9 | 97.8 | 137.3 |
| Paints and paint materials | 99.4 | 133.9 | 113.3 | 129. 4 | 140.0 | 153. 2 | 154.8 | 148.4 |
| Compounds of tetraethyl lead. | 117.2 | 159.1 | 86.9 | 173. 7 | 199.0 | 174.9 | 113.3 | 156. 7 |
| Sodium compounds | 83.0 | 83.8 | 64.8 | 96. 1 | 82.8 | 91.9 | 96. 7 | 132.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 131.6 | 125.6 | 112.6 | 131.9 | 129.6 | 128.7 | 138.3 | 163.1 |
| Rubber and its products | 107.0 | 97.2 | $116.0{ }^{3}$ | 97. $2^{3}$ | 89. 73 | 85. 73 | 152.8 | 106.8 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures | 148.4 | 183.5 | 141.9 | 174.2 | 170.5 | 248, 5 | 216.3 | 241.0 |

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of table XVIII into appropriate value Indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, D. 32 .
3. Index adjusted to annual level.

## D. MONTHLY SERIES

T'ABII: XX. Iomestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

| Year and \ionth | All Countries | United States | United Kingdom | Other Commonwealth ${ }^{2}$ and Ireland | Europe | Latin America | Ohers ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1948 | 3,075,438 | 1,500,987 | 686, 914 | 285,386 | 316,832 | 123. 749 | 106,515 |
| !949 | 2, 992,961 | 1, 503, 459 | 704,956 | 310, 067 | 228, 008 | 125, 623 | 120. 848 |
| 11150 | 3, 118, 387 | 2, 020,988 | 469,910 | 198. 501 | 190,428 | 143, 427 | 95, 133 |
| 194i- Jusuary | 235, 384 | 104,998 | 64.948 | 19. 171 | 26,497 | 7. 879 | 7,958 |
| Fobruary | 208, 269 | 94, 816 | 51,660 | 15, 711 | 25,915 | 9, 528 | 8, 129 |
| Warch | 228, 369 | 112,519 | 59, 182 | 17. 520 | 19,952 | 8, 753 | 7.438 |
| 4pri] | 212, 337 | 109, 219 | 44, 353 | 21,303 | 17.875 | B, 891 | 6, 775 |
| A.ay | 282, 283 | 114, 711 | 85, 058 | 25,561 | 30, 695 | 13, 226 | 7. 864 |
| iune | 233, 476 | 109, 785 | 54, 169 | 25, 610 | 23, 022 | 10, 921 | 4,967 |
| July | 250, 864 | 118,930 | 56, 340 | 21,952 | 33,417 | 11, 152 | 4, 020 |
| , \ugust. | 224,143 | 113,953 | 52,519 | 22,516 | 17,490 | 6,790 | 6,561 |
| september | 283, 024 | 162, 004 | 47.928 | 19,794 | 27,645 | 10,946 | 7,501 |
| ©xtober | 306, 964 | 148,911 | 65, 573 | 26, 265 | 38, 037 | 11, 214 | 12, 516 |
| Tuven:ber | 293, 905 | 163, 307 | 56, 670 | 30, 215 | 17,682 | 8,055 | 13, 160 |
| Lecarther | 316,419 | 147, 832 | 48.515 | 40,064 | 38, 604 | 16,394 | 19,331 |
| 4)-monary | 237, 030 | 116, 023 | 55, 813 | 27. 893 | 16,567 | 7,953 | 9, 462 |
| mebruary | 204,994 | 106, 709 | 44, 124 | 17. 527 | 17, 330 | 8, 710 | 8, 190 |
| *arch | 216, 787 | 122,418 | 39, 498 | 22, 670 | 9, 206 | 9,759 | 9, 730 |
| April | 237, 792 | 110,654 | 63, 049 | 27, 114 | 18, 949 | 10, 151 | 7, 875 |
| Way.. | 272,948 | 121, 199 | 72,403 | 32, 896 | 24,982 | 11, 852 | 9,616 |
| June | 255, 066 | 113,856 | 60, 718 | 30,412 | 27, 280 | 14,627 | 8, 173 |
|  | 241,309 | 104, 391 | 70, 555 | 30, 086 | 22, 152 | 7. 225 | 6.900 |
| August | 251, 659 | 115, 353 | 62, 882 | 24, 816 | 17. 819 | 13,346 | 17, 443 |
| *ptember | 228, 441 | 113, 701 | 56,948 | 20. 752 | 17,847 | 8,707 | 10, 486 |
| ()ctober | 269, 108 | 148, 056 | 72, 276 | 17,479 | 11,901 | 9,645 | 9. 751 |
| Nusember | 292, 278 | 171, 333 | 56, 807 | 22, 311 | 19,654 | 9, 221 | 12,952 |
| I jecouther | 285, 550 | 159, 766 | 49,884 | 26,794 | 24, 624 | 14, 405 | 10,077 |
| 195\%-Jatuary | 221, 180 | 130, 859 | 48,608 | 13, 728 | 10,361 | 6, 867 | 10,757 |
| 1 wbruary | 199, 462 | 128, 838 | 30,374 | 14. 276 | 13, 434 | 6, 642 | 5,898 |
| Giarch | 228, 221 | 154, 311 | 30, 120 | 13, 621 | 11, 052 | 7, 705 | 11, 412 |
| April | 205, 503 | 137, 792 | 25, 795 | 15,494 | 6, 059 | 11,938 | B. 425 |
| Nay | 287, 036 | 175, 406 | 48, 549 | 24, 092 | 18, 856 | 13, 722 | 6, 411 |
| June | 289, 222 | 177, 742 | 52,472 | 19.781 | 14,422 | 13. 951 | 10,854 |
| .fuly ...................................... | 253, 704 | 168, 196 | 35, 169 | 17, 974 | 13, 869 | 10.611 | 7, 885 |
| August ................................... | 257, 080 | 167, 148 | 42,544 | 11,665 | 15,563 | 13, 841 | 6, 319 |
| isptember .............................- | 279, 121 | 192. 789 | 30, 439 | 14,519 | 17, 629 | 16,442 | 7, 303 |
| Ortober | 315, 245 | 204,436 | 47, 707 | 18, 544 | 23, 167 | 14,969 | 6, 422 |
| Silumber | 292, 700 | 191,960 | 38,580 | 16, 765 | 23, 804 | 13, 776 | 7. 815 |
| neutikur | 289,912 | 191. 510 | 39,555 | 18, 041 | 22, 214 | 12, 964 | 5,628 |
| 1951-Jatuary | 285, 135 | 186, 948 | 40, 054 | 17, 247 | 15,181 | 14, 042 | 11,663 |
|  | 233, 910 | 152, 428 | 33, 585 | 14, 804 | 12,768 | 10,665 | 9, 660 |
| Sarch .................................... | 290, 161 | 190, 210 | 39,655 | 22, 088 | 15,396 | 11,986 | 10, 826 |
| Aprid .................................... | 295, 182 | 183, 184 | 41,721 | 22, 354 | 16, 783 | 14,320 | 16, 820 |
| May ..................................... | 323, 358 | 208, 678 | 47, 241 | 20, 704 | 15,489 | 17,530 | 13, 716 |
| Tune ........................................ | 312,503 | 188, 399 | 51,267 | 16,095 | 30,956 | 11,207 | 14, 579 |

1. Newfound land and Palestime exciuded throughout to maintain conparability
2. l'alusine initules larodginour.

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

| Year and Month | $\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { Countries }}$ | United States | United <br> Kingdom | Other <br> Commonwealth ${ }^{1}$ <br> and <br> Ireland | Europe | Latin America | Others ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 |
| 1948 | 2, 636, 945 | 1, 805, 763 | 299,502 | 193,472 | 71,382 | 221, 260 | 34.475 |
| 1949 | 2,761,207 | 1,951,860 | 307. 450 | 185, 861 | 84,363 | 192,022 | 38,733 |
| 1950 | 3,174, 253 | 2.130, 476 | 404,213 | 241,559 | 103, 123 | 213, 548 | 81, 334 |
| 1948-January | 206.077 | 149,976 | 21,589 | 11.480 | 3,845 | 15,496 | 2,377 |
| February | 182, 167 | 136, 847 | 17,872 | 7,520 | 2,918 | 14, 130 | 2,593 |
| March | 197,051 | 138, 299 | 21,601 | 10,635 | 4,051 | 19,137 | 3, 056 |
| April. | 226,690 | 159,461 | 24,641 | 14,664 | 4,277 | 20, 077 | 3, 348 |
| May. | 225,093 | 144,966 | 27. 424 | 22,548 | 7, 199 | 18,549 | 4, 104 |
| June | 232,997 | 154,918 | 26,003 | 21,837 | 5,768 | 19,683 | 3, 819 |
| July | 225, 099 | 149, 499 | 29,377 | 16, 196 | 5,310 | 21,316 | 2,100 |
| August | 206, 490 | 136, 061 | 24,685 | 17,378 | 4,661 | 20, 373 | 1,736 |
| September | 221,678 | 152, 707 | 24, 100 | 16,653 | 5,290 | 18,506 | 3, 378 |
| October | 243, 438 | 160, 211 | 29, 257 | 21, 432 | 7,509 | 20, 528 | 3,332 |
| November. | 238, 172 | 163,423 | 28,319 | 18, 047 | 7.782 | 16,578 | 2, 202 |
| December. | 231,993 | 159, 395 | 24,633 | 15,080 | 12. 772 | 16,887 | 2. 433 |
| 1949-January | 223, 786 | 164, 801 | 25.405 | 10,580 | 6. 650 | 14.184 | 1,752 |
| February | 205, 976 | 148, 816 | 22,918 | 11,886 | 5,914 | 13,689 | 2,563 |
| March | 235, 946 | 168, 952 | 28,343 | 15,264 | 7,541 | 13,983 | 1,550 |
| April. | 242, 698 | 177. 293 | 30, 120 | 14,257 | 7, 503 | 11, 682 | 1, 843 |
| May | 250,461 | 172, 069 | 29,468 | 20, 185 | 8,062 | 16,915 | 3. 762 |
| June | 250, 509 | 176,848 | 26,961 | 19,238 | 9,032 | 15,998 | 2,432 |
| July | 230, 889 | 160, 254 | 29,376 | 15, 193 | 6, 261 | 16. 772 | 3, 033 |
| August | 212,092 | 143,553 | 26,179 | 16,779 | 6, 193 | 15, 288 | 4, 100 |
| September | 221,569 | 157,993 | 21,943 | 15. 246 | 6,342 | 16, 727 | 3,318 |
| October | 234, 267 | 167. 575 | 19,450 | 19,288 | 6,758 | 17, 726 | 3,470 |
| November. | 239,609 | 162,727 | 26,532 | 18,595 | 8,339 | 18,752 | 4,664 |
| December | 213,405 | 150, 978 | 20,755 | 9,350 | 5,767 | 20,307 | 6,248 |
| 1950 - January | 211.938 | 154, 473 | 26. 138 | 10. 728 | 5,056 | 12,358 | 3, 185 |
| February | 200, 170 | 143,148 | 25,371 | 11, 262 | 5,672 | 10, 571 | 4,146 |
| March | 237, 366 | 160,893 | 32, 726 | 14.287 | 7, 250 | 18, 238 | 3,962 |
| April. | 230,918 | 162, 190 | 29,538 | 13, 105 | 6, 860 | 14, 908 | 4,317 |
| May. | 290, 195 | 195, 522 | 36. 296 | 24,245 | 8,636 | 18,776 | 6,720 |
| June | 282, 463 | 188, 320 | 37, 108 | 23,434 | 8,115 | 15, 203 | 10,283 |
| July | 259,481 | 170, 648 | 32,717 | 22,022 | 8,344 | 18,078 | 7,672 |
| August | 267, 276 | 172,552 | 34, 257 | 21,606 | 8,456 | 21,925 | 8,480 |
| September | 279,671 | 177, 353 | 36, 213 | 23, 713 | 9,140 | 25,368 | 7, 883 |
| October | 320, 572 | 208, 332 | 41,671 | 27,564 | 11,210 | 21,939 | 9, 856 |
| November | 327, 909 | 214, 769 | 40,153 | 29,986 | 15, 105 | 20,271 | 7, 625 |
| recember:- | 266, 293 | 182,276 | 32, 025 | 19,598 | 9,278 | 15,911 | 7. 205 |
| 195. - January | 327, 190 | 233, 315 | 33, 923 | 22,107 | 9,391 | 22,030 | 6, 424 |
| February | 274, 167 | 199, 035 | 27,806 | 14,830 | 9.596 | 17,027 | 5,873 |
| March | 342,500 | 245, 709 | 30,412 | 25, 040 | 11, 120 | 22, 447 | 7. 772 |
| April. | 393, 039 | 278, 315 | 48,937 | 22,452 | 14.465 | 22, 154 | 6,716 |
| May. | 405, 069 | 273,171 | 43,599 | 32,059 | 18,629 | 27, 115 | 10,496 |
| June | 360, 421 | 241, 473 | 39,928 | 30,700 | 16,141 | 23, 024 | 9, 155 |

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to malntain comparability.
2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLEXXII. Prices ${ }^{1}$ and Physical Volume ${ }^{2}$ of Domestic Exports and Imports
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Months | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |




PIYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES


IMP ORTS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | 95.6 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 86.7 | 82.6 | 95.6 |
| - | 76.6 | 79.5 | 82.0 | 75.2 | 75.0 | 77.2 |
| - | 89.1 | 92.1 | 90.5 | 80.6 | 84.8 | 94.5 |
| - | 88.2 | 82.2 | 83.7 | 88.8 | 75.6 | 94.8 |
| - | 96.2 | 114.6 | 112.6 | 102.5 | 106.4 | 103.2 |
| 146.5 | 80.9 | 113.7 | 92.4 | 96.0 | 104.8 | 98.5 |
| 153.1 | 91.2 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 92.4 | 90.2 | - |
| 113.1 | 118.1 | 92.2 | 87.6 | 97.0 | 90.4 | - |
| 115.9 | 82.5 | 90.8 | 107.6 | 89.1 | 96.5 | - |
| 121.2 | 97.3 | 103.9 | 114.3 | 102.0 | 109.8 | - |
| 119.3 | 96.2 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 110.3 | 101.3 | - |
| - | 94.1 | 109.4 | 117.7 | 107.4 | 100.3 | - |
|  | 98.5 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 90.5 | - |  |

PRICE INDEXES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | 74.2 | 81.0 | 97.1 | 103.3 | 107.3 | 120.4 |
| - | 74.7 | 82.2 | 98.0 | 103.9 | 107.9 | 123.1 |
| - | 74.7 | 83.9 | 98.0 | 104.1 | 109.0 | 125.3 |
| - | 76.1 | 86.6 | 99.1 | 104.6 | 109.8 | 128.6 |
| - | 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.8 | 102.7 | 109.0 | 129.6 |
| - | 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.9 | 102.0 | 109.3 | 130.0 |
| 74.5 | 77.2 | 87.9 | 98.8 | 101.0 | 109.6 | - |
| 74.6 | 77.6 | 87.6 | 99.5 | 100.9 | 111.1 | - |
| 74.0 | 76.5 | 89.3 | 100.2 | 101.4 | 113.0 | - |
| 72.6 | 76.5 | 90.1 | 101.7 | 101.9 | 114.2 | - |
| 73.9 | 77.7 | 92.8 | 102.6 | 104.4 | 113.9 | - |
| 74.6 | 80.3 | 95.2 | 102.8 | 107.2 | 117.0 | - |
| - | $\mathbf{7 6 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{8 8 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 3 . 2}$ | 110.7 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |

PIIYSICAL VOLLME INUEXES


|  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - | 85.8 |
| - | 71.2 |
| - | 85.3 |
| - | 95.9 |
| - | 96.0 |
| - | 92.6 |
| 83.2 | 95.2 |
| 76.7 | 95.7 |
| 74.5 | 92.8 |
| 82.8 | 110.7 |
| 81.1 | 115.8 |
| 73.6 | 103.0 |
| - | 95.4 |


|  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 97.4 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 89.9 |
| 98.1 | 84.6 | 90.3 | 84.4 |
| 113.3 | 91.5 | 103.2 | 99.2 |
| 118.6 | 104.0 | 105.6 | 95.8 |
| 123.6 | 102.6 | 111.1 | 121.3 |
| 118.9 | 106.1 | 111.9 | 117.7 |
| 117.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 107.8 |
| 106.3 | 94.5 | 95.4 | 109.5 |
| 105.9 | 100.6 | 99.4 | 112.7 |
| 128.5 | 168.9 | 104.7 | 127.8 |
| 112.3 | 105.7 | 104.5 | 130.9 |
| 92.8 | 102.7 | 90.6 | 103.7 |
| 110.9 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 108.8 |

$111|1| 1$ onNoncos

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, $1945-J u n e, 1950(1948=100$ )" D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8), and Ch. V. D. 32.
2. Volunie indexes produced by dividing price indexes into value indexes.

TABLEXXIIL. New Gold Production Avallable for Export
(Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold)
(Values in $\$ 000,000$ )

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ 1935-39 \end{gathered}$ | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January | 10.0 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9. 6 | 9.7 | 15.8 | 17. 3 |
| February | 9.4 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 |
| March | 11.6 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 8.4 |
| April. | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 16.2 |
| May | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 15,8 | 13.0 |
| June | 10.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 15.0 | 13.8 |
| July | 9.2 | C. C | 10. 1 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 14.8 | - |
| August | 9.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | - |
| September | 10.9 | 6.8 | 18.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.8 | - |
| October | 12.6 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 16.4 | - |
| No. ember | 11.2 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 12. 3 | - |
| December. | 10.9 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | - |
| Total | 124.4 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 119.0 | 138. 9 | 162.6 | 80.4 |

5x
$65-204$
$c .1$


## GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST HALF YEAR 1949

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS <br> DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE 

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the International Trade Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa
Contents
Page
I. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade, January-June 1949 ..... 1
1I. Leading Countries in Canada' s Foreign Trade. ..... 3
Introduction. ..... 3
Trade of Canada with the United States. ..... 5
Leadine developments ..... 5
Exports of Canadian produce ..... 6
Imports for consumption. ..... 8
Trends in $t=u d e$ ..... 10
Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom. ..... 11
Leading developments. ..... 11
Exports of Canadian produce ..... 12
Imports for consumption ..... 13
I'rends in trade. ..... 15
Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade. ..... 15
III. Significant Regions and Groups of Countries in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 19
Trade of Canada by Continents. ..... 19
Trade of Canada with Eurcpe. ..... 22
I'rade with U.E.E.C. Ecnters. ..... 24
Trade of Canada with Latin America. ..... 25
'lrade of Canada with the Commonvealth. ..... 27
IV. Leading Commodities in Canada's Foreign Irade. ..... 31
Leading Canadian Exports ..... 31
Leading Canadian Imports. ..... 34
Imports for industrial use. ..... 34
Imports for investment ..... 36
Import Controls and Canada B Comodity Trade ..... 39
V. Price and Volume Movements in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 39
General Price Movements. ..... 39
Changes in Volume. ..... 41
Detailed Price Movements. ..... 41
Import prices. ..... 41
Export prices. ..... 43
VI. Statistical Notes. ..... 50
Reference Sources. ..... 50
Method of Collecting Trade Statistics. ..... 50
Sources of Discrepancy in Irade Statistics. ..... 52
Non-Comarcial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics. ..... 54
Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics ..... 55
Newfoundland in Canadian Trade Statistics. ..... 56
Bias in Percentages. ..... 58
Tables in Text of Report:
I. Summary of Value of Trade of Canada, January-June 1947-1919.............. ..... 1
II. Sumary of Price and Volume Movements of Trade of Canada, 1948 and 1949. ..... 3
III. Leading Movements in Canadian Trude viith the United States and the United Kingdom. ..... 4
IV. Irade of Canada with the United States, January-June 1947-1949 ..... 5

## lables in lext of Report (cont'd)

## Pare

V. Exports of Canadian Produce to the Unitied States hy Main Groups
VI. Some Leading Domestic Exports to the United States, January June 1947-1949.

VII. Imports Ior Consumption from the United States by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949 ..... 9
VIII. Some Leading Imports from the United States, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 10
IX. Iracie of danada witi the Linited Kingcion, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 11
X. Exports of Canadian Iroduce to the United Kingdom by Main GroupsJanuary-June 1947-191912
XI. Some Leading Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, January-June1947-1949.13
Xil. Imports for Consumption from the United Kingdom by Main Groups January-Juc 1917-1949. ..... 14
XIII. Some Leading Tmports from the Uaited Kincdom, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 14
XIV. Twonty Lowding Enort Narkets, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 16
XV. I'venty-two Leading Sources of Imports, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 17
XVI. Exports of Canadian Produce by Continents, January June 1947-1949. ..... 20
XVII. Imports Entered for Consumption by Continents, Januarymune 1947-1949. ..... 21
XVIII. Nerchandise Trade Between Canada and Europe (excludine Commonwealth Countries) by Hain Comnodity Groups, 1948 and 1949. ..... 22
XIX. Amalysis of Canadian Exports to Europe (excluding Commonwealth Countries) January-June 1949. ..... 23
XX. Merchandise 'rade of Canada with European Countries Members of the U.E.E.C., other European Countries, and Turkey, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 25
XXI. Werchandise Trade Between Canada and Latin America by Main Comodity Groups, 1943 and 1949. ..... 26
XXII. Seventeen Leading Comodities Imported fron Latin Anerica, January- June 1949 ..... 26
Xxill. Analysis of Canadian Exports to Latin America, January-June 1949. ..... 27
XXIV. Merchundise Irade Between Canada and other Commonwealth Countries (excluding the United ※̈ingciom and Newfoundland) by Main Commodity Groups, 1948 and 1949. ..... 28
XXV. Analysis of Canadian Imports from Comanorealth Countries (excluding the United Kingdom and Newfoundland), January Jume 1949. ..... 29
XXVI. Analysis of Canadian Exports to Commontralth Countries (excluding the United Kinedon and Nowfoundland), January-J une 1949. ..... 30
XXVII. Forty Leading Exports of Canadian Produce, January-J une 1949 (with comparative figures for Junuary-June 1917 and 1948) ..... 32
XXVIII. Forty Leading Imports for Consumption, Jinuary-June 1949 (with comparative figures for January-June 1947 and 1948). ..... 33
XXIX. Some Leading Imports for Indusirial Use in Canada (not including invostment goods) January-J une 1947-1919. ..... 35
XXX. Some Leading Imports of Investment Goods, January-J une 1947-1949. ..... 36
XXXI. Analysis of Exports from Canada, January-June 1948 and 1949. ..... 37
XXXII. Analysis of Imports for Consumption Illustrating the Eifects of Import Control Relaxations, January-Junc 1948 and 1949. ..... 38
XXXXII. Index Numbers of the Prices of Canada's Imports for Consumption and Exports of Domestic l'roduce by Comnodity Groups, 1948 and 1949. ..... 44
XXXIVV. Index Numbers of Physical Volume of Canada's Imports for Consumption and Exports of Donestic Produce, by Comnodity Groups, 1948 and 1949. ..... 45
XXXV. Index Numbers of lrices of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption, 1948 and 1949. ..... 46
Tables in 'ext of Report (cont' d) Page
XXXVI. Index Numbers of the Physical Volume of Selected Comnodities Imported for Consumption, 1948 and 1949 ..... 47
XXXVII. Index Numbers of the Prices of Selected Exports of Domestic Produce 1948 and 1949. ..... 48
yXXVIII. Index Numbers of the Physical Volume of Selected Exports of Domestic Produce, 1948 and 1949 ..... 49
XXXIX. Some Leading Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics, January-June 1938, 1947-1949 ..... 54
XL. Net Exports of Non-lionetary Gold (additional to Balance of Trade..... ..... 55
XUI. Trade of Newfoundland with Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom, Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948 and Calendar Year 1948 ..... 57
XIII. Some Leading Exports of Newfoundland Produce Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948 and Calendar Year 1948 ..... 58
Supplementary Tables:
A. Exports of Canadian Produce, Imports for Consumption and Balance of Trade by Major Country Groups, 1935-48 and half-year totals 1948 and 1949. ..... 60
B. Merchundise Exports and Imports by Country Groups, monthly Values 1948 and 1949. ..... 62
C. Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries, 1938, 1947, 1948 and January-Jume 1943 ..... 64
D. Imports by Countries, 1938, 1947, 1948 and January-June 1949 ..... 68
E. Exports of Canadian Produce to all Countries by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948 and 1949 ..... 72
F. Imports for Consumption from All Countries by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948 and 1949 ..... 72
G. Analysis of Changes in Value of Doraestic Exports to all Countries by hiain Groups, January-June 1947-1949. ..... 73
H. Analysis of Changes in Value of Imports from All Countries byMain Groups, January-June 1947-194973
I. Exports of Canadian Produce to the United States by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1949. ..... 74
J. Imports Entered for Consumption from the United States by Main Groups, 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1943 and 1949 ..... 74
K. Principal Comodities Exported to the United States 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1949. ..... 75
L. Principal Comnodities Imported from the United States 1938, 1946-1948 and January-J une 1949. ..... 76
if. Exports of Canadian Produce to the United Kingdom by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948 and 1949 ..... 77
i1. Inports Entered for Consumption from the United Kingdom by Main Groups, 1938, 1946-1948 and January-Junc 1948 and 1949 ..... 77
0. Analysis of Canadian Exports to the Thited Kingdom 1938, 1946-1.948 and January-June 1949. ..... 78
P. Anaiysis of Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1949. ..... 79

## 1. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade January-June 1949

Although there was no real improvement from 1348 in the intemational environment in which foreign trade is conducted, the first six months of 1949 saw new records established for the value of Canada's trade with other countries. Ho.cver this was not true of the physical volume of trade. Tho value of exports was substantially above that of any previous peacetime jear, although not up to the exceedingly high levels of the late years of the war. But the volume of exports was lower than last year, the higher value being due solely to price increases. Imports, however, rose in both value and volume. The value of total. foreign trade was higher than in any period in the past, but the export balance contracted sharply. This latter development reflects the effects on imports of continued prosperity in Canada at a time when exports were affected by a decline in business activity in the United States and by exchange difficulties in many oversces countries.

Table I - Summary of Value of Trade of Canada

|  | 1947 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value in } \$ 000,000 \\ 1948 \quad 1949 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Parcentage Change } \\ & 1948-49 \quad 1947-49 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of Canadion Produce | 1,328.5 | 1,400.1 | 1,424.6 | + 2.75 | $+7.23$ |
| Re-exports | 16.8 | 18.7 | 13.8 | -26.32 | -17.67 |
| Inports for Consumption | 1,256.7 | 1,270.1 | 1,409.4 | +10.97 | +12.15 |
| Total Trade | 2,602.0 | 2,688.9 | 2,847.8 | $+5.91$ | +9.45 |
| Balance of Trade | + 88.5 | + 148.8 | + 29.1 | -80.47 | -67.17 |

The value of imports reached $\$ 1,409.4$ million in the first half of 1949 . Imports were greater in value in each month than in the corresponding month of last year, and the total incrase over 1948 was $\$ 139.3$ million or $11.0 \%$. The volune of imports rose by $9.7 \%$ over the same period, reflecting only slightly higher prices for imports as a whole than were paid in the first half of 1948. Some relaxation of the Emerency Import Controls contributed to part of the increase in the value and volume of imports over 1948, but the increase over the corresponding period in 1947, before these controls were imposed, was even greater than that over 1948 lovels. 'ithe basic causes for the high and rising level of imports are Canada's continued prosperity, which is reflected in a heavy demand for consumers' goods and a record level of investment and developmental activity, and the easing of the supply situation in many lines of goods which Cancla imports.

In the same period exports of Canadian produce rose $\$ 24.5$ million over last year's level, an increase of $1.75 \%$ in value. However, the volume of exports fell $5.9 \%$, showing the increased value to be, on the whole, due to price increases alone. The value of exports fell below the 1948 level in February, March and May of this year, but increases in other months more than balanced these declines for the period as a mole. It must be recognized, however, that the rate of increase in the value of exports was much less than has been characteristic of the postwar period. The actual decline in the volume of exports, and a tendency towards
lover export prices observable in the latter part of the period are disturbing signs. Furthermore, the value of exports to countries other than the United States was actually lower than in the previous year by ${ }_{\$} 20.4$ million, increased exports to this one market accounting for the whole of the net rise in value.

Canada's total trade rose $\$ 245.8$ million above 1948 levels reaching $\$ 2,847.8$ million, but as imports increased much more than exports the favourable balance of trade declined from "148.8 million in the first six months of 1948 to \$29.1 million in the corresponding period of this year. The adverse trade balance with the United States increased sharply, the favourable balance with the United Kingdow underwent a decline. The increase in the commodity deficit with the United States resulted from a rise in the value of imports of about $14 \%$, which was greater than the more moderate rise in the value of Canadian exports. The reduction in the balance with the United Kingdom has been due to both reduced exports and increased imports. But in contrast with this reduction in the disequilibrium between Canada and the United Kingdom there has been an increase in the bulance of exports to other Comonwealth countries due mainly to greatly increased exports to a few countries in this group accompanied by only a slight increase in imports from the whole group. The extent of the unbalance in Canada's trade with individual countries and groups of countries continues to be one of the undesiralle aspects of Canadian trade because of the exchange problems at present connected with this disequilibriun.

It is this disequilibrium, and the associated aroblem of currency convertibility, which form the darkest clouds on Canada's trade horizon. Liany countries with which a favourable trade balance is normally experienced are still suffering from a dollar shortage due to their inability to export sufficient goods to the dollar area to balance their accounts with this area. As a result, various measures designed to ensure the utilization of their limited exchange resources for only the most essential purchases from North America have had to be taken by overseas countries, and thesc have restricted the variety and volume of Canadian exports to these countries. While the European Recovery Programe of the United States has done much to maintain the ability of these countries to buy Canadian goods, the first six months of this year saw a considerable curtailment of the list of commodities which could be bought with these funds outside the United States. Increased exports to Canada by deficit countries must be part of any long-term solution to these difficulties, but as yet imports from the United Kingdom provide the best example of substantial progress in this direction. Although exports to Canada from some other countries have recently increased at a considerable rate, these countries continue to be only minor sources of supply, and the effect on these shipments on the trade balance is still relatively small.

The business recession in the United States which began early this year was another unfavourakle influence affecting Canadian trade. Fortunately most export lines did not suffer severely from this factor in the six months as a whole, although some exports such as lumber and wood pulp showed sizable declines, and other commodities declined towards the end of the half year.

The continued willingness of the world's trading nations to negotiate tariff reductions which was displayed at the Annecy Conference is one of the more favourable features of the long-term outlook for trade, although the immediate benefit of concessions there secured is likely to be small in most cases due to the continuance in force of various quantitative and exchange restrictions on trade.

Table II. Summary of Price and Volume Movements of Trade of C.Canada by Six Months Periods 1948-1949 $(1938=100)$

|  | (1) <br> January- <br> June <br> 1948 | (2) <br> July- <br> December <br> 1948 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (3) } \\ & \text { January- } \\ & \text { June } \\ & 1949 \end{aligned}$ | (4) <br> Percentage colum (2) to column (3) | (5) Change column (1) to column (3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Price Index |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of Canadian Produce | 206.8 | 217.0 | 223.4 | $+2.9$ | $+8.0$ |
| Imports for Consumption | 214.8 | 217.9 | 217.5 | -0.2 | $+1.3$ |
|  | Volume Index |  |  |  |  |
| Exports of Canadian Produce | 161.8 | 184.3 | 152.3 | -17.4 | - 5.9 |
| Imperts for Consumption | 175.0 | 185.7 | 191.9 | $+3.3$ | +9.7 |

As mes noted above, movements in the value of Caneda's trade did not in all cases correspond to volume movements in the first half of this year. Export prices have risen steadily since the end of the war and, although the upward movement seems to have reached a peak towards the end of the January-June period this year, the price rise over the first half of 1948 was sufficient to more than compensate for a decline in the volume of exports from that period. This price rise alone caused the increase in the value of exports. Import prices reached their peak somewhat earlier, in the secoud half of 1948, and remained almost at that level this year. A very substantial increase in the volume of imports, however, raised the value mell above 1948 levels.

The contrary movements of price and volume as betveen exports and imports have turned the commodity terms of trade somewhat in Canada's favour. That is to say that one "unit" of Canadian produce sold at figher prices on the world market and the greater amount of exchange thus gained could be used to buy more imports at lower prices than had previously ruled. If 1938 is taken as 100 the barter terms of trade have improved steadily from 96.3 in the first half of 1948 to 102.7 in the first half of this year.

## II. Leading Countries in Canada's Foreign Trade

Few important trading countries conduct as high a proportion of their trade with as fow partners as does Canada. Nor is this concentration of Canadian trade in a few markets a recent development, although post-war conditions have somewhat accentuated it. In the inter-war period 1920 to $1939,38.0 \%$ of Canada's exports went to the United States fnd $35.8 \%$ to the United Kingdom. In this same Fieriod Canada bought $64.7 \%$ of her imports in the United States and $17.5 \%$ in the United Kingdom. Of her total trade $77.7{ }^{0}$ was with these two countries.

This concentration of Canadian trade with two countries has several causes. To a considerable extent Canada's resources and her development are complewentary to those of these two countries. Canada provides them especially with raw materials and foodstuffs which they either can not produce or do not produce in sufficient quantities
to satisfy their demands, and receives in return goods, both natural and manufactured, which are not or can not be produced domestically in aderuate quantities. The exchange of goods with the United States is further stimulated by contiguity, that with the United Kingdom by historical ties, tariff preferences, and good transport facilities.

But these causes do not act with equal strength on both exports and imports. The resources of the united States, embracing as it does large areas whose climate is much warmer than is Canada's, are better suited to meet Canadian demands for many foodstuffs and agricultural ruw materials than are those of the United Kingdom. Yet the cooler parts of the United States can produce most of the products in these categories which can be produced in Canada. fihe United Kingdom, homever, provides a large market for such Canadian produce. Knowledge of American manufactures, ton, is widely spread in Canadia through advertising in the numbers of Anerican publications which circulate in this country. And in many cases the conditions which United States manufactures are designed to meet ure closer to those found in Canada than those for which United Kingdom rroducts are designed. Furthermore, many of the manufactures produced in Canada are produced in Canadian branches of United States industries, and machinery and component parts are imported by these branch plants from the United States. The result of these and other factors has been that Canada's trade with the United States has been characterized by an udverse balance in most of the years of this century, that with the United Kingdom by a favourable balance.

## Table III - Leadin Movements in Canadian Trade with the United States and the United Kingdom

|  | average $1320-39$ | 1947 |  | January-June$1949$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of Canadian Produce |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States \$ million | 350.7 | 887.9 | 1,034.2 | 1,501.0 | 690.9 |
| $\because$ of total | 30.0 | 38.4 | 37.3 | 48.8 | 48.5 |
| United Kingdom \$ million | 335.2 | 597.5 | 751.2 | 686.9 | 335.6 |
| \% of total | 35.8 | 25.8 | 27.1 | 22.3 | 23.6 |
| Imports for Consumption |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ${ }^{\text {S }}$ million | 535.5 | 1,405.3 | 1,974.7 | 1,805.8c | 1,008.8 |
| \% of total | 64.7 | 75.4 a | 76.7 | 68.5 c | 71.6 |
| United Kingdom \$ million | 144.3 | 141.35 | 189.1 | 299.5 | 163.2 |
| \% of total | 17.5 | 7.6 ab | 7.4 | 11.4 | 11.6 |

a - Percentages calculated on basis of import total which excludes estimated value of military equipment returned to Canada.
b - Hxclusive of estimated value of military equipment returned from United Kingdon.
c - Note effect of introduction of Energency Exchange Conservation measures.
In the immediate postwar period the productive facilities of the Unitod Kingdom and other overseas countries which for years had produced almost exclusively for war, or which had been heavily damage in the struggle, needed much reconversion and rebuilding before they could attempt to meet the world's urgent demand for goods. On
the other hand, those of the Uniled States were undamged and could, in most cases, quickly be converted to peacetime purposes. For these reasons Cunadi ras forced to buy a higher proportion of her peacetime needs in the United States than had been the case before the war. While the purchases of the United Kingdom in Canada vere somewhat restricted by payments problems her need for Canadian goods nevertheless remained urgent, and her imports consequentiy remained at high levels. These t'actors led to abmormal increases in the adverse balance of the United Kingdom with Canada, and in that of Canada with the United States.

Recent important developments in Canada's trade with these countries have centered about the balance of trade problem. The United Kingdom has attempted to increase her exports to Canada and to further reduce the drain on her financial reserves by reducing imports. Canada has attempted to increase exports to the United States, and some of the goods directed to the United Kingdom during the recent mar are now marketed in the former country. The United States, by the European Recovery Programe, has attempted to increasc directly the United States dollars available to overseas countries still feeling adverse effects of the late mar, and indirectly this has assisted Canadian trade. And tariff reductions by both the United States and Canada followng the Geneva Trade Conference of 1947 have aided othor countries' attempts to sell in their markets.

## Trade of Caunda with the trited States

The most significant change in Canada's trade with the United States in the first half of 1949 has been the rapid expansion in the balance of imports. This deficit on commodity account mas $\$ 308.3$ million in the first half of this year compared with $\$ 228.2$ million in the corresponding period in 1948 and 433.0 million in the same period of 1947. But the transition has been even sharper where the recent trend is compared with the second half of 1948 when the import balance was only $\$ 55.4$ million.

A greater increase in the value of imports than in exports has given rise to this result. In the first half of this year imports were $\$ 1,003.3$ million, a gain of $14.1 \%$ over those of $\$ 884.5$ million in the first half of last year, while domestic exports at $\$ 690.9$ million increased by only $6.9 \%$ from last year's total in the same period of $\$ 646.0$ million. But in comparison with the second half of last year exports were sharply lover than the peak of $\$ 855.0$ million while imports were appreciably higher than the ${ }_{\$ 2} 21.3$ million imported in that period.

Table IV -. Trade of Canada with the United States January-June 1947-1949

|  | Value in \$000,000 |  |  | Percentage $1948-49$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & 1947-49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of Canadian produce | 482.0 | 646.0 | 690.9 | + 6.94 | +43.34 |
| Re-exports | 11.0 | 10.3 | 9.6 | -6.03 | -12.01 |
| Total exports | 492.9 | 656.3 | 700.5 | $+6.73$ | +42.11 |
| Imports for consumption | 980.9 | 884.5 | 1,008.8 | +14.06 | $+2.84$ |
| Trade balance | -488.0 | -228.2 | -308.3 | -36.83 | +35.12 |

Divergent trends in the volume of trade contributed to this result. The volume of many Canadian imports from the United States increased substantially due to improving supplies in that country and to heavy demand sustained by continued high

Ievels of economic activity and prosperity in Canada. In contrast the volume of some important Canadian exports to the United States was reduced by declines in United States demand associated with the business readjustments in that country, and by some intermptions to supply in Canada, although at the same time the volume of other exports increased. Nevertheless, the value of all exports to the United States was notably higher than in the corresponding period a year ago as reduction in the volume of some exports to the United Ste tes was offset by increases in the volume of other exports, and 2s, dospite a softening in some export prices, the general level of prices of exporta to the United States was higher.

## Exnorts of Canadian Produce

The effects of the business recession in the Uaited States upon Canadian exports were varied, as the divergent trends in volume and price of different comodities indicate: Generally the value of Canadian exports to the United States has been greater than in the corresponding period last year. But the increase in the value of exports has not been felt in all groups. In some groups of exports the effects of reduced demand upon volume and price were more marked than in others. The Food, Food Products and Paper; Non-Metallic Minerais; Fibres, Textiles and Products; and Miscellaneous Commodities Groups all suifered declines of varying magmitude. Changes in the latter two of these groups and in the Chemicals and Allied Products group were, however, gmall.

> Table V - Exports of Canadian Produce to the Thited States by Main Groups
> January Juns 1947-1949

|  | Value in \$000,000 |  |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural and Vegetable products | 31.1 | 46.7 | 66.8 | +45.0 | +114.7 |
| Animals and Animal products | 38.4 | 68.9 | 81.7 | +18.6 | +112.7 |
| Fibres, Textiles, and products | 4.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | -21. 5 | $+34.4$ |
| Frood, Yood products and Paper | 282.7 | 355.3 | 327.7 | -7.8 | + 15.9 |
| Iron and its products | 26.4 | 41.9 | 62.0 | +48.2 | +135.2 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and products | 51.5 | 73.0 | 98.4 | +34.7 | +91.0 |
| Non-metalile $\cdots$ inerals and products | 22.2 | 25.1 | 20.2 | -19.7 | - 9.2 |
| Chemicul and allied products | 17.1 | 16.4 | 18.4 | +12.1 | + 7.3 |
| Miscellaneous Comnodities | 8.3 | 12.7 | 10.1 | -13.0 | + 21.7 |

The largest individual change was the $\$ 27.5$ million drop from the 1948 export value suffered by the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group. This decline is especially noterorthy in that it took place in face of a $\$ 21.7$ million increase in exports of newsprint, the total of which to the United States was $\$ 181.1$ million. This was equal to $26.2 \%$ of all Canadian exports to the United States and to $90.2 \%$ of total exports of this comodity. The drop in the related class of wood-pulp exports, hovever, almost counterbalanced this increase; it was $\$ 19.3$ million bringing the total for this class dom to $\$ 72.3$ million. Pulpwood exports also foll by $\$ 2.2$ million. Reduced purchases of the products of the lumber industry also contributed to the decline in this main group. Planks and boards fell from $\$ 60.3$ million to $\$ 40.1$ million, a decline of $33.6 \%$ 。 Exports of shingles declined $\$ 4.0$ million to $\$ 6.6$ million, and plywood exportic fell from $\$ 2.2$ million to $\$ 0.9$ million. Most of these declines in
value were due to reductions in both volume and price. But despite these declines this group retained its position as chief among Canada's exports to the United States by a wide margin, accounting for $47.4 \%$ of the total in this period.

The largest increase in value was shom by the Non-Ferrous Metals and Products group which rose $\$ 25.3$ million to reach $\$ 98.4$ million, $34.7 \%$ above the 1948 level. Exports in this group are chiefly base metals in the form of ore or in a primary or semi-fabricated state; exports of copper in these forms rose from $\$ 6.6$ million to $\$ 17.1$ million, lead from $\$ 6.7$ million to $\$ 10.0$ million, nickel from \$28.3 million to $\$ 34.5$ million, and zinc from $\$ 9.9$ million to $\$ 17.8$ million. This group of exports was affected by the sharp rise in non-ferrous metals prices which occurred during the period as well as by an expansion in the volume of exports of some of these metals induced by strong demands in the United States. But by June both prices and demand for some metals were considerably lower than during the early part of the half-year period. The only item in the group to suffer a large net decline in value during the first six months of the year, however, was aluminum and its products which fell from $\$ 11.2$ million to $\$ 9,6$ million.

> Tuble VI - Some Leading Domestic Exports to the Daited States January-Iune $1947-1949$

|  | Value in \$000,000 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & 1948-49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & 1947-49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresin apples | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.1 | +352. 0 | +518.8 |
| Coarse grains | 2.2 | 6.3 | 13.8 | +118.0 | +515.6 |
| Whiskey | 9.0 | 9.4 | 13.7 | $+45.3$ | $+51.6$ |
| Clover seed | 2.0 | 4.4 | 7.6 | + 72.6 | +286.8 |
| Seed potatoes | 1.3 | 2.5 | 5.2 | +104.6 | +292.4 |
| Beef cattle | a | a | 15.2 | $+\mathrm{b}$ | $+\mathrm{b}$ |
| Beet and veal | ${ }^{+}$ | a | 7.7 | $+\mathrm{b}$ | $+\mathrm{b}$ |
| Planks and boards | 35.7 | 60.3 | 40.1 | - 55.6 | $+12.2$ |
| Shingles | 9.8 | 10.6 | 6.6 | - 57.6 | - 32.8 |
| Pulprood | 10.7 | 16.6 | 14.4 | - 13.4 | $+34.3$ |
| Wood pulp | 73. ? | 91.7 | 72.3 | - 21.1 | - 1.9 |
| Nersprint | 139.2 | 159.4 | 181.1 | +13.6 | $+30.1$ |
| Farm machinery and implements (eacept tractors) | 12.0 | 23.4 | 39.9 | 770.4 | 7231.3 |
| Tractors and parts | 1.9 | 5.0 | 6.1 | + 21.7 | +220.5 |
| Copper, ore and primary | 4.7 | 6.6 | 17.1 | +158.0 | +268.0 |
| Lead, ore and primary | 7.2 | 6.7 | 10.0 | + 49.0 | + 38.4 |
| Nickel, ore mad primary | 19.4 | 28.3 | 34.5 | + 21.8 | $+78.2$ |
| Liac, ore and primary | 7.4 | 9.9 | 17.8 | + 79.6 | +139.3 |
| Asbestos | 12.3 | 14.7 | 7.7 | - 47.6 | - 57.7 |
| Fertilizers, chomical | 8.5 | 10.0 | 15.4 | $+33.4$ | $+58.3$ |
| Aircraft parts (except exgines) | 0.1 | 4.1 | 1.3 | -68.8 | +831.7 |

$x$ - Less than $\$ 50,000$
0-Over $1000 \%$. These percentages are meaningless as exports of these items to the United States were almost completely prevented by controls in the first half of 1947 and 1948.

Exports of Iron and its Products also showed a large increase, risiag from $\$ 41.9$ million to $\$ 62.0$ million. The chief factor here was increased exports of agricultural machinery; exports of tractors and parts rose from $\$ 5.0$ million to $\$ 6.1$ million, and of other farm machinery and implements from $\$ 23.4$ million to $\$ 39.2$ million.

A considerable increase in exports of Agricultural and Vegetable Products and of Animals and Animal Products to the United States was also recorded; the former rising $\$ 20.1$ million to $\$ 66.8$ million and the latter $\$ 12.8$ million to $\$ 81.7$ million. The removal in August, 1948, of the embargoes on exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States was the chief cause of the rise in the Animal Products group; from negligible levels in the first half of 1948 exports of these commodities rose to $\$ 7.7$ million and \$15.2 million respectively. (The rise in exports of beef and venl to the United States, $\$ 7,644$ thousand, almost exactly offsets the drop in exports of this commodity to the United Kingdom, $\$ 7,654$ thousand; the increase in exports of cattle to the United States indicates the real net gain in external markets from the removal of these restrictions). Declines of varying magaltude were registered by most of the other items in this group, however, exports of pure-bred and dairy cattie fell $\$ 4.4$ million, poultry (live and dressed) $\$ 4.8$ million, hides and akins and leather and products a total of $\$ 5.0$ million. In the Agricultural Products group exports of coarse grains were at a high level, $\$ 7.5$ million above last year, and United States purchases of Canadian apples iacreased to $\$ 2.1$ million. Whiskey, up $\$ 4.8 \mathrm{million}$, clover seed, up $\$ 3.2$ million, and seed potatoes, up $\$ 2.7$ million were other important commodities showing increases.

Changes in the other groups were minor. The $\$ 4.9$ million decline in the NonMetallic Minerals group was more than accounted for by a $\$ 7$ million drop in exports of asbestos to the United States. The supply of this commodity was reduced by the long strike in that industry in the early part of the year. The small rise in Chemicals and Allied Products was due chiefly to an increase of $\$ 3.4$ million in exports of fertilizers which reached $\$ 13.1$ million for the half-year.

Imports for Consumption
Imports from the United States rose above 1948 levels in the first six months of the present year in all groups except Non-Metallic Minerals and their products. This general uprard tread was influenced by higher prices for many commodities, isproving supplies in the United States, sustained Canadian demands, and some relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls imposed in the fall of 1947.

The exceptional dowward trend in the Non-Metallic Minorals group was influenced predomizantly by special factors affecting Canada's large imports of fuels. Coal imports were lower than in 1948, anthracite imports falling from $\$ 24.5$ million to $\$ 17.5$ miliion (from 2.4 to 1.6 million tons), a decline probably influenced by the reduced need for this fuel in heating during the mild winter just past and by the increased use of oil in home heating. Imports of bituminous coal decreased in quantity from 10.7 to 9.9 million tons, but increased in value from $\$ 51.8$ millior to $\$ 52.6$ million. Imports of other coal and coal products declined a further \$1.9 million. Imports of petroleum and its products from the United States also fell, due, in considerable measure, to the development of new sources of supply, both donestic and foreign. Imports of crude petroleum for refining fell from $\$ 42.7$ million to $\$ 36.6$ million, refined oils from $\$ 30.9$ million to $\$ 28.3$ million, and -ther petroleum products also declined. Some increases did take place in the NonMetallic Minerals group, especially in clay and its products and stone and its products, but thoy were unable to compensate for the weight of the changes in the two former categories, and the group as a whole declined $7.9 \%$ to $\$ 179.8$ million.

Table VII - Imports for Consumption from the United States by Main Groups
January-June 1917-1949

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value in } \$ 000,000 \\ & 1947 \quad 1948, \quad 1949 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & 1948-49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & 1947=49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural \& vegetable products | 84.1 | 57.7 | 68.6 | $+18.9$ | - 18.4 |
| Animals and animal products | 31.3 | 23.4 | 29.0 | $+23.9$ | - 7.2 |
| Fibres, textiles and products | 140.4 | 57.0 | 79.4 | $+39.2$ | - 43.5 |
| Wood, wood products and paper | 41.9 | 34.9 | 38.2 | $+9.4$ | - 8.7 |
| Iron and its products | 346.9 | 365.8 | 438.0 | $+19.7$ | $+26.3$ |
| Non-ferrous metals and products | 59.9 | 58.0 | 61.7 | + 6.4 | $+3.0$ |
| Non-inetallic minerals and products | 156.7 | 195.5 | 179.8 | - 7.9 | + 14.8 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 51.6 | 52.2 | 56.6 | + 8.4 | + 9.6 |
| Miscellaneous comnodities | 68.2 | 40.0 | 57.4 | $+43.4$ | - 15.8 |

But increases elsewhere much more than balanced this decline. Chief of the groups registering an increase was the Iron and its Products group, the most important group of Canadian imports from the United States, which rose ${ }^{4} 72.2$ million to reach $\$ 33.0$ million. This group, which contains the greater part of the machinery and manufactured goods which Canada buys in such volume in the United States, accounted for $41.4 \%$ of imports from the United States in the first six months of 1948 , and $43.4 \%$ of this year's six months total. It also accounted for no less than $58.0 \%$ of the rise in Canada's imports from the United States.

Improving supilies of steel and metal products were an important factor in the expansion of imports in this group. $A$ sharp expansion in imports of rolling mill products in particular appears to reflect directly this improvenent in supply. A substantial increase in the prices of iron and steel and their products was another factor affecting the value of this group of imports, adding to the cost of the substantial growth in the volume of purchases.

Increases in value appeared in almost all individual items and subgroups in this main group with the conspicuous exception of non-agricultural machinery. While imports of mining and metallurgical machinery increased from ${ }^{\text {diche }} 0$ million to $\$ 18.1$ million, reflecting in particular expansion in the oil and gold mining industries, imports of other types of machinery declined, and the sub-group total fell from ${ }^{6} 111.7$ million to $\$ 108.5$ million. Imports of farm implenents and rachinery, the second largest sub-group in this eroup, rose sharply, tractors and parts from 42.8 million to $\$ 59.9$ million, and other farn machinery and implements from 26.6 million to $\$ 35.0$ million. Increases in imports of Engines and Eoilers and of vehicles were also large, the 10 rillion rise in imports of atomobile parts being an especially noteworthy feature.

The Fibres, Textiles and Products group also showed a sizable increase; it rose from $\$ 57.0$ million to $\$ 79.4$ million. This increase was largely concentrated in a few lines. Ravi cotton imports more than doubled - they rose by $\$ 15.9$ million to reach \$30.3 million - reflecting a return of Canadian purchases from Latin American sources to the United States. Cotton piece goods and artificial silk and its products also showed important gains.

Table VIII - Some Leading Imports from the United States January-June 1947-1949

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value in } \$ 000,000 \\ & 1947 \quad 1948 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Porcentage Change } \\ & 1948-49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh fruit | 15.7 | 8.1 | 12.4 | + 52.4 | - 20.8 |
| Fresh vegetables | 11.9 | 3.5 | 9.9 | +185.8 | - 16.6 |
| Vegetable oils, non-food | 3.0 | 3.6 | 7.6 | +111.2 | +153.0 |
| Hides and skins | 4.8 | 1.7 | 5.6 | +222.8 | + 17.0 |
| Raw cotton | 31.0 | 14.4 | 30.3 | +110. 9 | - 2.5 |
| Cotton piece goods | 51.3 | 18.6 | 23.0 | $+23.5$ | - 55.2 |
| Artificial silk and products | 12.7 | 5.3 | 8.0 | + 50.4 | - 37.4 |
| Rolling mill products | 36.5 | 39.6 | 56.6 | + 42.8 | + 55.0 |
| Engines and boilers | 18.1 | 21.3 | 27.0 | + 26.5 | + 49.3 |
| Farm nachinery and inplenents (except tractors) | 17.0 | 26.6 | 35.0 | + 31.6 | +105.3 |
| Tractuis and parts | 34.4 | 42.8 | 59.9 | $+40.0$ | + 71.2 |
| Wachinery (except farm) and parts | 92.5 | 111.7 | 108.5 | - 2.9 | + 17.3 |
| Automobile parts | 46.7 | 49.4 | 59.4 | + 20.3 | $+27.0$ |
| Coal products | 65.6 | 85.9 | 77.7 | - 9.5 | + 18.6 |
| Petroleum and products | 58.1 | 78.2 | 68.8 | - 12.0 | $+18.6$ |
| Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 5.4 | 3.5 | 6.4 | +85.4 | +18.8 |
| Tourist purchased | 6.3 | 0.2 | 9.3 |  | $+46.7$ |

a - Over $1000 \%$. This percentage is meaningless as imports of commodities under the $\$ 100$ special exemption provision were almost completely prevented in the first half of 1948.

These changes overshadowed the saaller movements in other groups, all of which showed some increase. Ine Miscellancous Products group rose by $\$ 17.4$ million due chiefly to the relaxation of regulations restricting tourist purchases in the United States. From \$215 thousand in the first half of 1948 purchases made under the special Iraports of aircraft and parts also rose, increasing to $\$ 6.4$ million from $\$ 5.5$ million. In the Agricultural and Vegetable Products group the relaxation of controls was again important, imports of fresh vegetables rising by $\$ 6.4$ million to $\$ 9.9$ million due to this factor. This group also contained some items which declined considerably, grains by $\$ 5.7$ million and peanuts by $\$ 3.7$ million.

## Trends in Irade with the United States

Not since 1382 has Canada inported more goods from any one other country than she has frora the United States, and since about 1920 the United States has mormally also been Canada's leading export rarket. In the years 1920-39 Canada received $64.7 \%$ of her imports fron the United States and sold $38.0 \%$ of her exports there, and the trend throughout the period was tomards Canada's conducting a greater proportion of her trade with the United States. This trend, accentuated by the lack of other sources of supply and by trade restrictions in other markets, has continued in the post-par period. From January 1947 to June 1949 Canada received $72.3 \%$ of her imports from the United States and sent $44.3 \%$ of her exports to that market.

Unfortunately, despite Canaà's elforts to deal with the problem, the unfavourable balance which has characterized commodity trade with the United States throughout this century has also increased in the postmar period. The lack of alternative sources of supply and the still prohibitive United States tariffs on many Canadian export iteras have as yet prevented a long run solution to this problem, although the Emergency Import Controls imposed in 1947 have somemhat mitigated it. bith limited sources of American dollars today available outside the United States, Canada's large gold production has contributed greatly to easing this situation. The importance of this factor in Canada's balance of payments is emphasized by the special assistance which the Dominion government has provided to the gold mining industry.

Because of the importance in Canada's exports of commodities also produced in volune in the United States, it would seem doubtful whether a bilateral balance of commodity trade can be achieved between the two countries at Canada's present rate of importing from the United States. However, the recovery of former suppliers overseas and the development of Canadian resources will reduce considerably Canada's prosent dependence on United States' producers and assist in reducing the abnormal proportions of Canadian imports from the United States of recent ycara. If any measure of currency convertibility is attained through the various international efforts at present directed to such problens, the adverse balance of trode with the United States at o pre-wor jmport rate should not then be a serious problem.

## Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

The pramel ${ }^{\text {development in Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in the first }}$ halis of this year, in comparison wi the the waciod last year, was the reduction in the export bulance from $\$ 220.9$ million to $\$ 17 A^{\circ} .2$ million, although the total value of all trade remained about the sarie. This reduction resulted from a decline in the value of Canadian exports of $\$ 23.8$ million $(6.6 \%)$ to $\$ 355.6$ million and an increase of fi 24.1 million in the value of imports. The latter increase was proportionately substantial amounting to 17.3 of the value in the earlier half year. As a result
 rise over the level of the last six months of 1948 , 8 perlod when imports from this source are usually seasonally high.

## Tabie $1 X$ - Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom January-June 1947-1949

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value in } \$ 000,000 \\ & 1947 \ldots 1948,1949 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & 1948-49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & 1947-49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports of Canadian produce | 352.6 | 359.4 | 335.6 | - 6.61 | -4.35 |
| Re-exports | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | +163.7\% | +73.41 |
| Total exports | 353.7 | 360.0 | 337.4 | - 6.30 | - 4.61 |
| Imports for consumption | 84.6 | 139.1 | 163.2 | $+17.31$ | +92.84 |
| Trade bulance | 269.0 | 220.9 | 174.2 | - 21.16 | -35.26 |

The inclusion of Nevfoundland trade with the United Kingdom in Canadian statistics since April has probably maintained the trade balance at a slightly higher level than would otherwise be the case. Nevfoundland's favourable balance of trade with the United Kingdom in the second quarter of 1.948 was ha. 0 million.

## Exports of Canadian Yroduce

Despite the overall decline in exports those of agricultural food products gained sharply in the period, rising $\$ 44.2$ million above last year's level to reach $\$ 164.4$ million or $49.0 \%$ of all Canadian exports to the United Kingdom. These exports, however, were even more concentrated in a few products than a year ago. Exports of wheat and wheat flour accounted for most of the rise in this category, increasing by $\$ 44.0$ million (net) to $\$ 163.8$ million. Wheat exports alone were valued at $\$ 138.4$ million, $84.2 \%$ of the exports in this group and $41.2 \%$ of all exports to the United Kingdom. Both a larger volume of shipments and an increase in the contract price for wheat at the beginninc of the crop yerr (August, 1948) contributed to this rise.

> Table X - Exports of Canadian Produce to the United Kingdom by Main Groups January-June 1947-1949

|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Value in } 0000,000 \\ 1947 \quad 1946 \quad 1949 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Percentage Change } \\ 1948-49 & 1947-49 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural food products | 152.5 | 120.2 | 164.4 | $+36.8$ | + 7.8 |
| Agricultural non-food products | 14.2 | 8.7 | 7.1 | - 17.7 | - 49.7 |
| Animals and animal products | 71.8 | 91.9 | 25.5 | -72.2 | - 64.5 |
| Fibre, textiles and products | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | $+1.49$ | + 2.5 a |
| Fiood, wood products and paper | 49.5 | 52.0 | 36.9 | - 29.0 | - 25.5 |
| Iron and its products | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.6 | - 3.6 | - 3.8 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products | 42.4 | 63.6 | 78.0 | + 22.7 | $+84.1$ |
| Non-metaliic minerals and products | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | - 2.0 | + 6.3 |
| Chemicals and allied products | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 | - 26.5 | - 19.8 |
| Miscellaneous commodities | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.9 | $+81.7$ | + 88.2 |

a - The absolute changes are too small to show in this table.
Sraller increases were registered in the Non-Ferrous Metals and Products group. The first of these gained 14.4 million, rising to $\$ 78.0$ million. Exports of primary and seri-f'abricated aluminum rose 3.6 million, lead (in ore and pigs) 3.7 million, nickel and zinc $\$ 3.4$ million each and platinum concentrates $\$ 1.6$ million. But copper exports declined slightly. In the Miscellaneous Commodities group the increase was due chienly to a rise in exports of aircraft and parts from \$0.2 rillion to \$3.0 million, reflecting the beginning of deliveries on a contract for aircraft with a Canadian firm. It should be noted that with this one exception the groups in which exports increased significantly in value were those whose behaviour is dominated by essential foodstuffs and by ravi materials for Eritish industry.

However, not 211 foodstuffs and rar materiuls showed increased exports to the United Kingdom. The most spectacular decline of all, due chiefly to a contraction of production in Canada rather than to reduced demand, was in bacon and hams which fell from $\$ 52.7$ million in the first six months of last your to $\$ 9.0$ milion in the same period of this year, a decline of $82.9 \%$. This accounted for over half of the drop in the Animuls and Animal Products group which fell from $\$ 91.9$ million to $\$ 25.5$ million. Beef and veal exports dropped from 7.7 million to zero (a decline more than compensated for by the re-opening of the United States market), and canned meat
exports fell from ${ }_{\aleph}^{*} 1.4$ million to a negligible amount. Exports of eggs and egg products fell from $\$ 19.5$ million to 7.1 million, but cheese exports recovered slightly from last year's low levels, rising $\$ 2.5$ million to reach $\$ 3.8$ million.

## Hable XI - Some Leading Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom Janurary June 1947-1949

|  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Value in } \$ 000,000 \\ 1947 \quad 1948 \quad 1949 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage Change } \\ & 1948-49 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat | 98.8 | 82.3 | 138.4 | +68.2 | $+40.0$ |
| Wheat flour | 37.0 | 37.6 | 25.5 | - 32.2 | - 31.2 |
| Beef and veal | 3.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | -100.0 | $-100.0$ |
| Bacon and hams | 32.5 | 52.7 | 9.0 | - 82.9 | - 72.4 |
| Cheese | 0.5 | 1.3 | 3.8 | +194.8 | +606.0 |
| Eggs and products | 16.2 | 19.5 | 7.1 | - 63.8 | - 56.4 |
| Planks and boards | 24.2 | 23.9 | 16.0 | - 33.0 | - 33.9 |
| Ferro-alloys | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | $+14.3$ | $+31.4$ |
| Aluminum, primury forms | 6.8 | 19.5 | 23.1 | $+18.5$ | +239.4 |
| Copper, ore and primary | 10.6 | 17.5 | 16.2 | - 7.5 | + 52.6 |
| Lead, ore and primary | 5.1 | 5.5 | 9.2 | + 68.0 | +80.1 |
| Nickel | 6.8 | 6.7 | 10.1 | $+51.3$ | $+49.6$ |
| Platinum concentrates | 5.0 | 5.8 | 7.4 | + 26.6 | + 47.1 |
| Zinc, ore and primary | 4.8 | 5.5 | 8.9 | + 62.7 | +86.2 |
| Asbestos | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | - 54.4 | - 27.6 |
| Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.0 | + | $+$ |

a - Over 1000\%.
Large declines in United Kingdom imports of Canadian lumber accounted for most of the fall in total Canadian exports of wood and wood products to that market. Planks and boards fell by \$7.9 million to \$16.0 million, and plywood and shooks for boxes by $\$ 1.5$ million each. Nevsprint exports rose, influenced by the iaclusion of Newfoundland in the reporting area for the second quarter. This factor mas also responsible for the smallness of the decline in the Iron and its Products group, the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports of iron ore in the second quarter kept the decrease below ${ }^{\text {W }}$. 0 million.

## Imports for Consumption

The largest single category of Canadian imports from the United Kingdom is the Fibres, lextiles and Products group; in the first six months of this year Canadian imports in this category totalled ${ }_{6} 73.5$ million, $45.1 \%$ of all imports from the United Kingdon. A changing trend in the composition of some of the sub-groups in this category has appeared - in both cottons and woollens imports of yarn and thread have decreased somewhat and those of piece goods have increased considerably. An easing of the supply situation in woollen piece goods has contributed to a change in the composition of this subgroup; imports of worsteds and serges rose from $\$ 13.2$ million in the first six months of last year to $\$ 17.6$ million this year, and imports of other woollen piece goods declined from $\$ 6.1$ aillion to $\$ 4.3$ raillion. Canadian imports of flax hemp and jute products have also declined, and those of artificial silk and its products (again especially piece goods) have expanded.

Table XII - Imports for Consumption from the United Kingdow by Main Groups

|  | Value in $\$ 000,000$ |  |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | I947 | 1948 | 1949 | $1948-49$ | $1947-49$ |

The Iron and its Products grour shows most clearly the effect of Britain's export drive to dollar markets. Canadian imports of automobiles and parts have risen shurply above last year's levels, passenger automobiles from $\$ 3.6$ million to $\$ 12.7$ million, freight automobiles from $\$ 0.6$ million to $\$ 1.6$ million, and automobile parts from $\$ 0.2$ million to $\$ 0.8$ million. Imports of British aircraft engines and parts increased from $\$ 3.0$ million to $\$ 4.3$ million, those of farm tractors and parts from $\$ 0.3$ million to $\$ 2.4$ million. Sizable increases were also registered in rolling mill products, in pipes, tubes and fittings, and in non-farm machinery, while imports of motorcycles and bicycles almost doubled. The overall increase in the group was from $\$ 21.1$ million to $\$ 3000$ million - no less than $24.7 \%$. But it must be remembered that imports of many comodities in this group, especially those of industrial machinery and equipment, continue to be small in relation both to Canada's total demands and to imports from the United States.

Table XIII - Some Leading Imports from the United Kiagdom
January June $1947-1345$


Changes were much smalier in the other main groups Inports of Agricultural Non-Food Products rose from $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{z}$ million to $\$ 5.6$ million, due chiefly to an increase in imports of spirituous Ifquors. The increase in the Non-Ferrous Metals and Products group was due chiefly to rises of $\$ 1.0$ million in aluainum sheets, plates and strip, and of \$l. 4 million in precious metals and their products, which balanced declines in electrical apparatus and other lines. Imports of pottery and chinaware, anthracite coal, and plate, sheet and window glass accounted for the increase in the Non-ifetullic Minerals and Products group. Imports of Animals and Animal Products and miscellaneous conmodities declined, the forner due to decreases in both unmanufactured and manufactured leather and the latter in spite of a $\$ 1.3$ million increase in imports of aircraft and parts (excluding engines).

## Trends in Irade with the United Kingdom

While in the inter-war period the United Kingdora was a close second to the United States as a market for Canadian exports, her balance of payments problems have prevented the sale of a corresponding proportion of Canada's exports in that market since the recent war. Her proportionate importance as an import supplier has diso declined due, to a considerable extent, to the dislocations suffered by her industries during that conflict. Although the value of both Canada's exports to and her imports from the United Kingdom have increased greatly in the post-war period a large proportion of the increase in both is due to the price factor, and imports of many comodities - notably anthracite coal - are actually lower in physical volume than before the war due, in large measure, to inadequate supplies. This shortage of exportable goods in the United Kingdom has contributed greatly to aer balance of payments problem, and many of the available goods have been exported to markets in the sterling area and elsewhere rather than to Canada..

In view of this problem Canadian exports to the United Kingdom have been vell mafintuined in total value, although their variety has been considerably restricted. Aid from the United States under the European Recovery Programme, and from the loan by the Canadian government, has assisted greatly in financing the United Kingdom"s import balance with Canada, but even so, few Canadian exports which are not foodstuffs or essential raw materials are permitted to enter her market. And such shortterm measures of relief can not provide a permanent solution for the payments problem.

It is therefore encouraging to note the steady increase in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom which has been proceeding since 1947. Not only do these contribute to the maintenance of exports to the United Kingdom at a high level, but to the extent that United Kingdom goods are alternative to United States goods they assist in reducing the abnormal proportion of Canada's imports raich have had to be drawn from that latter source since the war. And this contributes to the solution of Canada's om payments problera.

## Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade

The inportance of the United Statea and the United Kingdom in Canada's trade is omphusized by the Fact that from only one other country, Venezuela, did Canada receive more than $1 \%$ of total imports in the first six months of the year, and to only six other countrics. India, the Union of South Africa, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, and Australia, did Canada send more than I\% of her domestic exports. All
countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for only $27.3 \%$ of all exports of Canadian Produce and $16.8 \%$ of total imports for consumption. No detailed examination of the comodities in trade with these countries individually is therefore presented here for reasons of space.

Table XIV - Twenty Leading Export Markets X January June 1947-1949

| Rank in |  |  | Country | Value in 5000,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |  | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|  | Leading Markets 1949 (United States and United Kingdom not Iisted) |  |  |  |  |  |
| a | 12 | 3 | India | a | 10.7 | 41.6 |
| 3 | 3 | 4 | Union of Sulth Africa | 40.2 | 34.4 | 40.7 |
| 4 | 4 | 5 | France | 35.2 | 32.1 | 22.8 |
| 7 | 9 | 6 | Belgiun and Luxembourg | 22.9 | 14.6 | 20.3 |
| 28 | 21 | 7 | Germany | 5.4 | 6.8 | 17.5 |
| 6 | 6 | 8 | Australia | 30.2 | 17.6 | 16.6 |
| 27 | 14 | 9 | Switzerland | 5.6 | 9.5 | 13.7 |
| 21 | 20 | 10 | Venezuela | 7.2 | 7.5 | 11.0 |
| c | c | 11 | Panama | 1.1 | 1.2 | 10.1 |
| a | c | 12 | Pakistan | a | . 9 | 9.6 |
| 14 | 10 | 13 | Brazil | 11.4 | 12.5 | 9.1 |
| 15 | 11 | 14 | Norway | 10.1 | 12.3 | 8.8 |
| 9 | 7 | 15 | China | 19.0 | 16.0 | 8.0 |
| 24 | 18 | 16 | Mexico | 5.8 | 8.0 | 7.4 |
| 5 | 5 | 17 | Netherlands | 31.3 | 20.1 | 6.9 |
| 12 | 17 | 18 | Trinidad and 'robago | 14.9 | 8.6 | 6.8 |
| 13 | 15 | 19 | Nerr Zealand | 14.1 | 9.2 | 6.5 |
| 36 | 23 | 20 | Cuba | 3.4 | 5.4 | 6.5 |

Countries in Leading Twenty Markets in 1948 but not 1949

| 8 | 8 | 22 | Italy | 19.6 | 15.3 | 5.9 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 11 | 13 | c | Argentina | 16.8 | 9.8 | 1.6 |
| 23 | 16 | 48 | Czechoslovakia | 6.6 | 9.0 | 1.9 |
| 17 | 19 | 26 | Jamaica | 9.2 | 7.6 | 4.4 |

Countries in Leading Swonty iturkets in 1947 but not 1948 or 1949

| 10 | $b$ | b | India and Pakistan | 17.4 | b | b |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 16 | 35 | c | Poland | 9.2 | 2.9 | .3 |
| 18 | 26 | 41 | Sreden | 9.0 | 4.5 | 2.5 |
| 19 | 27 | 28 | Ireland | 7.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| 20 | 31 | 21 | Philippine Islands | 7.7 | 3.3 | 6.0 |

x - Newfoundland excluded in all years.
a- Not recorded separately before 1948 - see India and Pakistan.
b - Recorded separately after 1947.
c - Lower than 50th.

Table XV - Twenty-two Leading Sourcas of Imports I January-June 1947-1949
Pank in Country Value in $\$ 000,000$

| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |  | 1947 | 1918 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Twenty-two Leading Sources of Imports 1949 (United States and United Kingdom not listed) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 3 | 3 | Venezuela | 18.6 | 43.5 | 44.1 |
| a | 4 | 4 | India | a | 21.6 | 13.7 |
| 7 | 9 | 5 | Australia | 7.5 | 8.7 | 12.0 |
| 13 | 11 | 6 | Belgium and Luxembourg | 5.7 | 6.1 | 11.5 |
| 5 | 8 | 7 | British Malaya | 10.1 | 9.8 | 10.5 |
| 11 | 7 | 8 | Brazil | 6.1 | 9.8 | 9.2 |
| 23 | 24 | 9 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2.8 | 3.6 | 8.1 |
| 8 | 5 | 10 | Mexico | 7.0 | 17.0 | 7.9 |
| 37 | 20 | 11 | Jamaica | 1.6 | 4.6 | 7.7 |
| 24 | 13 | 12 | British Guiana | 2.8 | 5.8 | 7.3 |
| 22 | 15 | 13 | France | 4.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 |
| 15 | 14 | 14 | Ceylon | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 |
| 10 | 12 | 15 | New Lealand | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.6 |
| 14 | 21 | 16 | Colombia | 5.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| 29 | 28 | 17 | Italy | 1.9 | 3.0 | 4.6 |
| 12 | 25 | 18 | Switaerland | 6.0 | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| 16 | 16 | 19 | Gold Coast | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| 30 | 33 | 20 | Czechoslovakia | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.3 |
| d | d | 21 | Arabia | d | d | 4.0 |
| c | c | 22 | Germany | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 |

Countries in Trenty-two Leading Sources of Inports in 1948 but not 1949

| 9 | 6 | 25 | Cuba | 6.9 | 10.4 | 3.4 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 25 | 10 | 26 | Dominican Republic | 2.6 | 6.4 | 3.2 |
| 21 | 17 | 39 | Philippine Islands | 4.3 | 5.0 | 1.3 |
| 28 | 18 | 35 | British East Africa | 2.3 | 4.8 | 1.7 |
| 6 | 19 | 32 | Argentina | 9.7 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| 20 | 22 | 31 | Guatemala | 4.4 | 4.2 | 2.3 |

Countries in Twenty-two Leading Sources of Imports in 1947 but not 1948 or 1949

| 3 | b | b | India and Pakistan | 19.4 | b | b |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| 17 | 27 | 30 | Barbados | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| 18 | c | c | Normay | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 19 | 31 | 27 | Hoaduras | 4.5 | 2.4 | 2.9 |

$\mathbf{x}$ - Newfoundland excluded in all yeare.
a - Not listed separately in 1947 - see India and Pakistan.
b - See India.
c - Lower than 50th place.
d - Not listed before 1949.

- 18 -

Tables XIV and XV present the values of exports to Canada's twenty chief markets and of imports from Canada's twenty-two leading suppliers in the first six months of 1947, 1943 and 1949. The United States and United Kingdom rank first and second in each year; they are not listed as trade with these countries has already been examined. Newfoundland is excluded from both lists.

One feature illustrated by both tables is the irregular nature of trade with individual countries in this postwar period. Trade with individual countries fluctuates widely in value and their relative importance in Canadian trade chances with these fluctuations. In one year exports to Germany have expanded from $\$ 6.8$ million to 17.5 million, those to Italy have fallen from $\$ 25.3$ million to ${ }^{3} 5.9$ million. Exports to Yoland and Czechoslovakia have fallen sharply, the first since 1947, the second since 1948. Indeed exports to a majority of the countries included in Table XIV have declined from 1948 levels.

Similar fluctuations can be observed in Canada's imports from various countries (Table XV), although here more increases than decreases appear. In one year Cuba has fallen from sixth to twenty-fifth place in the list of suppliers, and the Dominican Republic from tenth to twenty-sixth. The cause can be seen by comparing with these falls the rise of Trinidad and Tobago from twenty-fourth to ninth place, and that of Jamaica from twentieth to eleventh. Canada has shifted her source of supply for a considerable quantity of sugar and other tropical products. Imports from Mexico rose from 1947 to 1948 and fell from 1948 to 1949 by an amount greater than their value this year, due chiefly to extraordinary purchases of cotton in 1948. The recovery of export industries in Belgium, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Germany from wartime damage is also apparent as these countries move towards their prewar rank as suppliers to Canada.

The importance of the British Dominions and European countries, both as export markets and as import suppliers is worthy of note. Half the countries in the import list and over half those in the export list are in these categories. Trade with these groups of countries is further examined in the following chapter.

Winile most of the countries now appearing in Table XV can be expected to remain among Canada's leading suppliers (with some European countries increasing in importance) the export list may show less stability in the future. Exports to India and the Union of South Africa have been swelled this year by heavy deliveries of capital equipment, chiefly railway equipment, on which work has been proceeding for some time, and by extraordinary purchases of wheat. Exports of railray equipment to the former of these markets reached "12.0 million in the first six months of this year, to the latter $\$ 8.7$ million, and deliveries of wheat $\%$ ere $\$ 18.8$ million and $\$ 10.1$ million respectively. Neither country purchascd any wheat in 1948 or 1947. And as both countries have announced their intention to impose import and exchange controls to conserve their dollar resources some decline in exports to these markets is almost certain. Of this year's exports to Pakistan $\$ 6.0$ million represents the purchase of ammuition and 0.3 million the purchase of firearms. A further 0.6 million was spent on the purchase of Canadian ships. None of these exports can reasonably be considered as likely to remain at their present levels. Exports to Panama this year include ships to the value of $\$ 8.9$ million, again, in all probability, a non-recurring iter.

The recovery of Germany as an export market is worthy of special note. Before the war Germany was a leading importer of Canadian products, in 1938 she ranked sixth in importance exceeded by only the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia
and British South Africa. Her recovery in the postwar period as a market for Canadian exports contrasts sharply with that of Japan.

Canada has a favourable bulance of trade with a majority of the countries in both export and import lists. Excepting only the United States Canada has an unfavourable balance of trade mith no leading industrial country axcept Czechoslovakia, and until the latter part of last year her trade balance with that country mas also favourable. The countries with which Canada has an unfavourable trade balance (and this is true to some extent of the United States) are those which supply industrial rav: materials, such as oil, tin, rubber and bauxite, or tropical foodstuffs such as ter, coffee, cocoa and sugar, which either are not produced or are not produced in sufficient quantities in Canada. In many cases the general level of income in these countries is too low to permit the purchase of sufficient Canadian manufactures and foodstuffs to balance the exchange of goods, in other cases they at present draw their supplies from other sources. Hovever, unbalance in trade betreen a pair of countries is not remarkable, nor need it be a problem except to the extent that surplus currencies are not exchangeable for those of countries with which trade is in deficito

## Ift. Signilicant Regions and Groups of Countries in Canada's Foreim Trade

While the trade of Canada is not analyzed in detail in this report for countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom, nevertheless certain country groupings are worthy of special note. By considering as a mole Canada's trade with such groups certain characteristics generally true of trade with the individual countries in each group may be brougt out, and the interpretation of the trade statistics greatly simplified. It must be remembered, hovever, that the use of such groupings may conced important diversities between the individual members of each Eroup, and conclusions based on trade with a group as a whole may therefore be inapplicable to individual countries within the group. Generally, the broader the group with which trade is being analyzed, the more is distortion of special features of trade with individual countries likely to arise.

## Trade of Canada by Continents:

Each of the continents contains countries of widely differing characteristics, with however, sufficient similarity to make some examination of trade by continents valuable. Europe, for example, is generally an economically advanced recion and throughout most of that part of Europe with which Canada trades in volume manum fracturing is important. Trade with Europe is examined in the following section of this chapter. Most of the countries of Asia and Africa are economically backmard and are at present engaged in a struggle to modernize their productive structure and to develop their natural resources and industrial potential. From countries in this area Canada buys chiefly natural products and minerals while manufactured goods and foodstuffs are important exports. South America is faced with similar problems and the pattern of trade is similar. North America, as a region with which Canada trades, is divided more sharply than the other continents - manufactures are a large proportion of the imports received from the United States, but from the other countries of the continent as from South amewien, natural produts only are important.

Table XVI - Exports of Canadian Produce by Continents January-June 1947-1949
(Values in million dollars)

| Exports to: | 1947 |  | 1948 |  | 1949 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\$$ | $\underline{x}$ | $\$$ | 碞 | \$ | \% |
| Europe: total | 541.5 | 40.8 | 508.3 | 36.3 | 456.2 | 32.0 |
| United Kingdom | 352.6 | 65.1 | 359.4 | 70.7 | 335.6 | 73.6 |
| Other Commonweal th | 10.7 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 1.4 |
| Foreign | 178.1 | 32.9 | 144.0 | 28.3 | 114.3 | 25.1 |
| North America: total | 562.5 | 42.3 | 718.7 | 51.3 | 752.9 | 52.9 |
| Commonrealth (excluding Newfoundland) | 38.7 | 6.9 | 26.8 | 3.7 | 20.1 | 2.7 |
| United States and | 483.6 | 86.0 | 647.1 | 90.0 | 693.5 | 92.1 |
| dependencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Foreign | 17.8 | 3.2 | 21.3 | 3.0 | 30.1 | 4.0 |
| South America: total | 55.0 | 4.1 | 45.4 | 3.2 | 38.4 | 2.7 |
| Commonwealth | 5.6 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 3.3 | 8.6 |
| Foreign | 49.3 | 89.8 | 40.8 | 89.8 | 35.1 | 91.4 |
| Asia: total | 64.3 | 4.8 | 49.1 | 3.5 | 34.8 | 6.7 |
| Commonvenlth (excluding Burma and Palestine) | 25.4 | 39.5 | 20.9 | 42.3 | 59.9 | 63.2 |
| Foreign (including Burma and Palestine) | 38.9 | 60.5 | 28.5 | 57.7 | 34.9 | 36.8 |
| Oceania: total | 46.3 | 3.5 | 29.2 | 2.1 | 27.1 | 1.9 |
| Commonwealth | 44.8 | 96.7 | 27.4 | 93.7 | 23.5 | 86.7 |
| Foreign ${ }^{+}$ | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 13.3 |
| Africa: total | 58.9 | 4.4 | 49.0 | 3.5 | 55.0 | 3.9 |
| Commonvealth | 47.8 | 81.0 | 40.2 | 81.9 | 45.4 | 82.5 |
| Foreign | 11.2 | 19.0 | 8.9 | 18.1 | 9.6 | 17.5 |
| World: total | 1,328.5 | 100.0 | 1,400.1 | 100.0 | 1,424.6 | 100.9 |
| Commonrealth (excluding Burma and Páa, iine) | 548.1 | 41. ${ }^{-1}$ | 507.8 | 36.3 | 503.4 | 35.3 |
| U.S. und dependencies | 485.0 | 36.5 | 648.9 | 46.3 | 697.0 | 48.9 |
| Other Foreign (including | 295.3 | 22.2 | 243.4 | 17.4 | 224.2 | 15.7 |

[^12]
# Table XVII - Imports Entered for Consumption by Continents January-June 1947-1949 



Tables XVI and XVII show that by far the greater proportion of Canada's trade is conducted with two contiments, Europe and North America. The proportion of imports from other continents did not rise above l3\% in the three years illustrated, or the proportion of exports above $17 \%$. The low proportion of trade with other continents is understandable - in most cases Canada imports from them only natural products and minerals and the Canadian market for these is limited by the tastes and size of the consuming population and the needs of industry. Canadian exports to their markets are limited by the lack of manufacturing industry over a great proportion of their areas (which linits exports of ram materisls) and by the low level of income in many of their countries (which linits exports of food and other consuner goods). Trade with Oceania is limited chiefly by the size of the population rather than by the level of income or lack of industry. To considerable extent, also, it is limited by duplication of resources - Australia and New Zealand produce nany of the same agricultural and mineral products as are produced in Canada.

## Trade of Canada with Europe

A major part of Canada's trade with Europe is, as might be expected, conducted with the Uaited Kingdom. But that conducted with non-Commonwealth European countries accounted for $8.0 \%$ of domestic exports and $3.2 \%$ of imports in the first six months of this year. The low proportion of imports from Europe is largely due to Europe's still limited recovery from wartime dislocations, to tastes and requireacats which lead Canada to prefor American to European manufactures in many cases, and to a limited market in Canada for European luxury goods such as French wines. The products that are imported from Europe are extromely varied and will not be analyzed in detail here. Most, however, are metal manufactures and textiles, with some national specialty goods (2s Swiss and Dutch cheese, or French and Italian wines) also being included.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Table IVIII - Merchandiso Trade Between Canada and Europe (Excluding } \\
& \frac{\text { Commonmealth Countries) by Main Commodity Groups } 1948 \text { \& } 1949}{\text { (millions of dollars) }}
\end{aligned}
$$

| Group | Exports of Canadian Produce |  |  | Imports for Consumption |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jano- | July- | Jano- | Jan.- | July- | Jan.- |
|  | June | Dec. | June | June | Dec. | June |
|  | 1948 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Agricultural and 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vegetable products | 53.3 | 61.2 | 45.6 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 4.9 |
| Animal products | 13.2 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 3.1 |
| Fibres and textiles | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 7.6 | 14.0 |
| Wood products and paper | 3.4 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Iron and its products | 13.2 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 8.9 |
| Non-ferrous metals and products | 31.0 | 22.7 | 20.9 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 3.0 |
| Non-metallic minersis and products | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Chemicals | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Miscellanoous (including ships) | 13.2 | 53.1 | 14.9 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Total | 143.9 | 172.9 | 114.3 | 28.1 | 43.3 | 44.7 |
| Per cont of norld total | 10.3 | 10.3 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |


| Group and Item $\quad$, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value } \\ & , 000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Per ceat of total domestic exports of group | Group and Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \$, 000,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Per cent of total domestic exports of eroup |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural und Vegetable Products | 45.6 | 12.5 | Iron and Its Products | 9.5 | 6.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ferro-Alloys | . 9 |  |
| Wheat | 18.0 |  | Farm Implemeats and |  |  |
| Other Grails | 4.4 |  | Machinory (excluding |  |  |
| Wheat Flour | 3.5 |  | tractors) | 3.5 |  |
| Whiskey | . 5 |  | Tractors and Parts | 1.1 |  |
| Vegetable Oils, Inedible | 5.8 |  | Machinery M.O.p. and |  |  |
| Rubber and Products | 4.3 |  | Parts | 1.4 |  |
| Clover Seed | 1.8 |  | Automobiles and Parts | . 7 |  |
| Flax Seed | 5.9 |  | Others | 1.9 |  |
| Others | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6.3 | Non-Ferrous Motals and |  |  |
| Amimals and Amimal |  |  | Products | 20.9 | 9.6 |
| Products | 8.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Fish and Fishory Products |  |  | Aluminum \& Products | 4.7 |  |
|  |  |  | Copper and Products | 5.5 |  |
| (including fish oils) | 2.5 |  | Lead and Products | 1.9 |  |
| Hides and Skims | 3.6 |  | Nickel and Products | 4.1 |  |
| Meats | 1.2 |  | Zinc and Products | 1.8 |  |
| Others | 1.3 |  | Ores of Metals, n.0.p. | . 1.5 |  |
|  |  |  | Others | 1.4 |  |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products $\qquad$ | 2.1 | 13.5 | Chemicals and Allied Products | 4.3 | 11.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Binder Twino | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Others | 1.0 | 1.7 | Druge and Medicines | . 6 |  |
|  |  |  | Fertilizers | 1.5 |  |
| Wood, Weod Products and Paper | 7.1 |  | Paints, Pigments and Varnish | . 5 |  |
|  |  |  | Synthetic Resins and |  |  |
| Planks and Boards | . 6 |  | Products | . 6 |  |
| Wood Pulp | 5.9 |  | Others | 1.1 |  |
| Nersprint Paper | . 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Others | . 5 |  | Miscellancous Commodities | - 14.9 | 24.8 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 1.3 | 4.5 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ships sold | 10.9 |  |
| Asbestos and Products Others |  |  | Aircraft and parts | . 4 |  |
|  | . 6 |  | Others | 3.6 |  |
|  | .7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Total Exports of Canadian Produce | 114.3 | 8.0 |

Canadian exports to non-Comonmealth Europe are dominatod by agricultural and vegotable products and base metals. Europe has long been a food-deficit aroa, and the present low level of trade between agricultural eastem Europe and industrial western Europe has influenced the maintenance in the latter of a high level of demand for Camadian foodstuffs. Vegotable ofls for industry have recently been another iaportant export. And large quantities of base metals are sent abroad in ore and primary forms for use in European industry.

The compotitive advartage enjoyed by the forests of the Baltic countries due to their nearness to the market linits Cenadien exports of forestry products to Europe, although mood-pulp exports are important. The minor nature of textile exports is alaphasized by the fact that sales of binder timine to France accoumt for over half the group total. Farm machinery and tractors are important exports, and recently there have beat sizable deliveries of nev ships constructed for France, as well as some sales of old ships to various countries.

## Trade Jith Mombers of the Organization Ior European Econonic Co-oporation

As table XVIII illustrates, Europe's trade With Canada is decidedly out of bulance as, indeed, was Europe's trade with most areas in the imediate post-war period. Faced with unprecedentod needs for the reconstruction of their economies, the sixteen European countries nov receiving aid from the United States' Economic Co operation Administration, together with Switzerland, set up first a Committee of European Econonic Co-operation and lator in April 1948 the Organization for Buropean Economic Co-pperation to aid in the co-ordination of recovery efforts in Europo. This organization has endeavoured to remove incompatibilities in the various national recovery programmes, to promoto intra-European trade, and genorally to provide a reans for common attack on problems (such as the passive trade balance) which adversely affect the whole area.

Canada granted loans to many European countries in tho immediate post-war period to assist and develop trade with those countries, and these loans had the effect of aiding recovery efforts. But the drain on Canada's reserves of United States dollars prevented any new loans from boing made after 1947, although drakings on some of the original credits continued in 1948. Europe's dollar shortage remained acute, but no overall solution to the probler was plamed until the United States began its Europaan Recovery Programme. Under this programme loans and grants based on need were made to European coumiries to aid their efforts to restore their productive facilities. As the needs of dependent overseas territories of European countries were considered in allotting these grants, benefits from this measure are felt in a very wide sphere. Under the European Recovery Programme, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation has been charged nith determining the needs of the participating countries for dollar aid.

By temporarily relieving Europe's balance of payments difficulties through dollar aid and the co-ordination of efforts, the European Recovery Programe (which acts through the Economic Co-operation Administration and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation) has probably done much to maintain the ability of

[^13]these Eurovean countries and their dependencies to purchase Canadian products. To the end of June, 1919, the spending of some ${ }_{\Downarrow} 765$ million of United States funds had been authorized for "offshore purchases" in Canada and Newfoundland, a welcome aid to the solution of Canadu's om payments problems. Actual paid shipments during the period were, of course, less than this figure because of lags in shipments and payments behind authorizations, but it is probuble that Canada's exports were higher by a substantial fraction of this sum than they otherwise would have been.

C'able XX - Merchandise Trade of Canada with European Countries Members of the O.E.E.C., other European Countries, and Turkey
$\frac{\text { January-Juae } \frac{1947-1949}{\text { (millions of dollars) }}}{\frac{1}{2}}$

Exports of Canadian Produce

| United Kingdom | 352.6 | 359.4 | 335.6 | 84.6 | 139.1 | 163.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Other U.E.E.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (excluding IUrkey) | 159.0 | 153.1 | 115.2 | 27.9 | 24.4 | 39.3 |
| Other Europe | 29.9 | 15.8 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 5.5 |
| Turkey | .7 | .6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | .6 | 1.0 |

It is of interest to note that a trend is apparent towards O.E.E.C. members beconing the only important European inporters of Canadian produce. Inmediately after the war, UNRRA-financed shipments to eastern Europe swelled Canada's exports to that area, but since the ending of the UNRRA programe Canadian exports to eastern Europe have steadily declined.

## Trade of Canada with Latin America

Canada conducts a considerable volume of trade with the twenty independent ropublics south of the United States in North and South America. In many ways these countries are natural trading partners for Canada as they produce many commodities of which soil and climate prevent the production in Canada. Some of their minerals are also not found in this country. Ahd the Latin American countries consume wheat, fish, newsprint, and many of the manufactures which canada is able to provide.

However, trade with Latin America is restricted by several factors. Many Latin American products are also produced in Commonwealth countries - this is true especially of cocoa and sugar - and for others Canadian demand is relatively limited. The purchases of Latir American countries in Canada are restricted in many cases by the prevailing low level of income and in all but a fow by the severe post-mar dollar shortage. Although Canada's overall bulance of trade with Latin Araerica is passive, were it not for large imports of petroleum from Veneauela the passive balance of about $\$ 23$ million in the first six months of this year would have been active - with most other individual countries in the area the balance is active at the present. The fact that trade is conducted in United States dollars, a currency of which both Canada and Latin america suffer a shortage, acts as a further restraining influence.

Table XXI - Merchandise Irade Between Canada and Latin Anerica, by Main Comodity Groups 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

## Group

Agricultural and vegetable products
Aninal products
Fibres and textiles
mood products and paper
Iron and its products
Non-ferrous metals and products
Non-metallic minerals and products
Chemicals
Miscellaneous (including ships)

## Total

## Per cent of

 world total| Exports of Caradian Produce |  |  | Imports for Consurption |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan.- | Juiy- | Jan.- | Jin.- | July- | Jan.- |
| June | Dec. | Jure | June | Dec. | Jure |
| 1948 | $\underline{1948}$ | 1949 | 1948 | 1948 | 1949 |
| 9.9 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 38.1 | 48.1 | 31.1 |
| 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 18.6 | 10.1 | 5.7 |
| 9.4 | 10.6 | 8.0 | a | a | a |
| 14.2 | 16.1 | 14.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 8.4 | 6.9 | 6.8 | a | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 43.4 | 51.5 | 43.8 |
| 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | a | 0.7 |
| 5.6 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| 59.2 | 64.6 | 63.1 | 107.1 | 114.2 | 86.4 |
| 4.2 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 6.1 |

a - Less than $\$ 50,000$
Tables XXII and XXIII present the chief comnodities in trade between Canada and Latin america in the first six months of this year. Oil (from Venezuela), coffee, sugar, fibres and tropical fruits are the chief Canadian imports, while wheat and wheat flour, fish, nersprint, ships, and metal manufactures are the chief exports. Lists of this type cannot bring out fully the effect of the dollar shortage on trade. Whereus in the first six months of 1948,157 statistical items were included in Canadian exports to argentina, in 1949 only 51 were recorded (on an identical classilication basis). While this cuse is extreme, other countries in this area have also been forced to reduce the variety of their inports from Canada.

Table XXII - Seventeen Leading Comodities Imported from Latin Anerica

## Item

Crude petroleum
Coffee
Rav Sugar
Fresh toratoes
Raw cotton
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres
Animal products
Ores of metals
Vegetable oils (inedible)
$\frac{\text { January June }}{\text { (millions }}$ of dollars)
Value
Iter
Value
43.7
cocoa butter
7.0 Wax (vegetable and mineral) 0.8
3.7 Tobacco 0.6
2.3 Wrought scrap 0.6
2.6 Cocoa beans 0.5

Quebratho extract 0.5
All other commodities 5.1
Total Imports 86.4

## Table XXIII - Analysis of Canadian Exports to Latin America January-June 1949

| Group and Itera $\quad$, 000 |  | Per cent of total domestic exports of grout | Group and Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { alue } \\ & 0.000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Per cent of total domestic exports of Exuup |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vecetable Products | 12.7 | 3.5 | Iron and its Products | 14.0 | 9.1 |
| Wheat |  |  | Farm implements and |  |  |
| Flour | 3.84.9 |  | machinery <br> Other machinery | 1.8 |  |
| Potatoes | 0.9 |  |  | 6.2 |  |
| Rubber tires | 1.0 |  | Other machinery <br> Pipes and tubing | 2.1 |  |
| Alcoholic beverages | 0.5 |  | Other iren and steel 1.4 |  |  |
| All other agricultural and vegetable products | 1.6 |  |  |  |  |
| Animals and Animal |  |  | Non-netallic Minerals |  |  |
| Fisin and fishery products | 3.6 |  | Non-ferrous Metals and |  |  |
|  |  |  | Products ............ | 6.8 | 3.1 |
| Other animal products 0.1 |  |  | Aluminum and manufac- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.7 | 4.5 | Copper and products | 0.6 |  |
| Wood Products and Paper | 8.0 | 2.0 | Lead and zinc and products | 0.6 |  |
| Newsprint and paper | 7.1 |  | Electrical apparatus Other mon-ferrous rietals and products | 2.4 |  |
| Wood pulp | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Lumider |  |  |  | 1.0 |  |
| All other wood products | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |
| Chemicals and Allied |  |  |  |  | Miscellaneous Commodities....................... | 12.8 | 21.3 |
| Products ..... | 2.6 | 6.7 | Ships |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11.6 |  |  |
| Fortilizers | 0.6 |  | All other commodities | 1.2 |  |  |
| - Other chemicals and products | 2.0 |  | TOTAL EXPORTG |  | 4.4 |  |  |

## Trade of Camoda witn the Comunnopalth

The countries of the Comonvealth are bound together not only by political associatioas but also by tariff preferences and, to some extent, by a similar business tradition. These factors, and the fact that to a considerable extent the resources of the members of the Commontealth are complementary, account for the fact that, with the exception of the Americas, a majority of Canada's trading on each continent was done with Comnonverlth countries in the first half of this year (see Tables XVI and XVII). Commonzealth countries took a totai of $35.3 \%$ of Canada's exports during this period and provided 18.1\% of all imports. Conmonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom accounted for 42.2 of Canadian exports to countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States and for 38.9, of Canada's imports from this area.

Table XXIV - Merchandise Irade Betwoen Canada and other Comnonwealth Countries (Excluding United Kingdon and Newfoundland) by Main Cormodity Groups

1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

Agricultural and
vegetable products
Animal products
Fibres and textiles
Wood products and paper
Iron and its products
Non-ferrous metals and
products
Non-metallic minerils
and products
Chemicals
Miscellaneous
Total

| Expor | Can | duce | Im | Of Co | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jane- | July- | Jan.- | Jan. | July- | Jan.- |
| June | Dec. | June | June | Dec. | June |
| 1948 | $\underline{1948}$ | 1949 | 1948 | 1948 | 1949 |

Per cent of

Canadian imports from Comnonveulth countriess other than the United Kingdon are chieíly agricultural and vegetable products, fibres, and non-ferrous metals. Raw sugar alone accounted for over one-ruarter of all imports from this area in the first six months of this year. Tea, crude rubber, cocoa beans, raw and unmanufactured wool, jute and jute fabrics, tin and baxite were among the more important inports. As most Conmonvealth countriess have a passive balance of trade with Canada they have generally attenpted to increase exports to Canada. While Canada's imports of nonterrous metals and agricultural products, especially sugar, from this area shom sizable increases, these offorts have met with limited success, and Canadian imports from India have actually declined considerably.

Canada's exports to Commonvealth countries include a wide variety of goods, and a higher proportion of these are manufactured than in the case of exports to the United States, the United Kingdom or Europe. While Commonrralth countries (excluding the United Kinçom and Newfoundland) took only $11.13 \%$ of all exports in the first hult of this year they took $30.21 \%$ of the exports of iron and its products, a group containing chiefly manufactured goods. They also took $26.45 \%$ of Canada's small exports of textiles and textile products. Agricultural products, hovever, nere the most important group of exports (by value) to these countries this year, and wheat the most irportant simgle commodity.

Dre to the balance of payments difficulties being experienced by most Commonwealth countries, this group has attempted to reduce imports from dollar areas. A steady domaward trend in Canadian exports to Commonvealth countries from 1947 to the present is visible if India, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa are excluded
from the comparison (compare Tables XIV and XVI), and exports to each of those countries wer this year affected by special factors examined in the last section of Chapter II. To the end of June the United States, despite its business slump, provided a market for the newsprint and base metals, some foodstuffs and a fer manufactures set free by this trend. However, this market cannot be expected to absorb many Canadian manufactured products such as textiles and automobiles. If the trend towards reduced exports to Comonweal th countries continues without some offsetting developments serious damage could result to those Canadian industries dependent for low costs on the production volume made possible only by the existence of an export market.

Table XXV - Analysis of Canadian Imports fron Comonwealth Countries (Excluding the United Kingdom and Nerfoundland)

January Jume 1949
(millions of dollars)

| Group and Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \$, 000,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Per cent of total imports of group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural and |  |  |
| Vegetable Products | 59.2 | 33.6 |
| Rav sugar | 26.0 |  |
| Tea | 10.9 |  |
| Crude rubber | 7.1 |  |
| Cocoa beans | 6.6 |  |
| Canned pineapple | 1.4 |  |
| Peamuts and other nuts | ts 1.2 |  |
| Molasses | 0.8 |  |
| Rum | 0.7 |  |
| Copra | 0.7 |  |
| Other fruits and vegetables |  |  |
| All other agricultural vegetable products | ral 2.9 |  |
| Non-ferrous hictals |  |  |
| Tin | 4.0 |  |
| Bauxite ore | 2.3 |  |
| Manganese oxdde | 0.8 |  |
| Chrome ore | 0.5 |  |


| $\underline{\text { Group and Item }}$ \$,000 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \$ .000,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Per cent of tota irports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Animal and Animal |  |  |
| Products | 1.8 | 4.6 |
| Hides and skins | 0.8 |  |
| Sausage casings | 0.6 |  |
| Other animal products | ducts 0.4 |  |
| Flbres and Toxtiles | 2es 17.9 | 9.5 |
| Wool raw and unmanufactured | 9.2 |  |
| Jute and juts fabrics | brics 6.3 |  |
| Oriental carpets | 0.7 |  |
| All othor fibres and textiles | and 1.7 |  |
| Non-metallic Mineral. and Products | $\text { eral } 3.4$ | 1.4 |
| Petroleum and produats | duats 2.7 |  |
| Salt | 0.2 |  |
| All other monmetallic minerals | 180.5 |  |
| All Other Commodities | ties 1.7 |  |
| TOTAL IMPORTS | 91.4 | 6.5 |

Table XXVI - Analysis of Canadian Exports to Commonwealth Countries
(Excluding the United Kingdom and Newfoundland)
January-June, 1949


## IV. Lending Comodities in Canadas Foreig Trade

The overall analysis of comodities in trade can yield valuable results additional to those obtained by studying trade rith particular countries of groups of countries. The growth or decline of individual industries can be traced by studying exports of their products or imports for their use. Changes in consumption habits of the population of a country as its income rises or fails are illustrated to a considerable extent. the stage of industrialization reached by a country is reflected not in its pattern of exports alone but also in the relative importance of industrial raw materials and finished manufactures in its imports. And indications of the impact of events in other countries on particular industries or segments of the economy are provided.

In an econony as sharply divided into distinct regions as is Canada's, and in one whose sectors are each to a considerable extent dependent on foreign trade, this latter result of the study of comodities in trade can be particularly important. While a decline in some important line of exports might have little immediate effect on areas not producing that commodity, nevertheless all regions would in time be likely to feel the results in lower domestic purchases of their products. of course all items are not equally important per dollar of exports in maintaining general prosperity in the country. The relative importance of various export items can, however, be roughly evalunted. Nor are all export declines likely to have ill effects they may merely be due to the domestic consumption of a higher proportion of the product, or to the increased production of some alternative commodity. Nevertheless, export statistics may provide an early indication of the effect of various forces porking on the economy.

Import statistics can be equally valuable. By indicating the extent of a country's dependence on imported foodstuffs or raw materials its vulaerability to disturbunces in supplies of these products may be ostimated. Declines in imports traceable to supply disturbances may forecast considerable contraction in the donestic econony. Or increases may indicate extraordiaary activity in specific lines.

## Leading Canadian Exports

The value of Canadian exports has recently been affected by a variety of different trends in prices and volume. Changing supply situations have been of consequence as well as variations in effective foreign demands for Canadian comodities. Some of these influences have been sporadic and transitory while others are due to more basic changes. Changes in prices and volume are dealt with more specifically in the following chapter, in this changes in value are examined.

Table XXVII lists some of the more important exports of Canadian produce in the first half of 1949 and gives comparative figures for 1947 and 1948 based on this listing. "he leadiag commodities in the list have maintained their places mell, reflocting heavy world demand for these products in all years. Whent and wheat flour, newsprint, wood pulp, lumber, farm machinery, and base metals remained Canada's most important exports.

While a majority of the items in the table show some increase in value from 1948 levels declines are also present. Bacon and hams, last year's sixth most important export with a value of $\$ 53.5$ million, have fallen sharply to twenty-sixth place and $\$ 9.6$ million. This is due rather to a shift in production and an interruption in deliveries under contract than to a contraction of markets. Hog-raising is no

```
Table XXVII - Forty Leading Exports of Canadian Produce
    January-June 1949
    (with comparative figures for
    Januazy-June 1947, 1948)
```

|  | Rank |  |  |  | in \$000 | , 000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | Commodities Exported | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | Wheat | 150.0 | 97.1 | 201.5 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | Newsprint paper | 162.4 | 178.2 | 200.7 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | Food pulp | 82.1 | 104.6 | 87.7 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | Planks and boards | 90.7 | 94.1 | 67.9 |
| 12 | 11 | 5 | Fara machinery and implements (excluding tractors) | 21.0 | 36.1 | 53.9 |
| 3 | 5 | 6 | Wheat flour | 102.4 | 63.9 | 50.1 |
| 8 | 10 | 7 | Nickel | 30.2 | 37.9 | 48.9 |
| 9 | 7 | 8 | Aluminum and products | 27.2 | 52.9 | 43.1 |
| 11 | 9 | 9 | Copper and products | 24.7 | 37.9 | 42.4 |
| 6 | 8 | 10 | Fish and fishery products | 33.3 | 41.6 | 36.6 |
| 20 | 18 | 11 | Linc and products | 15.6 | 16.9 | 29.3 |
| 38 | 15 | 12 | Ships and vessels | 6.4 | 18.7 | 25.2 |
| 15 | 16 | 13 | Fertilizers | 17.6 | 18.3 | 22.4 |
| 22 | 22 | 14 | Lead and products | 15.0 | 13.1 | 22.3 |
| 14 | 13 | 15 | Lichiricty (except farm) | 17.9 | 20.4 | 17.0 |
| 25 | 28 | 16 | Whiskey | 12.0 | 11.1 | 16.0 |
| - | - | 17 | Cattie n.e.p. (primarily beof) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 15.4 |
| 24 | 25 | 18 | Precious metals (excluding gold) | 13.2 | 12.4 | 15.0 |
| 28 | 19 | 19 | Pulprood | 10.7 | 16.7 | 14.7 |
| 18 | 21 | 20 | Furs and products | 16.0 | 15.3 | 13.8 |
| 16 | 20 | 21 | Rubber and products | 17.0 | 16.2 | 13.6 |
| 30 | 24 | 22 | Ferro-alloys | 10.7 | 12.5 | 12.8 |
| 21 | 17 | 23 | Paper and products (excluding newsprint) | 15.3 | 17.0 | 10.6 |
| - | 56 | 24 | Railway cars and parts | 0.8 | 1.8 | 10.3 |
| 44 | 48 | 25 | Clover seed | 5.1 | 4.9 | 10.2 |
| 7 | 6 | 26 | Bacon and hams | 38.2 | 53.5 | 9.6 |
| 19 | 14 | 27 | asbestos and products | 15.7 | 19.4 | 9.5 |
| 42 | 32 | 28 | Beef and veal, fresh | 5.3 | 8.7 | 8.9 |
| 46 | 38 | 29 | Vegetakle fats and oils | 3.8 | 7.2 | 8.8 |
| 17 | 12 | 30 | Eggs, shell and processed | 16.6 | 20.4 | 8.5 |
| 29 | 53 | 31 | Locomotives and parts | 10.7 | 3.0 | 8.3 |
| 52 | 45 | 32 | 'lractors, chiefly farm, and parts | 2.0 | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| 13 | 33 | 33 | Automobiles, passenger | 18.0 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| 45 | 29 | 34 | Rolling mill products | 4.1 | 10.5 | 7.3 |
| - | 30 | 35 | Flax seed | 0.6 | 9.9 | 7.0 |
| - | 41 | 36 | Hides and skins | 0.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| 32 | 27 | 37 | Shingles | 10.2 | 11.4 | 6.9 |
| - | - | 38 | Cartridges, gun and rifle | 0.1 | 0.3 | 6.9 |
| 37 | 42 | 39 | Abrasives, artificial, crude | 7.1 | 6.4 | 6.8 |
| 48 | 37 | 40 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 3.7 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
|  |  | of | xports included in table | 1,019.2 | 1,118.0 | 1,198.5 |
|  |  | ent of | total domestic exports | 76.72 | 79.85 | 84.13 |

> Table XXVIII - Forty Leading Imports for Comsumption
> January-June 1949
> (with comparative figures for January-June 1947, 1948)

|  |  |  | Commodities Imported | Value in \$000,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |  | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | liachinery (except farm) | 97.4 | 118.2 | 115.7 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | Petroleum, crude | 54.8 | 86.5 | 85.9 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | Coal | 60.1 | 77.6 | 71.9 |
| 7 | 7 | 4 | Rolling mill products | 37.1 | 41.4 | 63.4 |
| 9 | 5 | 5 | Tractors, chiefly farm, and parts | 34.5 | 43.7 | 62.3 |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | Automobile parts | 46.8 | 49.6 | 60.2 |
| 2 | 8 | 7 | Cotton products | 75.2 | 38.0 | 48.5 |
| 12 | 10 | 8 | Wool products | 26.8 | 33.9 | 37.3 |
| 18 | 13 | 9 | Farm implements and machinery (excluding tractors) | 17.4 | 27.0 | 35.4 |
| 11 | 6 | 10 | Petroleum products, no.op. | 27.6 | 42.5 | 34.5 |
| 10 | 9 | 11 | kilectrical apparatus, n.0.p. | 34.2 | 34.6 | 34.2 |
| 8 | 11 | 12 | Cotton, raw and Iinters | 36.7 | 32.3 | 33.6 |
| 16 | 12 | 13 | Sugar and products | 18.4 | 30.0 | 31.6 |
| 6 | 16 | 14 | Fruits | 38.6 | 23.5 | 30.4 |
| 15 | 14 | 15 | magines, internal combustion | 18.7 | 23.9 | 25.5 |
| 22 | 15 | 16 | hool, raw and unmanufactured | 15.3 | 23.7 | 21.5 |
| 14 | 22 | 17 | artificial silk and products | 20.6 | 13.9 | 20.4 |
| 13 | 40 | 18 | sutomobiles, passenger | 26.6 | 6.7 | 16.9 |
| 45 | 33 | 19 | Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron | 5.8 | 7.9 | 16.6 |
| 23 | 20 | 20 | Books and printed matter | 15.3 | 15.5 | 16.1 |
| 19 | 19 | 21 | Rubber and products | 16.9 | 15.6 | 15.2 |
| 20 | 45 | 22 | Vegetables | 16.4 | 5.1 | 13.6 |
| 32 | 26 | 23 | Coffee and chicory | 8.0 | 11.6 | 12.7 |
| 21 | 23 | 24 | Glass and Elassware | 15.9 | 13.8 | 12.8 |
| 28 | 24 | 25 | Fiurs and products | 11.6 | 13.7 | 11.9 |
| 25 | 17 | 26 | Nuts | 13.0 | 17.7 | 11.5 |
| 29 | 31 | 27 | Tea | 9.8 | 8.7 | 11.5 |
| 26 | 25 | 28 | Uils, vegetable | 11.8 | 12.7 | 11.0 |
| 31 | 30 | 29 | Scientific equipment | 8.3 | 8.9 | 10.5 |
| 17 | 18 | 30 | Flax, hemp, jute and products | 17.5 | 15.6 | 10.4 |
| 33 | 35 | 31 | Stone and products | 7.6 | 7.8 | 10.2 |
| 27 | 29 | 32 | Paper and products, excluding newsprint | 11.8 | 9.0 | 10.0 |
| 36 | 37 | 33 | Precious metals, excluding gold | 7.2 | 7.5 | 9.7 |
| 41 | 34 | 34 | Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. | 6.5 | 7.8 | 9.5 |
| 43 | - | 35 | Canadian tourists' purchases | 6.3 | 0.2 | 9.3 |
| 40 | 27 | 36 | Cocoa and chocolate | 6.5 | 9.2 | 9.1 |
| 24 | 21 | 37 | Grains and products | 14.5 | 14.6 | 8.7 |
| 51 | 39 | 38 | Pottery and chinaware | 5.0 | 7.1 | 8.1 |
| 46 | 55 |  | Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 5.7 | 3.7 | 7.9 |
| 39 | 41 | 40 | Aluminum and products | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.9 |
|  |  | al of | imports included in table | 915.0 | 967.2 | 1,072.1 |
|  | Per | cent of | $f$ total imports | 72.81 | 76.15 | 76.07 |

longer as attractive as it was relative to other farm production, and many farmers have abandoned it for other lines. The asbestos strike early this year is largely responsible for the over $50 \%$ drop in exports of this commodity. Again production, not market conditions, is the cause. The declines in exports of lumber, of wood pulp, of pulpwood and of shingles, however, do represent a real contraction in foreign demand - shiprents to overseas countries have been limited by their dollar problems and to the United States by its business slump. Declines in shipments of automobiles and parts, of rubber products and of textiles are due chiefly to the restriction of the overseas market by dollar shortages. Many commodities in trade, notably manulactures and non-essential foodstuffs, have been affected by tris situation。
among the more notable rises in the list are those in exports of wheat, nevrprint, cattle, farm machinery, railway cers and locomotives. Both higher prices and larger volume contributed to these increases. The latter three groups of exports are particularly noteworthy for they demonstrate the competitive ability of Canidian industry given access to a world market under reasonable conditions. Exports of railway cars and locomotives are, however, unlikely to remain at present high levels deliveries in the present statistical recording period represent the filling of ordars on which work has been progressing for some time. Nor are exports of ships likely to remain at their present level. To some extent these represent the sales of old warbuilt Canadian vessels as well as current deliveries by the shipbuilding industry of vessels under construction for some time.

## Leading Canedian Imports

T'able XXVIII illustrates that, as in the past, Canada's leading imports continue to be machinery, fuels, and raw materials for industry. While Canada's exports of textiles and textile products are not large, the importance of this industry in the domestic economy is indicated by the fact that imports of unmanufactured wool and cotton each were over $\$ 20$ million in the first half of this year. Despite this heavy consumption of raw materials, hovever, imports of textile products were even greater, those of both cotton and wool being over $\$ 30$ million.

The importance of automobile parts and internal combustion engines in Canadian imports is an interesting reflection of both the partial nature of Canadian industrialization and the importance of imports in the production of exports. The Canadian automotive industry is still very dependent on many parts and engines manufactured in the United States, yet it exports a considerable fraction of its finished products.

Another interesting feature of the import list is the importance of imports of farm machinery and implements other than tractors. These reached $\$ 35.4$ million in the first six months of 1949. Yet in the same period Canadian industry exported goods in this category to the value of $\$ 53.9$ million! The large two-way volume of this trade is due less to specialization in the manufacture of particular types of farm implements in different countries than to the fact that these goods are on the free list in both the United States and Canada allowing producers to sell in either market without disadvantage. That the farm implement industry should today be a major Canadian exporter is due in some measure to the stimulus originally provided to the development of this industry by the importance of agriculture in Canada.

The variety and importance in imports of raw and semi-finished goods for use in industry is emphasized by 'rable XXIX. The textile and clothing industries are

Talle XCX - Some Leading Inports for Industrial Use in Canada (not inclading investment goods)
January-June 1947-1949

| Group and Item | 1947 | 2948 | 1949 | Group and Item | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fiores and Textiles |  |  |  | Iron and Steel Products |  |  |  |
| Ravr cotton | 35.5 | 31.7 | 33.0 | Iron ore and scrap | 4.5 | 8.5 | 9.3 |
| Rav: mool | 9.7 | 12.: | 10.8 | Pigs, ingots | . 4 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| Wool tops, noils, waste | 5.7 | 11.5 | 10.5 | Castings and forgings | 4.9 | 4.8 | 7.3 |
| Cotton yarn and thread | 9.0 | 6.3 | 5.6 | Bars and rods(excluding railway rails) | 6.2 | 5.5 | 8.9 |
| Flax, hemp and jute, raw, yarns and cords | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | Sheets, plate, hoop, band, and strip Wire for rope | 23.6 1.4 | 25.4 2.2 | 42.6 2.3 |
| Wool yarns for manufacturers | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.9 | Engines(excluding steam) and parts | 17.7 | 23.5 | 24.8 |
| Artilicial silk yarns, tops and fibres | 6.3 | 6.4 | 8.6 | Automobile parts | 46.8 | 49.5 | 60.2 |
| Manila, sisal, istle fibre | 4.3 | 6.5 | 3.4 | Sub-total | 105.5 | 121.0 | 160.4 |
| Cotton piece goods | 53.7 | 24.6 | 37.1 |  |  |  |  |
| Flax, hemp, jute fabrics | 11.1 | 11.5 | 6.8 | Miscellaneous Commodities |  |  |  |
| Woollen piece goods | 14.5 | 21.3 | 25.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Artilitcial silk faurics | 9.1 | 5.9 | 10.0 | Vegetable oils, not edible | 10.4 | 21.9 | 9.7 |
|  |  |  |  | Rubber, crude | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.2 |
| Sub-total | 164.0 | 143.5 | 156.6 | Furs, unmanufactured | 11.3 | 13.6 | 11.6 |
|  |  |  |  | Hides and skins, rav | 7.0 | 4.3 | 7.0 |
| Fuels |  |  |  | Alumina, bauxite and criolite | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
|  |  |  |  | Tin blocks, pigs, bars | 3.9 | 2.8 | 4.7 |
| Crude petroleum for refining | $54.8$ |  |  | Ores of metals, n.o.p. | 4.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 |
| Bituminous coal | 40.0 | 51.8 | 52.6 | Dyeing and tanning materials | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| Sub-total | 94.8 | 138.3 | 138.4 | Synthetic resins and chemicals for |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Compounds of tetraethyl lead | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Foodstufis for further preparation |  |  |  | Aircraft parts(excluding engines) | 4.0 | 3.4 | 7.7 |
| Sugar, raw | 14.6 | 25.6 | 29.7 | Sub-total | 68.2 | 67.6 | 73.0 |
| Coffee, green | 7.4 | 11.3 | 12.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted | 6.4 | 8.5 | 7.1 | Total of imports included in table | 460.8 | 515.8 | 577.8 |
| Sub-totai | 28.4 | 45.3 | 49.3 | Percent of total imports | 36.7 | 40.6 | 41.0 |

leading importers as was above noted, and are responsible for large imports of both raw fibres and piece goods for tailoring. Fuels bulk large in imports, both in the form of ofl for further processing in Canada and in the form of bituminous coal to provide energy for the process of production. Canada imports much of her iron ore and primary iron and stoel, and also considerable volume of parts for articles (such as automobiles) to be fabricated in Canada. The important aluainum industry is built on imported ore. This table is far from including all items which can properly be considered as imports for industry, nevertheless it includes no less than $41.0 \%$ by value of all Canadian imports in the first half of 1949.

The proportion of imports included ia the table has increased somemat since 1947. In that year shortages, especially of iron and steal products and woollen textiles, prevented imports from reaching higher levels. The later jears mere less affected by this factor. The very high imports of cotton piece goods in 1947 and of jute fabrics in 1947 and 1948 represented to considerable extent an attempt to make up for shortages of these comodities during the war and in the immediate postwar period.

Table $x \times X$ - Some Leading Imports of Investment Goods

| Itos | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Machinery (excluding farm and household |  |  |  |
| Well-drilling machinery and rope | 2.3 | 7.0 | 13.5 |
| Other mining and metallurgical machinery | 2.4 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| Business and printing machinery | 10.4 | 13.7 | 12.8 |
| Tractors and parts | 34.5 | 43.7 | 62.3 |
| Farm implements and machiaery (excludiag tractors) | 17.4 | 27.0 | 35.4 |
| flectrical apparatus | 22.1 | 27.2 | 26.1 |
| Structural iron and steel | 7.2 | 10.3 | 11.8 |
| Casing for gas, water and oil wells | 0.3 | 1.1 | 5.1 |
| Lecomotives | 1.0 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| Bricks and tiles | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| Total of inports included in table | 176.9 | 227.3 | 261.0 |
| Percent of total imports | 14.1 | 17.9 | 18.5 |

Likerise Canada imports a great part of her durable producers' goods, the tangible expressions of the present large volume of domestic investment. Machinery for miniag, for the search for minerals, for business use, and for farm use, are all important in imports. In this category the great increase in imports of welldrilling machinary and of casing for wells should be noted. In all of 1946 imports of these items were only $\$ 3$ million - in the first half of this year, due to the impetus provided by the Alberta developments, they were no less than $\$ 18$ million! The active construction industry requires large imports of structural steel and other building naterials. Much of Canadn's imports of electrical apparatus is for iavestment purposes. Again the list of ipports of iavestment: goods is not all inclusive, but it covers $18.5 \%$ of total imports in the first six months of the year. Between them, this list and the preccliag oae include $59.5 \%$ of this year's imports.

Table XCOI - Analysis of Exports from Canada January-Junc 1948-1949
(millions of dollars)

| Group and Iton | 1948 | 1949 | Group and Item | 1948 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| peports of Canadian Produce | 1,400.1 1,424.6 |  | Forest Products |  |  |
| Farm Products |  |  | Logs, pitprops, poles and Rly. Ties Softrood lumber and square timber | 12.4 | 8.3 |
|  |  |  | 86.7 | 64.3 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 10.2 | 12.4 |  | Pulpwood | 16.7 | 14.7 |
| Wheat | 97.1 | 201.3 | Moodpulp | 104.6 | 87.7 |
| Wheat flour | 63.9 | 50.1 | Newsprint | 179.4 | 201.2 |
| Hiaxseed for sowing and linseed oil | 9.9 | 7.0 | Paper products | 15.8 | 10.2 |
| Coarse grains | 29.5 | 23.6 | 0 ther | 32.3 | 17.9 |
| Cattie furs ured and dairy cattle | 12.3 | 6.8 |  |  |  |
| Live beot | - 2 | 12.9 | Sub-total | 447.9 | 404.3 |
| Beef and veal | 8.7 | 8.9 |  |  |  |
| Bacon and hams | 53.5 | 9.6 | Othor Manufactured and Miscellaneous Goods |  |  |
| Eggs and dairy products 0ther | 27.7 | 18.4 |  |  |  |
|  | 41.4 | 43.7 | Whiskey, spirits and beer | 12.4 | 17.1 |
|  |  |  | Rubber manufactures | 13.2 | 7.5 |
| Sub-total. | 354.4 | 394.7 | Furs, dressed and undressed | 15.3 | 13.8 |
|  |  | 38.9 | Leather and products | 7.7 | 3.7 |
| Fish products Sub-total | 44.0 |  | Textiles (excluding raw wool) | 20.4 | 15.1 |
|  |  |  | Ferro-alloys | 12.5 | 12.8 |
| Primary and Semi-Processed Netals and Minerals |  |  | Engines, boilers and parts | 1.7 | 2.0 |
|  |  |  | Locomotives and parts | 3.0 | 8.3 |
|  |  |  | Railway cars, coaches and parts | 1.8 | 10.3 |
| Iren ore | 1.2 | 2.6 | Farre implements, machinery and parts | 36.2 | 61.3 |
| Primary and semi-finished steel Aluminu (scrap, bars and ingots) | 15.0 | 15.1 | Other machinery and parts | 11.4 | 13.6 |
|  | 46.4 | 41.5 | Other iron and steel products | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Copper (ore and other primary) | 35.9 | 40.8 | Automobiles | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| Lead (ickel (ine matte and oxide) | 13.1 | 21.8 | Trucks | 9.3 | 4.8 |
| Nickel (fine matte and oxide) | 37.9 | 48.9 | Automobile and truck parts | 8.4 | 5.4 |
| Zinc | 16.9 | 29.6 | Manufactured chemicals | 10.3 | 7.0 |
| Asbestos | 19.0 | 9.3 | Ships sold | 19.1 | 25.5 |
| Abrasives Other | 6.5 32.5 | 6.8 31.1 | Aircraft and parts | 7.4 94.7 | 0. 16.2 |
| Sub-total | 224.4 | 247.5 | Sub-total | 296.5 | 301.9 |
| Chericals sub-total | 32.9 | 57.3 | Exports of Foreiga Produce | 18.7 | 13.8 |
|  |  |  | TOTAL OF EXPURTS FROM CANADA 1 | 1,418.9 | 1,458.4 |

Table XXXI - Analysis of Imports for Consumption Illustrating the Effects of Import
Control Relaxations. January-June 1948-1949
(millions of.dollars)


It should be noted that while the tables of imports for investment and imports for industry do not overlap in their coverage, nevertheless the lime betmeen the contents of each is not clear. Import statistics are not designed to provide an exact breakdow between durable-use producers' goods and single-use producers' goods or even between consumers! goods and producers' goods. Items have been listed where it was assumed the greater part of that iten belonged. The consumers' goods content of the lists is small, however, and in far more than balanced by the producers' goods not included in either list.

## Import Controls and Canada's Commodity Trade

In riew of the greater severity of import controls during the first half of 1948 as compared with this year, it is interesting to examine the extent to which relaxation of these controls has contributed to the rise in imports. Table XXXII presents an analysis of Canadian imports prepared by the Economic Research and Development Branch of the Departsent of Trade and Commerce. This table, based on the regular trade statistics, divides isports into thres groups - the first contains those statistical items which include prohiblted goods, the second those statistical iters which include goods subject to quota, and the third those statistical items which include only goods either freely traded or subject only to license. The rise in total imports was $\$ 139.3$ million or $10.9 \%$. That in free and licensed iters, which included $86.4 \%$ of all imports this year, $\$ \$ 95.9$ million or $8.5 \%$. The relative rises in the two categories subject to restriction was much greater, the rise varying inversely with the severity of the original restrictions. Items which included prohibited goods rose $\$ 11.6$ million or 31.2 , those subject to quota $\$ 31.8$ million or 28.4\%. The items subject to control, which included only $11.7 \%$ of all imports last year, accounted for $31.2 \%$ of the total rise. The relaxation of controls would therefore seem to account for a sizable part of the total rise in imports, although without these relaxations the rise would still have been very large. Although it is not shom separately in Table XXXI the rise in tourist purchases this year was a great contributor to increased imports of controlled items - it amounted to no less than $\$ 9.1$ million (see lable XXVIII).

Tables NXXI and XXXII also present an analysis of Canada's commodity trade by somewhat different groups than are usually published by the Bureau. These tables emphasize the importance of primary and semi-processed minerals and metals in both export and import trade. Exports of farmand forest products are seen to be much more important than imports in these groups, and imports of manufactures, textiles and chemicals more important than exports in the corresponding groups. Nevertheless, it should be notou that goods in the "Other manufactured and miscellaneous" category play an extremely important part in Canadian export trade.
V - Price and Volume Movements in Canada's Foreign Trade

## Gemeral Price Movements

Trends in import and export prices have had particularly significant effects upon international trade during the past year. Some price movements during this period have been large and mixed in direction insofar as Canada's foreign trade is concerned.

Prices of Canadian exports moved upward in each six months' period from the first half of 1948 to the first half of 1949. But the upward movement which had been pronounced in 1948 was reduced in strength by the first half of 1949 and during
that latter period as a whole declines occurred in the prices of some commodities from those prevailing in the preceding six months although most groups of commodities were higher in price. Furthermore many prices appeared to have reached their peaks in the first six months and to have turned domwards. The average of export prices for all comodities was lower in June than in January and in some groups the decline was particularly marked.

Prices of Canada's imports, on the other hand, reached a peak in the second six months of 1948 when measured as a whole. A slight decline which was distributed over various groups occurred in the first half of 1949 although the prices of several groups of commodities continued to rise. But the index for all import prices during that period was still not far above the level in the first half of 1948 whereas with export prices the level this year has been almost $8 \%$ higher than the level in the corresponding period last year.

These divergent trends in prices led to an appreciable improvement in Canada's terms of trade in the recent six months' period compared with the preceding half year and to even more of an improvement compared with the first half of 1948. But by the end of the six months' period both export and import prices were moving dommard.

Measurement of net barter terms ratios by means of the ratio of the prices of imports for consumption to these of export: of domestic produce is sujeject to the limitations of these components as samples of the total trade. The principal assumption made is that the prices of re-exports move in a manner similar to export prices whereas it is likely in many instances that these follow the trend of import prices. Since, however, the exports of domestic produce are the dominant proportion of the total exports and re-export values are small by comparison the error introduced by the over-simplified calculation is not large.

Neglecting the re-export price influence, therefore, as well as certain factors, - such as the syster of declared valuations - peculiar to the primary data, the net barter temns ratios may be calculated for the three six months' periods under review as follows $(1938=100)$ :

Net barter terms ratios
(Export prices + Import Prices)
6 Inonths ended June, 1948
96.3

6 months ended December, 1948
99.6

6 months ended June, 1949
102.7

Appreciable improvement is evident for the first six months of 1949 .
The classification of commodities employed in tables presenting index numbers of prices and value is different in several respects from that employed in the usual tables showing the value of trade. In the tables showing prices and volume the group, Agricultural and Other Primary Products, contains the usual groups, Agricultural and Vegetable Products and Animal Products with the exception of the sub-group, Rubber and Its Products, which has been transferred to the Miscellaneous group. The other priacipal change has been the transfer of exports of ships to Iron and Steel and Their Products from the Miscellaneous group where this itern is usually shown.

## Changes in Volume


#### Abstract

Importint trends in the volune of Canada's foreign trade have taken place during the past year. The changes in volune can be deduced from the trend in the price indexes in relation to the value of foreign trade as these indexes have been constructed to serve as "defletors" of the figures of value. While the volume of imports has risen steddily each half year, boing $9.7 \%^{\circ}$ higher in the first half of this year than in the first half of last year, an opposite movenent occurred in the volurae of exports in the recent period this year which was $5.9 \%$ lower than in the corresponding period list year und 17.4\% lower then in the second half of 1948.

The recent peak in the volume of exports occurred in the second inaf of 1948. Most groups were higher in that period than in either the preceding or succeeding half years. Host notable rises in voluae occurred in agricultural and other primary comodities with the removal of embargoes on the exports of Canadian cattle and meat, and in exports of iron and steel and their products, a group which was influenced by unusually large deliveries of ships towirds the end of the year. The volune of the large group of rood products and paper also reached a peak in the same period. The declines in volume which occurred in the first half of 1949 appear in each major comodity group when compared with the second six months of 1948. Declines were also general in relation to the first six months of 1348 with the single exception of iron and steel and their products group, a group which continued to be influenced by substantiel sales of old ships as well as some deliveries of new ships and by deliveries on railway equipment contracts. Declines in volume which occurred in the first half of the year were the result of reduced demands abroad, particularly in the United States, and intermations in the supny of certain compodities, exarmos of whth ane beeon and asbostos.


The increass which occurced in the whiuse or inporte in the fiest hall di 1949 wat wiespead. Increases occured over the corresponding period in 1948 in each of the major groups of commodities except non-metallic minerals and their products, a group influenced by reduced imports of coal and certain other fuels. Likewise increases in volume over the second half of 1948 were general except that there was a slight filling off in imports of agricultural and other primary commodities and a larger reduction in the volume of non-metallic minerals, a decline which is partly due to the normal seasonal concentration of imports of coal and petroleum in the second half of the year. The rising trend in the volune of imports is a reflection of both Canadian prosperity and improving supplies of comnodities abroad.

Detailed Price Movernents
(a) Import prices;- The prices of agricultural and other primary products to importers have declined on the average from a peak reached in the first six months of 1948. Sone articles of the group such as tea imported directiy from India, have remained at the sarae price in the first half of 1949. Others such as coffee and cocoa beans have declined in price decisively, though to levels for the six months ended June, 1949 which are still high in comparison rith 1938. Some other comnodities influencing the declining tendency of the group average price index are raisins, nuts and corn.

Exceptional to the group, however, are oranges and grapefruit. The former as shown by the table of selected comodities increased in price by 39.4 per cent of the price index of the comparable first half of 1948, for the first six months of 1949. gravefruit though not shom by the table chonged in price similarly. This price
increase reflects a shortage of supply in the United States, mainly due to early crop failures in the Califoraia district. The price index of imports of raw sugar, furthen more, gained a new high level for the first half of 1949 after a drop in the last six months of 1948.

Prices of raw cotton in the fibres and textile group were dom only slightly in the six months ended June, 1949 and this maintained some stability in the group index. Other price movements were more diverse than the general stability of the group index would suggest, however. The prices of cotton fabrics were domanaterially reflecting the softening in United States textile prices. But the total of the textile group was increased slightly as a whole by increases which have occurred in the prices of raw wool, worsted tops and worsteds and serges supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. Artificial silk items displayed no wice price changes while jute remained at the same level and the prices of sisal and other fabrics were higher.

The iron and steel group, represented in the table of selected commodities by six of the first twelve imported conadities, is the most important single group proportion of the value of Canadian imports for consumption ( 23.6 per cent). Prices within this group have changed in the direction of higher levels on the whole. For instance, machinery and equipment (other than that used on farms) and automobiles, trucks and parts increased their price indexes by 10 and 8 per cent of the level of the first half of 1948, in the first six months of 1949. Farm implements and machinery increased in price in each half year period. The price of hot rolled skelp for use in the manufacturing of pipes and tubes, which declined slightly from a peak for the six months ended December, 1948, due to lowered production costs in the United States, was exceptional to the group. Other primary itoms such as tin plate and iron ore have appreciated in price since the first half of 1948. The latter has increased its price index by 25 per cent of the level of the first six months of 1948 in the six months ended Iune, 1949; a circumstance to mhich labour costs basic to ore output from the Lake Superior region have contributed.

The prices of non-metallic minerals displayed a less pronounced trend to higher levels for the first half of 1948, increasing, on the average, by 3 per cent of their levels for the first six months of 1948. Considerable diversity is averaged by this group price index, however, though change was within the narrow range suggested by the group increase. 'ihe price of raw petroleum to refiners - a considerable proportion of which is supplied ly Venezuela - decreased by 1.7 per cent of its level for the first six months of 1948 in the comparable 1949 period. Bituminous and anthracite have increased their average prices for the period ended June of this year compared with the first six months of 1948. The bulk of the remaining prices increased within narrow ranges. China tableware fron the United Kingdom, coke and plate and window glass from the United States are among these.

The foregoing groups approximate 76 per cent of the value of Canadian imports for consumption. the remaining group price indexes average individual series among which the range of price change is not great.

I'his miscellaneous group, alone in the remaining groups, shows an average decline in price for the six months ended June, 1949. This group consists largely of consumers' manufactured articles of homefurnishings and apparel and some manufactured rubber products. These prices have softened slightly in sympathy vith a similar price movement in the United States.

Newspapers and periodicals and bookpaper and other paper are typical of products
imported in group III. These have increased in average price for the first six months of 1949 by comparison with both half year periods of 1948 as a reflection of increased american production costs.

Non-ferrous metal imports have increased in price by 12 per cent of their levels for the first half of 1948, in the first half of 1949. The temporary slump in american primary base metal prices in the recent half year did not greatly influence prices to Canudian importers since imports are largely of semi-processed and manufactured articles in this category, and these American prices have shom a tendency to an increased average price for the recent six months.

Chouical and fertilizer prices have declined on the average from peaks in the latter six months of 1948, though not to the levels for the first six months of 1948. paints and paint materials and sodium compounds, hovever, reached nev high levels for the first six months of 1949. But, fertilizer prices move similarly to the group as do dyeins and taning materials, acids, druts, and pharmaceuticals, which are not listed among the selected commodities.
(b) Export prices;- I'nree Eroups - agricultural and other primary products, nonferrous metals and their products, and wood products and paper account for approximately 83 per cent of the value of Canada's exports of domestic produce. Individual price trends in all these groups varied but in the main reached nev: high levels in the opening months of the first six months of 1949. These early gains made for increases in the indexes for the first two groups in the half year as a whole although not for the wood products group which declined.

By contrast with the decline, on the average, of import prices of agricultural and other primary products, export prices in this group have increased since the first six months of 1948. The influence of contract prices appears as a stabiliging influence over the price indexes of some series such as whent, wheat flour, bacon, cheese, and eggs, however. The wheat price index for the first half of this year increased, influenced by contract adjustnents becoming effective in August 1948. Similarly incretses in bacon, cheese, and egg prices for the first six montis of 1949 reflect British contract price changes to a large extent. The price of wheat flour, on the otner hand, declined slightly.

Fresh beef and cattle for dairy and slauchtering purposes have declined in price as a reflection of adequate supplies available to the American market but demand in the United States was firmer for beef exports, the price decline of which has been comparatively slight from the peak reached in the second half of 1948.

Other products in group I increased in prices for the six months ended June, 1940. Pure bred cattle and whiskey are among those listed in the table of selected commodities. But the index for furs and fur products, however, was appreciably lower for the first six months of this year. Average prices of fish and fish products prices declined slightly, due, in part, to a chance in the composition of exports following the inclusion of Newfoundland exports during the first half of this year.

Principal components of the wood products and paper group are woodpulp, planks and boards, pulpwood and newsprint. Average prices of the first threc types of commodity softened for the six months ended June, 1949 in comparison with peaks in the latter six montins of 1943 . Planks and boards and mood pulp were at lower price levels in the first half of 1949, inventories for both have increased during 1948.

Table XXXIII - INDEX NUMBERS UF HHE PRICES (I) UF CANADA'S IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPMION( 2 ( AND EXPURTS UF DOMESTLU PRUDUCE (3) BY CUMIODEITY GROUPS(4) 1948 AND 1349
$(1938=100)$

Commodity Groups
(a) Imports for Consumption:

I Agricultural and other Primary
Products
II Fiores and Iextiles
III Wood Products and Paper

IV Iron and steel and their Products
380.8
299.7
176.1
$158.6 \quad 171.8$
195.6217 .6
210.6 218.1 $217.8+3.1$

VI Non-lietallic Minerals and their Products
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer
VIII Miscellaneous
Total Imports (2)
(b) Exgorts of Domestic Produce:

I Agricuztural and other Primary
II Froducts
IIbres and l'extiles
III Wood Products and Paper
IV Iron and steel and their and steel and their Products
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products
VI Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products
VII Chericals and Fertilizer
VIII Miscellaneous
Total Exports $\binom{3}{0}$

| 214.5 | 224.1 | 232.1 | +8.2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 231.0 | 239.3 | 244.4 | +5.8 |
| 237.2 | 245.0 | 237.4 | +0.1 |
| 183.5 | 196.2 | 218.2 | +15.8 |
| 180.0 | 198.1 | 215.6 | +19.8 |
| 153.2 | 157.6 | 169.5 | +10.6 |
| 126.6 | 131.8 | 139.3 | +10.0 |
| 153.7 | 159.6 | 161.9 | +5.3 |
| 206.8 | 217.0 | 223.4 | +8.0 |

(1) For a description of the nethods of compiling the price indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 1949. Prices are a combination of unit valuation series obtained from the trade statistics and specified wholesale price series obtained by the Prices Section of the Bureau. Wholesale price series are used in cases where the trade statistics' classification gives an inadequate quantity unit. These price indexes as published elsewhere are calculated a a 1935-39 base by means of a fixed weichting systern referring to the same period. 'lests vith current weights are referred to in the above publication. The indexes are converted mechanically to a 1938 base for the present comparison.
(2) Kxcluding: imports for the use of the U.K. government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.
(3) Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.
(4) Groups, though classified by component material, differ slightly from conventional groups (cf. P.40).


| I | Agricultural and other Primary | 96.9 | 118.0 | 112.4 | $+16.0$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II | Fibres and Textiles | 136.6 | 132.0 | 146.1 | + 7.0 |
| III | Wood Products and Paper | 140.8 | 126.0 | 148.5 | + 1.9 |
| IV | Iron and steel and their Products | 305.8 | 278.4 | 342.7 | + 12.1 |
| V | Non-ferrous metals and their Products | 205.1 | 188.7 | 208.8 | $+1.8$ |
| VI | Non-Metailic Minerals and their Products | 204.5 | 258.8 | 186.9 | - 8.6 |
| VII | Chericals and Fertilizer | 209.1 | 210.7 | 225.7 | + 7.9 |
| VIII | Miscellaneous | 140.8 | 138.8 | 178.2 | + 26.6 |
|  | Total Imports | 175.0 | 185.7 | 191.9 | + 9.7 |
| (b) | Exports of Domestic Produce: |  |  |  |  |
| I | Agricultural and other Primary | 144.8 | 178.6 | 142.9 | - 1.3 |
| II | Fibres and Textiles | 159.3 | 157.2 | 97.2 | - 30.2 |
| III | Wood Products and Paper | 181.0 | 192.7 | 162.5 | - 10.2 |
| IV | Iron and Steel and their Products | 256.5 | 360.4 | 274.5 | + 2.9 |
| V | Non-ferrous Metals and their Products | 117.6 | 115.6 | 112.2 | - 4.6 |
| VI | Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products | 216.1 | 271.5 | 137.5 | - 36.4 |
| VII | Chemicals and Fertilizer | 333.8 | 300.8 | 286.6 | - 1.14 .1 |
| VIII | Niscellareous | 171.0 | 182.9 | 172.3 | + 0.8 |
|  | Tetal Exports | 161.8 | 184.3 | 252.3 | - 5.9 |

(1) Excluding: imports for the use of the U.K. Govemnent; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and mon-monetary gold.
(2) Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.
(5) Groups, though classified by component material, differ slightly from conventional groups (cf. P.40).


(1) For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949. Indexes are Mechanically converted from 1935-39 $=100$ base to $1938=100$.
(x) Revised price series. The index of raisins for 6 months ended June 1949 is Domestic wholesale price of imported Australian vacuum cleaned raisins and is not comparable with 1948.

Table XXXVI .. INDEX NUMBERS OF IHE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF SELEGTED COMMUDITIES IMPORTED FOR CONSUMPTION 1948 AND 1949 $(1938=100)$

(a) Series under revision in annuml Record.
b) Domestic wholesole price index for magazines and periodicals used for lack of monthly series of U.S. newspapers and periodicals. Volure fidex = preli-inem cotirate.

TabIe XXXVII - INDEX NLMEKRS OF THE PRICES(1) OF SELECTED EXPORTS OF DOMFSTIC PRODUCE 1948 AND 1949
$(1938=100)$

## Commodesties

Commodities

1. Nevsprint
2. Wheat
3. Wood pulp
4. Planks and boards
5. Flour of wheat
6. Aluinum bars, ingots, blooms
7. Fish and fishery products
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets
9. Pure bred cattle
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for
11. Nickel
12. Farm implements and machinery
13. Bacon and hams
14. Fresh beef and veal
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts
16. Puln wood
$17 . ~ L i n c ~ s p e l t e r ~$
(1) For a description of the method of compling the price indexes see
"Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Eureau of Statistics, July, 1949.
Indexes are mechanically converted from $1935-39=100$ base to $1938=100$.
(x) Revised price series.

Increased export quotas for pulpwood shipments to the United States have been in effect since January 1949 and contract agreements have been at higher prices for these shipments than a year ago. Newsprint contracts have also been effected for shipments to the United States at higher prices than were in effect during the firgt six months of 1948.

Non-ferrous metal export prices for the six months ended June, 1949 display some diversity though the average for the group is estimated to have increased by nearly

## Tabsa Nuvils - Ladex Nuthers of the physical volume of SELECTED EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE 1948 AHD 1949 <br> [1938 = 100)

## Commodities

Commodities

| 1. | Newsprint | 170.1 | 186.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | Wheat | 101.9 | 136.0 |
| 3. | Wood pulp | 330.3 | 330.7 |
| 4. | Planks and boards | 146.7 | 156.2 |
| 5. | Plour of wheat | 334.3 | 299.1 |
| 6. | Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms | 541.0 | 542.8 |
| 7. | Fish and fishery products | 136.9 | 127.7 |
| 8. | Copper ingots, burs, billets | 62.2 | 65.5 |
| 9. | Pure bred cattle | 481.3 | 444.2 |
| 10. | Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughtar | 71.6 | 487.6 |
| 11. | Nickel | 147.6 | 133.7 |
| 12. | Farm implements and machinery | 698.0 | 693.5 |
| 13. | Bacon und hams | 185.7 | 53.9 |
| 14. | Fresh Deef and veal | 1.541.3 | 3,333.3 |
| 15. | Automobiles, trucks and parts | 107.8 | 118.5 |
| 16. | Pulp mood | 111.2 | 168.2 |
| 17. | Linc spelter | 96.6 | 116.0 |
| 13. | Asbestos milled fibres | 128.3 | 150.5 |
| 19. | Uther machinery (except farm) | 252.4 | 228.6 |
| 20. | Fertilizer | 366.6 | 346.8 |
| 21. | Refined lead and pig lead | 60.6 | 73.3 |
| 22. | Whiskey | 130.3 | 166.9 |
| 23. | Platinum | 85.6 | 76.0 |
| 24. | Furs and fur products | 145.1 | 98.7 |
| 25. | Ferro-Alloys | 698.3 | 609.0 |
| 26. | Red cedar shingles | 124.7 | 132.0 |
| 27. | Cheese | 15.2 | 83.0 |

1. Newsprint
2. Wineat
3. Wood pulp
4. Planis and boards
5. Plour of wheat
6. Aluminum birs, ingots, bleoms
7. Fish and fishery products
8. Copper ingots, burs, billets
9. Pure bred cattle
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughtor
11. Nickel
12. Farm implenents and machinery
13. Bacon and hams
14. Fresh beef and veal 1.541.3
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts 107.8
16. Pulp mood
17. Asbestos milled fibres
18. Uther machinery (except farm)
19. Fertilizer
20. Refined lead and píg lead
21. Whiskey
22. Platinum
23. Furs and fur products
24. Ferro-Alloys
25. Red cedar shingles
26. Cheese


6 Nonths ended Dec. 1948
186.7
136.0
330.7
156.2
299.1
542.8
127.7
65.5
444.2
487.6
133.7
533.5
53.9
333.3
118.5
116.0
150.5
346.8
73.3
76.0
98.7
132.0
83.0

6 Nonths ended June
-1949

Per cent change Jan. June 1948 to Jiun-June 1949
$+8.2$
$+65.7$
$-13.9$

- 25.2
- 26.0
- 17.9
$-10.3$
- 8.4
- 59.2
$+214.0$
$+0.5$
$+49.1$
$-83.5$
- 29.8
- 43.8
- 14.7
$+18.5$
$-57.8$
$-24.3$
$+10.1$
$+18.8$
$+28.9$
$+32.7$
$+32.0$
- 7.0
- 24.1
$+103.9$

20 percent of its level in the first half of 1948. Generally, however, peak prices were passed in the first quarter of 1949 especially for aluminum, copper, and lead articles. Price increases for the six months ended June, 1949 are show for aluminum primary and fabricated products due in part to a change in the composition of this item by contrast with previous periods of 1948 when the item comprised bars, ingots, and blooms only. But these still remain the larger proportion of the item, so that an increase of price appears generel to this sub-category. Copper ingots, bars and billets, nickel, zinc spelter, refined lead and pig lead have all increased in price for the six months ended June, 1949 though prices declined during the last quarter of this period. Ures of the various base metals show smaller increases for the period and some electrical equipment exported in this group was an additional factor of increased price which supported the trend to higher price levels of the group index.

The trend toward lower prices for primary base metals, evident in the United States early in this year commuicated its influence to these prices toward the last two months of May and June. Platinum prices moved according to this trend and are slightiy lower for the six months ended June, 1949 than in the comparable period of 1948.
kxport prices for the remaining group of exports have all increased in average price for the six months ended June, 1948, in many cases to nem peaks. The chief of these exports is the iron and steel group which is represented in the tave of selected comodities by furm implements and machinery, machinery and equipment (other than farm), automobiles, trucks and parts, and ferro-alloys. All these prices have increased since the first half of the year 1948 by percentages within the range of from 10 to 20 per cent of their former levels, due to increased Canadian production costs primarily. the group is also influenced by the prices of ships which were likevise generally exported at increased prices for the recent six months.

## VI. Statistical Notes

## (1) Reference Sources

Hhis report is primarily intended to supplement the detailed statistics of Canada's foreign trade published by the Bxtemal Trade Branch of the Bureau and on which this report is based. Current information in outline is provided in three monthly bulletins: Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Sumary of Foreign Trade which contain data on trade by main groups and subgroups and by countries and area groups. Detailed information on exports and imports by commodities is also published monthly in the reports Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreimn Produce and Imports Entered for Consumption. Quarterly reports Articles Exported to Each Country and Articles Imported from Each Country, provide detailed information on trade by countries. The Annual Report of the Trade of Canada ( 3 volumes) brings together the statistics for the calendar year from all these series and supplenents then in Volume I with a well-designed set of unalytical and summary tables. An analysis and interpretation of the year's developnents is provided in the annual Revier of Foreign Trade, the only one of the existing series of trade publications containing textual comment on the trade statistics, and in the Canada Year Book. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the report The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1326 to 1943 , issued by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in the special report Export and Import Price Indexes 1926-1948 prepared by the Prices Branch.

## (2) Method of Collecting Trade Statistics

Canadian trade statistics are based on the physical movement of goods across the frontiors of the country, recording these moverneats in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. They do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind these movenents, the method and time of payment being affected by numerous other factors as well. The source of the data on values and quantities is invoices received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms used in their collection should be kept in mef:
(i) Quantities and Valuos. In all tables of imports and exports the quantities
and values are based upon the declarations of importers and exporters as subsequently checked by customs officials.
(ii) Imports, Valuation. The term "imports" or "imports entered for consumption" enbraces all goods which enter Canada and are cleared by the customs officials. It does not imply that the goods will all be eventually consumed in Canada, only that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on the dutiakle portion. Statistics of Canadian imports therefore include both goods cleared directly through Customs at the time of entry into Canada and goods withdrawn from Customs warehouses. But they do not include imported goods entering Customs warehouses, the latter being only included in the statistics when withdram from warehouse. The "imports" of some commodities included in any month's statistics may therefore lag slightly behind the actual physical movements of goods into the country. A further small element of time distortion arises from the fact that the "Customs month" does not exactly coincide with the calendar month, being closed several days earlier than the calendar month.

The value of merchandise imported used in trade statistics is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. In most cases this would be the invoice value of goods converted to Canadian dollars at official exchange rates. This value does not include charges such as freight, insurance, handling, duties or taxes.

Under the main provisions of the law the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for hom consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time when, that merchandise was exported directiy to Canada. However, the value shall not be less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. (See Sections 35 to 45 of the Customs Act). Under these provisions and amendments to them, some imports may from time to time be given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payment for the imports is made.

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange rates authorized by law and Orders-in-Council. (See Section 55 of the Customs Act and Orders-inCouncil respecting currency valuations).
(iii) Canadian Exports, Valuation. "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products or manufactures exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further manufacture in Canada(as, for example, sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar or articles manufactured in Canada from imported materials or parts). The value of exports of Canadian produce is the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling, and other charges. Consequently, the substantial earnings of Canadian transportation concerns from transporting exports from their inland point of origin to the international border or to Canadian ocean ports are not included in the statistics of Canadian exports. For 1948 this inland freight was estimated at $\$ 149$ million.
(iv) Foreign Exports, Valuation. "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes all goods exported which were previously entered for consumption in Canada and which have not been further processed in Canada. The value of such commodities
is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.
(v) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

Exports are credited to the country to mhich they are consigned whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consigmment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment from one means of conveyance to another.

## (3)

## Sources of Discrepancy in Trade Statistics

Canadian statistics of trade between Canada and other countries are rarely in agreenent with those countries' statistics of trade with Canada, and wide differences between the two sets of records are not uncommon. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which mould nemove these differences hus been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief account of some of the chief sources of discrepancy is given here; a detailed discussion of the problem is contained in the June 1948 Supplement to the United Nations' Monthly Builetin of Statistics.
(i) Valuation. Differences in the system of valuing trade used by Canadit and other countries account for a considerable part of these discrepancies. The chief chuses of valuation differences are:
(a) Principles of valuation: Canada values both exports and imports on the general plan of $\tilde{f} .0$. b. point of consignment. The most common principle in use in other countries is that of valuing imports c.i.f. to frontier and exports f.o.b. at frontier, although other variations are frequent. Varying amounts of freight and other charges may thus enter into the trade values of different countries.
(b) Arbitrary valuations: Customs evaluators may set arbitrary values on imports, for purposes of either revenue or frotection, which bear little relation to tincir cost to the importer. There this is done by either trading partner it can lead to considerable divergencies in trade records.
(c) Exchange rates: Where currency relationships between countries are disturbed trading countries may use different rates for converting to their domestic currency values expressed in the currencies of other countries. This applies especially to countries which make use of multiple exchange rates.
(ii) System of Recording Trade. The United Nations Statistical Office distinguishes two busic systems of recording trade statistics. One, the General I'rade system, includes in imports all goods entering the country at the time of entry, whether cleared by custons or not, and in exports goods re-exported from customs warehouses without at any time having been cleared for domestic consumption, as well as domestic produce and foroign produce cleared for domestic consumption. The United Kingdom, India, the Union of South Africa and Australia are anong Canada's leading trading partners using variations of this system. The other syster, the Special Trade system, records imports when they are cleared for domestic consumption and includes in exports only donestic produce and foreign produce previously cleared for donestic consumption. Canada, France, the Argeatine, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries are among those using this latter system. The United States records both special and general imports, and general exports. Variations in detail from the principles of these plans occur, however, in almost all cases.
(iii) Definitions of Territorial Areas. The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers to only the continental portion of the United States of America and excludes Alaska. In the statistics of the united States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included under the same heading as the continental portion of that political area.
(iv) System of Geographical Classification of Trade. Possibly the chief cause of differences betreen Canada's recorded values of exports to certain countries and those countries' records of imports from Canada arises from Canada's classification of exports by country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. In cases where Canadian goods are re-exported from the original country of consignment the final recipient may list these goods either as from Canada or as from the intermediate country. However, country of consignment is the only type of classification which Canada has the necessary information to follow as there is no way of knowing the ultimate destination of goods at the time of export. Indeed, even their immediate destination cannot almays be know with certainty, since buik commodities, such as wheat, way change ownership and even destination while in transit from Canada. It appears that only the final recipient of the goods has the necessary information for an accurate classification of some goods by country of origin, and it is on this final recipient that the onus of reconciling discrepancies due to this cause must usually fall.
(v) Time Lags. Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or the end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volue of goods in tranait. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient country, if it receives them in a subsequent period, will record them in that period. This factor tands to diatort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected, although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the mext.
(v1) Inclusions and Exclusions. The trado statistics of all countries do not cover all articles entering into trade and items included in those of one
country may be excluded from those of another. This source of discrepancy is discussed in detail in the United Nations publications referred to above.

## (4) Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics.

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of comercial transactions between Canadian residents and foreigners, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the recipient of goods and ouhers for which payment is not made by residents of the recipient country. Examples of the former type of item are settiers' effects, the property of immigrants or emigrants, for which no payment is made at the time they are taken from one country to another; and donations and gifts. Examples of the second category are articles imported for the use of foreign diplomats and paid for directly or indirectly by foreign governments, and the military stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it. During the immediate postwar period a large proportion of the "Canadian goods returned" item in imports, especially in imports from the United Kingdom, represented military equiment and stores, the property of the Canadian govemment, which were returned to Canada following the cessation of hostilities. In 1946 over $25 \%$ of recorded imports from the United Kingdom were of this type, but the item has since resuned its largely commercial character. Not all non-commercial imports and exports can easily be distinguished in the statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of certain of these items in recent years is given in the following table:

## Table XXXXX - Some Leading Non-Commercial Iteras in Canadian I'rade Statistics January-Iune 1938, 1947-1949

(thousands of dollars)

|  | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Settlers' effects | 1,069 | 4,884 | 5,067 | 5,172 |  |
| Donations and gifts | and |  | 6,085 | 4,209 | 4,957 |
| Canadian Army, Navy and Force stores | 0 | 46 | 221 | 1 |  |
| Contractors' outfits | 11 | 42 | b | 0 |  |
| Total, selected iters | 1,080 | 11,057 | 9,196 | 10,129 |  |
| Per cent of total domestic exports | 0.28 | 0.83 | 0.68 | 0.71 |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Settlers' effects | 1,390 | 4,051 | 6,230 | 6,225 |  |
| Bequests, donations and gifts | 144 | 297 | 426 | 353 |  |
| Articles for Imperial Government | 90 | 1,468 | 1,219 | 535 |  |
| Articles for Consuls | 102 | 349 | 637 | 699 |  |
| lotal, selected items | 1,726 | 6,165 | 8,512 | 7,812 |  |
| Per cent of total imports | 0.51 | 0.49 | 0.67 | 0.55 |  |

a - not available
b - less than ${ }^{\text {W}} 500.00$
(5) Gold in Canadian Irade Statistics.

I'he fuct that gold is a monetary metal gives it peculiar attributes mhich distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, the movement of gold in international trade is determined almost exclusively by monetary factors. The amount of gold exported may fluctuate widely from month to month (or even from year to year) owing to other than ordinary trade or comercial considerations. And gold is generally acceptable; it does not have to surmount tariff barriers and is normally assured a market at a fixed price.

It is also noterorthy that gold does not move in international trade in any direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. It may be bought or sold abroad without moving in or out across the frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting asicle or "earmarking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, changes in stocks of cold under earmark would not be recorded in them. Yet these gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from physical shipments.

For these reasons all gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade despite the fact that gold, more than any other comnodity, is produced in Canada primarily for the purpose of export. To supplement the trade statistics figures showing the "net exports of non-monetary gold", including any sales to non-residents of Canadian-produced gold which might remain in Canada under earmark, are given in Table XL.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Table } x L \text { - Net ixports of Non-Monetary Cold } \\
& \frac{\text { (additional to balance of trade) }}{\text { (millions of dollars) }}
\end{aligned}
$$

|  | 1938 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Januaxy | 11.0 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| February | 11.2 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 |
| March | 17.6 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 12.1 |
| April | 9.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 9.8 |
| May | 14.3 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 12.4 |
| June | 11.5 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| July | 11.5 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.4 |
| August | 16.6 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.8 |
| September | 15.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 |
| Uctober | 15.5 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 |  |
| November | 15.3 | 9.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.1 |  |
| December | 11.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 12.8 |  |
| Total | 160.5 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 119.0 | 97. 6 |

The term "Net Exports of Non-monetary Gold" has been used in official statistics for a period of years to cover Canadian gold production available for export. It is consequently the equivalent of gold production less any gold consumed by industry in Canada and exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage whether at
the mine, in transit, or at the Mint. In practice most gold produced in Canada becones available for export or for use in Canada's official reserves as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry, around $3 \%$ in 1948.

Since the beginning of exchange control this series of "Non-monetary Gold" has been calculated at the stage where gold is transferred by the Department of Finance after refining at the Mint to the Foreign Exchange Control Board to become part of the official $\ddagger i q u\left\{{ }^{d}\right.$ reserves of gold and United States exchange or to be sold abroad. In addition there are some small exports of gold in ore or quartz for refining in the United States which are also included in the figures of "Non-monetary Gold". In effect then these figures represent Canadian gold production taken at a certain stage after deducting any gold consumed in Canada.

These figures of non-monetary gold are regarded as current items in the Canadian balance of payments and are described as "not exports" even when the gold is held as part of the official reserves. The production of gold is a source of liquid reserves in this case since gold is a part of Canada's reserves of foreign exchange. The convertibility of gold gives it this characteristic making the reserves akin to United States exchange. If the gold instead was exported or sold for United States dollars it would produce exchange available for increasing the official reserves. In both cases the effects are parallel although the circumstances differ.

## (6) Newfoundland in Canadian Trade Statistics.

Newfoundland's entry into Confederation on April lst of this year introduces a new factor in interpreting trade statistics. Prior to that date, of course, Nemfoundland was treated in Canadian statistics as another Comnonwealth country, and Newfoundland's foreign trade was separately recorded by the Newfoundland government. Since that date, however, Newfoundlend's trade, like that of every other province, nas been included in Canadian statistics. Thus, there is a definite change in the coverage of canadian statistics as of the date of union. While the effects of this change on total trade figures are relatively moderate, the effects on trade in certain comnodities and with some countries are much more significant.

Certain leading facts concerning the past composition and direction of Newfoundland's trade will assist in interpreting the statistics of trade during the first six months of this year.

Newfoundland's imports have, in the past, included a wide variety of products, chiefly foodstuffs and manuiactures for consumption, and since the nar about half of these imports have come from Canada. The United States has been supplying about onethird of Newfoundland's requirements, and over 96\% of the total has come from Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom combined. As the date of Confederation approached it is likely that imports from Canada slackened, as these would soon be duty-free, and that those from the United States rose, to build up stocks before the island was affected by Canadian import restrictions. Inclusion within the Canadian tarifil urea mill likely have considerable effect on the goods which Newfoundlanders will buy, since goods from the rest of Canada will be relatively less expensive than those from other countries. Nevertheless the inclusion of Nevfoundland in Canadian foreign trade stitistics for the second quarter of the year has probably increased Canada's imports from both the United States and the United Kingdom by several million dollars. It is difficult, however, to determine which commodities are most Iikely to have been affected.

Table XII - Trade of Newfoundland with Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom ${ }^{\mathbf{x}}$
Fiscal years 1947 and 1948 and Calendar year 1948
(Values in million dollars)

|  | Fiscal years ending March 311947Value Per cent. Value Per cent |  |  |  | Calendar year 1948 <br> Value Per cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Newfoundland imports: | 74.4 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 100.0 | 112.8 | 100.0 |
| from Canada | 43.0 | 57.8 | 55.0 | 52.3 | 59.6 | 52.8 |
| from the United States | 25.4 | 54.2 | 40.3 | 38.4 | 41.7 | 37.0 |
| from the United Kingdom | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 6.6 |
| from others | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Exports of Newfoundland Produce: | 69.4 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 100.0 |
| to Canada | 7.0 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 12.5 | 9.1 | 10.6 |
| to the United States | 23.9 | 34.5 | 26.1 | 33.5 | 31.3 | 36.5 |
| to the United Kingdom | 11.4 | 16.5 | 13.5 | 17.3 | 14.0 | 16.4 |
| to others | 27.0 | 38.9 | 28.6 | 36.7 | 31.3 | 36.5 |
| Balance of Trade (including re-exports) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| re-exports) <br> with Canada | $-2.0$ |  | $-24.6$ |  | $-22.8$ |  |
| with Canada | -0.8 |  | -13.2 |  | -48.6 -8.3 |  |
| with the United Kingdom | + 7.5 |  | $+7.4$ |  | $+6.7$ |  |
| Trade Balance excluding trade with Canada | +31.9 |  | +19.3 |  | +25.8 |  |

$\pm$ Data I'rom Newfoundiund Customs Returns.
Newfoundland's exports will be less affected by Confederation than her imports as they are chiefly the products of her natural resources and are, to a considerable extent, also produced in quantity in the rest of Canada. Since the war about onethird of her exports have gone to the United States, avout $15 \%$ to the United Kingdom, and about $10 \%$ to Canada. A considerable portion, made up Iargejof fishery products, has gone to Central and South America, and some minerals and fishery products have gone to Kurope. It is probable that these markets mill continue to be the principal outlets for Newfoundland produce.

Newfoundland's exports are even more concentrated on a few comodities than are those of the rest of Canada. Over one-third of the total has been fishery products, over one-third forestry products and over one-fifth mineral products. Together these groups accounted for over $97 \%$ of her total exports in the period under review. Within the latter two groups one or a few comodities in each case accounts for a large part of the total; about five-sixths of Newfoundland's forestry production for export is in the form of newsprint, over one-third of her mineral exports are in the form of iron ore, and lead and zinc account for most of the remainder.

In the second quarter of this year direct exports from Newfoundland ports were recorded as $\$ 12.9$ million. Some exports of Newfoundland produce have probably been
sent by way of ports in the rest of Canada, but the amount affected mould likely be small. There are no longer records of goods sent from the rest of Canada to Newfoundland, goods which in the second quarter of last year had a value in Canadian exports of some $\$ 14.1$ million. But on the basis of the past record it would seem Likely that the statistical drop in Canadian exports in the second quarter due to the exclusion of exports to Newfoundland would be approximately balanced by the rise due to the incl.usion of Newfoundland's exports to other countries. The composition of and direction of trade in certain export groups and items has been more significanily affected.

Table XLII - Some Leading Lxports of Newfoundland Producex Fiscal

|  | Fiscal Years ending March 31 |  |  |  | Calendar Year |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Value | Per cont | Value | Per cent | Value | Per cent |
| Total Exports: | 69.4 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 100.0 |
| Fishery Products, total | 30.9 | 44.6 | 29.0 | 37.3 | 31.2 | 36.4 |
| Forest Products, total | 23.5 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 40.2 | 32.7 | 38.1 |
| Newspriat | 20.1 | 28.9 | 24.8 | 31.9 | 26.4 | 30.8 |
| Mineral Products, total | 13.5 | 19.5 | 15.8 | 20.2 | 21.0 | 24.4 |
| Iron ore | 4.5 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 7.9 | 9.2 |
| Lead | 3.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Zinc | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.8 |
| Sotal of cl.asses included | 67.9 | 97.9 | 76.1 | 97.7 | 84.9 | 99.0 |

$x$ Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.
In the period from April to June this year goods imported directly through Newfoundland ports had a value of $\$ 5.6$ million. But imports of foreign goods for consumption in Newtoundland via ports in other parts of Canada may also be significant. In the second quarter of 1948 Canadian imports from Newfoundland were much lower than this figure, being recorded as $\$ 1.5$ million in Canada's import statistics. It would seem, therefore, that the ageregate value of Canadian imports has been increased slightly by this change in the treatment of Newfoundland trade.

It will be noted from the record for previous years that Newfoundland has customarily had an active bulance of trade with all countries other than Canada. Ihe export beilance of $\$ 7.3$ miliion in foreign trade through Newfoundland ports alone in the second quarter of this year seems to maintain this record. However, as Newfoundland's favourable balance of trade with countries other than Canada vas normally less, before the union, than her unfavourable balance vith Canada, a small reduction in the active balance of Canada as a whole could be expected in the second quarter of this year.

## (7) Bias in Percentriges

Where year to year changes are expressed in percentage terms in this report they are in all cases reckoned on the earlier of the two years being compared as base. It should be noted that percentages of increase are therefore calculated with the smallar value as base, giving a maximum percentage expression of change (there is no upper limit to changes so expressed in percentage terms), and percentages of decrease on the larger value as base giving a minimum percentage expression of change (changes so expressed in percentage terms cannot exceed 100). This bias could be removed by using another base, but, it is felt that ease of interpretation rare than compensatesfor any bias in the method used.

[^14]
## BUPYLMENIARY TABLES

Tajle - A - Bports of Canadian Produce, Imports for Consumption, and Balance of Trade by aidor Country Groups 1935-1948 and half-year totals 1943 and 1949 (values in million dollars)


| 1935 | 550.3 | 116.7 | 21.2 | 57.2 | 10.4 | 312.4 | 56.8 | 64.0 | 11.6 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1936 | 635.1 | 123.0 | 19.4 | 66.3 | 10.4 | 369.1 | 58.1 | 76.7 | 12.1 |
| 1937 | 808.9 | 147.3 | 18.2 | 89.3 | 11.0 | 490.5 | 60.7 | 81.8 | 10.1 |
| 1938 | 677.4 | 119.3 | 17.6 | 66.8 | 9.9 | 424.7 | 62.7 | 66.6 | 9.8 |
| 1939 | 751.1 | 114.0 | 15.2 | 74.9 | 10.0 | 496.9 | 66.1 | 65.3 | 8.7 |
| 1940 | $1,081.9$ | 161.2 | 14.9 | 106.2 | 9.8 | 744.2 | 68.8 | 70.3 | 6.5 |
| 1941 | $1,448.8$ | 219.4 | 15.1 | 140.5 | 9.7 | $1,004.5$ | 69.4 | 84.1 | 5.8 |
| 1942 | $1,644.3$ | 161.1 | 9.8 | 112.7 | 6.9 | $1,304.7$ | 79.3 | 65.8 | 4.0 |
| 1943 | $1,755.1$ | 135.0 | 7.7 | 103.7 | 6.0 | $1,423.7$ | 82.1 | 72.8 | 4.2 |
| 1944 | $1,758.9$ | 110.6 | 6.3 | 109.8 | 6.2 | $1,447.2$ | 82.3 | 91.3 | 5.2 |
| $1945(a)$ | $1,585.8$ | 140.5 | 8.9 | 131.2 | 8.2 | $1,202.4$ | 85.8 | 111.7 | 7.1 |
| $1946(a)$ | $1,927.3$ | 201.4 | 10.4 | 139.1 | 7.2 | $1,405.3$ | 72.9 | 181.5 | 9.4 |
| 1947 | $2,573.9$ | 189.4 | 7.4 | 165.0 | 6.4 | $1,974.7$ | 76.7 | 244.9 | 9.5 |
| 1948 | $2,636.9$ | 299.5 | 11.4 | 204.6 | 7.8 | $1,805.8$ | 68.5 | 327.1 | 12.4 |
| Jan.-June 1948 | $1,270.1$ | 139.1 | 11.0 | 92.1 | 7.2 | 884.5 | 69.6 | 154.4 | 12.2 |
| July-Dec. 1948 | $1,366.9$ | 160.4 | 11.7 | 112.5 | 8.2 | 921.3 | 67.4 | 172.7 | 12.6 |
| Jan.-June 1949 | $1,409.4$ | 163.2 | 11.6 | 92.3 | 6.6 | $1,003.8$ | 71.6 | 145.1 | 10.3 |

Calendar Year 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939

1940 1941 1942 1943 1344

1945 1946 1947 1348

Jan. -June 1948
July-Dec. 1948
Jan. - Tune 1943

Jan.-June 1948
July-Dec. 1948 Jan.--June 1949

| 725.0 | 303.5 | 41.9 | 74.1 | 10.2 | 261.7 | 36.1 | 85.6 | 11.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 937.8 | 395.4 | 42.1 | 84.3 | 9.0 | 333.9 | 35.6 | 124.3 | 13.3 |
| 997.4 | 402.1 | 40.3 | 104.2 | 10.4 | 360.0 | 36.1 | 131.1 | 13.2 |
| 837.6 | 359.7 | 40.6 | 103.2 | 12.3 | 270.5 | 32.3 | 124.2 | 14.8 |
| 924.9 | 328.1 | 35.5 | 102.7 | 11.1 | 380.1 | 41.1 | 113.7 | 12.3 |
| $1,179.0$ | 508.1 | 43.1 | 147.9 | 12.5 | 443.0 | 37.6 | 80.0 | 6.8 |
| $1,621.0$ | 658.2 | 40.6 | 220.4 | 13.6 | 599.7 | 37.0 | 142.6 | 8.8 |
| $2,363.8$ | 741.7 | 31.4 | 412.1 | 17.4 | 885.5 | 37.5 | 324.4 | 13.7 |
| $2,971.4$ | $1,032.6$ | 34.8 | 369.0 | 12.4 | $1,149.2$ | 38.7 | 420.6 | 14.2 |
| $3,439.9$ | $1,235.0$ | 35.9 | 335.4 | 11.2 | $1,301.3$ | 37.8 | 518.2 | 15.1 |
| $3,218.3$ | 963.2 | 29.9 | 523.6 | 16.3 | $1,197.0$ | 37.2 | 534.5 | 16.6 |
| $2,312.2$ | 597.5 | 25.8 | 307.2 | 13.3 | 387.9 | 38.4 | 519.6 | 22.4 |
| $2,774.9$ | 751.2 | 27.1 | 417.3 | 15.0 | $1,034.2$ | 37.3 | 572.2 | 20.6 |
| $3,075.4$ | 686.9 | 22.4 | 345.5 | 11.2 | $1,501.0$ | 48.8 | 542.1 | 17.6 |
| $1,400.1$ | 359.4 | 25.7 | 149.3 | 10.7 | 646.0 | 46.1 | 245.4 | 17.5 |
| $1,675.3$ | 327.5 | 19.6 | 196.2 | 11.7 | 354.9 | 51.0 | 296.6 | 17.7 |
| $1,424.6$ | 335.6 | 23.6 | 167.8 | 11.8 | 690.9 | 48.5 | 230.3 | 16.2 |

Exports of Canadian Produce

1,179.0 $1,621.0$
$2,363.8$
2,363.8
$2,971.4$
$3,439.9$
3,439.9
3,218. 3
2,312.2
2,774.9
3,075. 4
1,400.1
1,675.3
1,421.6

## Imports for Consumption

Exports of Canadian Produce, etc. (contrd)

| Period | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Countriesl } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { Kingdom } \\ & \hline \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { Commonwealth } \\ \text { Value } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { United } \\ & \text { States } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { other } \\ & \text { Foreign } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calendar Year | Balance of Irade (including re-exports) |  |  |  |  |
| 1935 | + 187.6 | + 187.6 | + 17.3 | $-39.3$ | + 22.0 |
| 1936 | + 315.4 | + 273.3 | +18.5 | - 24.4 | + 47.9 |
| 1937 | + 203.2 | + 256.1 | +15.5 | $-118.3$ | + 49.9 |
| 1938 | + 171.3 | + 222.1 | +37.1 | -146.0 | $+58.0$ |
| 1939 | + 184.9 | + 214.9 | + 28.5 | -107.1 | + 48.7 |
| 1940 | + 131.3 | + 351.1 | + 42.7 | $-292.3$ | + 9.8 |
| 1941 | + 191.6 | + 441.8 | + 83.0 | -394.8 | +61.7 |
| 1942 | + 741.1 | + 586.8 | +302.6 | -408.1 | +259.9 |
| 1943 | +1,266.3 | + 902.3 | +272.3 | -257.0 | +348.7 |
| 1944 | +1,724.2 | +1,127.5 | +282.4 | -112.7 | +427.9 |
|  | +1,681.5 | + 830.9 | +398.3 | + 25.0 | +427.4 |
| 1946 (a) | $1,611.9$ | + 397.4 | +170.2 | $-496.7$ | +341.0 |
| 1947 | + 237.9 | + 564.3 | +256.7 | -918.1 | +334.9 |
| 1948 | + 473.1 | + 389.2 | +144.0 | -283.6 | +223.5 |
| Jan.-June 1948 | + 148.8 | + 220.9 | $+58.5$ | -228.2 | + 97.5 |
| July-Dec. 1948 | + 324.3 | + 168.3 | $+85.5$ | $-55.4$ | +126.0 |
| Jan.June 1949 | + 29.1 | + 174.2 | + 76.4 | -308.3 | $+85.3$ |

I 'lotals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.
(a) The data for imports (and therefore for the balance of trade) for 1945 and 1946 are considerably distorted by the large quantities of military equipment, the property of the Canadian government, returmed to Canada in those years. An estimated correction for this factor gives the folloming values:
for imports: total imports 1945, $\$ 1,555.6$ million, 1946, $\$ 1,864.6$ million; fron United Kingdom 1945, $\$ 121.7$ million ( $7.8 \%$ ), 1946, $\$ 141.3$ million ( $7.6 \%$ ) from other Commonwealth, 1945, \$119.8 million (7.7\%), 1946, \$136.4 million (7.3\%); from the United States 1945, \$1,202.4 million (77.3\%), 1946, $\$ 1,405.3$ million ( $75.3 \%$ ) ; from -ther countries 1945, \$131.2 million (7.2 $\%$ ) ; 1946, \$181.5 million ( $9.7 \%$ ) . for balance of trade: all countries, 1945, t\$l, 711.8 million, 1946 , + $\$ 474.6$ million; United Kingdom, 1945, $+\$ 849.8$ million, $1946,+\$ 457.5$ million; -ther Comonvealth, $1945,409.6$ million, $1946,+\$ 172.9$ million.
'l'able B - Nerchandise Exports(I) and Imports by Country Groups
Nontaly Values, 1948 and 1949
(millions of dollars)

|  |  | All Countries txports. Imports |  | United King dom Exports Imports |  | Newfoundland Exports Irapozt |  | Britis! Dominians Exports Import |  | Other Commonwealth Exports Imports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 | January | 235.4 | 206.1 | 64.9 | 21.6 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 10.6 | 6.3 |
|  | February | 208.3 | 182.2 | 51.7 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 3.8 |
|  | March | 228.1 | 197.1 | 50.2 | 21.6 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 6.3 |
|  | April | 212.3 | 226.7 | 44.4 | 24.6 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 9.6 |
|  | Hay | 232.3 | 225.1 | 85.1 | 27.1 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 12.0 |
|  | June | 235.5 | 235.0 | 54.2 | 26.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 16.9 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 12.3 |
|  | July | 250.9 | 225.1 | 56.3 | 29.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 1.1 .3 |
|  | August | 224.1 | 206.5 | 52.5 | 24.7 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 14.2 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 11.8 |
|  | September | 233.0 | 221.7 | 47.3 | 24.1 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 10.8 |
|  | Uctober | 307.0 | 243.4 | 65.6 | 29.3 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 16.8 | 6.4 | 11.0 | 15.0 |
|  | November | 293.9 | 238.2 | 56.7 | 23.3 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 21.9 | 9.1 | $8 . ?$ | 9.0 |
|  | December | 316.4 | 232.0 | 43.5 | 24.6 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 29.3 | 7.3 | 11.6 | 7.8 |
| Total | for 1948 | 3,075.4 | 2,636.9 | 636.9 | 299.5 | 55.1 | 11.1 | 181.4 | 77.5 | 109.1 | 116.0 |
| 1949 | January | 237.0 | 223.8 | 55.8 | 25.4 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 21.2 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
|  | February | 205.0 | 206.0 | 44.1 | 22.9 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 8.2 |
|  | March | 216.8 | 236.C | 39.5 | 20.3 | 3.5 | c. 3 | 14.4 | 6.6 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
|  | April | 237.8 | 242.7 | 63.0 | 30.1 |  |  | 19.8 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 8.8 |
|  | Hay | 272.9 | 250.5 | 72.4 | 29.5 |  |  | 23.8 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 13.0 |
|  | June | 255.1 | 250.5 | 60.7 | 27.0 |  |  | 23.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 12.1 |
|  | July | 241.3 | 230.9 | 70.6 | 29.4 |  |  | 24.0 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 10.6 |
|  | August | 251.7 | 212.1 | 62.9 | 26.2 |  |  | 17.3 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 11.3 |
|  | September | 228.4 | 221.6 | 56.9 | 21.9 |  |  | 13.7 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 10.5 |

(1) Te-exports not included.
(2) Australiá, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Union of South Africa only.

Herchandise Exports, etc. (cont! d)

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Countries Receiving } \\ & \text { Export Credits }(\Sigma) \\ & \text { Exporics Imports } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | United States <br> Euportis Inports |  | Latin America Exports Import |  | Other Countries Exports Imports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1948 January | 22.3 | 2.4 | 105.0 | 150.0 | 7.9 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 3.8 |
| - February | 17.7 | 2.6 | 34.8 | 136.8 | 9.5 | 14.1 | 16.2 | 2.9 |
| Warch | 17.9 | 3.8 | 112.5 | 138.3 | 8.8 | 19.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| April | 11.9 | 3.7 | 109.2 | 159.5 | 8.9 | 20.1 | 12.6 | 3.9 |
| May | 22.6 | 5.7 | 114.7 | 145.0 | 13.2 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 5.6 |
| June | 16.5 | 4.9 | 109.8 | 154.9 | 10.9 | 19.? | 11.4 | 4.6 |
| July | 25.0 | 3.6 | 118.9 | 149.5 | 11.2 | 21.3 | 12.2 | 3.8 |
| August | 15.5 | 3.7 | 114.0 | 136.1 | 6.8 | 20.4 | 8.4 | 2.7 |
| September | 17.9 | 5.6 | 162.0 | $15 . .7$ | 10.9 | 18.5 | 16.1 | 3.1 |
| October | 28.1 | 6.0 | 148.9 | 160.2 | 11.2 | 20.5 | 21.0 | 4.8 |
| November | 12.0 | 4.9 | 163.3 | 163.4 | 8.1 | 16.6 | 18.4 | 5.1 |
| December | 36.2 | 4.6 | 147.8 | 153.4 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 20.8 | 10.6 |
| F'otal for 1948 | 243.8 | 51.5 | 1,501.0 | 1,805.8 | 123.7 | 221.3 | 174.5 | 54.3 |
| 1949 January | 12.7 | 3.4 | 116.0 | 164.8 | 8.0 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 5.0 |
| - February | 9.0 | 4.1 | 106.7 | 148.8 | 8.7 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 4.4 |
| March | 7.1 | 4.9 | 122.4 | 169.0 | 9.8 | 14.0 | 11.8 | 4.2 |
| April | 11.0 | 5.0 | 110.7 | 177.3 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 15.8 | 4.3 |
| May | 15.3 | 6.2 | 121.2 | 172.1 | 11.9 | 16.9 | 13.3 | 5.6 |
| June | 18.7 | 5.7 | 113.9 | 176.9 | 14.6 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 5.7 |
| July | 15.6 | 4.6 | 104.4 | 160.3 | 7.2 | 16.8 | 13.5 | 4.7 |
| nugust | 11.8 | 4.9 | 115.4 | 143.6 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 20.5 | 5.4 |
| September | 11.7 | 4.2 | 113.7 | 158.0 | 8.7 | 16.7 | 16.6 | 5.4 |

(3) Belçum, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Indonesia, Notherlands Antilles, Norway.

## Tabie C - Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries

 Comonwesth Countries

| Europe- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom................. | 339,689 | 751,198 | 686,914 | 335,604 |
| Irelend........................ | 4,439 | 17,598 | 9,257 | 3,986 |
| Gibralta |  | 252 |  | 267 |
| -inaltia | 403 | 6,705 | 3,250 | 2,054 |
| Totals, Europe. | 344,538 | 775,753 | 699.436 | 341.911 |
| Anericam |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland. | 8,403 | 55,085 | 55,055 | 9,299g |
| Bemuda. | 1,414 | 5,108 | 4,102 | 2,072 |
| Barbados. | 1,077 | 9,063 | 5,654 | 2,745 |
| Jamaica........................ | 4,442 | 18,214 | 12,350 | 4,420 |
| Trinidad and Tobago......... | 3,714 | 26,354 | 17,105 | 6,812 |
| Bahamas.......................) | 1,778 | ) 3,688 | 3,636 | 1,240 |
| Leeward and Windmard Islands.) | 1,778 | ) 7,592 | 6,177 | 2,473 |
| British Honduras.............. | 280 | 1,375 | 1,151 | 348 |
| British Cuima. | 1,398 | 10,273 | 8,229 | 3,306 |
| Waiklnnd Taland3n* |  | -. 39 | a |  |
| Totals, amecioas | 22,507 | 136,791 | 123,459 | 32,651 |
| Africa-s |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Rhodesia.............) |  | ) 450 | 606 | 305 |
| Whion of Scuth africa.......) | 16, 547 | ) 66,674 | 83,248 | 40,667 |
| Other British South Aforica...) |  | ) 15 | 6 | 5 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 1,074 | 7,369 | 2,711 | 1,570 |
| Cambia. | 20 | 66 | 26 | 2 |
| Gold Coast. | 184 | 1,652 | 2,072 | 759 |
| Nigeria. | 81 | 2,285 | 876 | 908 |
| Sierra Leone.................... | 192 | 817 | 717 | 159 |
| Other British West Africa.... | Nil | 2 | 6 | Nil |
| Britisn Sudan. | 210 | 1,028 | 42 | 24 |
| British East Africa. | 676 | 4,682 | 3, 473 | 993 |
| Totals, Africa. | 17,984 | 85,034 | 93.783 | 45,392 |
| Asta- |  |  |  |  |
| India........................) | 2,863 | 42,947 | ) 33,698 | 41,637 |
| Pakistan.......................) |  |  | ) 7,775 | 9,630 |
| Burma........................... | 123 | 823 | b | b |
| Ceylon. | 192 | 4,079 | 1,710 | 1,325 |
| fiden. | 89 | 1,602 | 2,653 | 33 |
| British Malaya | 2,448 | 7,464 | 9,288 | 3,168 |
| Other British East Indies.... | 5 | 9 | 16 | 1 |
| Hong Kong. | 2,223 | 6,398 | 8,256 | 4,139 |
| Palestine. | $\underline{164}$ | -8,473 | -5,036 | - |
| Totals, Asia......... | 8.707 | -71.795 | 68.432 | 59,933 |

## Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries <br> (cont'd)



## Experts of Canadian Produce, by Countries ( cont'd)

| Country | 1938 | $\frac{\text { Calendar }}{1947}$ | 1948 | January-Juae |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Foreipn Countries (cont'd)

| Europe- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| albania.. | 8 | 505 | 90 | Nil |
| Austria. | 8 | 3,070 | 3,110 | 2,883 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg. | 9,555 | 52,749 | 33,035 | 20,283 |
| Bulgaria............. | 9 | 14 | 123 | 50 |
| Czechoslovakia. | 3,164 | 13,779 | 11,395 | 1,939 |
| Denmitre. | 1,528 | 4,328 | 7,748 | 2,537 |
| EStoria. | 2 | 2 | Nil | Nil |
| Finland. | 482 | 1,212 | 2,280 | 365 |
| France. | 9,152 | 81,058 | 92,963 | 22,816 |
| Gerrany . | 18,261 | 6,690 | 13,214 | 17,493 |
| Greece. | 1,565 | 5,440 | 9,663 | 1,063 |
| Hungary. | 4 | 946 | 820 | 66 |
| Iceland. | 18 | 2,485 | 1,845 | 692 |
| Itaily. | 1,745 | 35,688 | 32,379 | 5,891 |
| Latvia. | 276 | Nil | Nil | Ni 1 |
| Lithumia. | 912 | Nil | a | Nil |
| Netherlands. | 10,267 | 55,940 | 43,684 | 6,916 |
| Norway.. | 7,854 | 20,320 | 23,429 | 8,843 |
| Poland. | 1,035 | 15,380 | 5,804 | 254 |
| Portugal. | 135 | 3,502 | 5,181 | 5,500 |
| Azores and hadeira. | 4 | 392 | 77 | 41 |
| Roumania. | 42 | 103 | 440 | 71 |
| Spain. | 101 | - 941 | 596 | 156 |
| Sweden. | 5,411 | 17,461 | 7,207 | 2,52.5 |
| Skitzerland. | 736 | 14,196 | 19,389 | 13,736 |
| Union of Soviet Sociali |  |  |  |  |
| Republics. | 937 | 4,866 | 112 | 31 |
| yugoslavia. | 12 | 6,729 | 2.250 | $\underline{162}$ |
| Lotals, Lurope. | 73,219 | 347.794 | 316.834 | 114.313 |
| Uther Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |
| afghanistan... | Nil | 36 | 43 | 2 |
| Arabia...... | e | e | e | 2,321 |
| Beleian Congo | 106 | 1,292 | 2,241 | 1,266 |
| Burma. | d | d | 173 | 49 |
| Canary Islands. | 3 | 46 | 12. | 29 |
| China. | 2,885 | 34,984 | 29,128 | 8,021 |
| Egypt. | 396 | 10,322 | 10,205 | 3,865 |
| kithiopia.... | Ni工 | 94 | 74 | 30 |
| French africa | 804 | 4,598 | 2,747 | 1,904 |
| Fremen kast Indies | 28 | 858 | 498 | 140 |
| French Guiana. | 6 | 264 | 129 | 122 |
| French Uceania. | 80 | 230 | 153 | 126 |
| French liest Indies. | 172 | 1,743 | 538 | 25 |

## Exports of Canadian Produce, by Countries (cont'd)

|  |  | lendur Ye |  | January-June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|  | $\$^{1000}$ | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$1000 |
| Foreign Countrios (cont'd) |  |  | - |  |
| Other Foreign Countries ( cont'd) - |  | ** |  |  |
| Greenland........................ | Nil | 128 | 88 | 9 |
| Iran............................... | 80 | 946 | 684 | 1,330 |
| Iraq............................... | 40 | 2,160 | 831 | 341 |
| Indonesia........................ | 902 | 5,807 | 7,959 | 2,935 |
| Јарап............................. | 20,770 | 559 | 8,001 | 2,079 |
| Jordan........................... | e | e | e | 152 |
| Korea............................ | a | 30 | 23 | 19 |
| Liberia........................... | 20 | 144 | 129 | 75 |
| Madagascar....................... | 9 | 176 | 408 | 54 |
| Morocce. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 97 | 1,447 | 1,700 | 595 |
| Netherlands Guiana.............. | 39 | 826 | 695 | 386 |
| Netherlands Antilles............ | 204 | 1,844 | 2,175 | 1,048 |
| Palestine....................... | $f$ | $f$ | f | 5,300 |
| Philippine Islands............. | 1,465 | 10,448 | 9,810 | 5,972 |
| Portuguese Africa............... | 1,395 | 1,898 | 3,258 | 1,790 |
| Portuguese Asia................. | 1 | 147 | 104 | 153 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon ....... | 270 | 1,158 | 1,432 | 585 |
| Siam. ............................ | 20 | 415 | 609 | 364 |
| Spanish Africa.................. | Nil | 62 | 54 | 10 |
| Syria................................ | 64 | 2,546 | 6,094 | 2,828 |
| Tripoli........................... | Nil | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Other Italian Africa........... | Nil | 7 | a | Nil |
| Turkey........................... | 1.916 | 2.229 | 2.01\% | 2.904 |
| Iotals, other Foreign Countries.................. | 31,772 | 88.049 | 92,012 | 46,840 |
| Tubuls, Foreign Countries.......... | 394.681 | 1.606,401 | 2,043,047 | 921.184 |
| Grand Totals........................ | 837.584 | 2.774,902 | 3.075,438 | 1,424,617 |

[^15]Table D - Imports by Countries

| Country | Calendar Year |  |  | January-June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Comonvealth Countries |  |  |  |  |
| Europe- |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 119,202 | 189,370 | 299,502 | 163,209 |
| Ireland.. | 27 | 76 | 85 | 39 |
| Gibraltar....................... | a | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Malta. | 2 | 12 | 5 | 9 |
| Totals, Europe............ | 119,321 | 189,458 | 299,592 | 163,257 |
| America- |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland. | 2,194 | 9,427 | 11,091 | 918 g |
| Bermuda. | 69 | 57 | 139 | 77 |
| Barbados. | 2,132 | 7,776 | 6,387 | 2,342 |
| Jamaica.......................... | 6,192 | 6,371 | 9,557 | 7,733 |
| Trinidad and Tomago | 2,358 | 5,654 | 9,027 | 8,072 |
| Baharas........................) |  | ( 615 | 648 | 497 |
| Leemard and Windmard Islands..) | 2,383 | ( 199 | 308 | 139 |
| British Honduras............... | 102 | 584 | 834 | 201 |
| British Guiana. | 7,113 | 12,358 | 15,380 | 7,252 |
| Falkland Islands. | a | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Totals, America. | 22,537 | 43,041 | 53,371 | 27.231 |
| Africa- |  |  |  |  |
| Northern Rhodesia..............) |  | ( 29 | 19 | 26 |
| Union of South Africa.........) | 1,991 | ( 4,228 | 3,816 | 2,402 |
| Other British South Africa....) |  |  | a | Nil |
| Southern Rhodesia. | 3 | 181 | 484 | 192 |
| Gambia... | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Gold Coast. | 631 | 6,493 | 9,751 | 4,317 |
| Nigeria. | 362 | 2,149 | 4,939 | 2,400 |
| Sierra Leene. | 11 | 18 | 5 | Nil |
| Other British West Africa. | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| British Sudan... | 27 | 26 | 36 | 11 |
| British East Africa........... | 1.735 | 7,683 | 9.543 | $\underline{20684}$ |
| Totals, Africa............. | 4.760 | 20,807 | 28,593 | 11.032 |
| Asia- |  |  |  |  |
| India............................) | 8,181 | 42,250 |  | 13,692 |
| Pakistan.......................) | 8,181 | 42,250 | ( 1,306 | 769 |
| Burma........................... | 273 | 3 | b | b |
| Ceylon............................ | 3,679 | 11,653 | 11,182 | 6,274 |
| Aden............................. | 9 | Nil | 5,531 | 527 |
| British Malaya................. | 10,278 | 16,908 | 21,878 | 10,545 |
| Other British East Indies..... | 127 | 30 | 52 | 21 |
| Hong Kong. . | 785 | 982 | 1,866 | 961 |
| Palestine.. | 181 | 31 | - 49 | [.c |
| Totals, Asia.............. | 23.463 | 71,857 | 75,264 | 32.789 |

## Imports by Countries (cont'd)

|  |  | Calendar | ear | January Jun |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|  | \$1000 | $\$ 1000$ | \$1000 | \$1000 |
| Comonweal th Countries (contid) |  |  |  |  |
| Oceania- |  |  |  |  |
| Australia.0.0.0.0.0.0......... | 9,044 | 14,222 | 27,415 | 12,000 |
| New Zealand.o.................. | 4,562 | 10,881 | 11,603 | 5,599 |
| Fiji. | 2,394 | 4,178 | 8,275 | 3,629 |
| Other Oceania. | 16 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Totais, Ocsania........... | 16,016 | 29,231 | 47.293 | 23.228 |
| Totals, Commonwealth Countries.s. | 186,099 | 354,394 | 504, 114 | 255,537 |
| Foreign Countries |  |  |  |  |
| United States and Possessions- |  |  |  |  |
| United Stateso................. | 424,731 | 1,974,679 | 1,805,763 | 1,008,786 |
| Alaska....00.0................. | 102 | 744 | 1,323 | 344 |
| Anerican Virgin Islands....... | Nil | 16 | 46 | 3 |
| Hawaii.......................... | 145 | 709 | 796 | 168 |
| Puerto Rico.o.................... | 6 | 270 | 1,583 | 362 |
| United States Uceania......... | Nil | Nil | Nil | N11 |
| Totals, United States and Possessions. $\qquad$ | 424,984 | 1,976,418 | 1,809,511 | 1,009,663 |
| Latin America- |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina........................ | 2,149 | 17,961 | 5,746 | 2,049 |
| Bolivia.......0.......e.o..... | 8 | 8 | Nil | 37 |
| Brazil........................... | 769 | 13,888 | 20,559 | 9,203 |
| Chile. | 179 | 339 | 332 | 381 |
| Celombia. | 6,903 | 9,197 | 8,668 | 4,940 |
| Costa Rica.oue................. | 76 | 727 | 3,109 | 1,287 |
| Cuba..... | 440 | 25,751 | 22,606 | 5,450 |
| Doninican Republic............. | a | 8,186 | 17,270 | 3,241 |
| Ecuador.......................... | 28 | 207 | 889 | 417 |
| El Salvador.................... | 17 | 1,342 | 1,166 | 699 |
| Guatemala | 85 | 9,488 | 8,209 | 2,253 |
| Haiti. | 62 | 227 | 176 | 480 |
| Honduras.......................... | 38 | 6,999 | 6,182 | 2,853 |
| Mexico......0................... | 576 | 16,980 | 27,258 | 7,880 |
| Nicaragua... .................... | Nil | 87 | 172 | 55 |
| Panana........................... | 16 | 2,107 | 1,226 | 1,238 |
| Paraguay........................ | 59 | 252 | 230 | 129 |
| Peru.............................. | 3,005 | 407 | 1,989 | 1,470 |
| Uruguay.......................... | 137 | 321 | 714 | 281 |
| Verezuela....................... | 1. 469 | 46.688 | 94.758 | 44.109 |
| Totals, Latin America | 16.016 | 159.142 | 221.259 | 86.450 |

## Imports by Countries (contld)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  | January-June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 |
|  | ${ }_{\$}{ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$ ${ }^{8} 000$ | $\$^{1} 000$ | \$1000 |
| Foreign Countries (contid) |  |  |  |  |
| Europe |  |  |  |  |
| Albania. | 2 | Nil | Nil | Ni工 |
| Austria. | 83 | 89 | 281 | 132 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg........ | 6,181 | 10,120 | 13,661 | 11,513 |
| Bulgaria......................... | a | Nil | a | 1 |
| Czechoslovakia................. | 2,528 | 3,645 | 4,809 | 4,258 |
| Denmark......................... | 174 | 1,455 | 9,585 | 1,373 |
| Estonia........................... | 20 | Nil | 4 | 2 |
| Finland. | 68 | 30 | 39 | 22 |
| France.......................... | 6,105 | 8,755 | 12,648 | 6,509 |
| Germany. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9,930 | 498 | 1,729 | 3,758 |
| Greece.......................... | 29 | 95 | 144 | 70 |
| Hungary. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 161 | 50 | 103 | 41 |
| Iccland.......................... | 3 | 30 | 76 | 16 |
| Italy............................ | 2,631 | 3,872 | 6,981 | 4,576 |
| Latvia........................... | 15 | Nil | 1 | 3 |
| Lithuania....................... | a | Nil | 2 | 2 |
| Netherlands..................... | 3,756 | 3,530 | 5,831 | 3,659 |
| Norway. .......................... | 733 | 4,999 | 1,103 | 421 |
| Poland. .......................... | 261 | 3 | 22 | 61 |
| Portugal........................ | 272 | 1,409 | 1,177 | 635 |
| Azores and hiadeira............ | 179 | 655 | 364 | 321 |
| Roumania......................... | 44 | 1 | 19 | 3 |
| Spain........................... | 793 | 3,003 | 2,586 | 1,063 |
| Sweden. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,114 | 3,184 | 2,763 | 1,818 |
| Suritzerland................. | 3,488 | 1,941 | 7,444 | 4,431 |
| Republics. | 257 | 181 | 4 | 3 |
| Yugoslavia...................... | 64 | 23 | 5 | 12 |
| Totals, Europe. | 39.391 | 57,568 | 71,381 | 44,703 |
| Other Foreign Countries- |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan..................... | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Arabia.... | e | e | e | 4,050 |
| Belgian Congo. | 1 | 815 | 1,644 | 393 |
| Burna.... | d | d | 15 | 32 |
| Canary Islands.................. | 14 | 2 | 4 | 9 |
| China........................... | 2,466 | 2,304 | 3,912 | 1,668 |
| Egypt............................. | 547 | 205 | 1,490 | 114 |
| Etriopia........................ | 2 | 9 | 38 | 21 |
| French africa. | 65 | 252 | 112 | 12 |
| French East Indies............. | 218 | 1 | 9 | Nil |
| French Guiana.................. | Nil | a | Nil | Nil |
| French Oceania................. | 1 | 18 | Nil | 3 |
| French West Indies............. | 1 | 19 | 57 | 27 |

> Imports by Countries (cont'd)

| Country | Calendar Year |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { January June } \\ 1949 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1947 | 1948 |  |
|  | \$1000 | W1000 | \$1000 | - 0000 |
| Foreign Countries (cont'd) |  |  |  |  |
| Other Foreign Countries (cont'd)- |  |  |  |  |
| Greenland...................... | 512 | Ni1 | Nil | Nil |
| Iran. | 84 | 299 | 959 | 181 |
| Iraq............................. | 303 | 1,502 | 799 | 378 |
| Indonesia........................ | 786 | 200 | 2,261 | 819 |
| Japan............................... | 4,643 | 350 | 3,144 | 1,831 |
| Jordan............................ | - | e | - | Nil |
| Korea............................. | 1 | Nil | N11 | Nil |
| Liberia.......................... | 38 | 25 | 7 | 7 |
| Madagascar....................... | 36 | 18 | 28 | 8 |
| Morocco............................ | 69 | 36 | 346 | 77 |
| Netherlands Guiana.............. | NiI | 519 | 873 | 215 |
| Netherlands antilles | a | 8,648 | 7,286 | 525 |
| Palestine.... | f | f | f | 231 |
| Philippine Islands.............. | 386 | 8,063 | 6,442 | 1,320 |
| Portuguese Africa............... | 1 | 392 | 77 | 6 |
| Portuguese Asia................ | 2 | Ni 1 | Nil | Nil |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon........ | 10 | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| Siam.............................. | 10 | 28 | 79 | 43 |
| Spanish Africa.................. | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Syria............................. | 13 | 30 | 28 | 19 |
| Tripoli............................ | a | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Other Italian Africa............ | NiI | 3 | Nil | Nil |
| Turkey............................. | 251 | 2.672 | 1.064 | 1.028 |
| Totals, Other Foreign Countries. | 10.460 | 26. 425 | 30,679 | 13.022 |
| Totals, Foreign Countries.......... | 491,353 | 2,219.550 | 2,132,831 | 1,153,840 |
| Grand Totals.......................... | 677,451 | $1.573,344$ | 2.636,945 | 1,409,377 |

a Less than $\$ 500$.
b Included under Foreiga Countries from Jan. I, 1948.
c Included under Foreiga Countries from Jan. I, 1949.
d Included under Comonwealth Counatries prior to 1948.
e Not listed separately before 1949.
$\mathrm{f}^{*}$ Included under Comanwealth Countries prior to 1949.
g January-March omly.

Table E - Exports of Canadian Produce to all Countries by Main Groupa Calendar Years 1938, 1946-1948 and January-J une 1948-1949 (millions of dollars)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | January-June |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 190.9 | 578.5 | 683.7 | 643.7 | 215.6 | 363.1 |
| Animals and Animal Products | 118.1 | 358.5 | 331.4 | 434.9 | 197.0 | 137.5 |
| Fibres, Textiles, and Textile Products | 13.1 | 53.8 | 49.3 | 45.6 | 21.0 | 15.5 |
| Wood, Hood Products and Paper | 211.6 | 625.6 | 886.2 | 953.7 | 455.3 | 408.2 |
| Iron and its Products | 60.1 | 227.5 | 273.2 | 281.5 | 132.3 | 154.6 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products | 179.7 | 247.8 | 303.9 | 395.9 | 190.1 | 217.2 |
| Nor-Metolif Minerals and Products | 25.0 | 57.4 | 74.6 | 94.9 | 41.4 | 29.1 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products | 19.5 | 67.6 | 83.8 | 79.8 | 41.2 | 38.9 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities | 19.6 | 95.7 | 88.7 | 145.4 | 48,2 | 60.0 |
| Total | 837.6 | 2,312.2 | 2,774.9 | 5,075.4 | 1400.1 | 1424.6 |

$\begin{aligned} & \text { Table } F- \text { Imports for Consumption from all Countries by Main Groups } \\ & \text { Calendar Years 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948-1949 } \\ & \text { (millions of dollars) }\end{aligned}$

|  | 1938 |  | Calendar | Year |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

Table G - Analysis of Changes in Value of Domestic Exports to all Countries by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

|  | Value in \$ $\$ 000,000$ |  |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948-49 | 1947-49 |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 343.6 | 275.6 | 363.4 | +31.88 | +5.76 |
| Animals and Animal Products | 160.7 | 197.0 | 137.5 | -30.19 | -14.42 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | s 24.4 | 21.0 | 15.5 | -26.16 | -36.46 |
| Wood, Wood Preducts and Paper | 402.7 | 453.3 | 408.2 | -9.96 | $+1.37$ |
| Iron and its Products | 138.2 | 132.3 | 154.6 | +16.91 | +11.86 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products | s 143.2 | 190.1 | 217.2 | +14. 26 | +51.68 |
| Non-Metallic Mineruls and Products | 34.2 | 41.4 | 29.1 | -29.62 | -14.76 |
| Chericals and Allied Products | 42.7 | 41.2 | 38.9 | - 5.55 | -8.87 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities | 38.7 | 48.2 | 60.0 | +24.58 | +55.10 |
| Total 1 | 1,328.5 | 1,400.1 | 1,424.6 | $+1.75$ | $+7.23$ |

Table H - Analysis of Changes in Value of Imponts from all Countries by Main Groups
January-June 1947-1949

|  | Vaiue in \$000,000 |  |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1948-49 | 1947-49 |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 173.6 | 165.6 | 176.3 | $+6.47$ | $+1.55$ |
| Animals and Animal Products | 47.2 | 38.3 | 39.3 | + 2.56 | -16.79 |
| Fiores, Textiles and 'rextile Products | 220.3 | 179.1 | 192.0 | + 7.22 | -12.83 |
| Hood, Hood Products and Paper | 45.3 | 38.1 | 41.4 | +8.84 | -8.61 |
| Iron and its Products | 362.4 | 393.4 | 487.4 | +23.89 | +34.49 |
| Nen-Ferrous Metals and their Products | 78.9 | 77.0 | 86.4 | +12.22 | +9.53 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 191.8 | 262.2 | 248.4 | - 5.29 | +29.52 |
| Chomicals and Allied Products | 58.1 | 58.7 | 63.5 | $+8.15$ | +9.28 |
| Aiscellaneous Commodities | 79.2 | 57.8 | 74.8 | +29.46 | - 5.62 |
| Total | ,256.7 | ,270.1 | 409.4 | +10.97 | +12.15 |

Table I - Exports of Canadian Produce to the United States by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948 and January-June 1948 and 1949
(milicons of dellars)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | January June |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1948 | 1949 |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 31.0 | 113.8 | 65.8 | 139.3 | 40.7 | 66.8 |
| Animals and animal Products | 30.1 | 99.0 | 94.1 | 217.9 | 68.9 | 81.7 |
| Fibres, flextiles and Textile Products | 1.7 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 7.1 | 5.5 |
| Wood, Food Products and Paper | 140.3 | 447.8 | 611.6 | 754.9 | 355.3 | 327.7 |
| Iron and its Products | 4.1 | 32.0 | 57.5 | 92.2 | 41.9 | 62.0 |
| Nen-Ferrous Metals and their Products | 33.9 | 98.6 | 100.3 | 166.5 | 73.0 | 98.4 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 11.9 | 36.3 | 45.1 | 57.5 | 25.1 | 20.2 |
| Chemicals and Allied Preducts | 7.8 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 33.6 | 16.4 | 18.4 |
| Miscellaneous Comodities | 9.3 | 20.1 | 17.6 | 22.0 | 11.7 | 10.1 |
| Total | 270.5 | 887.9 | 1,034.2 | 1,501.0 | 646.0 | 690.9 |

Table J - Imperter Entered for Consumption fron the United States by Main Groups
1988, 1946-1948 and January-Jume 1948 and 1949

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | Januacy-June |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1946 | $\underline{1947}$ | 1948 | 1040 | 1949 |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 47.0 | 155.5 | 169.7 | 116.6 | 57.7 | 68.6 |
| Animals and animal Products | 10.8 | 33.9 | 57.2 | 44.2 | 23.4 | 29.0 |
| Fibres, lextiles and Textile Products | 30.2 | 140.2 | 217.0 | 111.2 | 57.0 | 79.4 |
| Viood, Wood Preducts and Paper | 26.4 | 64.2 | 82.7 | 67.4 | 34.9 | 38.2 |
| Iron and its Preducts | 134.8 | 467.0 | 725.9 | 713.1 | 365.8 | 438.0 |
| Non-Herrous Hotals and tineir Products | 24.4 | 84.1 | 120.3 | 109.2 | 58.0 | 61.7 |
| Non-Metallic winerals and Products | 91.9 | 274.8 | 364.3 | 456.4 | 195.3 | 179.8 |
| Charicals and illied Products | 22.3 | 83.6 | 99.6 | 106.1 | 52.2 | 56.6 |
| iniscellancous Conmodities | 37.0 | 102.0 | 137.9 | 81.6 | 40.0 | 57.4 |
| Total | 424.7 | 1,405.5 | 1,974.7 | 1,805.8 | 884.5 | 1008.8 |

Table K - Principal Comodities Exported to the United Stater Ranked According to Value of Exports in the Period January - June, 1949.
(Values in million dollars)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | Jan. June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1349 |
| Newsprint paper | 85.2 | 224.8 | 291.9 | 340.3 | 181.1 |
| Wood pulp | 21.6 | 100.0 | 156.1 | 185.0 | 72.3 |
| Planks and boards | 11.6 | 00.4 | 79.8 | 127.9 | 40.1 |
| Farm machinery and implenents (excluding farm tractors) | 2.4 | 14.5 | 23.5 | 50.6 | 39.9 |
| Nickel and its products | 12.4 | 41.5 | 58.8 | 56.5 | 34.5 |
| Fish and fishery products | 12.4 | 50.5 | 44.3 | 57.7 | 27.4 |
| Zinc and its products | 0.2 | 17.8 | 14.5 | 25.8 | 17.8 |
| Copper and its products | 7.2 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 17.8 | 17.2 |
| Grains | 12.7 | 37.4 | 3.8 | 44.2 | 16.4 |
| Cattle, n.o.p. (primurily beef) | 5.2 | a | a | 46.8 | 15.2 |
| Pulprood | 10.4 | 28.7 | 34.1 | 42.2 | 11.4 |
| Whiskey | 10.5 | 25.7 | 18.0 | 23.2 | 15.7 |
| Fertilizers, chemical | 5.3 | 17.7 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 15.4 |
| Lead and its products | 0.3 | 3.9 | 13.4 | 18.2 | 10.3 |
| Furs, undressed | 4.3 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 14.9 | 9.8 |
| Aluminum and its preducts | 0.4 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 25.9 | 9.6 |
| Asbestos and its products | 5.1 | 17.8 | 25.4 | 32.1 | 7.7 |
| Beef and veal, fresh | 0.1 | a | a | 26.3 | 7.7 |
| Clover seed | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 7.6 |
| Cattie, dairy and pure-bred | 1.3 | 16.4 | 13.6 | 25.6 | 7.5 |
| Precious metals and products(except gold) | 12.6 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 13.8 | 7.2 |
| Shingles | 5.0 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 0.6 |
| Ferro-alleys | 0.7 | 4.3 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 6.1 |
| Tractors and parts | a | 0.5 | 5.9 | 10.0 | 6.1 |
| Rubber and its preducts | 0.1 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 10.2 | 5.4 |
| rotatees, seed | 0.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Abrasives, artilicial, crude | 2.7 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 5.1 |
| Paper and products (excluding newsprint) | 1.0 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 13.8 | 4.7 |
| Farinaceous products | 2.2 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 4.5 |
| Coal and coke | 1.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 4.2 |
| Poultry, live and dressed | 0.2 | a | 3.8 | 15.2 | 3.4 |
| Hides, skins, and unnanufactured leather | 2.8 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 14.6 | 5.2 |
| Binder twine | 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 2.9 |
| Total, principal commodities | 239.6 | 751.1 | 907.9 | 1.359.2 | 628.0 |
| Percent of all exports to United States | 88.59 | 85.71 | 87.79 | 89.22 | 90.91 |

[^16]Table I - Primcipal Commodities Imported from the United States Ranked by Main
Headings According to Value of Imports in the Period January-June, 1949. (Values in million dollars)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Jano }}{1949}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 |  |
| Machinery and Parts | 31.7 | 124.3 | 195.4 | 203.6 | 108.5 |
| Hining and Metallurgical Machinery | 4.7 | 6.2 | 11.8 | 22.3 | 18.1 |
| Printing Machinery | 2.4 | 6.2 | 11.3 | 14.9 | 7.7 |
| Housohold Machinery | 1.8 | 5.1 | 14.5 | 9.6 | 4.2 |
| Office and Business Machinery | 2.5 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 4.2 |
| Coal. Coal Products and Coke | 30.6 | 152.1 | 1.52 .8 | 203.4 | 77.7 |
| Bitumineus coel | 16.6 | 77.1 | 96.1 | 127.7 | 52.6 |
| Anthracite coal | 9.9 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 54.5 | 17.5 |
| Vehicles, chiefly iron, and parts |  |  |  |  |  |
| (excludiug tractors) | 39.0 | 106.0 | 179.6 | 120.6 | 70.7 |
| Automobile parts | 24.5 | 66.3 | 98.2 | 100.5 | 59.4 |
| Automobiles, passenger | 10.4 | 24.7 | 55.6 | 6.6 | 4.1 |
| Petroleum and its Products | 44.4 | 88.1 | 144.7 | 186.7 | 68.8 |
| Crude petroleun for refining | 31.2 | 58.3 | 77.1 | 90.6 | 36.6 |
| Petroleum ofls, refined | 11.1 | 23.9 | 59.4 | 86.7 | 28.3 |
| Tractors and parts (chiefly farm) | 14.3 | 45.4 | 69.3 | 86.8 | 59.9 |
| Rolling kill Products, iron | 15.3 | 52.2 | 76.8 | 79.8 | 56.6 |
| Farm Implemeits and wachinery (excluding tactors) | 4.9 | 22.3 | 36.3 | 50.7 | 35.0 |
| Electrical Appuratus, n.o.p. | 10.5 | 45.3 | 64.1 | 54.9 | 30.7 |
| Rav lotton | 12.3 | 36.2 | 44.0 | 30.8 | 30.3 |
| Engines and follers | 5.8 | 24.7 | 37.6 | 40.6 | 27.0 |
| Automobile and Motor-truck engines, and parts | 2.5 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 9.8 | 7.0 |
| Lecomotives and parts | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 |
| Cotton Piece Goods | 2.3 | 51.9 | 77.6 | 36.0 | 23.0 |
| Pipes, Tubes and Fittings, iren | 1.4 | 8.1 | 13.1 | 17.0 | 15.3 |
| Books and Printed Matter | 12.5 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 28.6 | 14.6 |
| Fruits, fresh | 11.3 | 47.8 | 33.9 | 18.5 | 12.4 |
| Furs and Products | 3.1 | 14.8 | 18.6 | 21.2 | 10.6 |
| Scientific and Educational Equipment | 3.0 | 12.9 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 10.0 |
| Vegetailes, fresh | 4.5 | 22.6 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 9.9 |
| Paper and products | 5.6 | 17.8 | 21.6 | 16.0 | 9.5 |
| Tourist Purchases | 8.0 | 9.1 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 9.3 |
| Clay and its Products | 3.1 | 10.1 | 13.6 | 16.9 | 9.2 |
| Stone and its Products | 6.1 | 11.4 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 9.2 |
| Glass und its Products | 3.5 | 19.7 | 20.9 | 17.0 | 8.2 |
| Artificial Silk and Products | 1.1 | 17.4 | 19.8 | 10.9 | 8.0 |
| Vegetable oils, non-food | 2.1 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 |
| Grains | 13.2 | 11.8 | 30.3 | 27.6 | 7.5 |
| Rubber and its Products | 3.6 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 14.0 | 7.5 |
| Synthetic Resins and Products | 0.9 | 13.6 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 7.0 |
| Drugs and Medicines | 2.0 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 6.8 |
| Total, principal commodities | 296.2 | 995.6 | 1,391.0 | 1,351.7 | 750.8 |
| Percent of all imports from United States | 69.75 | 70.85 | 70.44 | 74.85 | 74.42 |

Table M - Exports of Canadian Mroduce to the United Kingdom by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948, and January-June 1948 and 1949 millions of dollars )

|  | 1938 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Calendar year } \\ & 1946 \quad 1947 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1948 | $\frac{\text { January-June }}{1948 \quad 1949}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural Food Products | 95.9 | 215.4 | 300.9 | 259.3 | 120.2 | 164.4 |
| Agrjcultural Non-lood Products | 11.4 | 8.9 | 19.0 | 12.6 | 8.7 | 7.1 |
| Animuls and Animal Products | 73.2 | 173.4 | 150.9 | 138.1 | 91.9 | 25.5 |
| Fibres, Textiles and lextile Products | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Wrood, Wood Products and Paper | 38.5 | 85.0 | 136.1 | 100.6 | 52.0 | 36.9 |
| Iron and its lroducts | 13.5 | 17.1 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 12.0 | 11.6 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products | 91.5 | 82.0 | 98.9 | 131.9 | 63.6 | 78.0 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 3.1 | 4.5 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Cherideals and Allied lroducts | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 3.1 |
| hiscellaneout Commodities | 1.2 | 4.9 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| Total | 339.7 | 597.5 | 751.2 | 686.9 | 359.1 | 335.6 |

Lainie if - Imports entered for Consumption from the United Kingdor by Main Groups 1938, 1946-1948, and January-June 1948 and 1949 (millions of dollars)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | $\frac{J a n u a}{1948}$ | -June |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 16.4 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 15.3 | 5.4 | 7.6 |
| Animals and animar products | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products | 40.1 | 65.0 | 91.2 | 146.1 | 69.7 | 73.5 |
| Wood, hood Products and Paper. | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Iron and its Products | 21.6 | 15.4 | 27.5 | 50.8 | 21.1 | 39.0 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products | 5.8 | 18.4 | 16.1 | 20.8 | 10.2 | 12.0 |
| Non-Metililic linerals and Products | 13.0 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 23.8 | 11.1 | 12.6 |
| Chemicals and Nilied Products | 7.0 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Miscellancous Commodities | 7.1 | $70.6^{x}$ | 25. 2 | 23.2 | 13.3 | 10.3 |
| Total | 119.3 | 201.4 | 189.4 | 299.5 | 139.1 | 163.2 |

[^17]
## Iable U - Analysis of Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom 1938, 1946-1948 and January - June, 1949 (millions of dollars)


(x) not available

Table P - Analysis of Canadian Imperts from the United Kingdom _1938, 1946-1948 and January-June, 1949 (millions of dollars)

|  | Calendar Year |  |  |  | $\frac{\text { Jan. June }}{1949}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1938 | 1916 | 1947 | 1948 |  |
| Beverages, alcoholic | 5.1 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 4.9 |
| Leather, unnanufactured | 1.5 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Leather manufactured | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| Cotton products | 9.3 | 10.2 | 15.8 | 28.8 | 14.2 |
| Flax, hermp and jute and products | 3.7 | 6.8 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 2.2 |
| Wool, raw and unmanufactured | 5.6 | 5.7 | 8.6 | 23.8 | 10.0 |
| Wool products | 14.4 | 27.5 | 37.3 | 58.6 | 30.8 |
| Artificial silk and products | 1.9 | 9.5 | 11.5 | 16.5 | 10.3 |
| Other filbres and textile products | 5.2 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 6.0 |
| Books and printed matter | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 |
| Castings and forgings | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Hardware and cutlery | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
| Household machinery | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Other machinery ( $n o n-$ farm) | 3.5 | 4.2 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 5.1 |
| Automobiles, freight and passenger | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 16.8 | 14.3 |
| Uther vehicles, chiefly of iron | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Engines and boilers | 1.7 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 5.0 |
| Brass, copper and products | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Precious metals (except gold) | 0.8 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 11.4 | 6.5 |
| Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 3.1 |
| Other non-ferrous metal products | 2.8 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Clay and products | 4.0 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 13.2 | 7.3 |
| Glass and glassware | 1.3 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| Coal | 6.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| Other non-metallic mineral products | 1.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Drugs and medicines | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Amusement and sporting goods | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Other articles | 41.0 | 82.23 | 29.2 | 46.9 | 24.3 |
| Total | 119.3 | 201. $4^{\text {a }}$ | 189.4 | 299.5 | 163.2 |

a Includes military equipment returned to Canada to an estimated value of $\% 60.1$ million

## 65-204 <br> C. 1

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1952
1

$\qquad$


# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1952 

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

## CONTENTS

## I'MrI I

Chapter Page
I. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 7-11
Direction of Trade ..... 8
Canada's Rank in World Irade ..... 10
11. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 12-21
Trade with the United States ..... 13
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 13
Imports from the United States ..... 14
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 15
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 16
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 17
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 18
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... $22-26$
Irade with European Countries ..... 22
Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland ..... 24
Trade with Latin America ..... 25
IV. Price Trends and Commodity Notes ..... 27-32
Price Trends Since the War ..... 27
Recent Price Changes ..... 29
Commodity Notes ..... 30
V. Statistical Notes ..... 33-37
Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 33
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 33
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics ..... 34
Trade Content ..... 34
Statistical Systems ..... 35
Canadian Practice ..... 36
Notes Included in Preceding Issues ..... 37

## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table Title Page

1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters ..... 7
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 9
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1951 ..... 10
4. Leading Countries in Per Capita Trade, 1951 ..... 11
5. Canada's Share in Trade of Partner Countries ..... 12
6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters ..... 13
7. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters ..... 15
8. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Quarters ..... 19
9. Trade of Canada with Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Quarters. ..... 23
10. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters ..... 24
11. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters ..... 26
CHARTS
Chart Title Page
I. Imports and Sales of British Passenger Automobiles ..... 17
II. Index Numbers of Export and Import Prices, Terms of Trade, and Value of the United States Dollar in Canada ..... 27
III. Canada's Position in World Wood Pulp Trade ..... 30
IV. The Flow of Foreign Trade ..... 35

## PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES

Table
Title
Page
A. Direction of Trade
I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1952 ..... 40-41
II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports ..... 42-44
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 45-47

## PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES - Concluded

Table Title ..... Page
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries ..... 48
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 49
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 50
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 51
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 52
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 53
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) ..... 54
XI. Imports from Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) ..... 55
XII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 56
XIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland) ..... 57
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America ..... 58
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 59
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 60
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 61
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 62
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 63
D. Monthly Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 64
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 65
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 66
XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 67
XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... C7

## CHAPTER I

## LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Canada's foreign trade continued to expand during the first half of 1952, the volume of both exports and imports reaching record levels. The sharpest gain was shown by exports, which exceeded their corresponding 1951 value by $20 \%$, and their corresponding 1951 volume by $17.3 \%$. Imports were $7.2 \%$ below the value recorded in the first half of 1951. This value decrease was due solely to the sharp decline in import prices since mid-1951; the volume of imports was actually about $2 \%$ greater than in the earlier period. However imports from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries showed a pronounced decline.

The basic influences governing foreign trade in the first half of 1952 showed little change from those prevailing in the last half of 1951. Exports benefited from the continued high level of business activity in the United States, and also from some effects of defence spending by the United States in

Canada. The poor 1951 harvest in many overseas countries kept demand for Canadian grains at a high level, and demand for Canadian materials also remained high. Imports were again influenced primarily by the continued expansion of investment in Canada and by high levels of production and of consumers' income.

The prices of many commodities important in international trade began to decline early in 1951. In the second half of that year these declines became general, and the downtrend continued in the first six months of 1952. Canada's import price index has declined steadily since June, 1951, and in June, 1952, was $15.7 \%$ below its level a year earlier. Export prices reached their peak in November, 1951, and in June, 1952, were $4.2 \%$ below the peak. In part these lower foreign trade prices were due to the increased value of the Canadian dollar in the exchange markets of the world; in June,

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters


1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: $1951,1 Q, \$ 57.4$ million, $3 Q, \$ 42.2$ million, $4 \mathrm{Q}, \$ 9.4$ million; 1952. $1 Q, \$ 26.0$ million, $2 \mathrm{Q}, \$ 9.0$ million.
2. Direct quarterly computation.
3. Export price index divided by import price index.
4. Sums of months in quarter. These do not add to annual values without adjustments.
5. The constant dollar value gain is greater than the volume index gain due to the exclusion of certain non-commercial millitary imports from the latter.

1951, the Canadian dollar purchased about U.S. $\$ 0.935$, its lowest value since the fixed exchange rate policy was abandoned in October, 1950, while by June, 1952, its value had increased to U.S. $\$ 1.021$, a gain of $9.2 \%$. More than half of the decline in import prices over the year was therefore due to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, and this factor could more than account for the total decline in export prices since November.

In addition to the effects of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, however, a real downtrend in many export and import prices was clearly in evidence in the first half of 1952. This trend was especially plain in import prices. The precautionary and inventory buying which characterized the year after the outbreak of the Korean war had largely ceased, due in part to satisfaction of excess demand and in part to price resistance on the part of buyers. The weakened exchange reserves of some overseas countries also forced restriction of their expenditures. Together these developments lessened the pressure exerted on prices in the previous year, and in some lines, notably textiles and rubber, brought about declines as marked as the advances in the earlier year. Canada's export prices had risen less in 1951 than most import prices, and were therefore in less need of readjustment.

The more moderate expansion in the volume of imports than of exports brought about a more normal relationship between these magnitudes than prevailed in 1951. After the outbreak of the Korean war Canada's imports expanded rapidly to meet the new level of demand. Because Canada's demand for most commodities is a relatively small fraction of total world demand, and because Canada's financial position was strong, the expansion of imports was not severely restricted by foreign productive capacity, by exchange problems, or even by price. On the other hand the expansion of exports of most commodities at that time was severely limited by Canadian productive capacity, since foreign demand accounts for a large proportion of Canadian output and since Canadian demand for Canadian goods was also increasing. Over the last two years Canadian productive capacity has been greatly expanded in many lines, and as foreign demand has been generally well maintained exports have grown steadily. During the first half of 1951 the volume of imports was $24 \%$ above the level of the 1950 half-year, while exports had gained only $7 \%$, but during the first half of 1952 exports were $26 \%$ above the level of the 1950 period, and the gain in imports was little greater at $27 \%$.

The closer relation between the levels of export and import volume, together with much more favourable terms of trade, led to the reappearance of an active balance on merchandise trade in the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952, In the first half of 1952 this balance totalled $\$ 164.4$ million, in contrast to a passive balance of $\$ 339.8$ million in the corresponding months of 1951. New gold production available for export was less than in the earlier period, but the improvement in Canada's current payments position with other countries from trade and gold together approximated $\$ 500$ million in the half-year. This surplus was more than sufficient to cover the deficit on other current account items. Foreign investment in Canada continued at a high level, but there were also capital outflows chiefly of a short-term. character increasing private Canadian holdings of foreign exchange and liquidating some short-term obligations abroad. There was consequently only a moderate increase in Canada's official reserves of gold and United States dollars.

The results of trade in the first half of 1952 were generally favourable, but some developments were not entirely so. Canada's passive trade balance with the United States was almost as great as in 1951. Virtually the whole of the change in the overall trade balance was due to greater exports to and smaller imports from overseas countries, especially those of the Commonwealth. The reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade achieved since 1949 was thus almost completely lost. The sterling area countries were again involved in balance of payments difficulties. The period of high prices following the Korean war had inflationary effects on many sterling area economies, and the subsequent decline in their export prices reduced their foreign receipts at a time when their imports were still increasing. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada destroyed the possibility of exports (chiefly to the United States) valued at over $\$ 100$ million per annum, and this blow was only partially offset by the negotiation with the governments of the United Kingdom and New Zealand of an involved arrangement whereby Canadian beef would replace New Zealand beef in the United Kingdom market while New Zealand beef moved to the United States. The United States reaffirmed its quotas on cheese imports, and the number of applications for relief on file with the United States Tariff Commission increased materially. There was also a decided slackening of world demand for fibres and textiles generally, and this in turn had repercussions on demand for Canadian wood pulp and some other commodities.

## Direction of Trade

During the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 the direction of Canada's exports shifted to a pattern more closely resembling that of 1949 than of the intervening period. The chief feature of this change was a sharp decrease in the share of the United States in exports, and a marked increase in
the shares going to the United Kingdom and to Europe.

Several factors contributed to this change. Poor grain crops in some other principal exporting countries and in western Europe led to increased Cana-

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

|  | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan.-June ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | July-Dec. | Jan.-June | July-Dec. | Jan.-June | July-Dec. | Jan.-June |
|  | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% | \% |
| Total Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ................................................ | 48.7 | 52.0 | 63.3 | 66. 3 | 63.9 | 54.8 | 53.5 |
| United Kingdom ........................................ | 23.5 | 23.5 | 16.4 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 18. 7 |
| Other Commonwealth and Ireland.......... | 11.1 | 9.0 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7. 6 |
| Europe .................................................... | 8.0 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 8.6 |
| Latin Ancrics ...................o................... | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 7. 1 |
| Others ..................................................... | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ...--....................................... | 71.6 | 69.8 | 69. 1 | 65.4 | 70.0 | 67.7 | 74.8 |
| United Kingdom .e.e.................................. | 11.6 | 10.7 | 12.9 | 12. 6 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 8.3 |
| Other Commonwealth and Irel and.......... | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 4.7 |
| Europe .......................................................... | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 3.6 |
| Latin America ....................................... | 6.1 | 7.8 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Others ....................................................... | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Total Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ..n........................................ | 60.0 | 60.2 | 66.2 | 65.9 | 67.2 | 60.9 | 63. 7 |
| United Kingdom .e..................................... | 17.6 | 17.6 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 13.7 |
| Other Commonwealth and Ireland.......... | 8.8 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.2 |
| Europe ..................................................... | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 5. 2 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 6. 2 |
| Latin America ........................................ | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 7. 1 |
| Others .................................................... | 2.4 | 3,2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

1. Newfoundland's share (January-March only): Total Exports, $0.6 \%$; Imports, $0.04 \%$; Total Trade, $0.3 \%$.
dian exports of grains to the United Kingdom and Europe. Inability to obtain sufficient soft currency lumber and wood pulp induced increased United Kingdom purchases of these commodities in Canada. Rearmament and industrial needs caused the United Kingdom and Europe to increase their purchases of Canadian metals and minerals. And the foot-andmouth disease outbreak in Canada led the United States government to prohibit the import of Canadian livestock and most meats. United States demand for some wood products, especially wood pulp, lumber and shingles also softened in this period.

There was less change in the import pattern, although the share of the United States increased sharply above the levels prevaling in recent periods and there was an increase in imports on defence account. Iron and steel imports from the United States, especially of industrial materials and investment equipment, continued to expand, and increased imports of aircraft and tourist purchases $s$ welled the miscellaneous commodities total. Decreased demand for fibres and textiles contributed to the lower share of the United Kingdom in imports, and imports of automobiles from this source remained well below their peak levels although they began to
recover. Imports from other Commonwealth countries were especially hard hit by price declines, as well as by a lull in buying following 1951's heavy im= ports. While the average price of all imports was $9 \%$ lower in the first half of 1952 than in the first half of 1951 , the average price of imports from other Commonwealth countries was about $27 \%$ lower.

The change in trade direction affecting exports and imports was thus quite different. The difference in the change in the dollar value of this trade was equally pronounced. The following statement shows the percentage change from the first half of 1951 to the first half of 1952 in the value of total exports and imports by principal markets and trading areas:

| Trade With | Percentage Change In |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Exports | Imports |
| United States ........... | + 0.5 | - 0.9 |
| United Kingdom........ | + 55.9 | -28.1 |
| Other Commonwealth and Ireland | +39.9 | -37.4 |
| Europe .................... | + 70.2 | -11.2 |
| Latin America ......... | +86.0 | + 2.3 |
| Others ...................... | +19.0 | -31.3 |

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1951

| Exports f.o.b. |  |  | Imports C.isf. |  |  | Total Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1950 | 1951 | Country | 1950 | 1951 | Country | 1950 | 1951 |
|  | U.S. \$'000,000 |  | World Total ${ }^{1}$...... | U.S. \$'000,000 |  | World Total ${ }^{\text {8 }}$..... | U.S. \$'000,000 |  |
| World Total ${ }^{1}$. | 56,553 | 76, 100 |  | 59,367 | 81,486 |  | 115,920 | 157, 586 |
| 1. United States | 10, 281 | 15,038 | 1. United States .... | 10,074 | 12,444 | 1. United States .... | 20,355 | 27, 482 |
| 2. United Kingdom | 6,317 | 7,580 | 2. United Kingdom | 7,300 | 10, 954 | 2. United Kingdom | 13,617 | 18,534 |
| 3. France | 3,079 | 4, 161 | 3. France | 3,066 | 4,523 | 3. France .............. | 6,145 | 8,684 |
| 4. Canada | 3,097 | 4,038 | 4. Canada | 3. 200 | 4, 194 | 4. Canada ............. | 6,297 | 8,232 |
| 5. Germany, W. | 1,981 | 3,461 | 5. Germany, W. | 2.704 | 3,495 | 5. Germany W. ........ | 4,685 | 6,956 |
| 6. Belgium and Luxembourg | 1,653 | 2,647 | 6. Netherlands . <br> 7. Belgium and Lux | 2,063 | 2,567 | 6. Belgium and Luxembourg ........ | 3,596 | 5,175 |
| 7. Australia | 1,481 | 2,199 | embourg | 1.943 | 2,528 | 7. Netherlands ...... | 3,477 | 4,545 |
| 8. Federation of Malaya $\qquad$ | 1,311 | 1,984 | 8. Italy | 1,4831,279 | 2, 166 | 8. Australia .......... | 3,038 | 4,109 |
| 9. Netherlands .... | 1,414 | 1,978 | 9. India |  | 2,028 |  | 2,691 | 3,810 |
| 10. Sweden. | 1, 103 | 1,779 | 10. Brazil | 1,279 1,098 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,011 \\ & 1.995 \end{aligned}$ | 9. Italy ................. | 2,444 | 3,768 |
| 11. Brazil | 1,346 | 1,757 | 11. Japan | $\begin{array}{r} 1,098 \\ 974 \end{array}$ |  | 10. Brazil $\qquad$ <br> 11. India $\qquad$ | 2,542 | 3, 568 |
| 12. Italy ..................., | 1,208 | 1,644 | 12. Australia | 1,5571,182 | 1,910 | 12. Sweden | 2,285 | 3,556 |
| 13. India. | 1,263 | 1,540 | 13. Sweden |  | 1.777 | 13. Federation of Malaya. | 2, 263 |  |
| 14. Venezuela | 1,248 | 1,455 | 14. Federation of Malaya | 952 | 1. 554 | 14. Japan ............... | 2,263 | 3,538 |
| 15. Japan | 820 | 1.355 | 15. Union of South Africa | 946 |  |  | 2,030 | 3,350 |

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S. R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently. Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, November, 1952.

These changes left Canada's balance of trade with the United States almost unchanged, but sharply increased the active balance on trade with almost all other countries. The bilateral imbalance of Canada's trade with these countries and trading areas except Latin America was more pronounced than in the first half of any year since the general readjustment of exchange rates in 1949. While the
overall export balance with Latin America was small it contrasts with customary import balances with this area, and the export balances with many individual countries in this area increased very sharply. Another notable change was the reappearance of an active balance with Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom; since the first hall of 1950 an Import balance has featured this trade.

## Canada's Rank in World Trade

Canada maintained a leading position amorg the trading nations of the world in 1951. In dollar value her exports and imports were surpassed only by those of the United States, the United Kingdom and France. Until 1951 Canada's exports fal total trade were also greater than those of France, and statistics for the first half of 1952 indicated that Canada's exports might again surpass those of France, although France seemed likely to maintain her lead as an importer. These comparisons are based on trade statistics published by the International Monetary Fund, adjusted for international differences in valuation methods, and expressed in United States dollars.

Remarkable as was the growth of Canada's total trade in 1951, it was proportionally smaller than the increase in the world total, and less than that of all the countries listed in the third section of Table 3 except the Netherlands and Argentina. In large part
the more moderate increase in price of Canada's exports than of the goods of most other countries was responsible for this lesser expansion, and relatively effective inflation and credit controls in Canada also seem to have played some part. Japan and some of the western European countries show sharper gains also because only recently has their production recovered from wartime damage and postwar shortages and restrictions. In the pre-war period Canada normally ranked fifth or sixth in world trade, Germany and Japan frequently recording more trade than Canada. The post-war partition of Germany and the still limited participation of Japan in world trade, together with Canada's increased export and import potential, have permitted Canada to hold a higher place in post-war trade.

In total trade per capita Canada retained third place in 1951, although in exports per capita she slipped from fourth to fifth place. Malaya's exports

TABLE 4. Leading Countries ${ }^{1}$ in Per Capita Trade, 1951

| Exports Per Capita (f.o.b.) |  |  | Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.) |  |  | Total Trade Per Capita |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1950 | 1951 | Country | 1950 | 1951 | Country | 1950 | 1951 |
|  | U.S. \$ |  |  | U.S. \$ |  | 1. Hong Kong .......... | U.S. \$ |  |
| 1. Hong Kong ... | 291 387 |  | 1. Hong Kong . | 295 | 425 |  | 585 | 813 |
| 2. New Zealand ...... | 267 | 356 | 2. New Zealand | 238 | 306 | 2. New Zesland ..... | 504 | 662 |
| 3. Federation of Malaya | 210 | 311 | 3. Canada ........... | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 223 \end{aligned}$ | 299 | 3. Canada ............... | 455 | 588 |
| 4. Belgium and Luxembourg |  | 311 295 | 4. Switzerland $\qquad$ <br> 5. Belgium and Luxembourg |  | 287 282 | 4. Belgium and Luxembourg $\qquad$ <br> 5. Federation of Ma- | 402 | 576 |
| 5. Canada ............... | 224 | 288 | 6. Norway ... | 208 | 266 | 5. Federation of Ma-................ | 362 | 554 |
| 6. Venezuels. | 253 | 287 | 7. Sweden | 168 | 251 | 6. Switzerland .... | 416 | 515 |
| 7. Australia | 181 | 261 | 8. Netherland | 204 | 250 | 7. Sweden. | 326 | 503 |
| 8. Sweden ..... | 157 | 252 | edera |  |  | 8. Australia | 371 | 487 |
| 9. Switzerland | 192 | 228 | laya | 152 | 244 | 9. Norway | 327 | 454 |
| 10. Finland | 98 | 214 | 10. Denmark | 200 | 235 | 10. Netherlands. | 344 | 443 |
| 11. Denmark | 156 | 195 | 11. Australia | 190 | 227 | 11. Denmark | 355 | 430 |
| 12. Netherlands ...... | 140 | 193 | 12. Israel | 228 | 226 | 12. Venezuela ... | 376 | 429 |
| 13. Trinidad and Tobago | 166 | 193 | 13. United Kingdom.. | 144 |  | 13. Trinidad and Tobago | 324 | 385 |
| 14. Norway | 119 | 188 |  |  |  | 14. Finland. | 194 | 381 |
| 15. United Kingdom .. | 125 | 150 | bago | 158 | 193 | 15. United Kingdom .. | 269 | 366 |

1. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Netherlands Antilles, Canary Islands, and countries with neither exports nor imports equal to U.S. $\$ 100$ million in 1951 were excluded.

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International financial Statistics, November, 1952, and United Nations, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. III, No. 3-4, and Vol. IV, No.4.
were particularly influenced by higher rubber and tin prices in 1951, but the increase in Belgium's exports was more greatly influenced by volume gains, although the price factor was again very significant. The increase in Canada's per capita trade was less than that of most of the other countries listed for the
reasons indicated in the preceding paragraph. But Canada's citizens still derive a larger income from foreign trade than those of most countries of the world, and trade is still more important to the economy of Canada than to most other economies.

## CHAPTER II

## TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The greater part of Canada's trade is and has always been directed to the markets of the United States and the United Kingdom. Since World War II the share of the United States in Canada's trade has increased, and that of the United Kingdom has diminished, but either share is much greater than that of any third country. In the first half of 1952 only eight countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for as much as $1 \%$ of Canada's total exports, and only one country other than the United States and the United Kingdom for more than $1 \%$ of imports. Brazil, the third ranking export market in the half-year, took only $2.4 \%$ of Canada's exports, and Venezuela, the third ranking import source, provided only $3.1 \%$ of Canada's imports.

The two countries to which Canada's trade is chiefly directed are the world's greatest trading nations. While trade with Canada is important to them, it forms a much smaller proportion of their total trade than of our own. In the year 1951 the United States accounted for $58.9 \%$ of total Canadian exports, but this was equivalent to only $20.7 \%$ of
that country's imports. Our imports from the United States accounted for $68.9 \%$ of Canada's total imports, but absorbed only $17.2 \%$ of that country's exports. A similar relation holds between our share of the United Kingdom's trade and that country's share of Canada's trade.

The opposite relation holds between Canada's share in the trade of most other countries, and those countries' shares in Canada's trade. For example, sales to Belgium and Luxembourg accounted for $2.4 \%$ of Canada's exports in 1951 but for $3.2 \%$ of Belgian imports. And purchases from Belgium and Luxembourg accounted for $1.0 \%$ of Canada's imports but for $1.4 \%$ of Belgium's exports. Only in trade with France is there close correspondence between the relative shares of each country in the other's trade. But the share of Canada in the trade of most countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom is, like their share in our trade, relatively small. Thus, although Canada is one of the world's leading trading countries, trade with Canada generally does not account for a leading share of the trade of our trading partners.

TABLE 5. Canade's Share in Trade of Partner Countries

| Country and Period | Exports |  |  | Proportion of Canada's Imports from | Imports |  |  | Proportion of Canada's Exports to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | To All Countries | To Canada | $\begin{gathered} \text { Proportion } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Canada } \end{gathered}$ |  | From All Countries | From Canada | Proportion from Canada |  |
|  | U. s. $\$ 000,000$ |  | \% | \% | U.S. \$000,000 |  | \% | \% |
| United States.................. 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 10,274 . ? \\ & 15,020.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,996.6 \\ & 2,588,2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 17.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67.1 \\ & 68.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,841.8 \\ 10,961.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,957.2 \\ 2,274.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.1 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65.0 \\ & 58.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| United Kingdom ............. 1950 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,314.1 \\ 7,578.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 359.5 \\ & 392.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.7 \\ & 5.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.7 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,303.0 \\ 10,959.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 504.6 \\ & 730.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & 6.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.0 \\ & 16.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\text { Venezuela ......................... } 1950$ | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & 3.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 536.8 \\ & 641.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.6 \\ & 25.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.8 \\ & 0.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Belgium and Luxembourg ${ }_{1950}^{1951}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,651.4 \\ & 2,651.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.3 \\ & 35.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.3 1.4 | 0.7 1.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,950.0 \\ & 2,544.0 \end{aligned}$ | 58.7 81.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Japan ............................. 1950 | $\begin{array}{r} 820.1 \\ 1,354.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.6 \\ & 14.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 969.9 \\ 2,166.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.3 \\ & 91.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.6 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 1.9 \end{aligned}$ |
| India ................................. 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,171.9 \\ & 1,594.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27.0 \\ & 36.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.3 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 1.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,137.0 \\ & 1,804.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.1 \\ & 46.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.9 \\ \frac{1.9}{2.6} \end{array}$ | 1.0 0.9 |
| $\text { France .............................. } 1950$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,079.2 \\ & 4,225.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.6 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,066.0 \\ & 4,591.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.6 \\ & 51.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & 1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| Union of South Africa .... 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 686.0 \\ & 939.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.8 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.6 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 860.5 \\ 1,315.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36.1 \\ & 49.6 \end{aligned}$ | 4.2 <br> 3.8 | 1.4 |
| Italy ................................. 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,199.4 \\ & 1,629.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,446.4 \\ & 2,118.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 48.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 2.3 \end{aligned}$ | 0.5 1.2 |
| Australis ........................... 1950 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,675.9 \\ & 1,936.4 \end{aligned}$ | 24.7 35.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | 1.0 | $1,416.5$ $1,957.9$ | 31.9 40.2 | 2. 3.1 | 1. 1.2 |

[^18]
## Trade with the United States

There was little expansion in Canada's trade with the United States in the first half of 1952. Total exports to that market increased only $\$ 5.2$ million to reach $\$ 1,132.1$ million, and imports were valued at $\$ 1,457.8$ million, just $\$ 13.3$ million below their 1951 level. Such change as occurred in the volume of trade was in the reverse direction to these value movements. The volume of exports declined slightly, their gain in value being due entirely to a higher average export price level, and the volume of imports seems to have expanded somewhat, their lower value being caused by lower average import prices.

The active determinants of trade with the United States showed little change from 1951. High business activity and growing defence spending in both countries, together with continued heavy investment in Canada were the chief forces sustaining the trade level. In both countries relaxation of some antiinflationary controls lessened one indirect obstacle to trade, but some weakness in the fibres and textiles market and other economic "soft spots" offset
any tendency for trade to expand. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada resulted in the border's being closed to the movement of most livestock and meats, a factor which had a more adverse effect on Canada's exports than on imports, and was largely responsible for the decline in export volume.

Although the level of trade with the United States showed little change the share of that country in Canada's exports and imports shifted sharply. Exports to overseas markets increased greatly in the half-year, and as a result the share of Canada's exports sent to the United States declined from $63.9 \%$ in the first half of 1951 to $53.5 \%$ in the 1952 period. Imports from overseas countries fell, due especially to lower prices for many commodities and to buying lulls in some lines. As imports from the United States did not decline that country's share in imports grew to $74.8 \%$, as opposed to $70.0 \%$ in the first half of 1951. The United States has not accounted for so high a proportion of Canada's imports since the first half of 1947, nor so low a proportion of exports since the first half of 1949.

TABIE 6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters


## Domestic Exports to the United States ${ }^{1}$

The value of domestic exports to the United States in the first half of 1952 exceeded the comparative 1951 value in each of the nine main groups except animals and animal products and wood and wood products. Howeyer the declines in these two groups almost offset increases in the other seven, and resulted in an only slightly higher value for the 1952 period. The proportion of total domestic exports in five groups taken by the United states declined sharply. Only in the miscellaneous commodities group did the share of the United States in exports show a considerable gain, resulting from military purchases of aircraft in Canada.

The decline in the volume of exports of wood products to the United States was greater than their

1. For illustrative statistics see Part 11, especially Table VI.
decline in value, since the level of export prices in this group averaged higher than in the first half of 1950. Newsprint paper exports showed a value gain of $8.8 \%$, but a volume increase of only $1.9 \%$. Pulpwood exports gained $11.7 \%$ in value but fell $4.8 \%$ in volume. The greatest decline was in exports of wood pulp, which fell $8.9 \%$ in value and $12.5 \%$ in volume due chiefly to a lessened demand from makers of wrapping paper and synthetic fibres. Lumber exports dropped $12.7 \%$ in value but only $3 \%$ in quantity. Lower prices following a decline in housing starts in the United States in 1951 maintained the volume of these sales, although they remained well below the 1950 level. Exports of shingles and of plywoods also declined in both value and volume. In the first half of 1952 the United States took only $76 \%$ of Canada's domestic exports of wood products, as opposed to $83 \%$ in the 1951 period.

The decline in exports of animals and animal products to the United States was due chiefly to the ban on imports of livestock and meats from Canada imposed by the United States government after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan. Exports of beef and of cattle to the United States totalled $\$ 63.1$ million in the first half of 1951, and only $\$ 4.9$ million in the first half of 1952. Relatively high Canadian prices had checked this trade in December and January even before the ban was imposed, but it seems unlikely that this situation could long have endured. Exports of furs and of hides and skins to the United States were also well below the previous year's level-lower prices greatly influenced these declines. Of the leading commodities in this group only fish exports increased in value, and these seem to have increased in volume as well. The imposition of quotas on cheese imports by the United States government caused a very sharp drop in Canada's exports of cheese to the United States to only $20 \%$ of the quantity exported in the first half of 1951. Canada actually imported more cheese from the United States in the first half of 1952 than we exported to that country.

The value and volume of trade in the non-ferrous metals group gained considerably in the first half of 1952, although the proportion of these exports taken by the United States declined to $47 \%$ from $54 \%$ in the first half of 1951. Exports of most base metals to the United States increased, facilitated by higher Canadian production of each of the principal metals except copper. Nickel exports rose $33.5 \%$ in value and $23.5 \%$ in quantity, zinc exports $21.6 \%$ in value and $11.4 \%$ in quantity, lead exports $36.5 \%$ in value and $34.2 \%$ in quantity, and copper exports $8.3 \%$ in value though only $0.9 \%$ in quantity. Exports
of fabricated copper showed a much sharper gain. Of the principal non-ferrous metals only aluminum exports were lower. The United Kingdom has contracted for a great part of Canada's exportable aluminum, and that sent to the United States was partly metal released for this purpose by the United Kingdom government in return for United States steel. Exports of non-metallic minerals to the United States were also greater than in the first half of 1951, although the principal items in this group recorded lower values.

Manufactured goods form the major part of Canada's exports of iron and steel products to the United States. Farm machinery is the chief of these, and exports of farm machinery (except tractors) to the United States gained $17.4 \%$ in value in the first half of 1952 . While their volume gain was less it was still substantial. Exports of non-farm machinery showed an even sharper gain, but those of tractors declined slightly. Changes were more mixed in the producers' materials in this group-exports of ferroalloys declined $7.6 \%$ in value and much more sharply in volume, and iron ore exports reached only $55 \%$ of the value recorded in the first half of 1951. Exports of pig iron were sharply above the 1951 level. There was a marked change in the composition of trade in the miscellaneous commodities group due to military purchases of Canadian aircraft by the United States. Aircraft exports accounted for over half of the group total in the six months, reaching a value of $\$ 20.9$ million. In the full year 1951, aircraft sales to the United States totalled only $\$ 5.8$ million. In the agricultural products group the chief gains were in sales of wheat and oats, much of which were feed grades, and in other fodders, chiefly grain byproducts.

## Imports from the United States ${ }^{1}$

The value of imports from the United States in the first half of 1952 was lower than the comparable 1951 value in each of the main groups except iron and its products and miscellaneous commodities. In both of these groups defence imports made the chief contribution to the value gain-aircraft engines in the iron products group and aircraft and parts in the miscellaneous commodities group. In spite of the lower value of imports in the other groups, in most the share of the United States in total imports increased. Lower import prices for United States goods, influenced especially by the higher value of the Canadian dollar, were responsible for the slight decline in the value of imports from the United States; their total volume seems to have been above that of the 1951 half-year.

Although defence purchases of aircraft engines accounted for most of the increase in value of imports of iron and steel products. a majority of the

[^19]other important commodities in this group registered gains in the first half of 1952. Heavy investment in Canadian development continued to require greater imports of machinery and steel, and Canada's prosperous farmers spent more on tractors and other farm machinery than in 1951. Gains in the volume of these imports were generally as great or somewhat greater than the increase in their value. Some commodities showed declines, especially where the restrictions imposed on consumer credit in Canada in the spring of 1951 were most stringent. Imports of automobiles and of automobile parts were lower in value than in the first half of 1951, in spite of slightly higher average prices, and imports of cooking and heating equipment declined. The latter decline may also have been influenced by a smaller volume of residential building in Canada. The miscellaneous commodities group was influenced by forces similar to those acting on the fron and steel group. Defence purchases of aircraft were a major factor in the value increase. Imports of refrigerator parts contracted while those of completed refrig-
erators increased above the high level of early 1951. The attraction of United States goods for Canadian tourists was enhanced by the depreciation of the United States dollar, and resulted in a sharply higher volume of tourists' imports under the $\$ 100.00$ customs exemption clause.

Imports in the non-metallic minerals group were particularly affected by the growth of crude oil production in Canada. Canadian crude oil is increasingly supplying that part of the Canadian market formerly dependent on United States crude, and these imports have decreased since 1950. There was some increase in imports of refinery products from the United States, but these were at the expense of alternative sources of refined products, especially the Netherlands Antilles. The refining industry in Canada is supplying an increasing proportion of the Canadian market. The more widespread use of oil in Canada has also affected imports of coal and coke. Imports of bituminous coal and of coke from the United States were lower in value and volume than in the first half of 1951, and imports of anthracite coal declined in value.

Imports of fresh vegetables from the United states increased sharply in quantity and value in the first half of 1952 , but most of the other leading commodities in the agricultural and vegetable products group declined in value. Some declines, such
as those in citrus fruits and vegetable oils, were due to price alone, others, as in the case of soya beans, were largely influenced by a smaller volume of imports. The chief items in the fibres and textiles group were likewise affected by price declines, and raw cotton, the most important of these, was also influenced by lower Mexican prices which diverted some Canadian demand to that market. Generally, demand in Canada for fibres and textiles was very much weaker in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period. In spite of these factors the share of the United States in Canada's imports of fibres and textiles and agricultural and vegetable products increased, from $49 \%$ to $55 \%$ of the total in the former case, from $39 \%$ to $46 \%$ in the latter. Sharper price declines affecting commodities imported from other countries were chiefly responsible for these relative gains.

In the other main groups there was a similar tendency for imports of individual commodities to decline in value and, usually by a lesser amount, in quantity. Some increases occurred-in the chemicals and products group imports of industrial chemicals rose while those of chemical products declined, and in the wood products group imports of printed matter rose while those of lumber and paper declined. Generally, the level of imports from the United States was better maintained than that of imports from other countries.

## Trade with the United King dom

Trends evident in the last half of 1951 continued to dominate Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952, although there were some changes towards the end of the period. The increase in the value and volume of exports which became marked in the second half of 1951 continued in the first half of 1952, and in the second quarter these exports were greater in value than at any time since the end of the war. The value and volume of imports from the United Kingdom continued to decline, however, and were lower than those recorded in the first half of any year since 1948. As a result the United Kingdom's import balance grew from only
$6.2 \%$ of total trade between the two countries in the first half of 1951 to $42.1 \%$ of total trade in the 1952 period.

The share of the United Kingdom in Canada's trade showed similar changes. In the first half of 1951 that country took $14.4 \%$ of our exports, in the 1952 period $18.7 \%$. In imports the share of the United Kingdom declined from $10.7 \%$ in the first half of 1951 to only $8.3 \%$ in the first half of 1952, the lowest proportion recorded since the first half of 1947.

TABIF 7. Trade of Canada with the Inited Kingdom, by Quarters


The United Kingdom's balance of payments problems continued in 1952. Due to a heavy trade deficit with both the dollar area and the other European Payments Union countries, her reserves were sharply reduced, especially in the early part of the year. At the meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers in January it was agreed that each sterling area country should take measures to balance trade with the rest of the world by the second half of 1952. So long as Canada's imports from the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries remain
low the prospects for continued high exports to these countries are not bright. Increased defence activity following the deterioration in the international political situation since 1950, together with temporary factors affecting competing suppliers to the United Kingdom, are chiefly responsible for the recent increase in Canadian exports to that country. Only when a basic solution to the sterling area's trading problems is discovered will the level of these exports be free from the prospect of sudden change.

## Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

Exports to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952 were still chiefly foodstuffs and industrial materials. The former category accounted for $33.9 \%$ of the items enumerated in Table vill (plus beef), the latter for $59.5 \%$. These percentages were little changed from those for the first half of 1951. In spite of the marked growth in the value of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom the variety of these exports has not broadened significantly; exchange shortages have forced the United Kingdom to concentrate her demand on essentials.

Wheat is the chief foodstuff exported to the United Kingdom. Exports of wheat in grain and as flour accounted for $91 \%$ of the enumerated foodstuff exports in the first half of $1952,97.7 \%$ in the 1951 period. The total of wheat exports was much greater in the 1952 half-year than in the 1951 half-year, but was somewhat less in value than in the first half of 1950, as a lower average grade of wheat exported depressed the average price received. Flour formed a lower proportion of the total in the 1952 period than in previous years. The only other important foodstuff exported to the United Kingdom in quantity was beef. Following the closing of the United States border to Canadian beef, negotiations with the governments of the United Kingdom and New Zealand secured an agreement whereby Canadian beef would move to the United Kingdom in the place of New Zealand beef previously contracted for, and the New Zealand product would be sold in the United States instead. New Zealand is to receive sterling for her beef from the United Kingdom; the dollar exchange earned from the sale of New Zealand beef in the United States will largely go to pay for Canada's exports to the United Kingdom. This arrangement has helped to mitigate the economic effects of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Saskatchewan, and has resulted in the first substantial shipments of Canadian beef to the United Kingdom since 1948.

Besides wheat and beef, there were significant shipments of barley and apples to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952. Exports of canned fish reached about the same value as in the first

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.
haif of 1951. However exports of cheese, formerly important, were almost negligible.

Metals are the chief of the industrial materials exported to the United Kingdom. Here changes from 1951 were mixed. The United Kingdom has contracted for 250,000 tons of aluminum from Canada in 1952, of which part will be exchanged with the United States for steel. Deliveries of aluminum to the United Kingdom amounted to 129,000 tons in the first half of 1952, more than twice as much as was exported there in the first half of 1951. Exports of zinc were $21 / 2$ times as great in value as in 1951. and almost twice as great in quantity. Exports of nickel increased $8 \%$ in value and declined $7 \%$ in quantity, those of copper declined $1.5 \%$ in value and $8 \%$ in quantity, and those of lead $2.5 \%$ in value and $15 \%$ in quantity. Exports of platinum and most other metals increased, as did those of the chief nonmetallic minerals.

Exports of wood products continued to grow in the first half of 1952. Insufficient soft currency supplies of lumber forced the United Kingdom to increase purchases from Canadian suppliers in 1951, and in the first half of 1952 these exports were $46 \%$ greater in value and $28 \%$ greater in quantity than in the 1951 period. Towards the end of the half-year there was an easing of supplies and prices in other areas, notably scandinavia. The same situation prevailed in the wood pulp market - a tight supply situation and some price discrepancies aided Canada's exports of wood pulp to the United Kingdom to more than double in value and volume in the first half of 1952, but by mid-year alternative supplies were more readily available and the price discrepancies were less. Other items showing sharp increases included pulpwood, plywood, piling (pit props) and pulpboard. Newsprint paper, the only important commodity in these exports not an industrial material, also gained sharply. As in the wood products group, industrial materials accounted for most of the increase in exports of iron and steel products, ferro-alloys and rolling mill products showing the greatest gains.

Aside from newsprint, the only important nonfoodstuff, non-industrial material in exports to the United Kingdom was tobacco. Exports of tobacco to
this market were almost twice as great in the 1952 half-year as in the 1951 period. In spite of the United Kingdom's concentration on essential purchases, her share in exports in seven of the nine main groups increased. The increases were most noticable in the wood products group, where the
change was from $8.6 \%$ in the first half of 1951 to $14.1 \%$ in the first half of 1952, and the animal products group, where the gain was from $5.1 \%$ to $11.7 \%$ of the total. Only in the miscellaneous commodities group was a decline in the United Kingdom's share of Canada's export trade at all pronounced.

## Imports from the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

Imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1952 were lower in value and in volume than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. The decline was most marked in the fibres and textiles and iron and steel products groups. The share of the United Kingdom as a supplier of these commodities to Canada also declined; in the first half of 1951 that country supplied $28.5 \%$ of Canada's imports of fibres and textiles, in the 1952 period only $22.7 \%$. For iron the corresponding percentages were $10.3 \%$ and $7.6 \%$.

Trade in fibres and textiles was affected by a world-wide fall in demand from the abnormal level

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
prevailing after the outbreak of the Korean war, and by consequent sharp price declines. All the principal fibres and textiles listed in Table IX show value declines, and the volume of imports of each was also lower than in the first half of 1951. Volume declines were less pronounced than value declines due to generally lower prices. At mid-year there was little sign of immediate recovery in the level of these imports.

Lower imports of passenger automobiles were chiefly responsible for the fall in the value of iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom. In 1949 and 1950 there was a sharp growth in purchases of British cars by Canadians, and imports gained greatly. In the last half of 1950 the usual seasonal decline in sales occurred, but imports remained high

CHARTI

in anticipation of repeated high sales in 1951, and stocks of unsold British cars increased by over 10,000 in the period. The imposition of credit restrictions on automobile sales as an anti-inflationary measure caused a sharp drop in sales of British cars after April, 1951, and as imports for the second quarter were already set there was a further increase of over 4,000 unsold British passenger automobiles in dealers' hands during the half-year. After the second quarter of 1951 imports dropped to an even lower level than sales, and there were also sizable re-exports of British cars in an effort to reduce the heavy stocks on hand. In the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 sales exceeded imports by almost 12,000 vehicles, and re-exports of passenger automobiles in this period totalled 3,800 vehicles, mostly British makes. These measures almost completely wiped out the excess supply of unsold vehicles, and with the removal of credit restrictions on automobile sales in May and the reduction in the excise tax in April, sales and imports began to recover from their slump. Imports and sales of British trucks show similar movements.

Most other imports from the United Kingdom in the iron and steel category show increases. There were sizable gains in the value and volume of imports of machinery, engines, castings and forgings, and pipes and tubes. Imports of rolling mill products declined, however, due in part to a tight supply situation in the United Kingdom resulting from that country's defence effort. The United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports of rolling mill products fell to $8.0 \%$ from $11.9 \%$ in the first half of 1951.

Other imports were generally lower. The chief exceptions were aircraft and electrical apparatus, which were affected by Canada's investment and defence programmes. Imports of British anthracite were above the level of the first half of 1951 though still below that of the 1950 period. There was also an increase in non-commercial imports, chiefly of military goods and settlers' effects. The widespread decline in most imports from the United Kingdom marks a sharp setback in that country's efforts to achieve a satisfactory trade balance.

## Trade with Other Leading Countries ${ }^{1}$

Trade with VENEZUELA expanded sharply in the first half of 1952 , exports showing especially marked gains. Wheat flour remained Canada's leading single export to Venezuela, increasing in value from $\$ 2.9$ million in the first half of 1951 to $\$ 3.8$ million in the 1952 period. The other principal foodstuff exported to that market was processed milk, which rose from $\$ 0.9$ million to $\$ 1.5$ million. The sharpest gain was in exports of motor vehicles, which climbed from $\$ 0.2$ million in the first half of 1951 to $\$ 3.0$ million in the 1952 period. When domestic credit controls restricted the Canadian market for automobiles in the second quarter of 1951, Canadian producers were forced to dispose of a greater proportion of their output abroad. Other leading exports showing substantial gains were rubber tires, nonfarm machinery, aluminum manufactures and copper wire. The chief decline was in exports of farm machinery which fell from $\$ 0.5$ million to only $\$ 19,000$. Total exports to Venezuela rose from $\$ 12.0$ million in the first half of 1951 to $\$ 19.4$ million in the 1952 period.

Crude petroleum, valued at $\$ 55.9$ million, formed $93 \%$ of Canada's imports from Venezuela in the first half of 1952. Venezuelan oil accounted for $57 \%$ of Canada's crude oil imports in the period. Fuel oils, valued at $\$ 3.6$ million, made up another substantial part of these imports. Canada also imported some coffee and tropical fibres from Venezuela in the period. Imports from Venezuela increased from $\$ 58.5$ million to $\$ 60.1$ million, but due to the greater increase in exports the passive balance on this trade declined to $\$ 40.7$ million. This balance is still greater than in any post-war year except 1951.

[^20]Total exports to BRAZIL increased from $\$ 14.2$ million in the first half of 1951 to $\$ 50.2$ million in the 1952 period, and that country climbed to fourth place among Canada's leading trading partners. Chiefly responsible for this gain were exports of automobiles and trucks, which reached a value of $\$ 22.5$ million in the first half of 1952 as opposed to only $\$ 0.7$ million in the 1951 period. Brazil was an especially heavy taker of Canadian automobiles during the period that the domestic market was restricted. Exports of electrical apparatus rose from $\$ 2.4$ million to $\$ 5.9$ million, chiefly due to the investment activities of a Canadian company operating in Brazil. Canadian wheat to the value of $\$ 2.3$ million was exported to Brazil as the Argentine's poor 1951 crop prevented Brazil's obtaining supplies from her usual source. Other items showing marked gains included rubber tires, rolling mill products and primary and semi-fabricated copper. As in the case of Venezuela, exports of farm implements declined.

Imports from Brazil declined from $\$ 20.1$ million in the first half of 1951 to $\$ 19.0$ million in the 1952 period, but in volume there may have been some increase, rather than a decrease. Coffee is Canada's principal import from Brazil; it showed little change in value at $\$ 10.4$ million but the quantity of these imports increased $4.4 \%$. Imports of tropical fibres increased by $19 \%$ to reach $\$ 3.0$ million, and there were gains in imports of cocoa butter, iron ore and some other minerals. The chief declines were in imports of rice, from $\$ 1.0$ million to $\$ 0.6$ million, and cocoa beans, from $\$ 1.4$ million to $\$ 0.3$ million. The net result of these changes in exports and imports was an active balance of $\$ 31.2$ million on trade with Brazil, instead of the passive balances which have featured this trade in the first half of the two preceding years.

TABLE. 8. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, By Quarters

|  | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4 Q | 1Q | 2Q | $\begin{gathered} 1 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ \text { to } \\ 1 Q^{\prime} 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 2 Q^{\prime} 52 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | \% |
| Venezuela: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 5. 1 | 6. 9 | 7.5 | 7. 6 | 8.0 | 11.4 | + 56.9 | +65.2 |
| Imports.......... | 27.1 | 31.3 | 40. 4 | 37.9 | 29. 8 | 30.4 | + 10.0 | - 2.9 |
| Trade Balance ......................................... | - 22.0 | -24.4 | - 32.9 | - 30.3 | - 21.7 | - 19.0 | 10. | - |
| Brazil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 6. 6 | 7. 7 | 11.9 | 27.9 | 31.7 | 18. 4 | $+380.3$ | +139.0 |
| Imports..................................................... | 9.0 | 11. 2 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 10. 3 | 8. 7 | + 14.4 | - 22.3 |
| Trade Balance ........................................ | - 2.4 | - 3.5 | + 2.9 | +16. 4 | $+21.4$ | +9.7 | - |  |
| Belgium and Luxembourg: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Fxports | 14. 9 | 19.2 | 25.8 | 35. 4 | 21. 3 | 19.6 | + 47.9 | + 2.1 |
| Imports | 5. 9 | 11.5 +78 | 11.9 | 9.9 +25 | 8.2 | 9.8 $+\quad 8$ | + 39.0 | - 14.8 |
| Trade Balance | + 8.5 | + 7.8 | +13.9 | +25. 5 | +13.1 | + 9.8 |  |  |
| Japan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports ........................................... | 13.0 | 25.4 | 15.9 | 22.0 | 18. 6 | 22.8 | + 43.1 | - 10.2 |
| Imports.......... | 2. 8 | 3. 4 | 3.0 | 3. 4 | 2. 3 | 3. 3 | -17.9 | - 2.9 |
| Trade Balance | $+10.2$ | +22.0 | +12.9 | +18.6 | +16. 3 | +19.6 | - |  |
| India: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports ............................................... | 16. 2 | 6. I | 4.0 | 9.5 | 17.1 | 13.8 | + 5.6 | +126. 2 |
| Imports.......... | 10. 1 | 13. 6 | 9. 6 | 6. 9 | 5.9 | 8.0 | - 41.6 | - 41.2 |
| Trade Balance | +6.1 | - 7.5 | - 5.5 | +2.6 | +11. 2 | $+5.8$ |  |  |
| France: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 5. 6 | 7.8 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 15. 6 | +173.2 | $+100.0$ |
| Imports........... | 4. 6 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 5. 7 | 4. 1 | 5. 3 | -10.9 | - 8.6 |
| Trade Balance | +1.1 | + 200 | $+8.6$ | $+11.1$ | +11.2 | +10. 4 | - | - |
| Union of South Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 9.0 | 14.5 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 15.4 | 15. 4 | + 71.1 | + 6.2 |
| Imports........... | 1. 1 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1. 0 | 0.9 | 1. 0 | - 18.2 | - 47.4 |
| Trade Balance | + 7.8 | +12.6 | +15.1 | +12. 3 | +14. 5 | $+14.4$ |  |  |
| Italy: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 3. 6 | 11.9 | 23.9 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 16. 2 | +172.2 | + 36.1 |
| Imparts.......... | 2.9 | 4. 4 | 3. 3 | 3. 6 | 2.8 | 3. 0 | -13.8 | - 31.8 |
| Trade Balance | $+0.7$ | + 7.5 | +20.6 | +5.9 | + 7.3 | +13.3 |  | . |
| Australia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 8. 5 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 17.2 | 15.3 | 9.6 | +80.0 | - 12.7 |
| Imports........... | 4. 1 | 14.5 | 21. 5 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 4.0 | - 51.2 | -72.4 |
| Trade Balance | +4.4 | -3.5 | - 8.9 | +11.0 | +13.3 | +5.6 | - | . |

Trade with BELGIUM and LUXEMBOURG was greater in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period, although imports from that area joined the general decline in the second quarter. Total exports were well above the previous year's level, increasing from $\$ 33.6$ million to $\$ 40.9$ million. Grains formed about half of total exports to Belgium in the halfy ear; sales of barley increased to $\$ 9.5$ million from $\$ 6.2$ million in the 1951 half-year, but those of wheat declined from $\$ 12.9$ million to $\$ 10.7$ million, of oats from $\$ 1.3$ million to $\$ 1.0$ million, and of rye from $\$ 2.2$ million to only $\$ 37,000$. The principal increases were in exports of flaxseed which grew from $\$ 1.3$ million to $\$ 3.3$ million due in part to a
heavier Canadian crop, of automobiles and trucks which rose from only $\$ 4,000$ to $\$ 6.1$ million, of zinc which grew from $\$ 0.4$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million, and of wood pulp and asbestos.

Rolling mill products accounted for over half of total imports from Belgium in the first half of 1952 , increasing from $\$ 7.2$ million to $\$ 11.9$ million. Most of the other principal imports were lower in value: imports of carpets fell from $\$ 1.4$ million to $\$ 0.7$ million, of tin from $\$ 1.4$ million to $\$ 0.6$ million, of plate and sheet glass from $\$ 1.2$ million to $\$ 0.8$ million, and of diamonds from $\$ 1.5$ million to $\$ 0.9$ million. Total imports increased from $\$ 17.3$ million.
to $\$ 18.0$ million, but the greater growth of exports raised the active balance from $\$ 16.3$ million to $\$ 22.9$ million, $39 \%$ of total trade between the two countries.

JAPAN increased her purchases of Canadian goods in the first half of 1952 to $\$ 41.3$ million from $\$ 35.7$ million. Re-exports to Japan receded from 1951's abnormal $\$ 2.7$ million to $\$ 62,000$. Wheat was the principal export commodity, reaching $\$ 24.1$ million in value as opposed to $\$ 17.4$ million in the first half of 1951. Exports of barley grew from $\$ 0.7$ million to $\$ 6.8$ million, and those of iron ore reached $\$ 1.6$ million. Shipments of iron ore to Japan recommenced in the second half of 1951 for the first time since before the war. There were also several commodity declines, the chief reducing flaxseed from $\$ 3.4$ million to nil, and wood pulp from $\$ 7.6$ million to $\$ 3.0$ million.

Imports from Japan declined from $\$ 6.2$ million to $\$ 5.6$ million. The only notable increase in these imports raised the rolling mill products total from $\$ 0.4$ million to $\$ 2.1$ million. Declines were wide spread and varied, affecting most of the range of goods imported from Japan, notably fish, furs, textiles, clothing, ferro-alloys and toys. Japan's passive balance on trade with Canada climbed from $\$ 32.2$ million to $\$ 35.8$ million.

Trade with INDIA yielded an active balance in the first half of 1952 , for the first time since India devalued her rupee in 1949. Exports increased from $\$ 22.4$ million in the first half of 1951 to $\$ 30.9$ million in the 1952 period, and imports fell from $\$ 23.7$ million to $\$ 13.9$ million. Chiefly responsible for the increase in exports was wheat; due to India's severe food shortage this year they rose from $\$ 14.5$ million to $\$ 21.5$ million. Exports of zinc increased from $\$ 0.3$ million to $\$ 1.5$ million, and of newsprint from $\$ 0.7$ million to $\$ 0.9$ million. There were also substantial sales of woodpulp and ammunition to India in the period, both of which reached almost $\$ 0.6$ million. On the other hand exports of copper declined from $\$ 1.5$ million to $\$ 1.1$ million, of aluminum from $\$ 0.8$ million to $\$ 0.3$ million, of machinery from $\$ 0.7$ million to $\$ 45,000$, and of locomotives from $\$ 0.6$ million to $\$ 0.2$ million. India's purchases in Canada, like those of the United Kingdom, tend to be concentrated on essential goods.

The chief decline in imports from India was in vegetable oils, purchases of which fell from $\$ 3.6$ million to only $\$ 58,000$. A poor peanut crop reduced the supply of oilseeds available for crushing, and the shortage of other foodstuffs in India also cut into exportable supplies. Other noteworthy declines were in imports of tea which fell from $\$ 6.0$ million to $\$ 4.2$ million, of jute fabrics from $\$ 6.4$ million to $\$ 4.8$ million, and of cotton fabrics from $\$ 2.8$ million to $\$ 0.1$ million. Lower prices affected these declines, but lower quantities due to reduced Canadian demand made the chief contribution.

FRANCE and some of her North African dependencies had a poor wheat crop in 1951, and Canada
exported wheat to the value of $\$ 8.7$ million to France in the first half of 1952. No Canadian wheat went to France in the first half of 1951. Other significant increases were in exports of wood pulp, from $\$ 2.0$ million to $\$ 4.6$ million, copper, from $\$ 0.8$ million to $\$ 4.5$ million, zinc, from $\$ 0.3$ million to $\$ 2.3$ million, and asbestos, from $\$ 1.8$ million to $\$ 2.8$ million. These principal exports to France are all important foodstuffs and industrial materials. The chief commodity decline in these exports affected farm machinery, sales of which fell from $\$ 1.4$ million to $\$ 0.2$ million. Total exports to France climbed from $\$ 13.4$ million to $\$ 31.0$ million.

Imports from France, as from most countries, declined slightly in the first half of 1952 , reaching only $\$ 9.4$ million. It is doubtful whether there was any decline in their total volume, however. The only large increase was in purchases of French rolling mill products, which rose from $\$ 1.5$ million to $\$ 2.1$ million. The chief decline was in lace and embroidery imports, which dropped from $\$ 1.1$ million to $\$ 0.7$ million. There were smaller declines in many other items, especially in the textiles field. Canada's export balance on this trade increased from $\$ 3.1$ million in the 1951 half-year to $\$ 21.6$ million in the 1952 period.

The UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA has been one of Canada's best customers throughout the post-war period, and in the first half of 1952 exports to that market totalled $\$ 30.8$ million, their highest value since the exchange crisis of 1949 . The chief export was wheat, at $\$ 7.6$ million some $19 \%$ higher than in the 1951 period. Other important exports included automobiles, trucks and parts, which together totalled $\$ 7.4$ million against $\$ 5.3$ million in 1951 , newsprint paper at $\$ 2.2$ million, three times the 1951 half-year value, farm implements, up from $\$ 0.8$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million, rolling mill products and cotton fabrics. The only major export to fail to reach the 1951 level was lumber; exports of planks and boards totalled only $\$ 1.5$ million, $46 \%$ below the value of the preceding year.

Canada is not one of the Union's best customers, since many of her leading products duplicate our own. Industrial diamonds were Canada's chief import from the Union in the first half of 1952 ; at $\$ 0.9$ million they were almost double the value of the preceding year. The only other sharp increase in these imports resulted from shipments of manganese oxide to Canada, which totalled $\$ 0.1$ million. Imports of raw wool from the Union were only $\$ 0.2$ million, as opposed to $\$ 1.1$ million in the 1951 period, and imports of South African fruits, wines and brandy also lessened. Total imports from the Union declined from $\$ 3.0$ million to $\$ 1.9$ million, and the Union's passive balance on this trade climbed to $\$ 28.9$ million, no less than $88 \%$ of total trade between the two countries.

Increased exports to ITALY, as to France, were largely due to the fact that that country had a subnormal wheat crop in 1951. Wheat exports to Italy
totalled $\$ 13.5$ million in the first half of 1952 , as opposed to only $\$ 3.5$ million in the same months of 1951. Exports of wheat flour fell from $\$ 5.7$ million to $\$ 3.2$ million in the same period. Elsewhere the largest increase was in exports of wood pulp, which rose from $\$ 1.3$ million to $\$ 2.8$ million. Other increases occurred in exports of rolling mill products, aluminum and brass, while sales of cured and canned fish showed particularly sharp declines. Total exports to Italy reached $\$ 26.1$ million in the halfyear, as opposed to $\$ 15.5$ million in the 1951 period.

Canada's imports from Italy declined from $\$ 7.3$ million to $\$ 5.5$ million, and the export balance on this trade rose from $\$ 8.2$ million to $\$ 20.6$ million. The sharpest import decline was in purchases of wool fabrics, which fell from $\$ 1.7$ million to $\$ 0.4$ million. Other decreases occurred in imports of wool yarns, broom corn and musical instruments, but these were largely offset by greater purchases of Italian cheese, machinery and synthetic fibres and yarns.

Trade with AUSTRALI was especially different in the first half of 1952 than in the corresponding period of 1951. Then, with exports totalling $\$ 19.5$ million and imports at $\$ 18.6$ million, this trade was in close balance. In the 1952 period exports increased to $\$ 25.0$ million, while imports dropped to $\$ 6.0$ million, and the active balance of trade expanded to $\$ 19.0$ million. Australia was particularly hard hit by the sharp fall in wool prices which began in the first half of 1951, and the volume of Canada's wool imports from that country also declined in the 1952 period. These factors reduced the value of wool imports from Australia from $\$ 10.2$ million in
the first half of 1951 to $\$ 3.2$ million in the first six months of 1952. Imports of wool tops also dropped sharply, and Canada imported no sugar from Australia in the first half of 1952 as opposed to $\$ 4.1$ million worth in the 1951 period.

Exports to Australia expanded in 1952 but were more concentrated on essentials than in the 1951 period. Exports of automotive products were $\$ 0.5$ million less than in the 1951 period, totalling $\$ 7.7$ million. The largest increases were in exports of locomotives and copper, both of which were nil in the 1951 half-year, and which reached $\$ 1.1$ million and $\$ 1.3$ million respectively. Other large gains were in wood pulp, from $\$ 0.5$ million to $\$ 1.7$ million, and newsprint paper, from $\$ 0.5$ million to $\$ 1.0$ million. Lumber, tobacco and asbestos were other commodities showing sharp gains. In the year ending June 30, 1952, Australia's international currency reserves declined very sharply, and new import restrictions, announced in March, were designed to take effect and halt this drain by mid-year.

As was emphasized at the opening of this chapter, Canada's imports from and exports to most countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom form a very small part both of the trade of the partner countries and of Canada. Sharp variations in this trade can occur with relatively small overall effects on the economies of either country. There is therefore considerable room for expanding trade with these countries, in so far as quotas and other discriminatory trade restrictions do not block such transactions.

## CHAPTER III

## TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to the countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America increased in the first half of 1952. In value, in volume, and as a proportion of total exports they were higher than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. Exports to the countries of the Commonwealth (except the United Kingdom) and Ireland totalled \$159.6 million, their highest first half-year value since 1947, and their highest first half-year volume at least since 1949. Exports to Europe were valued at $\$ 182.4$ million, higher than the value recorded in the first six months of any previous post-war year, although their volume was less than in the 1947 period, which was affected by reconstruction demand, and possibly lower than in 1948. Exports to Latin America, valued at $\$ 149.0$ million, were greater in value and volume than those recorded in the first half of any previous peacetime year.

Changes in imports were more mixed. Imports from Latin America, at $\$ 136.8$ million, set a new value record for the January-June period, and seem also to have been well above the volume record established in 1951. Those from Europe declined moderately to $\$ 70.4$ million, but were greater in value and volume than in the first half of any postwar year except 1951. Imports from the Commonwealth totalled only $\$ 92.1$ million, the lowest first six months value recorded since 1949 , and were probably less in volume than in that year and possibly some earlier years. Of these areas only Latin America accounted for a greater share of Canada's imports than in the first half of 1951, and that of the Commonwealth countries fell especiaily steeply.

The balance of trade with each of these areas was more active than in the first half of 1951, and the bilateral imbalance of trade with Europe and with the Commonwealth became more pronounced. The export balance with Europe reached $44 \%$ of total trade with the area, as opposed to only $15 \%$ in the first half of 1951, and the results of trade with the Commonwealth swung from an import balance equal to $13 \%$ of total trade in the 1951 period to an active balance equal to $27 \%$ of the total in the first six months of 1952. The balance with Latin America as a whole changed from passive at $25 \%$ of total trade to active at $4 \%$ of the total, but if trade with Venezuela is excluded from this comparison the swing was from an import balance equal to $5 \%$ of total trade to an export balance equal to $26 \%$, almost as sharp a contrast as in the case of the Commonwealth.

Contrasting factors affecting exports and imports were responsible for these changes. Exports were influenced by a good Canadian grain crop which coincided with poor crops in several other exporting and consuming countries, by the strategic importance of many export commodities in an uneasy world, and by export prices which were often below those of important competitors. Reduced Canadian demand for some Canadian goods, notably automobiles, also increased exportable supplies of a commodity in good demand abroad. Imports were influenced by some slackening of demand especially in the textiles field, and by some price resistance on the part of Canadian buyers. Efforts to reduce large inventories of some materials bought at high prices after the outbreak of the Korean war also discouraged further imports.

## Trade with European Countries ${ }^{1}$

All but a small part of Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1952 was conducted with those countries to the west of the iron curtain. Of total domestic exports of $\$ 181.5$ million, these countries absorbed $99.8 \%$. Of total imports of $\$ 70.4$ million, these countries provided $96.1 \%$. Domestic exports to countries outside the Soviet sphere increased $70 \%$ in value in the first half of 1952 , and imports from these countries declined only $11 \%$, but both domestic exports to and imports from the iron curtain countries fell by $30 \%$. Trade with Sovietcontrolled countries is now negligible.

As in 1951, exports to Europe in the first half of 1952 were chiefly foodstuffs and industrial materials. Wheat was the chief export to this market, accounting for $31 \%$ of the half-year's exports. Italy,

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.

Belgium and France were the countries taking the largest shipments, and Italy, France, the Netherlands and Western Germany the countries showing the most greatly increased purchases. Each of these countries except Western Germany had a smaller wheat harvest in 1951 than in 1950. Shipments of barley to Belgium and Western Germany, and of flaxseed to Belgium also showed substantial increases, but there were declines in sales of flour to Italy (still our chief flour market in Europe), of rye to Belgium and Western Germany, and of oats. Sharp declines featured Canada's principal exports in the animal products group, those in shipments of cured fish to Portugal and Italy and of canned fish to Italy being especially noteworthy. The range of Canada's agricultural and animal products exports to Europe was diminished rather than extended in the first half of 1952, although agricultural products accounted for more than half of the increase in these exports.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

|  | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 Q$ | 2Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1 Q | 2Q | $\begin{gathered} 1 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ \text { to } \\ 1 Q^{\prime} 52 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 2 Q^{\prime} 52 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ | \% |
| Domestic Exports ................................ | 43.3 | 63.2 | 113.9 | 125.5 | 80.1 | 101.4 | $+85.0$ | $+60.4$ |
| Re-Exports .......................................... | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Imports ........................................................ | 30.1 | 49.2 | 50.5 | 47.3 | 32.5 | 37.8 | + 8.3 | - 23.2 |
| Total Trade ............................................ | 73.7 | 112.8 | 164.7 | 173.3 | 113.1 | 139.7 | + 53.5 | + 23.8 |
| Trade Balance ..................................... | $+13.5$ | $+14.3$ | +63.7 | $+78.7$ | $+47.9$ | +64.1 | - | - |

Non-ferrous metals showed the largest increases among exports of industrial materials to Europe in the first half of 1952. Exports of zinc more than tripled in value and increased 2.4 times in quantity, sales to Belgium and France showing the greatest gains. Exports of copper increased 2.3 times in value and by $68 \%$ in quantity, with large sales to France, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, and increased shipments for refining in Norway; those of nickel expanded $89 \%$ in value and $62 \%$ in quantity, chiefly going to Norway for refining; those of aluminum gained $40 \%$ in value and $27 \%$ in quantity, with Sweden the chief purchaser; and sales of lead grew by $28 \%$ in value and $19 \%$ in quantity, Belgium taking the bulk of these shipments. Exports of asbestos to Europe increased $44 \%$ in value, and their tonnage gain was even more substantial, but a large part of these shipments was in the lower grades which France bought especially heavily. Canada's exports of wood pulp to Europe gained $92 \%$ in value and $66 \%$ in quantity; sales in France, Western Germany and Italy were aided by prices lower than those asked by Swedish producers. Exports of pulpwood increased by 4 times in value and 2.7 times in quantity with France and Western Germany the largest purchasers, and these two countries and Yugoslavia accounted for the bulk of the increase in the value and volume of newsprint sales as well. The only important item in these three groups to show a substantial drop was planks and boards, due to lower sales of Douglas Fir lumber to Belgium, Greece and the Netherlands.

Manufactured goods form the bulk of Canada's exports of iron and steel products to Europe. In this group the largest increases were due to greater sales of motor vehicles to Belgium during the period of credit restrictions in Canada. Exports of farm implements, of tractors, and of non-farm machinery to various European countries declined. There was an increase in exports of rolling mill products to Europe, however, chiefly in sales of iron and steel bars to Sweden and of plates, sheets and strip to Italy. Changes elsewhere included lower exports of plastics, and greater shipments of drugs and
medicines and of non-commercial items (chiefly private relief shipments to Greece).

The fibres and textiles group accounted for the greater part of the decline in Canada's imports from Europe in the first half of 1952. These imports reached only $40 \%$ of the value recorded in the first six months of 1951, and their loss in volume, while less, was also substantial. Imports of each of the leading commodities in the group declined with the exception of flax, hemp and jute fabrics, and the decline affected trade with each important partner country except Sweden. The decline in these imports was due chiefly to a recession in Canadian demand, and when demand revives these imports may again increase.

Imports of iron and steel products from Europe, on the other hand, continued to increase. Rolling mill products imports gained $44 \%$ in value, and Europe accounted for $18 \%$ of Canada's total imports of rolling mill products as compared with $14 \%$ in the 1951 period. Belgium supplied $76 \%$ of the rolling mill products imported from Europe, and was second only to the United States as a supplier of these goods to Canada. Other important imports were machinery from Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and some other countries, and bearings and tools, chiefly from Sweden. Imports of pipes and tubes and hardware were lower than in the first six months of the preceding year. Declines in other groups affected clocks and watches, chiefly from Switzerland, glass, and dyes. Among the larger increases were those in electrical apparatus, chiefly from Switzerland, and non-commercial items (largely settlers' effects).

Agricultural and animal products imports from Europe are also important. There was little change in the total value of these imports, and their volume probably increased. Except for hides and skins and furs most imports in these groups are national specialty items not directly competitive with Canadian goods. The chief import in these categories in the half-year was cheese, purchases from Switzerland and Italy showing especially marked gains.

Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland:

The sharpest increases in exports to the Commonwealth in the first six months of 1952 occurred in the non-ferrous metals and wood products groups. Exports of iron and steel products were also well above the level of the first half of 1951, though little greater than in the 1950 period. In absolute value, however, the largest gain was in exports of agricultural and vegetable products, which continued to hold first place in this trade. Exports of wheat and wheat flour together were greater than in the first half of any recent year, Shipments to India, partly financed under the Colombo plan, accounted for $59 \%$ of exports of wheat in grain to the Commonwealth, and those to the Union of South Africa and Malta also rose sharply. The principal markets for the wheat flour exported were the British West Indies, Ceylon and Hong Kong. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco to Australia and the British West Indies also increased, as did those of some smaller items. There was Iittle change in the animal products total, higher exports of cured fish to the British Hest Indies and of canned fish to a variety of narkets offset a decline in sales of processed milk to Malaya.

Exports of each of the leading wood products were greater in value than in the first half of 1951, and most also increased in quantity. Sales of planks and boards increased $18 \%$ in value but due to changes in quality and price the number of board feet exported declined by $6 \%$. Australia and Southern Rhodesia accounted for most of the increase in the value of lumber exports. Shipments of wood pulp totalled 4.8 times the value and 2.9 times the quantity recorded in the first half of 1951, Australia and India taking the bulk of these shipments, and exports of newsprint rose by 3.7 times in value and almost doubled in quantity, due chiefly to larger sales to Iustralia, the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. There were also increased exports of many paper products for which the Commonwealth provides an important market. Another group marked by almost

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII, and XIII.
briform increases was iron and steel products. Motor vehicles and parts remained important in these exports, Australia, the Union of South Africa, Malaya and Pakistan all being important buyers. But passenger car exports declined, the increase in motor vehicles being concentrated on sales of trucks and automobile parts. The same four markets accounted for the greater part of non-farm machinery sales, and Australia took most of the locomotives exported to the Commonwealth while the Union of South Africa was the largest buyer of farm machinery and rolling mill products.

Exports of copper to the Commonwealth increased by $83 \%$ in value and $60 \%$ in volume, those of zinc were 6.8 times the previous year's value and 6.5 times its volume, but shipments of aluminum declined $16 \%$ in value and $25 \%$ in volume. Australia was the chief market for copper, India for zinc, and these same countries accounted for the decrease in aluminum exports. Exports of asbestos, chiefly to Australia, gained sharply in value and volume, as did sales of ammunition to India and Pakistan. The Commonwealth also increased its purchases of Canadian textiles, chiefly through larger shipments of cotton fabrics to the Union of South Africa.

The decrease in the average price of imports from the Commonwealth since the first half of 1951 has been almost as marked as the increase in price of those imports after the outbreak of the Korean war. In illustration of this change, the following statement shows for twelve of Canada's chief imports from the Commonwealth (including the ten chief commodities imported in each of 1951 and the first half of 1952) the value of imports in the first half of 1951, the 1952 half-year quantity valued at average prices of the 1951 period, and finally the recorded 1952 half-year value. Changes from column 1 to column 2 of the statement indicate equivalent percentage volume changes, changes from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The twelve commodities included in the statement cover $84.2 \%$ of total imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of $1951,75.4 \%$ of the 1952 six months total.

## TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters



| Commodity | First Hialf-Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | '51 Quantity at '51 Prices | '52 Quantity at '51 Prices | ' 52 Quantity at '52 Prices |
|  |  | \$ 0000,000 |  |
| Sugar, unrefined.. | 30.6 | 17.6 | 15.9 |
| Tea, black .......... | 11.9 | 10.9 | 9.2 |
| Coffee, green ...... | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Cocoa beans....... | 1. 4 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Butter ................. | 2. 3 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Vegetable oils... | 5. 3 | 0.3 | 0. 3 |
| Rubber, crudeetc, | 36.2 | 21.5 | 13.4 |
| Wool, raw .......... | 17. 1 | 17.9 | 7.6 |
| Jute fabrics ....... | 6.4 | 5. 6 | 4.8 |
| Tin blocks, etc... | 3.3 | 5. 3 | 3.9 |
| Bauxite ore......... | 2.8 | 4. 5 | 3.5 |
| Crude petroleum.. | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Total ............... | 123.9 | 95.5 | 69.4 |

Of these twelve commodities the only one to be imported at higher prices in the first half of 1952 than in the 1951 period was butter. The weighted average price decline was $27.3 \%$. Six of the commodities exhibited relatively moderate decreases in price due wholly or in large part to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. The largest declines were in the price of wool, $57 \%$, of rubber, $38 \%$, and of tin, $27 \%$. Lower prices accounted for almost half of the drop in the value of imports of these twelve commodities. Volume changes were more varied, with five of the commodities showing volume gains, seven declines. Imports of wool, which fell most sharply in price, actually increased in quantity, while the sharpest quantity decline, $94 \%$, was in vegetable oils where prices averaged only $6 \%$ below their 1951 level. Rubber lost heavily in both price and volume, with declines of $38 \%$ and $41 \%$ respectively. The weighted average decrease in the quantity of these imports was $22.9 \%$.

Although the total quantity of wool imported increased in the first half of 1952, the source of this wool was very different than in the 1951 period. Australia provided the bulk of Canada's wool imports
in the earlier year, but most of the 1952 imports came from New Zealand and purchases from other countries fell sharply. India remained almost the sole source of imports of jute fabrics, but Canadian demand was less urgent than in 1951. Among other textiles there was a particularly pronounced decline in imports of cotton fabrics from India, but purchases of tropical fibres from British East Ifrica rose. Imports of metals from the Commonwealth were greater than in the 1951 period, especially those of tin from Malaya, bauxite from Iritish Guiana and Trinidad, and manganese oxide from the Gold Coast, but lower prices for all three kept the value gain well below the increase in volume. Imports of petroleum from the Commonwealth fell off.

Agricultural and vegetable products form the greater part of Canada's imports from the Commonwealth. Imports of sugar decreased sharply in both price and volume; the British West Indies and Australia lost trade from this decline. Rubber was another commodity which dropped sharply in price when emergency military purchasing subsided, and the volume of these imports also receded, reducing shipments to Canada from Malaya and Ceylon. Demand for tea from India lessened, though purchases from Ceylon increased in volume, and a poor peanut crop in India together with that country's shortage of foodstuffs wiped out the imports of peanut oil from the Commonwealth which made up the bulk of the vegetable oils total in 1951. Imports of coffee and of cocoa beans increased; the Gold Coast was the principal supplier of both with large shipments of cocoa beans also received from Nigeria. Imports of the principal animal products from the Commonwealth increased, those of butter, cheese and sausage casings coming chiefly from New Zealand. Most of the other items in this group and in the agricultural and vegetable products group declined, however. Of Canada's major import sources in the Commonwealth only New Zealand, British Guiana, the Gold Coast and llong Kong were able to sell more goods to Canada in the first half of 1952 than in the same period of 1951.

## Trade with Latin America ${ }^{1}$

The increase of Canada's trade with Latin America in the first half of 1952 was shared by most of the countries in the area. Exports to fifteen of the twenty republics were higher than in the first half of the preceding year, and the only sharp decline was in exports to Honduras, due to the nonrecurrence of sales of ships to that country in the first half of 1952. Imports from eleven of the twenty republics increased. Sharp decreases occurred in imports from two countries, Argentina and Uruguay, due to lower Canadian demand for their wool, to better meat supplies in Canada and, in the case of Argentina, to that country's very poor harvest in 1951 which reduced exportable supplies of oilseeds.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

Each of the main groups except textiles and chemical products shared in the increase of exports to Latin America. The sharpest increase was in iron and steel products which, as in the last half of 1951, held first place in these exports. Chiefly responsible were heavy sales of motor vehicles to Latin America during the period that Canadian demand was limited by credit restrictions. These accounted for $63 \%$ of the group total, and $67 \%$ of these motor vehicles went to Brazil. Mexico and Venezuela were also heavy buyers. Other important increases were in sales of machinery, especially to Mexico, Venezuela and Peru, and of tractors to Argentina. Exports of other farm machinery declined somewhat, although Argentina and Mexico in particular increased their purchases.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percenta | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q | $\begin{aligned} & 1 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1 Q^{\prime} 52 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 Q^{\prime} 51 \\ & t 0 \\ & 2 Q^{\prime} 52 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| Domestic Exports | 36.7 | 43.1 | 52.3 | 76.0 | 78.5 | 69.8 | +113.9 | + 61.9 |
| Re-Exports | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Imports ............................................... | 61.5 | 72.3 | 68.6 | 71.2 | 65.2 | 71.7 | + 6.0 | - 0.8 |
| Total Trade ...................................... | 98.3 | 115.6 | 121.2 | 147.5 | 143.8 | 142.0 | + 46.3 | + 22.8 |
| Trade Balance ..................................... | - 24.7 | - 29.0 | - 16.1 | + 5.0 | + 13.5 | - 1.4 | - | - |

Greater sales of electrical apparatus and metals raised the non-ferrous group total. Brazil imported much Canadian electrical equipment and materials due to investment in the public utilities field there, and there were heavy sales of copper wire to Venezuela and Cuba. Brazil purchased primary copper in Canada, and there were substantial exports of aluminum manufactures to Venezuela and some other countries. Mexico and Brazil reduced their purchases of primary aluminum, however, and sales of lead to Argentina and Mrazil also decreased. Several countries purchased Canadian asbestos, and the non-metallic minerals total reflects this rise. Sales of ships were somewhat lower than in the first half of 1951 , and were entirely to Panama.

Agricultural and animal products were also important in these exports. Due to the failure of Argentina's crops in 1951 several of her customers turned to Canada for supplies, and there were heavy exports of wheat grain to Peru, Brazil, Bolivia and Cuba. Exports of flour also increased, Cuba and Venezuela remaining the chief markets. Other important exports included malt, chiefly to Cuba, and rubber tires, chiefly to Venezuela, Brazil and the Dominican Republic. There was a sharp decrease in exports of whisky to Mexico due in part to the higher duty which followed the expiration of a trade treaty between that country and the United States. The chief exports in the animal products category were cured fish, for which the principal markets were Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and processed milk, which went chiefly to Venezuela, Bolivia and Cuba.

Petroleum from Venezuela remained Canada's chief import from Latin America in the first half of 1952, and imports of fuel oils from that country were also substantial. Several non-ferrous metals and other minerals are also obtained from Latin America, though in relatively small quantities and at irregular intervals. Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Peru are among Canada's principal suppliers of minerals in this area. Quebracho extract, which accounts for most of Canada's dyeing and tanning materials imports from Latin America, came chiefly from Argentina and Paraguay in the half-vear. Other im-
portant industrial imports, both chiefly from Brazil, are vegetable wax and quartz crystals.

Agriculture in its broader sense accounts for most of Canada's other imports from Latin America manufactured goods are not yet important here. The chief agricultural import is coffee, which comes to Canada chiefly from Brazil and Colombia, although smaller amounts are imported from several other Latin American countries. Bananas are another important import; in the first half of 1952 they came chiefly from Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama. Imports of sugar from Latin America were greater in the first half of 1952 than in the preceding two years together as a result of an agreement negotiated at Torquay in 1951. Cuba supplied most of this sugar, with some also coming from the Dominican Republic. There was a sharp drop in imports of vegetable oils from Latin America due to inadequate supplies of oilseeds in the Argentine. There was also some decline in imports of fresh vegetables from Mexico, the United States securing a greater share in this trade, and of cocoa beans from Brazil, a greater share of these imports coming from the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Favourable Mexican prices led Canada to draw a larger proportion of her cotton supplies from that country's farms, however, and imports of tropical fibres from Brazil and Haiti increased as well as those from regions outside Latin America.

In large measure the economies of Canada and of many Latin American countries are complementary. As these countries have generally been less severely afflicted with balance of payments problems than many other overseas countries, their markets have therefore been especially attractive in the post-war world. Exports to the republics in the first half of 1952 were 3.5 times as great in value as in the corresponding period of 1946 , and as Canada's demand for their goods has grown imports from that area increased by 2.2 times in the same period. Canada's share in the trade of Latin America remains small, however, in spite of the fact that further expansion would strain neither the highly competitive markets nor the productive facilities of either party.

## CHAPTER IV

## PRICE TRENDS AND COMMODITY NOTES

## Price Trends Since the War ${ }^{1}$

Except for a short period in 1949 the trend of export and import prices was steadily upwards from the close of World war II until the first half of 1951. In 1951 this trend was halted and, in the case of import prices, reversed. Canada's export prices continued to increase throughout most of 1951, but in the first half of 1952 they showed signs of sharing the decline. Chart II shows the month by month movements in Canada's export and import price indexes, the resulting changes in the terms of trade ratio, and changes in the values of the United States dollar in Canada.

Canada's export and import price indexes show movements in terms of Canadian dollars. The prices of most goods exported and imported by Canada are not set in the Canadian market, however, but in

1. F'or illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVI, XVIII, XXII and XXIII.
world markets in which the bulk of transactions are conducted by non-Canadians. Canada accounts for only about $5 \%$ of world trade, and her share in the consumption of most of the important commodities entering international trade is even smaller. The value of the Canadian dollar in relation to other important currencies is therefore important in determining changes in the level of export and import prices expressed in Canadian dollars. For this purpose, the most important currency is the United States dollar since that currency is fully convertible, generally acceptable, and since the United States is by a wide margin the world's most important trading nation. The contract prices of many Canadian exports are actually expressed in United States dollars. The line on the chart giving the value of the United States dollar in Canada can be taken as roughly representing the relation between the currency in which Canada's indexes are expressed and those in terms of which world prices are set.

CHART II


The immediate post-war period was a time of strong emergency demands, and of shortages of most important commodities. Production in Europe and Asia had been disrupted during the war, which reduced supplies of many goods, and the need for restoration of wartime destruction was urgent, which inflated demand for most commodities. There was thus a sharp upward pressure on prices throughout the reconstruction period which was accentuated by the existence of unsatisfied demand in North and South America built up during wartime shortages and backed by high incomes and savings. The abolition of wartime price controls in the United States in 1946 and their more gradual abandonment in Canada accentuated the pressure on prices. From January, 1946, to January, 1949, export prices increased $38 \%$ and import prices $39 \%$. These increases would have been even sharper except for the change in the exchange rate with the United States dollar in July, 1946, which had the effect of reducing the increase in export and import prices by about $10 \%$ in the last half of 1946.

For most of this period Canada enjoyed relatively favourable terms of trade since foreign demand for Canadian goods was somewhat more urgent than Canada's demand for imports. The increase in export prices slackened after the middle of 1947, however, and still rising import prices made the terms of trade somewhat less favourable than before. The terms of trade ratio is calculated by expressing an export price index as a percentage of an import price index; it expresses the import-purchasing power of a unit of Canadian exports. A ratio of 105 indicates that a given quantity of exports can purchase $5 \%$ more imports than it could in the base period of the indexes, one of 95 that it can purchase $5 \%$ less imports. In this period Canada's terms of trade were most favourable just after the post-war return of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar; from then until 1948 the ratio declined.

The rate of increase in export and import prices slackened after mid-1948, and in 1949 prices experienced some decline. The chief cause of this recession was a lowered level of business activity in the United States in the period. Lower business activity in the United States caused a pronounced drop in that country's imports, and average prices of Canadian exports declined after January, those of imports after April as this drop in demand became felt in the markets of the world. The decline in United States imports also aggravated the severe dollar shortage from which most countries were suffering, and in September, 1949, there was a general readjustment of exchange rates in which the Canadian dollar was depreciated by about $9 \%$ relative to the United States dollar and the value of sterling was reduced about $30 \%$ by that same standard.

These changes in exchange rates were largely responsible for the increases in export and import prices in the next few months. Since the value of the

Canadian dollar was lower, world prices in Canadian dollar terms were higher. The adjustinent in export prices was relatively rapid but, due to certain time lags which are discussed below, that in import prices continued into the first quarter of 1950. The increase in import prices resulting from these exchange rate changes was greater than that in export prices. This was due chiefly to the greater share in imports than in exports of commodities whose prices were determined in currencies with respect to which the Canadian dollar had depreciated. The greater increase of import prices than of export prices caused some deterioration of the terms of trade. In the first half of 1950 the business recovery in the United States led to some further increase in trade prices, but this was not pronounced.

The outbreak of the Korean war was followed by renewed increases in export and import prices, especially in the prices of many important strategic raw materials produced chiefly in south-east Asia and in Australasia. The export price index reflected this new development almost immediately, the import price index not until August. The rise in both series was mitigated in the fourth quarter by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar following the abandonment of the fixed exchange rate policy in October, but the rise in prices soon absorbed the effects of this change. Import prices rose very steeply in the last part of 1950 and the early months of 1951; export prices followed the upward trend at a slower rate. A pronounced deterioration in the terms of trade resulted which contributed heavily to the import balance on commodity trade in the first half of 1951.

Canada's import price index reached its peak in June, and declined steadily in subsequent months. The export price index continued to rise to a peak in November. The value of the Canadian dollar on the exchange markets reached a low point in June and appreciated thereafter. This movement accentuated the decline in import prices in the last half of 1951 and the first half of 1952 and was largely responsible for the decline of export prices from their November peak. Contrasting movements in export and import prices from June to November, 1951, and the more rapid decline of import than export prices thereafter, resulted in a steady improvement in the terms of trade which contributed to the large export balance on commodity trade achieved in the first half of 1952.

Canada's import price index is designed primarily for the deflation of trade statistics values, that is for the separation of the price and volume components of changes in these values. It is composed chiefly of unit value prices calculated from the trade statistics themselves, together with some quoted price series lagged so that their timing in the import price index bears the same relation to the original timing as do unit value prices to corresponding wholesale prices. The values recorded in the trade statistics have two special characteristics: first, they represent values at the point whence the
goods were shipped to Canada; second, they represent values at the time when the goods were contracted for or shipped. These values are recorded, however, at the time when goods enter Canada, which may be several months after the time when the contract was made or even after the goods were shipped. Changes in the unit value of Canada's imports thus lag behind movements in spot prices by amounts which vary in the cases of individual commodities and which depend on the nature of the trade and the distance of the source of supply from Canada. These special timing relationships affecting the import price index must be kept in mind in studying its movements.

A few examples will illustrate the existence of these lags. The spot prices of wool and rubber had been increasing gradually throughout the first half of 1950 under the influence of higher business activity in the United States and improved international trade conditions. After the outbreak of the Korean war there was a sharp acceleration in the rate of increase of these prices which became clear in August, and the spot price of tin began to rise sharply in July. The corresponding unit value series for greasy wool began to rise sharply in July, but that for scoured wool did not reflect this change until October, and those for rubber and tin did not increase until September. Spot prices of wool reached their peak in March, 1952, those of rubber and tin
in February, but the unit value series for greasy wool did not reach a peak until June, for scoured wool not until July, while for rubber and tin the peaks were June and May respectively. There was some recovery in the spot prices of rubber and tin about August, but the corresponding recovery in the unit value series did not begin until November. On the basis of these turning points changes in the spot price of wool would appear to lead changes in the unit value series by from two to four months, and the leads in rubber and tin were about one to four months and two to three months respectively. For most commodities imported from the United States the lag does not exceed one or two months, and over the whole range of imports the lag of unit values behind spot prices would probably average about two months.

Similar timing factors do not affect the export price index to any appreciable extent. In comparing the turning points of export and import price indexes, therefore, the lag of the import series should be kept in mind. This lag affects particularly changes in the terms of trade ratio. And in evaluating the effects of exchange rate changes on the two series it should be remembered that an effect reflected almost immediately by the export price series will be spread over several months in the case of import prices.

## Recent Price Changes ${ }^{1}$

Export and import prices registered several sharp changes during the first half of 1952 from those prevailing in 1951. Import prices averaged $9 \%$ below those prevailing in the first half of 1951, and the export price index was below the peak registered in November of that year. On a 1948 base, the change in the terms of trade ratio was from 95.3 in the first half of 1951 to 107.5 in the 1952 period. The downtrend in import prices was general, and prices of several export commodities also declined sharply. While the appreciation of the Canadian dollar contributed to these declines, import prices in particular showed a marked downward movement apart from this change.

In the second quarter of 1952,32 of the 46 commodity price series listed in Table XVIII were below the level of the second quarter of 1951, and three others had declined below subsequent peaks. Six of the series showed an increase, that in fresh vegetables being due to special circumstances affecting supply, and five showed no appreciable change. While eleven of the thirty-five declines were less than could be accounted for by the change in the exchange rate, and three showed little more change than the exchange rate, nevertheless the downward tendency was clear and pronounced. The decline was most marked in the agricultural and

1. Hor illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XVI, and XVIII.
animal products, fibres and textiles and miscellaneous commodities groups; declines in the iron and steel products, non-metallic minerals and chemicals and fertilizer groups were predominantly the result of exchange rate changes.

Among the most pronounced declines were those in wool, jute, cotton fabrics, and sisal, istle and tampico fibres, in tin, rubber, vegetable oils, furs, hides and sugar. The prices of all fibres and textiles were below their peaks, and the same was true of most items in the agricultural and animal products group. The decline in the average prices of imports continued throughout the second quarter of 1952 , but moderated towards the end of the period.

Changes in export prices were less uniform, and peaks of the individual series more scattered. Eleven of the 42 series listed showed some decline from a previous peak greater than could be accounted for by changes in the exchange rate; these were rubber products, lead and zinc, wood pulp and shingles, cattle, furs, hides, leather, beef and eggs. These leading commodity declines were confined to four of the main groups of the export price index, and concentrated especially in the agricultural and animal products group. In addition the decline in export prices of fibres and textiles was sharp and general, but these exports are small. Declines were more widespread in the second quarter than in the first. Few export prices still exhibited an upward movement sufficient to overcome the effects of the higher value of the Canadian dollar.

## Commodity Notes

Changes affecting several leading commodities in trade in the past year are worthy of special note. Increases in exports of wheat, newsprint, wood pulp, non-ferrous metals, aircraft and motor vehicles have had special influence on the size and direction of Canada's exports. Imports of wool, rubber and vegetable oils have shown especially pronounced declines in the past year, and there has been a sharp increase in imports of aircraft, aircraft parts, and aircraft engines under Canada's defence programme.

As has been noted in the preceding chapters, the failure of the 1951 wheat crop in Argentina, com-


Source: Estimates by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the United States Pulp Producers Association, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canada and Newfoundland combined throughout. All estimates exclude the communist countries.
bined with subnormal crops in Australia, the United States (by post-war standards), and many important wheat importing countries greatly increased demand for Canadian wheat in the first half of 1952. Canada's 1951 crop was well above average, and although part of the western harvest was delayed until spring, supplies of milling grades of wheat were adequate to meet demand. Wheat grain accounted for $10.9 \%$ of Canada's exports in the first half of 1950 , and $8.5 \%$ in the 1951 period when supplies of milling grades were inadequate. In the first half of 1952 this proportion was $12.6 \%$. Since the principal markets for wheat are in overseas countries, the greater importance of wheat in exports was an important factor in the increased share of overseas markets in Canadian trade in the first halfyear.

Newsprint exports have been expanding steadily throughout the post-war period. Demand for newsprint has been continuous and strong, and there has been a steady increase in Canadian production. In recent periods some improvement in the balance of payments position of many overseas countries has permitted them to increase their purchases of this important commodity from Canada. In the first half of 1950 the United States took $96.3 \%$ by value of Canada's exports of newsprint, in the first half of 1951, $94.3 \%$. In the 1952 period, however, this proportion declined to $89.8 \%$. Like the growth of wheat exports this factor influenced the greater share of Canada's exports taken by overseas countries.

Wood pulp is another important export which has grown greatly in recent periods. This expansion was particularly marked in 1951, but the high 1951 level was well maintained in the first half of 1952. In this period the value of wood pulp exports was $4.6 \%$ above that of the first half of 1951, although their quantity was some $3 \%$ less, but from the first half of 1950 the increase in value was $85.7 \%$, in quantity $22 \%$. In 1951 Canada displaced sweden as the world's leading exporter of wood pulp (in terms. of quantity shipped), and statistics for the first half of 1952 indicate that Canada's exports may again exceed those of Sweden in the year. Although the United States remains the chief market for Canadian wood pulp,
lower Canadian prices for this commodity than those quoted by Swedish producers throughout 1951 and much of the first half of 1952 facilitated an expansion of overseas sales. In the first half of 1950 only $7.3 \%$ by value of Canada's wood pulp exports went overseas, but in the first six months of 1951 and 1952 respectively this proportion rose to $17.6 \%$ and $28.2 \%$.

Wood pulp is to Canada less exclusively an export product than are wheat and newsprint. In 1951, production of wood pulp in Canada reached almost 9.1 million tons, while exports of this commodity in the form of pulp absorbed only about 2.2 million tons, or $24.4 \%$ of the total. The corresponding percentage for wheat grain in the crop year 1951-52 was $55.7 \%$, for newsprint in the calendar year 1951, 93.5\%. The greater part of Canada's wood pulp production is used by the Canadian paper industry. Ultimately much of the wood pulp further manufactured in Canada is exported; foreign sales are more important to the pulp and paper industry considered as one than to the wheat growing and flour milling industry considered as one. But they are vital to the prosperity of both.

Sweden exports a much higher proportion of her wood pulp than does Canada, although she is also an important newsprint exporter. In 1951, $56.5 \%$ of Sweden's wood pulp production was exported, the lowest proportion in the post-war period. Sweden accounted for $9.8 \%$ of total world pulp production in the year, Canada for $24.5 \%$. In 1951 Canada's proportion of world production was thus the same as her proportion of world exports. Both Canada and Sweden dispose of a larger proportion of their pulp production as exports than is the case with total world production outside the Soviet sphere of influence. Another contrast with wheat and newsprint is in the consumption sphere; Canada consumed in $195118.8 \%$ of the non-Soviet world's total consumption of wood pulp. For newsprint the corresponding percentage was only $3.5 \%$, for wheat (grain and flour) in the crop year 1951-52, about $2.7 \%$.

External markets are important to Canada's nonferrous metal mining industry, and the growth in these exports has also been an important influence both on the high level of total exports in the past two years and on the increase of exports to overseas countries. Exports of copper in primary and semifabricated forms accounted for $63.6 \%$ of Canada's production of the red metal in the first half of 1952 , and more was exported in the forms of brass and of copper manufactures. Corresponding percentages for the other principal non-ferrous metals mined in Canada were, lead, $86.6 \%$, zinc, $99.0 \%$, and nickel $103.0 \%$ (made possible by a reduction of stocks in Canada). Most of Canada's aluminum production also enters external trade. Although prices of all five metals averaged higher in the first half of 1952 than in the first half of 1951, the volume of exports of all was well above that of the earlier period. Even to dollar-short nations these metals are necessary; overseas markets took $37.4 \%$ by value of these
exports in the first half of $1950,44.6 \%$ in the 1951 period, and $52.4 \%$ of the 1952 six-months total.

The increase in Canada's exports of motor vehicles in the first half of 1952 was sharper than was registered by any other leading commodity. Most of this gain was in sales to Latin America, rather than to the Commonwealth countries which are the traditional export outlet for Canadian producers. Since motor vehicle exports move almost exclusively to overseas countries, their gain was thus another factor tending to reduce the share of the United States in Canada's export trade. The increase of these exports was greatly influenced by the fact that from April, 1951, through April, 1952, the Canadian market for automobiles was restricted by credit controls and high excise taxes imposed as part of the domestic anti-inflation programme. Unable to dispose of as many kehicles at home, Canadian producers were forced to increase sales abroad, but when excise taxes and credit restrictions were modified sales moved towards their former pattern. The following statement illustrates this change:

| Year and Quarter | New Motor Vehicle Sales in Canada | Motor Vehicles Exported |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | number | value |
|  | ${ }^{7} 000$ vehicles | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ vehicles | \$'000,000 |
| $1950 . . . \ldots \ldots 1 \mathrm{Q}^{\text {a }}$ | 92.3 | 6.3 | 5.8 |
| 2Q | 123.6 | 9.3 | 7. 4 |
| $3 Q$ | 115.9 | 8. 3 | 6.9 |
| 4Q | 97. 9 | 10.4 | 8.1 |
| $1951 \ldots \ldots . .1 Q$ | 126.9 | 4. 6 | 4. 4 |
| 2Q | 115.3 | 11.7 | 10.6 |
| $3 Q$ | 78.9 | 16.3 | 17. 2 |
| 4 Q | 64.5 | 27.9 | 31.2 |
| 1952 ........ 1Q | 78.3 | 36. 2 | 44.0 |
| 2Q | 135.4 | 14.8 | 19.6 |

During the period that domestic sales were reduced, imports of motor vehicles fell sharply, which contributed especially to the decline in imports from the United Kingdom in this period.

Another manufactured export which showed a sharp increase in this period was aircraft and parts. In the first half of 1952 these sales reached $\$ 22.2$ million, as opposed to only $\$ 7.5$ million in the whole year 1951. The greater part of these exports went to the United States, and was purchased under that country's defence programme. Defence imports of aircraft also showed a very sharp gain, accounting for most of the $\$ 50.7$ million spent on foreign aircraft and parts in the first half of 1952, and these were drawn especially from the United States. There were also heavy imports of aircraft engines in the period; they accounted for $\$ 40.8$ million of the $\$ 71.8$ million total of imports of internal combustion engines. Again these goods were obtained chiefly from the United States, as were many other increasing defence imports.

Price declines had especially pronounced effects on imports of some commodities. The average price of Canada's imports of raw wool in the first half of

1952 was only $45 \%$ of that prevailing in the first half of 1951 , of wool tops only $54 \%$, of crude rubber only about $60 \%$. The most severe price declines affected raw materials and processed materials, especially those drawn chiefly from the Commonwealth. Declines in prices of manufactured goods, where these occurred, were due chiefly to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Since the United States accounts for a much smaller share of imports of those goods which featured severe price declines than of ather goods, these price movements tended to increase her share in Canada's imports.

Volume changes reinforced these price movements. During 1951 many Canadian firms were increasing inventories of imported materials to sustain higher production levels, and there was also some degree of buying in anticipation of continued price increases. These factors raised imports of such materials in that year to very high peaks. There was no further increase in the volume of inventories in the first half of 1952 , and the volume of imports of many industrial materials therefore fell back to the level required by current use alone. In addition the volume of imports of fibres and textiles was further reduced by a slump in demand. Furthermore crop failures in the Argentine and a short peanut crop in India reduced overseas supplies of important oil-
seeds and vegetable oils. The United States has a relatively small share in Canada's imports of those materials most affected by the fluctuation in inventory demand, and supplies of oilseeds in the United States were adequate in the period. Both these factors therefore tended to increase the share of that country in Canada's trade by subjecting imports from overseas countries to sharper cuts.

More generally, the bulk of the reduction in Canada's imports in the first half of 1952 was felt in the raw materials field, and here declines in price accentuated the effect of quantity reductions. The United States is less prominent as a supplier of these goods than are overseas countries, therefore overseas countries were subjected to a more severe cut in sales to Canada than was the United states. Canada's demand for most important manufactures increased rather than decreased in the first half of 1952 , and the same was true of demand for primary iron and steel. The united states is the predominant supplier of these goods to Canada and therefore benefited most from these gains. A final factor tending to increase imports from the United States was the increased outflow of tourists following the appreciation of the Canadian dollar-most of the tourist purchases which enter import statistics are brought in from the United States.

## CHAPTER V

## STATISTICAL NOTES

## Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

Current statistics of Canada's foreign trade are compiled by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in three series. Three monthly bulletins, Domestic Exports, Imports for Consumption, and Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, contain summary data on trade by main groups and sub-groups and by countries and trading areas. Two monthly reports, Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce, and Imports Entered for Consumption contain detailed statistics of trade for the month and the elapsed period of the year presented in commodity-by-country form. Two quarterly reports, Articles Exported to Each Country, and Articles Imported from Each Country, contain complete detail of trade for the elapsed period of the current year and the preceding year, but present it in country-by-commodity form.

The annual report of Canada's trade statistics is prepared by the External Trade Section and published under the title Trade of Canada (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes II and III give complete revised commodity-by-country detail of the year's exports and imports, with comparative figures for previous years. Volume I contains a comprehensive range of summary and analytical tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948 and in annual reports titled The Canadian Balance of International Payments prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. Textual comment on and analysis of the trade statistics appears in the Review of Foreign Trade, the Canada Year Book, and the Canada handbook.

## Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:
(1) Values and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports. "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same condition
as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports. "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption' includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value
corresponds to the invoice value. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.
(5) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that
trade for which the relevant customs forms have been processed at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the processing of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.
(7) Changes in Coverage of Statistics. At the time when Newfoundland was united with Canada the United States controlled, under leases negotiated with the United Kingdom during the war, certain military bases in the province. Goods imported into Canada by the United States government for use at these bases were given special treatment by Canadian customs authorities and at first did not enter Canadian import statistics. In April, 1951, a special item established in the Canadian tariff provided for the duty-free entry into Canada of goods for the use of any N.A.T.O. government. This removed the need for special treatment of imports for the use of United States forces stationed at their Newfoundland bases, and these goods have since been included in import statistical item 9196. The effect of this change on the total value of imports has been small; in the last eight months of 1951 these imports were valued at only approximately $\$ 1.6$ million, and in the first six months of 1952 at only approximately $\$ 1.4$ million.

## Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics

Trade statistics provide a record of the movement of commodities across the borders of a country. This apparently simple statement conceals several problems. Among the most important are, (1) What transactions should be recorded in trade statistics, and (2) Where, for statistical purposes, is the frontier of the country. The following discussion of these points may facilitate the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics.

## Trade Content

Many of the various uses of trade statistics Ideally require somewhat different records than others. For the administration of customs tariffs or trade contrcis as complete information as can be obtained on the physical movement of goods is desirable, and complete information is also useful for commodity flow studies and market research. For such analytical purposes as balance of payments accounting, however, records segregating commercial transactions from other transactions are desirable, and to fit readily into accounts of national production and expenditure trade statistics should dis-
tinguish between those transactions to which the national government is a party, and purely private transactions. While these purposes are not mutually exclusive nevertheless if all the useful distinctions were made the compilation and publication of trade statistics would become many times more expensive than at present. Most countries therefore compile and publish one main record only, usually one dealing with almost all commodity movements.

Canada's trade statistics record almost all movements of commodities across her borders. For some purposes, therefore, the trade totals published need adjustment before use. Many unilateral transactions are recorded in Canadian statistics, movements of such commodities as gift parcels, settlers' effects or articles for foreign diplomats in Canada. These are not normal commercial transactions and have only very indirect effects on the balance of payments. Such items are therefore deducted from the trade totals in compiling the balance of payments. Not all such transactions can clearly be distinguished, however. Canadian trade statistics also include commodities brought into the country by tourists returning from abroad, a class of transaction often best considered apart from commercial
merchandise trade (especially since the coverage of exports of tourist purchases is much less complete).

On the other hand, some transactions are not included in merchandise trade statistics. Gold is to Canada an export commodity essentially no different than newsprint or wheat, but in common with most other countries Canada excludes gold from her trade statistics. Current coin is also excluded. Canada does not record as imports ships purchased by Canadians from foreigners for use in foreign trade, nor even the value of ships imported for use in inland or coastal trade if they are of British construction and British registry at the time of purchase. Bunker stores sold to foreign ships or aircraft in Canada are excluded from exports, and those sold to Canadian craft abroad from imports. Canada has not recorded as exports recent Canadian-financed shipments of military equipment to other N.A.T.O. countries, but other official contributions to foreign countries or international agencies continue to be recorded. Shipments of goods to Canadian military forces abroad are also now excluded from export statistics, and Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from imports. And no attempt is made in Canadian trade statistics to distinguish between government and private trade.

## Statistical Systems

Trade can conveniently be recorded at two points. One is the national frontier, the point at which goods enter into or pass beyond the control of the national government. The other is the "customs frontier", the point at which imports leave customs supervision or exports enter it. Records of the same trade compiled in these two ways will differ in both magnitude and timing.

Chart III illustrates the nature of this problem. While all the goods which (legally) cross the national boundary must pass under the surveillance of customs officials, not all the goods which leave the country have ever been free to circulate within the domestic economy. The chart distinguishes the following possibilities:
(1) Goods may cross the national boundary and immediately (or within a few days) be cleared through customs for domestic use.
(2) Goods may cross the national boundary but be stored in a customs warehouse under customs supervision.

## THE FLOW OF FOREIGN TRADE


(3) Goods may cross the national boundary and pass into a bonded processing establishment, free port, or other area where they can be processed, manufactured or traded under customs supervision.
(4) Goods may cross the national boundary en route to a destination in some foreign country and remain under customs supervision as long as they are within the national boundary.
(5) Goods may be taken from a customs warehouse and cleared for domestic use.
(6) Goods may be taken from a bonded processing establishment and cleared for domestic use.
(7) Goods may leave the domestic economy and enter a free port or bonded processing establishment under customs supervision. (This type of transaction is not common, and would account for only very minor commodity movements).
(8) Goods may leave the domestic economy and immediately (or within a few days) also cross the national boundary.
(9) Goods may be taken from a customs warehouse and cross the national boundary without ever having been free to enter the domestic economy.
(10) Goods may be taken from a bonded processing establishment and cross the national boundary (without having been free to enter the domestic economy in most cases).
(11) Goods which have entered the country for transit cross the national boundary again without ever having been free to enter the domestic economy.

If all trade were recorded at the national boundary imports would include the flows marked (1). (2), (3) and (4), and exports the flows marked (8), (9), (10) and (11). Records compiled at the national boundary are what the United Nations Statistical Office calls "General Trade" type statistics. If all trade were recorded at the customs boundary imports would include the flows marked (1), (5) and (6), and exports the flows marked (7) and (8). Records compiled at the customs boundary are what the United Nations Statistical Office calls "Special Trade" type statistics. Although in practice neither "General Trade" nor "Special Trade" records conform strictly to this theoretical picture, nevertheless for any given country's trade the totals obtained from "General Trade" records will over time always exceed those obtained from "Special Trade"' records.

In practice General Trade records usually conform more closely to theoretical requirements than do Special Trade records. In-transit trade is normally
excluded from General Trade records because of its negligible effect on the domestic economy, and the United Nations defines "General Trade" to exclude direct transit trade and transshipments. Records on this basis are easy to compile and useful especially to nations with a significant entrepot trade, since exports of domestic produce and re-exports are readily segregated.

The Special Trade theory has more pitfails, and more exceptions are generally made to it. One possibility is of inflation of the trade totals through goods passing from the domestic economy to bonded processing establishments (arrow 7) then returning to the domestic economy (arrow 6). Although this type of commodity movement is unusual, nevertheless to avoid this possibility only that part of (6) which is composed of goods originally imported is normally recorded. Similarly, rather than recording (7), that part of (10) which represents goods originating in the domestic economy is normally reported. For example, if a shipment of bottles were sent from the domestic economy to a bonded processing establishment (arrow 7) no export would normally be recorded. If the bottles were there filled with imported liquor, then when the bottled liquor was imported (arrow 6) the value of the liquor but not of the bottles would appear in imports. If, instead, the bottled liquor was exported (arrow 10) the value of the bottles but not of the liquor would appear in exports. Where any substantial manufacturing operation is carried on in bond it is economically the same to the country as if it were carried on within the domestic economy. Many countries therefore record (8) $+(10)$ as Special Trade exports and $(1)+(3)+(5)$ as imports. The one difference always found between General Trade and Special Trade records is that the former include imports into and exports from warehouse, the latter do not.

## Canadian Practice

Canada's trade statistics correspond to modified Special Trade records. The imports recorded are those represented by arrows (1) $+(5)+(6)$ (foreign content of 6 only). Both entrepot trade and bonded processing establishments are unimportant in Canadian trade; except in timing there is little difference between flows (2) and (5), and both (3) and (6) are very small. In 1951 the recorded value of Canada's imports was $\$ 4,085$ million; had our import statistics been recorded on a General Trade basis their value would have been about $\$ 4,110$ million, a difference of only $0.6 \%$. The effect on timing in the records is slightly more important, since imports into warehouse are especially concentrated in the months when the St. Lawrence system is navigable (coal is very important in these imports). In the DecemberApril period imports ex-warehoused normally exceed imports in-warehoused, the reverse is true for the May-November period. In the first six months of 1952 Canada's General Trade imports would have been about $\$ 1,946$ million, $0.2 \%$ less than the recorded value of $\$ 1,950$ million.

Exports recorded in Canadian statistics are those represented by arrows $(8)+(10)$ (Canadian content of 10 only). Because of the unimportance of entrepot trade to Canada there is little difference between the published export totals and those which would be recorded under the General Trade system. In the first six months of 1952 the published value of Canada's exports was $\$ 2,115$ million; the corresponding General Trade total would have been about $\$ 2,118$ million, a ditference of omly some $0.2 \%$.

Another aspect of the boundary question is that of extraterritoriality. A country may choose to regard shipments of goods to its troops or diplomats overseas as domestic trade rather than foreign trade,
since such goods are consumed by its citizens and paid for by domestic taxation. This view is now taken with regard to Canadian exports, and all such shipments are excluded. Logically, the parallel treatment of imports would be to exclude shipments to foreign diplomats stationed in Canada and to foreign military forces stationed in Canada, as well as Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad. At present Canada includes the first two of these categories in imports (in statistical items 9193 and 9196) and has excluded the latter only since 1950. The question of extraterritoriality has many other aspects, but in practice these have little effect on Canadian trade totals. They do render difficult the interpretation of any country's trade statistios in teras of peneral principles.

## Notes Included in I'receding Issues

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1951, P. 41).
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1951, P. 42).
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1951, P. 43).
sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries (Calendar Year 1951, P. 44).
Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. (Calendar Year 1951, P. 45).
The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1951, P. 45).
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, P. 54).

PART II

## STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Batance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1948-1932


TABLI: I. Domestic Fxports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Ihalance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by lears and Quarters, 1748-1972 - Concluded

|  | Year and Quarter | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Countries } \end{aligned}$ | United States | United Kingdom | Newfoundland | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Commonwealth! } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Ireland } \end{aligned}$ | Europe | Latin America | Others ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 |
| 1948 |  | 2,636,945 | 1, 305,763 | 299,502 | 11,091 | 193.472 | 71,382 | 221,260 | 34,475 |
| 1949 | - .............. | 2, 761,207 | 1,951,860 | 307, 450 | 918 | 185,961 | 84,363 | 192,022 | 38,733 |
| 1950) |  | 3,174,253 | 2,130,470 | 404, 213 | - | 241,559 | 103,123 | 213,548 | 81,334 |
| 1951 | ..... | 4,084,856 | 2,812,927 | 420,985 | - | 306.889 | 177, 112 | 273,692 | 93,251 |
| 1948 | ......... 1Q | 585, 295 | 425,122 | 91,062 | 1,872 | 20,535 | 10.815 | 48,763 | 8,026 |
|  | 2Q | 684,781 | 459,346 | 78,068 | 1,495 | 59,050 | 17.244 | 58,309 | 11,259 |
|  | 3Q | 653, 267 | 438,265 | 78,162 | 3,941 | 50,227 | 15,261 | 60,195 | 7, 215 |
|  | 4 Q | 713,603 | 483,029 | 82, 210 | 3,723 | 54,560 | 29,053 | 53,993 | 7.955 |
| 1949 | ...1Q | 665,708 | 482,570 | 76,666 | 918 | 37,731 | 20, 105 | 41.856 | 5,863 |
|  | 2Q | 743,668 | 525.210 | 36,540 | - | 53,630 | 24,598 | 44,595 | 8,037 |
|  | 3 Q | 664,550 | 451,801 | 77, 498 | - | 47. 219 | 18,795 | 48,789 | 10,451 |
|  | 4 Q | 687,281 | 481, 280 | 65,737 | - | 47.232 | 20,854 | 56,785 | 14,382 |
| 1950 | -. 19 | 649, 474 | 458,514 | 84,235 | - | 35,287 | 17,977 | 41,157 | 11,293 |
|  | 2 Q | 803,577 | 545,032 | 102,942 | - | 60,783 | 23,611 | 48,887 | 21,322 |
|  | 3 Q | 806,429 | 520, 553 | 103, 187 | - | 57,341 | 25,941 | 65, 372 | 24,034 |
|  | 4 Q | 914,774 | 605,377 | 113,849 | - | 77, 148 | 35,593 | 58,122 | 24,685 |
| 1951 | .. 1Q | 943,858 | 678, 058 | 92, 141 | - | 51,978 | 30,103 | 61,504 | 20,068 |
|  | 2Q | 1,158,529 | 793,049 | 132,465 | - | 85.210 | 49, 218 | 72,309 | 26,278 |
|  | 3 Q | 1,039,614 | 675,803 | 110,909 | - | 106,703 | 50,513 | 53,630 | 27,057 |
|  | 4 Q | 942,855 | 665,017 | 85, 469 | - | 52,998 | 47.273 | 71,249 | 19,848 |
| 1952 | ... 1Q | 916.119 | 693.991 | 68,248 | - | 41.953 | 32,599 | 65,161 | 14,167 |
|  | 2Q | 1,034,230 | 763, 806 | 93,172 | - | 50,121 | 37, 806 | 71,659 | 17,65 |
|  |  | Trade Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1948 |  | +473,083 | - 283,578 | +389,195 | +45,336 | + 93,633 | +246,810 | -96, 142 | +77,824 |
| 1949 | ..... | +261,246 | -427.836 | +401,811 | + 8,636 | +116,181 | + 145,236 | -65,653 | +82,870 |
| 1950 |  | - 17, 180 | -80,016 | + 58,323 | - | - 41,577 | + 88,710 | -66,930 | +14,308 |
| 1951 | $\cdots$ | - 121,472 | -479,015 | +214,736 | - | - 42,589 | +170,250 | -64.746 | +79,891 |
| 1988 | $1 Q$ | + 94,985 | - 107, 862 | +115,010 | + 7,826 | + 23,131 | + 62,010 | -22,258 | +17,128 |
|  | 2Q | + 53,804 | - 120, 29 I | +105,900 | +12,978 | + 13,747 | + 54.687 | -24,941 | $+11.725$ |
|  | 3 Q | +112,767 | - 37,466 | + 79.160 | +12,972 | + 14,328 | + 63.529 | -30,983 | +11,227 |
|  | 4 Q | +211,528 | - 17,959 | + 89,124 | +11,561 | + 42,432 | + 66,584 | - 17,960 | +37,745 |
| 1949 | -. 1Q | - 553 | -132,772 | + 63,194 | + 8,636 | + 30,685 | + 23,298 | -15,235 | +21,641 |
|  | 2 Q | + 29,606 | -175,501 | +110.962 | - | + 37,046 | + 47,080 | - 7.730 | $+17.748$ |
|  | 3 Q | + 64, 022 | -123.419 | $+114,290$ | - | + 28,750 | + 39,283 | - 19,379 | $+24,496$ |
|  | 4 Q | +168,172 | + 3,856 | +113,365 | - | + 19.700 | + 35,575 | -23,309 | +18.985 |
| 1950 | 1Q | + 7,531 | - 38,068 | + 25,657 | - | + 5,603 | + 17.196 | -19.772 | +16,915 |
|  | 2Q | - 12.475 | - 49,491 | + 24,316 | - | - 1,177 | + 15,127 | - 8,747 | + 4,496 |
|  | 3 Q | - 6.324 | + 16,145 | + 5,508 | - | - 22,733 | + 21,405 | -24,257 | - 2,392 |
|  | 4Q | - 5,913 | - 8,603 | + 12,842 | - | - 23,269 | + 33,981 | -16, 154 | - 4,710 |
| 1951 | ... 1Q | -124,240 | -139, 509 | + 21,449 | - | - 7,590 | + 13,486 | -24,656 | +12,590 |
|  | 2Q | - 215,517 | -204,706 | + 8,124 | - | - 25,460 | + 14,324 | -29,029 | +21.230 |
|  | 3 Q | + 15,962 | - 85.543 | + 82,617 | - | - 37.358 | + 63.720 | -16,095 | + 8,620 |
|  | 4 Q | +202,323 | - 49,257 | +102,546 | - | + 27.820 | + 78,720 | + 5,044 | +37.451 |
| 1952 | .......1Q | + 83,902 | -142,328 | + 87,428 | - | + 43,649 | + 47.892 | +13.535 | +33,726 |
|  | 2Q | + 80,508 | -183,370 | $+147,373$ | - | + 23,900 | + 64,100 | - 1,360 | +29,885 |

[^21] with "Others" in 1948, although this country was in the Commonwealth for most of that year.

TABLEF II. Direction of Trade - Domestic I xports

| Country | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Deca | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$000 | \$ 000 | \$000 | \$'000 | S 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Morth Anerica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Riew found la nd | 9.229 ${ }^{1}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United States | 690.800 | 812.599 | 904. 349 | 1,116,038 | 1. 109, 846 | 1,187,829 | 1.113,307 |
| Alas ka | 501 | 507 | 436 | 523 | 446 | 1,818 | 554 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 585 | 623 | 498 | 563 | 534 | 652 | 633 |
| Greerland | 9 | 16 | 23 | 111 | 78 | 128 | 96 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 4. 229 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Foreign Countries | 691,955 | 813,746 | 905, 907 | 1,117,235 | 1, 110,305 | 1.150,425 | 1,114.590 |
| Total, Morth Anerica | 701,184 | 813,746 | 905, 907 | 1,117,235 | 1,110,903 | 1,190,425 | 1,114,590 |
| Central America and Antilles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 2.072 | 1.344 | 1,455 | 1.536 | 1,798 | 1,895 | 1.486 |
| Writish Honduras | 348 | 252 | 204 | 287 | 240 | 332 | 177 |
| Baharas. | 1,240 | 1, 028 | 1.013 | 924 | 1,081 | 1.055 | 1.218 |
| Barbados | 2, 745 | 2. 268 | 1,698 | 1.276 | 2, 140 | 2.444 | 2,048 |
| Jamaica | +. 420 | 4,613 | 3,734 | 3,761 | 4,486 | 5,727 | 6,036 |
| Leeward and windward Is la nds | 2. 473 | 2.042 | 1.630 | 1.583 | 1.999 | 2,230 | 2. 211 |
| Trinded and Tobago | 6.812 | 5. 513 | 3,810 | 3.666 | 4,562 | 5.388 | 5.897 |
| American Virgin Islands | 65 | 61 | 69 | 87 | 105 | 76 | 87 |
| Costa Rica | 869 | 990 | 1. 078 | 1,234 | 988 | 1, 187 | 1.360 |
| Cuba | 6, 525 | 7.866 | 7,881 | 10,124 | 9.356 | 11.068 | 13,630 |
| Dominican Républic | 973 | 1,221 | 1,292 | 1. 662 | 1. 849 | 2. 211 | 2,604 |
| El Salvador | 423 | 504 | 620 | 847 | 945 | 1.057 | 1.421 |
| French West Indies. | 25 | 45 | 7 | 32 | 19 | 21 | 26 |
| Guatemala | 663 | 1.034 | 1.173 | 1,228 | 1.223 | 1,142 | 1,090 |
| Haiti | 842 | 760 | 1,138 | 1,375 | 1,121 | 1.467 | 2.114 |
| Honduras | 369 | 309 | 227 | 386 | 3. 168 | 407 | 513 |
| Mexico | 7.379 | 8,032 | 7,064 | 10,560 | 11.557 | 18,323 | 20,624 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1.048 | 955 | 3,397 | 1,067 | 1,000 | 834 | 955 |
| Micaragua | 350 | 288 | 414 | 342 | 533 | 564 | 690 |
| Panama | 10.054 | 3,578 | 3,881 | 5,138 | 3,245 | 2,716 | 5.370 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,058 | 3,904 | 4,282 | 3,361 | 3.889 | 4,231 | 3.655 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 20. 110 | 17,260 | 13,545 | 13,032 | 16,305 | 19,073 | 19,072 |
| Poreign Countries .......... | 31, 643 | 29,547 | 32,524 | 37.443 | 38,999 | 45,303 | 54, 137 |
| Total, Central Anverica and Antilles | 51,753 | 46,807 | 46,069 | 50,475 | 55, 304 | 64,376 | 73, 209 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guis na | 3,306 | 2,370 | 2,132 | 1,920 | 2,292 | 3,016 | 2, 843 |
| Falkland Is lands | 6 | 1 | $\underline{2}$ | 1 | $\underline{2}$ | 2 | 2 |
| Argentira | 1,632 | 1.270 | 8,614 | 4,746 | 2, 654 | 6.229 | 3.819 |
| Bolivia | 671 | 1,237 | 264 | 2,003 | 1.656 | 1.828 | 3,966 |
| Brazil | 9, 121 | 8,138 | 4,724 | 11,082 | 14.082 | 39.602 | 49,934 |
| Chile. | 1.719 | 1,914 | 994 | 5.870 | 2,367 | 11,384 | 4,098 |
| Colombia | 4. 474 | 3,538 | 6, 259 | 8.547 | 6. 852 | 5,459 | 6, 217 |
| Ecuador | 925 | 802 | 464 | 968 | 1,418 | 1. 295 | 1,097 |
| French Guiana | 122 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Paraguay | 55 | 78 | 29 | 81 | 56 | 111 | 60 |
| Peru | 3. 731 | 3,319 | 1.517 | 2, 227 | 2,403 | 2.651 | 8. 260 |
| Surinam. | 386 | 574 | 505 | 358 | 553 | 381 | 634 |
| Uruguay | 1.315 | 967 | 607 | 1,311 | 2, 273 | 4. 595 | 2,166 |
| venezuela | 10,982 | 16,707 | 12,585 | 12,872 | 12,002 | 14,980 | 19,297 |
| Commonwealth Countries. | 3,312 | 5,683 | 2,132 | 1,921 | 2,292 | 3.018 | 2. 843 |
| Foreign Countries. | 35. 135 | 38,549 | 36,564 | 50,066 | 46,319 | 88,516 | 99,549 |
| Total, South Amerlca | 38,447 | 44,232 | 38, 696 | 51,987 | 48,611 | 91,534 | 102,392 |

[^22]TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

| \%ountry | 194, |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | juis- Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dee. | Jan. - June | July - vec. | Jan. - June |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom. | 335,604 | 369, 352 | 235, 417 | 233,993 | 253. 523 | 377.938 | 393.976 |
| Austria. | 2,883 | 823 | 1.472 | 897 | 1,007 | 1,159 | 2,726 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 2U. 283 | 36. 242 | 20, 233 | 46.118 | 33,443 | 61, 014 | 40,809 |
| Denmark | 2,537 | 572 | 498 | 425 | 1,254 | 4.333 | 3,851 |
| France | 22,816 | 13,188 | 9,745 | 8.658 | 13,390 | 33.148 | 30.879 |
| Germany, Western | 17.493 | 5.958 | 3,411 | 5.462 | 8, 560 | 28, 468 | 17. ¢42 |
| Iceland | 692 | 51 | 395 | 452 | 319 | 381 | 544 |
| Ireland | 3,986 | 5,060 | 6. 222 | 7,099 | 8.033 | 12.838 | 10,492 |
| Netherlands | 6,916 | 6.343 | 5,085 | 3,532 | 4. 598 | 21,593 | 12,623 |
| Norway | 8,843 | 12,893 | 7.157 | 11.767 | 11,706 | 20,492 | 20, 013 |
| Sweden | 2.525 | 2,991 | 1,860 | 2,390 | 1.706 | 10,419 | 6.751 |
| Switzerland | 13,736 | 18,545 | 8,320 | 18, 115 | 8. 714 | 16.631 | 10,855 |
| Commonwealth Countries. | 335, 604 | 369,351 | 235, 917 | 233,993 | 253,523 | 377,938 | 393, 376 |
| Foreign Countries. | 102, 711 | 103, 172 | 64,398 | 104.914 | 92.730 | 210,525 | 157. 186 |
| Total, North-Western Europe. | 438,315 | 472,523 | 300,315 | 338,907 | 346, 253 | 588,463 | 551,162 |
| Southern Furope: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Giuraltar | 267 | 69 | 96 | 233 | 312 | 336 | 249 |
| Malta | 2,054 | 1,851 | 1,881 | 2.799 | 144 | 2,006 | 1,594 |
| Greece | 1,063 | 1,552 | 941 | 892 | 1,951 | 752 | 1,588 |
| Italy | 5,891 | 6.676 | 4,847 | 10.629 | 15.448 | 33,315 | 25,914 |
| Portugal | 5,500 | 2,905 | 3,035 | 2,606 | 2, 243 | 2,422 | 1,702 |
| Azores and Madeira | 41 | 60 | 100 | 110 | 110 | 149 | 132 |
| Spain. | 156 | 231 | 3, 609 | 2,033 | 474 | 268 | 2, 309 |
| Commonweal th Countries | 2,320 | 1,921 | 1,978 | 3,031 | 455 | 2,343 | 1,842 |
| Foreign Countries | 12,650 | 11,425 | 12,533 | 16,269 | 20,226 | 36,906 | 31,645 |
| Total, Southern Europe | 14.970 | 13,346 | 14.511 | 19,300 | 20,681 | 39,249 | 33,487 |
| Eastern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A bania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bujgaria | 50 | 229 | 146 | 69 | 7 | 1 | $\underline{1}$ |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,939 | 1, 091 | 876 | 1.303 | 290 | 202 | 178 |
| Estonia | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 365 | 242 | 386 | 214 | 610 | 2.519 | 1,712 |
| Germany, Eastern. | $\stackrel{2}{ }$ | $\stackrel{2}{ }$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 0 |
| Hungary | 66 | 9 | 62 | 24 | 24 | 6 | 58 |
| Latvia. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 1 | $\underline{1}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 254 | 1. 691 | 1,202 | 230 | 83 | 11 | 8 |
| Roumania | 71 | 267 | 86 | 36 | 3 | 8 | 43 |
| U.S.S.R. (Russia) | 31 | 62 | 117 | 65 | 7 | $\underline{1}$ | 1 |
| Yugoslavia. | 161 | 573 | 59B | 220 | 625 | 2, 114 | 1,130 |
| Total, Eastern Europe | 2,938 | 4. 164 | 3.473 | 2,162 | 1,649 | 4,861 | 3,132 |
| Middle East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden | 33 | 24 | 7 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 119 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan | 24 | 13 | 57 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 91 |
| Arabia. | 2. 321 | 821 | 503 | 372 | 712 | 702 | 1,085 |
| Egydt | 3,865 | 897 | 2.839 | 877 | 773 | 1,693 | 2,140 |
| Ethiopia | 30 | 12 | 27 | 27 | 60 | 138 | 36 |
| Iran | 1,330 | 10,657 | 585 | 408 | 582 | 418 | 409 |
| Iraq. | 341 | 131 | 46 | 24 | 242 | 820 | 238 |
| Israel | 5,300 | 7.409 | 7.370 | 4.756 | 5,697 | 6,119 | 6,969 |
| Italien Africe. | 0 | 92 | 0 | 184 | $\underline{1}$ | 3 | 6 |
| Jordan. | 152 | 59 | 43 | 3 | 75 | 996 | 12 |
| Libya | 11 | 0 | 372 | 2 | 191 | 1,838 | 443 |
| Lebanon | 2, 828 | 450 | 526 | 936 | 2,149 | 4,887 | 2,817 |
| Syria ...... | 2,828 | 450 | 526 | 936 | 2.149 | 4,887 | 319 |
| Turkey | 2,904 | 11.217 | 1,534 | 2. 210 | 1. 766 | 1.196 | 2,116 |
| Commonwealth Countries. | 57 | 37 | 64 | 41 | 40 | 19 | 210 |
| Foreien Countries ........... | 19,081 | 31,745 | 13,845 | 9,799 | 12. 246 | 18,812 | 16,591 |
| Total, Middle East | 18,138 | 31,782 | 13,909 | 9,840 | 12,286 | 18,831 | 16, 801 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
2. Included with Germany, Western.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

| Country | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Other Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 1,325 | 834 | 3.852 | 501 | 1.636 | 1.834 | 4,117 |
| India. | 41,637 | 30,914 | 14.629 | 16,891 | 22, 262 | 13,475 | 30,566 |
| Pakistan | 9,630 | 8.467 | 6,363 | 2,318 | 2,876 | 1,610 | 8,302 |
| Federation of Malaya | 3,168 | 2. 269 | 2,657 | 1,440 | 4.420 | 6, 376 | 5,166 |
| Hong Kong......... | 4, 139 | 5,96u | 3.764 | 4,240 | 4,220 | 7.813 | 5. 377 |
| Other 3ritish E'ast Indies | 1 | 1 | 24 | 8 | $\underline{1}$ |  | 4 |
| Afghanistan .............. | 2 | 12 | 49 | 3 | 16 | 81 | 91 |
| Burma | 49 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 37 | 242 | 547 |
| China | 8,021 | 5,780 | 1.517 | 540 | 90 | 277 | 727 |
| French East Indies | 140 | 37 | 24 | 45 | 130 | 93 | 156 |
| Indonesia | 2.935 | 1.705 | 1.868 | 1,184 | 2,641 | 2, 586 | 5,204 |
| Japan | 2,079 | 3,781 | 11,475 | 9, 058 | 35, 729 | 37, 247 | 41,334 |
| K orea | 19 | 214 | 1. 103 | 40 | 94 | 119 | 157 |
| Philtprines .. | 5,972 | 8, 611 | 6. 209 | 4,620 | 8, 107 | 7.491 | 7, 151 |
| Portuguese Asia | 153 | 9 | 54 | 49 | 30 | 77 | 170 |
| Slam. | 364 | 388 | 735 | 465 | 852 | 1,526 | 810 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 59,901 | 48,444 | 31,287 | 25,400 | 35.414 | 31, 108 | 53,533 |
| Foreign Countries | 19.735 | 19,941 | 23,041 | 16, 028 | 47,728 | 49,736 | 56,346 |
| Total, Other Asia. | 79,636 | 68,385 | 54,328 | 41,428 | 83, 142 | 80, 844 | 109, 879 |
| Oher Affica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Africa | 993 | 737 | 335 | 514 | 529 | 915 | 558 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 305 | 248 | 120 | 275 | 109 | 172 | 325 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 1,570 | 1,095 | 484 | 718 | 948 | 1.721 | 1,787 |
| Union of South Africa | 40,667 | 37,046 | 22,863 | 19,698 | 23, 182 | 29, 554 | 30,659 |
| Other British South Africa | 5 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 26 | 1 |
| Gambia. | 2 | 6 | 10 |  | 14 | 12 | 5 |
| Gold Coast | 759 | 730 | 286 | 295 | 494 | 486 | 169 |
| Nigeria | 908 | 160 | 105 | 142 | 236 | 560 | 365 |
| Sierra Leone | 159 | 144 | 131 | 88 | 113 | 87 | 107 |
| Other Eritish West Africa | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Belgian Congo... | 1,266 | 1.193 | 721 | 1,750 | 1.831 | 2,487 | 4,066 |
| French Africa | 1,904 | 339 | 1,174 | 753 | 1,273 | 5,475 | 2.650 |
| Liberia .......... | 75 | 44 | 50 | 59 | 1.239 | 134 | 147 |
| Madagas car | 54 | 173 | 75 | 42 | 21 | 81 | 51 |
| Morocea | 595 | 673 | 930 | 770 | 837 | 2,544 | 3.329 |
| Portuguese Africa.. | 1,790 | 1.814 | 1.095 | 1,607 | 1,630 | 1,197 | 1,028 |
| Canary islands | 29 | 20 | 66 | 171 | 8 | 99 | 5 |
| Spanish Africa | 10 | 85 | 55 | 7 | 66 | 9 | 33 |
| Commonwealth countries | 45.369 | 40.174 | 24,336 | 21,735 | 25,626 | 33.533 | 33,976 |
| Foreign Countries | 5,721 | 4,343 | 4,167 | 5. 156 | 6,906 | 12.025 | 11,309 |
| Total, Other Africa | 51,090 | 44. 517 | 28.503 | 26, 891 | 32,532 | 45,558 | 45, 285 |
| Oceanis: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia. | 16, 639 | 18.724 | 16.431 | 19,015 | 19,423 | 29,656 | 24,882 |
| New Zealand | 6.529 | 7,960 | 4. 839 | 6, 144 | 5,389 | 16, 368 | 10.911 |
| Fiji...... | 362 | 236 | 155 | 79 | 237 | 565 | 76 |
| Other British Oceanis | 15 | 46 | 3 | 12 | 77 | 5 | 70 |
| French oceania | 126 | 169 | 519 | 218 | 318 | 308 | 260 |
| Hawail | 3,371 | 4,940 | 2, 848 | 3. 982 | 3,354 | 3.064 | 3. 380 |
| United States Oceania | 104 | 78 | 116 | 89 | 87 | 104 | 105 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 23, 545 | 26,966 | 21, 428 | 25,250 | 25.127 | 46,593 | 35,940 |
| Foreign Countries. | 3,601 | 5,186 | 3.484 | 4.287 | 3.758 | 3,477 | 3.744 |
| Total, Oceania | 27,146 | 32. 152 | 24,912 | 29,537 | 28, 885 | 50,070 | 39,684 |
| Total, Conamonweal ${ }^{\text {d }}$ Countries ... | 499,448 | 506,523 | 330,687 | 324,402 | 358,783 | 513,624 | 541,393 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies. | 696,988 | 822,089 | 912,701 | 1,124,079 | 1,117,727 | 1,197, 121 | 1,121,087 |
| Total, All Countries ............................. | 1,424,617 | 1,368,344 | 1,430,624 | 1,687, 763 | 1,740.248 | 2,174, 212 | 2,089, 622 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.

TABIEE III. Direction of Trade - Imports

| Country | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - 12ec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jar. - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newfoundland ........................................................ | 918 ${ }^{1}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United States | 1,008,779 | 943, 081 | 1,004,546 | 1,125,930 | 1,471,107 | 1,341,820 | 1,457,798 |
| Alaska | 344 | 874 | 550 | 426 | 502 | 981 | 1,125 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 7 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 18 | 25 |
| Greenland ............................................................ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commonwealth Countrles | 918 | - | - - | - | - | - | - |
| Forelgn Countries ............................................. | 1.009, 130 | 943,960 | 1,005, 103 | 1, 126,367 | 1,471,617 | 1,342, 819 | 1,458,948 |
| Total, North America ........................................ | 1,010,048 | 943,960 | 1,006, 103 | 1, 126, 367 | 1,471,617 | 1,342,819 | 1,458,948 |
| Central America and Antilles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 76 | 68 | 26 | 61 | 44 | 38 | 168 |
| British Honduras ................................................. | 201 | 94 | 29 | 416 | 403 | 55 | 9 |
| Bahamas | 497 | 321 | 259 | 273 | 162 | 184 | 284 |
| Barbados | 2,342 | 4,738 | 3,914 | 6, 143 | 7.175 | 6,234 | 3,832 |
| Jamaica | 7.733 | 8, 844 | 6,676 | 12,404 | 7, 769 | 10,272 | 4,302 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands ............................. | 139 | 158 | 171 | 224 | 425 | 531 | 100 |
| Trinidad and Tobago ............................................ | 8,072 | 8. 503 | 7. 270 | 7.935 | 7,508 | 7,574 | 4,599 |
| American Virgin Islands ...................................... | 3 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 164 | 2 | 0 |
| Costa Rica | 1,287 | 832 | 1,400 | 1,978 | 4,032 | 4,753 | 4,488 |
| Cuba | 3,450 | 3, 112 | 1,944 | 2. 190 | 2.777 | 5,556 | 10, 193 |
| Dominican Republic | 3,241 | 581 | 656 | 524 | 686 | 440 | 1. 718 |
| [] Sal vador | 699 | 355 | 341 | 507 | 875 | 308 | 647 |
| Fr ench West Indles ............................................. | 27 | 98 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Guatemala ............................................................ | 2, 253 | 3. 490 | 2,472 | 3. 309 | 2,913 | 1.705 | 1. 428 |
| Haiti... | 480 | 546 | 857 | 912 | 1. 737 | 1,283 | 1,293 |
| Honduras | 2,853 | 4.133 | 2,654 | 2,967 | 2,125 | 1.902 | 1,975 |
| Mexico | 7. 880 | 17, 614 | 13, 576 | 19. 398 | 10,956 | 7.057 | 14,327 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 523 | 3. 190 | 4.884 | 12.452 | 5,522 | 5,287 | 4. 460 |
| Nicaragua | 53 | 126 | 200 | 139 | 350 | 246 | 244 |
| Panama | 1,238 | 1,334 | 3, 174 | 2,304 | 1.414 | 2,078 | 1.746 |
| Puerto Rico | 362 | 161 | 112 | 819 | 488 | 788 | 464 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................... | 19,060 | 20,725 | 18,346 | 27. 4.56 | 23,486 | 24,888 | 13,294 |
| Foreign Countries ............................................ | 24,350 | 35,581 | 32, 277 | 47,504 | 34,039 | 31,405 | 42.981 |
| Total Central America md Antilles ................... | 43,410 | 56,306 | 30,623 | 74,960 | 57,525 | 56,293 | 56,275 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guiana | 7,252 | 15, 103 | 7,117 | 14, 618 | 7,482 | 17,543 | 8,687 |
| Falkland Islands ................................................. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Argentina | 2,049 | 1.275 | 2,946 | 7,967 | 10,566 | 3,389 | 1,752 |
| Bolivia ................................................................. | 37 | 2.012 | 1,197 | 1,245 | 1,082 | 766 | 2.075 |
| BraztI | 9.203 | 11,960 | 11,405 | 16.773 | 20,134 | 20,493 | 19,032 |
| Chile | 381 | 217 | 229 | 1, 124 | 1,346 | 807 | 1,680 |
| Colombia | 4,940 | 7,648 | 5,311 | 6,031 | 6,198 | 6, 865 | 8,225 |
| Ecuadar | 417 | 720 | 577 | 896 | 1,010 | 1,428 | 1,109 |
| French Guiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paragusy | 129 | 245 | 186 | 164 | 243 | 100 | 111 |
| Peru | 1.470 | 995 | 2.086 | 1.875 | 3,599 | 1.989 | 4. 235 |
| Surinam | 215 | 111 | 0 | 228 | 363 | 778 | 237 |
| Uruguay | 281 | 788 | 682 | 2.088 | 3,317 | 451 | 424 |
| Venezuela | 44, 109 | 47,588 | 38, 181 | 49,103 | 58,455 | 78,263 | 80. 130 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................. | 7. 252 | 15,103 | 7, 117 | 14,618 | 7,482 | 17,543 | 8,687 |
| Foreign Countries ........................................... | 83, 231 | 73,559 | 62, 780 | 89,494 | 106,297 | 115, 328 | 99.009 |
| Total, South Americm......................................... | 70,483 | 88,662 | 69,897 | 104, 112 | 113,795 | 132,871 | 107, 696 |

[^23]TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

| Country | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jann, - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North-Westera Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 163,215 | 144,235 | 187, 177 | 217,036 | 224,606 | 196, 379 | 161.420 |
| Austria. | 132 | 250 | 318 | 646 | 2,437 | 754 | 303 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 11.513 | 7. 509 | 9,222 | 13.573 | 17,323 | 21, 772 | 18,020 |
| Denmark | 1,373 | 520 | 417 | 989 | 930 | 2,800 | 876 |
| France | 6,509 | 6. 800 | 5,323 | 9,346 | 10,379 | 13,595 | 9,398 |
| Germany, Western. | 3,758 | 3, 376 | 4.172 | 6,854 | 12. 643 | 18,293 | 9,652 |
| Iceland. | 16 | 36 | 11 | 222 | 3 | 23 | 14 |
| Ireland | 39 | 32 | 60 | 88 | 388 | 397 | 308 |
| Netheriands | 3,659 | 3, 029 | 2, 863 | 6, 033 | 6, 292 | 7.718 | 6,588 |
| Norway | 421 | 791 | 533 | 872 | 889 | 2, 088 | 1,663 |
| Sweden | 1,818 | 1,656 | 1,896 | 3, 249 | 3. 994 | 7.814 | 4,539 |
| Switzerland | 4,431 | 6,471 | 6,810 | 7.654 | 7, 202 | 9,196 | 7.387 |
| Cominonwealth Countries | 163,215 | 144, 235 | 187, 177 | 217.036 | 224,606 | 196, 379 | 161.420 |
| Foreign Countrles | 33, 669 | 30, 469 | 31,625 | 49,524 | 62,479 | 84,452 | 59, 249 |
| Total, North-Western Europe | 196, 884 | 174,704 | 218,802 | 266,560 | 287, 085 | 280, 831 | 220,669 |
| Southern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 9 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 17 |
| Greece | 70 | 65 | 99 | 104 | 113 | 61 | 96 |
| Italy | 4,576 | 4.472 | 3,918 | 5,455 | 7, 274 | 6. 943 | 5.495 |
| Portugal. | 635 | 716 | 672 | 1, 026 | 864 | 1.116 | 892 |
| Azores and Madeira | 321 | 233 | 210 | 177 | 212 | 198 | 153 |
| Spain | 1,083 | 1,364 | 1,646 | 1,912 | 4. 660 | 2. 454 | 1,920 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 9 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 17 |
| Foreign Countries | 6,665 | 6,850 | 6,545 | 8,673 | 13,123 | 10,773 | 8,555 |
| Total, Southern Europe | 6,674 | 6,862 | 6,549 | 8, 691 | 13. 142 | 10,801 | 8,572 |
| Eastern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Czechoslovakia | 4. 258 | 2.143 | 3,123 | 2,913 | 2,941 | 1.727 | 1. 522 |
| Estonia | 2 | 9 | 2 | 28 | 83 | 33 | 28 |
| Finland ......... | 22 | 23 | 170 | 47 | 68 | 90 | 99 |
| Germany, Eastern. | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{1}$ | $\pm$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 109 |
| Hungary | 41 | 35 | 15 | 21 | 70 | 51 | 158 |
| Latvia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 31 |
| Lithuania | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 14 |
| Poland. | 61 | 122 | 115 | 242 | 761 | 869 | 385 |
| Roumania. | 3 | 0 | $\underline{2}$ | 19 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| U.S.S.R. (Russia) | 3 | 8 | 5 | 75 | 37 | 321 | 481 |
| Yugoslavia | 12 | 33 | 46 | 76 | 117 | 32 | 70 |
| Total, Eastern Exape | 4,408 | 2,373 | 3,478 | 3.425 | 4,111 | 2,959 | 2,909 |
| Middle East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden.... | 527 | 357 | 0 | 12 | 22 | 0 | 7 |
| Anglo-Esyptian Sudan | - 11 | 14 | 17 | 36 | 28 | 30 | 42 |
| Arabia | 4. 050 | 8.077 | 11, 779 | 18,336 | 11.923 | 10,736 | 4, 257 |
| Egypt .... | 114 | 41 | 157 | 502 | 462 | 249 | 430 |
| Ethiopla | 21 | 28 | 12 | 19 | 26 | 5 | 21 |
| Iran. | 181 | 107 | 85 | 107 | 305 | 216 | 391 |
| Iraq. | 378 | 1,040 | 38 | I, 163 | 1,007 | 1,125 | 520 |
| Israel ... | 231 | 273 | 278 | 212 | 534 | 395 | 523 |
| Italian Aftica | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.971 |
| Syria ....... | 19 | 410 | 29 | 33 | 5,735 | 10,646 | 60 |
| Turkey | 1,028 | 179 | 481 | 799 | 903 | 854 | 1,869 |
| Commonwealth Countrles | 538 | 371 | 17 | 49 | 50 | 30 | 49 |
| Foreign Countries .......... | 6,022 | 10,155 | 12,861 | 19,172 | 20,899 | 24,225 | 12,842 |
| Total, Midule East .............. | 6,500 | 10,526 | 12,878 | 19,221 | 20,949 | 24,255 | 12,891 |

[^24]TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

| Country | 1949 |  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Other Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 6,274 | 5,361 | 8,032 | 9,572 | 11,326 | 5,070 | 6,651 |
| India | 13,692 | 12,541 | 20,440 | 16,822 | 23.732 | 16,485 | 13,939 |
| Pakistan | 769 | 424 | 927 | 779 | 1,466 | 767 | 111 |
| Federation of Malaya | 10,545 | 5,642 | 9,450 | 19,402 | 34,974 | 23,000 | 15,454 |
| Hong Kong | 961 | 2,028 | 1,002 | 1, 201 | 1,473 | 1.528 | 1.637 |
| Other British East Indles | 21 | 0 | 15 | 32 | 1,916 | 2,707 | 1,115 |
| Afghanistan. | 0 | 3 | 16 | 93 | 32 | 19 | 19 |
| Burma | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| China | 1,668 | 1,679 | 3,325 | 1.974 | 1,362 | 567 | 1,083 |
| French East Indies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Indonesia. | 819 | 635 | 239 | 489 | 512 | 540 | 458 |
| Japan | 1,831 | 3.720 | 4,988 | 7,099 | 6,170 | 6,407 | 5,558 |
| Korea | 0 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Philtppines | 1,320 | 2,883 | 3,232 | 3,193 | 5,961 | 2.993 | 2.458 |
| Portuguese Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Slam | 43 | 29 | 940 | 241 | 1. 281 | 657 | 411 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 32, 263 | 25.997 | 39,865 | 47,808 | 74.888 | 49,561 | 38,908 |
| Foreign Countries | 5,714 | 8,949 | 12,757 | 13,106 | 15,322 | 11,183 | 9.991 |
| Total, Other Asia | 37,977 | 34,946 | 52,622 | 60, 914 | 90.210 | 60. 744 | 48,899 |
| Other Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Africa | 1,684 | 4.410 | 5.920 | 9,147 | 5.713 | 5,151 | 5.090 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 26 | 33 | 32 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 192 | 606 | 103 | 298 | 386 | 1,110 | 805 |
| Union of South Africa | 2,402 | 1,460 | 2, 282 | 2.682 | 3,044 | 2,328 | 1.907 |
| Other British South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gambia. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Gold Coast | 4,317 | 2.392 | 3.346 | 5.653 | 1,738 | 5,374 | 3.809 |
| Nigeria. | 2.400 | 193 | 884 | 602 | 298 | 600 | 767 |
| Sierra Leone | 0 | 10 | 15 | 279 | 34 | 15 | 6 |
| Other British West Africa | 0 | 0 | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgian Congo | 393 | 310 | 426 | 1,005 | 1.878 | 1,174 | 410 |
| French Alfica | 12 | 5 | 101 | 442 | 145 | 253 | 37 |
| Liberia. | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 29 |
| Madagascar | 8 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 22 | 7 | $\underline{1}$ |
| Morocco | 77 | 65 | 153 | 551 | 460 | 611 | 508 |
| Portuguese Africa | 6 | 206 | 109 | 0 | 10 | 188 | 254 |
| Canary Islands | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| Spanish Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 11,022 | 9,102 | 12,584 | 18,677 | 11. 218 | 14,583 | 12,392 |
| Fcrelen Countries | 512 | 588 | 800 | 2.051 | 2,523 | 2,424 | 1,250 |
| Total, Other Alrica ......... | 11,534 | 9,690 | 13,384 | 20.728 | 13,741 | 17,00\% | 13,642 |
| Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 12,000 | 15.429 | 9,595 | 23. 208 | 18,587 | 27,641 | 6,020 |
| New Zealand | 5,599 | 3,311 | 4,622 | 7, 233 | 8,556 | 21,551 | 10,388 |
| Fiji ... | 3,629 | 4,368 | 4,861 | 5,333 | 2,515 | 3,478 | 2,010 |
| Other British Oceania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Oceania | 3 | 414 | 438 | 38 | 12 | 348 | 0 |
| Hawati | 168 | 193 | 197 | 298 | 542 | 672 | 1,220 |
| United States Ocearia. | 0 | 85 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 210 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 21,227 | 23, 109 | 19,078 | 35,775 | 29,658 | 52,670 | 18,418 |
| Foreign Countries ...... | 170 | 692 | 635 | 450 | 554 | 1,220 | 1,430 |
| Total, Oceanta | 21,397 | 23,801 | 19,713 | 36,225 | 30, 212 | 53,890 | 19,848 |
| Total, Commonwealth Countries | 225,505 | 238,653 | 284, 187 | 361,438 | 371,407 | 355,682 | 253,185 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies | 1, 009, 656 | 944,405 | 1, 005,413 | 1, 127,592 | 1,472,804 | 1,344,461 | 1.460, 816 |
| Total, Nll Countries | 1,409,377 | 1,351, 830 | 1,453,051 | 1,721,202 | 2, 102, 387 | 1, 982, 469 | -1,950,349 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.

## B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | PercentageChangeJar- June '51toJan. - June '52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 298,807 | 338, 091 | 355, 937 | 538.273 | 489, 916 | + 37. 6 |
| 2 | Wheat | 156,582 | 169,032 | 148,631 | 292,412 | 263, 244 | + 77.1 |
| 7 | Wheat flous | 50.252 | 43,587 | 66,742 | 47.112 | 57.381 | - 14.0 |
| 13 | Barley | 7,791 | 15.651 | 13.847 | 44.975 | 30.576 | +120.8 |
| 14 | Whisky | 17,078 | 24,604 | 23,698 | 30,341 | 22,989 | - 3.0 |
| 15 | Oats | 6,480 | 10,091 | 18,330 | 35,569 | 25. 472 | + 39.0 |
| 28 | Fodders, n.o.p. | 5,982 | 8, 052 | 11,863 | 13, 456 | 13,679 | + 15.3 |
| 30 | Rubber tires and tubes | 4.739 | 5. 270 | 8,984 | 12,916 | 11.971 | + 33.2 |
| 38 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 7. 132 | 3. 420 | 11.263 | 5,150 | 19,322 | + 71.6 |
|  | Antmols and Animal Products ............................................. | 167,603 | 198,172 | 174,874 | 173,159 | 111,498 | - 36.2 |
| 16 | Fish, fresh and frozen....................................................... | 18, 365 | 31,346 | 22,777 | 30,586 | 23, 579 | $+\quad 3.5$ |
| 17 | Beef and veal, fresh ........................................................ | 13, 379 | 20,840 | 26,657 | 24.308 | 9,101 | - 65.9 |
| 19 | Cattle, chlefly for beef ..................................................... | 29, 289 | 32, 397 | 27,662 | 16.652 | 1.538 | - 94.4 |
| 25 | Fur skins, undressed. | 13,040 | 10,752 | 19, 132 | 9,184 | 14,269 | - 25.4 |
| 26 | Fish, cured | 14,104 | 14,512 | 12,761 | 14,827 | 11,754 | - 7.9 |
| 32 | Cattle, dairy and pure-bre | 7,997 | 9,443 | 9,684 | 9,067 | 2,643 | - 72.7 |
| 40 | Molluses and crustaceans ................................................... | 8.650 | 7. 069 | 8,683 | 6,545 | 9,692 | + 11.6 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ............................................. | 10,772 | 18,801 | 17,648 | 19,210 | 17,623 | - 0.1 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 485, 324 | 627, 621 | 643, 123 | 755, 953 | 694, 210 | + 7.9 |
| 1 | Newsprint paper | 235, 464 | 250, 282 | 248,502 | 287, 870 | 283, 825 | + 14.2 |
| 3 | Wood pulp | 91, 989 | 116.567 | 163, 360 | 201,773 | 170,853 | + 4.6 |
| 4 | Planks and boards | 108, 239 | 182.608 | 150,605 | 161,593 | 153,020 | + 1.6 |
| 12 | Pulpwood | 13.260 | 21,508 | 24, 534 | 43, 569 | 29,398 | + 19.8 |
| 27 | Shingles | 12. 269 | 20, 132 | 16, 037 | 11,446 | 10,537 | - 34.3 |
| 34 | Plywoods and veneers ....................................................... | 5,724 | 6. 591 | 9.616 | 8,430 | 9.794 | $+\quad 1.9$ |
|  | Iron and Its Products .......................................................... | 126. 275 | 124, 834 | 143, 418 | 198,881 | 228, 328 | + 59.2 |
| 8 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 47, 448 | 31.064 | 54.715 | 42,158 | 61.975 | + 13.3 |
| 20 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ......................................... | 11.334 | 14,310 | 18,250 | 22.021 | 23,691 | + 29.8 |
| 21 | Automobiles, passenger | 8,246 | 11,119 | 11. 339 | 27.151 | 30,094 | +165.4 |
| 23 | Ferto-alloys | 6,554 | 10, 521 | 13. 596 | 17,751 | 16.545 | + 21.7 |
| 29 | Automoblles, freight | 4,996 | 3. 831 | 3,670 | 21, 203 | 33.516 | +813.2 |
| 33 | Iron ore | 3, 015 | 10. 295 | 4. 036 | 14,540 | 4,663 | + 15.5 |
| 39 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 6.071 | 5.965 | 6,622 | 9,141 | 9.616 | + 45.2 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 208, 949 | 248, 313 | 252, 966 | 316,904 | 357, 765 | + 41.4 |
| 5 | Nickel | 52.171 | 53, 129 | 59,410 | 77.279 | 78.435 | + 32.0 |
| 6 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 52,776 | 50,430 | 54, 888 | 65,965 | 69,887 | + 27.3 |
| 9 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.. | 22.780 | 35. 930 | 33.771 | 49.898 | 57, 158 | + 69.3 |
| 10 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 42,129 | 40,861 | 37. 198 | 44,493 | 47,585 | + 27.9 |
| 18 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 12,390 | 25,715 | 20,671 | 24,619 | 24,442 | + 18.2 |
| 24 | Platinur: metals and scrap. | 7. 367 | 13,848 | 15,794 | 14,565 | 15.652 | 0.9 |
| 35 | Electrical apparatus, n.o. | 4.686 | 6,403 | 8.219 | 9.510 | 16.798 | + 104.4 |
| 37 | Stlver ore and bullion | 3,881 | 5. 540 | 8,044 | 8,436 | 9,227 | + 14.7 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 47. 868 | 55,789 | 62,194 | 69,335 | 71,970 | $+15.7$ |
|  | Asbestos, unmanufactured ................................................. | 29,031 | 33. 721 | 40.091 | 40, 242 | 42.227 | + 5.3 |
|  | Abrasives, artificial, crude .............................................- | 6,597 | 8,170 | 10,309 | 11.068 | 9,825 | 4.7 |
|  | Chentcals and Allied Products | 50, 143 | 50,382 | 60, 403 | 71, 287 | 64, 603 | + 7.0 |
| 22 | Fertilizers, chemical. | 21,536 | 17, 338 | 18,697 | 16,837 | 21,427 | + 13.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities <br> Non-commercial items $\qquad$ | 34,883 5,788 | 25,761 8,583 | 29,686 7,816 | 31,209 9,562 | $\begin{gathered} 53,690 \\ 8,521 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80.9 \\ +\quad 9.0 \end{array}$ |
| 36 | Total Domestic Exports To All Countries ............................. | 1,430,624 | 1,687, 763 | 1.740,248 | 2, 174,212 | 2, 089, 622 | + 20.1 |
|  | Total or Commodities Itemized ........................................... | 1,176,599 | 1,390,527 | 1, 468, 705 | 1,836,221 | 1, 755, 921 |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ................................. | 82.2 | 824 | 84, 4 | 84.5 | 84.0 |  |

1. In the first half of 1952 exports of alrcraft and parts (except engines) reached $\$ 22.2$ million, as compared with only $\$ 7.5$ mulion in all of 1951 .

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan - June '51 } \\ \text { Jon - June '52 } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 211,598 | 272,878 | 288,991 | 253, 700 | 235, 755 | 18.4 |
| 10 | Sugar, unrefined | 27.910 | 49,298 | 31,011 | 46,089 | 23,247 | - 25.0 |
| 12 | Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated | 11.355 | 23,006 | 43,627 | 21,346 | 17, 285 | - 60.4 |
| 18 | Coffee, green | 17. 591 | 24,073 | 25, 122 | 23,316 | 25,609 | + 1.9 |
| 25 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) | 13,440 | 17, 175 | 26,795 | 8,230 | 10.286 | 61.6 |
| 30 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 13,613 | 10,919 | 14,431 | 12,268 | 13,575 | 5.9 |
| 31 | Vegetables, fresh | 17, 274 | 5,985 | 18,802 | 7,493 | 28, 086 | + 49.4 |
| 36 | Nuts | 12, 946 | 9,427 | 13,609 | 9,171 | 10,919 | 19.8 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 38,419 | 48,549 | 68,621 | 56,941 | 44.497 | - 35.2 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 167,255 | 197,254 | 285,997 | 197,523 | 175,543 | - 38. 6 |
| B | Cotton, raw | $35: 174$ | 53.287 | 59.980 | 34, 335 | 36,431 | - 39.3 |
| 15 | Cotton fabrics | 23,147 | 22,754 | 35,907 | 19,077 | 25,770 | - 28.2 |
| 16 | Wool, raw | 11.621 | 15,184 | 27, 173 | 27, 188 | 9,423 | - 65.3 |
| 23 | Wool noils and tops | 11, 182 | 16,996 | 27.408 | 12,087 | 4,603 | - 83.2 |
| 24 | Wool fabrics. | 16.25 1 | 15,468 | 22.499 | 16,068 | 15,273 | - 32.1 |
| 33 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles | 8,672 | 10,995 | 12,477 | 12.523 | 10.645 | - 14.7 |
| 40 | Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres | 5.621 | 4,215 | 9,432 | 12, 224 | 13,405 | $+\quad 42.1$ |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 47.288 | 53,078 | 69,345 | 67, 702 | 62, 817 | - 9.4 |
| 26 | Paperboard, paper and products | 10,973 | 12,461 | 17,049 | 17.782 | 14,330 | - 15.9 |
| 32 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter | 9,694 | 9,747 | 12,329 | 12,804 | 13,664 | + 10.8 |
| 34 | Logs, timber and lumber | 6. 509 | 7.906 | 12, 891 | 10, 319 | 10,551 | - 18.2 |
|  | From and its Products | 479, 441 | 500, 788 | 687,024 | 645,227 | 731,564 | + 6.5 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 110,511 | 115, 738 | 163,482 | 165, 259 | 180, 357 | + 10.3 |
| 3 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 75,731 | 82,674 | 111.471 | 83,706 | 101,208 | 9.2 |
| 4 | Rolling mill products | 39,703 | 53,936 | 78,030 | 95,097 | 87, 496 | + 12.1 |
| 5 | Tractors and parts | 68,022 | 40,298 | 67,826 | 57,736 | 73,184 | + 7.9 |
| 9 | Engines, internal conbustion, and parts .......................... | 23, 767 | 23,301 | 37,336 | 42,978 | 71,816 | + 92.4 |
| 11 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 30,435 | 22,887 | 34,995 | 34,534 | 41,557 | + 18.8 |
| 14 | Automabiles, passenger | 37, 125 | 38. 205 | 47.412 | 9,220 | 23,505 | - 50.4 |
| 21 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 17,273 | 18. 121 | 20,864 | 22,319 | 22,790 | + 9.2 |
| 37 | Iron ore | 2,838 | 13,964 | 4,916 | 17,755 | 6. 127 | + 24.6 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 97,473 | 118, 054 | 148,327 | 142,521 | 134,936 | - 0.0 |
| 6 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 40.416 | 42, 169 | 60,371 | 59,370 | 62,027 | $+\quad 27$ |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 258, 800 | 352,941 | 313,761 | 370, 774 | 285.071 | - 9.1 |
| 2 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined | 91,097 | 112,899 | 109,845 | 123,303 | 98.217 | - 10.6 |
| 7 | Coal, bituminous | 51,990 | 66,798 | 53, 024 | 62,251 | 46,437 | - 12.4 |
| 13 | Fuel oils | 15,041 | 30,868 | 23,931 | 34.458 | 24,864 | + 3.9 |
| 17 | Cod, anthracite | 23,630 | 30.635 | 21, 144 | 30,094 | 21,330 | + 0.9 |
| 27 | Gas oline | 12, 766 | 27,017 | 13,192 | 20,252 | 12,537 | - 5.0 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 76. 288 | 81,937 | 101,719 | 90, 090 | 91,069 | - 10.5 |
| 20 | Principal chemicais (except acids) | 17.853 | 19,308 | 20,729 | 23,211 | 24,020 | + 15.9 |
| 35 | Drugs and medicines | 10,418 | 8,483 | 13, 332 | 9,649 | 13.076 | 1.9 |
| 38 | Synthetic plastics, primery forms | 8.490 | 9,063 | 13,072 | 9,340 | 9,925 | - 24.1 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 76,494 | 98, 724 | 138.652 | 157.986 | 189,098 | + 36.4 |
| 19 | Tourist purchases | 10,827 | 22,263 | 16. 176 | 30,895 | 23,348 | + 44.3 |
| 22 | Aircraft and parts (except englnes) | 5,545 | 5,397 | 14.490 | 26,948 | 50,750 | $+250.2$ |
| 28 | Non-commercial items. | 7,245 | 8.330 | 12. 231 | 20.313 | 21,521 | + 76.0 |
| 29 | Refrigerators and parts | 6, 133 | 9,220 | 22,562 | 8, 058 | 18,296 | - 18.9 |
| 39 | Parcels of small value, | 4,026 | 5,333 | 11,565 | 10,460 | 14,851 | + 28.4 |
|  | Total Imports From Ali Countries | 1,453, 051 | 1,721,203 | 2,102,397 | 1,982, 469 | 1,950,349 | - 7.2 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized | 963,857 | 1,115,800 | 1,382,538 | 1.299, 885 | 1,332,341 |  |
|  | Percent Or Imports Itemized ............................................... | 66. 3 | 64.8 | 65.8 | 65.6 | 68. 3 |  |

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United states

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | PercentageChangeJan.-June '51toJan.-June '52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan.-June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | $\%$ |
|  | Agricuitural and Vegetable Products .................................... | 75,245 | 101,692 | 110, 002 | 153,441 | 119, 507 | + 8. 6 |
| 6 | Wheat. | 11,499 | 1f. 987 | 22. 172 | 42,864 | 31,634 | + 42.7 |
| 12 | Oats | 5,638 | 9,339 | 16, 123 | 28. 256 | 23,757 | + 47.3 |
| 14 | Whisky | 13,506 | 19,986 | 18,937 | 25,240 | 18,527 | 2.2 |
| 19 | Forders, ת.o.p | 5,399 | 7.528 | 11,404 | 12,995 | 13.077 | + 14.7 |
| 24 | 3arley | 7. 157 | 12,280 | 5,744 | 11,779 | 3,764 | - 34.5 |
| 39 | Clover seed ...................................................................... | 5,268 | 3.600 | 5,437 | 2,484 | 3, 098 | - 43.0 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 110,807 | 142,526 | 140, 181 | 125,347 | 74,351 | - 47.0 |
| 9 | Fish, fresh and frozen | 18,286 | 31.233 | 22,688 | 30,374 | 23. 409 | + 3.2 |
| 10 | Beef and veal, fresh | 12,745 | 20.199 | 26.034 | 23,736 | 945 | - 96.4 |
| 13 | Cattle, chiefly for beet | 29, 262 | 32, 331 | 27.619 | 16,583 | 1.514 | - 94.5 |
| 22 | Fur skins, undressed | 10,112 | 9,334 | 13.591 | 6. 827 | 10,700 | - 21.3 |
| 23 | Cattle, dairy and pure-bred | 7,799 | 9.097 | 9,489 | 8.859 | 2,449 | - 74.2 |
| 29 | Molluscs and crustaceans. | 8,562 | 6.687 | 8,564 | 6,049 | 9,581 | + 11.9 |
| 33 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 3,556 | 5.676 | 5,875 | 5,945 | 2,306 | - 60.7 |
|  | Fibres, Textlles and Products ............................................ | 6,310 | 12,033 | 10,260 | 9,328 | 10,944 | + 6.7 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 450,377 | 568, 019 | 535,970 | 578,611 | 524,383 | 2.2 |
| 1 | Newsprint paper. | 226.817 | 236, 339 | 234, 265 | 262, 587 | 254,870 | + 8.8 |
| 2 | Wood pulp. | 85.251 | 105,755 | 134,656 | 142,105 | 122,611 | 8.9 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 95,221 | 154,378 | 98,067 | 98.714 | 85,590 | 12.7 |
| 7 | Pulpwood | 13.228 | 20.735 | 23.660 | 35,671 | 26.421 | + 11.7 |
| 18 | Shingles | 11.849 | 19,770 | 15.495 | 10.736 | 10.272 | - 33.7 |
| 28 | Plywoods and vencers | 5.517 | 6,435 | 8,414 | 6. 280 | 7.983 | 5.1 |
| 35 | Pulpboard and paperboard ....e..............................e.c........... | 2.499 | 3,859 | 4,732 | 3,902 | 3,584 | - 24.3 |
|  | Iron and its Products ........................................................ | 66,544 | 69,901 | 83,729 | 85,459 | 96,379 | + 15.1 |
| 5 | Farm implements and machinery (except tactors) and parts | 35.758 | 27,981 | 44,771 | 31,301 | 52,577 | + 17.4 |
| 21 | Ferro-alloys .................................................................... | 3.224 | 7,849 | 9,619 | 12,041 | 8,889 | 7.6 |
| 30 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets ....................................... | 7,882 | 13. 421 | 4,793 | 9.474 | 8,675 | + 81.0 |
| 31 | Iron ore | 2,972 | 9,357 | 3,856 | 9,265 | 2,120 | - 45.0 |
| 32 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 3, 2388 | 4,112 | 5,518 | 6,927 | 7. 476 | + 35.5 |
| 37 | Tractors and parts | 4,870 | 3,728 | 4.844 | 3,551 | 4,700 | 3.0 |
| 40 | Castings and forgings | 1,245 | 2,148 | 2.256 | 3,968 | 3,373 | + 49.5 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .......................................... | 124,760 | 142,283 | 137, 497 | 140,512 | 167,435 | + 21.8 |
| 4 | Nickel .............................................................................. | 39,640 | 36.544 | 39,002 | 53,414 | 52,053 | + 33.5 |
| 11 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 16,663 | 22,255 | 22,418 | 22,625 | 27. 266 | + 21.6 |
| 15 | Aluminum, priniary and semi-fabricated | 26,563 | 22,613 | 25,828 | 14,069 | 19,877 | - 23.0 |
| 17 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 21.000 | 18, 495 | 13,877 | 16,197 | 15,022 | + 8.3 |
| 20 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 10,174 | 20,522 | 13,015 | 10,986 | 17,771 | + 36.5 |
| 26 | Silver ore and bullion | 3,818 | 5, 42.4 | 7,942 | 7. 592 | 9. 197 | + 15.8 |
| 27 | Platinum metals and scrap | 2,818 | 6.835 | 8, 523 | 6,407 | 6, 185 | - 27.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ..................................... | 33, 445 | 40,538 | 44,811 | 45, 115 | 48,918 | + 9.2 |
| 8 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 20,067 | 24,118 | 28,843 | 25.215 | 27.057 | 6. 2 |
| 25 | Abrasives, artificial, crude | 4.935 | 6,309 | 8.688 | 8,380 | 7. 270 | -16.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products. | 28, 966 | 29.833 | 34,344 | 32,909 | 37, 293 | + 8.6 |
| 16 | Fertilizers, chemical ....... | 15,101 | 13,494 | 16.559 | 14,242 | 18.889 | + 14.1 |
| 36 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.O.p. | 2,048 | 3,345 | 4.496 | 3,987 | 3,837 | - 14.7 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities................................................... | 8,794 | 11,215 | 13,053 | 17. 106 | 34, $098 \frac{1}{1}$ | + 161.2 |
| 34 | Non-commercial items | 3. 123 | 4,937 | 3,905 | 6. 197 | 4,785 | + 22.5 |
| 38 | Electrical energy | 3,191 | 2.911 | 3,635 | 4,303 | 5.183 | $+\quad 42.6$ |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To The United States ...................... | 904, 949 | 1,116, 039 | 1,105,848 | 1, 187, 829 | 1, 113,307 | $+0.3$ |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized ........................................... | 807,498 | 988,949 | 985, 351 | 1, 052,130 | 958,295 |  |
|  | Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized.................................... | 89.2 | 88.6 | 88.8 | 88. 8 | 86. 1. |  |

1. In the first half of 1952 exports of afcraft and parts (except engines) to the United States reached $\$ 20.9$ million, as compared with onily $\$ 5.8$ million in all of 1951.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | PercentageChangeJan.-June'51toJan.-June'52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products. | 84, 616 | 95,456 | 112,016 | 96,345 | 109,429 | - 2.3 |
| 22 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 11,934 | 9,804 | 14,028 | 11,276 | 13,350 | 4.8 |
| 24 | Vegetables, fresh | 15, 178 | 5, 740 | 15,529 | 7, 148 | 24,573 | + 58.2 |
| 34 | Soya beans | 4, 586 | 7, 553 | 8,861 | 7. 576 | 4, 085 | + 53.9 |
| 34 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) | 10,226 | 9,280 | 10.960 | 5,031 | 8,798 | - 19.7 |
| 38 | Indian corn | 3, 634 | 12.600 | 5,723 | 9,423 | 3. 508 | - 38.7 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 26,843 | 30,397 | 46, 395 | 27.151 | 26,989 | - $\$ 1.8$ |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 70,232 | 81,544 | 139, 624 | 81,342 | 96,972 | - 30.5 |
| 7 | Cotton, raw | 28,791 | 39.711 | 59,819 | 33, 261 | 31,971 | - 46.6 |
| 14 | Cotton fabrics | 16, 223 | 14,833 | 25,132 | 14,287 | 22,365 | - 11.0 |
| 36 | Rags and waste, textile | 3, 909 | 5,143 | 11,091 | 4, 597 | 4,013 | - 63.8 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 43.798 | 48,531 | 63,930 | 61, 700 | 52,208 | - 18.3 |
| 17 | Paperboard, paper and products | 10,327 | 11,687 | 16, 111 | 16,647 | 13,400 | - 16.8 |
| 23 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter | 9, 452 | 9,499 | 12,064 | 12,562 | 13,347 | + 10.6 |
| 25 | Logs, timber and lumber | 6, 266 | 7. 465 | 12, 141 | 9,793 | 10,069 | - 17.1 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 402, 080 | 408,928 | 594,939 | 551,905 | 644, 868 | + 8.4 |
| 1 | Machinery (nor-iarm) and parts | 100, 851 | 104, 133 | 149, 164 | 147.814 | 158,588 | $+6.3$ |
| 2 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 74,190 | 79,918 | 108, 203 | 81, 138 | 99,450 | 8.1 |
| 3 | Rolling mill products | 34, 195 | 39, 195 | 57, 472 | 62,837 | 62,817 | $+9.3$ |
| 4 | Tractors and parts | 61,713 | 38, 386 | 63, 674 | 55, 509 | 70,235 | + 10.3 |
| 8 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts | 20, 237 | 20,426 | 28,991 | 43,084 | 67, 218 | $+131.9$ |
| 9 | Fanm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 29,930 | 22,547 | 34, 457 | 33.951 | 41,004 | + 19.0 |
| 18 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 14.945 | 14,444 | 16, 882 | 14,588 | 17, 470 | + 35 |
| 20 | Automobiles, passenger | 2. 104 | 4,234 | 24,489 | 5,588 | 16, 681 | - 31.9 |
| 27 | Iron ore | 2.748 | 13. 223 | 4,643 | 16,686 | 5,473 | + 17.9 |
| 30 | Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts | 5,395 | 8,794 | 10, 339 | 7,952 | 6,657 | - 35.6 |
| 39 | Tools | 5. 028 | 5,869 | 7,964 | 6,936 | 8,368 | + 5.1 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 66,604 | 69, 082 | 105,028 | 87,799 | 88,070 | - 16.1 |
| 6 | Electrical apparatus, o.o.p. | 36, 305 | 35, 340 | 53, 599 | 49,962 | 53,976 | + 0.7 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 183, 679 | 247, 180 | 204,858 | 230,998 | 188, 300 | - 8.1 |
| 5 | Coal, bituminous | 51,721 | 66, 794 | 53,024 | 62, 249 | 46, 437 | - 12.4 |
| 10 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined | 40,969 | 52, 628 | 35, 785 | 25,920 | 30, 137 | - 15.8 |
| 11 | Coal, anthracite | 21,938 | 27, 623 | 20,088 | 27,751 | 19,834 | 1.3 |
| 13 | Fuel oils | 10, $\$ 45$ | 18, 654 | 16, 591 | 23, 163 | 17, 730 | + 6.9 |
| 19 | Gasoline | 12, 158 | 20,683 | 11,006 | 19,313 | 11, 189 | + 1.7 |
| 32 | Coke | 4, 399 | 6,628 | 7,976 | 8,925 | 6,912 | - 13.3 |
| 40 | Brick and tile | 4, 373 | 5,605 | 7. 148 | 7,725 | 6,964 | - 26 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 66, 974 | 68,629 | 88, 665 | 76,396 | 81,578 | - 8.0 |
| 16 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.0.p. | 15. 521 | 15,870 | 17, 983 | 19,781 | 21,972 | + 222 |
| 26 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 8,186 | 8,782 | 12.487 | 8,861 | 9,572 | - 23.3 |
| 29 | Drugs and medicines | 9,317 | 7, 133 | 12,045 | 8, 127 | 11,597 | - 3.7 |
| 37 | Pigments | 6, 424 | 7, 291 | 8,535 | 6,832 | 6,640 | - 222 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 60, 720 | 76, 184 | 115,563 | 128,185 | 163,384 | + 41.4 |
| 12 | Tourist purchases | 10,748 | 21,970 | 16, 081 | 30,701 | 23, 273 | + 44.7 |
| 15 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 4,497 | 4,629 | 13, 163 | 24,971 | 48,587 | + 269.1 |
| 21 | Refrigerators and parts | 5,821 | 8. 805 | 21,915 | 7.761 | 18,074 | - 17.5 |
| 28 | Parcels of small value ... | 3. 996 | 5,298 | 11,232 | 10,068 | 14,549 | + 29.5 |
| 31 | Medical, optical and dental goods, r.o.p. | 7. 649 | 7. 368 | 9,440 | 8. 478 | 8,908 | - 5.6 |
| 33 | Non-commercial items | 4. 644 | 4,691 | 6,545 | 10, 104 | 12.245 | + 87.1 |
|  | Total Imports From The United States | 1,004,546 | 1,125,930 | 1,471,107 | 1,341,820 | 1,457,798 | - 0.9 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized .............................................. | 730, 983 | 810,815 | 1,032,378 | 968, 384 | 1,072,039 |  |
|  | Percent of emports Itemized .............................................................. | 72. 8 | 72.0 | 70.2 | 72.2 | 73.5 |  |

TABLE VIII, Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | PercentageChangeJan,-June ${ }^{\text {to }}$.Jan,-June ${ }^{\circ} 52$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | J®n. - June | July - Dec, | Jan.- June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 126, 781 | 102, 014 | 97, 841 | 133, 744 | 138,887 | + 42.0 |
| 1 | Wheat | 94,739 | 78,912 | 55,676 | 103,503 | 96, 128 | + 72.7 |
| 4 | Wheat flour | 22,264 | 18,699 | 29,346 | 13,659 | 19,711 | 32.8 |
| 10 | Tobacco, unmanufact ured | 6,079 | 2,241 | 9,355 | 4,136 | 17,098 | $+\quad 82.8$ |
| 14 | Barley | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,053 | 1,481 | + 1 |
| 29 | Apples, fresh | 2,429 | 1,252 | 1. 287 | 613 | 1,581 | + 22.8 |
| 30 | Rubber footwear and parts | 148 | 245 | 787 | 1,071 | 57 | - 92.8 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 28,080 | 25,266 | 8,892 | 20,968 | 13,006 ${ }^{2}$ | + 46.3 |
| 13 | Cheese | 2,473 | 12,600 | 362 | 8,356 | 47 | - 87.0 |
| 16 | Fur skins, undressed | 2,648 | 1,351 | 5,133 | 2,181 | 3, 227 | 37.1 |
| 17 | Fish, canned | 3 | 4.646 | 328 | 6, 214 | 378 | + 15.2 |
| 33 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 971 | 138 | 880 | 412 | 103 | - 88.3 |
| 34 | Leather, unmanufactured | 458 | 400 | 728 | 526 | 569 | 21.8 |
| 38 | Halr and bristles | 108 | 230 | 671 | 347 | 315 | 53. 1 |
|  | Fibres, Textlles and Products | 478 | 861 | 633 | 632 | 606 | - 4.3 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 12,993 | 27.694 | 55, 107 | 86,074 | 97, 796 | $+77.5$ |
| 2 | Planks and boards | 4,932 | 15,421 | 37, 296 | 41.668 | 54,470 | + 46.0 |
| 5 | Wood pulp | 5,221 | 7,908 | 11, 194 | 26,577 | 24,595 | + 119.7 |
| 15 | Newsprint paper | 654 | 1. 208 | 2,922 | 4,566 | 6,439 | + 120.4 |
| 22 | Pulpwood | 31 | 737 | 662 | 2,568 | 1,763 | + 166.3 |
| 23 | Plywoods and veneers | 13 | 21 | 854 | 1,781 | 1,603 | + 87.7 |
| 24 | Posts, poles and piling | 211 | 268 | 120 | 2,446 | 2,801 | $+1$ |
| 25 | Pulpboard and paperboard | 204 | 0 | 247 | 2,160 | 2,024 | + 719.4 |
| 36 | Match splints | 277 | 32 | 245 | 937 | 886 | + 280.0 |
| 40 | Spoolwood | 345 | 1,236 | 84 | 847 | 82 | 2.4 |
|  | Irom and its Products | 5,369 | 4,731 | 3,934 | 13,980 | 14,842 | + 146.7 |
| 12 | Ferra-alioys | 3, 059 | 2,178 | 3,522 | 5,251 | 7,035 | + 99.7 |
| 21 | Iron ore | 44 | 663 | 179 | 3,617 | 840 | + 369.3 |
| 26 | Rolling mall products | 42 | 40 | 226 | 2,105 | 3,011 | + 1 |
| 31 | Needles | 925 | 647 | 783 | 716 | 577 | - 26.3 |
| 39 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 329 | 208 | 293 | 694 | 176 | - 39.9 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 52,549 | 64, 852 | 74,519 | 107, 116 | 114,550 | + 53.7 |
| 3 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabric | 18,241 | 20,983 | 17,993 | 39, 233 | 38,716 | + 115.2 |
| 6 | Nickel | 7.894 | 11, 103 | 15,390 | 16,934 | 16,618 | + 8.0 |
| 7 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 14, 740 | 14,535 | 15,556 | 13,027 | 15,324 | 1.5 |
| 8 | Zinc, primary and seml-fabricated | 4, 552 | 7,985 | 9, 161 | 18,670 | 23, 267 | + 154.0 |
| 9 | Platinum metals and scrap | 4,551 | 7,013 | 7. 258 | 8,061 | 9,390 | + 29.4 |
| 11 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 725 | 1,432 | 5,397 | 6,849 | 5,264 | 2.5 |
| 20 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals | 1,079 | 669 | 2,398 | 1,651 | 2,625 | + 9.5 |
| 27 | Cadmium | 307 | 525 | 742 | 1.228 | 1,346 | + 81.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ...................................... | 4,986 | 4.541 | 5,187 | 7,886 | 7. 280 | + 40.4 |
| 18 | Asbestos, unmanufactured. | 2,453 | 2, 308 | 2,575 | 3,797 | 3,439 | + 33.6 |
| 19 | Abrasives, artificial, crude | 1,606 | 1,855 | 1,617 | 2,672 | 2,527 | + 56.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 3, 152 | 2,841 | 4.188 | 6,184 | 5,638 | + 34.6 |
| 28 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 1,246 | 1,116 | 741 | 1,177 | 477 | 35.6 |
| 35 | Acids | 456 | 435 | 725 | 458 | 327 | 54.9 |
| 37 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n. O. D. | 302 | 281 | 528 | 653 | 837 | + 58.5 |
|  | Mscellaneous Commodities | 1,529 | 1,394 | 1,225 | 1,354 | 1,575 | + 28.6 |
| 32 | Non-commerclal items ...................................................... | 944 | 1,070 | 629 | 706 | 495 | 21.3 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom :ne.a............ | 235,917 | 233,993 | 253,523 | 377,936 | 393,976 | + 55. 4 |
|  | Total Of Commodities Itemi zed ............................................ | 207. 704 | 222,591 | 243,889 | 360,12s | 367, 447 |  |
|  | Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized ................................... | 88, 0 | 95.1 | 96.2 | 95.3 | 98.3 |  |

2. Exports of fresh beef to the United Kingdom were valued at $\$ 7,911,320$ in the first half of 1952. In the preceding two years they totalled $\$ 204$ 3. Less than $\$ 500.00$.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. - June '51 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. - June '52 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jen. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$1000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | $\%$ |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 12,661 | 15,299 | 9. 227 | 12,089 | 9,275 | + 0.5 |
| 13 | Whisky | 2. 543 | 4,324 | 3.256 | 4,138 | 2,915 | - 10.5 |
| 29 | Confectionery, including candy | 1.676 | 2, 877 | 1,226 | 1.870 | 1,622 | $+32.3$ |
| 38 | Cereal foods and bakery products | 562 | 1.196 | 851 | 1,510 | 716 | - 15.9 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 4,359 | 5,363 | 7,413 | 5,365 | 4,163 | - 43.8 |
| 20 | Leather, unmanufactured | 2. 248 | 2,540 | 3.379 | 1,993 | 1.603 | - 52.6 |
|  | Fibres, Textlles and Products | 53,257 | 60, 656 | 81,610 | 57, 484 | 39,775 | - 51.3 |
| 1 | Wool noils and tops | 10,027 | 15.797 | 25,091 | 11.590 | 4,407 | - 82.4 |
| 2 | Wool fabrics | 14.396 | 13.924 | 18,711 | 13,988 | 13,933 | - 25.5 |
| 8 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles | 5.776 | 7.353 | 6,610 | 7.096 | 4,164 | - 37.0 |
| 12 | Cotton yarns, threads and cords | 2.077 | 1,980 | 3.994 | 3,683 | 2,035 | - 49.0 |
| 14 | Cotton fabrics | 3.744 | 3,873 | 3,954 | 3,249 | 2, 250 | - 43.1 |
| 15 | Carpets and mats, wool | 2.940 | 2,356 | 3,870 | 2.622 | 1,810 | - 53.2 |
| 16 | Wool, raw | 1,690 | 2. 257 | 3,922 | 2,318 | 1.219 | - 68.9 |
| 23 | Wool yarns and warps | 1,423 | 2,142 | 2,606 | 1,875 | 1.108 | - 57.5 |
| 25 | Lines, cordage and netting, m.o.p. | 1.446 | 1. 227 | 2.097 | 1,832 | 1.853 | - 11.6 |
| 27 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns | 1. 120 | 1,191 | 1,854 | 1,508 | 352 | - 81.0 |
| 33 | Cloth, coated and Impregnate | 1.833 | 1,298 | 1,302 | 1,288 | 913 | - 29.9 |
| 40 | Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.. | 956 | 946 | 1,197 | 1.076 | 825 | - 31.1 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 1,693 | 1.990 | 1.970 | 2,375 | 2,118 | + 7.5 |
|  | Fron and its Products | 71,335 | 77, 515 | 70, 457 | 56,096 | 55, 670 | - 21.0 |
| 3 | Automobiles, passenger | 34, 589 | 33, 777 | 23. 389 | 3.118 | 6,822 | - 70.8 |
| 4 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 8,304 | 8,973 | 10.125 | 11.248 | 15,720 | + 55.3 |
| 5 | Rolling mili products | 4, 227 | 9,730 | 9. 293 | 10.634 | 6,969 | - 25.0 |
| 10 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 2,325 | 3,412 | 3,371 | 6, 342 | 4.745 | + 40.8 |
| 11 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts | 3,471 | 2,839 | 3, 682 | 4,394 | 4,443 | + 20.7 |
| 17 | Tractors and parts | 6,266 | 1.872 | 4,113 | 2,115 | 2,884 | - 29.9 |
| 18 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 1,493 | 2. 739 | 3,225 | 2,535 | 1,742 | - 46.0 |
| 22 | Castings and fotgings | 812 | 2,254 | 1,316 | 3,899 | 1,622 | + 23.3 |
| 30 | Wire and wire rope | 1.048 | 1,395 | 1,482 | 1,451 | 1,334 | - 10.0 |
| 31 | Tools .................. | 652 | 990 | 1,304 | 1,361 | 1,406 | + 7.8 |
| 37 | Automobiles, freight | 2.014 | 2,811 | 1,747 | 658 | 706 | - 59.6 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 18,264 | 22,057 | 19,987 | 22,694 | 19,924 | - 0.3 |
| 6 | Platinum, palladlum and iridium | 9,919 | 11.342 | 9,578 | 7.409 | 9,381 | 2.1 |
| 7 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 3,536 | 5.749 | 5,936 | 8.733 | 6, 698 | + 12.8 |
| 35 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 307 | 1.608 | 733 | 1.781 | 221 | - 69.8 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 13,268 | 16,934 | 15,326 | 17. 538 | 12.183 | - 80.5 |
| 9 | Pottery and chinaware | 5,476 | 5. 763 | 6,836 | 6,794 | 5.782 | - 15.4 |
| 21 | Glass, plate and sheet | 2, 512 | 2,853 | 2,748 | 2,472 | 1,394 | - 49.3 |
| 26 | Coal, anthraclie ...... | 1,692 | 3,011 | 1, 056 | 2,342 | 1,496 | + 41.7 |
| 39 | Lime, plaster and cement | 296 | 1. 596 | 730 | 1. 598 | 370 | - 49.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 6. 182 | 7,865 | 7,572 | 8, 816 | 5,547 | - 26.7 |
| 24 | Principal chemlcals (except acids) n.o.p. | 1,198 | 1,844 | 1,851 | 2,181 | 996 | - 46.2 |
| 32 | Pigments ................................................. | 778 | 1,455 | 1,134 | 1.472 | 845 | - 25.5 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 8.157 | 10,360 | 18.043 | 14,182 | 12.765 | + 27.1 |
| 19 | Non-commercial items ...... | 1,203 | 1.851 | 1,764 | 3,773 | 3.658 | + 107.4 |
| 28 | Aircraft and parts (except engines). | 1,045 | 763 | 1.325 | 1,686 | 2,055 | + 55.1 |
| 34 | Containers, n.o.p. .............. | 936 | 1.082 | 1,154 | 1.420 | 1.168 | + 1.2 |
| 36 | Toys and sporting goods .................................................. | 805 | 1.502 | 1,112 | 1,372 | 963 | - 13.4 |
|  | Total lmports From The United Kingdom ................................ | 187, 177 | 217.036 | 224, 606 | 198, 379 | 161.420 | - 28.1 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized ............................................. | 149, 361 | 176.491. | 182.923 | 152,422 | 125, 142 |  |
|  | Percent of Imports Itemized...........................................s....... | 79.8 | 81.3 | 81.4 | 77.6 | 77.5 |  |

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Erope (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Comınodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { Change } \\ & \text { Jan.-June '51 } \\ & \text { Jan.-June '52 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jan.- June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 22,807 | 56. 737 | 46,187 | 131, 788 | 87, 533 | + 89.5 |
| 1 | Wheat | 16,980 | 37,923 | 22,193 | 88,489 | 56,049 | +152.6 |
| 2 | Barley | 627 | 2,582 | 7. 420 | 17,923 | 18,522 | +149.6 |
| 7 | Wheat flour | 274 | 564 | 6,718 | 3,724 | 3,767 | - 43.9 |
| 8 | Oats | 538 | 361 | 1,585 | 6, 701 | 1,187 | - 25.1 |
| 11 | Rye | 128 | 1. 255 | 3,337 | 4,442 | 1,753 | - 47.5 |
| 12 | Flaxseed, chielly for crushing ........................................ | 1, 365 | 9. 707 | 1,349 | 5,959 | 3.865 | +186.5 |
| 18 | Rubber tires and tubes | 616 | 1,242 | 1,522 | 1,798 | 589 | - 61.3 |
| 29 | Whisky | 672 | 791 | 381 | 700 | 668 | $+75.3$ |
| 40 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p. ..................... | 78 | 4 | 0 | 521 | 0 | - |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 10,850 | 12.832 | 7, 158 | 6, 539 | 4.741 | - 33.8 |
| 13 | Fish, cured....................................................................... | 3.475 | 3, 664 | 2. 560 | 3, 009 | 1. 216 | - 52.5 |
| 20 | Fish, canned .................................................................. | 881 | 3. 809 | 1,922 | 997 | 1. 190 | - 38.1 |
| 24 | Fish, seal and whale oils ............................................... | 698 | 1,904 | 858 | 1, 173 | 827 | - 3.6 |
| 36 | Leather, unmanufactured ................................................... | 115 | 223 | 462 | 208 | 119 | - 74.2 |
| 39 | Sausage casings | 187 | 225 | 365 | 191 | 135 | - 63.0 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 617 | 1,370 | 1,185 | 705 | 539 | - 54.9 |
| 37 | Rags and waste, textile | 89 | 193 | 416 | 231 | 47 | - 88.7 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 1,799 | 2, 488 | 9,957 | 25,537 | 16,587 | + 66.6 |
| 3 | Wood pulp | 794 | 870 | 6,782 | 17.129 | 13,037 | + 92.2 |
| 14 | Pulpwood | 0 | 37 | 212 | 5,330 | 1,056 | + 398.1 |
| 19 | Planks and boards | 726 | 849 | 2. 232 | 936 | 447 | - 80.0 |
| 26 | Newsprint paper | 78 | 333 | 242 | 1,719 | 1,737 | +617.8 |
|  | Iron and its Products ...................................................... | 5,341 | 4.569 | 6,086 | 10.140 | 13.989 | $+129,9$ |
| 16 | Automobiles, passenger | 518 | 291 | 601 | 4,348 | 6,814 | $+1$ |
| 21 | Rolling mill products | 701 | 728 | 1,175 | 1,380 | 2,441 | $+107.7$ |
| 22 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts ....... | 1,678 | 727 | 1,877 | 510 | 653 | - 65.2 |
| 25 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 1,081 | 1, 198 | 1,137 | 893 | 875 | - 23.0 |
| 30 | Automobiles, treight | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,066 | 1,553 | + 1 |
| 31 | Tractors and parts | 703 | 676 | 662 | 321 | 500 | - 24.5 |
| 33 | Iron ore | 0 | 274 | 0 | 857 | 111 | +1 |
|  | Nom-Fertous Metals and Products | 18,620 | 24,328 | 18,175 | 38,620 | 36,963 | + 103.4 |
| 4 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 4,688 | 5,114 | 5,285 | 13, 138 | 12,001 | +127.1 |
| 5 | Nickel | 4. 545 | 5,412 | 4, 955 | 6,845 | 9,364 | + 89.0 |
| 9 | Aluminum, primary sad serni-fabricated | 3,574 | 1,832 | 3,461 | 4,527 | 4,833 | + 39.6 |
| 10 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 1,520 | 4,937 | 1,465 | 6,414 | 4, 411 | + 201.1 |
| 15 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 1,372 | 3,318 | 661 | 4,437 | 845 | + 27.8 |
| 23 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals | 1,400 | 1,781 | 1,815 | 565 | 748 | - 53.7 |
| 32 | Silver ore and bullion. | 63 | 115 | 75 | 839 | 28 | -62.7 |
| 35 | Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. | 61 | 729 | 32 | 808 | 814 | +1 |
| 38 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 599 | 379 | 280 | 301 | 374 | + 33.6 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 4.451 | 4.435 | 5. 839 | 6,867 | 7,978 | + 36.6 |
| 6 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 3,806 | 3,732 | 4,824 | 6. 032 | 6.961 | + 44.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 8, 086 | 8,330 | 10,701 | 18,115 | 11,068 | $+3.4$ |
| 17 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms | 1,046 | 866 | 1,919 | 2, 238 | 1. 188 | - 38.1 |
| 27 | Drugs and medicines ......................................................... | 1,052 | 742 | 639 | 1,025 | 934 | + 46.2 |
| 34 | Paints and pigments | 90 | 85 | 279 | 561 | 137 | - 50.9 |
|  | Mtscellaneous Commoditles .................................................... | 1,522 | 1.102 | 1. 272 | 1.056 | 2,073 | + 83.0 |
| 28 | Non-commercial items. | 826 | 821 | 840 | 709 | 1,632 | + 94.3 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Europe ...................................... | 74, 182 | 116,246 | 106,572 | 239, 405 | 181,471 | $+70.3$ |
|  | Total Of Commodities fiemi zed ............................................. | 57,644 | 100,074 | 92, 335. | 219,000 | 163,430 |  |
|  | Percent Or Domestic Exports Itemized ..................-...............- | 7\%. 7 | 86.1 | 86, 6 | 91.5 | 90.1 |  |

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan_-June '51 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan.-June'52 } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan--June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 5,147 | 8,049 | 6,980 | 7. 734 | 6,975 | - 0.1 |
| 19 | rruits, canned and preserved | 1,168 | 1,650 | 1,309 | 883 | 753 | - 42.5 |
| 23 | Nuts | 616 | 1,257 | 893 | 1,034 | 1, 105 | + 23.7 |
| 25 | Florist and nursery stock | 356 | 1,072 | 442 | 1.138 | 565 | + 27.8 |
| 26 | Wines | 526 | 759 | 596 | 925 | 719 | + 20.6 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 2,164 | 3,640 | 3, 602 | 10,388 | 3,476 | - 3.5 |
| 6 | Butter | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5,065 | 53 | + 2 |
| 14 | Cheese | 718 | 1,008 | 1,059 | 1,465 | 1,518 | + 43.3 |
| 30 | Fish, canned. | 285 | 430 | 411 | 903 | 346 | - 15.8 |
| 33 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 45 | 424 | 449 | 769 | 72 | - 84.0 |
| 40 | Fur skins, undressed | 85 | 453 | 330 | 652 | 630 | + 90.9 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 10, 608 | 12,112 | 21,689 | 12.670 | 8. 737 | - 59.7 |
| 4 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns | 846 | 1,382 | 4,473 | 1,730 | 753 | -83.2 |
| 7 | Wool fabrics | 1,534 | 1, 248 | 3,151 | 1,664 | 978 | - 69.0 |
| 8 | Cotton fabrics. | 2,019 | 1,604 | 3,811 | 915 | 859 | - 77.5 |
| 11 | Lace and embroidery | 1,042 | 1,057 | 1,265 | 1,632 | 1,007 | - 20.4 |
| 13 | Wool yarns and warps | 761 | 1, 120 | 2,036 | 578 | 361 | -82.3 |
| 15 | Flax, hemp and jute fabrics | 653 | 634 | 900 | 1,507 | 958 | + 6.4 |
| 17 | Carpets and mats, wool | 1,017 | 1,135 | 1.513 | 806 | 771 | - 49.0 |
| 20 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .................................. | 591 | 923 | 906 | 1,180 | 732 | - 19.2 |
| 35 | silk fabrics | 330 | 483 | 457 | 691 | 266 | - 41.8 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 1. 412 | 1,982 | 2.570 | 2,859 | 1,861 | - 27.6 |
| 16 | Corkwood and products | 507 | 851 | 1,029 | 1,296 | 672 | - 34.7 |
| 28 | Books, printed | 595 | 598 | 564 | 835 | 681 | + 20.7 |
|  | Iron and its Products ........................................esp.................... | 5,755 | 12,676 | 20,316 | 34,753 | 27,768 | + 36.7 |
| 1 |  | 1,281 | 4, 415 | 10,852 | 20,865 | 15,601 | + 43.8 |
| 2 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 1,326 | 2,559 | 4.079 | 5,996 | 5,952 | + 45.9 |
| 21 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 2 | 266 | 610 | 1,390 | 571 | - 6.4 |
| 22 | Ball and roller bearings | 358 | 522 | 984 | 949 | 1,277 | + 29.8 |
| 29 | Tools | 332 | 550 | 570 | 796 | 899 | + 57.7 |
| 36 | El ardwere, n.0.p. | 135 | 122 | 588 | 531 | 306 | - 48.0 |
| 38 | Cutlery ....... | 380 | 363 | 439 | 562 | 415 | - 5.5 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 5,337 | 7,070 | 6,079 | 6,791 | 6,006 | - 1.2 |
| 5 | Clocks, watches and parts | 3,645 | 3,487 | 2. 577 | 3,315 | 2.241 | - 13.0 |
| 12 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 887 | 1,448 | 1,491 | 1.394 | 1. 255 | - 15.8 |
| 27 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p | 401 | 903 | 551 | 969 | 1,280 | +132.3 |
|  | Non-Metallic Mtnerals and Products | 3,724 | 5,628 | 5,848 | 6,544 | 3. 799 | - 35.0 |
| 9 | Glass, plate and sheet | 990 | 1,739 | 1,658 | 2,079 | 1.032 | - 37.8 |
| 10 | Diamonds, unset ..................a............................................... | 1,801 | 1,921 | 2.352 | 1,310 | 1,346 | - 42.8 |
| 32 | Lime, plaster and cement ................................................... | 1 | 219 | 347 | 883 | 163 | - 53.0 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ............................................... | 2,835 | 4,349 | 4,001 | 3,910 | 2.446 | - 38.9 |
| 18 | Dyeing and tanning materials ............................................ | 642 | 1,019 | 1,443 | 823 | 614 | - 57.4 |
| 24 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. | 787 | 1,337 | 628 | 973 | 268 | - 57.3 |
| 34 | Fertilizers, chemical ........................................................ | 871 | 1,051 | 423 | 776 | 470 | + 11.1 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 4, 807 | 6.e28 | 8,239 | 11,940 | 9,398 | +13.3 |
| 3 | Non-commercial items ....................................................... | 1,091 | 1. 292 | 3,494 | 5,847 | 4,903 | + 40.3 |
| 31 | Containers, n.o.p. ..........................................................o.... | 217 | 484 | 522 | 771 | 439 | - 15.9 |
| 37 | Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. | 394 | 457 | 549 | 462 | 674 | + 22.8 |
| 39 | Works of art, n.o.p. .......................................................... | 317 | 287 | 419 | 578 | 199 | - 52.5 |
|  | Total Imports From Europe ................................................... | 41,589 | 61,534 | 79,326 | 97,786 | 70, 405 | - 11.2 |
|  | Total of Commodilies Itemized ............................................. | 29,555 | 42,528 | 60, 169 | 76,938 | 53, 705 |  |
|  | Percent of Imports Itemized .................................................. | 71.1 | 69.1 | 75.9 | 78.7 | 76.3 |  |

[^25]TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1951 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. - June' } 51 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. -June' } 52 \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan.-June | July - Dec. | Jan,-June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |
|  |  | 5000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | - \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 32,620 | 30,385 | 42,385 | 33, 874 | 54, 039 | + 27.5 |
| 1 | Wheat. | 15,175 | 18,580 | 26,827 | 13,647 | 36, 183 | + 34.9 |
| 4 | Wheat flour | 13,258 | 8,289 | 9.917 | 9.855 | 10, 515 | + 7.0 |
| 17 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 774 | 597 | 1,782 | 758 | 2,181 | + 22.4 |
| 29 | Linseed and flaxseed dil | 520 | 212 | 243 | 1,337 | 931 | +283.1 |
| 32 | Rubber tires and tubes | 232 | 150 | 252 | 1,171 | 544 | +115.9 |
| 40 | Whisky | 324 | 222 | 443 | 397 | 472 | + 3.5 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 5,106 | 5,451 | 6,341 | 7,474 | 6,399 | + 0.9 |
| 12 | Fish. cured | 1,758 | 1,931 | 1.917 | 1.713 | 2,219 | +15.8 |
| 16 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated | 1,128 | 1,218 | 1,221 | 1,787 | 983 | - 19.5 |
| 20 | Fish, canned | 392 | 848 | 978 | 1,318 | 1,195 | + 22.3 |
| 36 | Milk preparations ......... ................................................ | 188 | 214 | 559 | 561 | 393 | - 29.7 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 2,198 | 2,920 | 3,107 | 6,474 | 3,344 | + 7.6 |
| 9 | Cotton fabrics | 1,722 | 2,492 | 2,074 | 4,320 | 2,305 | +11.1 |
|  | Hood, Hood Products and Paper | 12,425 | 16,920 | 18,861 | 35, 380 | 31,211 | + 65.5 |
| 2 | Planks and boards | 5,597 | 8,973 | 9,130 | 17,807 | 10,805 | + 18.3 |
| 5 | Newsprint paper ......... .................................................... | 3,475 | 4, 635 | 2,508 | 10,392 | 9,165 | +265. 4 |
| 19 | Pulpbsard and paperboard ............................................... | 352 | 789 | 1,028 | 1,413 | 1,311 | + 27.5 |
| 22 | Bond and writing paper, uncut......................................... | 79 | 213 | 735 | 1,358 | 2, 249 | +205.6 |
| 30 | Wood pulp | 248 | 394 | 521 | 1.026 | 2,501 | $+380.0$ |
| 34 | Wrapping pape | 258 | 427 | 375 | 812 | 1,256 | +234.9 |
| 35 | Book paper | 75 | 116 | 445 | 727 | 836 | + 87.9 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 33,083 | 26,383 | 23, 183 | 40,160 | 36, 709 | + 45.8 |
| 3 | Automabiles, passenger | 5,900 | 9,579 | 8.985 | 13,639 | 8,644 | - 3.8 |
| 6 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 5.158 | 4,833 | 5,368 | 6,280 | 7.332 | + 36.6 |
| 7 | Automobiles, freight ...................................................... | 3,684 | 3,542 | 3.486 | 7.557 | 7,815 | +124.2 |
| 10 |  | 1,608 | 2,057 | 1,998 | 3.248 | 3.753 | + 87.8 |
| 11 | Locomotives and parts | 8,307 | 3,035 | 853 | 2,884 | 1,293 | + 51.5 |
| 13 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 811 | 957 | 1,552 | 1.762 | 2, 251 | + 45.0 |
| 26 | Rolling mill products | 1,129 | 515 | 530 | 1. 326 | 2,126 | +301.1 |
| 39 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........................... | 406 | 256 | 431 | 458 | 870 | +101.9 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products. | 5,304 | 7.567 | 7,884 | 10,476 | 13,405 | + 70.0 |
| 8 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ............................ | 2,318 | 3,012 | 3,130 | 3,903 | 2,622 | - 16.2 |
| 14 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ............................... | 1,453 | 2.414 | 1,864 | 1,208 | 3,408 | + 82.8 |
| 15 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ........................................... | 905 | 932 | 1.351 | 1.718 | 1.517 | + 12.3 |
| 33 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 16 | 676 | 323 | 993 | 2,192 | +578.6 |
| 38 | Brass, primary and semi-fabricated | 44 | 85 | 111 | 802 | 1,319 | +1 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products. | 1,672 | 2,496 | 1. 781 | 2,811 | 2,488 | + 39.7 |
| 23 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 573 | 1.050 | 789 | 1,274 | 1,165 | + 47.7 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 3,998 | 2,644 | 3,699 | 5,901 | 4,047 | $+9.4$ |
| 18 | Sy nthetic plastics, primary forms .................................... | 698 | 852 | 945 | 1,499 | 1.264 | + 33.8 |
| 27 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n, o.p. ........................ | 531 | 409 | 736 | 1,102 | 1,033 | + 40.4 |
| 28 | Drugs and medicines | 304 | 411 | 513 | 1,318 | 535 | + 4.3 |
| 31 | Paints and pigments ....................................................... | 129 | 194 | 622 | 848 | 292 | - 53.1 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commoditles ....................................................... | 4,587 | 2,542 | 4, 052 | 5, 824 | 6,268 | + 54.7 |
| 21 | Packages ...................................................................... | 464 | 642 | 794 | 1,445 | 1. 264 | + 59.2 |
| 24 | Pens, pencils and parts .................................................. | 505 | 651 | 974 | 981 | 715 | - 26.6 |
| 25 | Cartridges, gun and rifle | 2,625 | 38 | 631 | 1.230 | 2,987 | +373.4 |
| 37 | Non-commercial items ..................................................... | 256 | 518 | 388 | 558 | 297 | - 23.5 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Commonwealth Countries ........... | 100,992 | 97,508 | 113,292 | 148,575 | 157,909 | +39.4 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized.......................................... | 84,475 | 87.066 | 97,329 | 129,441 | 140,840 |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized | 83.6 | 89.3 | 85.9 | 87.1 | 89. 2 |  |

1. Over $1,000 \%$.

TABLE XIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Connodity } \\ & \text { Mank in } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Percentage } \\ & \text { Change } \\ & \text { Jan.-June '51 } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Jan. -June "52 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$'000 | \$'000 | - |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 67,469 | 100,756 | 97, 456 | 86,400 | 52,822 | - 45.8 |
| 1 | Sugar, unrefined | 27. 496 | 48,874 | 30,618 | 42,421 | 15,921 | - 48.0 |
| 2 | Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated | 8,240 | 17,939 | 36,193 | 18, 134 | 13,400 | - 63.0 |
| 4 | Tea, black | 15,292 | 12,439 | 11,878 | 8, 382 | 9.170 | - 22.8 |
| 9 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) | 619 | 2.092 | 5,292 | 642 | 281 | - 94.7 |
| 10 | Coffee, green ...................................... | 1,204 | 2.041 | 2,956 | 2,154 | 2,995 | + 1.3 |
| 13 | Cocoa beans, not foasted ................................................. | 3.733 | 3.740 | 1,410 | 2,937 | 2,938 | + 108.4 |
| 14 | Fruits, dried | 573 | 4,306 | 342 | 3,454 | 752 | +119.9 |
| 17 | Nuts | 2,368 | 453 | 2, 275 | 786 | 2,384 | + 4.8 |
| 18 | Fruits, canned and preserved | 1,881 | 2. 154 | 1,151 | 1. 865 | 450 | - 60.9 |
| 19 | Molasses and syrups | 898 | 2,135 | 1,036 | 1.827 | 676 | - 34,7 |
| 20 | Spices | 1.815 | 1,302 | 1,186 | 1. 381 | 1.028 | - 13.3 |
| 25 | Rum | 627 | 768 | 763 | 740 | 946 | + 24.0 |
| 31 | Wines | 308 | 344 | 297 | 444 | 345 | + 16.2 |
| 32 | Natural gums, resins and balsam | 309 | 415 | 607 | 110 | 181 | - 70.2 |
| 37 | Fruit juices and syrups | 1.013 | 655 | 309 | 181 | 67 | - 78.3 |
| 38 | Brandy | 163 | 215 | 241 | 206 | 196 | - 18.7 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products ................................................. | 2,613 | 4. 142 | 5.765 | 10,378 | 7,471 | + 29.6 |
| 11 | Sausage casings | 1,466 | 1,085 | 710 | 3.858 | 1.768 | +149.0 |
| 16 | Butter | 0 | 0 | 2,338 | 835 | 2,484 | + 6.2 |
| 22 | Meats, canned | 2 | 78 | 505 | 1,567 | 514 | + 1.8 |
| 24 | Cheese | 0 | 1,557 | 249 | 1, 423 | 1,653 | + 563.9 |
| 30 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 557 | 593 | 341 | 569 | 18 | - 94.7 |
| 33 | Beef and veal, fresh. | 0 | 4 | 253 | 361 | 108 | - 57.3 |
| 34 | Fur skins, undressed | 90 | 645 | 125 | 487 | 119 | - 4.8 |
| 35 | Mutton and lamb, fresh | 0 | 130 | 298 | 262 | 297 | - 0.3 |
| 39 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated | 0 | 0 | 273 | 167 | 24 | - 91.2 |
| 40 | Leather, unmanufactured ................................................. | 115 | 79 | 188 | 249 | 33 | - 82.4 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ............................................ | 18,538 | 20, 204 | 30,323 | 35,990 | 15,807 | - 47.9 |
| 3 | Wool, raw | 8,946 | 10,558 | 17,080 | 23,956 | 7,647 | - 55.2 |
| 5 | Flax, hemp and jute fabrics | 6. 202 | 6,363 | 6,370 | 7.435 | 4.845 | - 23.9 |
| 15 | Cotton fabrics | 74 | 279 | 2,805 | 556 | 145 | - 94.8 |
| 21 | Manila, sisal, istle and tamplico fibres | 590 | 474 | 844 | 1. 575 | 1,868 | +121.3 |
| 23 | Flax, hemp and jute, raw | 733 | 358 | 1,010 | 699 | 27 | - 97.3 |
| 27 | Wool noils and tops | 631 | 638 | 937 | 313 | 74 | - 92.1 |
| 28 | Carpets and mats, wool .................................................. | 553 | 559 | 468 | 750 | 638 | + 36.3 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper ............................................ | 167 | 296 | 220 | 241 | 93 | - 57.7 |
|  | Fon and its Products ........................................................ | 53 | 135 | 124 | 102 | 225 | + 81.5 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 4,691 | 13,191 | 7.712 | 18,578 | 10,535 | + 36.6 |
| 6 | Bauxite ore | 1,277 | 6,096 | 2,791 | 8,292 | 3,497 | + 25.3 |
| 7 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 1,802 | 3,247 | 3,340 | 5,752 | 3,853 | + 15.4 |
| 12 | Manganese oxide | 1,302 | 2,782 | 869 | 3. 501 | 2, 406 | +176.9 |
| 26 | Chrome ore | 128 | 939 | 388 | 976 | 665 | + 71.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 2,634 | 4,845 | 4.731 | 6,968 | 4,011 | - 15.2 |
| 8 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined. | 1,731 | 3,639 | 3,611 | 5, 201 | 2,388 | - 33.9 |
| 29 | Abrasives.. | 238 | 439 | 488 | 664 | 897 | +83.8 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ......................................... | 392 | 346 | 363 | 378 | 381 | + 4.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ................................................. | 511 | 576 | 494 | 665 | 727 | + 47.2 |
| 36 | Non-commerclal items | 144 | 227 | 240 | 297 | 339 | + 41.3 |
|  | Total Imports From Commonwealth Countries ....................... | 97,070 | 144,489 | 147, 188 | 159,701 | 92, 073 | - 37. 4 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itenized............................................ | 93,121 | 140,639 | 143, 073 | 155,412 | 88, 035 |  |
|  | Percent of lmports Itemized ..................................................... | 95.9 | 97. 3 | 97.2 | 37. 3 | 95.6 |  |

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1951 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan.- June'51 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan.-June'52 } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 14,833 | 29,224 | 19,155 | 34,690 | 33, 752 | + 76.2 |
| 1 | Wheat flour | 7, 117 | 9,065 | 8,530 | 10. 290 | 9.552 | + 12.0 |
| 2 | Wheat | 2. 443 | 11,691 | 2,305 | 14,872 | 14.316 | + 521.1 |
| 11 | Rubber tires and tubes | 923 | 2,040 | 2,608 | 4,033 | 4,402 | + 68.8 |
| 17 | Malt | 1.051 | 1,886 | 1. 496 | 1.610 | 1.787 | + 19.5 |
| 19 | Rubber products (except tires and footwear) | 169 | 331 | 840 | 1, 304 | 910 | $+8.3$ |
| 22 | Whisky | 1. 246 | 1.579 | 1,217 | 452 | 383 | - 68.5 |
| 29 | Potatoes, certified seed | 193 | 910 | 316 | 705 | 773 | +144.6 |
| 33 | Oats | 235 | 212 | 410 | 372 | 344 | - 16.1 |
| 39 | Linseed and flaxseed oll | 453 | 649 | 327 | 233 | 245 | - 25.1 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 6, 542 | 6,606 | 5,994 | 7,527 | 7,376 | + 23.1 |
| 12 | Fish, cured | 3,005 | 2,692 | 3.039 | 3, 334 | 3, 345 | + 10.1 |
| 15 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evsporated | 871 | 1,529 | 1,389 | 2, 604 | 2. 230 | + 60.5 |
| 38 | Leather, unmanufactured | 781 | 487 | 395 | 221 | 303 | - 23.3 |
| 40 | Meats, canned | 714 | 240 | 227 | 299 | 245 | + 7.9 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ............................................ | 943 | 1,125 | 1,369 | 1, 125 | 983 | - 28.2 |
| 32 | Cotton fabrics .................................................................. | 146 | 414 | 568 | 223 | 288 | - 49.3 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 4,809 | 9,194 | 9,765 | 15,369 | 16,914 | + 73.2 |
| 4 | Newsprint paper | 3. 777 | 6, 630 | 5,558 | 7.958 | 9. 737 | + 75.2 |
| 9 | Wood pulp ...................................................................... | 470 | 875 | 2, 598 | 5,584 | 5. 107 | + 96.6 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 9,477 | 14:397 | 16,814 | 40,368 | 52,852 | $+214.3$ |
| 3 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ....................................... | 3.935 | 5. 507 | 7.935 | 8,892 | 9,290 | + 17.1 |
| 5 | Automobiles, freight ...................................................... | 345 | 176 | 73 | 11,641 | 21.522 | +1 |
| 6 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts ...... | 1. 961 | 3,601 | 3,863 | 6,908 | 3,551 | 8.1 |
| 10 | Automoblles, passenger ................................................. | 448 | 887 | 953 | 7. 207 | 11,874 | +1 |
| 20 | Rolling mill products. | 255 | 535 | 715 | 1, 395 | 1,464 | + 104.8 |
| 26 | Tractors and parts | 210 | 470 | 470 | 923 | 1,731 | + 268.3 |
| 31 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 436 | 327 | 465 | 446 | 401 | - 13.8 |
| 34 | Needles | 253 | 411 | 462 | 289 | 266 | - 42.4 |
| 35 | Ferro-alloys .................................................................. | 243 | 412 | 418 | 291 | 317 | - 24.2 |
| 37 | Automobile parts (except engines) ................................. | 159 | 121 | 80 | 570 | 690 | + 762.5 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ........................................ | 6, 642 | 8,198 | 13, 037 | 17,280 | 22,639 | + 73.7 |
| 7 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 2,139 | 2, 797 | 4, 543 | 4,845 | 8.012 | + 76.4 |
| 8 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 1. 532 | 1,842 | 4, 199 | 4,037 | 3,557 | - 15.3 |
| 16 | Copper wire and copper manufactures. | 569 | 1,164 | 853 | 2, 784 | 4,595 | $+438.7$ |
| 18 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 90 | 397 | 1,016 | 2, 065 | 469 | - 53.8 |
| 24 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated................................ | 244 | 166 | 617 | 923 | 1,811 | + 193.5 |
| 25 | Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures....................... | 1,595 | 1,182 | 796 | 732 | 2,108 | + 164.8 |
| 28 | Miscellancous non-ferrous metals | 100 | 173 | 192 | 896 | 358 | $+86.5$ |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ..................................... | 2,560 | 2,769 | 3,318 | 3,740 | 3,401 | + 2.5 |
| 14 | Asbestos, unmanufactured .............................................. | 1. 561 | 1.787 | 2.044 | 2, 353 | 2,200 | + 7.6 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ............................................ | 2,215 | 3,119 | 4,013 | 4. 329 | 3,308 | - 17.6 |
| 21 | Principal chemlcals (except acids) n.o.p. ....................... | 553 | 609 | 1.001 | 846 | 1, 138 | + 13.7 |
| 23 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms ................................... | 86 | 543 | 789 | 818 | 307 | - 61.1 |
| 27 | Drugs and medicines ........................................................ | 499 | 560 | 562 | 547 | 511 | - 9.1 |
| 36 | Paints and pigments ....................................................... | 94 | 183 | 219 | 469 | 348 | + 58.9 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodilies ................................................ | 12.802 | 7.771 | 6,285 | 3,845 | 7,101 | + 13.0 |
| 13 | Ships soid ..................................................................... | 11. 710 | 6, 235 | 4,561 | 1.803 | 4.077 | - 10.6 |
| 30 | Films, motion picture ..................................................... | 366 | 389 | 443 | 517 | 360 | - 18.7 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Latin America ........................... | 60, 824 | 82, 603 | 79,750 | 128, 274 | 148,327 | + 86.0 |
|  | Total Or Commodities Itemized .......................................... | 52,977 | 71,706 | 69,092 | 116, 294 | 134,926 |  |
|  | Percent Ot Domestic Exports Itemized ............................... | 87.1 | 86.8 | 86.6 | 90.7 | 91.0 |  |

TABI.I XV. Imports from Idatin America

| CommodityRank in1951 | Group and Comnadity | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 <br> Jan. - June | Perrentage Change <br> Jan.-June "51 to <br> Jan. - June " 52 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan, -June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec, |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | c |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 33.418 | 43,524 | 50, 218 | 43,053 | 49, 766 | - 0.9 |
| * | Colfee, green | 15. 044 | 21,570 | 21,617 | 20,718 | 22,043 | 20 |
| 3 | Bananas, fresh | 9, 187 | 10. 242 | 9, 282 | 10, 289 | 9,648 | + 3.9 |
| 3 | Vegetable olls (except essential oils) | 786 | 3,329 | 8,392 | 1,904 | 311 | - 96.3 |
| \% | Nuts | 2,167 | 1.126 | 2,554 | 2,589 | 2,858 | + 11.9 |
| 5 | Sugar, unrefined | 414 | 414 | 387 | 3.667 | 7,326 | + 1 |
| 11 | Vegetables, fresh. | 1, 791 | 113 | 3, 069 | 241 | 2, 896 | - 5.6 |
| 13 | Cocoa beans, not roasted | 1,065 | 1. 154 | 1, 605 | 597 | 557 | - 65.3 |
| 16 | Rice | 0 | 522 | 1,019 | 898 | 563 | - 44.7 |
| 22 | Fruits, canned and preserved. | 39 | 1. 119 | 265 | 647 | 128 | - 51.7 |
| 25 | Cocoa butter and cocoa paste | 522 | 1. 174 | 304 | 487 | 861 | +1832 |
| 26 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 332 | 423 | 379 | 368 | 375 | - 1.1 |
| 28 | Pineapples, fresh | 573 | 46 | 594 | 34 | 581 | - 2.2 |
| 32 | Citrus fruits, fresh. | 1, 101 | 423 | 190 | 102 | 61 | - 67.9 |
| 33 | Whisky | 0 | 0 | 0 | 275 | 320 | + 1 |
| 40 | Fruit juices and syrups | 0 | 238 | 104 | 51 | 0 | - 100.0 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 2.159 | 4,473 | 4,540 | 2,338 | 1,854 | -59.2 |
| 10 | Meats, canned | 661 | 2,249 | 2. 145 | 1. 618 | 1. 187 | - 44.7 |
| 15 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 1.038 | 1.413 | 1. 607 | 473 | 193 | - 88.0 |
| 31 | Fur skins, undressed | 162 | 282 | 226 | 79 | 174 | - 23.0 |
| 36 | Meat extracts | 81 | 184 | 222 | 0 | 33 | - 85.1 |
|  | I'ibres, Textiles and Products... | 10,669 | 19,176 | 9,555 | 7,404 | 12,559 | + 31.4 |
| 4 | Manila, sisal, tstle and tampico fibres | 2.927 | 3. 130 | 5,937 | 5.139 | 6. 654 | + 121 |
| 17 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns | 511 | 678 | 757 | 883 | 906 | + 19.7 |
| 18 | Wool noils and tops | 191 | 232 | 1. 157 | 146 | 75 | -93.5 |
| 19 | Cotton, raw | 6, 098 | 13.365 | 173 | 924 | 4. 417 | + 1 |
| 23 | Wool, raw. | 461 | 1,257 | 830 | 1 | 5 | - 99.4 |
| 30 | Cloth, coated and impregnated | 81 | 199 | 415 | 140 | 264 | - 36.4 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper .......................................... | 64 | 105 | 437 | 246 | 364 | - 16.7 |
| 29 | Logs, timber and lumber ................................................. | 57 | 80 | 375 | 223 | 336 | - 10.4 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 98 | 652 | 207 | 890 | 643 | +210. 6 |
| 20 | Iron ore | 89 | 641 | 179 | 885 | 638 | +256. 4 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 3,966 | 4,969 | 7,834 | 3,602 | 8,227 | + 5.0 |
| 7 | Non-ferrous ores, m.o.p. | 3,765 | 4,488 | 5,988 | 3, 292 | 7,397 | + 23.5 |
| 24 | Silver, unmanufactured | 2 | 263 | 803 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 |
| 27 | Copper, primary and seml-fabricated | 0 | 0 | 675 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 |
| 35 | Chrome ore | 0 | 108 | 113 | 141 | 296 | +161.9 |
| 37 | Manganese oxide | 30 | 13 | 212 | 0 | 286 | + 34.9 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 37,853 | 48,790 | 58,783 | 80,505 | 61.243 | + 4.2 |
| 1 | Petroleum, crude and partly reñned | 37,824 | 42,550 | 53,972 | 71.973 | 56. 466 | + 4.6 |
| 5 | Fuel oils | 0 | 6.064 | 3.957 | 6,478 | 3,618 | -8.6 |
| 12 | silex and crystallized quartz | 0 | 73 | 774 | 1,690 | 975 | + 26.0 |
| 34 | sulphur. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 263 | 0 | - |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ................................................. | 626 | 596 | 704 | 574 | 870 | + 23.6 |
| 21 | Dyeing and tanning materials | 534 | 431 | 605 | 425 | 238 | -60.7 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ......... | 1,200 | 1,210 | 1,535 | 1,267 | 1,305 | - 15.0 |
| 14 | Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. | 1,010 | 921 | 1,345 | 771 | 1.028 | - 23.6 |
| 38 | Ships, foreign built | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 19 | + 1 |
| 39 | Non-commercial items | 91 | 121 | 78 | 122 | 89 | + 14.1 |
|  | Total Imports From Latin America ...................................... | 90,054 | 123,494 | 133,814 | 139,878 | 136,830 | + 2.3 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized .................................................. | 88, 633 | 119,637 | 132, 304 | 138,747 | 133, 820 |  |
|  | Percent Of Imports Itenized.................................................. | 98.4 | 96.9 | 88.9 | 99.2 | 97.8 |  |

1. never 1000 \%.

## C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME-GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XVI. Prices ${ }^{2}$ of Domestic Exports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1 Q | $2 Q$ | $3 Q$ | 4 Q | 1Q | $2 Q$ |
| Total Domestic Exports | 103.3 | 108.3 | 122.5 | 117.5 | 122.1 | 124.8 | 125.5 | 124.4 | 121.3 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products .................. | 103.4 | 105.6 | 113.5 | 111.4 | 116.4 | 114.6 | 113.2 | 113.0 | 105. 9 |
| Barley | 102.8 | 109.1 | 93.7 | ${ }^{93.0}{ }^{116}$ | 104.2 | 89.5 | 92.3 | 102. 13 | 95.1 |
|  | 92.1 115.6 | 103.0 11.7 | 102.1 103.9 | 116.98 102.8 | 107.1 | 98.0 103.4 | 99.7 105.0 | 113.5 110.6 | 89.9 102.8 |
| Wheat flour | 99.6 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 89.6 | 93.4 | 97.0 | 94.4 | 89.8 | 87.3 |
| Whisky .. | 108.8 | 121.5 | 121.1 | 114.5 | 119.2 | 125.4 | 124.6 | 118.6 | 119.9 |
| Tobacco, flue-cured | 107.7 | 96.5 | 110. 1 | 110.9 | 106.4 | 107.2 | 113.8 | 114.9 | 110.1 |
| Cattle.. | 103.9 | 122.8 | 171.5 | 162.2 | 179.7 | 177.3 | 165.8 | 163.9 | 150.3 |
| Fish and fish products | 92.5 | 100.9 | 106.0 | 112.9 | 105.8 | 106.0 | 110.0 | 109.3 | 103.0 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 72.5 | 91.7 | 108. 4 | 115,0 | 114.9 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 85.0 | 70.7 |
| Hides and sklns, cattle.. | 100.0 | 115.2 | 153. 1 | 167.9 | 186.0 | 154.3 | 130.1 | 91.2 | 70.2 |
| Leather, unmanufactured | 94.1 | 118.1 | 143.8 | 158.6 | 153.4 | 141.9 | 121.9 | 110.0 | 106.3 |
| Beef and veal, fresh ................................. | 102.7 | 136.8 | 183.2 | 165.7 | 189.0 | 182.7 | 180.2 | 171.7 | 154.6 |
| Bacon and hams (not canned) | 105. 4 | 105.5 | 115.5 | 111.3 | 115.3 | 124. 1 | 117.9 | 117.4 | 117.2 |
| Cheese ....................................................... | 102.1 | 86.8 | 110.4 | 139.7 | 118.04 | 108.24 | 108.84 | 133.2 | 140.6 |
| Milk, processed ........................................ | 91.7 | 87.1 | 97.4 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 96.0 | 99.1 | 100.9 |
| Eggs in the shell ....................................... | 104.0 | 90.8 | 104.0 | 95.4 | 122.6 | 128.5 | 111.2 | 88.0 | 73.7 |
| Fibres and Textlies | 103.4 | 112.8 | 139.8 | 143.9 | 148.5 | 136. 6 | 132.6 | 125.4 | 119.5 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 97.9 | 105.0 | 122.4 | 114.6 | 120.5 | 125.8 | 127.5 | 123.4 | 123. 0 |
| Planks and boards | 93.6 | 103.6 | 116.6 | 116.1 | 119.2 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 112.8 | 116.4 |
| Shingles, red cedar | 81.9 | 117.0 | 111.5 | 118.7 | 122.0 | 102.1 | 100.3 | 93.1 | 98. 1 |
| Plywood. | 93,6 | 110.5 | 125.4 | 130.7 | 132.5 | 118.4 | 121.1 | 121.15 | 132.5 |
| Pulpwood. | 103.1 | 104.9 | 122.2 | 102.3 | 115.6 | 130.8 | 132.6 | 117.4 ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 138.1 |
| Wood pulp | 91.1 | 93.0 | 135.6 | 118.1 | 135. 2 | 142. 2 | 144.5 | 139.8 | 130.8 |
| Newsprint paper | 104.1 | 111.1 | 118.5 | 112.4 | 113.1 | 122.8 | 124.6 | 121.7 | 120.8 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 111.4 | 113. 7 | 125.9 | 122.3 | 124.7 | 127.2 | 129. 1 | 131.2 | 131.8 |
| Iron ore | 111.9 | 120.8 | 116.4 | 120.8 | 124.0 | 114.1 | 114.9 | 123.2 | 122.8 |
| Ferro-alloys | 106. 5 | 100.8 | 117.7 | 105.0 | 113.0 | 121.5 | 128.6 | 128.8 | 136. 2 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 111.0 | 115.8 | 131.2 | 128.8 | 131.3 | 132.2 | 132.6 | 137.1 | 137. 7 |
| Machinery ( $\mathrm{non-iarm}$ ) <br> Automoblles and trucks | 106.9 117.8 | 113.8 116.8 | 120.8 123.8 | 118.1 | 122.7 | 121.7 | 120.5 | 117. 2 | 114.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Producis | 105.8 | 115, 1 | 138. 3 | 130. 4 | 132.3 | 142.4 | 146.2 | 145.0 | 141.2 |
| Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..... | 104.4 | 105.8 | 116.2 | 116.2 | 115.0 | 114.8 | 117.9 | 115.7 | 112.8 |
| Copper, primary and seml-fabricated........... | 99.9 | 105.4 | 130.6 | 118.4 | 121.9 | 136.8 | 143.5 | 142.2 | 135.9 |
| Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ............. | 102.4 | 89.3 | 114.6 | 106.4 | 109.1 | 120.8 | 122.0 | 118.4 | 111.0 |
| Nickel ..................... | 129.7 | 154.5 | 186.0 | 171.9 | 175.3 | 197.3 | 197.1 | 192.5 | 192.0 |
| Platinum metals | 104.5 | 91.9 | 109.8 | 109.4 | 111.0 | 110.3 | 108.5 | 109.7 | 102.3 |
| Sulver ........... | 100.0 | 107.4 | 122. 2 | 120.4 | 123.0 | 124.3 | 120.4 | 117.0 | 111.7 |
| Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated. | 103.6 | 114.1 | 155.6 | 143.3 | 144.9 | 156.8 | 171.7 | 180.3 | 173.7 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 112.4 | 120.4 | 131. 7 | 128.5 | 131.3 | 132,9 | 133.2 | 137.3 | 147. 2 |
| Asbestos, unmanufactured | 116.0 | 125.7 | 142.9 | 139.3 | 144.3 | 145.3 | 141.5 | 147.4 |  |
| Coad ................................ | 104.2 | 103.7 | 107.5 | 104.8 | 106.6 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 117.6 | 125.5 |
| Abrasives, artificlal, crude ........................ | 108.4 | 117.9 | 118.2 | 116.1 | 112.8 | 115.8 | 127.8 | 123.3 | 127.5 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 104.9 | 104. 2 | 116.7 | 112.8 | 115.8 | 118.5 | 117.8 | 121.5 | 119.4 |
| Fertilizers, chemical.. | 108.1 | 111.2 | 120.3 | 115.1 | 116.4 | 122.4 | 123.6 | 129.5 | 129. 2 |
| Paints and pigments.. | 100.7 | 102.7 | 117.2 | 114.0 | 117.2 | 117.5 | 120.2 | 118.5 | 115.2 |
| Sodium and compourds .............................. | 99.3 | 101.3 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 97.7 | 99.3 | 95.1 | 115.1 | 113.2 |
| Miscel1aneous. | 103. 7 | 112.0 | 132.3 | 123.7 | 131.9 | 136. 1 | 136.5 | 136,4 | 128.8 |
| Rubber products | 101.5 | 127.1 | 172.2 | 156.8 | 175.7 | 176.8 | 175.8 | 180.2 | 153.4 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .... | 104.2 | 107.1 | 120.9 | 114.0 | 119.6 | 124.4 | 125.5 | 124.6 | 121.4 |

[^26]TAbLE IVH. Dhysical Volume' of Iomestic Exports by Groups and selected Commodities, $19 \pm 9-1952$
interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Cainndar Year |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | IQ | 2Q | $3 Q$ | 4Q | 12 | 20 |
| Tutal Domestic Exports | 94.2 | 93.6 | 103.9 | 89.5 | 99.2 | 108.8 | 117.1 | 103.2 | 118. 2 |
| Wircuitural and Animal Products .. | 100.4 | 89.7 | 102.2 | 81.5 | 92.5 | 106.5 | 126.9 | 82. 7 | 124.1 |
| Barley | 91.9 | 79.7 | 233.0 | 71.1 | 133.8 | 196.0 | 533.3 | 1623 | 303.0 |
| Oats | 89.1 | 71.4 | 234.0 | 81.7 | 214.3 | 384.4 | 254. 8 | 174.4 | 382.9 |
| Wheat | 154.9 | 120.0 | 175.8 | 96.7 | 139.8 | 211.3 | 255.0 | 137.5 | 273. 5 |
| Wheat flour | 78.4 | 81.5 | 97.5 | 110.6 | 122.3 | 76.9 | 80.5 | 87.6 | 119.9 |
| Whisky | 111.5 | 127.2 | 165. 6 | 161.6 | 139.8 | 160.7 | 199.6 | 149. 7 | 136.4 |
| Tobacco, flue cured | 95.5 | 132.8 | 190.9 | 385. 5 | 140.6 | 106.4 | 131. 7 | 594.9 | 276.8 |
| Cattle | 80.1 | 87.2 | 49.7 | 620 | 56.6 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 13.4 | 0. 4 |
| Fish and fish products | 119.2 | 131.4 | 130.3 | 117.6 | 111. 2 | 129.2 | 150.2 | 119.7 | 119.4 |
| Fur skins, undressed. | 133.7 | 111.6 | 112.3 | 195. 8 | 90.3 | 78.4 | 89.0 | 152.0 | 164. 4 |
| Hides and skins, cattle | 110.6 | 83.2 | 57.9 | 53.5 | 31.6 | 64.0 | 82.6 | 40.9 | 14.0 |
| Seather, unmanufactured | 50.8 | 55.3 | 52.8 | 61. 6 | 57.3 | 48.6 | 41.3 | 44.3 | 45. 6 |
| iscef and veal, fresh | 81.5 | 68.3 | 76. 0 | 31.4 | 126. 7 | 98.8 | 47.3 | 7.3 | 42.1 |
| bacon and hams (not canned) | 32.8 | 38.4 | 4. 5 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 3. 5 | 3. 6 | 1.6 |
| Theese | 132.2 | 158. 3 | 77.0 | 14.4 | 16. 2 | 135. 2 | 141.8 | 3. 4 | 3. 3 |
| Wilk, processed | 80.5 | 69.3 | 60.9 | 25.0 | 59.9 | 75.5 | 83.8 | 52.4 | 66.0 |
| bugss in the shell | 61.5 | 16. 3 | 13. 6 | 29.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 19.0 | 13. 2 | 23. 2 |
| Fibres and Textiles. | 53.6 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 47. 7 | 58.1 | 59.2 | 66. 2 | 63.6 | 62.8 |
| Hood Products and Paper | 93.8 | 111.1 | 119.9 | 111.4 | 117.8 | 127.6 | 122.8 | 117.6 | 118.8 |
| Planks and boards | 87.4 | 143.2 | 136. 6 | 126. 1 | 135. 0 | 146.5 | 138.0 | 121. 5 | 150.5 |
| stiingles, red cedar | 91.5 | 123. 9 | 110.3 | 125. 4 | 113. 7 | 104. 5 | 97.5 | 89.8 | 107.7 |
| ! l ywood | 44. 4 | 51.9 | 68.8 | 71.7 | 66. 6 | 62.3 | 74.1 | 80.2 | 69.3 |
| Pulpwood | 69.7 | 76.1 | 127.9 | 111.8 | 95. 8 | 160.3 | 143.8 | 134.7 | 81.0 |
| hrod pulp | 88.6 | 106. 0 | 127.3 | 116. 5 | 126. 6 | 134. 9 | 131.3 | 126. 8 | 111.5 |
| Awwsprint paper | 108. 7 | 114.1 | 118.1 | 111.3 | 118.8 | 124.8 | 118.2 | 120.0 | 124. 3 |
| Iron and Steel and Products. | 82.6 | 66.2 | 76.6 | 57.1 | 76.1 | 73.6 | 99.0 | 111.3 | 83.5 |
| Iron ore | 238.0 | 207. 9 | 301.4 | 0.5 | 245. 1 | 513.8 | 446.1 | 39.1 | 247. 3 |
| Ferro-alloys | 74.8 | 70. 4 | 110.7 | 103.2 | 104.2 | 120. 4 | 115. 8 | 120.4 | 88. 1 |
| Frarm implements and machinery | 113.0 | 1028 | 110.0 | 118.0 | 131, 7 | 94.4 | 96.2 | 142.0 | 126.4 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 73.4 | 55.7 | 822 | 69.3 | 80.1 | 69.7 | 110.0 | 101.5 | 100.0 |
| Automobiles and trucks | 59.8 | 62.5 | 116. 0 | 44.3 | 83. 5 | 121. 2 | 213.2 | 285.4 | 136. 5 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ........... | 101.8 | 100.3 | 104.0 | 96.5 | 98.1 | 110.6 | 111.3 | 112.6 | 140.4 |
| Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 94.1 | 105. 2 | 112.1 | 102.8 | 1020 | 147.8 | 97.4 | 90.6 | 174.3 |
| Copper, primary and semi-fabricated. | 111.9 | 104.7 | 83.2 | 69.0 | 95.2 | 75. 2 | 93.2 | 81.0 | 101.5 |
| l.ead, primary and semi-fabricated | 119.1 | 124. 3 | 115.2 | 111. 2 | 112.4 | 99.4 | 136. 7 | 1228 | 125. 6 |
| Nickel | 96.5 | 92.4 | 99.6 | 95.1 | 90.5 | 1027 | 109.7 | 105.4 | 115.8 |
| Platinum metals | 102.6 | 137.1 | 164. 3 | 190.5 | 150.4 | 170.1 | 146. 1 | 180.4 | 170. 1 |
| Silver | 117.2 | 135. 8 | 208.8 | 230.3 | 179. 5 | 226. 1 | 200. 3 | 250.1 | 249.5 |
| Finc, primary and semi-fabricated. | 127.0 | 121.6 | 127.0 | 100.6 | 120.8 | 143. 4 | 143. 7 | 154.0 | 151.1 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ... | 69.1 | 90.7 | 105. 2 | 94. 8 | 106.9 | 109.4 | 110.2 | 96.3 | 116.2 |
| Asbestos, unmanufactured | 76. 9 | 120.6 | 135. 8 | 130. 5 | 1425 | 137. 3 | 133.8 | 119.3 | 145. 3 |
| ('oal | 29.6 | 26.7 | 28.1 | 11.1 | 23.3 | 29.5 | 47.9 | 23.0 | 19.2 |
| Ahrasives, artificial, crude | 79.1 | 93.6 | 135. 2 | 136. 7 | 132. 5 | 136.4 | 135. 2 | 123. 1 | 111.3 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 84.4 | 120.8 | 141.3 | 120. 4 | 144.0 | 150.0 | 152.4 | 13\%.0 | 131.7 |
| Fertilizers, chemical | 100.2 | 96. 1 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 98.6 | 75.1 | 75.4 | 920 | 89.6 |
| Paints and pigments | 57.7 | 63.5 | 110.4 | 66.1 | 109.6 | 140.0 | 124.0 | 61.9 | 59.1 |
| Sodium and compounds | 86. 8 | 112. 1 | 205. 3 | 196. 7 | 211.5 | 213.0 | 201.1 | 180.5 | 130.9 |
| Miscellaneous ...... | 101. 1 | 46.6 | 63.7 | 5\%.5 | 62.3 | 69.3 | 70.3 | 89.4 | 108. 6 |
| Kubber products | 50.4 | 38.0 | 67.6 | 56.6 | 52.0 | 85.2 | 76.7 | 78. 1 | 56.4 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures | 61.0 | 43.3 | 55. 9 | 51.1 | 67.1 | 63.6 | 42.1 | 46.5 | 44.1 |

[^27]TABLE XVIII. Prices ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and selected Commodity | Calendar year |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1Q | 2Q | $3 Q$ | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q |
| Total Imports | 102.6 | 110.3 | 126.0 | 122.4 | 129. 1 | 127.7 | 122. 1 | 117.4 | 110.0 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 98.7 | 108.2 | 121.0 | 120.2 | 123.4 | 120.3 | 120.3 | 112.4 | 102.8 |
| Bananas, fresh | 118.9 | 128.0 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 123.9 | 124.5 | 125. 1 | 125. 7 | 125. 7 |
| Citrus fruits, fresh. | 143.0 | 161. 3 | 147.5 | 150.8 | 149.7 | 137.4 | 149. 1 | 134.6 | 121.0 |
| Fruits, dried | 105. 1 | 115. 1 | 130.2 | 144.9 | 141.0 | 134.3 | 121.4 | 105. 5 | 116.7 |
| Nuts | 105.6 | 78.4 | 83.8 | 76.2 | 85. 9 | 87.3 | 92.1 | 87.4 | 81.4 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 94.1 | 77. 2 | 106.6 | 143.8 | 95.0 | 88.8 | 141.6 | 120.0 | 120.6 |
| Indian corn | 75.6 | 90.2 | 103.1 | 97.9 | 105.2 | 102. I | 103. 1 | 118. $1^{3}$ | 104. 7 |
| Sugar, raw | 104.9 | 119.4 | 139.7 | 129.1 | 130.8 | 145.1 | 149.6 | 124. 1 | 102.0 |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted ........................... | 66.0 | 71.4 | 96.3 | 100.2 | 101.8 | 92.6 | 89.9 | 91.7 | 85.5 |
| Coffee, green | 107.4 | 188.4 | 205.2 | 204.5 | 207. 1 | 205.2 | 203.4 | 199.6 | 194. 8 |
| Tea, black. | 101.4 | 105.6 | 100.3 | 103.5 | 110.6 | 95.3 | 92.4 | 87.3 | 85.5 |
| Whisky | 100.4 | 99.5 | 96.4 | 97.9 | 94.4 | 94. 2 | 97.1 | 95.9 | 91.7 |
| Vegetable olls (except essential 01ls) ........ | 48.5 | 44. 1 | 123.3 | 106. 1 | 135.9 | 120.8 | 102.0 | 96.5 | 78.6 |
| Fur skins, undressed. | 74.6 | 75. 3 | 86.8 | 93.1 | 92.2 | 81.8 | 66.9 | 69.3 | 66.1 |
| Hides and skins (except furs) | 93.3 | 100.7 | 127.9 | 145. I | 158.4 | 104.9 | 84.0 | 84.2 | 61.4 |
| Butter..................................... | 101.4 | 64.3 | 67.5 | 68.5 | 77.9 | 66.8 | 67.2 | 79.3 | 69.8 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 100.3 | 109.3 | 158.6 | 143. 9 | 167.8 | 170.9 | 136.8 | 129.6 | 110.9 |
| Cotton, raw | 97.0 | 117.6 | 139.5 | 140.4 | 148.6 | 138.6 | 128.6 | 129. 2 | 122.5 |
| cotton fabrics | 81.8 | 87.2 | 96.4 | 95.0 | 95.6 | 101.7 | 95.4 | 91.7 | 78.9 |
| Jute fabrics, unbleached | 93.3 | 94.0 | 141.1 | 116.6 | 139.7 | 172.2 | 127.2 | 127.8 | 101.3 |
| Wool, raw. | 104.4 | 136. 6 | 323.7 | 255.9 | 372.1 | 378.1 | 177. 3 | 149.6 | 135.7 |
| Wool tops | 108.2 | 128. 4 | 214.9 | 194.8 | 235.1 | 232.1 | 169.4 | 132.8 | 97.8 |
| Worsteds and serges | 109.4 | 94.9 | 121.7 | 110.5 | 118.5 | 130.2 | 138. 5 | 138. 5 | 100.6 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibre. | 109.5 | 95.7 | 149.3 | 105. 7 | 146. 1 | 180.0 | 167.5 | 154. 6 | 153. 1 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 105. 7 | 111.6 | 118.4 | 112. 6 | 116.9 | 118.1 | 118.9 | 115. 2 | 116.9 |
| Paperboard, paper and products | 104.3 | 112.0 | 114.2 | 110.2 | 115.9 | 115.5 | 115. 2 | 108. 1 | 104.8 |
| Newspapers and periodicals... | 106.8 | 110. 7 | 119.2 | 114.4 | 117.7 | 120.8 | 123.8 | 125. 1 | 132. 3 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 107.0 | 116.1 | 122.5 | 119.4 | 124. 1 | 123.8 | 122.5 | 118.8 | 117.8 |
| Iron ore | 132.7 | 149.8 | 164.0 | 152.3 | 162.6 | 163.7 | 164.8 | 170.6 | 167.3 |
| Rolling mill products. | 107.7 | 119.8 | 139.3 | 132.1 | 138.5 | 142.4 | 144.1 | 135. 6 | 139.6 |
| Farm implements and machinery ................ | 108.0 | 116.6 | 123. 1 | 120.2 | 124.9 | 124.7 | 122.6 | 118.4 | 117.1 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 105.7 | 113.6 | 120.8 | 118.1 | 122.7 | 121.7 | 120.5 | $11 \% .2$ | 114.7 |
| Automobiles and tucks | 105.8 | 113.8 | 114.8 | 111.2 | 115. 6 | 116.1 | 116.3 | 114. 5 | 115.4 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 105.4 | 106. 9 | 123.2 | 120. 7 | 125.4 | 121.6 | 125.7 | 125. 1 | 119.9 |
| Tin blocks, pigs and bars. | 96.7 | 97.0 | 145.3 | 170.2 | 171.5 | 141.4 | 118.9 | 125. 2 | 122.6 |
| Electrical apparatus and machinery | 104.7 | 104.6 | 115.3 | 111.8 | 115.1 | 115.3 | 123. 7 | 124.6 | 121.9 |
| Manganese oxide ...................................... | 115.7 | 131.4 | 145.7 | 132.1 | 149.3 | 147.1 | 151.4 | 149.3 | 155.0 |
| Non-Metal lic Minerals and Products .............. | 101.6 | 104.4 | 108. 5 | 107.4 | 109. 4 | 108.8 | 108.5 | 105.3 | 101.5 |
| Bricks and tiles. | 104.5 | 115.1 | 121.4 | 120.6 | 123.4 | 122.4 | 119.5 | 114.9 | 112.7 |
| China tableware ........................................ | 109.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| Coal, anthracite | 107.2 | 116.9 | 123.7 | 120.3 | 123.7 | 123.9 | 126.4 | 122.2 | 114.7 |
| Coal, bituminous ......................................... | 103. 2 | 104. 7 | 100.4 | 101.4 | 99.8 | 101.2 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 94.9 |
| Glass, plate and sheet .............................. | 105.1 | 120. 2 | 137.6 | 137.2 | 139.1 | 138.2 | 136.0 | 130.8 | 128.4 |
| Crude petrol eum for refining | 100.6 | 100.2 | 109. 0 | 108.2 | 110.6 | 108.9 | 108.8 | 104. 9 | 100.7 |
| Gasoline .................................................. | 81.0 | 104. 3 | 104.8 | 101.8 | 105.6 | 105.5 | 105.8 | 101.9 | 101.2 |
| Portland cement | 84.3 | 76.6 | 89.6 | 80.0 | 89.7 | 89.8 | 94.2 | 88.9 | 88.9 |
| Sulphur | 119.2 | 126.9 | 144.9 | 130.8 | 146. 2 | 141.0 | 156.4 | 127. 2 | 130.8 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer ............................... | 100. 0 | 102.8 | 11\%.2 | 113.0 | 119.9 | 118.8 | 116. 2 | 112.2 | 108.5 |
| Fertilizer., | 102.4 | 108. 1 | 105. 3 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 107.9 | 105.5 | 107.8 | 102.4 |
| Paints and pigments | 98.2 | 95.3 | 105.7 | 102. I | 109.6 | 107. I | 104. 1 | 102.7 | 99.3 |
| Chemicals, industrial ................................ | 97.1 | 104.0 | 121.4 | 117.7 | 123.8 | 123.2 | 121.4 | 116.0 | 111.1 |
| Miscellaneous .............................................. | 97.6 | 121.5 | 166.0 | 167.4 | $17 \% .6$ | 161.5 | 148.8 | 141.4 | 125.4 |
| Rubber and products ................................. | 85.8 | 158.5 | 297.3 | 310.3 | 334.9 | 275.5 | 236.0 | 222. 2 | 172.5 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .... | 98.6 | 103.3 | 110.3 | 107. 1 | 112.0 | 112.0 | 110.5 | 105. 9 | 102.5 |

I. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1951 , $\mathrm{Cb} . \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{p} .41$.
3. Mostly seed grain in this quarter.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups and Selected Commodities, 1949-1952
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1951 |  |  |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | $1 Q$ | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | $1 Q$ | 2 Q |
| Total Imports | 102.0 | 109.2 | 122.9 | 117.1 | 136. 1 | 123.3 | 116.8 | 118.0 | 140.9 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 106.2 | 119.9 | 119.7 | 113.7 | 133.3 | 114.0 | 117.2 | 103.8 | 130.2 |
| Bananas, fresh | 83.3 | 88.3 | 91.4 | 61.7 | 112.1 | 118.0 | 74.2 | 65.8 | 112.9 |
| Citrus fruits, fresh | 75.2 | 80.7 | 96.1 | 103.6 | 100. 3 | 80.6 | 100.4 | 108. 2 | 117.8 |
| Fruits, dried | 88.4 | 99.5 | 94. 4 | 67.1 | 53.6 | 115.9 | 134. 4 | 81.0 | 65.9 |
| Nuts | 70.7 | 92.0 | 87.6 | 109. 4 | 107.8 | 58.0 | 73.4 | 58.5 | 110. 1 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 286.6 | 440. 2 | 360.3 | 288. 2 | 720.2 | 146. 3 | 217.6 | 542.3 | 821.3 |
| Indian com | 1026 | 113.6 | 92.8 | 61.6 | 80.1 | 70.0 | 161.6 | 28.4 | 52.6 |
| Sugar, raw | 100.7 | 103.0 | 86.9 | 33. 8 | 114.7 | 131.4 | 67.6 | 36.4 | 100. 2 |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted | 104. 2 | 101. 5 | 66.7 | 71.5 | 73.6 | 94.0 | 26.1 | 106. 1 | 117.4 |
| Colfee, green | 113.6 | 94.4 | 100.8 | 1136 | 95.0 | 84. 2 | 110.8 | 124. 5 | 96.9 |
| Tea, black. | 118.9 | 152.9 | 118.6 | 133.6 | 126.0 | 88.7 | 123. 1 | 132.5 | 118.4 |
| Whisky | 132.9 | 114.2 | 126. 3 | 124.4 | 103. 5 | 105. 5 | 173.0 | 1126 | 1226 |
| Vegetable oils (except essential ouls). | 237.7 | 386.8 | 157.7 | 217.9 | 267.8 | 84. 7 | 79.0 | 138.7 | 120.4 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 99.3 | 113.4 | 91.6 | 167.5 | 86.1 | 49.1 | 63.8 | 139.8 | 127.2 |
| Hides and skins (except furs) | 158.9 | 157.6 | 133. 1 | 168.0 | 1426 | 118.7 | 103. 1 | 81.5 | 1029 |
| Butter | 7.9 | 0.5 | 121.3 | 137. 1 | 0.1 | 18.6 | 329. 5 | 125. 9 | 1. 0 |
| Fibres and Texdles. | 84.7 | 95.2 | 86. 6 | 105. 4 | 104.0 | 76. 3 | 627 | 81.3 | 85.6 |
| Cotton, raw | 121.9 | 135.5 | 121.7 | 150.9 | 148. 1 | 57.1 | 130.8 | 129. 2 | 78.0 |
| Cotton fabrics. | 121.9 | 99.7 | 108.0 | 156.9 | 128. 6 | 74.0 | 725 | 107. 7 | 122.2 |
| Jute fabrics, unbleached. | 70.1 | 90.7 | 74.1 | 68.9 | 84. 5 | 84. 5 | 58.6 | 65.3 | 85. 2 |
| Wool, raw | 76. 3 | 83.0 | 71.1 | 70.6 | 75.0 | 107. 2 | 30.8 | 41.5 | 71.8 |
| Wool tops | 70.0 | 91.5 | 77.2 | 100.8 | 111.7 | 65.0 | 31.5 | 24.8 | 45.0 |
| Worsteds and serges | 99.2 | 83.5 | 823 | 101. 7 | 103. 0 | 77.5 | 46.9 | 61.7 | 67.1 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibre | 523 | 78.0 | 1123 | 1129 | 113.9 | 101.1 | 120. B | 170. 2 | 111. 3 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 110.6 | 121.8 | 158.4 | 153.5 | 171.0 | 157.9 | 155.2 | 155.8 | 137.9 |
| Paperboard, paper and products | 111.8 | 121.5 | 177. 2 | 180.7 | 170. 1 | 164. 4 | 193. 9 | 163. 3 | 149. 3 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 1020 | 121.9 | 157.3 | 156. 2 | 157.5 | 158. 4 | 157.4 | 168. 3 | 149.6 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 106. 1 | 107.5 | 138.4 | 127.8 | 158.7 | 137.3 | 129.1 | 144.5 | 171.0 |
| Iron ore | 58.6 | 723 | 89.1 | 0.9 | 77.2 | 176. 2 | 1029 | 5. 9 | B8. 5 |
| Rolling mill products | 108.5 | 93.2 | 148. 1 | 115. 4 | 158. 4 | 170. 1 | 146. 4 | 166. 2 | 137. 3 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 117.2 | 99.1 | 113. 2 | 100. 1 | 138.8 | 120.4 | 925 | 117.1 | 161.6 |
| Machinery (nonfarm) | 94.2 | 91.7 | 125.3 | 113. 0 | 136. 8 | 128. 3 | 123.2 | 130.9 | 156.1 |
| Automobiles and trucks. | 119.2 | 167.0 | 180. 1 | 215. 5 | 240.4 | 143. 0 | 123. 5 | 158. 6 | 197.4 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products. | 107.9 | 131.4 | 154.3 | 150.0 | 165.3 | 155.0 | 146.0 | 134.9 | 151.5 |
| Tin blocks, plgs and bars | 1029 | 134.9 | 170.6 | 146. 2 | 139.2 | 1423 | 254.4 | 139.4 | 103. 3 |
| Electrical apparatus and machinery | 107.4 | 127.1 | 167. 6 | 159. 2 | 183. 1 | 1721 | 150.5 | 80.2 | 163. 6 |
| Manganese oxide | 60.0 | 58.9 | 96. 6 | 73.5 | 60.1 | 131. 1 | 121. 1 | 123. 6 | 106.5 |
| Nor-Metallic Minerals and Products | 86.7 | 96.6 | 104. 1 | 84.6 | 106.6 | 120.1 | 104. 7 | 83.3 | 99.0 |
| Bncks and tiles | 101.7 | 1022 | 1431 | 125.7 | 143.7 | 1622 | 139.9 | 131.9 | 146.6 |
| China tableware | 98.0 | 102.5 | 122.8 | 102.5 | 141.7 | 133. 1 | 113.8 | 94.8 | 115.9 |
| Coal, anthracite | 75.6 | 82.5 | 73.6 | 66.9 | 56.4 | 77.2 | 93.5 | 62.1 | 66.0 |
| Coal, bituminous | 70.9 | 88.8 | 89. 9 | 67.9 | 97.5 | 100.9 | 93.9 | 68.2 | 82.5 |
| Glass, plate and sheet | 86.5 | 83.8 | 81.8 | 74.1 | 97.0 | 91.0 | 64. 6 | 54.7 | 66.7 |
| Crude petroleum for refining | 98.0 | 104. 2 | 110.4 | 95.7 | 111. 4 | 127. 1 | 106.8 | 97.5 | 99.7 |
| Gasoline | 109.4 | 721 | 57.6 | 44.9 | 46. 9 | 75. 6 | 62.8 | 35. 7 | 53. 5 |
| Portland cement | 204.3 | 123.8 | 208.0 | 66.3 | 251.7 | 393.7 | 120.5 | 22.4 | 180.5 |
| Sulphur | 79.1 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 51.6 | 119.6 | 173.4 | 103. 2 | 67.3 | 130.0 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 110.9 | 129.6 | 137.2 | 142.9 | 147.5 | 132.4 | 126.9 | 133.0 | 142.8 |
| Fertilizer | 123. 5 | 121. 6 | 138.4 | 87.3 | 140.0 | 170.0 | 156. 8 | 91.3 | 123. 5 |
| Paints and pigments | 98.9 | 133. 9 | 138. 2 | 154. 3 | 148. 5 | 122.9 | 126. 8 | 109. 7 | 1329 |
| Chemicals, industrial | 112.5 | 131. 3 | 1423 | 126. 6 | 148. 1 | 146.0 | 147.4 | 149. 7 | 166. 9 |
| Miscellaneous. | 132.0 | 125. 6 | 155.1 | 140.1 | 164.4 | 169, 8 | 153. 7 | 175.7 | 260.0 |
| Rubber and products | 107.0 | 97.2 | 89.9 | 118.6 | 94. 4 | 81. 3 | 68.5 | 86.9 | 86.0 |
| Miscellareous consumers' manufactures | 281.8 | 380.7 | 544.0 | 459.2 | 645.9 | 594.9 | 469.1 | 349.2 | 853.9 |

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIll into appropriate value indexes.

## D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

| Year and Month | All <br> Countries | United States | 1 nited hamdort. | Convionwealth ${ }^{1}$ <br> and <br> Ireland | Europe | Latin America | Others ${ }^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1948-January | 235, 384 | 104,998 | 64, 048 | 19,171 | 26,497 | 7,879 | 7,958 |
| February | 208.269 | 94,816 | 51,660 | 15,711 | 25,915 | 9,528 | 8, 129 |
| March | 228,369 | 112,519 | 59, 182 | 17.520 | 19,952 | 8,753 | 7,438 |
| April | 212, 337 | 109, 219 | 44,353 | 21,303 | 17,875 | 8,891 | 6,775 |
| Nay | 282. 283 | 114,711 | 85, 058 | 25,561 | 30.695 | 13,226 | 7.864 |
| June | 233,476 | 109.785 | 54, 169 | 25,610 | 23.022 | 10,921 | 4,967 |
| July | 250.864 | 118.930 | 56,34, | 21,952 | 33,417 | 11.152 | 4.020 |
| August. | 224,143 | 113,953 | 52,519 | 22.516 | 17,490 | 6.790 | 6.561 |
| September | 283, 024 | 162,004 | 47,928 | 19,794 | 27,645 | 10, 946 | 7,501 |
| October | 306.964 | 148, 911 | 65,573 | 26, 265 | 38, 037 | 11,214 | 12,516 |
| November. | 293,905 | 163.307 | 56.670 | 30.215 | 17,682 | 8, 055 | 13, 160 |
| Lecember | 316.419 | 147. 832 | 48,515 | 39.770 | 38,604 | 16.394 | 19.626 |
| 1949-January | 237,030 | 116,023 | 55.813 | 27,893 | 16.567 | 7.953 | 9.462 |
| February | 204,994 | 106. 709 | 44,124 | 17.527 | 17, 330 | 8. 710 | 8,190 |
| March . | 216.787 | 122.418 | 39,498 | 22.760 | 9. 206 | 9, 779 | 9.620 |
| April | 237,792 | 110,654 | 63, 049 | 27.114 | 18,949 | 10.151 | 7.875 |
| May | 272,948 | 121, 199 | 72,403 | 32,896 | 24,982 | 11,852 | 9,616 |
| June. | 255,066 | 113,856 | 60.718 | 30.412 | 27, 280 | 14,627 | 8, 173 |
| July | 241,309 | 104, 391 | 70,555 | 30,086 | 22,150 | 7,225 | 6,902 |
| August | 251,659 | 115, 353 | 62,882 | 24.816 | 17,819 | 13,346 | 17.443 |
| September | 228,441 | 113.701 | 56,948 | 20.752 | 17,847 | 8,707 | 10.486 |
| October | 269, 108 | 148. 056 | 72. 276 | 17.479 | 11,901 | 9,645 | 9, 751 |
| November | 292,278 | 171, 333 | 56,807 | 22,311 | 19,654 | 9,221 | 12,952 |
| December | 285, 550 | 159, 766 | 49,884 | 26,794 | 24,324 | 14,405 | 10.377 |
| 1950-January | 221,180 | 130, 859 | 48,608 | 13.728 | 10,361 | 6,867 | 10,757 |
| February | 199.462 | 128,836 | 30,374 | 14,276 | 13,434 | 6.642 | 5,898 |
| March | 228, 221 | 154.311 | 30. 120 | 13,621 | 11, 052 | 7.705 | 11,412 |
| April | 205,503 | 137. 792 | 25.795 | 15,494 | 6,059 | 11.938 | 8, 425 |
| May | 287, 036 | 175,406 | 48.549 | 24,092 | 18, 856 | 13.722 | 6,411 |
| June | 289,222 | 177.742 | 52.472 | 19,781 | 14,422 | 13.951 | 10,854 |
| July | 253.704 | 168, 196 | 35. 169 | 17,974 | 13,869 | 10,611 | 7,885 |
| August. | 257, 080 | 167. 148 | 42,544 | 11,665 | 15,563 | 13,841 | 6.319 |
| September | 279, 121 | 192, 789 | 30,439 | 14,519 | 17,629 | 16.442 | 7,303 |
| October | 315, 245 | 204,436 | 47.707 | 18, 544 | 23, 167 | 14,969 | 6.422 |
| November | 292,700 | 191,960 | 38,580 | 16. 765 | 23.804 | 13,776 | 7,815 |
| December | 289,912 | 191.510 | 39,555 | 18,041 | 22,214 | 12,964 | 5,628 |
| 1951-January | 285, 135 | 186,948 | 40,054 | 17,247 | 15. 181 | 14,042 | 11,663 |
| February | 233, 910 | 152,428 | 33,585 | 14,804 | 12,768 | 10,665 | 9,660 |
| March | 290, 161 | 190. 210 | 39,655 | 22,088 | 15,396 | 11.986 | 10.826 |
| April | 295, 182 | 183, 184 | 41.721 | 22,354 | 16.783 | 14,320 | 16,820 |
| May | 323, 358 | 208,678 | 47. 241 | 20,704 | 15.489 | 17,530 | 13,716 |
| June. | 312.503 | 188, 399 | 51,267 | 16,095 | 30,956 | 11,207 | 14,579 |
| July | 374,466 | 201,927 | 73,935 | 28,026 | 40,108 | 16,350 | 14,120 |
| August. | 349, 761 | 192,838 | 66,397 | 21,712 | 39,919 | 17,690 | 11,205 |
| September | 320,088 | 186.730 | 52,514 | 19,036 | 33.875 | 18,213 | 9. 720 |
| October | 371.028 | 207. 132 | 63,960 | 28,249 | 37,329 | 21,007 | 13, 351 |
| November | 379,536 | 209, 262 | 57,991 | 27,355 | 36,068 | 26,632 | 22.228 |
| December | 379, 333 | 189,939 | 63, 141 | 24,196 | 52,106 | 28.382 | 21,569 |
| 1952-January | 322.701 | 187.871 | 43. 265 | 22,693 | 26,599 | 28, 763 | 14,510 |
| February | 309, 686 | 168.727 | 43.613 | 26, 279 | 27.658 | 27,256 | 16.153 |
| March | 353.816 | 185, 250 | 67, 757 | 35,482 | 25,817 | 22,472 | 17,038 |
| April | 346.811 | 181,104 | 71,020 | 24,449 | 25,839 | 26,746 | 17,653 |
| May | 380.816 | 198,873 | 85,589 | 28,596 | 30, 217 | 23, 141 | 14,400 |
| June | 374,794 | 191.483 | 82, 732 | 20,409 | 45,341 | 19, 950 | 14,879 |

1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.
2. Palestine included throughout.

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas


[^28]2. Palestine included thraughout.

## MAbis XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports

t:terim indexes, $19+8=100$

| 二arab |
| :---: |
| HOMESTK EXPCKTS |
| Jinuary ... |
| ? hruary. |
| Murch... |
| A,ril... |
| Mav....... |
| Jane.... |
| July ... |
| A mirust.. |
| Sintember. |
| Ostober. |
| Nuvember. |
| Steramber.. |
| Annual Imiex...... |


| 1744 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 78.2 | 86.7 | 97.2 | 106.9 | 104.8 | 115.9 | 125.0 |
| 78.1 | 88.1 | 99.2 | 106.7 | 104.0 | 117.8 | 124.7 |
| 78.1 | 88.5 | 98.4 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 119.3 | 123.9 |
| 78.9 | 90.6 | 99.1 | 104.8 | 106.3 | 121.2 | 122.1 |
| 79.9 | 91.2 | 97.8 | 104.1 | 105.6 | 121.9 | 121.0 |
| 80.3 | 93.6 | 97.8 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 123.0 | 120.7 |
| 80.7 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 102.0 | 108.9 | 123.8 |  |
| 80.2 | 93.6 | 99.9 | 101.2 | 110.1 | 125.5 |  |
| 80.2 | 93.9 | 102.6 | 99.9 | 111.7 | 125.0 |  |
| 81.9 | 94.1 | 104.8 | 102.9 | 111.2 | 125.5 |  |
| 84.5 | 94.8 | 105.0 | 103.5 | 112.0 | 126.0 |  |
| 85.9 | 95.0 | 104.9 | 104.0 | 112.2 | 125.8 |  |
| 79.9 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 108.3 | 122.5 |  |

PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES


| 95.6 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 86.5 | 82.3 | 96.0 | 101.0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 76.6 | 79.5 | 82.0 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 77.5 | 96.9 |
| 89.1 | 92.1 | 90.5 | 80.4 | 84.6 | 94.9 | 111.5 |
| 88.2 | 82.2 | 83.7 | 88.5 | 75.4 | 95.0 | 110.8 |
| 96.2 | 114.6 | 112.6 | 102.3 | 106.1 | 103.5 | 122.8 |
| 80.9 | 113.7 | 92.4 | 95.9 | 105.4 | 99.1 | 121.1 |
| 91.2 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 92.4 | 90.4 | 118.0 |  |
| 118.1 | 92.2 | 87.6 | 97.8 | 91.1 | 108.8 |  |
| 82.5 | 90.8 | 107.6 | 89.2 | 97.5 | 99.9 |  |
| 97.3 | 103.9 | 114.3 | 102.0 | 110.6 | 115.4 |  |
| 107.2 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 110.1 | 102.0 | 117.5 |  |
| 96.3 | 109.4 | 117.7 | 107.1 | 100.8 | 117.6 |  |
| 94.1 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 90.6 | 100.9 |  |

## IMPORTS

| . 1 anuary $\qquad$ <br> Fobruary $\qquad$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |
| A; il |
| S:14............................................................................ |
| Tune...................................................................... |
|  |
|  |
| Sulember $\qquad$ Sasober $\qquad$ |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |
| Annua |


| PR CE INDEXES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 74.2 | 81.0 | 97.1 | 103.3 | 107.2 | 119.9 | 119.9 |
| 74.7 | 82.2 | 98.0 | 104.0 | 107.6 | 122.3 | 117.6 |
| 74.7 | 83.9 | 98.0 | 103.9 | 108.6 | 124.6 | 115.2 |
| 76.1 | 86.6 | 99.1 | 104.5 | 109.3 | 128.1 | 113.2 |
| 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.8 | 102.6 | 108.5 | 129.5 | 110.8 |
| 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.9 | 102.0 | 108.5 | 129.9 | 109.5 |
| 77.2 | 87.9 | 98.8 | 100.7 | 109.0 | 129.6 |  |
| 77.6 | 87.6 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 110.8 | 127.2 |  |
| 76.5 | 89.3 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 112.6 | 126.2 |  |
| 76.5 | 90.1 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 114.0 | 124.2 |  |
| 77.7 | 92.8 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 113.6 | 121.5 |  |
| 80.3 | 95.2 | 102.8 | 107.0 | 116.7 | 121.6 |  |
| 76.5 | 88.0 | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 2 . 6}$ | 110.3 | 126.0 |  |

PHYSICAL vOLUME INDEXES

| Samary ............................................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 85.8 | 97.4 | 96. 6 | 98.5 | 90.0 | 124.3 | 116.4 |
| Pearuary ................................................................ | 71.2 | 98.1 | 84.6 | 90.2 | 84.7 | 102. 1 | 108.8 |
| Narch | 85.3 | 113.3 | 91.5 | 103.4 | 99.5 | 125.2 | 128.5 |
| Asil. | 95.9 | 118.6 | 104.0 | 105.7 | 96.2 | 139.7 | 130.0 |
| Why. | 96.0 | 123.6 | 102.6 | 111.2 | 121.8 | 142. 2 | 157.7 |
| Ame. | 92.6 | 118.9 | 106.1 | 111.9 | 118.5 | 126. 1 | 134.2 |
| Aily | 95.2 | 117.4 | 103.7 | 104.4 | 108.4 | 130.2 |  |
| Ayust | 95.7 | 106.3 | 94.5 | 95.6 | 109.8 | 127.4 |  |
| Se; te mber | 92.8 | 105.9 | 100.6 | 99.5 | 113.1 | 112.1 |  |
| a tober... | 110.7 | 128.5 | 108.9 | 104.6 | 128.1 | 125.7 |  |
|  | 115.8 | 112.3 | 105.7 | 104.6 | 131.3 | 121.7 |  |
| Sacember.,............................................................ | 103.0 | 92.8 | 102. 7 | 90.7 | 103.9 | 101.9 |  |
| Innual lindex. | 55.4 | 110.9 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 109.2 | 122.9 |  |

T ABLF XxIII. Foreign Exchange $k$ ates

| *anal | U.S. Doller in Cenada |  |  |  |  | Pound Atarilng in Cranda |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1948 | 1049 | 1050 | 1951 | 1912 | 1948 | 9948 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
|  | Cenadien cents per unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jatuasy | 100.25 | 100.25 | 110.25 | 105.17 | 100.48 | 403.00 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 294.46 | 279. 8.2 |
| Pobnuas | 200.28 | 100. 25 | 110.28 | 104.82 | 100. 11 | 403.00 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 203. 82 | 278.43 |
| warch. | 100. 25 | 100. 25 | 110.25 | 104. 73 | 99. 60 | 403600 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 293. 29 | 278. 60 |
| Aprll. | 100.25 | 200. 25 | 110.28 | 108.99 | 98. 09 | 403.00 | 403.00 | 308. 00 | 206. 74 | 278.43 |
| Stay | 100. 25 | 100. 25 | 110.25 | 108.37 | 98, 38 | 403.00 | 403.00 | 30 Br .00 | 297.89 | 27\%.50 |
| sune. | 100. 25 | 100.25 | 110.28 | 106.84 | 97.91 | 403.00 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 290.41 | 272. 614 |
| July | 100. 25 | 100.25 | 110.25 | 108.05 |  | 403.00 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 296. 10 |  |
| August. | 100. 25 | 100. 25 | 180.28 | 103. 56 |  | 403.00 | 403.00 | $30 \mathrm{~B}, 00$ | 20 s .40 |  |
| Smptember | 100. 25 | 104.75 | 110.25 | 105. 56 |  | 403.00 | 300.25 | 30 B .00 | 295, 46 |  |
| Sxtober | 100. 25 | 110.25 | 105.34 | 205. 08 |  | 403.00 | 308.00 | 204.90 | 294. 11 |  |
| Siuv ember, | 100. 25 | 110. 25 | 104.03 | 104.35 |  | 403.00 | 308.00 | 291.23 | 29206 |  |
| leecember., | 100. 25 | 110.25 | 105. 31 | 10256 |  | 403.00 | 308.00 | 294.86 | 280.49 |  |
| Annual Averame | 100. 25 | 103. 08 | 108.83 | 105. 28 |  | 403,00 | 376. 13 | 304.47 | 294.68 |  |



 (Net Exports of Non-Monetary (iold)

| Month | Average 1935-39 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , ¢amary n.an........................................... | 10.0 | 9. 2 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 0.7 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 13. 3 |
| Fetiruary ..........n................................ | 9.4 | 9.5 | 6.9 | B. 9 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 13.0 |
| March.enenton................................................... | 11. 6 | 10.0 | 6.8 | B. 7 | 121 | 13.5 | 8.4 | 15.0 |
| Aprll .................................................... | 8.4 | 7. 2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 11. 2 |
| Siay......................................................... | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8. 2 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 15.8 | 13. ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 8. 5 |
| June........................................................ | 10.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9. 6 | 9.8 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 14. 6 |
|  | 9. 2 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 14.8 | 13.4 |  |
| August.................................................. | 9.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 11.0 |  |
| September ................................................. | 10.9 | 6.8 | 18.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 |  |
| October ..................................................... | 12. 6 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 13. 2 | 16.4 | 8.2 |  |
| Terember-1............................................ | 11.2 | 6.0 | 7. 2 | 9. 1 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 7.7 |  |
| D.cermber | 10.9 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 18. 3 |  |
| Iotal ............................................ | 124.4 | 95. 8 | 99.3 | 119.0 | 138.9 | 162.6 | 149.8 | 75. 6 |

## 65-204c.1

## GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1953 

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1953 

## CONTENTS

PART I
Chapter

1. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade
Direction of Trade ..... 9
Principal Commodity Changes ..... 9
Canada's Rank in World Trade ..... 10
II. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 12-18
Trade with the United States ..... 12
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 13
Imports from the United States ..... 13
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 14
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 14
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 15
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 15
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 19-23
Trade with Europe ..... 19
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ..... 20
Trade with Latin America ..... 22
IV. Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade ..... 24-29
The Measurement of Seasonality ..... 24
Seasonal Movements and Trade Trends ..... 28
V. Statistical Notes ..... 30-36
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade ..... 30
Current Publications ..... 30
Annual and Special Publications ..... 30
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 30
Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade ..... 32
Problems of Valuation ..... 33
Problems of Classification ..... 34
Problems of Trade Content ..... 35
Notes Included in Preceding Issues ..... 36

## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table Page

1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade ..... 7
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 8
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1952 ..... 10
4. Leading Countries in Per Capita Trade, 1952 ..... 11
5. Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 12
6. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 14
7. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries ..... 17
8. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 20
9. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 21
10. Trade of Canada with Latin America ..... 22
11. Seasonal Patterns of Change in Export and Import Value, Price and Volume ..... 25
12. Canadian and Foreign Statistics of Canada's Trade ..... 32
13. Statistics of Five Leading Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 33
14. Canadian Trade with Germany, by Principal Sections of the Standard International Trade Classi- fication ..... 34
CHARTS
Chart ..... Page
I. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, Seasonally Adjusted ..... 26
II. Volumes of Domestic Exports and Imports, Seasonally Adjusted ..... 27
PART II-STATISTICAL TABLES
Table A. Direction of Trade ..... Page
I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953 ..... 38-39
II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports ..... 40-42
III. Direction of Trade-Imports ..... 43-45
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries ..... 46
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 47
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 48
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 49
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 50
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 51
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 52
XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 53
XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 54
XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 55
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America. ..... 56
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 57

## PART II-STATISTICAL TABLES - Concluded

Table Page
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 58
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 59
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 60
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 61
D. Monthly Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 62
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 63
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 64
XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 65
XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 65

## CHAD'IER

## LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN C INADA'S FOREHA TRIDE

The continued rapid growth in the volume of imports was the most striking feature of Canada's foreign trade in the first half of 1953. Imports in the first quarter were $17 \%$ greater in volume than in the corresponding period of 1952, and in the second quarter their gain was even greater at $20 \%$. The present import expansion seems to have begun in the first quarter of 1952 , following a sharp declire in the last half of 1951 . This decline had resulted largely from the collapse of the Korean war price boom, which induced reductions in highpriced inventories of some imported goods and led to postponements of purchases of many. After these forces were spent, imports began to recover in the first half of 1952, although until mid-year their frowth in volume was largely concealed by stillfalling average prices.

Import prices stabilized in the third quarter of 1952. In each of the three following calendar quarters the value and the volume of imports were greater than in any corresponding post-war periods. Although import prices in the first half of 1953 were lower than in the first half of 1951 or 1952 ,
the value of imports reached $\$ 2,217$ million, $5.4 \%$ above the previous record set in the first half of 1951.

Exports were moderately lower in the first half of 1953 than in the corresponding period of 1952. Export prices have declined slowly but steadily since the third quarter of 1952, and during the first half of 1953 averaged some $3.6 \%$ lower than a year earlier. Lower prices were the chief influence on the decline in export values. The volume of goods exported was only about $1.3 \%$ below that of the first half of 1952 .

A sizable import balance resulted from trade in the first half-year, in sharp contrast to the export balance of the previous year. Gold production available for export increased, but on trade and gold together the change from 1952 results totalled almost $\$ 359$ million. However, a steady inflow of investment capital into Canada, largely from the United States, together with a reduction in the outflow of short term funds from this country, prevented the balance from exercising an undue pressure on the high exchange value of the Canadian dollar.

TMBIE 1, Summary statistics of Canadian Trade


1. Camadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries unker the Defence Appropriation Act.
$\therefore$ I Irect quarterly computation.
2. Export price index divided by import price index.

The basic influences affecting imports have showed little change during the past three years. Domestic investment and consumer expenditure in Canada have continued to increase to new record levels. Superimposed upon the expansion of the domestic economy is a record peacetime defence budget, and deliveries of defence equipment in the first half of 1953 seem to have been at least as great as in any other peacetime period. The greater rate of growth of the Canadian economy than of most foreign economies has been the basic cause of the prevailing import balances on foreign trade in the past few years. While export capacity is being increased by the investment programme, large quantities of imports are generally required before investment projects are brought to a sufficiently advanced stage to contribute to production.

The tendency towards an import balance was accentuated by several influences affecting exports in the first half of 1953. During the first half of 1952 most members of the sterling area intensified their import restrictions in an endeavour to strengthen the exchange reserves of the area, and these restrictions were largely still in force in 1953. In addition, some other important export markets, notably Brazil, were faced with balance of payments problems during 1952 which necessitated further import restrictions on their part. World supplies of wood pulp and paper were in much better balance with demand than in 1951 and the first half of 1952 , and Canadian exporters were faced with greatly intensified competition from foreign producers. Demand for several base metals has weakened, and again competition has increased. And the long strike of grain handlers on the Pacific
coast, which lasted from mid-February until early May, exercised an important restraining influence on exparts, especially during the first quarter of the year.

The exchange value of the United States dollar in Canada increased during the first half of 1953. From a January average of $\$ 0.9705$ it rose to a June figure of $\$ 0.9944$. The United Kingdom pound showed the same trend. This increase of some $2.5 \%$ in the price of foreign currency in Canada must be considered in assessing the movement of export and import prices in the half-year. From January to June, import prices increased by some $1.7 \%$, while export prices declined by $0.5 \%$. The increase in import prices was slightly less than could have been caused by the change in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar. In terms of United States dollars these prices therefore showed little net change. The change in export prices was in the opposite direction to that which would have resulted from the change in the exchange rate alone. In foreign currency terms, therefore, Canadian exports were some $3 \%$ cheaper in June than in January.

Although the terms of trade deteriorated during the first half of 1953 , they nevertheless remained very strong for Canada. In the half-year they averaged about $1 \%$ higher than in the first half of 1952, and the lowest monthly ratio in the six months was $108.2 \%$ of the 1948 average, well above the average for the whole first quarter of 1952. While price movements were an important cause of the lower value of exports, they were thus not an important influence on the change from an active to a passive trade balance. This change was due entirely to the contrasting movements in export and import volume.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

|  | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |
|  | \% | \% | $\%$ | \% | \% | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| Total Exports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 63.3 | 66. 3 | 63.9 | 54.8 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 59.9 |
| United Kingdom ................................ | 16.4 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 17.3 | 19.0 | 15.6 | 15.6 |
| Other Commonwealth and Ireland....... | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 6. 8 | 7.5 | 5.7 | 6. 3 |
| Europe .............................................. | 5.2 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 8. 6 | 13.1 | 8.4 |
| Latin America ................................... | 4. 4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 5. 6 | 5.0 |
| Others .............................................. | 3.7 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4. 5 | 5.5 | 4. 8 |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States .................................... | 69.1 | 65.4 | 70.0 | 67.7 | 74.8 | 73. 0 | 75.5 |
| United Kingdom ................................ | 12. 9 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 9. 9 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| Other Commonwealth and Ireland ........ | 6.7 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 3.5 |
| Europe .............................................. | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 4. 9 | 3. 6 | 3.9 | 3.6 |
| Latin America.................................... | 6.2 | 7. 2 | 6. 3 | 7. 0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6. 2 |
| Others | 2. 2 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Total Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ................................... | 66. 2 | 65.9 | 67.2 | 60. 9 | 63.6 | 63.4 | 68.0 |
| United Kingdom ................................. | 14.6 | 13.2 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 13. 9 | 12. 7 | 12.7 |
| Other Commonwealth and Ireland ........ | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Europe .............................................. | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 5.9 |
| Latin America | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 6. 4 | 7.0 | 6. 3 | 5.6 |
| Others ............................................... | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.0 |

## Direction of Trade

Changes in the direction of Canada's trade, and especially of exports, were also quite pronounced in the first half of 1953. Generally these tended to bring Canada's trade into better bilateral balance than existed in 1952. This was not the case with all areas, however, and the imbalance of trade remained much more pronounced than in 1950 .

The United States took almost $60 \%$ of Canada's exports in the first half of 1953, a higher proportion than in the 1952 period but lower than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. The other principal trading areas each took a smaller share of Canada's exports than in the first half of 1952 , and exports to Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom were lower than in any postwar first half-year. Sales to the residual "others" group, in which our chief market is Japan, formed a slightly larger proportion of exports. Imports from Latin America and the Commonwealth were a lower proportion of the total than in the 1952 period, but the decline in their shares of imports was less then in their shares of exports. The shares of the United States and the United Kingdom in imports
increased, the latter showing the largest gain, while that of other European countries was almost unchanged.

Changes in these proportions reveal two significant facts. Trade with the United States formed a higher proportion of the total during the first half of 1953 than in any earlier post-war period. And trade with Commonwealth countries other than the United Kingdom formed a smaller part of the total. Exports to the Commonwealth have been especially hard hit by these countries' import restrictions in recent years, while imports from these countries are limited by supply shortages in some cases, by lack of demand in others. Canadian exporters barred from overseas markets have increasingly turned to the United States. And ample supplies of most goods, lower prices than competitors can meet, and strategic considerations affecting defence purchases have all tended to increase the share of the United States in Canadian imports. An additional influence on the greater share of exports directed to the United States in the first half of 1953 was the ending of that country's attempts to control prices of some imported goods, notably copper. Higher overseas prices had diverted much Canadian copper elsewhere in 1951 and 1952.

## Principal Commodity Changes

Certain commodities were especially affecte $d$ by these changes in the volume and direction of trade. In exports those in the important wood products, iron and steel products, and non-ferrous metals groups showed the most significant changes. In imports the most important were in fibres and textiles, and iron and steel products.

Exports of pulp and paper were especially affected by sharp Scandinavian competition in overseas markets. Except for newsprint paper, prices of most of these items were lower than in the first half of 1952, and the volume of sales was also less. A greater proportion of Canada's exports in this category was directed to the United States market, where proximity gives Canadian producers a competitive advantage. Overseas shipments of lumber were also limited by greater competition, but again the United States market absorbed the major part of the Canadian supply thus made available.

A similar movement affected some non-ferrous metals. Non-dollar supplies were more readily available than in 1952. And the decline in international tension in the past year has again made economics the dominant influence on purchasing policy. Two chief effects resulted: there was a sharp drop in the prices of some metals, a moderate decline in other cases; and overseas shipments of some were reduced, while those to the United States increased. Lead and zinc showed the sharpest price declines. European users took advantage of the low prices and made large purchases of lead. But the

United States market took sharply higher proportions of Canada's zinc, copper and aluminum exports. During 1952 a marked shortage of aluminum developed in the United States as a result of power shortages. By mutual agreement Canadian aluminum previously contracted for by the United Kingdom was therefore diverted to the United States.

Overseas exports of iron and steel products were especially affected by trade controls, Sales of most important manufactured items in this group were reduced. The United States buys iron are and primary iron from Canada, and sales of these items (except for ferro-alloys) increased. But even the United States purchased less Canadian farm machinery than in the first half of 1952, due chiefly to lower farm incomes in that country.

Export price declines were most significant in the agricultural and animal products, wood products and paper, and non-ferrous metals groups. The lower prices reflected greater supplies of most of these commodities than have recently been available. Livestock, meats, hides, cheese, wood pulp, lead and zinc showed the most important declines in export prices. Although prices of cattle and beef were much lower than in the first quarter of ' 1952 , before trade with the United States was interrupted by the embargo resulting from the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country, livestock and meat prices in the United States have declined even more since that time. As a result no significant exports developed after the removal of the embargo in March, 1953.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1952

| Exports f.o.b. |  |  | Imports c.i.f. |  |  | Total Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1951 | 1952 | Country | 1951 | 1952 | Country | 1951 | 1952 |
|  | U.S. \$'000,000 |  |  | U.S. \$'000,000 |  |  | U.S. \$'000,000 |  |
| World Total ${ }^{1}$ | 76,935 | 74,137 | World Total ${ }^{1}$ | 81,456 | 79,825 | World Total ${ }^{1}$ | 158,391 | 153,962 |
| 1. United States .... | 15,041 | 15.170 | 1. United States | 11,946 | 11.633 | 1. United States | 26,987 | 26,803 |
| 2. United Kingdom. | 7.596 | 7,630 | 2. United Kingdom.. | 10,942 | 9,747 | 2. United Kingdom | 18,538 | 17,377 |
| 3. Canada | 4,042 | 4,760 | 3. Canada | 4,195 | 4,479 | 3. Canada | 8,237 | 9,239 |
| 4. Germany, Federal Republic .... | 3,461 | 3,990 | 4. France | 4,554 | 4,431 | 4. France | 8,732 | 8,327 |
| 5. France .............. | 4,178 | 3,896 | 5. Germany, Federal Republic .... | 3,494 | 3,818 | 5, Genvany, rederal Republic | 6,955 | 7,808 |
| 6. Belgium and Luxe mbourg | 2,649 | 2,426 | 6. Belgium and Luxembourg | 2,535 | 2,424 | 6. Belgium and Luxembourg | 5,184 | 4,850 |
| 7. Netherlands | 1,978 | 2,130 | 7. Italy ................. | 2,167 | 2,314 | 7. Netherlands.... | 4,545 | 4,381 |
| 8. Australia | 2,043 | 1,690 | 8. Netherlands | 2,567 | 2, 251 | 8. Italy | 3,814 | 3,697 |
| 9. Sweden | 1,782 | 1,562 | 9. Japan | 1,995 | 2,028 | 9. Australia | 4,466 | 3,669 |
| 10. Venezuela | 1,455 | 1,552 | 10. istazil | 2,011 | 2,010 | 10. israzil | 3,768 | 3,419 |
| 11. Brazll | 1,757 | 1,409 | 11. Australia | 2,423 | 1,979 | 11. Japan | 3,350 | 3,301 |
| 12. Italy | 1,647 | 1. 383 | 12. Sweden | 1,776 | 1,730 | 12. Sweden | 3,558 | 3,292 |
| 13. India | 1,610 | 1,296 | 13. India ............. | 1.777 | 1.677 | 13. India | 3,387 | 2,973 |
| 14. Malaya and Singapore | 1,984 | 1,280 | 14. Union of South Africa $\qquad$ | 1,448 | 1,294 | 14. Malaya and Singapore | 3,538 | 2,545 |
| 15. Japan | 1,355 | 1,273 | 15. Malaya and Sing. apore | 1. 554 | 1.265 | 15. Venezuela | 2,174 | 2,361 |

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1953.

1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.

Iron and steel products accounted for more than $37 \%$ of total imports in the first half of 1953. Throughout this group imports of manufactured goods generally showed greater gains than did those of primary or semi-fabricated commodities. The most significant decline here affected rolling mill products. Imports from overseas countries took the sharpest cuts, as overseas steel is generally more expensive than the North American product. Increased overseas sales of manufactures to Canada did little more than offset the effects of lower purchases of semi-fabricated steel.

Textiles were one category of goods seriously affected in late 1951 and early 1952 by a recession in Canadian demand. In the last half of that year demand began to recover, and in the first half of 1953 the volume of imports of fibres and textiles was considerably greater than in any other post-war period except the first half of 1947. The United

Kingdom and Western Europe were the chief beneficiaries of this sharp recovery in Canadian demand. A low and relatively stable level of prices for these goods encouraged buying throughout the period. Imports of fabrics and textile products generally increased more in volume than did those of textile fibres.

Besides textiles, import prices of many agricultural and animal products were sharply lower than in the first half of 1952. Sugar, fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, cocoa and vegetable oils were among the commodities in this group showing the greatest price declines. Crude rubber showed an especially sharp drop in price. Lower prices depressed the value of agricultural and vegetable products imports below their 1952 level, although the quantity of these goods imported increased substantially. Prices in most other groups showed moderate and mixed changes.

## Canada's Rank in World Trade

In most years since the war Canada has conducted a larger foreign trade than any country other than the United States and the United Kingdom. Statisties for the first half of 1953 indicate that this position has been maintained. Canada's exports and imports in this period were surpassed only by those of these two nations. France and the Federal Republic of Germany continued to rank fourth and fifth respectively in total trade, although German exports surpassed those of France in this period.

Substantially complete data for 1952 confirm that these same five countries ranked in the same order in world trade in that year. The value of world trade in United States dollars was less in 1952 than in 1951 by some $3 \%$, the decline in exports recorded in the period being some what greater than that in recorded imports. Of the fifteen leading world exporters listed in Table 3, only six increased the value of their exports in the year. The increase in the value of Canada's exports was greater than

TABLE \&. Leading Countries ${ }^{1}$ in Per Capita Trade, 1952

| ispmots Fer Cioptit (f.o.b.) |  |  | Imports Per Capita (c.i.f.) |  |  | Total Trade Per Capita |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1951 | 1952 | Country | 1951 | 1952 | Country | 1951 | 1952 |
|  | U.S. \$ |  |  | U.S. \$ |  |  | U.S. \$ |  |
| 1. New Lealand | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 356 & 337 \end{array}$ |  | 1. New Zealand <br> 2. Hong Kong | 306 | 370 | 1. New Zealand ........ | 662 | 707 |
| 2. Canada | 289 | 330 |  | 422 | 332 |  | 588 | 640 |
| 3. Venezuela. | 287 | 294 | 2. Hong Kong <br> 3. Canada | 299 | 310 | 3. Hong Kong ......... | 806 | 587 |
| 4. Belgiumand Luxembourg | 295 | 269 | 4. Belgiumand Luxembourg | 282 | 269 | 4. Belgium and Luxembourg | 577 | 538 |
| 5. Hong Kong | 384 | 255 | 5. Norway ............. | 266 | 262 | 5. Siwitzerland ......... | 515 | 477 |
| (i. Sarawak ${ }^{2}$ | 291 | 247 | 6. Switzerland ..... | 287 | 249 | 6. Sarawak ${ }^{2}$........... | 510 | 462 |
| 7. Switzerland | 228 | 228 | 7. Sweden | 251 | 243 | 7. Sweden................ | 503 | 462 |
| 8. Sweden | 252 | 219 | 8. Australia | 287 | 229 | 8. Venezuela <br> 9. Norway | 4.29 | 447 |
| 9. Netherlands | 193 | 205 | 9. Denmark | 235 | 222 |  | 454 | 432 |
| 10. Trinidad and To- |  |  | 10. Netherlands. | 250 | 217 |  | 530 | 425 |
| bago ............ | 193 |  | 11. Sarawak 2 .......... | 219 | 216 |  | 443 | 422 |
| 11. Denmark | 195 | 202 | 12. Trinidad and To- |  |  | 11. Netherlands ........ | 430 | 418 |
| 12. Australia .. | 242 | 196 | bago | 197 | 211 | 13. Trinidad and Tobago |  |  |
| 13. Malaya and Sing- |  |  | 13. Finland ............. | 167 | 194 |  | 390 | 413 |
| apore ............ | 311 | 194 | 14. Malaya and Sing- |  |  | 14. Malaya and Singapore |  |  |
| 14. Finland ............ | 214 | 175 | apore ............. | 244 | 192 |  | 554381 | 386 |
| i5. United Kingdom.. | 150 | 150 | 15. United Kingdom.. | 216 | 192 | 15. Finland |  | 369 |

[^29]that recorded by any cher of these countries. It also appears that the increase in the volume of this country's sales was greater than that achieved by any other major trading country except India. The decline in India's export prices in the year was approximately $30 \%$, which more than offset the increase of almost $15 \%$ in the quantity of goods shipped by that country.

Only four of the fifteen leading world importers increased the value of their imports in 1952. The value of Canada's imports increased by less than did those of Germany and Italy in the year, but in total they remained substantially greater than those of either of these countries. The growth in the volume of Canada's imports was probably greater than in the case of Italy, though less than that for Germany.

Canadians derive a much larger income from international trade than do citizens of most other countries, and also spend more for foreign goods than do most other nationals. The statistics of per
capita trade presented in Table 4 indicate that in 1952 Canada's exports and total trade per capita were greater than those of any major trading nation except New Zealand, but that in imports per capita Canada still ranked below both Hong Kong and New Zealand. Only a minority of the countries in the table increased their per capita trade in the year, and Canada was among the very few to increase both exports per capita and imports per capita.

Canada's high rank in value of trade and in trade per capita indicate the great importance of foreign trade to this country's economy. Alone they do not indicate the proportionate importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy; a third measure, trade as a proportion of national income, is required for this purpose. Unfortunately sufficiently uniform national income statistics are not available for most important trading countries to permit an accurate comparison of this type. What data is available does indicate that in this respect as well foreign trade is more important to the Canadian economy than to most other major national economies.

## CHAPTER II

## TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

During the first half of 1953 the United States accounted for a greater share of Canada's trade than in any corresponding post-war period. Neither in export nor import trade was the share of the United States a record proportion, but never before has that country's share in both export and import trade been so high at one time.

The United Kingdom continued as Canada's second most important trading partner, but accounted for less than a fifth as much trade as did the United States. In the inter-war period the United Kingdom's total trade with Canada was more than half as great as that of the United States, but wartime and post-
war developments have led to a steady reduction in the proportionate importance of trade with the United Kingdom.

The numbe, of countries accounting for $1 \%$ or more of Canada's exports or imports has increased in the past few years. In the first half of 1953 nine countries in addition to the United States and the United Kingdom took at least $1 \%$ of our exports, and one other country provided at least $1 \%$ of imports. The Federal Republic of Germany took $1.6 \%$ of Canada's exports, a larger share than any other of these countries, and Venezuela provided $3.2 \%$ of Canada's imports. The increase in the number of countries accounting for a moderate share of Canada's trade has not yet arrested the increase in the overall concentration of trade.

## Trade with the United States

Canada's trade with the United States continued to expand in the first half of 1953. The value of exports was almost $7 \%$ greater than in the first half of 1952 , and their volume increase approximated ten to eleven per cent as the average prices of these exports showed about the same change as affected exports to all countries. The value of imports increased by almost $15 \%$, and as the prices of imports from the United States averaged about the same as in the first half of 1952, their volume gain also approximated $15 \%$.

The more rapid increase of imports than of exports raised the passive balance on trade with the United States to $\$ 463$ million in the half-year. This figure has been surpassed only by the 1947 half-year balance of $\$ 488$ million. But while in the earlier period the balance amounted to $33 \%$ of total trade between the two countries, in the first half of 1953 the proportion was notably lower at $16 \%$.

In addition, investment capital inflows from the United States in the 1953 period were very much greater than in 1947. Although the premium of the Canadian dollar over the United States dollar declined in the half-year, at no time did the premium disappear.

United States purchases of most important Canadian exports remained high in the half-year, although the market for some commodities was not strong. Business in that country was generally active in the period, and income continued to expand in most sectors. Canada's investment boom continued unabated, and with growing consumers' incomes and heavy defence spending maintained an increasing demand for goods. In some lines active United States competition with domestic and other foreign suppliers increased that country's share of the Canadian market.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United States


## Domestic Exports to the United States ${ }^{1}$

The proportion of Canada's domestic exports directed to the United States increased to $59.6 \%$ in the first half of 1953. This trend was shown by each of the main commodity groups except agricultural and vegetable products as well as by the total. The value of exports in seven groups was higher than in the preceding year, but those of agricultural and vegetable products and fibres and textiles declined. The relative importance of the various main groups in exports showed some change, especially in the increase of non-ferrous metals to $18.6 \%$ of the total from $15.0 \%$ in the first half of the preceding year.


#### Abstract

Wood products remained the chief group in these exports, accounting for $44.7 \%$ of the half-year export total. The price of newsprint averaged higher than in the first half of the preceding year, and the value of these exports rose although their quantity eased. US. consumers' stocks of newsprint were considerably reduced in the half-year. Prices of wood pulp averaged well below those of the preceding year, and the quantity of these exports also fell some $4 \%$. The decline in wood pulp sales to the United States was less than that to overseas countries, and towards mid-year the market firmed. Aided by a higher level of house building in the United States, lumber exports rose sharply. The number of board feet exported rose almost $18 \%$, and the value of these sales by $20 \%$, the decline in prices being obscured by greater sales of the relatively higher priced species. Exports of wood products to the United States were well maintained, and did much to offset the effects of severe declines in sales to other markets.


1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI,

The same was true in the non-ferrous metals field. The quantities of aluminum, copper and zinc shipped to the United States market increased by 2.1 times, 2.4 times and 1.5 times respectively, in the latter case in spite of the re-imposition of duties on zinc in July, 1952. The quantity of lead exported declined only slightly, in spite of the re-imposition of duties on this metal in June, 1952, and the quantity of nickel exports was little changed. Prices of lead and zinc were very low throughout the half-year, which caused a sharp fall in the value of lead exports and prevented much rise in the value of zinc exports. Prices of the other principal metals were well maintained.

Shipments of agricultural and vegetable products to the United States declined in the first half of 1953, and those of animal products remained low. Generally adequate supplies of feeds in that country reduced its need for imported low-grade wheat, oats and other fodders. The removal of the United States embargo on imports of Canadian cattle and fresh meats at the beginning of March caused no rush of exports-high Canadian beef consumption kept Canadian prices of these commodities slightly above those prevailing in the United States.

Changes in exports of iron products were mixed. Sales of farm implements and tractors were affected by somewhat lower farm incomes and poorer prices for farm products in the United States than had prevailed in most recent years. But exports of nonfarm machinery increased slightly. Sales of iron ore and of iron and steel billets and ingots increased sharply, but exports of ferro-alloys continued to decline. In the miscellaneous products group defence shipments of aircraft and parts to the United States were reduced by one-quarter, but the value of exports in this group was maintained by large deliveries of ammunition.

## Imports from the United States ${ }^{2}$

There was a small increase in the proportion of Canada's imports drawn from the United States in the first half of 1953 , but this gain was concentrated in the non-ferrous metals group. Only in the agricultural products group did the value of imports from the United States fail to increase, but in most groups their increase was less sharp than that in imports from overseas sources. Defence purchases played an important role in the especially rapid rise in non-ferrous metals imports; the bulk of the gain was in radio and wireless equipment imports, chiefly for military use.

Iron and steel products continued to account for almost half of Canada's imports from the United States. In this group the most noteworthy gain was
2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
in imports of passenger automobiles and automobile parts. High production in Canada increased the need for parts, and sales of those types of American cars not made in Canada also increased. Imports of steel pipe for pipe lines were high in the year ending June, and well above the level of the 1952 half-year. The only important declines in the group were in inports of aircraft engines, due to the displacement of imports by Canadian-made engines, and in iron and steel rolling mill products. In the case of this latter commodity the share of the United States in Canadian imports increased very sharply.

An extremely sharp increase in imports of refrigerators and freezers from the United States moved the miscellaneous commodities group into second place in these imports. The share of the Canadian market supplied by imported refrigerators has increased in the past few years. Tourist
purchases and imports of aircraft parts also gained substantially. The continuing downtrend of fuels imports from the United States has steadily reduced the importance of the non-metallic minerals group in these imports. Coal tends to be displaced by oil, and United States oil by Canadian oil (or to some extent by overseas oil). Imports of refinery products continue to increase because demand has grown faster than refining capacity in this country.

Imports of textiles from the United States increased sharply, although less so than did those from overseas countries. The average prices of textile imports were some fifteen to twenty per cent lower than in the first half of 1952, and some thirty to thirty-five per cent below those of the first half of 1951 . The volume of these imports in 1953 was
therefore substantially greater than in the first half of either of the two preceding years. Semi-manufactured and manufactured goods accounted for the bulk of the increase, raw materials for a smaller proportion of the group total.

The decline in imports of agricultural products from the United States was caused by lower average prices for some commodities than prevailed in the first half of 1952. Prices of fresh vegetables averaged some $30 \%$ lower, those of citrus fruits some $7 \%$ lower. The declines in imports of soya beans and vegetable oils were more in quantity than in price. Oilseeds are becoming increasingly important as a crop to Canadian farmers, and as Canadian production rises the need for imports tends to be reduced.

## Trade with the United Kingdom

Imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1953 continued to recover from the low level of late 1951 and early 1952 . In value they were $36 \%$ above the level of the first half of the preceding year, and the gain seems to have been entirely due to an increase in the volume of goods taken by Canada. Exports, on the other hand, declined almost $22 \%$ in value from the high level of the preceding year, but remained greater than in 1950 and 1951. While somewhat lower prices influenced this decline it was caused chiefly by a change in the volume of goods shipped to the United Kingdom.

As a result of these contrasting developments the export balance on trade with the United Kingdom
was only two-fifths as great as in the first half of 1952. This sharp reduction reflects that country's efforts to improve the balance of its trade with the dollar world. During 1952 and 1953 scarcities of many important commodities have been overcome, and the United Kingdom has found it increasingly possible to obtain goods from non-dollar sources at prices competitive with those of dollar countries. And in the case of Canada at least, the credit controls and other anti-inflationary restrictions which together with a lull in consumer demand restricted the market for imports in the first half of 1952 have now disappeared,

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United kingdom

|  | 1952 |  |  |  | 1953 |  | l'ercentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1Q | 2G | 3 Q | 4 Q | 14 | 2 Q | $\begin{gathered} 1 Q \quad 52 \text { to } \\ 1 Q \quad 53 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \mathrm{Q} \cdot 52 \text { to } \\ 2 \mathrm{Q} \cdot 53 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | \% | $\%$ |
| Domestic Exports | 156.4 | 244.5 | 185.6 | 159.3 | 123.9 | 190.3 | - 20.8 | - 22.2 |
| Re-Exports | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | - | - |
| 1mports | 68.2 | 93.2 | 98.0 | 100.4 | 45.3 | 124.3 | $+39.6$ | $+33.4$ |
| Total Trade | 225.7 | 333.9 | 285.2 | 261.0 | 219.9 | 315.4 | - 2.6 | - 6.9 |
| Trade Balance | + 39.2 | $+152.6$ | + 39.2 | +60.3 | $+29.4$ | + 65.8 | - | - |

## Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

The proportion of Canada's domestic exports directed to the United Kingdom declined to $15.8 \%$ in the first half of 1953 from $19.1 \%$ in the corresponding period of 1952. A major proportion of the decline was concentrated in the wood products and non-ferrous metals groups. Exports in these groups were much higher in 1951 and 1952. than in the preceding years. Supplies from other sources were much more readily available in 1953.

[^30]Planks and boards, wood pulp and pit props showed the largest declines among major wood products exported to the United Kingdom. Supplies of all three became readily available from European sources in 1952, and in 1953 the United Kingdom bought an increased proportion of her requirements from soft currency suppliers. Newsprint paper was the only major wood product to show an increase in exports in the half-year; this resulted from less rigid restrictions on the use of newsprint in the United Kingdom.

Exports of aluminum, copper and zinc to the United Kingdom declined in value in the first half of 1953 . The first decline was caused by the mutually agreed transfer to the United States of some Canadian aluminum for which the United Kingdom had contracted; the quantity of these exports declined by $30 \%$. Northern Rhodesia supplied a sharply increased proportion of the United Kingdom's copper requirements in the half-year, but Canada's exports declined only $19 \%$ in quantity. In the case of zinc the quantity decline of $38 \%$ was accentuated by a sharp drop in price, and the value of these exports was almost $70 \%$ below the 1952 half-year level. Exports of nickel and lead increased in quantity, those of the latter metal being 2.6 times as great as in the 1952 period, but lower prices kept its value gain to a relatively modest $32 \%$. Exports of most other major items in the group declined, but
there was a substantial increase in shipments of radio and wireless equipment for defence use in the United Kingdom.

Exports of foodstuffs showed less decline than did those of other commodities. Wheat exports were only slightly less in quantity than in the first half of 1952 in spite of the effect on exports of the long strike of grain handlers on the Pacific coast. Flour exports also showed only a small decrease, and exports of barley rose. However, shipments of tobacco and flaxseed were well below their 1952 level and there were no sales of apples to the United Kingdom in this period. Sales of canned salmon to the United Kingdom reached $\$ 4.2$ million, the first substantial export of this commodity since the latter part of 1951. But shipments of beef under the intergovernmental beef exchange fell off; these were of a non-recurring type.

## Imports from the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

After declining in the last quarter of 1951 and the first half of 1952, Canada's inports from the United Kingdom began to recover, and their recovery continued in the first half of 1953. This recovery was more rapid than the increase in total imports, and the proportion of Canada's imports drawn from the United Kingdom increased steadily from the trough of $8.3 \%$ in the 1952 half-year to $9.9 \%$ in the first half of 1953. In six of the main groups imports from the United Kingdom increased more rapidly than those from all countries, and only in the unimportant wood products group was the rate of increase significantly below the all countries" average.

Imports of textiles from the United Kingdom showed an especially marked increase. Their value was $48 \%$ above that for the first half of 1952 (although still only $72 \%$ of the 1951 half-year total), and their volume seems to have been some threequarters greater than in the 1952 half-year and possibly more than $10 \%$ greater even than in the 1951 period. The only value declines among major commodities in this group affected raw wool and lines, cords and netting, and even in these cases the quantity of goods imported increased.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.

Imports of iron and steel products also rose, although here the changes were less uniform. Passenger automobiles made the largest gain, but this is qualified by the fact that some of the increase went into dealers' stocks. There seems to have been no sharp increase in sales of British cars to Canadians in the first half of 1953. Imports of aircraft engines and machinery also made especially large gains, but imports of some important products declined, including rolling mill products, pipes and tubes, and castings and forgings. In the case of rolling mill products the decline was less sharp than that affecting imports of this commodity from all countries.

Important gains were made in most of the other groups as well. Purchases of British electrical apparatus set a post-war record, the gains being chiefly in steam generators and radio wireless equipment. Imports of glass from the United Kingdom recovered some of the ground lost in 1951. Purchases of pigments rose sharply, especially those of titanium dioxide. And imports of aircraft parts from the United Kingdom, as from the United States, showed a marked gain. British leather and leather goods increased their share of the Canadian market. Throughout the list of leading imports from the United Kingdom increases far outweighed the few declines that occurred. While the gain in the second quarter was slightly less pronounced than in the first, nevertheless it remained very great.

## Trade with Other Leading Countries

\} VENEZUELA ranked third among the countries with which Canada traded in the first half of 1953. Imports from that country, at $\$ 71.1$ million, were $18.2 \%$ above their 1952 level, and most of this total, $\$ 67.8$ million, was spent on crude petroleum for the eastern Canadian market. Imports of fuel $\}$ oils declined from $\$ 3.6$ million to $\$ 2.2$ million, but purchases of coffee, at $\$ 1.0$ million, were almost four times as great as in 1952.

Exports to Venezuela declined $9.2 \%$ to $\$ 17.6$ million. Sales of machinery, aluminum and copper manufactures, and rubber tires accounted for most of this decrease. In the latter case the revocation of a Venezuelan tariff concession originally negotiated with the United States was important. Venezuela took this action to aid a newly-established domestic industry. Shipments of freight automobiles declined, but those of passenger auto-
mobiles showed a more than equivalent increase. The sale of a ship was also recorded in this period. Exports of wheat flour were moderately lower at $\$ 3.6$ million, but remained the principal export to this market. Sales of processed milk also fell off. Competition from other exporters in the Venezuelan market is intense, since this country is one of the most prosperous in South America and since its currency is readily convertible into any other.

Exports to the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY have increased rapidly and steadily from their low point in 1950. Grains have formed the bulk of these exports throughout the period and have accounted for most of the increase. Exports of wheat in the first half of 1953 were valued at $\$ 15.8$ million, up from $\$ 4.4$ million in the 1952 half-year, and exports of barley rose from the same figure to $\$ 10.1$ million. Aluminum, lead and asbestos were other major exports to show sizable gains. Because Scandinavian supplies were more readily available at reasonable prices, sales of Canadian wood pulp dropped from $\$ 2.7$ million to $\$ 0.4$ million, and those of newsprint were eliminated. There were also no exports of brass and zinc in the 1953 halfyear, while sales of copper were reduced by onethird.

Imports from Gernany again began to increase in 1953 after a slump in 1952. Machinery was the largest category in these imports, rising from $\$ 1.6$ million to $\$ 2.7$ million, with metal-working machinery leading the advance. Imports of passenger automobiles reached $\$ 0.7$ million (there were no such imports in the 1952 period), and those of commercial vehicles reached $\$ 0.2$ million. Imports of textiles and products increased from $\$ 0.4$ million to $\$ 1.4$ million, with cotton fabrics and synthetic fibre fabrics leading this advance. The only major decrease was in imports of iron and steel rolling mill products, which fell from $\$ 1.4$ million to only $\$ 0.1$ million. The increase in imports from Germany, although rapid, has been much less than that in exports to that country, and in the first half-year the export balance increased to no less than $41 \%$ of total trade between the two countries.

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG ranked fifth in the list of Canada's principal trading partners in the first half of 1953. Both exports and imports were lower than in the 1952 period, and the export balance on this trade, while still large, was also reduced. In exports the chief declines were in shipments of barley, which fell from $\$ 9.4$ million to $\$ 3.8$ million, of oats from $\$ 1.0$ million to $\$ 0.3$ million, of flaxseed from $\$ 3.3$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million, of wood pulp from $\$ 1.8$ million to $\$ 0.1$ million, and of zinc from $\$ 1.3$ million to $\$ 0.3$ million. The reduction in exports was especially sharp in the first quarter. Increased sales of rye, of canned fish and of passenger automobiles only partly offset these declines. In part the decrease in exports to Belgium and the increase in exports to Germany, especially in the case of grains, may be due to a reduction in the amount of Canadian grain sold to Germany through Belgian merchants, but this could not account for a major share of the change.

The only important commodity to show a sharp decline in imports from Belgium was iron and steel rolling mill products, which fell from $\$ 11.9$ million in the 1952 half-year to $\$ 3.3$ million in the 1953 period. Most other important imports increased. Imports of textiles and products rase from $\$ 1.9$ million to $\$ 3.7$ million, with wool carpets and mats accounting for some $40 \%$ of these imports in both periods. Purchases of cut diamonds, of plate and sheet glass, and of tin also showed large increases. Although Belgium is a small country her exporters have consistently done better in the Canadian market since the war than those of most other European nations.

Exports to JAPAN were moderately lower than in the first half of 1952, and imports slightly greater, but the export balance with that country still amounted to $73 \%$ of total trade. Wheat exports were much lower than in the first half of 1952, falling from $\$ 24.1$ million to $\$ 11.8$ million, and exports of barley also showed some decline. More readily available supplies of rice contributed to these reductions. The strike of grain handlers on the west coast may also have been a factor. Most other major exports increased. Sales of wood pulp rose from $\$ 3.0$ million to $\$ 4.0$ million, those of iron ore from $\$ 1.6$ million to $\$ 3.2$ million, those of wheat flour from $\$ 0.4$ million to $\$ 1.6$ million, and those of copper from only $\$ 18,000$ to $\$ 1.4$ million.

Imports from Japan continued to consist of relatively small shipments of a wide range of commodities. Purchases of textiles and products gained from $\$ 0.8$ million to $\$ 1.4$ million, with manufactured items forming the bulk of the increase. Imports of fish oil, cutlery, machinery (especially sewing machines) and toys and sporting goods also gained sharply. But all these increases did little more than offset the sharp drop in imports of rolling mill products from Japan; these fell from $\$ 2.1$ million to only $\$ 0.1$ million.

BRAZIL was Canada's principal market and second largest supplier in Latin America in the first half of 1953. Exports to Brazil were little more than half as great as in the 1952 period due to the severe exchange shortage from which that country has suffered since the latter part of 1952. The largest declines affected motor vehicles; exports of passenger automobiles dropped from $\$ 7.9$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million, and those of freight automobiles from $\$ 14.6$ million to $\$ 0.4$ million. There were also substantial declines in sales of wood pulp, rolling mill products, aluminum, copper and electrical apparatus. The only sizable increase was in exports of wheat, which rose from $\$ 2.3$ million to $\$ 10.3$ million, but a better Argentine crop in 1953 makes the continuation of large wheat exports to Brazil unlikely.

There was little change in imports of coffee from Brazil; their value remained at $\$ 10.4$ million, a slight increase in price offsetting a small decline in quantity. Imports of hard fibres dropped from $\$ 3.0$ million to only $\$ 0.2$ million, however, and most

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, By Quarters


1. Less than $\$ 50,000$.
other important imports were moderately lower than in the first half of 1952. The export balance on trade with Brazil fell from $\$ 31.2$ million in the first half of 1952 to $\$ 10.8$ million in the 1953 period, but it still amounted to almost $27 \%$ of trade between the two countries.

INDIA reduced her imports of Canadian goods in the first half of 1953. The bulk of the decrease was in exports of Canadian wheat, which fell from $\$ 21.5$
million to $\$ 16.6$ million. Much of the wheat shipped to India in the previous year was financed by Canada's contributions to the Colombo plan. There were no exports of primary forms of copper and zinc to India in the first half of 1953; in the 1952 period sales of each amounted to more than a million dollars. Shipments of wood pulp also fell sharply. The largest commodity increase was in exports of freight automobiles, which rase from $\$ 0.4$ million to $\$ 2.1$ million. These were largely purchased under
the Colombo plan. Shipments of primary aluminum, electrical apparatus and ammunition also showed substantial gains.

An increase in the quantity of Canada's imports from India was offset by lower prices than prevailed in the first half of 1952 , and the value of these shipments was almost unchanged. Imports of tea and of cotton and jute fabrics showed the largest gains, but in all cases prices were below the 1952 level and the value of imports of jute fabrics actually declined in spite of a $50 \%$ increase in quantity. Shortages limited India's shipments of peanuts to Canada, but shipments of cashew nuts rose quite substantially. The export balance on trade with India was reduced considerably from its high 1952 level, but still remained equal to $26 \%$ of total trade.

Exports to the NETHERLANDS have risen sharply in the past two years, and imports also gained considerably in the first half of 1953. Nevertheless the trade balance increased to 35\% of total trade in the period. Wheat was the chief export in both the 1952 and 1953 periods, accounting for just over half of total exports in each. Exports of barley reached $\$ 2.8$ million in the 1953 halfyear, and those of rye were also significantly large. Aluminum and electrical apparatus were other major exports, both showing important increases. But several declines also occurred, the largest affecting flaxseed, brass, wood pulp and fish oils. In imports the largest gain was in tin, which moved up from $\$ 0.5$ million to $\$ 1.3$ million. Increases were also shown by most of the other important Netherlands exports to Canada, especially florist and nursery stock, textiles and electrical apparatus.

Exports to the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA declined in the last half of 1952 and the first half of 1953 chiefly under the influence of that country's dollar-saving import controls. The largest declines affected cotton fabrics, newsprint paper, rolling
mill products, farm implements and freight automobiles. Exports of wheat were a little lower at $\$ 7.0$ million than in the first half of 1952 when they were valued at $\$ 7.6$ million. Increases occurred in exports of lumber, and of passenger automobiles for assembly in the Union, but these were almost the only major gains in the export list. Imports from the Union were moderately above the low level of early 1952, but changes affecting major commodities were mixed. Industrial diamonds and raw wool remained the principal commodities; the value of these diamond imports was moderately lower than in the first half of 1952, while that of wool imports doubled, slightly more than offsetting this decline.

PAKISTAN was shipped large quantities of Canadian wheat in the first half of 1953, partly financed under the Colombo plan. Wheat accounted for almost $94 \%$ of domestic exports to that country. Drought and crop failures have temporarily destroyed Pakistan's usual self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The need to import food, together with low world prices for her own products, has upset Pakistan's balance of payments, and exports of all the important commodities normally sold to that country fell sharply in the first half of 1953. Canada obtained only a little raw jute and raw wool from Pakistan in this period, the second year in which imports from that country have been abnormally low.

Exports to NORWAY were slightly greater than in the first half of 1953 , while imports were considerably reduced. Exports of barley were lower than in 1952, but those of wheat increased, and there were also substantial shipments of rye and flaxseed. More than half of Canada's exports to Norway in both years consisted of nickel in matte and copper in ore for refining there and re-export to the United States and Europe. Canned fish was Canada's principal import from Norway in the first half of 1953, the sizable shipments of ferro-silicon received in the first half of 1952 did not recur.

## CHAPTER III

## TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe, to the Commonwealth and to Latin America all declined in value in the first half of 1953 . The declines were substantial, ranging from $33 \%$ in the case of Latin America to almost 7\% in the case of Europe. Lower export prices were the major factor reducing the value of sales to Europe, although there was some contraction in the volume of goods shipped. In the cases of the Commonwealth and of Latin America declines in the quantity of goods exported were the prime influence on the lowered values.

Imports from the Commonwealth were also lower in value than in the first half of 1952, but those from Europe and Latin America increased. In the case of all three areas imports in the second quarter were better than in the first. The prices of imports from all three areas averaged below their 1952 level, and the drop in prices affecting imports from the Commonwealth seems to have been especially pronounced. It is probable that price alone accounted for the lower value of imports from the Common-
wealth, and that those from Latin America increased moderately and those from Europe quite substantially in volume.

As a result of these changes, the shares of all three areas in Canada's trade were lower than in the first half of 1952. Europe's share in exports was reduced only slightly, and her share in imports not at all. Those of Latin America and the Commonwealth were markedly lower in both exports and imports.

Exports were affected in this period by dollarsaving import controls, especially in several Commonwealth and Latin American markets. Greater competition was met from other exporters of wood products and manufactured goods. Demand for some metals was weaker than in the first half of 1952. And grains were becoming less scarce in softcurrency countries. The Canadian market for most imports remained strong, as consumer expenditure continued to increase and as the investment boom further swelled demand. Defence requirements do not seem to have had a major influence on imports from these areas in this period.

## Trade with Europe ${ }^{1}$

As in other recent periods, Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1953 was almost entirely conducted with countries other than the Soviet Union and her close allies. Exports to communist countries other than Yugoslavia totalled only $\$ 340,000$, and imports from these countries only $\$ 2,138,000$. Canada's controls on exports of strategic materials prevent these countries from obtaining here the goods which they most desire, and their exportable surpluses of goods which Canada requires are not great. The anti-dumping provisions of the Customs Act have been used in 1953 to prevent the unloading of some eastern European goods in Canada at prices lower than their apparent, cost of production.

Although exports to Europe as a whole declined, those to a majority of European countries outside the iron curtain increased. However large declines in sales to Belgium, France and Italy in particular outweighed the more widespread but smaller increases. In the case of these countries, smaller exports of wheat and other grains played a major role in the export decline. The wheat crop in all three countries was considerably better in 1952 than in 1951, and supplies from North Africa were also much greater. The French and Belgian barley

[^31]crops also improved. Belgium normally imports a major part of her grain requirements from France. while southern France and Italy are normal markets for North African production.

In spite of the reduced shipments to these countries, exports of grains to Europe were greater than in the first half of 1952. Sharply increased purchases of wheat and barley by the Federal Republic of Germany played a major part in these gains, and the Netherlands and Switzerland also took wheat in much greater quantities. Sales of wheat flour declined, the reduction being chiefly in sales to Italy. Those of other principal agricultural foodstuffs showed little net change. Sales of both canned and cured fish were greater than in the first half of 1952, but remained below the level of many earlier years. In the case of cured fish there has been some shortage in Canada of the types most suitable for specific European markets.

Exports of wood products and minerals to Europe showed pronounced drops. The Scandinavian countries are major exporters of wood products. During 1951 and the early part of 1952 their export prices were much higher than those of Canadian firms, but in late 1952 and early 1953 their prices subsided to or below the Canadian level. This was the major cause of the sharp drop in sales of wood pulp. pulpwood and newsprint to European countries. Lumber exports improved, due especially to greater

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

|  | 1952 |  |  |  | 1953 |  | Percentage Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 Q$ | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | $1 Q$ | 2 Q | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1 Q^{\prime} 52 \text { to } \\ 1 Q^{\prime} 53 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 Q^{\prime} 52 \text { to } \\ 2 Q^{\prime} 53 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| Domestic Exports | 80,1 | 101.4 | 143.9 | 148. 5 | 57, 2 | 111.9 | - 28.6 | $+10.4$ |
| Re-Exports. | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | - | - |
| Imports | 32.6 | 37. 8 | 37.1 | 43.8 | 30.9 | 49.1 | - 5.1 | + 29.8 |
| Total Trade ........................................ | 113.1 | 139.7 | 181.4 | 192.9 | 88, 8 | 161.4 | - 21, 5 | $+15.5$ |
| Trade Balance. | 113.1 $+\quad 47.9$ | + 64.1 | $+107.2$ | +105.3 | $+26,9$ | +63.2 | - | - |

sales of douglas fir lumber to Belgium, but Europe remains a minor market for Canadian lumber. Sales of copper, brass and zinc to European countries dropped sharply as non-dollar supplies become more readily available and demand moderated. Shipments of asbestos declined moderately. Exports of lead and aluminum were greater than in the first half of 1952, but sharply lower lead prices reduced the increase in value of these exports to less than half the increase in the ir quantity.

Exports of manufactured products to Europe showed mixed changes. Shipments of electrical apparatus increased sharply in value, with sales of radio equipment to the Netherlands, Italy, Denmark and Norway being especially heavy. There were large sales of passenger automobiles to Belgium and Switzerland; in this period Europe was Canada's largest export market for these vehicles. But sales of freight automobiles, tractors and both farm and non-farm machinery fell off considerably.

The increase in imports from Europe was spread over all main groups except iron and steel products. Purchases of European rolling mill products fell off sharply as more moderately priced Canadian and United States steel was in better supply in the halfyear. This was almost the only important import commodity to show a sharp decline in value and quantity. Imports of machinery and tools from Europe continued their steady increase of recent years with the largest supplies coming from the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Italy. Imports of steel pipe again increased
with the increase in pipeline construction in Canada. Clocks and watches, electrical apparatus and toys were other industrial products to show important value gains.

Textile imports from Europe rose especially sharply. As in the case of the United Kingdom, the volume of imports of each of the major commodities in this category was greater than in the first half of 1952. The only commodity to show a decrease in value was flax, hemp and jute fabrics, where the decline in price since the first half of 1952 has been especially pronounced. The overall increase in the value of imports of fibres, textiles and products was $57 \%$, and the increase in their volume was possibly half again as great. Almost every major western European nation increased its shipments of textiles to Canada.

Imports of most other important European products also gained. The overall gain in agricultural commodities was moderate, but purchases of nuts, especially walnuts from France and Italy, and those of preserved fruits, especially Spanish olives and Italian cherries, were much greater than in the first half of 1952. Imports of Swiss and Italian types of cheese were lower than in the preceding year, but those of Dutch cheese increased. The Netherlands also sold a large quantity of animal bristles to Canada. Imports of cut unset diamonds rose almost to the value of the first half of 1951, and those of glass surpassed the high value for that period. Imports of tin from European smelters also reached a new peak.

## Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ${ }^{1}$

The decline in exports to the Commonwealth which began in the last half of 1952 continued in the first half of 1953, although it moderated in the second quarter. The decrease was general; it affected sales to Commonwealth countries in all parts of the globe. In large part it was caused by the trade restrictions imposed by many sterling

[^32]area countries during the first half of 1952 in an endeavour to rebuild their exchange reserves. The decline was least severe in shipments to Asian members of the Commonwealth, largely because an important part of these exports was financed through Canada's contribution to the Colombo plan.

The sharpest export declines affected metals and metal products and wood and paper products. Shipments of primary and semi-fabricated copper, brass and zinc were negligible in the first half of

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland


1953, and those of copper products were reduced by more than one-third. In 1952 these goods had found markets in many countries, especially India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand. Exports of all the principal iron and steel products declined very substantially. Sales of these goods in almost every Commonwealth market were lower than in the first half of 1952. Exports of every principal wood and paper product also declined, under the twin influences of much sharper competition and increased controls. Of the principal products in this latter group, exports of only two were more than one-quarter as great as in the first half of 1952 .

Even in the foodstuffs category only two important commodities showed export increases. Exports of wheat were more than a third greater than in the first half of 1952, heavy shipments to Pakistan more than offsetting decreased shipments to most other Commonwealth markets. And sales of cured fish showed a moderate gain. The British West Indies and British Guiana were the only important Commonwealth markets for cured fish. Exports of other farm products and foods were much lower, the declines affecting linseed oil and canned fish being especially sharp.

While smaller shipments were the chief cause of the fall in export values, lower prices seem to have been solely responsible for the decline in import values. To illustrate this fact the following statement shows, for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1953, the value of trade in the 1952 half-year, the quantity of goods received in 1953 valued at. 1952 prices, and the value of goods received in the 1953 halfyear. Changes from column 1 to column 2 of the statement reflect equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

| Commodity | First Half-Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \text { Quantity } \\ & \text { at } \\ & 52 \text { Prices } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { '53 Quantity } \\ \text { at } \\ \text { '52 Prices } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .53 \text { Quantity } \\ \text { at } \\ .53 \text { Prices } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | \$'000,000 |  |
| Sugar, unrefined | 15.9 | 17.5 | 12.7 |
| Tea, black .......... | 9.2 | 10.1 | 9.7 |
| Rubber, crude, etc. | 13.4 | 14.6 | 9.2 |
| Wool, raw ............. | 7.6 | 8.9 | 8.9 |
| Jute fabrics, etc... | 4.8 | 7.3 | 4.2 |
| Bauxite ore ......... | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| Vegetable oils ...... | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Cocoa beans ........ | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Nuts ......... | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Tin blocks, etc. .. | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Total. | 63.9 | 71.5 | 58.6 |

Only four of these commodities were purchased at higher prices than in the first half of 1952 , and the increases in these cases were relatively moderate. The weighted average price decrease for the ten was $18 \%$. In seven cases the quantity of goods imported was greater than in the 1952 period, and the weighted average quantity increase was almost $12 \%$. The method of commodity selection used in this sample tends to the selection of goods having a higher than average price or quantity increase, but even if the average price decrease over the whole range of commodities imported from the Commonwealth is assumed to be the same as in the case of this sample, the volume of these imports increased by almost $2 \%$. In fact this increase may well have been somewhat greater.

Fibres and textiles again showed the largest proportionate increase in volume of the major commodity groups in these imports. The value of these imports was slightly greater than in the 1952 period, and only in the case of hard fibres was the quantity of a major import commodity lower than at that time. Imports from Australia, New Zealand, India, Hong Kong and the Union of South Africa were
especially affected by the increase in Canadian purchases of most fibres and textiles, while those from British East Africa were reduced by the cut in hard fibre imports.

Agricultural products remained the largest group in imports from the Commonwealth. Lower prices reduced the value of raw sugar imports from the British West Indies and of rubber from Malaya. The quantity of rubber received from Ceylon also declined. The quantity of Indian tea imported was reduced, but tea from Ceylon increased. In recent years Ceylon tea has generally been of higher quality than Indian tea. Imports of coffee from British East Africa were much lower than in the first half of 1952 , almost the whole of Canada's supplies coming from Latin America this year.

Purchases of vegetable oils from Commonwealth countries, and especially of cocoanut oil from Ceylon, were greatly increased.

In the other major import groups declines outweighed increases. Imports of bauxite ore from British Guiana and of tin from Malaya decreased in quantity. In the latter case greater purchases from European smelters were responsible. Imports of manganese oxide from the Gold Coast were sharply lower than in the first half of 1952, and those of petroleum from the British East Indies did not recur, although Trinidad continued to ship some crude to Canada. Butter and cheese from New Zealand were no longer required in Canada, directly competitive Canadian products being in better supply than in the first half of 1952.

## Trade with Latin America ${ }^{1}$

The decrease in exports to and increase in imports from Latin America affected individual countries very unevenly. Exports to fifteen of the twenty republics were lower than in the first half of 1952, but those to Brazil, Mexico and Cuba fell especially sharply. Brazil has suffered from a severe exchange shortage since the latter part of 1952, and Cuba has been seriously affected by very low sugar prices. Imports from ten of the republics increased and from ten decreased. The sharpest increases were in purchases from Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina, while declines were especially marked in imports from Brazil, Mexico, Cuba and Peru.

In spite of a better Argentine crop last winter, sales of Canadian wheat to Latin America increased in the first half of 1953. This increase is unlikely to continue into the second half-year, as Argentina is the normal source of wheat for many Latin American countries. Exports of most other major agricultural and animal products decreased, with especially sharp cuts in sales of rubber tires to

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV, and XV.

Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela, and of wheat flour to Cuba. Tire exports to Venezuela were affected by domestic competition and by the elimination of a duty reduction during the United States-Venezuela trade negotiations of 1952. Canada enjoyed the benefit of this concession under a most-favourednation agreement with Venezuela, but lost it when the original concession was cancelled.

Wood products and metals and metal products were the categories of exports where declines were most widespread and severe. All the major wood and paper items declined sharply, and the nearelimination of wood pulp sales through lower shipments to Brazil and Mexico was especially noteworthy. In the iron and steel products group the only large increases were in shipments of locomotives to Brazil and tractors to Argentina. All other major iterns declined, with the cuts being especially severe in exports of motor vehicles to Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay. Exports of electrical apparatus to Brazil also fell off sharply, and Latin American countries reduced their purchases of the major non-ferrous metals and their manufactures.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Latin America


The decline affecting the prices of imports from Latin America was slightly greater than that affecting total imports. The following statement illustrates this movement for the ten chief imports from Latin America in the first half of 1953 for which meaningful unit values could be obtained. As in the preceding statement, changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentaite rice changes.

| Commodity | First Half-Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \text { Quantity } \\ & \text { at } \\ & 52 \text { Prices } \end{aligned}$ | - 53 Guantity at <br> '52 Prices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { '53 Quantity } \\ & \text { at } \\ & \text { '53 Prices } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | \$'000,000 |  |
| Petroleum, crude | 56.5 | 70.7 | 67.8 |
| Coffee, green .... | 22.0 | 25.9 | 25.5 |
| Bananas, fresh ... | 9.6 | 11.0 | 10.8 |
| Sugar, unrefined.. | 7.3 | -5.6 | 4.5 |
| Wool, raw .......... | 0.0 | $3.1{ }^{1}$ | 3.2 |
| Nuts ....... ............ | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| $\checkmark$ egetables, fresh | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| cotton, raw ......... | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Fuel oils .... ........ | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Manila, sisal etc. | 6.7 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| Total | 115.9 | 131.3 | 123.9 |

1. Partly valued at average price for wool imports from all countries.

Price declines occurred in the cases of eight of the ten commodities, but most were relatively moderate. The weighted average price decline for these ten commodities was $5.6 \%$; for the nine other than
crude petroleum, $7.4 \%$. For all imports from Latin America the total price decline was probably about $6 \%$. Imports of six of these commodities increased in volume. The weighted average quantity increase was $13.2 \%$; excluding petroleum, $1.9 \%$. For all imports from Latin America, assuming a price decrease of about $6 \%$, the increase in the volume of imports was some $7 \%$.

An increased need for crude petroleum to supply the growing eastern Canadian market played the major role in increasing Canada's imports from Latin America in the first half of 1953. Venezuela is Canada's only supplier of crude petroleum in this group of countries. Imports of most other minerals were lower, including the quantity of non-ferrous ores imported for refining in Canada and re-export.

Latin America did not increase its sales of fibres and textiles to Canada in the first half of 1953. Hard tropical fibres were not in strong demand in this country, and imports of these dropped sharply. A slight change in the relation between United States and Mexican cotton prices led to a sharp cut in cotton imports from the latter country. However purchases of synthetic tire cord from Cuba and of wool from Argentina and Uruguay rose considerably.

Agricultural products rank second in importance only to petroleum in imports from Latin America. Purchases of most of these goods increased moderately in quantity and value in the first half of 1953. The chief commodities to exhibit value declines were raw sugar and fresh vegetables, but in both cases the quantity of goods imported was greater than in the first half of 1952.

## CHAPTER IV

## SEASONAL INFLUENCES ON CANADIAN TRADE

Seasonal factors exert a considerable influence on Canada's trade, and their existence complicates the analysis of trade over short periods. When trade statistics aggregates are studied a major concern of the observer is normally to discover the trend of trade, whether exports or imports are rising or falling. But for periods shorter than one year it is often difficult to answer this type of question with certainty. What appears to be a change in trend is very likely to be no more than a fluctuation related rather to change in the time of year than to any change in economic considerations.

Numerous factors contribute to the marked seasonal variation of Canada's trade. Among the more important is the key position of agriculture in the economic world. Almost all foods, and most textile fibres, as well as many important industrial materials, are produced on farms or plantations. And most individual agricultural products are obtained, in any given climate, not in regular amounts each month but rather in a short harvest period which occurs only once or twice a year. So far as is possible most must be moved into marketing channels when produced. And they tend to bulk largest in international trade either at the end of the production season or, in some cases, at the beginning of the season of greatest consumption.

The economic importance of agriculture is readily illustrated. Even today, after the expansion and diversification of the Canadian economy which has proceeded throughout the century, approximately a fifth of the value of commodity production in Canada comes from the agricultural industry. Approximately one-quarter of national income originating in commodity-producing sectors of the Canadian economy is derived from agriculture, and
even in the United States this proportion is about one-fifth. Products of farm origin normally account for some $30 \%$ of Canada's exports, and some $25 \%$ of Canada's imports. The important role of agriculture in trade is a basic cause of the strong seasonal variation found in the trade pattern.

Another cause of particular importance to Canada is this country's special transportation problem. Many of Canada's exports and imports are heavy or bulky commodities. Such commodities are most economically transported, whenever possible, by water rather than by rail or road. As a result such commodities tend to move most heavily in trade at those times of year when water transportation is available. Of particular importance in this connection is the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes navigation season which normally runs from the beginning of May to the middle of December. Traffic on this system is especially heavy at the opening of the season and at the close of the season, at the time when a winter's accumulation of goods must be moved or the next winter's supplies stockpiled. Both export and import seasonal patterns show the influence of this factor, although the statistical method used to record Canada's imports obscures its influence there (discussed below).

A third influential factor is the seasonal nature of demand for some commodities. Consumer buying tends to be greatest at certain well-defined times of the year, especially at Christmas time, about Easter, and in the early autumn. Demand for many industrial materials follows a seasonal pattern related to these peaks of consumer buying. Throughout most of Canada a major part of construction activity can progress only in the frost-free months, and this also has an important influence on the demand for many commodities.

## The Measurement of Seasonality

Two requirements must be met if a valid indication of seasonality is to be derived for an economic series such as the trade statistics. First, the data for the period under review must be reasonably homogeneous. Second, the period under study must be sufficiently long that erratic and random factors affecting the series in particular years or particular months do not have an undue influence on the results of the study. Both requirements complicate the study of the seasonal pattern of Canadian trade.

Throughout the post-war period the requirement of homogeneity can reasonably be considered to be met. However it does not seem reasonable to use a longer period. Trade during the war years was quite different from peacetime trade, both in the
nature of the goods shipped and in the overriding importance of non-economic considerations at that time. And the structure of Canadian trade in the inter-war years was sufficiently different from its structure today to render invalid an indicator based on the combination of inter-war and post-war data. In this study, therefore, only statistics for the period July, 1945, to June, 1953, could be used, and the data for 1945 and 1946 had to be adjusted to remove some large shipments of Canadian-owned war material back to Canada, and a few other transactions of an atypical nature.

Because only eight years' data were available for use, the statistical methods employed were kept as simple and mechanical as possible. Refinements which would allow the results to be noticably
affected by the statistician's judgment were avoided as unnecessary in this instance. And for the present no attempt was made to produce seasonal indicators for anything more detailed than the export and import totals. Random influences at any time will distort the totals less than they will some statistical detail, and random influences could well determine the results of a study on a less macroscopic plane.

To prevent the pronounced trend shown by Canada's trade in the post-war period from distortirg the calculations, a twelve-months moving average centered on the individual months was first calculated. Data for individual months were then expressed as percentaryes of the roving average values for corresponding months. A moving average was preferred to a mathematical trend line because of the numerous interruptions to the trend of trade ir. this period. The choice of a moving average reduced to seven the nutnber of observations that could be obtained for each month.

Of the seven values thus obtained for each calendar month, the highest and the lowest were eliminated to reduce the influence of erratic and random factors on the seasonal index. While this did not remove all cases in which such influences were strongly operative, it did not seem desirable to further reduce the number of observations used. The five remaining values for each month were then averaged. Quarterly values were also derived from the mid-five observations for each month in each quarter.

Table 11 presents the results of these calculations. A strong seasonal pattern is evident in the movement of export and import value and volume. While there appears to be some tendency for export and import prices to show a slight seasonal variation this movement is relatively insignificant and could easily be a statistical illusion. In the case of several months the variation among the five price values averaged to obtain the index for the months was as great or greater than the variation among the averages for different months. Until more data is available the case for seasonality in these price movements should be regarded as not proven.

TABLE 11. Seasonal Patterns of Change in Export and Import Value, Price ${ }^{1}$ and Volume

| Period | Value |  | Price |  | Volume |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domestic Exports | Imports | Domestic <br> Exports | Imports | Domestic Exports | Imports |
|  | \% | \% | \% | 7 | $\%$ | $\%$ |
| First Quarter ............................................................. | 89.9 | 93.7 | 100.5 | 100.7 | 89.4 | 92.8 |
| Second Quarter ......................................................... | 100.8 | 107.3 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 100.9 | 106.2 |
| Third Quarter.............................................................. | 98.7 | 97.7 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 99.2 | 99.0 |
| Fourth Quarter ............................................................ | 110.6 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 110.5 | 102.0 |
| Average ................................................................. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| January ........................................................................ | 94.2 | 95.6 | 100.5 | 100.5 | 93.5 | 94.8 |
| February ...................................................................... | 81.9 | 85.5 | 100.8 | 100.7 | 81.1 | 84.4 |
| March ......................... ................................................. | 93.6 | 100.0 | 100.3 | 100.9 | 93.5 | 99.3 |
| April ............................................................................ | 91.1 | 105.0 | 100.5 | 101.5 | 90.4 | 103.7 |
| May ............................................................................. | 109.1 | 111.7 | 99.8 | 101.1 | 109.7 | 110.2 |
| June ........................................................................... | 102.2 | 105.2 | 99.9 | 100.3 | 102.8 | 104.6 |
| July ............................................................................... | 100.3 | 101.4 | 99.6 | 99.0 | 101.1 | 102.8 |
| August ....................................................................... | 99.7 | 95.1 | 99.3 | 98.6 | 99.7 | 96.4 |
| September.................................................................... | 96.3 | 96.5 | 99.4 | 98.5 | 96.7 | 97.8 |
| October.................... ................................................... | 109.4 | 106.9 | 99.7 | 99.0 | 109.6 | 108.3 |
| November ...................................................................... | 111.9 | 105.0 | 100.1 | 99.3 | 111.1 | 105.4 |
| December .................................................................... | 110.3 | 32.1 | 100.1 | 100.6 | 110.8 | 92. 3 |
| Average ................................................................. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 160.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

1. The variability among observations for the same month of different years is sufficient to make doubtful the hypothesis that seasonal variation in price exists.



## Seasonal Movements and Trade Trends

The normal seasonal pattern of export and import trade differs considerably. Exports are especially low in the first quarter of the year, less than $22.5 \%$ of the annual total moving in this period. At that time the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system is closed, and the movement of such heavy and bulky commodities as grain, iron ore, newsprint and wood pulp is reduced. In the second quarter, when navigation opens in central Canada, there is a sharp increase in the movement of this type of commodity to clear stocks which have built up at Canadian ports and replenish stocks held by foreign consumers. In this quarter slightly more than $25 \%$ of the annual export total normally moves. The third quarter normally sees some slackening of exports, influenced especially by the fact that the bulk of grain from the preceding crop-year has been moved, and grain from the new crops is not yet moving in peak volume. Somewhat less than a quarter of the year's exports normally move at this time.

In the fourth quarter exports reach their peak, with about $27.6 \%$ of the annual total moving. Grain and livestock movements tend to be especially high then, and in addition foreign consumers tend to increase their stocks of those commodities which are more expensive to move in the winter. Some special seasonal demands, such as that for Christmas trees, also swell the export total in the last quarter of the year.

As in the case of exports, imports are low in the first quarter, when only slightly over $23 \%$ of the annual total is recorded. In part this is due to transportation problems, but the influence of these is not fully reflected by Canada's "special trade" import statistics. Canada records as imports in this period goods brought into the country some months previously but only cleared through customs as they are needed; coal is the most important commodity so handled in volume. The seasonal decline in demand for goods is another important cause of the low first quarter value of imports.

In the second quarter transportation is easier and demand reaches its peak. Besides the spring increase in consumer buying, this period of the year sees a strong demand for early vegetables and fruits in advance of the Canadian production season, and these form an especially important part of the import increase. More than $26.5 \%$ of the year's imports normally move in this quarter. Imports tend to fall off in the third quarter and again increase in the fourth, but the lesser importance of grains and meats in imports keeps their fourth quarter peak well below that for exports.

The differences in the seasonal pattern of exports and imports tend to produce a strong seasonal fluctuation in the trade balance, which should not
be overlooked in interpreting monthly and quarterly trade values. If exports and imports were running evenly at an annual rate of $\$ 4,000$ million each, the trade deficit for the first quarter would be $\$ 38$ million, for the second quarter $\$ 65$ million, and at the end of July the cumulative deficit would reach a peak of about $\$ 107$ million. The third quarter surplus would be about $\$ 10$ million, that for the fourth quarter $\$ 93$ million. But although the year's trade was in balance, every cumulative period until the end of the year would show an apparent import surplus. Only rarely do the export and import totals approach a balance on an annual basis, but a knowledge of the seasonal trend of the trade balance assists greatly in evaluating its significance for any given short period.

It is possible to use the seasonal indicators to remove the normal seasonal change component from the trade statistics. This facilitates the study of trade trends and assists in the evaluation of the effects which erratic and random factors (as, for example, the grain handlers' strike in the spring of 1953) may have had on the trade totals. Charts I and II present quarterly data on the value and volume of trade adjusted to remove the regular seasonal change component.

Comparison of the trends illustrated in the two charts gives a clear summary of trade developments since the war. The volume of exports showed relatively little change from 1946 to 1950 . Those of 1947 and 1948 were above those of 1946 , but the ground gained was lost again in 1949 and 1950. Import volume, on the other hand, rose rapidly in 1946 and the first half of 1947 , was cut sharply in 1948 by the emergency exchange conservation controls, rose again in the latter part of that year. then fell off in 1949, in response partly to the lower level of exports, partly to the retardation of Canadian expansion at that time. Throughout the 1946-48 period rapidly rising prices caused a sharp increase in the value of both export and import trade.

The volume of imports began to rise rapidly early in 1950, chiefly under the influence of an increase in consumer demand. The abolition of most of the emergency exchange conservation controls at the end of 1949 facilitated this increase. Exports also began to rise late in that year under the influence of war-created demand, and facilitated by the growth in Canadian productive capacity since the war. Rising prices accentuated the volume changes. In the latter part of 1951 imports fell off while large, high-priced inventories were reduced and consumers recovered from their buying spree. The increase in import volume was renewed in 1952, and continued through the first half of 1953. Exports rose fairly steadily until the middle of 1952 and declined thereafter, although the grain handlers'
strike in 1953 accentuated the decline in the first quarter of the year, and the apparent recovery in the second quarter. Since late in 1951 the change in the volume of imports has had relatively little effect on trade values due to the mask of falling prices, and the decline in exports has been accentuated by this factor.

It is interesting to note that the residual irregularity of the deseasonalized export series is much greater than that of the import series. The interaction of Canadian demand and world supply is relatively smooth, partly because Canadian demand is such a small part of the world total. Canadian supply is much more variable than world supply, and in the case of rost commodities is small in relation to the total. Erratic and random
influences such as crop variations, strikes, and unseasonal weather can therefore exert much greater influence on the export totals.

No attempt has been made in the above discussion to assess the effects of seasonality on the movement of specific commodities. The quarterly volume indexes in Tables XVII and XIX do show strong seasonality in many cases. Grains, fish, lumber, wood pulp, newsprint paper, farm machinery, and some metals and minerals are among the export commodities showing seasonal variations in the volume of shipments. Fruits, vegetables, grains, farm implements, coal, petroleum and fertilizer are import commodities which appear to be affected by this factor. As yet no attempt has been made to measure seasonal variability for individual commodities in the post-war period.

## CHAPTER V

## STATISTICAL NOTES

## Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

Current Publications<br>Monthly Summaries:<br>Domestic Exports<br>Imports for Consumption<br>Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade<br>Monthly Reports:<br>Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce<br>Imports Entered for Consumption<br>Quarterly Reports:<br>Articles Exported to Each Country<br>Articles Imported from Each Country<br>Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

## Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:
Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

## Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:
(1) Values and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports. "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual a mount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other changes.
(4) Imports. "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for custonis duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value
at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payments for the goods are made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. However, in recent months some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland have been found to be invoiced at values below those required by section 35 of the Customs Act, and these goods have been appraised under section 38 of the Act at a much higher value (up to $50 \%$ ). In these cases the customs and statistical value of the goods does not correspond to the amount actually paid to the exporting country.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.
(5) Countrios to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced
in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.
(7) Changes in Coverage of Statistics. There has been a change in the treatment of improvement and repair trade in Canadian statistics. In the past the practice was to attempt to include this trade in the statistics at added value only. Thus if a machine was returned to the United States for repairs then brought back into Canada, no entry would appear in the export statistics and the import statistics would record only the cost of the repair work done. Or if ore was exported from Canada for refining and the refined metal returned, the only entry would be in the import statistics, and would equal the difference in value between the ore and the refined metal. While it is relatively easy to trace the international movement of articles in the repair trade, it is extremely difficult to apply the added value principle to improvement trade on the basis of data available to customs officers. As a result the greater part of Canada's improvement trade actually had to be recorded in the statistics at full value.

From January 1, 1953, all improvement trade has been recorded in the statistics at its full value. Thus ore exported from Canada for refining is now included in the export statistics at its actual value and when the metal is returned to Canada it is entered in the import statistics at its actual value. Parallel treatment is given to goods imported for processing and later re-exported. This change is in keeping with a suggestion made by the United Nations Statistical Office. However repair trade continues to be recorded in Canadian statistics at added value only.

## Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade ${ }^{1}$

The external trade of Canada is recorded both in Canadian statistics and in the statistics of our trading partners. However, these reciprocal records are rarely identical, and often differ widely. Table 12 compares Canadian records of trade with some of our leading trading partners with the statistics of those countries. In no cases do the records match exactly, and in one case the discrepancy is no less than $300 \%$.

Persistent discrepancies in reciprocal records of trade arise from three chief causes: from differences in the system of valuing trade used by trading partners; from various aspects of the classification of trade; and from deviant definitions of trade content. Short-period discrepancies can also be caused by the time required for goods exported from one trading country to reach the partner country and be recorded there. These discrepancies can lead to an extremely confused and erroneous picture
of trade, and the problems they pose have often been discussed at international conferences. The adoption by trading countries of uniform systems of valuation and classification and of uniform definitions of trade content could do much to remove these anomalies, and the United Nations Statistical Office has worked towards these ends throughout the post-war period. The following explanation of the operation of some of these factors may assist in evaluating the data now published by Canada and other countries.

1. See especially the following publications of the United Nations' Statistical Office: Yearbook of International Trade Statistics; Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, 1948 and 1950 editions; Direction of International Trade, quarterly issues; Commodity Trade Statistics. A recent private publication containing valuable information on trade statistics is International Trade Statistics, R.G.D. Allen and J.E. Ely, eds., John wiley and Sons, New York, 1953.

TABLE 12. Canadian and Foreign Statistics of Canada's Trade

| Trade With | Stutistics of | Canadian Exports |  | Canadian Imports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 |
|  |  | [i, S, \$, 000,000 |  |  |  |
| United States ............................ | Canada $\qquad$ <br> United States $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,198.3 \\ & 2,274.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,374.3 \\ & 2,334.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,673.9 \\ & 2,588.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,048.7 \\ & 2,794.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdorn......................... | Canada <br> United Kingdom | $\begin{aligned} & 599.9 \\ & 730.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 762.0 \\ & 394.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 399.0 \\ & 392.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 368.2 \\ & 364.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | Canada $\qquad$ Belgium-Luxembourg | $\begin{aligned} & 89.8 \\ & 81.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106.8 \\ 88.5 \end{array}$ | 37.035.8 | 33.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 31.2 |
| Germany, Federal Republic........ | Canada $\qquad$ Germany, s'ederal Lepublic $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35.3^{1} \\ & 51.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 97.8 \\ 124.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.3^{1} \\ & 24.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23.1 \\ & 22.3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia ................................. | Canada $\qquad$ <br> Australia $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46.6 \\ & 44.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.6 \\ & 51.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43.7 \\ & 36.6 \end{aligned}$ | 20.819.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | Canada $\qquad$ <br> Ftance $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44.2 \\ & 51.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49.1 \\ & 76.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22.7 \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.5 \\ & 19.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | Canada <br> Mexico | 28.4 | 43.4 | 17.1 | 24.4 |
|  |  | 13.2 | 15.1 | 3.3 | 6.1 |

[^33]
## Problems of Valuation

Differences in valuation methods are probably the most important cause of discrepancies in reciprocal records of trade. Most countries follow the practice of using for statistical purposes values determined for customs duty purposes, and in a majority of countries the special problems of customs administration have led to some unique features in valuation practice. The chief differences are in the treatment of such cost items as freight, insurance, commissions, and export and import taxes; most countries base their valuation on the commercial value of the goods, and may include in their statistical value any or all of the above items as well. However, some countries still use arbitrary rather than invoice values either for ease of administration or for purposes of revenue or protection. And many countries occasionally use arbitrary values to prevent the "dumping" of foreign merchandise in their market at below cost prices to the detriment of home ind ustry.

Most important trading nations use one or both of two basic valuation systems. The first of these is to value goods f.o.b., that is at the commercial value of the goods without additions for freight, insurance, commissions and taxes. F.O.B. values are usually taken at the frontier of the exporting country, "free on board" the ship or other means of international transport. But some countries, including Canada, reckon their f.o.b. values at the interior point from which the goods are first consigned for export, rather than at the frontier F F.O.B. values are generally used in export statistics, and many countries, especially those of North and South America, also use this system to value imports.

The chief alternative valuation system is to include together with the commercial value of the goods the freight, insurance and similar costs
incurred in carrying the goods between countries. Such values are known as ciif. values, because they include "cost, insurance and freight". This system of valuation is widely used only in connection with imports, and chiefly by countries in Europe and Asia.

When comparing the statistics of different countries, or studying the trade of more than one country, it is obviously necessary to discover the type of values with which one has to deal. Several United Nations publications carry information on this topic, and most national trade statistics publications carry notes descriptive of their statistical practices.

A good illustration of the effect which different recording principles can have on the apparent value of trade is provided by a comparison of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom with United Kingdom imports from Canada. As is shown by Table 13, the records of the two countries are in reasonably close agreement as to the quantity of goods shipped by Canada to the United Kingdom, but the values in the U.K. statistics, compiled on the c.if. principle, consistently exceed those in the Canadian statistics, compiled on the f.o.b. principle. This one factor is sufficient to explain the annual value discrepancy of some $15 \%-20 \%$ shown by the two records, and it is also the major cause of the difference between the records of Canadian exports to Germany and France, and these countries' imports from Canada.

The treatment of export and import duties and subsidies can also be important. France includes in her statistical values both government subsidies on essential imports and duties on exports (though not excise or internal taxes). Export duties are frequently included in export values, but import duties are almost never included in import values.

TARLE 13. Statistics of Five Leading Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom

| Commodity and Unit | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canadian Statistics | U.K. Statistics | Canadian Statistics | U.K. Statistics ${ }^{1}$ | Canadian <br> Statistics | U.K. Statistics ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\prime} 000,000$ omitted |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat ............................................... bush. ${ }^{\text {c. }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87.0 \\ 173.7 \end{array}$ | 91.9 217.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 85.7 \\ 159.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84.0 \\ 205.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.5 \\ & 189.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103.4 \\ & 235.1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Aluininum, primary and semi-fabricated cwt. | $\begin{array}{r} 2.8 \\ 39.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.7 \\ 41.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ 57.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ 60.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.1 \\ 90.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.2 \\ 97.9 \end{array}$ |
| Planks and boards $\qquad$ bd. ft. Can. § | $\begin{array}{r} 275.4 \\ 20.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 251.5 \\ 25.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 895.2 \\ 79.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 753.1 \\ & 105.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850.5 \\ 82.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 901.5 \\ & 121.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wheat flour $\qquad$ brl. Can. \$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.3 \\ 41.0 \end{array}$ | 4.1 42.4 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.8 \\ 43.0 \end{array}$ | 4.8 51.1 | $\begin{array}{r} 4.9 \\ 39.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.7 \\ 44.8 \end{array}$ |
| Zinc, prinary and semi-fabricated ...... cwt. ${ }^{\text {chan }}$ \$ ${ }^{\text {Can }}$ | 1.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 1.4 \\ 13.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.7 \\ 27.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.4 \\ 31.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.0 \\ 36.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.3 \\ 38.2 \end{array}$ |

1. U.K. Board of Trade: Accounts Kelating to Trade and Navigation of the L'nited hingdom, December, 1952. Conversion of $£$ to $\$$ at annual average exchange rates.
2. British figure for ore and concentrates consistently in excess of Canadian, for refined metal almost the same as Canadian.

Another factor affecting reciprocal values is the choice of exchange rates used for converting foreign currency invoice values to the domestic currency. This latter factor is particularly important in trade with countries using multiple exchange rates, as do many Latin American countries, or at a time of widespread changes in exchange rates, as in the autumn of 1949.

## Problems of Classification

Three very important sources of statistical discrepancies fall into this category. They arise from the necessity to classify the wide range of commodities traded under a limited number of statistical headings, from alternative systems of crediting trade by countries, and from the necessity to define countries for statistical purposes.

As the need for trade statistics grew, each trading country developed records giving information on those commodities of greatest interest or im-
portance to it. The type of information needed differed widely from country to country, and as a result the records of all countries do not present the same information in distinguishable form. The "planks and boards" heading in Table 13 is a subtotal of two United Kingdom statistical "commodities", and of eleven Canadian statistical "commodities"-it is not possible to obtain a United Kingdom figure corresponding to each of the Canadian items in question. And main group totals of different national classifications often bear no similarity to one another.

The United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification represents an attempt to simplify the problem of comparing trade statistics. Most important trading countries are now converting their national trade statistics to this form for international comparisons. Unfortunately their national classifications often do not permit accurate conversion to the S.I.T.C. Table 14 summarizes Canadian and German statistics of mutual trade on the basis of

TABLE 14. Canadian Trade with Germany ${ }^{1}$, by Principal Sections of
the Standard International Trade Classification

|  | Section Title | Statisticsof | Canadian Exports |  | Canadian Inports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1951 | 1952 | 1951 | 1952 |
|  |  |  | U.S, \$'000 |  |  |  |
| 0 | Food | Canada | 12,564 | 77,034 | 48 | 132 |
|  |  | Germany | 26.800 | 97.857 | 171 | 163 |
| 1 | Beverages and Tobacco ...................................................... | Canada | 699 | 1,282 | 12 | 27 |
|  |  | crermany | 16 | 65 | 27 | 34 |
| 2 | Crude Materials, Inedible | Canada | 12,715 | 11,890 | 3,399 | 469 |
|  |  | ciermany | 18,604 | 21,463 | 3,172 | 566 |
| 5 | Chernicals | Canada | 3.752 | 1,953 | 2. 255 | 1,973 |
|  |  | Germany | 569 | 184 | 2,039 | 1,763 |
| 6 | Manufactured Coods, Classified by Material ......................... | Canada | 3,946 | 4, 225 | 13,441 | 7,823 |
|  |  | Germany | 4,037 | 3. 564 | 13,039 | 8,702 |
| 7 | Machinery and Transport Equipment | Canada | 138 | 58 | 3,558 | 5,657 |
|  |  | Germany | - | - | 2,426 | 5,853 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ................................... | Canada | 138 | 209 | 3,946 | 4. 364 |
|  |  | Germany | 149 | 215 | 3,590 | 5,115 |
| 9 | Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities ........................ | Canada | 229 | 313 | 2,070 | 2,528 |
|  |  | Germany | - | - | - | - |
|  | Total ................................................................................ | Canada | 35, 122 | 96,964 | 29, 255 | 22,997 |
|  |  | Germany | 51,377 | 123,403 | 24,464 | 22, 268 |

Source: United Nations' Statistical Office: Commodity Trade Statistics, Statistical t'apers, Series D, No. 10 and Vol 11 No. 4.

1. Federal Fepublic of Germany (including Western Zones of Lerlin).
the S.I.T.C. - even on this broad group level it has not been possible to avoid important discrepancies caused by insufficiently comparable statistical detail. In particular, the apparent sharp difference between Canadian and German statistics of Canadian exports to Germany under Sections 2 and 5 is caused by the lack of sufficient detail in Canada's export statistical classification to permit accurate conversion to the S.I.T.C.

Differences between Canada and Germany in the matter of crediting trade by countries also account for some discrepancies. Canada credits exports to the country to which they are consigned, imports to the country whence they were consigned to Canada. Germany, on the other hand, credits irmports to the country where the goods were produced, and attempts to credit exports to the country where they will be consumed. To some extent the apparent discrepancy between Canadian and German statistics of Canadian exports of food to Germany is due to this cause. A significant quantity of Canadian grain consigned to ports in Belgium and the Netherlands is re-shipped from these countries to Germany, and while Canada records these exports as to the Low Countries, Germany records this grain as received from Canada. In the case of wheat alone Canada exported more than 900,000 bushels to Germany via such indirect routes in 1951, and more than 500,000 bushels in 1952 .

This same factor explains most of the difference between the Canadian and Mexican records of reciprocal trade appearing in Table 12. Mexico seems to credit her exports according to country of first shipment, imports according to the last country through which they passed. As most Canadian trade with Mexico moves through the United States the greater part of this trade is credited in Mexican statistics to the United States.

A third source of discrepancy lies in the geographical classification of countries in trade statistics. In the statistics of the United States is recorded not only the trade of the continental United States, but also that of most of its dependencies, notably Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In the statistics of many other countries, including Canada and the United Kingdom, trade with all or some of these dependencies is recorded separately. This largely accounts for the higher value in United States statistics of Canadian exports to the United States than appears in the Canadian records, and the same influence operates on imports, although here it is outweighed by differences in the content of the statistics.

## Problems of Trade Content ${ }^{1}$

Decisions by individual countries as to what is international trade for statistical purposes can also cause discrepancies in their reciprocal records.

1. See also Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics, in Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year 1952, p. 34.

These causes can be divided into two categories: the different systems on which trade statistics can be compiled, and variations in the treatment of specific commodities.

The United Nations' Statistical Office has defined two basic systems of collecting trade statistics, and most countries' records closely. approximate one or the other of these systems. Under the "General Trade" system all commodities are recorded in the statistics at the time when they enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports). Under the "special Trade" system those imports are recorded which are cleared by customs officials for domestic use, and those exports are recorded which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared by customs for domestic use. The two types of record thus differ in coverage and in timing. Of the countries listed in Table 12, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia and Mexico maintain General Trade records, and Belgium, Germany and France keep Special Trade records. Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, and the United States maintains a second record of her trade on this basis.

The difference in the coverage of statistics compiled on these two systems lies in their treatment of entrepôt trade. Goods imported into a country and later re-exported without having at any time been cleared for domestic use are recorded in General Trade statistics as imports and re-exports. They do not enter Special Trade records at all. For a country like Canada, where entrepôt trade is only about $0.2 \%$ of total trade it makes little difference from the coverage standpoint which type of record is chosen. For a country like the United Kingdom or Belgium where entrepôt trade is traditionally an important part of total trade, the type of record chosen is much more significant. It is possible to achieve a much closer reconciliation between Canadian and United Kingdom statistics of mutual trade than between Canadian and Belgian statistics, since the United Kingdom records all goods received from Canada even if re-exported, while Belgium records only those cleared for domestic use.

The difference in timing is of less importance in the case of most commodities, except in very short period studies. Most of Canada's imported coal enters the country during the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes navigation season, and is recorded then in the statistics of the exporting countries. However, it is recorded in Canadian statistics when withdrawn from customs supervision for domestic consumption, to a great extent in the winter months. Over periods of two or three years the statistics of the exporting countries compare closely with Canadian data, although over periods of a few months there are marked discrepancies.

The other aspect of the trade content problem is the special statistical treatment given to some commodity movements by various countries. Gold
is now excluded from the trade statistics of most countries because of the monetary aspects of many gold movements. But for gold-producing countries such as the Union of South Africa and Canada many gold movements are actually commodity transactions, and the trade statistics of these countries, by excluding gold, understate their actual commodity exports and distort their balance of trade position. There is less international uniformity in the treatment of silver bullion, some countries recording its movement while others do not. Ships are frequently excluded from the commodities recorded in trade statistics. Numerous movements of goods with special financial aspects such as donations and gifts, settlers' effects, tourist purchases, parcel post, mutual aid transactions, and government trade (especially in military stores and equipment) are excluded from many countries' statistics.

Some of the discrepancies illustrated in Tables 12 to 14 are due to such causes. Canada's recorded imports from the United States in recent years have been greater than that country's recorded exports to Canada because of the United States' practice of not crediting by country certain exports of a strategic nature ( $10 \%$ and $17 \%$ of United States exports in 1951 and 1952 respectively). The United Kingdom consistently records a larger quantity of imports of zinc ore and concentrates from Canada than Canada exports to that country because of the United Kingdom's practice of recording the full weight of the imported ore in her statistics. Canada records only the weight of metal contained in the
ore. Canada's exports of whisky to Germany are much greater than German imports from Canada (Table 14, Section 1) because most of these exports are consigned to the occupation armies, and Germany does not include such shipments in her statistics. And German statistics do not include settlers' effects, which form most of the trade with Germany recorded by Canada under Section 9 of the S.I.T.C.

The only certain method of locating this type of statistical discrepancy is by a careful examination of the records of individual countries. However, a great deal of specific information on this subject is contained in the references listed at the beginning of this note.

Other sources of statistical discrepancies exist. Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. These will be recorded in different periods by Canada and the other country involved, but to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one period to the next. Only in single commodity comparisons, or where a single goods shipment accounts for a large part of the total value of trade between two countries, is this factor likely to be important. Smuggling also affects trade records. A commodity legally traded in one country may not be legally traded in another, and either the exporting or the importing parties may have to evade the customs authorities. But this factor is likewise of minor importance in most countries, statistics.

## Notes Included in Preceding Issues

Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36)
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 43)
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1952, p. 44)
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 45)
Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F. (Calendar Year 1952, p. 46)
"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 46)
The Index of Concentration, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 47)
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics, (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

## PART II

## STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Coantries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953

|  | Year and Quarter | All Countries | United States | United Kingdom | Newfoundland | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Other } \\ \text { Commonwealth } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Ireland } \end{array}$ | Europe | Latin America | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | 81000 |
| 1949 |  | 2.992,961 | 1,503,459 | 704.956 | 9,229 | 300,838 | 228,008 | 125, 823 | 120,849 |
| 1950 | .... | 3,118, 387 | 2, 020,988 | 469,910 | - | 196.501 | 190,426 | 143.427 | 95,133 |
| 1951 | $\ldots$ | 3,914,460 | 2.297.675 | 631,461 | - | 261,867 | 345,977 | 208, 024 | 169,457 |
| 1952 | .... | 4,301,081 | 2.306, 955 | 745,845 | - | 284, 740 | 473,822 | 272,397 | 217,321 |
| 1949 | .........1Q | 658,811 | 345, 150 | 139,435 | 9,229 | 68, 179 | 43, 103 | 26,442 | 27, 273 |
|  | 2Q | 765.806 | 345,709 | 196, 170 | - | 90,421 | 71,210 | 36,631 | 25,665 |
|  | 3 Q | 721,408 | 333, 444 | 190, 385 | - | 75,654 | 57.816 | 29,279 | 34.831 |
|  | 4 Q | 846,936 | 479, 155 | 178.967 | - | 66,584 | 55,878 | 33, 271 | 33, 080 |
| 1950 | ......... 1Q | 648, 863 | 414,008 | 109, 101 | - | 41,625 | 34,846 | 21.213 | 28,070 |
|  | 2 Q | 781,761 | 490,941 | 126,616 | - | 59,367 | 39,336 | 39,610 | 25,690 |
|  | 3 Q | 789, 906 | 528, 133 | 108, 152 | - | 44.158 | 47.061 | 40,894 | 21,508 |
|  | 4 Q | 897,857 | 587,906 | 125,841 | - | 53.350 | 69.185 | 41.709 | 19,865 |
| 1951 | ......... 1Q | 809, 206 | 529,586 | 113.294 | - | 54,140 | 43,345 | 36,692 | 32, 148 |
|  | 2Q | 931, 042 | 580,260 | 140.229 | - | 59. 153 | 63, 227 | 43.057 | 45.116 |
|  | 3Q | 1.044,316 | 581,495 | 192.846 | - | 68,774 | 113,902 | 52.254 | 35.045 |
|  | 4Q | 1,129,897 | 606, 333 | 185,092 | - | 79, 800 | 125.503 | 76, 021 | 57, 148 |
| 1952 | ........ 1Q | 989,002 | 541,647 | 156,436 | - | 84,452 | 80,074 | 78,491 | 47,702 |
|  | $2 Q$ | 1,107.620 | 571,460 | 244,540 | - | 73,454 | 101, 396 | 69,836 | 46.933 |
|  | 3 Q | 1,053,936 | 556, 322 | 185,614 | - | 67, 015 | 143,871 | 53,853 | 47.261 |
|  | 4 Q | 1,150,522 | 637. 326 | 159. 256 | - | 59,819 | 148,480 | 70,217 | 75.425 |
| 1953 | ......... 1Q | 900, 567 | 564,301 | 123,934 | - | 57,802 | 57, 205 | 47,875 | 49.450 |
|  | 2 Q | 1,093, 025 | 624, 119 | 190,300 | - | 67.648 | 111,929 | 51,655 | 47.373 |
|  |  | Total Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | 8'000 | \$ 000 | \$000 | \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 |
| 1949 | -.. | 3,022, 453 | 1.524,024 | 709,261 | 9,554 | 302,042 | 229. 599 | 126, 368 | 121,603 |
| 1950 | .... | 3,157, 073 | 2،050,460 | 472,536 | - | 199,982 | 191.833 | 146.619 | 95,642 |
| 1951 | ...* | 3,963,384 | 2,333,912 | 635, 721 | - | 264,300 | 347, 362 | 208.947 | 173,142 |
| 1952 | .. | 4.355,960 | 2,349, 044 | 751.049 | - | 287,611 | 475.766 | 273.581 | 218.909 |
| 1949 | .... 1Q | 665, 155 | 349. 797 | 139,860 | 9,554 | 68.415 | 43. 403 | 26,621 | 27.505 |
|  | 2Q | 773.274 | 350, 708 | 197.512 | - | 90.726 | 71.678 | 36.865 | 25.785 |
|  | 3Q | 728,572 | 338,382 | 191, 788 | - | 75,969 | 58,079 | 29,407 | 34,947 |
|  | 4 Q | 855.452 | 485, 136 | 180. 102 | - | 66,932 | 56.439 | 33,476 | 33,367 |
| 1950 | ....... 1Q | 657,005 | 420,446 | 109,692 | - | 41,890 | 35, 174 | 21,396 | 28, 208 |
|  | 2 Q | 791, 101 | 496, 541 | 127.258 | - | 59,606 | 39,738 | 42. 140 | 25,818 |
|  | 3Q | 800, 105 | 536.698 | 108,695 | - | 44.608 | 47.347 | 41,115 | 21,642 |
|  | 4Q | 908, 861 | 596.774 | 126,691 | - | 53.878 | 69. 575 | 41,968 | 19,975 |
| 1951 | .... 1Q | 619,618 | 538,548 | 113.591 | - | 54,387 | 43,594 | 36,838 | 32,659 |
|  | $2 Q$ | 943.012 | 588,343 | 140.589 | - | 59.750 | 63,542 | 43,281 | 47. 508 |
|  | $3 Q$ | 1.055,576 | 590. 260 | 193,526 | - | 69,345 | 114.233 | 52,535 | 35.677 |
|  | 4Q | 1, 145, 179 | 616,760 | 188, 015 | - | 80,818 | 125,993 | 76. 293 | 57,299 |
| 1952 | ........... 1Q | 1,001,821 | 551,664 | 157,475 | - | 85.600 | 80.491 | 78,696 | 47.885 |
|  | 2Q | 1,119,938 | 580.436 | 245.745 | - | 74,020 | 101.906 | 70,310 | 47.522 |
|  | $3 Q$ | 1, 069, 189 | 568, 221 | 187. 178 | - | 67,602 | 144, 290 | 54,141 | 47.757 |
|  | 4 Q | 1,165, 012 | 648, 723 | 160.651 | - | 60,389 | 149, 079 | 70,434 | 75,735 |
| 1953 | ................... 1Q | 913,905 | 574,945 | 124,661 | - | 58,542 | 57, 887 | 48, 002 | 49,868 |
|  | 2Q | 1.105,793 | 634,649 | 191, 128 |  | 68.050 |  | 51.775 | 47,872 |

[^34]TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953 - Concluded

| Year and | $\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { Allies }}$ | United States | United Kingdom | Newfoundlend |  | Earape | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Latin } \\ & \text { America } \end{aligned}$ | Ohers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$000 | \$'000 |
| 1949 | 2, 761. 207 | 1,951,860 | 307, 450 | 918 | 185, 861 | 84, 363 | 192, 022 | 38,733 |
| 1950 .- | 3, 174, 253 | 2,130,476 | 404, 213 | - | 241, 559 | 103, 123 | 213,548 | 81,334 |
| 1951 | 4,084, 856 | 2,812,927 | 420,985 | - | 306,889 | 177,112 | 273, 692 | 93, 251 |
| 1952 .--. | 4,030,468 | 2,976,962 | 359.757 | - | 185, 167 | 151, 284 | 284, 225 | 73,072 |
| 1949 ............................... 18 | 665, 708 | 482,570 | 76,666 | 918 | 37, 731 | 20, 105 | 41,856 | 5,863 |
| 2Q | 743.668 | 526, 210 | 86,540 | - | 53,680 | 24, 598 | 44,595 | 8,037 |
| 3 Q | 664, 550 | 461, 801 | 77.498 | - | 47. 219 | 18,796 | 48,786 | 10,451 |
| 4 Q | 687, 281 | 481, 280 | 66,737 | - | 47. 232 | 20. 864 | 56.785 | 14,382 |
| 1950 .............................. 1 1Q | 649, 474 | 458,514 | 84, 235 | - | 36, 287 | 17,977 | 41,167 | 11,293 |
| 2Q | 803.577 | 546, 032 | 102,942 | - | 60,783 | 23, 611 | 48,887 | 21,322 |
| $3 Q$ | 806,429 | 520,553 | 103, 187 | - | 67,341 | 25,941 | 65,372 | 24,034 |
| 4 Q | 914,774 | 605, 377 | 113,849 | - | 77, 148 | 35. 593 | 58,122 | 24,685 |
| 1951 ............................ | 943,858 | 678,058 | 92.141 | - | 61,978 | 30, 108 | 61,504 | 20,068 |
|  | 1,158,529 | 793,049 | 132, 465 | - | 85, 210 | 49, 218 | 72,309 | 26.278 |
|  | 1,039,814 | 675,803 | 110,909 | - | 106, 703 | 50,513 | 68, 630 | 27.057 |
|  | 942, 855 | 666,017 | 85,469 | - | 52,998 | 47, 273 | 71,249 | 19,848 |
| 1952 .............................. | 916, 119 | 693,991 | 68,248 | - | 41,953 | 32,599 | 65, 161 | 14,167 |
|  | 1,034, 230 | 763,806 | 93,172 | - | 50,121 | 37,806 | 71,669 | 17.656 |
|  | 995, 170 | 714,519 | 97.973 | - | 50,707 | 37, 101 | 73,708 | 21.162 |
|  | 1,084,949 | 804,646 | 100,365 | - | 42,386 | 43,778 | 73,687 | 20,088 |
|  | 997,964 | 763,054 | 95, 279 | - | 29,410 | 30,945 | 64,102 | 15, 175 |
|  | 1,218, 599 | 909, 359 | 124,312 | - | 47, 286 | 49,086 | 73.630 | 14.927 |
|  | Trade Balance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$'000 | $8{ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 |
| 1949 ................................... | + 261,246 | - 427,836 | + 401,811 | + 8,636 | + 116, 181 | + 145, 236 | - 65.653 | + 82,870 |
| 1950. | - 17, 180 | - 80,016 | + 68,323 | - | - 41.577 | + 88,710 | -66,930 | + 14,308 |
| 1951 .--............................ | - 121, 472 | - 479,015 | + 214,736 | - | - 42,589 | + 170.250 | -64,746 | + 79.891 |
| 1952 ................................ | + 325,492 | - 627.918 | + 391,292 | - | + 102,444 | + 324,482 | - 10,644 | + 145, 836 |
| 1949 ............................. | - 553 | - 132,772 | + 63,194 | +8,636 | + 30,685 | +23.298 | - 15,235 | + 21.641 |
|  | + 29,606 | - 175,501 | + 110,962 | - | + 37,046 | + 47,080 | - 7,730 | + 17.748 |
|  | + 64,022 | - 123,419 | + 114, 290 | - | + 28.750 | + 39,283 | - 19,379 | $+\quad 24,496$ |
|  | +168. 172 | $+3,856$ | + 113,365 | - | + 19,700 | + 35,575 | - 23,309 | + 18,985 |
| 1950 .............................. | + 7,531 | - 38,068 | + 25,657 | - | + 5.603 | + 17.196 | - 19,772 |  |
|  | - 12, 475 | - 49,491 | + 24,316 | - | - 1,177 | + 16,127 | - 6,747 | + 4,496 |
|  | - 6,324 | + 16,145 | $+\quad 5,508$ | - | - 22,733 | + 21,406 | - 24,257 | - 2,392 |
|  | - 5,913 | - 8,603 | + 12,842 | - | - 23,269 | + 33,981 | - 18, 154 | - 4.710 |
| 1951 ............................... 12 | - 124, 240 | - 139,509 | + 21,449 | - | - 7.590 | + 13.486 | - 24,666 | + 12,590 |
|  | - 215.517 | - 204,706 | $+\quad 8,124$ | - | - 25,460 | + 14,324 | - 29.029 | + 21,230 |
|  | + 15,962 | - 85,543 | + 82,617 | - | - 37,358 | +63.720 | - 16,095 | + 8,620 |
|  | + 202,323 | - 49,257 | + 102,546 | - | + 27.820 | + 78,720 | + 5,044 | + 37,451 |
| 1952 ............................. 1 | + 85,702 | - 142.328 | + 89, 228 | - | + 43,647 | + 47.892 | + 13.535 | + 33,728 |
|  | + 85,708 | - 183,370 | + 152,573 | - | + 23.899 | + 64,100 | - 1,360 | +29.866 |
|  | + 74,019 | - 146, 298 | + 89,205 | - | + 16,895 | + 107, 189 | - 19,567 | + 26,596 |
|  | + 80,063 | - 155,922 | + 60, 287 | - | + 18,002 | + 105,302 | - 3,252 | + 55,647 |
| 1953 ................................ 1 1Q | - 84,059 | - 188, 109 | + 29,382 | - | + 29,132 | + 26,943 | - 16, 100 | + 34,694 |
|  | - 112,606 | - 274.710 | + 86,816 | - | + 20,764 | + 63,234 | - 21,854 | + 32,945 |

[^35]TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

| Country | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jon. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | 51000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 904,949 | 1,116, 038 | 1, 109, 846 | 1,187, 829 | 1, 113,307 | 1,193,648 | 1,188,420 |
| Alaska | 436 | 523 | 446 | 1,818 | 554 | 695 | 364 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 498 | 563 | 534 | 652 | 633 | 646 | 643 |
| Greenland | 23 | 111 | 78 | 128 | 96 | 207 | 64 |
| Total, North America | 905, 907 | 1,117,235 | 1,110,905 | 1, 190,425 | 1, 114, 590 | 1,195, 197 | 1,189, 491 |
| Central America and Antilles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 1,455 | 1,536 | 1,798 | 1,895 | 1,486 | 1.672 | 1,404 |
| British Honduras | 204 | 287 | 240 | 332 | 177 | 204 | 138 |
| Bahames | 1, 013 | 924 | 1, 081 | 1,055 | 1,218 | 1,135 | 1,115 |
| Barbados | 1,698 | 1,276 | 2, 140 | 2,444 | 2, 048 | 1,864 | 1,459 |
| Jamaica | 3,734 | 3, 761 | 4,486 | 5,727 | 6,036 | 4,555 | 5,414 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands | 1,630 | 1,583 | 1,999 | 2,230 | 2,211 | 2, 065 | 1,791 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3,810 | 3,666 | 4,562 | 5,388 | 5,897 | 5,137 | 4,308 |
| American Virgin Islands | 69 | 87 | 105 | 76 | 87 | 80 | 108 |
| Costa Rica | 1,078 | 1,234 | 988 | 1,187 | 1,360 | 1, 252 | 1, 050 |
| Cuba | 7,881 | 10, 124 | 9,356 | 11,068 | 13,630 | 10,551 | 7,954 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,292 | 1,662 | 1,849 | 2, 211 | 2,604 | 2,039 | 1,960 |
| El Salvador | 620 | 847 | 945 | 1,057 | 1,421 | 809 | 921 |
| French West Indies | 7 | 32 | 19 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 15 |
| Guatemala | 1.173 | 1.228 | 1,223 | 1,142 | 1,090 | 806 | 824 |
| Halti | 1,138 | 1,375 | 1,121 | 1,467 | 2,114 | 1,303 | 1. 135 |
| Honduras | 227 | 386 | 3,168 | 407 | 5.13 | 1, 223 | 243 |
| Mexico | 7. 064 | 10,560 | 11.557 | 18,323 | 20,624 | 19.017 | 12, 511 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 3,397 | 1,067 | 1,000 | 834 | 955 | 586 | 628 |
| Nicaragua | 414 | 342 | 533 | 564 | 690 | 495 | 587 |
| Panama | 3. 881 | 5,138 | 3,245 | 2,716 | 5,370 | 5,989 | 3, 009 |
| Puerto Rico | 4,282 | 3,361 | 3,889 | 4, 231 | 3,655 | 3,673 | 4,152 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 13,545 | 13,032 | 16,305 | 19,073 | 19,072 | 16,632 | 15,628 |
| Other Countries | 32,524 | 37. 443 | 38, 999 | 45,303 | 54,137 | 47, 846 | 35, 099 |
| Total, Central America and Antilles | 46, 069 | 50, 475 | 55,304 | 64, 376 | 73,210 | 64,478 | 50,727 |
| South America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guiana | 2, 132 | 1.920 | 2. 292 | 3, 016 | 2,843 | 3,513 | 2,211 |
| Falkland Islands | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 31 | 655 |
| Argentina | 8,614 | 4,746 | 2,654 | 6,229 | 3,819 | 4.408 | 4,892 |
| Bolivia | 264 | 2,003 | 1,656 | 1,828 | 3,966 | 2,432 | 2,489 |
| Brazil | 4,724 | 11,082 | 14,082 | 39,602 | 49,934 | 31,433 | 25,564 |
| Chile.. | 994 | 5,870 | 2,367 | 11,384 | 4,098 | 5,992 | 1, 064 |
| Colombia | 6,259 | 8,547 | 6, 852 | 5,459 | 6,217 | 7,539 | 6, 617 |
| Ecuador | 464 | 968 | 1,418 | 1,295 | 1,097 | 933 | 1,323 |
| French Guiana | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 29 | 81 | 56 | 111 | 60 | 52 | 206 |
| Peru | 1,517 | 2,227 | 2,403 | 2,651 | 8, 260 | 8, 145 | 9, 094 |
| Surinam. | 505 | 358 | 553 | 381 | 634 | 463 | 349 |
| Uruguay | 607 | 1,311 | 2,273 | 4,595 | 2,166 | 3,263 | 499 |
| Venezuela | 12,585 | 12,872 | 12,002 | 14,980 | 19,297 | 16,386 | 17, 586 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 2,132 | 1,921 | 2,292 | 3,018 | 2,843 | 3. 544 | 2,212 |
| Other Countries ....... | 36, 564 | 50, 066 | 46,319 | 88,516 | 99,549 | 81, 048 | 69,684 |
| Total, South America | 38, 696 | '51,987 | 48,611 | 91, 534 | 102,392 | 84,592 | 71,896 |

[^36]1ABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Fxports - Continued

| Geantry | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jen.-June |
| North-Western Europe: | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 |
| United Kingdom | 235,917 | 233,993 | 253,523 | 377,938 | 400,976 | 344,869 | 314,234 |
| Austria | 1,472 | 897 | 1,007 | 1,159 | 2,728 | 2. 490 | 1,537 |
| Helgium and Luxembourg | 20,233 | 46,118 | 33,443 | 61. 014 | 40.809 | 63.567 | 31,774 |
| Denmark | 498 | 425 | 1,254 | 4,333 | 3,851 | 6,030 | 4,680 |
| France ................................................................ | 9.745 | 8,658 | 13,390 | 33,148 | 30.879 | 17.385 | 14.350 |
| Germany, Federal Republic.................................. | 3,411 | 5,462 | 8,560 | 28,468 | 17,642 | 77, 221 | 33,909 |
| Iceland | 395 | 452 | 319 | 381 | 544 | 289 | 1.414 |
| Ireland | 6, 222 | 7.099 | 8, 033 | 12,888 | 10,492 | 12,566 | 5,755 |
| Netherlands ........................................................... | 5,085 | 3.532 | 4.598 | 21,593 | 12, 623 | 28,885 | 21,055 |
| Norway. | 7,157 | 11.767 | 11,706 | 20,492 | 20.013 | 18,989 | 20.327 |
| Sweden. | 1,860 | 2,390 | 1,706 | 10,419 | 6,751 | 5,447 | 2.818 |
| Switzerland. | 8,320 | 18,115 | 8,714 | 16,631 | 10,855 | 16,063 | 14.152 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................... | 235.917 | 233,993 | 253,523 | 377, 938 | 400,976 | 344,869 | 314,234 |
| Other Countries. | 64,398 | 104.914 | 92,730 | 210.525 | 157.186 | 248,933 | 151.773 |
| Total, North-Wiestern Europe............................. | 300, 315 | 338,907 | 346,253 | 588,463 | 556,162 | 593,802 | 466,007 |
| Southern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (iibraltar. | 96 | 233 | 312 | 336 | 249 | 104 | 274 |
| Malta | 1,881 | 2,799 | 144 | 2,006 | 1.594 | 1,517 | 1,666 |
| Greece | 941 | 892 | 1.951 | 752 | 1,588 | 2,827 | 808 |
| Italy | 4.847 | 10.629 | 15,448 | 33,315 | 25.914 | 26.731 | 14,585 |
| Portugal | 3.035 | 2,608 | 2,243 | 2,422 | 1.702 | 2,324 | 3,431 |
| Azores and Madeira ............................................. | 100 | 110 | 110 | 149 | 132 | 92 | 111 |
| Spain.................................................................... | 3,609 | 2,033 | 474 | 268 | 2,309 | 1,270 | 1.450 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................... | 1,978 | 3,031 | 455 | 2,343 | 1,842 | 1.622 | 1.940 |
|  | 12,533 | 16,269 | 20,226 | 36,906 | 31,645 | 33, 243 | 20,383 |
| Total, Southern Eusope ..................................... | 14.511 | 19,300 | 20, 881 | 39,249 | 33,487 | 34, 865 | 22,323 |
| 1.astern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\underline{1}$ | $\underline{1}$ |
| Bulgaria | 146 | 69 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
|  | 876 | 1,303 | 290 | 202 | 178 | 189 | 72 |
| Estonle................................................................. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland. | 386 | $21^{\circ}$ | 610 | 2,519 | 1.712 | 982 | 581 |
| Germany. Eastern |  |  | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary .................................................................. | 62 | 24 | 24 | 6 | 58 | 23 | 48 |
| 1 atvia. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1. Ithuania ............................................................... |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 1,202 | 230 | 83 | 11 | 8 | 61 | 126 |
| Roumania. | 88 | 36 | 3 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 93 |
| U.S.S.R. (RUSSİ) ............................................... | 117 | 65 | 7 |  |  | $\underline{1}$ | 1 |
| Yugoslavia ........ | 598 | 220 | 625 | 2,114 | 1.130 | 21,483 | 1,813 |
| Total, Eastern Europe ... | 3,473 | 2,162 | 1,649 | 4.861 | 3.132 | 22, 741 | 2. 734 |
| Middle East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden ....................................................................... | 7 | 24 | 17 | 8 | 119 | 8 | 22 |
| Anglo-Egyptlan Sudan ......................................... | 57 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 91 | 13 | 4 |
| Arabia | 503 | 372 | 712 | 702 | 1,085 | 1,064 | 1.720 |
| Egypt. | 2,839 | 877 | 773 | 1,693 | 2,140 | 17. 223 | 9,546 |
|  | 27 | 27 | 60 | 138 | 37 | 17 | 32 |
| 1ran....................................................................... | 585 | 408 | 582 | 418 | 409 | 178 | 525 |
|  | 46 | 24 | 242 | 820 | 238 | 75 | 305 |
|  | 7, 370 | 4,756 | 5,697 | 6. 119 | 6.969 | 4.971 | 3,641 |
|  | 0 | 184 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Jordan.................................................................... | 43 | 3 | 75 | 996 | 12 | 93 | 25 |
| 1,ibya .................................................................. | 372 | 2 | 191 | 1,838 | 443 | 411 | 647 |
| Lebanon...................................................................... | 526 | 936 |  |  | 2,817 | 6, 538 | 4,112 |
| Syria ..es.................................................................. | 526 | 936 | 2,149 | 4.887 | 319 | 261 | 380 |
| Turkey ..................................................................... | 1,534 | 2. 210 | 1,768 | 1.196 | 2,118 | 2. 675 | 1.146 |
| Commonwealth Countrles................................... | 64 | 41 | 40 | 19 | 210 | 21 | 25 |
|  | 13,845 | 9,799 | 12,246 | 18,812 | 16,591 | 33,504 | 22,079 |
| Total, Middle East.......................................... | 13,909 | 9,840 | 12. 286 | 18,831 | 16,802 | 33,524 | 22,105 |

[^37]TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

| Country | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 3,852 | 501 | 1,636 | 1,834 | 4,117 | 1,708 | 2,610 |
| India | 14.629 | 16,891 | 22,262 | 13,475 | 30,566 | 24,857 | 23, 808 |
| Pakistan | 6,363 | 2,318 | 2,876 | 1,610 | 8,302 | 7.714 | 20.975 |
| Malaya and Singapore | 2,657 | 1.440 | 4.420 | 6. 376 | 5.166 | 1,901 | 1.371 |
| Hong Kong | 3,764 | 4, 240 | 4. 220 | 7,813 | 5,377 | 4. 205 | 4.278 |
| Other British East Indies ................................... | 24 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Afghanistan | 49 | 3 | 16 | 81 | 91 | 181 | 140 |
| Burma | 6 | 24 | 37 | 242 | 54.7 | 476 | 313 |
| China, except Taiwan | 1,517 | 540 | 90 | 277 | 727 | 429 | 0 |
| Taiwan ............. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 702 |
| French East Indies | 24 | 45 | 130 | 93 | 156 | 171 | 258 |
| Indonesia | 1.868 | 1,184 | 2,641 | 2,586 | 5. 204 | 1. 046 | 1. 203 |
| Japan | 11,475 | 9,058 | 35,729 | 37.247 | 41,334 | 61. 269 | 37. 282 |
| Korea | 1,103 | 40 | 94 | 119 | 157 | 178 | 9.930 |
| Philippines | 6,209 | 4,620 | 8, 107 | 7,491 | 7, 151 | 8, 894 | 7, 169 |
| Portuguese Asia | 54 | 49 | 30 | 77 | 170 | 112 | 105 |
| Thatland | 735 | 465 | 852 | 1,526 | 810 | 1.166 | 703 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 31.287 | 25,400 | 35,414 | 31, 108 | 53.533 | 40.393 | 53, 044 |
| Oher Countrles | 23,041 | 16,028 | 47,728 | 49.736 | 56,346 | 73.924 | 57. 805 |
| Total, Other Asta ............................................ | 54,328 | 41,428 | 83,142 | 80, 844 | 109.879 | 114.317 | 110,848 |
| Other Atrica: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Africa | 335 | 514 | 529 | 915 | 558 | 473 | 153 |
| Narthern Rhodesia | 120 | 275 | 109 | 172 | 325 | 142 | 225 |
| Southern Rhodesla | 484 | 718 | 948 | 1,721 | 1.787 | 408 | 869 |
| Union of South Africa | 22,863 | 19,698 | 23. 182 | 29,554 | 30.659 | 17. 193 | 23. 788 |
| Other British South Africa | 3 | 2 | 1. | 26 | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Gambia | 10 | 2 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Gold Coast | 286 | 295 | 494 | 486 | 169 | 85 | 438 |
| Nigeria | 105 | 142 | 236 | 560 | 365 | 500 | 169 |
| Sierra Leone | 131 | 88 | 113 | 87 | 107 | 52 | 101 |
| Other British West Africa |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Belgian Congo | 721 | 1. 750 | 1.831 | 2,487 | 4,066 | 1.834 | 1,538 |
| French Africa | 1.174 | 753 | 1.273 | 5,475 | 2,650 | 576 | 818 |
| Liberia | 50 | 59 | 1. 239 | 134 | 147 | 56 | 1.424 |
| Madagascar | 75 | 42 | 21 | 81 | 51 | 46 | 42 |
| Morocco | 930 | 770 | 837 | 2,544 | 3, 329 | 1,301 | 2,280 |
| Portuguese Africa | 1.095 | 1,607 | 1.630 | 1,197 | 1.028 | 1,060 | 793 |
| Canary Islands | 66 | 171 | 8 | 99 | 5 | 820 | 10 |
| Spanish Africa | 55 | 7 | 66 | 9 | 33 | 31 | 26 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 24.336 | 21.735 | 25,626 | 33,533 | 33.976 | 18,868 | 25. 748 |
| Other Countries | 4,167 | 5, 156 | 6,906 | 12.025 | 11.309 | 5,724 | 6,928 |
| Total, Other Africa .......................................... | 28,503 | 28,891 | 32,532 | 45,558 | 45.285 | 24,593 | 32,677 |
| Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 16,431 | 19,015 | 19,423 | 29,656 | 24,882 | 24.815 | 17,893 |
| New Zealand ...................................................... | 4,839 | 6. 144 | 5, 389 | 16,368 | 10,911 | 7,933 | 2,941 |
| Fiji .................................................................. | 155 | 79 | 237 | 565 | 76 | 443 | 201 |
| Other British Oceanis ....................................... | 3 | 12 | 77 | 5 | 70 | 1 | 62 |
| French Oceanis ......................ac.......................... | 519 | 218 | 318 | 308 | 260 | 164 | 302 |
| Hawall ........................................................a....... | 2,848 | 3,982 | 3, 354 | 3,064 | 3, 380 | 2,900 | 3,257 |
| United States Oc eania ......................................... | 116 | 89 | 87 | 104 | 105 | 93 | 128 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................. | 21,428 | 25,250 | 25,127 | 46,593 | 35,940 | 33,191 | 21.097 |
| Other Countries ............................................... | 3,484 | 4,287 | 3,758 | 3,477 | 3,744 | 3,158 | 3,687 |
| Total, Oceania ............................................... | 24,912 | 29,537 | 28,885 | 50,070 | 39,684 | 36,349 | 24,784 |
| Total, Commorweal th Countries ............................. | 330,687 | 324,402 | 358, 783 | 513,624 | 548,393 | 459,140 | 433,929 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies .................. | 912. 701 | 1,124,079 | 1,117,727 | 1.197, 121 | 1.121,087 | 1. 201, 090 | 1,196,430 |
| Total, All Countries ................................................. | 1,430,624 | 1,687, 763 | 1,740,248 | 2.174,212 | 2,096,622 | 2,204,459 | 1,993,592 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports


1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

| Country | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June |
|  | 51000 | $\$ 1000$ | \$ 000 | \$000 | \$000 | \$000 | $\$ 7000$ |
| North-Western Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 187, 177 | 217,036 | 224,606 | 196,379 | 161,420 | 198,337 | 219,590 |
| Austria | 318 | 646 | 2,437 | 754 | 803 | 2,114 | 1,514 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 9,222 | 13,573 | 17,323 | 21,772 | 18,020 | 15,195 | 14,414 |
| Denmark | 417 | 989 | 930 | 2,800 | 876 | 1,291 | 997 |
| France | 5,323 | 9,346 | 10,379 | 13,595 | 9,398 | 9,719 | 11,324 |
| Germany, Federal Republic | 4,172 | 6,854 | 12,643 | 18,293 | 9,652 | 12,977 | 14,186 |
| Iceland | 11 | 222 | 3 | 23 | 14 | 38 | 68 |
| Ireland | 60 | 88 | 388 | 397 | 308 | 154 | 239 |
| Netherlands | 2,863 | 6,033 | 6,292 | 7,718 | 6,588 | 9,907 | 10,169 |
| Norway | 533 | 872 | 889 | 2,088 | 1,663 | 2,194 | 958 |
| Sweden | 1,896 | 3,249 | 3,994 | 7,814 | 4,539 | 4,072 | 4,598 |
| Switzerlend | 6,810 | 7,654 | 7, 202 | 9,196 | 7,387 | 9,009 | 9,439 |
| Commonweath Countries | 187,177 | 217,036 | 224,606 | 196, 379 | 161,420 | 198, 337 | 219,590 |
| Other Countries | 31,625 | 49,524 | 62,479 | 84,452 | 59, 249 | 66,669 | 67,907 |
| Total, North-Weetern Exrope | 218, 802 | 266,560 | 287, 085 | 280, 831 | 220,669 | 265,006 | 287,487 |
| Soothem Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Malta | 4 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 17 | 34 | 30 |
| Greece | 99 | 104 | 113 | 61 | 96 | 101 | 105 |
| 1taly | 3,918 | 5,455 | 7,274 | 6,943 | 5,495 | 6,240 | 6,533 |
| Portugal | 672 | 1,026 | 864 | 1,116 | 892 | 906 | 796 |
| Azores and Madeira | 210 | 177 | 212 | 198 | 153 | 132 | 100 |
| Speln | 1,646 | 1,912 | 4,660 | 2,454 | 1,920 | 2,340 | 2,433 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 4 | 16 | 19 | 28 | 17 | 34 | 30 |
| Other Countries | 6,545 | 8,673 | 13,123 | 10,773 | 8,555 | 9,720 | 9,966 |
| Total, Southern Europe | 6,549 | 8.691 | 13, 142 | 10,801 | 8,572 | 9,754 | 9,996 |
| Eastem Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albania. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Czechoslovatia | 3,123 | 2,913 | 2,941 | 1,727 | 1,522 | 2,037 | 1,411 |
| Estonis | 2 | 28 | 83 | 33 | 28 | 3 | 6 |
| Finlend | 170 | 47 | 68 | 90 | 99 | 135 | 201 |
| Germany, Eastern | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 109 | 383 | 281 |
| Hungary | 15 | 21 | 70 | 51 | 158 | 121 | 43 |
| Latvia | 2 | 1 | 17 | 16 | 31 | 5 | 5 |
| Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1 |
| Poland | 115 | 242 | 761 | 669 | 385 | 171 | 120 |
| Roumania | 2 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| U.S.S.R. (Russie) | 5 | 75 | 37 | 321 | 481 | 1,753 | 270 |
| Yugoslavis | 48 | 76 | 117 | 32 | 70 | 31 | 58 |
| Total, Esstern Europe | 3,478 | 3,425 | 4,111 | 2,989 | 2,909 | 4,644 | 2,397 |
| Midde East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden .......................... | 0 | 12 | 22 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| Anglo-Egyplian Sudan | 17 | 36 | 28 | 30 | 42 | 34 | 20 |
| Arahia | 11,779 | 16, 336 | 11,923 | 10,736 | 4,257 | 3,302 | 2, 165 |
| Egypt .-. | 157 | 502 | 462 | 249 | 430 | 32 | 1,305 |
| Ethiople | 12 | 19 | 26 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 26 |
| Iran | 85 | 107 | 305 | 216 | 391 | 777 | 619 |
| Irsa | 38 | 1,183 | 1,007 | 1,125 | 520 | 404 | 110 |
| Israel | 278 | 212 | 534 | 395 | 523 | 638 | 631 |
| Italian Aftica | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lithya ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lebanon |  |  |  |  | 1 4,971 | 10,200 | 8,078 |
| Syria ......... | 29 | 33 | 5,735 | 10,646 | 60 | 12 | 29 |
| Turkey .......................... | 481 | 799 | 903 | 854 | 1,669 | 1,050 | 485 |
| Commonwealth Countriee | 17 | 49 | 50 | 30 | 49 | 33 | 30 |
| Other Countries ... | 12,861 | 19,172 | 20,899 | 24,225 | 12,842 | 16,414 | 13,467 |
| Total, Middle East ............ | 12,878 | 19,221 | 20,949 | 24,255 | 12,890 | 16,448 | 13,487 |

1. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.
2. Less than $\$ 500.00$.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

| Country | 1950 |  | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Other Astis: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 8,032 | 9,572 | 11.326 | 5,070 | 6.651 | 5,841 | 8,261 |
| India. | 20.440 | 16,822 | 23,732 | 16.485 | 13,939 | 12,883 | 14,090 |
| Paklstan | 927 | 779 | 1.466 | 767 | 111 | 80 | 216 |
| Malaya and Singapore | 9,450 | 19,402 | 34,974 | 23,000 | 15,454 | 10,019 | 11,469 |
| Hong Kong. | 1,002 | 1,201 | 1.473 | 1.528 | 1,637 | 2,074 | 2,410 |
| Other British East Indles | 15 | 32 | 1.916 | 2. 707 | 1,115 | 657 | 172 |
| Afghanistan | 16 | 93 | 32 | 19 | 18 | 0 | 2 |
| Burma. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| China, except Taiwan. |  |  |  |  |  | 203 | 694 |
| Taiwan.................. | 3,325 | 1,974 | 1,362 | 567 | 1,083 | 203 | 15 |
| French East Indies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Indonesia. | 239 | 489 | 512 | 540 | 458 | 435 | 388 |
| Japan | 4.988 | 7,099 | 6.170 | 6,407 | 5,558 | 7.604 | 5,727 |
| Korea | 17 | 18 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Philippines | 3,232 | 3,193 | 5,961 | 2,993 | 2,458 | 2.965 | 706 |
| Portuguese Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Thailand | 940 | 241 | 1.281 | 657 | 451 | 353 | 239 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 39,865 | 47,808 | 74.888 | 49,561 | 38,908 | 31.552 | 36,618 |
| Other Countries | 12,757 | 13, 106 | 15,322 | 11. 183 | 9,991 | 11,568 | 7,782 |
| Total, Other Asta. | 52,622 | 60,914 | 90, 210 | 60, 744 | 48,898 | 43,120 | 44.399 |
| Ouber Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Africa | 5,920 | 9,147 | 5.713 | 5,151 | 5,090 | 4,503 | 1. 705 |
| Northern Rhodesia | 32 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 4 |
| Southern Rhodesia | 103 | 298 | 386 | 1.110 | 805 | 654 | 335 |
| Union of South Africa | 2. 282 | 2,682 | 3,044 | 2,328 | 1,907 | 2,258 | 2,303 |
| Other Britlsh South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Gambia.. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gold Coast | 3,346 | 5,653 | 1.738 | 5,374 | 3,809 | 1,714 | 1. 692 |
| Nigeria. | 884 | 602 | 298 | 600 | 767 | 997 | 708 |
| Sierra Leone | 15 | 279 | 34 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Other British West Africa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Belglan Congo | 426 | 1,005 | 1,878 | 1,174 | 410 | 580 | 993 |
| French Africa. | 101 | 442 | 145 | 253 | 37 | 367 | 1,134 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Madagascar. | 8 | 0 | 22 | 7 | 1 | $\underline{1}$ | 8 |
| Morocco | 153 | 551 | 460 | 611 | 508 | 541 | 265 |
| Portuguese Africa | 109 | 0 | 10 | 188 | 254 | 322 | 62 |
| Canary Islands... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Spanish Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 12,584 | 18.677 | 11,218 | 14,583 | 12,392 | 10,133 | 6,748 |
| other Countries | 800 | 2.051 | 2,523 | 2.424 | 1,250 | 1,820 | 2,476 |
| Total, Other Africa | 13,384 | 20,728 | 13, 741 | 17,007 | 13,642 | 11,903 | 9,224 |
| Ocenata: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia | 9,595 | 23, 208 | 18,587 | 27.641 | 6,020 | 12,692 | 6,314 |
| New Zealand. | 4,622 | 7,233 | 8.556 | 21,551 | 10,388 | 3,843 | 5,862 |
| FijL ........... | 4,861 | 5,333 | 2,515 | 3,478 | 2,010 | 4,477 | 2,063 |
| Other British Oceania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Oceania | 436 | 38 | 12 | 348 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hawail .... | 197 | 298 | 542 | 872 | 1.220 | 2,253 | 2,126 |
| United States Oceania........................................... | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| Commonwealth Countries ................................ | 19.078 | 35. 775 | 29,658 | 52,670 | 18,418 | 21.013 | 14.239 |
| Other Countries ............................................... | 635 | 450 | 554 | 1.220 | 1,430 | 2,253 | 2,126 |
| Total, Oceania .................................................. | 19, 113 | 36,225 | 30,212 | 53,890 | 19,848 | 23,266 | 16,364 |
| Total, Commonwealth Countries............................. | 284;187 | 361,438 | 371.407 | 355,682 | 253,185 | 291,277 | 296,047 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies.................... | 1,005, 413 | 1, 127, 598 | 1,472,804 | 1,344,461 | 1,460, 816 | 1,523,008 | 1,676,236 |
| Total, All Countries ................................................ | 1,453, 081 | 1,721,202 | 2,102,387 | 1,982, 469 | 1,900,349 | 2,080,119 | 2,216,583 |

[^38]
## B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE TV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1952 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | PercentageChangeJan.-June '52toJan.-June '53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$"000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 355,937 | 538,273 | 489,916 | 693,580 | 488,943 | 0.2 |
| 1 | Wheat | 148, 631 | 292,042 | 263, 244 | 358, 048 | 271,529 | + 3.1 |
| 7 | Barley | 13,847 | 44,975 | 30.576 | 115, 108 | 49,466 | + 61.8 |
| 8 | Wheat nour | 66, 742 | 47, 112 | 57,381 | 58.674 | 52, 236 | 9.0 |
| 13 | Oats | 18,330 | 35,569 | 25,472 | 42,768 | 18. 252 | - 28.3 |
| 15 | Whisky | 23,698 | 30, 341 | 22,989 | 31, 265 | 26,374 | $+14.7$ |
| 27 | Fodders, n, o, p. | 11,863 | 13.456 | 13,679 | 15. 804 | 11,852 | - 13.4 |
| 32 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 11,263 | 5, 150 | 19.322 | 2,899 | 7, 298 | -62.2 |
|  | Animals and Animal Prodects | 174,874 | 173,159 | 111.498 | 126,444 | 122,911 | $+10.2$ |
| 16 | Fish, fresh and frozen | 22,777 | 30, 586 | 23,579 | 29, 273 | 22,401 | 5.0 |
| 26 | Beef and veal, fresh | 26,657 | 24,308 | 9. 101 | 21, 222 | 4.597 | - 49.5 |
| 28 | Fish, cured | 12,761 | 14,827 | 11.754 | 13.784 | 11, 141 | - 5.2 |
| 30 | Fur skins, undressed ........-.-.........-................................ | 19,132 | 9, 184 | 14, 269 | 9.238 | 12.677 | - 11.2 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ......................................... | 17,648 | 19,210 | 17.623 | 10,074 | 11. 295 | - 35.9 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 643, 123 | 755,953 | 699, 210 | 672.577 | 617,960 | - 11.0 |
| 2 | Newsprint paper | 248, 502 | 287, 870 | 283.825 | 307,965 | 295, 901 | 4. 3 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 150, 605 | 161,593 | 153,020 | 142,929 | 139. 580 | - 8.8 |
| 4 | Wood pulp ................-....................................................... | 163, 360 | 201, 773 | 170, 853 | 121, 010 | 119. 165 | - 30.3 |
| 14 | Pulpwood ....................................................................... | 24,534 | 43,569 | 29,398 | 35,422 | 17.642 | - 40.0 |
| 34 | Posts, poles and plling | 1,400 | 4.617 | 4,615 | 16, 231 | 3, 172 | - 31.3 |
| 35 | Shingles | 16.037 | 11,446 | 10,537 | 9,465 | 10.375 | 1.5 |
| 39 | Plywoods and veneers .....................cono.n..................... | 9.616 | 8,430 | 9,794 | 8,861 | 10, 267 | + 4.8 |
|  | Iron and its Products ......................................................... | 143,418 | 198,881 | 228. 326 | 178,620 | 192,859 | - 15.5 |
| 11 | Form implemerts and machinery (except tractors) and parts.... | 54,715 | 42, 158 | 61,975 | 33,717 | 48,889 | - 21.1 |
| 16 | Automobiles, freight. | 3,670 | 21. 203 | 33,516 | 15,316 | 13, 166 | - 60.7 |
| 19 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 18. 250 | 22, 021 | 23,691 | 23,687 | 19,492 | - 17.7 |
| 20 | Automoblles, passenger | 11.339 | 27. 151 | 30,094 | 13,540 | 20, 174 | - 33.0 |
| 25 | Ferro-alloys | 13,596 | 17.751 | 16,545 | 13,835 | 12,409 | - 25.0 |
| 29 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets | 4,807 | 9,626 | 9.721 | 15,311 | 17, 226 | + 77.2 |
| 31 | Iron ore | 4.036 | 14,540 | 4,663 | 17,670 | 9,050 | + 94.1 |
| 36 | Rolling mill products | 5, 015 | 6,791 | 9,942 | 8,902 | 12,020 | + 20.9 |
| 40 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 6. 622 | 9, 141 | 9.616 | 8,933 | 7, 808 | - 18.8 |
|  | Nom-Ferrous Metals and Products | 232,966 | 316,904 | 304,785 | 341.947 | 365, 322 | + 0.1 |
| 5 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 54.886 | 65,965 | 76,887 | 78,219 | 85,141 | + 10.7 |
| 6 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated | 59.410 | 77. 279 | 78,435 | 72,547 | 81,641 | + 4.1 |
| 9 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated | 37. 198 | 44, 493 | 47,585 | 53, 221 | 65. 785 | + 38.2 |
| 10 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 33, 771 | 49, 898 | 57. 158 | 39, 125 | 35,580 | - 37.8 |
| 17 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ................................. | 20,671 | 24,619 | 24, 442 | 25, 234 | 21,187 | - 13.3 |
| 23 | Electrical apparatus, Roo.p. ........................................... | 8,219 | 9,510 | 16,798 | 17,094 | 27,456 | + 63.4 |
| 24 | Platinum metals and scrap | 15,794 | 14,565 | 15.652 | 14,975 | 14. 238 | - 9.0 |
| 33 | Brass, primary and semi-fabricated | 829 | 3.230 | 1, 022 | 20,114 | 4,019 | + 293.2 |
| 38 | Copper wire and copper manufactures | 1,758 | 3,739 | 9,827 | 8,858 | 4. 142 | - 57.9 |
| 12 | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 62, 194 | 69,335 | 71,970 | 71,504 | \%,581 | - 1.9 |
|  | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 40,091 | 40,242 | 42,227 | 44.283 | 41,698 | - 1.3 |
| 21 | Chemicals and Allied Products | 00.403 | 71,287 | 64, 003 | 59,962 | 69, 521 | + 7.6 |
|  | Fertilizers, chemical | 18.897 | 16,837 | 21,427 | 20, 866 | 23,497 | + 9.7 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 29.686 | 31,209 | 53,690 | 49, 751 | 54,200 | + 0.9 |
| 22 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 3, 058 | 4.466 | 22, 228 | 15.275 | 17.032 | - 23.4 |
|  | Non-commercial items .................................................. | 7.816 | 9,562 | 8, 521 | 10, 199 | 8,828 | + 3.6 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To All Countries ........................ | 1.740. 248 | 2.174,212 | 2,096,622 | 2,201,458 |  | - 4.9 |
|  | Total Of Commodities Itemized ....................................... | 1,414,206 | 1.802,007 | 1,773, 379 | 1, 910,886 | $1,674,402$ |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ............................- | 81.3 | 82.9 | 84.7 | 86.7 | 8.0 |  |

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1952 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. June'52 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jun. June'53 } \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jen, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$ 0000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'600 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 288,941 | 253, 700 | 235, 755 | 253.437 | 230, 095 | - 2.4 |
| 14 | Sugar, unrefined | 31,011 | 46,089 | 23. 247 | 36,299 | 17, 123 | - 26.3 |
| 17 | Coffee, green | 25,122 | 23,316 | 25,609 | 25,166 | 26.922 | + 5.1 |
| 24 | Vegetables, fresh | 18,802 | 7,483 | 28,086 | 9.883 | 20,626 | - 26.6 |
| 28 | Rubber, crude and sem-fabricated | 43,627 | 21,346 | 17,285 | 12,002 | 13,738 | - 20.5 |
| 30 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 14,431 | 12,260 | 13,575 | 13,137 | 13,320 | - 1.9 |
| 38 | Nuts. | 13, 609 | 9,171 | 10,919 | 10, 158 | 10,352 | 5. 2 |
| 39 | Bananas, fresh | 9.288 | 10,310 | 9.658 | 11,281 | 10,818 | + 12,0 |
|  | Animals and Anfmal Products | 68, 621 | 56,911 | 44,500 | 41,040 | 45,516 | + 2.3 |
|  | Fihres, Textiles and Products | 285, 997 | 197, 523 | 175,543 | 183, 897 | 215,677 | + 22.9 |
| 12 | Cotton, raw | 59,980 | 34,335 | 36,431 | 29,525 | 33, 153 | - 9.0 |
| 16 | Cotton fabrics | 35,907 | 19.077 | 25, 770 | 27.478 | 33. 596 | + 30.4 |
| 26 | Wool fabrics | 22,489 | 16.088 | 15. 273 | 16.940 | 21,066 | + 37.9 |
| 32 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles | 12.477 | 12,523 | 10,645 | 15,446 | 17,569 | + 65.0 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper ........................................ | 69,345 | 67, 702 | 62,817 | 71, 737 | 78,267 | $+24.6$ |
| 27 | Paperboard, paper and products | 17,049 | 17, 782 | 14.330 | 15,591 | 18,563 | + 29.5 |
| 29 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.............. | 12,329 | 12.804 | 13,664 | 14,721 | 16,656 | + 21.9 |
| 40 | Logs, timber and lumber. | 12,891 | 10,319 | 10,551 | 10,247 | 12, 285 | + 16.4 |
| - | Ion and its Products ..................................................... | 687, 024 | 645, 227 | 731, 564 | 675, 083 | 830, 003 | + 13.5 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 163,482 | 165, 259 | 180, 357 | 180. 612 | 205, 882 | + 14.2 |
| 3 | Automoblle parts (except ensines)............................... | 111,471 | 83, 706 | 101,208 | 89, 129 | 128,519 | + 27.0 |
| 4 | Rolling mill products ..................................................... | 78,030 | 95,097 | 87,496 | 55,637 | 61, 205 | - 30.0 |
| 6 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........................ | 37,336 | 42.978 | 71, 816 | 54, 516 | 57,537 | - 19.8 |
| 7 | Tractors and parts ........................................................ | 67, 826 | 57. 736 | 73, 184 | 46,069 | 81, 119 | + 10.8 |
| 10 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts ... | 34.995 | 34,539 | 41.557 | 36,487 | 48,039 | + 15.6 |
| 15 | Pipes, lubes and fittings ............................................... | 20,864 | 22,319 | 22. 790 | 34.471 | 35.563 | + 56.0 |
| 19 | Automobiles, passenger | 47.412 | 9, 220 | 23,505 | 25,979 | 55,538 | + 136.3 |
| 31 | Iron ore | 4.916 | 17,755 | 8.127 | 20,392 | 7,640 | + 24.7 |
| 35 | Tools | 9;923 | 9, 194 | 10,777 | 11,789 | 18,386 | + 70.6 |
| 36 | Cooking and beating apparatus, and parts...................... | 10.716 | 8,195 | 7. 243 | 15,201 | 14,021 | + 93.6 |
| 5 | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 148,327 | 142,521 | 134,936 | 161,939 | 171,724 | + 27. 3 |
|  | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 80,371 | 59,730 | 62.027 | 77, 540 | 97,750 | + 57.6 |
|  | Nonmetallic Minerals and Products. | 313,761 | 370, 774 | 285, 072 | 356, 813 | 296, 777 | + 4.1 |
| 2 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined | 109,845 | 123,303 | 98,217 | 111,819 | 106,340 | + 6.3 |
| 8 | Coal, bituminous | 53,024 | 62, 251 | 46,437 | 53, 234 | 43,654 | - 6.0 |
| 13 | Fuel alls | 23,931 | 34,458 | 24, 864 | 40,044 | 24, 223 | - 2.6 |
| 20 | Coal, anthracile | 21, 144 | 30,094 | 21,330 | 28,100 | 15,700 | - 26.4 |
| 23 | Gasoline | 13, 192 | 20,252 | 12. 537 | 26,611 | 17,445 | + 39.1 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 101. 719 | 90,093 | 91,068 | 96,645 | 111,469 | + 22.4 |
| 18 | Principal chemicals (except acids) no.o.po ...................... | 20, 729 | 23, 211 | 24,020 | 25,804 | 26, 343 | + 9.7 |
| 34 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms ................................. | 13,072 | 9,341 | 9,925 | 13,095 | 15,968 | + 60.9 |
| 37 | Drugs and medicines | 13,332 | 9,649 | 13,076 | 9,036 | 13,728 | + 5.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ............................................. | 138,602 | 157,986 | 185, 098 | 239,544 | 236, 434 | $+25.0$ |
| 9 | Aircraft and parts (except engines)................................. | 14,490 | 26,948 | 50,750 | 44.462 | 59,314 | + 16.9 |
| 11 | Tourist purchases ........................................................ | 16, 176 | 30.895 | 23.348 | 43, 334 | 28, 342 | + 21.4 |
| 21 | Non-commercial ltems | 12, 231 | 20, 313 | 21,521 | 25,574 | 25,652 | + 19.2 |
| 22 | Refrigerators and freezers | 22,562 | 8, 058 | 18,296 | 25,595 | 36, 407 | + 99.0 |
| 25 | Parcels of small value | 11. 565 | 10,460 | 14,851 | 18,840 | 12,429 | - 16.3 |
| 33 | Goods free by order in council, n.0.p. ........................... | 3,569 | 9.510 | 5.979 | 17. 712 | 6, 038 | + 1.0 |
|  | Total Imports From All Comeries ..................................... | 2, 102, 387 | 1,982, 469 | 1,950,349 | 2, 080, 119 | 2,216,563 | + 13.6 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized ........................................ | 1,325, 226 | 1,277,367 | 1,328, 282 | 1,378, 855 | 1,508.569 |  |
|  | Percent Of lmports Itemized............................................. | 63.0 | 64.4 | 68, 1 | 66, 3 | 68, 1 |  |

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity y } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan. }- \text { June'52 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. -June'53 }\end{array}\right.$ | United States Share of Item Total Jan. - June'53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 110,002 | 153,441 | 119, 507 | 181,800 | 105,863 | - 11.4 | 21. 7 |
| 6 | Wheat | 22, 172 | 42,864 | 31,634 | 40,899 | 13,780 | - 56.4 | 5.1 |
| 7 | Oats | 16, 123 | 28,256 | 23,757 | 37, 218 | 17,522 | - 26.2 | 96.0 |
| 13 | Whisky | 18,937 | 25,240 | 18,527 | 25,716 | 21, 073 | + 13.7 | 79.9 |
| 18 | Fodders. | 11,404 | 12,995 | 13,077 | 15,070 | 11, 137 | - 14.8 | 94.0 |
| 19 | Barley | 5,744 | 11,779 | 3, 764 | 23,541 | 9,967 | + 164.8 | 20.1 |
| 33 | Rye | 2,661 | 3,016 | 3. 257 | 7,010 | 3,847 | + 18.1 | 73.0 |
|  | Antmals and Animal Products | 140, 181 | 125,347 | 74,351 | 73, 615 | 84,399 | + 13.5 | 68.7 |
| 10 | Fish, fresh and frozen | 22,688 | 30, 374 | 23,409 | 28,969 | 22, 240 | - 5.0 | 99.3 |
| 21 | Fur skins, undressed | 13,591 | 6, 827 | 10,700 | 8,276 | 9, 535 | - 10.9 | 75. 2 |
| 23 | Molluses and crustaceans | 8,564 | 6,049 | 9,581 | 7,389 | 10.129 | + 5.7 | 99.1 |
| 34 | Meats, canned | 2, 723 | 2,930 | 4,511 | 5,471 | B, 191 | + 81.6 | 80.1 |
|  | Fibres, Textlles and Products | 10,260 | 9, 328 | 10,944 | 6, 498 | 7, 541 | - 31.1 | 66. 8 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Prper | 535,970 | 578, 611 | 524,383 | 556, 633 | 530,801 | + 1.2 | 85.9 |
| 1 | Newsprint paper | 234, 265 | 262, 587 | 254, 870 | 279, 503 | 274,901 | + 7.9 | 92.9 |
| 2 | Wood pulp | 134,656 | 142, 105 | 122, 611 | 102, 471 | 99, 376 | - 19.0 | 83.4 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 98, 067 | 98, 714 | 85,590 | 105,393 | 102, 823 | + 20.1 | 73.7 |
| 8 | Pulpwood | 23, 660 | 35,671 | 26,421 | 28,630 | 16, 294 | - 38.3 | 92.4 |
| 20 | Stingles | 15,495 | 10,736 | 10,272. | 9,246 | 10,078 | - 1.8 | 97.1 |
| 24 | Plywoods and veneers | 8,414 | 6, 280 | 7,983 | 8, 586 | 10. 069 | + 26.1 | 98. 1 |
| 40 | Pulpboard and paperboard | 4,732 | 3,902 | 3,584 | 3,312 | 3,649 | + 1.8 | 93.3 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 83, 729 | 84, 459 | 96,379 | 76,322 | 105, 284 | + 9.2 | 54. 6 |
| 5 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 44,771 | 31,302 | 52,577 | 25,070 | 41,895 | - 20.3 | 85.7 |
| 22 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets ............. | 4,793 | 9,474 | 8,675 | 9,816 | 14,216 | + 63.9 | 82.5 |
| 25 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................ | 5,518 | 6. 927 | 7,476 | 8,529 | 9,491 | + 27.0 | 48,7 |
| 29 | Ferro-alloys | 9,619 | 12,041 | 8, 889 | 3,631 | 6, 671 | - 25.0 | 53.8 |
| 32 | Iron ore | 3,856 | 9,265 | 2,120 | 9,276 | 3,836 | + 80.9 | 42.4 |
| 38 | Tractors and parts ................................... | 4,844 | 3,551 | 4,700 | 2,515 | 3, 166 | - 32.6 | 50.6 |
|  | Non-Ferroos Metals and Products ............... | 137, 497 | 140, 512 | 167, 435 | 182. 215 | 221,346 | + 32.2 | 60.6 |
| 4 | Nickel, primary and semi-fahricated ........ | 39,002 | 53, 414 | 52, 053 | 47,787 | 54,802 | + 5.3 | 67.1 |
| 11 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ........... | 24,418 | 22, 625 | 27, 266 | 24,582 | 27,879 | + 2.2 | 78.4 |
| 12 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ........ | 13,877 | 16,197 | 15, 022 | 35, 161 | 43,469 | + 189.4 | 66.1 |
| 14 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.... | 25,828 | 14,069 | 19,877 | 22, 156 | 42,823 | + 115.4 | 50.3 |
| 16 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 13, 015 | 10,986 | 17,771 | 18,019 | 12,437 | - 30.0 | 58.7 |
| 26 | Silver ore and builion ............................. | 7, 942 | 7.592 | 9,197 | 6, 058 | 7, 765 | - 15.6 | 99.4 |
| 28 | Platinum metals and scrap ..................... | 8,523 | 6,407 | 6,185 | 6,827 | 5,894 | 4.7 | 41.4 |
| 31 | Brass, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 444 | 1,367 | 4,160 | 7. 241 | 2,963 | - 28.8 | 73.7 |
| 36 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ................... | 1, 620 | 1,877 | 5, 782 | 2,852 | 11. 259 | + 94.7 | 41.0 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ........... | 44,811 | 45,115 | 48,918 | 47,722 | 53, 077 | + 8.5 | 75.2 |
| 9 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ...................... | 28,843 | 25,215 | 27, 057 | 26, 518 | 27,578 | + 1.9 | 66.1 |
| 27 | Abrasives, artificial, crude .................... | 8,688 | 8,380 | 7.270 | 6,747 | 13, 390 | + 84.2 | 95.5 |
| 39 | Coal and coke.. | 2,315 | 2,965 | 2,950 | 4, 192 | 2, 323 | - 21.3 | 82.8 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products | 34,344 | 32,909 | 37,293 | 37,814 | 45, 007 | + 20.7 | 64. 7 |
| 15 | Fertilizers, chemical ................................ | 16,559 | 14, 242 | 18,889 | 18,580 | 21,770 | + 15.3 | 92.7 |
| 37 |  | 4.496 | 3,987 | 3. 837 | 3,906 | 4,670 | + 21.7 | 69.7 |
|  | Mlacellaneous Commodities ....................... | 13,053 | 17,106 | 34,096 | 31,029 | 35, 100 | + 2.9 | 64. 8 |
| 17 | Alrcraft and parts (except engines)......... | 2, 215 | 3,599 | 20,870 | 13,073 | 15,523 | - 25.6 | 91.1 |
| 30 | Non-commerclal Items ............................. | 3,905 | 6,197 | 4, 785 | 6,987 | 4,963 | + 3.7 | 56.2 |
| 35 | Electrical energy .................................... | 3,635 | 4,303 | 5,183 | 3,991 | 4,159 | - 19.8 | 100.0 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To The United States $\qquad$ | 1,109,846 | 1, 187, 829 | 1, 113, 307 | 1, 193, 648 | 1,188,420 | + 6. 7 | 59.6 |
|  | Total or Commodities Itemized ......... | 920,620 | 1,006, 309 | 986, 140. | 1, 050, 224 | 1, 027, 552 |  |  |
|  | Perceat Of Domestic Exports Iternized ........ | 83.0 | 84. 7 | 88.6 | 88.0 | 86.5 |  |  |

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan - June ' } 52 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. - June '53 } \end{gathered}$ | United States Share of Item Total Jan, - June '53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultual and Vegetable Products | 112,016 | 96,345 | 109,429 | 111,218 | 106. 984 | - 2.3 | 46.5 |
| 19 | Vegetables, fresh | 15,529 | 7,147 | 24,573 | 9,481 | 17.741 | - 27.8 | 86.0 |
| 26 | Cltrus frults, fresh | 14,028 | 11.276 | 13.350 | 11,893 | 13,148 | 1.5 | 98.7 |
| 37 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .... | 10,960 | 5,031 | 8,798 | 6,248 | 7, 422 | - 15.6 | 60.0 |
| 40 | Soya beans | 8, 861 | 7,576 | 4.085 | 9.944 | 2,574 | - 37.0 | 100.01 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 46.395 | 27,151 | 26,989 | 22,707 | 29,907 | + 10.8 | 65.7 |
| 38 | Fur skins, undressed | 10,959 | 2.881 | 8,307 | 6,218 | 9,857 | + 18.7 | 84.0 |
|  | Fibres, Textlies and Products | 139, 624 | 81,342 | 96,972 | 100,397 | 114, 205 | $+17.8$ | 53.0 |
| 11 | Cottor, raw | 59,819 | 33,261 | 31,971 | 24,499 | 29,439 | - 7.9 | 88, 8 |
| 16 | Collon fabrics | 25, 132 | 14,287 | 22.365 | 22,533 | 27, 162 | + 21.4 | 80.8 |
| 35 | Synthetic fibre fabrics | 4,905 | 3,552 | 6,954 | 9,482 | 9, 726 | + 39.9 | 89.4 |
|  | Wood, Wood Ptoducts and Paper | 63,930 | 61,700 | 58, 208 | 60,309 | 72,232 | $+24.1$ | 92.3 |
| 24 | Paperboard, paper and products | 16,111 | 16,647 | 13,400 | 14,661 | 17. 592 | + 31.3 | 94.8 |
| 25 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter | 12,064 | 12,562 | 13,347 | 14,396 | 16,166 | 21.1 | 97.1 |
| 31 | Logs, timber and lumber | 12,141 | 9,793 | 10,029 | 9,932 | 11,811 | + 17.8 | 96.1 |
| 36 | Books, printed | 6. 265 | 7.648 | 6,907 | 8,221 | 8. 144 | + 17.9 | 81.8 |
|  | lron and its Products | 594,939 | 551,905 | 644, 868 | 585, 933 | 729, 255 | $+13.1$ | 87.8 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 149, 164 | 147.814 | 158,588 | 155,497 | 178,317 | + 12.4 | 86.6 |
| 2 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 108, 203 | 81.138 | 99,450 | 87, 106 | 126,002 | + 26.7 | 98.0 |
| 4 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts. | 28,991 | 43,084 | 67. 218 | 49,044 | 47,547 | - 29.3 | 82.6 |
| 5 | Tractors and parts | 63,674 | 55.509 | 70.235 | 43,207 | 78,011 | + 11.1 | 96.2 |
| 6 | Rolling mill products | 57,472 | 62,837 | 62,817 | 42,843 | 50,319 | - 19.9 | 82.2 |
| 9 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 34,457 | 33.951 | 41,004 | 35,707 | 47, 123 | + 14.9 | 98.1 |
| 17 | Pipes, tubes and filtings ........................ | 16,882 | 14,588 | 17.470 | 27, 197 | 29,603 | + 69.5 | 83.2 |
| 22 | Automobiles, passenger | 24,489 | 5,588 | 16.681 | 13, 054 | 35.731 | + 114.2 | 64.3 |
| 27 | Iron ore | 4,643 | 16,686 | 5,473 | 18,724 | 6,909 | + 26.2 | 90.4 |
| 30 | Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts | 10,339 | 7,952 | 6,657 | 14,797 | 13,772 | + 106.9 | 98.2 |
| 34 | Tools | 7.964 | 6.936 | 8,368 | 8,946 | 15,371 | + 83.7 | 83.6 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 105.028 | 87. 799 | 88, 070 | 109,969 | 127. 130 | + 44.4 | 74.0 |
| 3 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.d. ..... | 53,599 | 49.962 | 53,976 | 64,847 | 84,570 | + 56.7 | 86.5 |
|  | Nor-Metallic Minerals and Products | 204,858 | 230,998 | 188, 300 | 231, 153 | 189, 639 | $+0.7$ | 63.9 |
| 7 | Coal. bituminous | 53.024 | 62. 250 | 46,437 | 53,028 | 43.555 | - 6.2 | 99.8 |
| 12 | Petroleurn, crude and partly refined | 35,785 | 23,811 | 30,137 | 24. 269 | 26,601 | - 11.7 | 25.0 |
| 13 | Fuel oils | 16.591 | 23,163 | 17.730 | 32, 755 | 20,071 | + 13.2 | 82.9 |
| 15 | Coal, anthracite | 20,088 | 27,752 | 19,834 | 25.214 | 14,351 | - 27.6 | 91.4 |
| 21 | Gasoline | 11,006 | 19,313 | 11,189 | 21,612 | 16,639 | +48.7 | 95.4 |
| 39 | Brick and tile | 7, 148 | 7, 725 | 6,964 | 7, 164 | 7.788 | + 11.8 | 92.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products .................. | 88, 665 | 76.396 | 81,578 | 84, 671 | 97, 819 | + 19.9 | 87.8 |
| 14 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. | 17,983 | 19,782 | 21.972 | 23,769 | 24,153 | + 9.9 | 91.7 |
| 28 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms ........... | 12,487 | 8,861 | 9,572 | 12.840 | 14,877 | + 55.4 | 93.2 |
| 32 | Drugs and medicines | 12,045 | 8.127 | 11,597 | 7,339 | 12,027 | +.3.7 | 87.6 |
|  | Miscellameous Commodities ............. | 115, 563 | 128, 188 | 1.63,384 | 207, 807 | 205.273 | + 25.8 | 86. 8 |
| 8 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) | 13,163 | 24,971 | 48,587 | 42,132 | 54,717 | + 12.6 | 92.2 |
| 10 | Tourist purchases ....... | 16,081 | 30,701 | 23, 273 | 43.020 | 28,155 | + 21.0 | 99.3 |
| 18 | Refrigerators and freezers ....................... | 21.915 | 7.761 | 18,074 | 25,404 | 35,903 | + 98.6 | 98.6 |
| 20 | Parcels of small value | 11,232 | 10,068 | 14,549 | 18,394 | 12,208 | - 16.1 | 98.2 |
| 23 | Non-commercial items | 6,545 | 10, 104 | 12,245 | 16,334 | 17. 100 | + 39.6 | 66.7 |
| 29 | Goods free by order in council, n, o, p. ... | 3,500 | 9,301 | 5,914 | 15,843 | 5,982 | + 1.1 | 99.1 |
| 33 | Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. | 9,440 | 8.478 | 8,908 | 8,416 | 9,882 | + 10.9 | 91.8 |
|  | Fotal Inports From The United States <br> Total Of Commodities Itemized <br> Percent of Imports Itemized | $\begin{array}{r} 1,471,107 \\ 1,024,683 \\ 69.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,341,820 \\ 959,880 \\ 71.5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,457,798 \\ 1,078,046 \\ 74.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,519,164 \\ 1,086,011 \\ 71.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,672,413 \\ 1,228,065 \\ 73.4 \end{array}$ | + 14.7 | 75.5 |

1. A very small amount of soya beans was also imported from Hong Kong.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | ```Percentage Change Jan.-June'52 to Jan.-June'53``` | United Kingdom Share of Item Total Jan. - June'53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec, | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \% | \% |
|  | Acricultural and Vegetable Products .......... | 97, 811 | 133, 744 | 138, 887 | 117,571 | 135, 068 | - 2.7 | 27. 6 |
| 1 | Wheat | 55,676 | 103, 503 | 96, 128 | 93,447 | 99,849 | + 3.9 | 36.8 |
| 4 | Wheat flour ............................................ | 29,346 | 13,659 | 19,711 | 19,554 | 19,301 | - 2.1 | 36.9 |
| 10 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 9,355 | 4. 136 | 17.098 | 1.503 | 5,538 | - 67.6 | 75.9 |
| 24 | Barley | 0 | 8. 053 | 1,481 | 1. 207 | 5,751. | + 288.3 | 11.6 |
| 31 | Flax seed, chienly for crushing ............. | 0 | 0 | 2,150 | 0 | 134 | - 93.8 | 2.9 |
| 34 | Apples, tresh .......................................-. | 1,287 | 613 | 1.581 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Antmals and Antmal Products .................... | 8,898 | 20,968 | 13,003 | 22,943 | 13,056 | + 0.7 | 10.7 |
| 8 | Beef and veal, fresh .............................. | 0 | 1 | 7,911 | 20, 312 | 2,638 | - 66.7 | 57.4 |
| 19 | Fur skins, undressed | 5,133 | 2,181 | 3. 227 | 822 | 2,805 | - 13.1 | 22.1 |
| 39 | Leather, unmanufactured | 728 | 526 | 569 | 622 | 614 | + 43.1 | 27.1 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products .................. | 033 | 832 | 606 | $40 \%$ | 334 | - 44.9 | 3.0 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper .................. | 55,107 | 86,074 | 97. 798 | 67. 248 | 49,708 | - 49.2 | 8.0 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 37, 296 | 41,668 | 54,470 | 27. 488 | 24,679 | - 54.7 | 17.7 |
| 6 | Wood pulp | 11, 194 | 26,577 | 24,595 | 10.613 | 11,666 | - 52.6 | 9.8 |
| 13 | Newsprint paper .................................... | 2.822 | 4,566 | 6,439 | 8.137 | 7, 603 | + 18.1 | 2.6 |
| 14 | Posts, poles and piling ......................... | 120 | 2,446 | 2,801 | 10. 729 | 973 | - 65.3 | 30.7 |
| 18 | Pulpwood | 662 | 2,568 | 1.763 | 3. 268 | 1. 051 | - 40.4 | 6.0 |
| 25 | Pulpboard and paperboard ...................... | 247 | 2,160 | 2,024 | 602 | 132 | - 93.5 | 3.4 |
| 27 | Railway ties | 74 | 95 | 516 | 1,978 | 1,987 | + 285.1 | 94.3 |
| 29 | Logs and square timber .......................... | 325 | 402 | 1.322 | 1,046 | 666 | - 49.6 | 20.0 |
| 30 | Spoolwood | 84 | 847 | 82 | 2,087 | 10 | - 87.8 | 6.5 |
| 32 | Plywoods and veneers .......................... | 854 | 1,781 | 1,603 | 210 | 96 | - 94.0 | 0.9 |
|  | Iron and its Products .................................. | 5,934 | 13,980 | 14,642 | 23,309 | 12,395 | - 15.4 | 6.4 |
| 12 | Ferro-alloys ........................................ | 3,522 | 5, 251 | 7.035 | 9.779 | 5.498 | - 21.8 | 44.3 |
| 17 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and bllets ........... | 0 | 134 | 1.016 | 5. 455 | 2,883 | + 183.8 | 16.7 |
| 21 | Rolling mill products | 226 | 2,105 | 3.011 | 856 | 222 | - 92.6 | 1.8 |
| 22 | Iron ore | 179 | 3,617 | 840 | 2,841 | 1,518 | + 80.7 | 16.8 |
| 28 | Scrap iron and steel .............................. | 0 | 0 | 301 | 2,119 | 702 | + 133.2 | 25.5 |
| 38 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ............... | 293 | 694 | 176 | 1.018 | 722 | + 310.2 | 3.7 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ............. | 74,519 | 107, 116 | 121,550 | 101,310 | 94,287 | - 22.4 | 25.8 |
| 2 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 17,993 | 39, 233 | 45, 716 | 44.812 | 31,387 | - 31.3 | 36.9 |
| 5 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 9. 161 | 18,670 | 23. 267 | 13. 241 | 7.099 | - 69.5 | 20.0 |
| 7 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ...... | 15,390 | 16,934 | 16,618 | 17, 127 | 17.931 | + 7.9 | 22.0 |
| 9 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ...... | 15,556 | 13,027 | 15,324 | 9,440 | 14,675 | - 4.2 | 22.3 |
| 11 | Platinum metals and scrap .................... | 7,258 | 8, 061 | 9,390 | 8. 001 | 8,074 | - 14.0 | 56.7 |
| 15 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 5. 397 | 6, 849 | 5. 264 | 3,524 | 6.971 | + 32.4 | 32.9 |
| 20 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals ......... | 2, 398 | 1,651 | 2.625 | 1. 395 | 816 | - 68.9 | 32.7 |
| 26 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .................. | 14 | 181 | 364 | 2,200 | 5,914 | $\underline{2}$ | 21.5 |
| 35 | Cadmium ............................................... | 742 | 1. 228 | 1,346 | 101 | 200 | - 85.1 | 28.0 |
| 40 | Non-ferrous ores, n,a.p. .........................e | 0 | 6 | 342 | 737 | 504 | + 47.4 | 6.8 |
|  | Noo-Metallic Minerals and Products ......... | 5,187 | 7,886 | 7.280 | 6,490 | 3,462 | - 52.4 | 4.9 |
| 16 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ..................... | 2,575 | 3. 797 | 3,438 | 4,543 | 2,416 | - 29.7 | 5.8 |
| 23 | Abrasives, artificial, crude .................... | 1,617 | 2. 672 | 2,527 | 1. 123 | 636 | - 74.8 | 4.5 |
| 36 | Carbon and graphite electrodes ............. | 212 | 480 | 854 | 532 | 100 | - 88.3 | 13.8 |
|  | Chemfenls and Allied Products ............... | 4.188 | 6, 184 | 5,836 | 4,076 | 3,619 | - 35.8 | 5.2 |
| 33 | Principal chemicals (exceptacids) n.o.p. | 528 | 653 | 837 | 762 | 998 | + 19.2 | 14.9 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ..................... | 1. 225 | 1,354 | 1.575 | 1.512 | 2,288 | $+45.3$ | 4.2 |
| 37 | Non-commercial ltems .......................... | 629 | 708 | 495 | 890 | 1.412 | +185.3 | 16.0 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom | 253, 523 | 327, 938 | 400, 976 | 344,869 | 314,234 | - 21.6 | 15.8 |
|  | Total Of Commodities litemized ................. | 238,994 | 341, 731 | 386, 256 | 334, 121 | 296,372 |  |  |
|  | Fercent or Domestic Exports Itemtzed ...... | 94.3 | 90.4 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 94.3 |  |  |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
2. Over $1000 \%$.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1952 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan.-June "52 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan.-June }{ }^{\circ} 53\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \text { Kingdom } \\ \text { Share of } \\ \text { Item Total } \\ \text { Jan. - June }{ }^{\circ} 53 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 9,227 | 12,089 | 9,275 | 14,450 | 11,113 | + 19.8 | 4.8 |
| 13 | Whisky | 3,256 | 4,138 | 2,915 | 4,480 | 2,874 | - 1.4 | 64.1 |
| 16 | Confectionery, including candy | 1, 226 | 1,870 | 1,622 | 2,969 | 2,008 | + 23.8 | 62.3 |
| 34 | cereal foods and bakery products. | 851 | 1.510 | 716 | 1,474 | 1,078 | + 50.6 | 46.9 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 7.413 | 5,365 | 4,163 | 6.012 | 6.640 | + 59.5 | 14.6 |
| 23 | Leather, unmanufactured. | 3,379 | 1,993 | 1,603 | 1,934 | 2,336 | + 45.7 | 48.6 |
| 35 | Leather footwear and parts ....................... | 1,132 | 1,000 | 767 | 1,325 | 1.485 | + 93.6 | 39.9 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ..................... | 81.610 | 57.484 | 39,775 | 46,657 | 58,849 | + 48.0 | 27.3 |
| 2 | Wool fabrics ...................... | 18,711 | 13,988 | 13,933 | 15,484 | 19,320 | + 38.7 | 91.7 |
| 8 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ........ | 6,610 | 7,096 | 4,164 | 6,321 | 6,162 | + 48.0 | 35.1 |
| 10 | Wool noils and tops ................................ | 25,091 | 11,590 | 4,407 | 5,689 | 9,920 | +125.1 | 92.0 |
| 15 | Cotton fabrics | 3,954 | 3,249 | 2,250 | 2,953 | 3,417 | + 51.9 | 10.2 |
| 20 | Carpets and mats, wool. | 3,870 | 2,622 | 1,810 | 2,453 | 3,272 | + 80.8 | 55.0 |
| 22 | Cotton yams, threads and cords ............. | 3,994 | 3,683 | 2,035 | 1, 523 | 2,841 | + 39.6 | 46.6 |
| 24 | Wool yams and warps .............................. | 2,606 | 1,875 | 1,108 | 2,018 | 2,632 | +137.5 | 75.8 |
| 26 | Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. .-.-...... | 2,097 | 1,832 | 1,853 | 1,123 | 1.251 | - 32.5 | 60.7 |
| 32 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yams | 1,854 | 1,508 | 352 | 1.944 | 1,654 | +369.9 | 21.1 |
| 33 | Wool, raw. | 3,922 | 2,318 | 1,219 | 1,051 | 1,064 | - 12.7 | 6.9 |
| 39 | Cloth, coated and impregrated | 1,302 | 1,288 | 913 | 957 | 1,236 | + 35.4 | 17.7 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper ................. | 1.970 | 2.375 | 2,118 | 2,220 | 2.311 | $+9.1$ | 3.0 |
|  | Iron and its Products.................... | 70,457 | 56,096 | 55,670 | 66,969 | 78,861 | + 41.7 | 9.5 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 10,125 | 11,248 | 15,720 | 17,813 | 19,530 | + 24.2 | 9.5 |
| 3 | Automobiles, passenger ......................... | 23,389 | 3,118 | 6,822 | 12,815 | 19,070 | +179.5 | 34.3 |
| 6 | Rolling mill products .............................. | 9,293 | 10,634 | 6,969 | 6,710 | 6,425 | - 7.8 | 10.5 |
| 9 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 3,371 | 6,342 | 4,745 | 5,690 | 4,412 | - 7.0 | 12.4 |
| II | Engines, internal combustion, and parts.. | 3,682 | 4,394 | 4,443 | 5,374 | 9,700 | + 118.3 | 16.9 |
| 14 | Tractors and parts .................................. | 4,113 | 2,116 | 2,884 | 2,736 | 3,083 | + 6.9 | 3.8 |
| 17 | Castings and forgings .............................. | 1,316 | 3,899 | 1,622 | 2,962 | 1,276 | - 21.3 | 21.3 |
| 21 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 3,225 | 2,535 | 1,742 | 1,952 | 2,420 | + 38.9 | 1.9 |
| 25 | Tools | 1,304 | 1,361 | 1,406 | 1.578 | 1,801 | + 28.1 | 9.8 |
| 29 | Wire and wire products | 1,482 | 1,451 | 1,334 | 1,271 | 1,602 | + 20.1 | 28.9 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ............... | 19,987 | 22,634 | 19,924 | 23.279 | 24,612 | + 23.5 | 14.3 |
| 4 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 5,937 | 8,732 | 6,698 | 11,352 | 11.530 | + 72.1 | 11.8 |
| 5 | Platinum metals | 9,578 | 7,409 | 9,381 | 7,690 | 8,300 | - 11.5 | 97.5 |
|  | Nom-Metallic Minerals and Products | 15,326 | 17.538 | 12,184 | 15,134 | 13,031 | + 7.0 | 4.4 |
| 7 | Pottery and chinaware. | 6,836 | 6,794 | 5,782 | 5,270 | 5,861 | + 1.4 | 79.7 |
| 18 | Coal, anthracite | 1,056 | 2,342 | 1,496 | 2,887 | 1,350 | - 9.8 | 8.6 |
| 27 | Glass, plate and sheet ............................ | 2,748 | 2,472 | 1,394 | 1,452 | 1,893 | + 35.8 | 25.1 |
| 38 | Lime, plaster and cement ........................ | 730 | 1,598 | 370 | I, 535 | 373 | + 0.8 | 16.5 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ................... | 7,572 | 8,616 | 5,547 | 6,678 | 8,463 | + 52.6 | 7.6 |
| 31 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. | 1,851 | 2,181 | 996 | 1,458 | 1,515 | + 521 | 5.8 |
| 36 | Pigments ................................................ | 1,134 | 1,472 | 845 | 1,083 | 1,729 | $+104.6$ | 18.7 |
| 40 | Drugs and medicines | 794 | 889 | 863 | 918 | 944 | + 9.4 | 6.9 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ........................ | 10,043 | 14,182 | 12.765 | 17,038 | 15,710 | + 23.1 | 6.6 |
| 12 | Non-commercial Items .................... | 1,764 | 3,773 | 3,658 | 4,256 | 3,111 | - 15.0 | 12.1 |
| 19 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) ......... | 1,325 | 1,686 | 2,055 | 2,256 | 4,571 | +122.4 | 7.7 |
| 28 | Toys and sporting goods .......................... | 1,112 | 1,372 | 963 | 1.692 | 1.191 | + 23.7 | 17.9 |
| 30 | Containers, n.o.p. | 1,154 | 1,420 | 1,168 | 1,413 | 1,544 | + 32.2 | 31.4 |
| 37 | Goods free by order in council, n.o.p. .... | 64 | 206 | 61 | 1,866 | 56 | - 8.2 | 0.9 |
|  | Total Imports From The United Kingdom .... | 224, 606 | 196,379 | 161,420 | 198,337 | 219,590 | + 36.0 | 9.9 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized .................. | 181,237 | 151,000 | 123,082 | 157,728 | 175,837 |  |  |
|  | Percent Of Lmports Itemized....................... | 80. 7 | 76.9 | 77.5 | 79.5 | 80.1 |  |  |

TABLEX. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonweath and Ireland)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan, - June" } 52 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan. }- \text { June" } 53 \end{array}\right.$ | Europe's Share of Item Total Jan. - June'53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetmble Products | 46,187 | 131,788 | 87,533 | 222, 381 | 94,400 | + 7.9 | 19.3 |
| 1 | Wheat | 22,193 | 88,489 | 56,049 | 138,727 | 64,823 | + 15.7 | 23.9 |
| 2 | Barley | 7, 420 | 17,923 | 18,522 | 58,086 | 20.636 | + 11.4 | 41.7 |
| 7 | Flax seed, chiefly for crushing ............... | 1,349 | 5,959 | 3,865 | 9,919 | 3,769 | - 2.5 | 81.2 |
| 10 | Rye | 3.337 | 4.442 | 1,753 | 5,178 | 1,420 | - 19.0 | 27.0 |
| 11 | Oats | 1.585 | 6,701 | 1,187 | 3,138 | 330 | -72.2 | 1.8 |
| 12 | Wheat nour | 6, 718 | 3,724 | 3,767 | 1,909 | 765 | - 79.7 | 1.5 |
| 26 | Whisky | 381 | 700 | 668 | 915 | 853 | + 27.7 | 3.2 |
| 34 | Rubber tires and tubes | 1,522 | 1,798 | 12 | 855 | 62 | +416.7 | 1.5 |
|  | Arimals and Animal Products .................... | 7, 158 | 6,539 | 4,741 | 6,306 | 6,362 | $+34.2$ | 5.2 |
| 19 | Fish, canned | 1,921 | 998 | 1,190 | 2,201 | 1,535 | + 29.0 | 15.0 |
| 20 | Fish, cured | 2,560 | 3, 009 | 1,216 | 1,889 | 1,388 | + 14.1 | 12.5 |
| 33 | Fish, seal and whale olls... | 858 | 1,173 | 827 | 60 | 13 | - 98.4 | 2.1 |
| 36 | Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p................ | 216 | 149 | 198 | 449 | 671 | + 238.9 | 32.0 |
| 39 | Lard | 1 | 1 | 104 | 397 | 132 | + 26.9 | 81.5 |
|  | Fibres, Textlles and Products .................... | 1,195 | 705 | 539 | 565 | 848 | + 5\%.3 | 7.5 |
|  |  | 9,967 | 25.537 | 16.587 | 7.718 | 4.293 | - 74.1 | 0.7 |
| 5 | Wood pulp | 6,782 | 17, 129 | 13,037 | 2,619 | 3, 018 | - 76.8 | 2.5 |
| 14 | Pulpwood. | 212 | 5,330 | 1,058 | 3,524 | 297 | - 71.9 | 1.7 |
| 24 | Newsprint paper | 242 | 1.719 | 1,737 | 69 | 0 | -100.0 | 0.0 |
| 31 | Posts, poles and plling | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,133 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 35 | Planks and boards | 2,232 | 936 | 447 | 239 | 876 | + 96.0 | 0.6 |
|  | Hrom and its Producte | 6,006 | 10,140 | 13.989 | 7, 868 | 13.449 | - 3.9 | 7.0 |
| 9 | Automoblles, passenger | 601 | 4,348 | 6,814 | 1,087 | 8,112 | + 19.0 | 40.2 |
| 16 | Rolling mill products | 1,175 | 1,380 | 2,441 | 2,034 | 1,436 | - 41.2 | 11.9 |
| 21 | Automobiles. freight | 0 | 1,086 | 1,553 | 1,222 | 1,218 | - 21.6 | 9.3 |
| 25 | Iron ore | 0 | 857 | 111 | 1,600 | 541 | + 387.4 | 6.0 |
| 27 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................ | 1,137 | 693 | 875 | 681 | 587 | - 32.9 | 3.0 |
| 30 | Farm Implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 1,877 | 510 | 653 | 515 | 519 | - 20.5 | 1.1 |
| 37 | Tractors and parts .................................... | 662 | 321 | 500 | 125 | 138 | - 72.4 | 2.2 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Froducts ...... | 18,175 | 38,620 | 36,963 | 27,714 | 28, 164 | - 23.8 | 7.7 |
| 3 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated. | 4,955 | 6,846 | 9,364 | 7,478 | 8,711 | - 7.0 | 10.7 |
| 4 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated........ | 5,285 | 13,138 | 12,001 | 4,541 | 4,926 | - 59.0 | 7.5 |
| 8 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .. | 3,461 | 4.527 | 4,833 | 5,057 | 8, 058 | + 25.3 | 7.1 |
| 13 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated............ | 1,465 | 6,414 | 4,411 | 1,236 | 492 | - 86.8 | 1.4 |
| 15 | Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.......... | 125 | 184 | 3, 212 | 1,321 | 108 | - 86.7 | 2.6 |
| 17 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 881 | 4, 437 | 845 | 3.587 | 1,532 | + 81.3 | 7.2 |
| 18 | Electrical apparatus, n.O.D. .................... | 280 | 301 | 374 | 3,138 | 4,095 | + 994.9 | 14.9 |
| 28 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals ............ | 1,615 | 565 | 748 | 766 | 717 | - 4.1 | 28.7 |
| 32 | Non-ferrous ores, n.0.p. ........................... | 32 | 808 | 814 | 128 | 1.219 | + 49.8 | 18.5 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ........... | 5,839 | 6, 867 | 7.978 | 8,667 | 6,209 | - 22.2 | 8.8 |
| 6 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ....................... | 4,824 | 6, 032 | 6,881 | 7, 376 | 5,532 | - 20.5 | 13.3 |
| 38 | Sulphur. | 85 | 154 | 100 | 487 | 135 | + 35.0 | 27.7 |
| 40 | Carbon and graphite electrodes ............... | 184 | 181 | 254 | 242 | 156 | - 38.6 | 21.5 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ................... | 10,701 | 18,115 | 11,068 | 9,540 | 12,917 | + 16.7 | 18.6 |
| 23 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms ........... | 1,919 | 2, 238 | 1,188 | 742 | 2, 224 | + 87.2 | 50.4 |
| 29 | Drugs and medicines .............................. | 638 | 1,025 | 934 | 512 | 724 | - 22.5 | 25.7 |
|  | Mecellaneous Commodilies ......................... | 1. 272 | 1,096 | 2,073 | 1.533 | 2,487 | $+20.0$ | 4.6 |
| 22 | Non-commerclal ltems .............................. | 840 | 709 | 1,632 | 664 | 1,111 | - 31.9 | 12. 6 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Europe ............. | 106,572 | 239,406 | 181,471 | 292,351 | 169, 134 | - 6.8 | 8.5 |
|  | Tatal or Commodites lienized ................... | 91,350 | 217, 114 | 166, 253 | 277.844 | 150, 880 |  |  |
|  | Percent or Domestic Exports litent zed ......- | 88.7 | 90.7 | 91.6 | 98.0 | 89.2 |  |  |

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | PercentageChangeJeno June "52toJano-June "53 | Eurape's Share of Item Totel Jan.-June '53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jen.- June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | $\$ 000$ | \$000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultaral and Vegetable Producte '......... | 6,980 | 7,734 | 6,975 | 10,324 | 8,833 | + 26.6 | 3. 8 |
| 13 | Nuts ........................................................ | 893 | 1,034 | 1,105 | 1,188 | 1,894 | + 80.5 | 19.3 |
| 14 | Fruits, canned and preserved ................. | 1,309 | 883 | 753 | 1,467 | 1,256 | + 68.8 | 19.5 |
| 22 | Florist and pursery stock ....................-- | 442 | 1,138 | 585 | 1,298 | 701 | + 24.1 | 35.0 |
| 24 | Wines ................................................... | 596 | 925 | 719 | 1.092 | 778 | + 8.2 | 59.1 |
| 33 | Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned.. | 234 | 712 | 311 | 789 | 233 | - 25.1 | 6.3 |
| 34 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils).... | 245 | 237 | 440 | 644 | 401 | - 8.9 | 3.2 |
| 35 | Brandy .................................................. | 375 | 590 | 412 | 651 | 463 | + 12.4 | 68.9 |
|  | Aatmals and Animal Products .................... | 3,602 | 10,588 | 3.476 | 5.838 | 4,145 | + 19.2 | 9.1 |
| 6 | Cheese | 1,059 | 1,465 | 1,518 | 1.403 | 1,119 | - 26.3 | 89.2 |
| 8 | Fur skins, undressed | 330 | 652 | 630 | 2,057 | 568 | - 8.8 | 4.8 |
|  | Fibres, Textlles and Products .................. | 21,689 | 12.670 | 8,737 | 12,187 | 13,763 | + 57.3 | 6.4 |
| 10 | Cotton fabrics ...................................... | 3,811 | 915 | 859 | 1,603 | 2,134 | +148.4 | 6.4 |
| 11 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns | 4.473 | 1,730 | 753 | 1,648 | 1.432 | + 90.2 | 18.2 |
| 15 | Flax, hemp and jute fabrics ..................... | 900 | 1,507 | 958 | 1.171 | 722 | - 24.6 | 11. 1 |
| 17 | Carpets and mats, wool .......................... | 1.513 | 806 | 771 | 1,314 | 1,879 | +143.7 | 31.6 |
| 19 | Lace and embroidery ............................. | 1,265 | 1,632 | 1.007 | 1,065 | 1,568 | + 55.7 | 39.1 |
| 20 | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles........ | 906 | 1,180 | 732 | 1,273 | 1,036 | + 41.5 | 5.9 |
| 21 | Wool rabrics | 3,151 | 1,664 | 978 | 905 | 1,152 | + 17.8 | 5.5 |
| 36 | Hats and hatters' materials, textile ..... | 431 | 453 | 442 | 545 | 587 | + 32.8 | 23.4 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper ................. | 2,570 | 2,889 | 1.861 | 3,662 | 2,853 | + 53.3 | 3.6 |
| 28 | Books, printed ....................................... | 564 | 835 | 681 | 816 | 823 | + 20.9 | 8.3 |
| 29 | Corkwood and products .......................... | 1,029 | 1. 296 | 672 | 820 | 657 | - 2.2 | 39.9 |
|  | Fon and tie Products ................................ | 20,316 | 34,753 | 27,768 | 18,606 | 20, 226 | - 27.2 | 2.4 |
| 1 | Rolling mill products ............................- | 10,852 | 20,865 | 15,601 | 5,522 | 4,330 | -72.2 | 7.1 |
| 2 |  | 4,079 | 5,996 | 5,952 | 7.138 | 7,846 | + 31.8 | 3.8 |
| 28 | Tools | 570 | 796 | 899 | 1,174 | 1, 127 | + 25.4 | 6.1 |
| 23 | Ball and roller bearings | 984 | 949 | 1. 277 | 584 | 552 | - 56.8 | 7.1 |
| 30 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 610 | 1,390 | 571 | 823 | 1,102 | + 93.0 | 3.1 |
| 31 | Ferro-alloys ............ | 159 | 657 | 739 | 418 | 33 | - 95.5 | 3.6 |
| 40 | Cutlery ................................................. | 439 | 562 | 415 | 480 | 452 | + 8.9 | 22.5 |
|  | Nop-Ferrous Metals and Products ............ | 6. 079 | 6.791 | 6,006 | 8,550 | 9,355 | + 85.8 | 5.4 |
| 4 | Clocks,watches and parts ...................... | 2, 577 | 3,315 | 2,241 | 3.899 | 3.343 | + 49.2 | 59, 1 |
| 5 | Tin blocks, plgs and bars | 1. 491 | 1,394 | 1,255 | 2,043 | 2,640 | +110.4 | 49.5 |
| 9 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. | 551 | 969 | 1, 280 | 1,226 | 1. 539 | + 20.2 | 1.6 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ......... | 5,848 | 6,544 | 3,799 | 6,788 | 3.809 | + 52.8 | 2.0 |
| 7 | Diamonds, unset ...... | 2. 352 | 1,310 | 1.346 | 1.550 | 2, 312 | + 71.8 | 56.6 |
| 12 | Glass, plate and sheet ............................ | 1,658 | 2,079 | 1.032 | 1,322 | 1.883 | + 82.5 | 24.9 |
| 16 | Lime, plaster and cement ..........ero......... | 347 | 883 | 163 | 1,959 | 78 | - 52.1 | 3.4 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ................ | 4,001 | 3,910 | 2.446 | 4,092 | 3,976 | + 62.6 | 3.6 |
| 25 | Fertlizers, chemical ............................ | 423 | 776 | 470 | 1,251 | 729 | + 55.1 | 14.6 |
| 26 | Dyeing and tanning meterins ................. | 1,443 | 823 | 614 | 1.053 | 1.093 | + 78.0 | 17.6 |
| 38 | Drugs and medicines ............................. | 315 | 474 | 372 | 532 | 607 | + 63.2 | 4.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ...................... | 8,239 | 11,940 | 8,338 | 10,830 | 11,006 | + 18.8 | 4.7 |
| 3 | Non-commercial items .......................... | 3,494 | 5,847 | 4,903 | 4,159 | 4,474 | - 9.1 | 17.4 |
| 27 | Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. .... | 549 | 462 | 674 | 890 | 1,187 | + 76.1 | 34.0 |
| 32 | Containers, n.o.p. .................................. | 522 | 771 | 439 | 702 | 600 | + 36.7 | 12.2 |
| 37 | Toys and sporting goods ...................... | 258 | 576 | 261 | 657 | 437 | + 67.4 | 6.8 |
| 38 | Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. | 407 | 533 | 482 | 430 | 507 | + 5.2 | 4.7 |
|  | Total Imports From Eur ope ......................... | 79,786 | 97, 786 | 70,405 | 80,879 | 80, 030 | + 13.7 | 3.6 |
|  | Total or Commodittes Itemized ................... | 57,606 | 71,078 | 55, 235 | 59,557 | 56,374 |  |  |
|  | Percent of Imports (temixed ....................... | 72. 2 | 72.7 | 78.5 | 73.6 | 70.4 |  |  |

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | PercentageChangeJan- June 52toJan - June " 53 | Commonwealth Share of Item Total Jan. - June '53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jun. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \% | \% |
|  | Asricultural and Vegetable Prodacts ....o.o.. | 42,385 | 33, 874 | 54, 039 | 48,703 | 63,500 | + 17.5 | 13,0 |
| 1 | Wheat | 28,827 | 16.647 | 36. 183 | 34,070 | 49,418 | + 36.6 | 18.2 |
| 2 | Wheat flour | 9,917 | 9.855 | 10.616 | 9,389 | 9,467 | - 10.8 | 18. 1 |
| 14 | Tobacco, unmmufactured | 1,782 | 758 | 2, 181 | 1,308 | 1,739 | - 20.3 | 23.8 |
| 28 | Lilaseed and Inasseed oll | 243 | 1,337 | 931 | 683 | 41 | - 95.6 | 3.4 |
| 37 | Whisky | 443 | 397 | 472 | 463 | 404 | - 14.4 | 1.5 |
| 39 | Fodders, n . $0_{\text {o }}$ | 351 | 373 | 483 | 437 | 320 | - 33.7 | 2.7 |
|  | Antmals and Animal Products | 6,341 | 7,474 | 6,399 | 6,200 | 5,887 | - 8.5 | 4.8 |
| 12 | Fish, cured | 1.917 | 1,713 | 2, 219 | 2,049 | 2,408 | + 8.5 | 21.6 |
| 22 | MUk, powdered, condensed, evaporated ... | 1,221 | 1.787 | 983 | 1,464 | 928 | - 5.6 | 22.6 |
| 25 | Fish, canned .......................................... | 978 | 1,318 | 1. 196 | 625 | 616 | - 48.5 | 6. 0 |
| 40 | Pork and beet, plckled ............................ | 432 | 402 | 482 | 375 | 314 | - 34.9 | 87.0 |
|  | Filires, Textiles and Prodvets .................... | 3, 107 | 6,474 | 3,344 | 1,824 | 1.755 | - 47.5 | 15.5 |
| 18 | Cotton fabrics ..................................a.a.e. | 2,074 | 4,320 | 2, 305 | 785 | 569 | - 75. 3 | 71.9 |
|  | Wood, Wood Prodocts and Paper .................. | 18,851 | 35,580 | 31,211 | 21,913 | 16.897 | - 45.3 | 2.7 |
| 3 | Newsprint paper | 2. 508 | 10,392 | 9, 165 | 10,317 | 5, 722 | - 37.6 | 1.9 |
| 4 | Planks and boards | 9,130 | 17.807 | 10.805 | 8,379 | 9, 087 | - 15.9 | 6.5 |
| 17 | Wood pulp........ | 521 | 1,026 | 2.501 | 696 | 562 | - 77.5 | 0.3 |
| 19 | Bond and writing paper, upcut ............... | 738 | 1,358 | 2, 249 | 538 | 198 | - 91.2 | 53.4 |
| 30 | Pulpboard and paperboard ....................... | 1.028 | 1.413 | 1,311 | 172 | 20 | - 98.5 | 0.5 |
| 31 | Wrapping paper ....................................... | 375 | 812 | 1. 256 | 217 | 256 | - 79.6 | 34.1 |
| 36 | Book paper ............................................. | 445 | 727 | 836 | 213 | 68 | - 91.9 | 2.9 |
|  | Fon and its Productso .....es........................ | 25,183 | 40,100 | 36,709 | 24,593 | 21,844 | - 40.5 | 11.3 |
| 5 | Automoblles, passenger ........................... | 8,986 | 13,639 | 8. 644 | 9. 194 | 5. 602 | - 35.2 | 27.8 |
| 6 | Automoblle parts (except engines) ........... | 5,368 | 6. 280 | 7, 332 | 5,106 | 6,470 | - 11.8 | 82.9 |
| 7 | Automobiles, freight ............................... | 3. 486 | 7,557 | 7,815 | 3, 366 | 4. 136 | - 47.1 | 31.4 |
| 9 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................. | 1,998 | 3, 248 | 3,753 | 2, 388 | 2,030 | - 45.9 | 10.4 |
| 15 | Rolling mill products ...a.......................... | 530 | 1,326 | 2,126 | 1,312 | 628 | - 70.5 | 5.2 |
| 16 | Farm implements and machinery (except ractors) and parts | 1,552 | 1. 762 | 2. 251 | 1,091 | 1,187 | - 47.3 | 2.4 |
| 32 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts | 431 | 458 | 870 | 577 | 550 | - 36.8 | 18. 9 |
| 33 | Locomotives and parts ........................... | 853 | 2,884 | 1, 293 | 65 | 59 | - 95.4 | 1.6 |
|  | Non-Eerrous Metals and Producte ............. | 7, 884 | 10.476 | 13,405 | 11,398 | 6,017 | - 55.1 | 1.6 |
| 8 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ...... | 1,864 | 1,208 | 3.408 | 3,499 | 275 | - 91.9 | 0.4 |
| 10 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .. | 3,130 | 3,908 | 2,622 | 3. 231 | 2. 726 | + 4.0 | 3. 2 |
| 13 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.D. .................. | 1,351 | 1.718 | 1,517 | 2,287 | 1.763 | + 16.2 | 6.4 |
| 20 | Copper wire and copper manufactures .... | 117 | 419 | 1,135 | 1.421 | 721 | - 36.5 | 17.4 |
| 24 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 323 | 993 | 2, 192 | 32 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | Brass, primary and semi-fabricated ........ | 111 | 802 | 1.319 | 167 | 25 | - 98. 1 | 0.6 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .......... | 1. 781 | 2,811 | 2,488 | 2,667 | 2,265 | - 9.0 | 3.2 |
| 21 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ...................... | 788 | 1. 274 | 1,165 | 1,365 | 1,414 | + 21.4 | 3.4 |
|  | Chendicals and Allied Products ................. | 3.699 | 5,901 | 4,047 | 2.877 | 2,871 | - 29.1 | 4.1 |
| 26 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms ........... | 945 | 1,499 | 1,264 | 508 | 773 | - 38.8 | 17.5 |
| 27 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. | 736 | 1,102 | 1,033 | 583 | 430 | - 58.4 | 6.4 |
| 35 | Drugs and medicines .....................aco...... | 313 | 1,318 | 535 | 636 | 1,050 | + 96.3 | 37.2 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ....................... | 4,052 | 5. 824 | 6,268 | 6,652 | 4. 444. | - 29.1 | 8.2 |
| 11 | Cartridges, gun and rifle ........................ | 631 | 1,230 | 2. 987 | 2,473 | 1.431 | - 52.1 | 17.2 |
| 23 | Packages ............................................... | 794 | 1,445 | 1,264 | 962 | 888 | - 29.7 | 69.4 |
| 34 | Pens, penclis and parts .......................... | 974 | 981 | 715 | 468 | 636 | - 11.0 | 60.1 |
| 38 | Films, motion plcture ............................. | 308 | 435 | 350 | 570 | 560 | + 60.0 | 66.3 |
|  | Total Donestic Exparts To The Commorwealth $\qquad$ | 113,292 | 148,575 | 157.909 | 126.837 | 125.450 | - 20.6 | 6.3 |
|  | Total of Commodities Hemized ................. | 96. 716 | 127.982 | 141, 764 | 113,480 | 115,491 |  |  |
|  | Percent Of Donestic Exports Henalzed...... | 85.4 | 86.1 | 89.8 | 89.5 | 92.1 |  |  |

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank }^{1952} \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commadity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | Percentage Change <br> Jan. - June' 52 <br> Jan. - June' 53 | Commonwealth Share of Item Total Jan. - June" 53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | Juiy - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products .......... | 97, 456 | 86,400 | 52,822 | 58,629 | 46,422 | -12.1 | 20. 2 |
| 1 | Sugar, unrefined........................ ............. | 30,618 | 42, 421 | 15,921 | 26,874 | 12,667 | - 20.4 | 74.0 |
| 2 | Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .......... | 36, 193 | 18, 134 | 13,400 | 8, 204 | 9,217 | - 31.2 | 67.1 |
| 3 | Tea, biack ........................................... | 11,878 | 8,382 | 9,170 | 8,489 | 9,670 | + 5.5 | 88.5 |
| 9 | Fruits, dried. | 342 | 3,454 | 752 | 4, 225 | 22 | -7.1 | 0.8 |
| 10 | Cocoa beans, not roasted........................ | 1,410 | 2,937 | 2,938 | 1,893 | 2,850 | - 3.0 | 43.0 |
| 11 | Coffee, green | 2,956 | 2,154 | 2,995 | 1,363 | 904 | - 69.8 | 3.4 |
| 12 | Nuts...................................................... | 2. 275 | 786 | 2,384 | 1,399 | 2, 598 | + 9.0 | 25.1 |
| 17 | Spices ................................................... | 1,186 | 1,381 | 1,028 | 1,153 | 1,396 | + 35.8 | 73.1 |
| 18 | Molasses and syrups.............................. | 1,036 | 1.827 | 676 | 1, 113 | 977 | + 44.5 | 52.4 |
| 19 | Rum ....................................................... | 763 | 740 | 946 | 742 | 675 | - 28.6 | 45.0 |
| 24 | Fruits, canned and preserved ................ | 1,151 | 1,865 | 450 | 520 | 561 | + 24.7 | 8. 7 |
| 26 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils).... | 5. 292 | 642 | 281 | 631 | 2,886 | + 927.0 | 23.3 |
| 27 | Wines. | 297 | 444 | 345 | 444 | 332 | - 3.8 | 25. 2 |
| 29 | Brandy | 241 | 206 | 196 | 237 | 173 | - 11.7 | 25. 7 |
| 33 | Vegetables, fresh .................................. | 161 | 67 | 308 | 47 | 206 | - 33.1 | 1.0 |
| 34 | Natural gums, resins and balsam ........... | 607 | 110 | 181 | 148 | 114 | - 37.0 | 6. 1 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products .................... | 5, 76\% | 10,378 | 7, 471 | 3,220 | 2,858 | -61.7 | 6. 3 |
| 14 | Sausage casings ................................... | 710 | 3,858 | 1, 768 | 1,714 | 1,139 | - 35.6 | 98.3 |
| 16 | Butter .................................................... | 2, 338 | 835 | 2,484 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 21 | Cheese ................................................. | 249 | 1,423 | 1. 653 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 25 | Meats, canned ...................................... | 505 | 1, 567 | 514 | 414 | 161 | -68.7 | 11.0 |
| 32 | Mutton and lamb, fresh ........................... | 298 | 262 | 297 | 69 | 484 | + 63.0 | 52.6 |
| 38 | Fur skins, undressed ............................. | 125 | 486 | 119 | 157 | 188 | + 58.0 | 1. 6 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products .................. | 30, 323 | 35,990 | 15,807 | 13,888 | 16,297 | + 3.1 | 7.6 |
| 4 | Wool, raw ............................................. | 17, 080 | 23,956 | 7,647 | 5,371 | 8,925 | + 16.7 | 57.5 |
| 5 | Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.................... | 6, 370 | 7,435 | 4,845 | 5,861 | 4,156 | -14.2 | 63.8 |
| 15 | Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .. | 844 | 1.575. | 1, 868 | 789 | 685 | - 63.3 | 15.8 |
| 23 | Carpets and mats, wool ......................... | 468 | 750 | 638 | 362 | $\$ 60$ | - 27.9 | 7.7 |
| 31 | Cotton fabrics ....................................... | 2, 805 | '556 | 145 | 258 | 783 | +440.0 | 2.3 |
| 35 | Cotton, raw............................................ | 28 | 0 | 43 | 263 | 167 | +288. 4 | 0.5 |
| 36 | Wool noils and tops................................ | 937 | 313 | 74 | 216 | 347 | +368.9 | 3. 2 |
| 40 | Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.................... | 79 | 99 | 89 | 167 | 161 | + 80.9 | 2.9 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper ................ | 220 | 241 | 93 | 126 | 190 | +104.3 | 0. 2 |
|  | Fon and its Products ................................ | 124 | 102 | 225 | 149 | 100 | - 55.6 | 0.0 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Producte.............. | 7. 712 | 18,578 | 10,535 | 10,870 | 6, 603 | - 37.3 | 3. 8 |
| 6 | Bauxite ore............................................ | 2, 791 | 8,292 | 3,497 | 7.118 | 3,281 | - 6.2 | 59.4 |
| 7 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars ..................... | 3, 340 | 5,752 | 3, 853 | 1,970 | 2, 352 | - 39.0 | 44.1 |
| 13 | Manganese oxide .................................... | 869 | 3, 501 | 2, 406 | 1,093 | 342 | - 85.8 | 24. 6 |
| 22 | Chrome ore ............................................ | 388 | 976 | 665 | 432 | 431 | - 35.2 | 28.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products........... | 4,731 | 6,968 | 4, 011 | 5, 018 | 3, 064 | - 23.6 | 1. 0 |
| 8 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined....... | 3,611 | 5, 201 | 2. 388 | 3,367 | 1,673 | - 29.9 | 1. 6 |
| 20 | Abrasives .............................................. | 488 | 664 | 897 | 782 | 798 | - 11.0 | 12.2 |
| 39 | Mica and manufactures, n.o.p. ................ | 192 | 204 | 197 | 68 | 121 | - 38.6 | 30.4 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products.................. | 365 | 378 | 381 | 390 | ¢ 62 | $+21.3$ | 0.1 |
| 30 | Drugs and medicines............................... | 93 | 78 | 205 | 218 | 109 | - 46.8 | 0.8 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodides....................... | 494 | 665 | 727 | 804 | 701 | - 3.6 | 0. 3 |
| 28 | Non-commercial items............................ | 240 | 297 | 339 | 392 | 348 | + 27 | 1.4 |
| 37 | Containers, n.o.p. ................................. | 115 | 130 | 132 | 144 | 152 | + 15.2 | 3.1 |
|  | Total Imports From The Commonwealth..... | 147,188 | 159,701 | 92, 073 | 93, 094 | 76,696 | - 16.7 | 3. 5 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized................. | 141,367 | 153,763 | 88,732 | 88.710 | 72,511 |  |  |
|  | Percent or Inports Itemized .............. | 96.0 | 96.3 | 96.4 | 95.3 | 94.5 |  |  |

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1952 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percentage } \\ \text { Change } \\ \text { Jan.-June'52 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Jan.-June' } 53 \end{gathered}$ | Latin America Share of Item Total Jan.-June'53 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products........... | 19,155 | 34,690 | 33,752 | 36,593 | 32,467 | - 3.8 | 6.6 |
| 1 | Wheat | 2,305 | 14,872 | 14,316 | 23,485 | 20,598 | +43.9 | 7.6 |
| 5 | Wheat flour. | 8,530 | 10,290 | 9,552 | 5,756 | 6,454 | - 32.4 | 12.4 |
| 15 | Rubber tires and tubes. | 2,608 | 4,033 | 4,402 | 728 | 850 | - 80.7 | 20.5 |
| 20 | Malt. | 1.496 | 1.610 | 1,787 | 1,419 | 1,655 | - 7.4 | 49.8 |
| 21 | Potatoes, certified seed | 316 | 705 | 773 | 2,014 | 600 | - 22.4 | 15.8 |
| 26 | Rubber products (except tires and footwear). | 840 | 1,304 | 910 | 450 | 453 | - 50.2 | 45.5 |
| 29 | Whisky | 1,217 | 452 | 383 | 784 | 596 | + 55.6 | 2. 3 |
| 35 | Linseed and flaxseed oll | 327 | 233 | 245 | 469 | 200 | - 18.4 | 16.5 |
| 39 | Oatmeal and rolled oats | 139 | 189 | 358 | 312 | 175 | - 51.1 | 67.6 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products..... | 5,994 | 7.527 | 7,376 | 9,170 | 6,496 | - 11.9 | 5.3 |
| 12 | Fish, cured | 3,039 | 3,334 | 3,345 | 3,029 | 2,684 | - 19.8 | 24.1 |
| 14 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated... | 1,389 | 2,604 | 2,230 | 4,030 | 2,354 | + 5.6 | 57.4 |
| 28 | Eggs in the shell (chiefly food) | 204 | 261 | 298 | 898 | 425 | + 42.6 | 30.9 |
| 30 | Flsh, canned | 240 | 258 | 508 | 493 | 404 | - 20.5 | 3.9 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 1,369 | 1,125 | 983 | 557 | 418 | - 57.5 | 3.7 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper.................. | 9,765 | 15,369 | 16,914 | 12,469 | 7,638 | - 54.8 | 1.2 |
| 4 | Newsprint paper | 5,558 | 7,958 | 9,737 | 8,780 | 5,813 | - 40.3 | 2.0 |
| 11 | Wood pulp.. | 2,598 | 5,584 | 5,107 | 1,598 | 487 | - 90.5 | 0.4 |
| 36 | Bond and writing paper, uncut | 186 | 127 | 489 | 211 | 118 | -75.9 | 31.8 |
| 40 | Wrapping paper | 135 | 326 | 532 | 113 | 90 | - 83.1 | 12.0 |
|  | Iron and its Products.. | 16,814 | 40,368 | 52,852 | 36,539 | 29,060 | - 45.0 | 15.1 |
| 2 | Automobiles, frelight. | 73 | 11.641 | 21,522 | 9,822 | 5,763 | -73.2 | 43.8 |
| 3 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 7,935 | 8,892 | 9.290 | 9,708 | 5,645 | - 39.2 | 29.0 |
| 6 | Automobiles, passenger | 953 | 7,207 | 11,874 | 3,009 | 5,902 | -50.3 | 29. 3 |
| 9 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 3,863 | 6. 908 | 3,551 | 4,544 | 2,373 | - 33.2 | 4.9 |
| 17 | Locamotives and parts............................ | 14 | 21 | 8 | 4,024 | 3,451 | +1 | 95,5 |
| 19 | Tractors and parts | 470 | 923 | 1,731 | 1,799 | 2,822 | + 63.0 | 45.1 |
| 22 | Rolling mill products | 715 | 1,395 | 1,464 | 1,241 | 1,148 | - 21.6 | 9.6 |
| 33 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 80 | 570 | 690 | 241 | 49 | - 92.9 | 0.6 |
| 34 | Pipes, tubes and fittings......................... | 465 | 446 | 401 | 420 | 279 | - 30.4 | 42.9 |
| 37 | Ferro-alloys. | 418 | 291 | 317 | 366 | 205 | -35.3 | 1.7 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ............... | 13,087 | 17,280 | 22,639 | 15,075 | 11.068 | - 51.1 | 3.0 |
| 7 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ................... | 4,543 | 4,845 | 8,012 | 6,074 | 4,119 | - 48.6 | 15.0 |
| 10 | Copper wire and copper manufactures..... | 853 | 2.784 | 4,595 | 2,856 | 1,910 | - 58.4 | 46.1 |
| 13 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated... | 4,199 | 4,037 | 3,557 | 2,767 | - 1,708 | - 52.0 | 2.0 |
| 18 | Aluminum foil and aluminummanufactures | 796 | 732 | 2.108 | 1,567 | 1,104 | - 47.6 | 53.4 |
| 23 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated........ | 617 | 923 | 1,811 | 504 | 1,010 | - 44.2 | 1.5 |
| 27 | Brass, primary and semi-fabricated......... | 123 | 192 | 927 | 426 | 214 | - 76.9 | 5.3 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ... | 3,318 | 3,740 | 3,401 | 3,560 | 3,820 | +12.3 | 5.4 |
| 16 | Asbestos, unmanufactured....................... | 2,044 | 2,353 | 2,200 | 2,605 | 3,209 | + 45.9 | 7.7 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products .................. | 4;013 | 4,329 | 3,308 | 2,503 | 2.320 | - 29.9 | 3.3 |
| 24 | Principal chemicals(except acids) n.o.p. | 1,001 | 846 | 1.138 | 563 | 455 | -60.0 | 6.8 |
| 32 | Drugs and medicines | 562 | 547 | 511 | 441 | 350 | -31.5 | 12.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ....................... | 6,285 | 3,845 | 7, 101 | 7,608 | 6,244 | -12.1 | 11.5 |
| 8 | Ships sold ............................................ | 4,561 | 1,803 | 4.077 | 5,379 | 4,563 | + 11.9 | 58.7 |
| 25 | Packages .......... | 12 | 258 | 1,463 | 140 | 9 | - 99.4 | 0.7 |
| 31 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) ......... | 221 | 145 | 266 | 718 | 286 | + 7.5 | 1.7 |
| 38 | F11ms, motion picture............................. | 443 | 517 | 360 | 312 | 225 | - 37.5 | 26.6 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports To Latin America | 79, 750 | 128,274 | 148,327 | 124,0\% | 99,531 | - 32.9 | 5. 0 |
|  | Total Of Commodities Itemized .................. | 66, 088 | 112,420 | 136,846 | 114,094 | 90, 750 |  |  |
|  | Percent or Domestic Exports Itemized........ | 82.9 | 87.6 | 92.3 | 92, 0 | 91.2 |  |  |

1. Over $1000 \%$.

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America


1. Over 1000\%
2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): January - June, 1951, \$605: July - December, 1951, \$425; January - June, 1952, \$234: July - December, 1952, \$549; January - June, 1953, \$559,

## C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME - GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLEXVI. Prices ${ }^{1}$ of Domestic Exports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, $1950-1933$ Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Caiendar Year. |  |  | 1952 |  |  |  | 1953 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1Q | 2Q | $3 Q$ | 4 Q | 12 | $2 Q$ |
| Total Domestic Exports | 108.3 | 123.0 | 121.8 | 124.8 | 122.2 | 120.7 | 119.9 | 119.2 | 118.8 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 105.6 | 114.8 | 107.6 | 113.5 | 107.1 | 104.9 | 106.5 | 106.6 | 103.7 |
| Barley. | 109.1 | 93.7 | 99.3 | 102.1 | 95,1 | 94.4 | 103.5 | 100.7 | 93.0 |
| Oats | 103.0 | 102. 1 | 94.7 | 113.53. | 89.9 | 91.6 | 97.4 | 107. $2^{3}$ 3 | 85.5 |
| Wheat | 111.7 | 108.4 | 107.8 | 113.4 | 107.3 | 105.0 | 107.3 | 108.9 | 109.5 |
| Wheat flour | 92.0 | 93.3 | 86.6 | 89.8 | 87.3 | 88.3 | 82.4 | 87.6 | 88.5 |
| Whisky | 121.5 | 121.1 | 118.9 | 118.6 | 119.9 | 116.7 | 119.7 | 117.1 | 117.5 |
| Tobacco, tlue-cured | 96.5 | 110.1 | 113.0 | 114.9 | 110.1 | 107.9 | 112.4 | 105.8 | 107.9 |
| Cattle, dairy and slaughter | 122.8 | 171.5 | 145.9 | 163.9 | 150.3 | 139.1 | 130.8 | 125.5 | 116.3 |
| Fish and fish products | 100.9 | 106.0 | 103.0 | 109.3 | 103.0 | 101.6 | 103.8 | 111.0 | 102.5 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 91.7 | 108.4 | 77.4 | 85.0 | 70.7 | 67.1 | 75.7 | 72.4 | 73.7 |
| Hides and skins, cattle | 115.2 | 153.1 | 76.1 | 91.2 | 70.2 | 66.2 | 69.3 | 78.5 | 70.3 |
| Leather, unmanufactured | 118.1 | 143.8 | 113.8 | 110.0 | 106.3 | 114.7 | 124.7 | 127.5 | 129.7 |
| Beef and veal, fresb. | 136.8 | 183.2 | 152.3 | 167.4 | 154.6 | 146.4 | 156.8 | 137.4 | 122.4 |
| Bacon and hams | 105.5 | 115.5 | 121.7 | 117.4 | 117.2 | 121.2 | 129.3 | 132.5 | 124.7 |
| Cheese | 86.8 | 110.4 | 130.3 | 125.0 | 131.8 | 126.9 | 130.4 | 98.7 | 95.9 |
| Milk, processed. | 87.1 | 97.4 | 92.9 | 99.1 | 100.9 | 89.7 | 88.6 | 96.9 | 93.7 |
| Eges in the shell | 90.8 | 104.0 | 87.0 | 88.0 | 73.7 | 90.0 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 119.2 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 112.8 | 139.8 | 120.0 | 125. 4 | 119. 7 | 121.3 | 117.4 | 113.8 | 115.1 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 105.0 | 122.4 | 122.4 | 123.4 | 123.0 | 122.3 | 120,3 | 118.0 | 119.6 |
| Planks and boards | 103.6 | 116.6 | 113.6 | 112.8 | 116.4 | 113.4 | 111.1 | 109.1 | 109.8 |
| Shingles, red cedar | 117.0 | 111.5 | 99.5 | 93.1 | 98.1 | 103.9 | 103.9 | 100.6 | 108.1 |
| Plywood | 110.5 | 125.4 | 125.4 | 122.8 | 132.5 | 123.7 | 126.3 | 128.9 | 121.9 |
| Pulpwood | 109.9 | 122.2 | 132.5 | 117.4 | 138.1 | 141.5 | 136.5 | 119.4 | 134.7 |
| Wood pulp. | 93.0 | 135.6 | 124.5 | 139.8 | 130.8 | 114.3 | 109.2 | 106,0 | 105. 4 |
| Newsprint paper | 111.1 | 118.5 | 125.3 | 121.7 | 120.8 | 129.6 | 129.3 | 128. 7 | 130.5 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 113.7 | 126.2 | 131.4 | 130.9 | 132.2 | 132.6 | 132.2 | 133,0 | 133.0 |
| Iron ore. | 121.2 | 120.2 | 116.5 | 116.5 | 114.6 | 116.9 | 117.3 | 119.2 | 129.0 |
| Ferro-alloys. | 100.8 | 117.7 | 134.7 | 128.8 | 136.2 | 146.0 | 143.1 | 146. 5 | 137.7 |
| Farm Implements and machinery | 115.8 | 131.2 | 136.8 | 137.1 | 137.7 | 136.5 | 135.9 | 135.9 | 136.9 |
| Machinery (aon-larm) | 113.6 | 120.8 | 114.4 | 117.2 | 114.7 | 112.7 | 113.0 | 113.3 | 116.3 |
| Automobiles and trucks | 116.8 | 124.6 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 127.0 | 127.0 | 126.2 | 125.9 | 126.6 |
| Non-Ferrons Metals and Products | 115.1 | 137.9 | 142. 5 | 147.3 | 144.5 | 139.7 | 137.3 | 136.0 | 135.9 |
| Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 105.4 | 114.8 | 125.1 | 124.6 | 125.9 | 123, 2 | 126.4 | 122.1 | 127.8 |
| Copper, primary and semi-labricated | 104.8 | 130.1 | 144.5 | 142.2 | 135.9 | 148.2 | 153.4 | 150.0 | 145.7 |
| Lead, primary and semi-fabricated. | 89.3 | 114.6 | 101.7 | 118.4 | 111.0 | 95.1 | 85.8 | 72.7 | 68.8 |
| Nickel. | 154.5 | 186.0 | 189.8 | 192.5 | 192.0 | 189.3 | 183.1 | 198.4 | 200.3 |
| Platinum metals | 91.9 | 109.8 | 102. 1 | 104.4 | 102.3 | 100.5 | 101.2 | 101.9 | 103.3 |
| Silver | 107.4 | 122.2 | 111.7 | 117.0 | 111.7 | 107.0 | 108.7 | 110.0 | 112.6 |
| Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated. | 114.1 | 155.6 | 153.2 | 180.3 | 173.7 | 133.1 | 112.9 | 100, 3 | 92.8 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 120.4 | 131. 7 | 143. 1 | 137.3 | 147. 2 | 145.8 | 141.7 | 144.4 | 149.3 |
| Asbestos, un:nanufactured. | 125.7 | 142.9 | 154.3 | 147.4 | 159.7 | 155.5 | 153.3 | 155.3 | 157.4 |
| Coal | 103.7 | 107.5 | 124.8 | 117.6 | 125. 5 | 127.7 | 128.5 | 128.6 | 128.6 |
| Abrasives, artificial, crude. | 117.9 | 118.2 | 124.8 | 123.3 | 127.5 | 131.9 | 117.6 | 124.8 | 142.1 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 104.2 | 116.7 | 1193 | 121.2 | 119.4 | 118.5 | 118.3 | 118.8 | 118.0 |
| Fertilizers, chemical | 111.2 | 120.3 | 128.1 | 129.5 | 129.2 | 127.0 | 126.9 | 127.1 | 126.6 |
| Paints and pigments | 102.7 | 117.2 | 113.6 | 118.5 | 115.2 | 111.3 | 109.4 | 108.1 | 106.5 |
| Sodium and compounds | 101.3 | 97.4 | 118.8 | 110.6 | 112.8 | 123.7 | 128.8 | 140.1 | 132.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 112.0 | 132.3 | 129. 7 | 136. 4 | 128.8 | 128.5 | 125.8 | 124. 2 | 123.8 |
| Rubber products | 127.1 | 172.2 | 159.1 | 180.2 | 153.4 | 155.4 | 149.8 | 143.8 | 146.8 |
| Miscellaneous cansumers' manufactures | 107.1 | 120.9 | 121.2 | 124.6 | 121.4 | 120.9 | 118.0 | 117.6 | 116.7 |

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly ligures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slighty from the maln groups of the export statistical classiflcation. See Review of Foreign Trade, Caiendar Year 1952, Ch. V, P. 44.
3. Mostly seed grain in the first quarter.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volumel of Domestic Exports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

|  |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Revieu of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1952. Ch. v. P. 44 .

TABLE XVIII. Prices ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, $1950-1953$ Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

|  |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statisticalclassification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1952, $\mathrm{Ch}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{A}} 44$
3. Due to negative correlation between month-to-month price and quantity variations for several commodities, the index for the second quarter is lower than all three corresponding monthly indexes.
4. Mostly seed grain in this quarter.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1952 |  |  |  | 1953 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 19 | 2Q | $3 Q$ | $4 Q$ | $1 Q$ | $2 Q$ |
| Total Imports | 109.2 | 122.7 | 138. 1 | 118.2 | 140.8 | 140.6 | 151.4 | 138.7 | 108. 5 |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 119.9 | 118.3 | 127.0 | 104.3 | 129. 8 | 125.1 | 140.4 | 111.6 | 143. 2 |
| Bananas, fresh | 88.3 | 91.4 | 102. 4 | 66. 6 | 115.0 | 136.7 | 91.5 | 81.6 | 125. 1 |
| Citrus fruits, fresh | 80.7 | 96.1 | 107. 8 | 108. 2 | 116.6 | 88.8 | 113.3 | 115.6 | 121.4 |
| Fruits, dried | 99.5 | 94.4 | 108. 1 | 88.7 | 65.9 | 160.9 | 124. 1 | 53.7 | 42.4 |
| Nuts | 92.0 | 87.6 | 82.2 | 58.5 | 110.1 | 65.7 | 90.3 | 67.5 | 107. 4 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 440.2 | 360.3 | 472.1 | 542.3 | 821.3 | 263.7 | 278.6 | 456. 2 | 105.1 |
| Soya beans | 276.9 | 322.3 | 324. 1 | 84.4 | 295.1 | 209.0 | 707.0 | 27.3 | 210.7 |
| Indian corn | 113.6 | 92.8 | 77.1 | 28.4 | 52.6 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 29.0 | 18.7 |
| Sugar. raw | 103.0 | 86.9 | 95.6 | 36.4 | 100. 2 | 115.7 | 132.7 | 29.7 | 102.8 |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted | 101.5 | 66.7 | 72.9 | 106.1 | 117.4 | 61.0 | 7.0 | 93.8 | 130.6 |
| Coffee, sreen | 94.4 | 100.8 | 111.2 | 124.5 | 96.9 | 104.9 | 118.5 | 124.4 | 112.8 |
| Tea, black | 152. 8 | 118.6 | 128.7 | 132.5 | 118.4 | 117.3 | 146.0 | 144.6 | 147.3 |
| Whisky | 114.2 | 126.3 | 147.8 | 112.6 | 122. 6 | 181.1 | 174.4 | 109.3 | 126.9 |
| Vegetable ofls (except essential olls) | 197.2 | 172.7 | 144.2 | 163.2 | 137.3 | 119.5 | 145.4 | 202.3 | 113.8 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 113.4 | 91.6 | 134.5 | 139.8 | 124.6 | 126.1 | 146. 0 | 215.9 | 94. 5 |
| Hides and skins (except furs) | 157.6 | 133.1 | 116.1 | 81.5 | 102.9 | 128.0 | 146.4 | 93.4 | 117.0 |
| Fibres and Textlles | 95.2 | 86.6 | 94.5 | 81.3 | 85.6 | 91.4 | 117.4 | 127.0 | 117.8 |
| Cotton, raw | 135. 5 | 121.7 | 98.3 | 129.2 | 78.0 | 52.2 | 134.0 | 133.6 | 91.1 |
| Cotton fabrics | 99.7 | 108.0 | 124.4 | 107.7 | 122.2 | 119.2 | 149.5 | 182.6 | 154.0 |
| Jute fabrics, unbleached | 90.7 | 74.1 | 102. 5 | 65.3 | 85.2 | 94.1 | 165.1 | 80.3 | 119.2 |
| Wool, raw | 83.0 | 71. 1 | 58.7 | 41.5 | 71.8 | 74.1 | 46.3 | 27.6 | 153.3 |
| Wool tops | 91.5 | 77.2 | 42.9 | 24.8 | 45.1 | 54.4 | 46.7 | 76.3 | 84.7 |
| Worsteds and serges | 83.5 | 82.3 | 77.1 | 61.7 | 67.1 | 88.0 | 91.4 | 111.6 | 101.9 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibres | 78.0 | 112.3 | 109.8 | 170.2 | 111.3 | 86.2 | 71.7 | 80.0 | 90.0 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 121.8 | 158.4 | 159.1 | 155, 8 | 138.9 | 158.5 | 183.0 | 171.4 | 192.3 |
| Paperboard, paper and products | 121.5 | 177.2 | 166.8 | 163.3 | 149.3 | 157.3 | 198.2 | 189.7 | 228.4 |
| Newspapers and periodicals. | 121.9 | 157.3 | 163.2 | 168.3 | 149.6 | 160.9 | 174.2 | 185. 8 | 180.9 |
| Fron and Steel and Froducts | 107.5 | 138.4 | 152.6 | 144.9 | 171.3 | 144. 4 | 150.5 | 156. 6 | 197.4 |
| Iron ore | 72.3 | 89.1 | 102. 4 | 6.1 | 90.5 | 135.7 | 175.0 | 6.0 | 96.3 |
| Rolling mill products | 93.2 | 148.1 | 126.9 | 175.8 | 142.6 | 87.9 | 117.2 | 101.9 | 122.9 |
| Ferm implements and machinery | 99.1 | 113.2 | 120.8 | 117.1 | 161.6 | 115.8 | 88.8 | 137. 1 | 176.3 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 91.7 | 125. 3 | 145.4 | 130.9 | 156.1 | 141.2 | 153.7 | 154.4 | 174. 7 |
| Automobiles and trucks | 167.0 | 180. 1 | 171.4 | 158.6 | 197.4 | 165.9 | 162.9 | 218.4 | 300.1 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 131.4 | 156.8 | 161.4 | 137.8 | 150.6 | 163.0 | 195.8 | 167.1 | 204.8 |
| Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 134.9 | 171.8 | 109. 7 | 139.4 | 103.3 | 100.4 | 96.1 | 78.9 | 153.8 |
| Electrical apparatus and machinety | 127. I | 167.6 | 185.2 | 160.4 | 163.6 | 189.0 | 229.6 | 246.1 | 270.6 |
| Manganese oxide ............................ | 58.9 | 96.6 | 84.4 | 123.6 | 106. 5 | 66. 4 | 41.4 | 8.4 | 50.2 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 96.6 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 83.5 | 98, 6 | 120.7 | 114.0 | -86.7 | 103.0 |
| Bricks and tiles | 102. 2 | 143.1 | 144.8 | 131.9 | 146.6 | 132. 2 | 168.4 | 155.8 | 146. 5 |
| China tableware | 102. 5 | 112.0 | 93.2 | 86.3 | 106.7 | 91.4 | 88.3 | 84.2 | 106.6 |
| Coal, anthracite | 82. 5 | 73.6 | 74.1 | 62.1 | 66.0 | 81.5 | 87.2 | 38.9 | 49.3 |
| Coal, bituminous | 88.8 | 89.9 | 82.2 | 68.2 | 82.5 | 98.8 | 79.4 | 57.5 | 87.6 |
| Glass, plate and sheet ....... | 83.8 | 81.8 | 67.0 | 54.7 | 66.7 | 65.7 | 81.1 | 94.4 | 112.4 |
| crude petroleum for refining | 104. 2 | 110.4 | 107.5 | 97.5 | 99.7 | 121.4 | 111.4 | 113.4 | 106. 1 |
| Gasoline | 72.1 | 57.8 | 71.8 | 35.7 | 53.5 | 94.3 | 104.8 | 47.8 | 75.5 |
| Portland cement | 123.8 | 208.0 | 260.3 | 22.4 | 180.5 | 566.3 | 272.5 | 51.3 | 139.0 |
| Sulphur | 110.2 | 111.9 | 117.0 | 67.3 | 130.0 | 126. 1 | 14.5 .8 | 20.1 | 115.5 |
| Cheraicals and Fertilizer | 129.6 | 137.2 | 144.0 | 133.0 | 142.8 | 140.9 | 162.4 | 159.5 | 184.3 |
| Fertilizer | 121.6 | 138. 4 | 140.2 | 91.3 | 123.5 | 182.0 | 168.4 | 100.0 | 170. 1 |
| Paints and pigments | 133.9 | 138.2 | 121.9 | 109.7 | 132.9 | 102.3 | 143.2 | 149.2 | 165. 5 |
| Chemicals, industrial | 131.3 | 142.3 | 169.3 | 149.7 | 166.9 | 180.7 | 182. 2 | 178.4 | 201.0 |
| Miscellaneous | 125.6 | 154.5 | 257.4 | 173.8 | 259.4 | 298. 6 | 324.1 | 254. 7 | 355.0 |
| Rubber and products | 97.2 | 89.9 | 99.3 | 86.9 | 86.0 | 120.4 | 121.8 | 116. 5 | 138.1 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures | 380.7 | 544.0 | 798.6 | 349.2 | 853.9 | 1,061.7 | 953.8 | 678.1 | 1,203. 5 |

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.
ch ${ }^{2,}$ The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1952 , Ch. V.,P. 44.

## D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestlc Exports to Princlpal Countrles and Trading Areas

| Year and Month | All <br> Countries | United States | United Kingdom | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Commonwealth } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Ireland } \end{aligned}$ | Europe | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Latin } \\ & \text { Anerica } \end{aligned}$ | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January ................... 1949 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 237,030 \\ & 204,994 \\ & 216,787 \\ & 237,792 \\ & 272,948 \\ & 255,066 \\ & 241,309 \\ & 251,659 \\ & 228,441 \\ & 269,108 \\ & 29,278 \\ & 285,550 \end{aligned}$ | 116,023 | 55, 813 | 27, 89317,527 | 16, 567 | 7,953 | 9,462 |
| February |  | 106, 709 | 44,12439,498 |  | 17,3309,206 | 8,710 | 8, 190 |
|  |  | 122, 418 |  | 22,76027,114 |  | 9,77910,151 |  |
| April |  | 110,654 | 63, 049 |  | 18,949 |  | 9, 620 7,875 |
| May |  | 113,856 | 72, 403 | 27,114 32,896 | 24,982 | 11,852 | 7,875 9,616 |
| June |  |  | 60,71870,555 | 30,41230,086 | 27,28022,150 | 14,6277,225 | 8,1738,902 |
|  |  | 104, 391 |  |  |  |  |  |
| August |  | 115,353 | 62, 882 | 30,086 24,816 | 22,150 17,819 | 7,225 13,346 | 17, 443 |
| September |  | 113, 701 | 56,94872,276 | 20,752 | 17,847 | 8,707 |  |
| October |  | 148, 056 |  | $17,479$ | 11,901 | 9,645 | 10,486 9,751 |
| November December |  | 171, 333 | 72,27656,80749,884 | $26,794$ | 19,654 | 9,221 | 10,377 |
| December |  | 159,766 |  |  | 24,324 | 14,405 |  |
| January | 221, 180 | 130,859 | 48, 608 | 13,72814,276 | 10,361 | 6,8676,642 | 10,7575,898 |
| February | 228, 221 | 154, 311 | 30,37430,120 |  | 11,052 |  |  |
| March |  |  |  | 13,621 |  | 7,705 | 11,412 |
| April | 205, 503 | 137, 792 | 25, 795 | 15, 494 | 6,059 | 11,938 | 8, 425 |
| May | 287,036289,222 | 175, 406 | 48, 549 | 24,09219,781 | 18,85614,422 | 13,722 | 6,41110,854 |
| June |  | 168, 196 | 52,472 35,169 |  |  |  |  |
| July August | 253, 704 |  | 35, 169 | 19,781 17,974 | 14,422 13,869 | 10,611 | 7,8856,319 |
| August .....n.................................... | 279, 121 | 167,148 192,789 | 30, 439 | 14,519 | 15,563 17,629 | 16,442 |  |
| October | 315, 245 | 204, 436 | 47, 707 | 18,544 | 17,629 23,167 | 14,969 | 7, 303 |
| November | $\begin{array}{r} 292,700 \\ 289,912 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 191,960 \\ & 191,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,580 \\ & 39,555 \end{aligned}$ | 16,765 | 23,804 | 13, 776 | 7, 815 |
| December |  |  |  | 18,041 | 22, 214 | 12,964 | 5,628 |
| January | 285, 135 | 186,948 | 40, 054 | 17,247 | 15, 181 | 14, 042 | 11,663 |
| February | 233, 910 | 152, 428 | 33,58539,655 | 14,80422,088 | 12,76815,396 | 11,986 | 10,826 |
| March | 290, 161 | 190,210 |  |  |  |  |  |
| April ............................................... | 295, 182 | 183, 184 | 41, 721 | 22,354 | 16,783 | 14,320 | 16,820 |
| May | 323,358312,503 | 208,678188,399 | 47,24151,267 | 20, 704 | 15,48930,956 | 17, 530 |  |
| June |  |  |  | 16,09528,026 |  |  | 14,579 |
| July ... | 312,503 374,466 | 201, 927 | -73,935 |  | 40, 108 | 16,350 | 14, 120 |
| August .... | 349, 761 | 192,838186,730 | 66,397 | 21, 712 | 39,91933,875 | 18, 213 | 11,2059,720 |
| September | $\begin{aligned} & 320,088 \\ & 371,028 \end{aligned}$ |  | 52,51463,960 |  |  |  |  |
| October November |  | 207, 132 |  | 28, 249 | 33,875 37,329 | 21, 007 | 13,351 |
| December | 379,536 379 | 209,262 189,939 | $\begin{aligned} & 57,991 \\ & 63,141 \end{aligned}$ | 27, 24,196 | 36,068 52,106 | $\begin{aligned} & 26,632 \\ & 28,382 \end{aligned}$ | 22, 228 |
|  |  | 189, |  | 24,196 | 52, 106 |  | 21,569 |
| January | $\begin{aligned} & 324,101 \\ & 310,286 \\ & 354,616 \\ & 348,411 \\ & 382,516 \\ & 376,694 \\ & 370,438 \\ & 346,538 \\ & 336,960 \\ & 373,927 \\ & 387,153 \\ & 389,442 \end{aligned}$ | 187,871 168,727 <br> 185, 250 <br> 181, 104 <br> 191,483 <br> 187, 238 <br> 176, 354 <br> 206, 709 <br> 209, 841 <br> 220, 776 | $\begin{aligned} & 43,665 \\ & 44,213 \\ & 68,557 \\ & 72,620 \\ & 87,289 \\ & 84,632 \\ & 69,576 \\ & 72,766 \\ & 43,271 \\ & 50,643 \\ & 61,125 \\ & 47,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,693 \\ & 26,279 \\ & 35,482 \\ & 24,449 \\ & 28,596 \\ & 20,409 \\ & 25,878 \\ & 22,564 \\ & 18,575 \\ & 16,456 \\ & 24,100 \\ & 19,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,599 \\ & 27,658 \\ & 25,817 \\ & 25,839 \\ & 30,217 \\ & 45,341 \\ & 47,391 \\ & 47,698 \\ & 48,782 \\ & 52,844 \\ & 42,878 \\ & 52,755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,763 \\ & 27,256 \\ & 22,472 \\ & 26,746 \\ & 23,141 \\ & 19,950 \\ & 21,436 \\ & 14,029 \\ & 18,388 \\ & 26,200 \\ & 21,057 \\ & 22,510 \end{aligned}$ | 14,510 |
| February ......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16, 153 |
| March ............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17, 038 |
| April |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17, 653 |
| May |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14, 400 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14, 879 |
| August |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18, 919 |
| September |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13, 128 |
| October .. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15, 21,075 |
| November ........................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27, 702 |
| December ......................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26,650 |
| January ......................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 317,266 \\ & 275,517 \\ & 307,784 \\ & 301,098 \\ & 380,268 \\ & 411,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188,590 \\ & 173,319 \\ & 202,391 \\ & 189,276 \\ & 220,255 \\ & 214,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,235 \\ & 36,175 \\ & 38,525 \\ & 45,059 \\ & 68,216 \\ & 77,026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,427 \\ & 22,674 \\ & 17,702 \\ & 17,258 \\ & 22,936 \\ & 27,453 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,069 \\ & 19,100 \\ & 17,035 \\ & 20,964 \\ & 39,338 \\ & 51,628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,225 \\ & 12,883 \\ & 16,767 \\ & 16,326 \\ & 14,513 \\ & 20,816 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| February ....................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11,365 |
| March ............................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15,364 |
| April ................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12, 214 |
| May .-.-............................................. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15, 010 |
| June ................................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,149 |

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas


1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability,

TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports
Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Months | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOMESTLC EXPORTS: Price Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 77.2 | 86.7 | 97.2 | 106.9 | 104.8 | 116.3 | 125.5 | 119.8 |
| February | 78.1 | 88.1 | 99.2 | 106.7 | 104.0 | 118.2 | 124.8 | 119.3 |
| March | 78.1 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 119.7 | 124.3 | 119.4 |
| April | 78.9 | 90.6 | 99.1 | 104.8 | 106.3 | 121.6 | 123.2 | 119.5 |
| May | 79.9 | 91.2 | 97.8 | 104.1 | 105.6 | 122.4 | 121.7 | 118.6 |
| June | 80.3 | 93.6 | 97.8 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 123.4 | 121.7 | 119.2 |
| July | 80.7 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 102.0 | 108.9 | 124.3 | 121.2 |  |
| August | 80.2 | 93.6 | 99.9 | 101.2 | 110.1 | 126.0 | 120.7 |  |
| September | 80.2 | 93.9 | 102.6 | 99.9 | 111.7 | 125.4 | 120.1 |  |
| Octaber | 81.9 | 94.1 | 104.8 | 102.9 | 111.2 | 125.9 | 120.5 |  |
| November | 84.5 | 94.8 | 105.0 | 103.5 | 112.0 | 126.4 | 120.4 |  |
| December | 85.9 | 95.0 | 104.9 | 104.0 | 112.2 | 126.2 | 119.1 |  |
| Annual Index | 79.9 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 108.3 | 123.0 | 121.8 |  |
|  | Plysical Volume Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 95.6 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 86.5 | 82.3 | 95.7 | 100.8 | 103.3 |
| February | 76.6 | 79.5 | 82.0 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 77.2 | 97.0 | 90.1 |
| March | 89.1 | 92.1 | 90.5 | 80.4 | 84.6 | 94.6 | 111.3 | 100.6 |
| April | 88.2 | 82.2 | 83.7 | 88.5 | 75.4 | 94.7 | 110.3 | 98.3 |
| May | 96.2 | 114.6 | 112.6 | 102.3 | 106.1 | 103.1 | 122.7 | 125.1 |
| June | 80.9 | 113.7 | 92.4 | 95.9 | 105.4 | 98.8 | 120.8 | 134.7 |
| July | 91.2 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 92.4 | 90.9 | 117.5 | 119.2 |  |
| August. | 118.1 | 92.2 | 87.6 | 97.8 | 91.1 | 108.3 | 112.0 |  |
| September | 82.5 | 90.8 | 107.6 | 89.2 | 97.5 | 99.6 | 109.5 |  |
| October | 97.3 | 103.9 | 114.3 | 102.0 | 110.6 | 115.0 | 121.1 |  |
| November | 107.2 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 110.1 | 102.0 | 117.2 | 125.5 |  |
| December | 96.3 | 109.4 | 117.7 | 107.1 | 100.8 | 117.3 | 127.6 |  |
| Annual Index | 94.1 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 93.6 | 103.5 | 114.9 |  |
|  | Price Inderes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 74.2 | 81.0 | 97.1 | 103.3 | 107.2 | 119.9 | 119.7 | 108.4 |
| February | 74.7 | 82.2 | 98.0 | 104.0 | $10 \%$. 0 | 122.6 | 117.3 | 108.1 |
| March | 74.7 | 83.9 | 98.0 | 103.9 | 108.6 | 124.8 | 115.0 | 109.0 |
| April | 76.1 | 86.6 | 99.1 | 104.5 | 109.3 | 128.4 | 112.9 | 109.1 |
| May | 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.8 | 102.6 | 108.5 | 129.7 | 110.7 | 109.4 |
| June | 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.9 | 102.0 | 108.5 | 129.9 | 109.6 | 110.2 |
| July | 77.2 | 87.9 | 98.8 | 100.7 | 109.0 | 129.9 | 107.9 |  |
| August. | 77.6 | 87.6 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 110.8 | 127.3 | 106.6 |  |
| September | 76.5 | 89.3 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 112.6 | 126.4 | 106.7 |  |
| October | 76.5 | 90.1 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 114.0 | 124.1 | 107.8 |  |
| November | 77.7 | 92.8 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 113.6 | 121.5 | 108.2 |  |
| December | 80.3 | 95.2 | 102.8 | 107.0 | 116.4 | 121.5 | 108.5 |  |
| Annual Index | 76.5 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 110.3 | 126.2 | 110.3 |  |
|  | Physical Volume Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 85.8 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 90.0 | 124.3 | 116.6 | 136.1 |
| February | 71.2 | 98.1 | 84.6 | 90.2 | 84.7 | 101.9 | 109.1 | 130.0 |
| March | 85.3 | 113.3 | 91.5 | 103.4 | 99.5 | 125.0 | 128.7 | 149.9 |
| April | 95.9 | 118.6 | 104.0 | 105.7 | 96.2 | 139.4 | 130.4 | 163.1 |
| May | 96.0 | 123.6 | 102.6 | 111.2 | 121.8 | 142.0 | 157.8 | 174.1 |
| June | 92.6 | 118.9 | 106.1 | 111.9 | 118.5 | 126.1 | 134.1 | 167.2 |
| July | 95.2 | 117.4 | 103.7 | 104.4 | 108.4 | 129.9 | 144.5 |  |
| August. | 95.7 | 106.3 | 94.5 | 95.6 | 109.8 | 127.3 | 129.0 |  |
| September | 92.8 | 105.9 | 100.6 | 99.5 | 113.1 | 111.9 | 148.4 |  |
| October | 110.7 | 128.5 | 108.9 | 104.6 | 128.1 | 125.8 | 158.4 |  |
| November | 115.8 | 112.3 | 105.7 | 104.6 | 131.3 | 121.7 | 151.9 |  |
| December | 103.0 | 92.8 | 102.7 | 90.7 | 104.2 | 102.0 | 143.6 |  |
| Annual Index | 95.4 | 110.9 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 109.2 | 122.7 | 138.1 |  |

TABLE XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates

| Month | Us. Dollar in Canada |  |  |  |  | Pound Sterling in Carada |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
|  | Canadlan cents per unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 100.25 | 110.25 | 105.17 | 100.48 | 97.05 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 294.46 | 279.51 | 273.05 |
| February | 100.25 | 110.25 | 104.92 | 100.10 | 97.73 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 293.82 | 278.43 | 275.55 |
| March | 100.25 | 110.25 | 104.73 | 99.59 | 98.33 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 293.29 | 278.58 | 276.82 |
| April | 100.25 | 110.25 | 105.99 | 98.09 | 98.37 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 296.74 | 275.46 | 277.13 |
| May | 100.25 | 110.25 | 106.37 | 98.38 | 99.41 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 297.89 | 275.49 | 279.80 |
| June | 100.25 | 110.25 | 106.94 | 97.92 | 99.44 | 403.00 | 308.00 | 299.41 | 272.68 | 279.82 |
| July | 100.25 | 110.25 | 106.05 | 96.91 |  | 403.00 | 308.00 | 296.90 | 270.21 |  |
| August | 100.25 | 110.25 | 105.56 | 96.11 |  | 403.00 | 308.00 | 295.46 | 268.05 |  |
| September | 104.75 | 110.25 | 105.56 | 95.98 |  | 380.25 | 308.00 | 295.46 | 267.11 |  |
| October | 110.25 | 105.34 | 105.08 | 96.43 |  | 308.00 | 294.96 | 294.11 | 269.36 |  |
| November | 110.25 | 104.03 | 104.35 | 97.66 |  | 308.00 | 291.23 | 292.06 | 273.52 |  |
| December | 110.25 | 105.31 | 102.56 | 97.06 |  | 308.00 | 294.86 | 286.49 | 272.40 |  |
| Annual Average.. | 103.08 | 108, 92 | 105.28 | 97.89 |  | 376.13 | 304.44 | 294,68 | 273.40 |  |

Source: Bank of Camada. To October 1, 1950 , average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in Price and Prices Indexes, D.B.S., monthly, and Foreign Trade, Department of Trade and Commerce, weekly.

TABLEXXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export

| Month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & 1935-39 \end{aligned}$ | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 13.3 | 16.0 |
| February momo.o............................... | 9.4 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 16.1 |
| March | 11.6 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 8.4 | 15.0 | 15.6 |
|  | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 11.2 | 11.7 |
|  | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 15.8 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 12.0 |
|  | 10.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 13.7 |
|  | 9.2 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 14.9 |  |
| August | 9.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 9.6 |  |
| September ........ | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.8 |  |
| October... | 12.6 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 10.1 |  |
|  | 11.2 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 13.6 |  |
|  | 10.9 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 18.3 | 13.5 |  |
| Total ..-a.......-.-.-.-....................... | 124.4 | 50.8 | 99.3 | 119.0 | 138.9 | 168.6 | 149.8 | 150.1 | 85.1 |



# $65-204$ <br> c. 1 



## REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIIRST HALF YEAR, 1954

# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS <br> International Trade Division 

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE FIRST HALF YEAR, 1954 

Published by Authority of The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

## CONTENTS

## PART I

Chapter Page

1. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade. ..... 7
Direction of Trade ..... 9
Canada's Rank in World Trade ..... 11
II. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 12
Trade with the United States ..... 12
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 12
Imports from the United States ..... 13
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 13
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 14
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 15
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 15
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 18
Trade with Europe ..... 18
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ..... 19
Trade with Latin America ..... 20
IV. Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 ..... 23
Nature and Limitations of Indexes ..... 23
Description of Index Movements ..... 25
V. Statistical Notes ..... 32
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 32
Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics, ..... 33
Notes Included in Preceding Issues ..... 39
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade ..... 39

## TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table Page

1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade ..... 7
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 9
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1953 ..... 10
4. Leading Countries in Per Capita Trade, 1953. ..... 11
5. Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 12
6. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 14
7. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries ..... 16
8. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 18
9. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 19
10. Trade of Canada with Latin America ..... 21
11. Adjustments Made to Trade Statistics Groups in Calculating Value, Price and Volume Indexes ..... 24
12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 26
13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 ..... 35

## CHARTS

Chart Page
I. Exports and Imports, by Quarters, 1952-1954 (Seasonally Adjusted) ..... 8
II. Export Prices, Import Prices, and Terms of Trade, 1926-1953 ..... 25

## PART II - STATISTKCAL TABLES

Table
Page

## A. Direction of Trade

I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quanters, 1950-1954 ..... 42
II. Direction of Trade - Dómestic Exports ..... 44
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 47
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading CommoditiesIV. Domestic Exports to All Countries50
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 51
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States. ..... 52
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 53
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, ..... 54
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 55
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 56
XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 57
XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland. ..... 58
XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 59
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America ..... 60
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 61

# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE - FIRST HALF YEAR 1954 <br> <br> PART 1 - STATISTICAL TABLES - Concluded 

 <br> <br> PART 1 - STATISTICAL TABLES - Concluded}
Table Page
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 62
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 63
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 64
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 65
D. Monthly Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 66
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 67
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 68
XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 69
XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 69

## CHAPTER I

## LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

During the first half of 1954 exports and imports were lower in both value and volume than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Import prices were very slightly higher than in the first half of 1953, and the drop in import volume was therefore slightly greater than that in the value of imports. Export prices continued the gradual decline which began at the end of 1951 , and this factor accounted for about a third of the reduction in export value.

While trade in the first six months of 1954 did not establish many records, its level was nevertheless quite high by the standards of earlier years. The rate of exports recorded in the first half of 1954 has been surpassed in peacetime only in 1952 and 1953, that of imports only in 1953. These comparisons are true not only of the value of trade, but of its volume as well. Indeed, the moderate size of the reduction in trade is perhaps more worthy of comment than the fact of reduction itself in view of the sharp changes in the international environment in the past year and a half, and in particula of the readjustments which have recently been occurring in the United States.

The greater fall in import volume than export volume resulted in a reduction of the half-year trade balance. Had not the terms of trade ratio declined in the half-year the fall in the trade balance would have been much greater, and would have totalled some $\$ 80$ million instead of less than $\$ 20$ million. Even relatively minor movements in expart and import prices can, when they differ in direction, produce important effects on the terms of trade and the trade balance.

Because of a change in import coding procedures which took effect in June, 1954, the values for total imports and for the import balance shown in the published trade statistics for that month and for the half-year were significantly increased. A new method of handling customs documents made it possible to bring the statistical "month" for imports into closer correspondence with the calendar month and with the statistical "month" for exports. However, at the change-over point approximately two additional working days' documents had to be coded in the change-over month in addition to the normal month's supply of documents. It is estimated that this change increased the total value of im-

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '52 to <br> 1st half'54 | Change from 1st half '53 to <br> 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |  |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Value of Trade: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports ${ }^{1}$............................... | 2.121 .8 | 2. 234.2 | 2.019 .7 | 2.152 .9 | 1,872.2 | - 11.8 | - 7.3 |
| Domestic Exports ${ }^{1}$ | 2,096.6 | 2, 204.5 | 1.993 .6 | 2.123 .8 | 1,840.7 | - 12.2 | - 7.7 |
| Re-Exports ${ }^{1}$ | 25.1 | 29.8 | 26.1 | 29.1 | 31.4 | + 25.1 | + 20.3 |
| Imports ..... | 1,950.3 | 2,080.2 | 2,216.6 | 2.166.2 | $2,050.1 \frac{2}{2}$ | + 5.1 | - 7.5 |
| Total irade | 4,072.1 | 4,314.3 | 4,236.3 | 4,319.1 | 3,922.3 ${ }^{2}$ | - 3.7 | - 7.4 |
| Trade Balance | + 171.4 | + 154.1 | - 196.9 | - 13.3 | -178.02 |  |  |
| Price Indexes: ${ }^{3}$ | $1948=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic Exports ........................... | 123.4 | 120.3 | 119.1 | 117.8 | 116.1 | - 5.9 | - 2.5 |
| Imports .......................................... | 114.1 | 107.5 | 108.9 | 110.3 | 109.7 | - 3.9 | + 0.7 |
|  | 108.2 | 111.9 | 109.4 | 106.8 | 105.8 | - 2.2 | - 3.3 |
| Volume Indexes: | $1948=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Domestic Exports | 110.5 | 119.2 | 108.8 | 117.2 | 103.1 | - 6.7 | - 5.2 |
|  | 129.2 | 146.1 | 153.6 | 147.9 | 141.4 | + 9.4 | - 7.9 |

1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of ciefence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows: 1952, $\$ 100.9$ million; $1953, \$ 182.0$ million; first-half 1954, \$87.5 million.
2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the half-year by an amount estimated at not less than $\$ 40$ million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p. 33.
3. Average of direct quarterly indexes.
4. Export price index divided by import price index.

ports coded in June by not less than $\$ 40$ million. The six-months" import total and trade balance would, in the absence of this change, have been lower by a similar amount.

If the trade statistics are adjusted for this factor and also for the average seasonal variation to which Canadian trade has been subject in the post-war period, some interesting short-run trends become evident. Chart I reveals that Canadian trade, though much lower than a year earlier, was not declining throughout the first half of 1954. Imports, which dropped off from their post-war peak in the fourth quarter of 1953 and the early months of 1954 , clearly picked up in the second quarter. Exports, which had shown a temporary recovery in the second and third quarters of 1953 caused chiefly by very heavy grain movements in this period, fell off steeply in the fourth quarter of 1953 but showed some recovery in the first two quarters of 1954. The adjusted trade balance was considerably smaller in both quarters of 1954 than in any quarter of 1953.

The greater part of the drop in export volume has resulted from the lower level of world trade in grains since the 1953 harvest. Crops in most important producing and consuming countries were considerably better in 1952 and 1953 than in 1951,
and during the first three quarters of 1953 stocks of grains in many consuming countries were built to very high levels. As a result world trade in grains fell off in the latter part of 1953. The smaller total trade in grains was also divided among a greater number of exporters than in 1952 and much of 1953 a poor harvest in 1951 and the need to rebuild stocks after the 1952 harvest had limited the participation of Argentina, Australia, France and Turkey in world grain exports before 1953.

Other influences contributing to the lower level of exports in the latter part of 1953 and in 1954 included the business readjustments in the United States, and special factors influencing exports of automotive products. The decline in economic activity in the United States affected especially farm implements, iron ore and primary iron and steel, some base metals and minerals, lumber and shingles. Lower sales of many of these products to the United States were partly offset by greater sales in overseas markets which generally showed no economic declines in this period. Exports of automotive products to Europe and Latin America in particular fell off sharply. This may reflect a return to a more normal division of export markets between United States and Canadian plants of some firms

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

now that the period of steel shortages and abnormal home demands has ended. The cut in sales of assembled vehicles to Belgium was also affected by a change in that country's trade policy designed to encourage domestic assembly of motor vehicles.

The weak state of the market for textiles in Canada in the latter part of 1953 and in 1954 played an important part in the reduction of imports in this period. Canadian imports of fibres and textiles had expanded sharply in the last quarter of 1952 and were very heavy in the first half of 1953. But during this period inventories of these goods appear to have increased appreciably, and demand seems to have weakened. In the latter part of 1953 these imports fell off almost as sharply as they had increased, and remained at a low level in the first half of 1954. Inventories of fibres and textiles in Canada appear to have declined substantially since the third quarter of 1953, but demand does not seem to have recovered to its former level.

Other declines in import volume appear to have been related to a reduction in requirements for some capital goods by agriculture and industry, to weakness in the demand for some consumers' durables, and to attempts to reduce inventories of some types of goods. Farm cash income in Canada declined in 1953, and as farmers were already well equipped with new machinery their demand for machinery fell off in late 1953 and 1954. This resulted in a sub-
stantial cut in imports of tractors and other farm machinery. A lower rate of new automobile production in Canada caused some decline in imports of automobile parts and engines, and falling sales of automobiles also caused a cut in imports of completed vehicles. Requirements for imported iron ore and for primary iron and steel decreased with the lower rate of steel production in Canada and a general easing in steel demand. Imports of refrigerators and freezers showed a sharp trop from their high first-half 1953 level. A marked decrease in imports of coal appears to reflect some reduction in inventories in dealers' hands in Canada, as well as a moderate winter and the long-run trend towards the displacement of coal by oil.

Although import and export prices were, on the whole, relatively stable in 1953 and 1954, a few commodities were especially influenced by price change. The reduction in the volume of grain exports was accentuated by lower prices than prevailed during the first half of 1953, and the small decrease in the value of evports of lumber to all countries appears to have resulted entirely from lower prices. Average export prices of zinc and copper were also appreciably lower than those recorded in the first half of the preceding year. Imports were affected by several important price increases, especially the beverage commodities coffee, cocoa and tea, and also crude petroleum.

## Direction of Trade

Changes in the distribution of trade among Canada's trading partners were not pronounced in the first half of 1954 . Exports to the Commonwealth, to Europe and to the United Kingdom dropped more
substantially than did those to other areas because the bulk of the reduction in grain shipments was in sales to these countries. However, the effect of smaller grain exports was partly offset by greater

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, 1953

| Exports f.o.b. |  |  | Imports c.i.f. |  |  | Total Trade |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Country | 1952 | 1953 | Country | 1952 | 1953 | Country | 1952 | 1953 |
|  | U.S. \$*000,000 |  |  | U.S. \$'000,000 |  | World Total ${ }^{1} . .$. | U.S. \$'000,000 |  |
| World Total ${ }^{1}$.... | 74,179 | 74.883 | World Total 1 .... | 80,107 | 76,280 |  | 154,286 | 151,163 |
| 1. United States ... | 15,1962 25,7752 |  | 1. United States .... | 11.637 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,836 \\ 9,366 \end{array}$ | 1. United States.. | $26,833{ }^{2}$ | 27,6112 |
| 2. United Kingdom | 4,761 | 7,524 |  | 9.736 |  | 2. United Kingdom | 9,240 |  |
| 3. Canada $\qquad$ |  | 4,389 | 3. Canada ............. | 4.479 | 4,842 | 3. Canada ............ |  | 9,451 |
| 4. Germany, Federal Republic .... | 4,002 |  |  | 4,435 4,007 |  | 4. Germany, Federal Republic | $\begin{aligned} & 7,816 \\ & 8,326 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,160 \\ & 7,795 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3,891 | 3,788 | 5. al Republic... | 3,814 | 3,771 | 5. France ........... |  |  |
| 6. Belgium and Luxembourg........... | 2,445 | 2,251 | 6. Japan $\qquad$ <br> 7. Belgium and Lux- | 2,028 | 2,410 | 6. Belgium and Luxembourg. | 4,889 4,656 |  |
| 7. Netherlands ........ | 2,130 | 2,152 | embourg .......... | 2,444 | 2,405 | 7. Netherlands .... | 4,381 4,534 |  |
| 8. Australia ....nomone | 1,690 | 1.979 | 8. Italy................... | 2,331 2,395 |  | 8. Italy...............0.0. | 3,717 3,883 |  |
| 9. Brazil ................. | 1.409 | 1,539 | 9. Netherlands ..... | 2,251 2,382 |  | 9. Japan ................ | 3,301 3,685 |  |
| 10. Italy ................... | 1,386 | 1,488 | 10. Sweden ............. | 1,730 1,579 |  | 10. Australia......... | 3,669 3,466 |  |
| 11. Sweden ............... | 1,571 | 1.477 | 11. Australia............ | 1,979 1,487 |  | 11. Sweden ........... | 3,301 3,056 |  |
| 12. Venezuela ......... | 1,552 | 1,448 | 12. Brazil ................ | 2,010 1,320 |  | 12. Brazil $\qquad$ <br> 13. Switzerland. | 3,419 2,859 |  |
| 13. Japan .................. | 1,273 | 1,275 | 13. Union of South Africa. | 1,290 1,310 |  |  | 2,302 | 2,383 |
| 14. Switzerland....... | 1.100 | 1.204 | 14. India ................. | 1,686 | 1,190 | 14. India ............... | 2,981 | 2.306 |
| 15. Argentina............ | 709 | 1.148 | 15. Switzerland ...... | 1. 202 | 1.179 | 15. Venezuela ..... | 2,362 | 2.278 |

[^39]sales of other commodities. Exports to the United States declined in value only moderately; the effects of the business readjustments in that country on the leading commodities in this trade were spotty rather than general, and in total were proportionately smaller than the declines affecting most of Canada's chief grain markets. The only important grain market to make a major increase in purchases from Canada in the first half of 1954 was Japan. High rice prices in recent years have encouraged an increasing use of wheat and barley by the Japanese, and in the first half of 1954 Japan ranked second to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat, second to the United States as a. market for barley. Greater grain exports to Japan caused the increase in the value of exports to the "other countries" group in Table 2, and in the proportion of exports directed to that area.

Imports from the United States fell more steeply than did those from overseas countries, and the share of imports drawn from that country, although still high, was lower than in the first half of either 1952 or 1953. The chief cause of the lowered United States share in Canadian imports was the fall in purchases of coal and petroleum from that source. The United States has lost ground as a supplier of petroleum to Canada in large measure because that area of the Canadian market formerly supplied by United States crude is now supplied by Canadian crude. The decline in imports of some manufactured goods from the United States was also sharper than that in imports from other sources.

Although changes in the direction of trade were small they appreciably reduced the bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade. The import balance on trade with the United States fell from $\$ 463$ million in the first half of 1953 to $\$ 358$ million in the 1954 period (about $\$ 328$ million if the change in import coding procedure is allowed for), and the export balances on trade with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, Europe and other overseas countries except Latin America were also smaller. The import balance on trade with Latin America increased, influenced by increased purchases of Venezuelan crude petroleum and smaller sales of automobiles and ships to several countries. This increase actually conceals two types of increased imbalance: an increase in the import balance on trade with Venezuela, and another in the export balance on trade with other Latin American countries. However, these latter changes do not compare in magnitude with the decreases in the imbalance of trade with other countries.

The larger import balance on trade with Latin America was also influenced by a much sharper decline in the terms of trade with that area than with most other countries. Most of the commodities which showed higher price levels in 1954 than in the first half of 1953 were very important in imports from Latin America, and the decrease in average prices of exports to this area does not seem to have been less than in the case of other countries. Price movements affecting trade with other areas do not seem to have differed greatly from the all-country averages.

TABLE 4. Leading Countries ${ }^{1}$ in Per Capita Trade, 1953


Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1954; and United Nations Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. VI, Nos. 2, 3.

1. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F, except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. $\$ 100$ million in 1953 were excluded.

## Canada's Rank in World Trade

Substantially complete statistics on world trade in 1953 indicate that the values of Canada's exports and Imports in that year were surpassed only by those of the United States and the United Kingdom. The value of world trade expressed in United States dollars was some $2 \%$ lower than in 1952 due entirely to lower average prices than prevalled in that year. This decline in value affected only imports recorded during the year. In part the difference in export and import behaviour offsets an opposite discrepancy recorded between 1951 and 1952, in part it reflects the decline in ocean frelght rates between 1952 and 1953 since imports are calculated on a c.if. basis in these estimates.

A majority of the leading world exporters increased the value of their exports in 1953, although Canada's exports fell below the record level reached in 1952, and the increase in United States exports represented only an increase in military aid shipments financed by the United States government. Imports into a majority of the leading importing countries declined, but Canadian purchases from abroad were greater than in 1952. Canada was also among the minority of leading traders to increase the total value of her foreign trade in 1953.

Canada ranked first in imports per capita and in total trade per capita in 1953 for the first time in the post-war period, and was second only to New Zealand in exports per capita. New Zealand made an especially sharp cut in her imports in 1953 in order to help in rebuilding the exchange reserves of the sterling area. It does not appear likely that imports into New Zealand will again be low enough in 1954 to permit Canada to maintain first rank in trade per capita.

The per capita trade of almost all these leading countries was lower in value in 1953 than in 1952. The lower average prices prevailing in 1953 and the greater increase in population than in trade in the year were the basic causes of these declines. Declines were more prevalent in per capita exports than in per capita imports, but were in the majority in both cases.

Avallable statistics on trade in 1954 indicate that for the first half-year at least Canada probably ranked fourth in total value of trade, after the Federal Republic of Germany as well as the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada last ranked fourth in trade in 1951, when her trade was exceeded by that of France. Canada appears to have ranked second to New Zealand in trade per capita for this same period.

## CHAPTER II

## TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The shares of both the United States and the United Kingdom in Canada's total trade were fractionally lower in the first half of 1954 than in the corresponding period of 1953. The United States supplied a smaller proportion of Canada's imports than in the first half of either of the two preceding years, and this outweighed an increase in the proportion of exports taken by that market. Imports from the United Kingdom formed about the same proportion of the total as in the first half of 1953, but that country's share in Canadian exports was slightly reduced. The combined shares of these two countries in Canada's trade amounted to $80.0 \%$ in the first half of $1954,80.7 \%$ in the 1953 half-year.

Only eight other countries individually accounted for $1 \%$ or more of total exports or imports in the 1954 half-year. The number of countries accounting for such a share of Canada's trade had been increasing for some years, reaching a peak of 10 in the first half of 1953. Venezuela was again the only other country to provide more than $1 \%$ of imports; her share increased to $4.0 \%$ in the first half of 1954 from $3.2 \%$ in the 1953 half-year. Japan again ranked third as an export market, her share in total exports rising to $3.3 \%$ from $1.8 \%$. No third country accounted for more than $1 \%$ of both exports and imports in the first half of 1954.

## Trade with the United States

Both exports to and imports from the United States declined in value in the first half of 1954. The decline in exports was only about half as great as that in imports, and the trade balance consequently fell from $16.1 \%$ of total trade in the first half of 1953 to $13.5 \%$ in the 1954 period. The actual reduction in imports and in the trade balance between the two periods is understated in the statistics by an amount estimated at not less than $\$ 30$ million because of the change in compilation procedure referred to in Chapter I and discussed in Chapter V. If allowance is made for this factor the trade balance in the first half of 1954 amounted to less than $12.5 \%$ of total trade in the period.

United States demand for most Canadian products remained strong in the first half-year in spite of the moderate contraction of business activity in that country from previous record levels. Lower Canadian export prices appear to have accounted for more than a third of the decline in exports to the United States; the reduction in the volume of goods shipped was apparently less than $4 \%$ in total, and was concentrated to a large extent in the non-ferrous metals and iron and steel products groups. The decline in imports was larger, and seems to have been entirely in volume. However imports of many foods and other consumers' goods did not fall off;
most of the reduction was in purchases of industrial materials and equipment.

## Domestic Exports to the United States 1

The average prices received for lumber, plywood, pulpwood and wood pulp exported to the United States in the first half of 1954 were appreciably lower than those received during the first half of 1953, and this factor seems to have been responsible for the decline in the total value of exports of wood and paper products to that market. The quantity of wood pulp and pulpwood exported increased signuficantly, and there was also a small increase in exports of newsprint paper. Of the leading items in the group only planks and boards and shingles showed moderately large declines in volume, this in spite of a sustained high level of housing construction in the United States. The decrease in lumber exports was largely offset by increased shipments to overseas markets; only $65 \%$ by value of exports of planks and boards were directed to the United States in the first half of 1954 as opposed to $74 \%$ in the 1953 period. The share of the United States in total wood and paper exports fell from $86 \%$ to $81 \%$.

[^40]TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United States

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change from } \\ & \text { 1st half ' } 52 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { 1st half ' } 54 \end{aligned}$ | Change from <br> 1st half '53 to 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan.-June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |  |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports | 1.113.3 | 1. 193.7 | 1,188.4 | 1. 230.5 | 1. 120.5 | $+0.6$ | - 5.7 |
| Re-Exports | 18.8 | 23.3 | 21.2 | 22.9 | 24.3 | - | - |
| Imports | 1,457.8 | 1. 519.2 | 1.672 .4 | 1.548.8 | 1,502.8 | $+3.1$ | - 10.1 |
| Total Trade | 2,589.9 | 2.736.1 | 2.882.0 | 2,802.3 | 2.647.6 | + 2.2 | - 8.1 |
| Trade Balance | - 325.7 | - 302. 2 | - 462.8 | - 295.4 | - 358.0 | - | - |

Lower prices also reduced the value of shipments of several non-ferrous metals, although here quantity declines were more significant. Prices received for copper and lead averaged some $5 \%$ lower than in the 1953 half-year, and the decline in zinc prices was about three times as great. The quantity of copper and zinc sent to the United States was sharply reduced, and a moderate decline affected aluminum exports. This decline in aluminum exports was more than offset by greater shipments to the United Kingdom, and overseas countries also increased their purchases of Canadian copper and zinc. In this group of exports the share of the United States was reduced to $55 \%$, from almost $61 \%$ in the first half of 1953.

Exports of iron and steel products to the United States also fell sharply; here the decline was chiefly in the quantity of goods shipped. Steel production in the United States in the half-year was far below capacity, and domestic supplies were more than adequate to cover demand. This resulted in sharply lower sales of iron ore, ferro-alloys, pigs and ingots and rolling mill products, declines which together totalled $\$ 23.3$ million. Sales of farm implements to the United States continued to decline with farm incomes in that country, and shipments of industrial machinery were also reduced. There was a substantial increase in deliveries of guns on defence contracts which offset a considerable proportion of these declines. Shipments of ammunition to the United States also increased in the half-year.

The decline in exports of agricultural products to the United States was much more moderate than in the case of most other countries, and shipments of animal products increased substantially. Chiefly responsible for the latter gain were sales of slaughter cattle, which rose to $\$ 7.0$ million from $\$ 1.0$ million in the 1953 half-year, However, this figure remains far below the level of the period from 1948 to 1951, before high Canadian prices and embargos resulting from the brief occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada disrupted this trade. Another sharp increase was in sales of fish meal, which increased from only $\$ 0.3$ million to $\$ 2.9$ million. Most of the leading export items in this group were well maintained, an exception being canned meats (chiefly canned hams) which declined due to more adequate supplies in the United States and better prices obtainable in Canada.

## Imports from the United States ${ }^{1}$

One of the sharpest cuts in Canada's imports from the United States in the first half of 1954 was in non-metallic minerals, especially fuels. Imports

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
of bituminous coal declined in value by one-quarter, almost entirely because of a reduction in the quantity imported, and imports of anthracite coal by more than half this amount, although lower prices seem to have influenced the anthracite decline. Both crude petroleum and gasoline imports were cut by more than two-fifths in value (a reflection of the greater proportion of the market now supplied by Canadian production), and the share of these imports drawn from United States sources also declined sharply. The proportion of non-metallic minerals imports drawn from the United States declined from $64 \%$ to $55 \%$; this decline was chiefly responsible for the lower share of the United States in Canadian imports in the first half of 1954.

Another sharp reduction was in imports of fibres and textiles, although the decline shown by such purchases from the United States was slightly less pronounced than in the case of overseas countries. Price declines played a minor part in reducing the value of these imports; the dominant role was that of a drop in Canadian demand which affected domestic production as well as the quantity of goods imported. Most commodities in this group were affected, from raw materials to finished manufactures, and declines were generally of similar proportions.

Imports in the important iron and steel group also showed a pronounced decline. Imports of farm implements and tractors dropped sharply below their 1953 peaks partly because of a fall in the cash incomes of Canadian farmers. Imports of automobile parts, of finished automobiles and of trucks all were reduced in consequence of some weakening in the Canadian market for motor vehicles. Imports of iron ore and of primary iron and steel also fell off, again reflecting chiefly some reduction in Canadian requirements for steel. Imports of non-farm machinery were maintained at close to their peak level, but the only large increase among the leading commodities in this group resulted from large deliveries of new-type railway cars from the United States. Imports in the miscellaneous commodities group showed approximately the same net decline as iron and steel imports, with purchases of refrigerators and of aircraft showing especially large reductions. Even tourist purchases did not increase in the first half of 1954, in contrast to their sharply rising trend since the ending of restrictions.

The chief increases in imports from the United States were in the agricultural and wood products categories. Generally, the goods responsible for these increases (mostly not very great) were more closely related to conscmer spending than were the imports showing large declines. Personal expenditure on non-durable goods increased in the first half of 1954, whereas most other types of expenditure in Canada moved downward in the half-year, compared with the previous year's levels.

## Trade with the United Kingdom

Exports and imports from the United Kingdom both declined in value in the first half of 1954. The decline in imports shown by the trade statistics was less than that in exports, and the trade balance
fell to $16.9 \%$ of total trade between the two countries from $18.0 \%$ in the first half of 1953. However, if allowance is made for the effects of the change in compilation procedure referred to in Chapter I
and discussed in Chapter $V$ (an adjustment of roughly some $\$ 5$ million being required) imports are seen to have declined in approximately the same proportion as exports, and the trade balance to have remained at about the same proportion of total trade as in the first half of 1953.

Changes in the value of export and import trade with the United Kingdom appear to have been almost entirely due to changes in the volume of goods exchanged with that country. Export prices averaged somewhat below the level of the first half of 1953, but this accounted for only about one-quarter of the change in the value of exports. As in the case of the United States, the decline in imports affected most of the leading commodities purchased from the United Kingdom, but changes in exports were much more varied, with a number of significant increases partially offsetting severe declines in other commodities. Economic activity in the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 did not show a contraction similar to that in the United States.

## Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

The decrease in the value of exports of wheat to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 totalled $\$ 53.1$ million, half again as great as the decline in the total value of domestic exports to that country. There was some slight decline in the average price of wheat recorded in the statistics, but the drop was primarily in the quantity of grain shipped. British statistics indicate that the proportion of that country's wheat imports supplied by Canada declined from $67 \%$ in the first half of 1953 to $58 \%$ in the 1954 period. The share of the smaller British wheat market supplied by Argentina and France increased sharply in the first half of 1954, that part supplied by Canada, Australia and especially the United States was reduced. The United Kingdom took only $28 \%$ of Canada's wheat exports in the first half of 1954 , a decline from $37 \%$ in the 1953 period.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

There was a small net increase in shipments of other agricultural products to the United Kingdom, chiefly because of the doubling of tobacco exports in the half-year. Sales of wheat flour and of other grains were reduced. In the animal products category there was a sizable increase in exports of canned fish, all salmon, but no shipments of cheese occurred in the first half-year, resulting in a moderate decline in this group total.

The value of exports of non-ferrous metals to the United Kingdom increased moderately in the half-year in spite of the lower average prices which affected many of these commodities. Shipments of aluminum, copper and zinc increased very substantially in volume, while lead exports showed a sizable decline. Sales of ferro-alloys were also much lower than in the first half of 1953, and there were no shipments of pig iron or iron or steel ingots and billets. As a result the total of iron and steel exports to the United Kingdom was substantially reduced.

Shipments of the principal forest products to the United Kingdom recovered considerably from the low level of the first half of 1953. The largest increase was in exports of planks and boards, but the proportionate gains in wood pulp and newsprint paper were even greater. Canada was the principal supplier of lumber and of newsprint paper to the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 , but ranked fourth, after Sweden, Finland and Norway, as a supplier of wood pulp.

Of the three most important groups of commodities in exports to the United Kingdom, the two showing the largest reductions in the first half of 1953, non-ferrous metals and wood and paper products, were also the two showing the largest gains in the first half of 1954. Exports of agricultural products, which remained at a high level throughout most of 1953 while stocks of wheat in the United Kingdom were built to very high levels. were alone responsible for the net reduction in sales to that country in the first half of 1954.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Clange from 1st half " 52 to 1st half '54 | Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July = Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports ........................... | 401.0 | 344.8 | 314.2 | 351.0 | 284.6 | - 29.0 | -9.4 |
| Re-Exports. | 2.2 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | - | - |
| Imports | 161.4 | 198.4 | 219.6 | 233.8 | 204.1 | + 26.5 | -7.1 |
| Total Trade | 564.6 | 546.2 | 535.4 | 586.9 | 491.2 | - 13.0 | -8.3 |
| Trade Balance..................................... | + 241.8 | +149.5 | +96.2 | + 119.3 | +82.9 | - | - |

## Imports from the United Kingdom ${ }^{1}$

The greater part of the decrease in imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1954 was in purchases of fibres and textiles, which fell by $\$ 13.0$ million and were $22 \%$ less than in the first half of 1953. Prices of these goods seem to have shown little overall change; if anything they were higher than in the 1953 Half-year, and the decrease in the volume of these imports was therefore at least as great in total as their decline in value. The increase in the volume of imports of fibres and textiles from the United Kingdom was especially great in 1953, and the 1954 decline seems to reflect the weakness of Canadian demand for textiles along with an excess of available supplies.

There was little net decline in imports of iron and steel products from the United Kingdom, and several important commodities in this group showed substantial increases over the level of the first half of 1953. Machinery imports registered a gain over

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
the 1953 first-half value, although they fell below the second half-year value. Other value increases wefe shown by pipes and tubes, castings and forgings, and motor rail cars (a large proportion of these being subway cars). The chief declines in this group were in imports of passenger automobiles and automobile parts. Sales of new motor vehicles in Canada in the first half of 1954 were some $17 \%$ lower in number than in the 1953 period, and the drop in sales of new British-type vehicles appears to have been above the average.

Changes in other imports from the United Kingdom were mixed and do not appear to show any definite pattern. An increased proportion of Canada's tea requirements were purchased in the United Kingdom entrepôt market in the first half of 1954, but the largest part of tea imports continued to come directly from the country of production. Purchases of chemicals from the United Kingdom continued to increase. But a large reduction in imports of aircraft, and smaller declines in several other commodities resulted in a net decline of some $\$ 1.9$ million in the seven other main groups.

## Trade with Other Leading Countries

VENEZUELA again ranked third among Canada's trading partners in the first half of 1954, and large and increasing imports of crude petroleum were again the principal commodity in this trade. Imports of crude and partly refined petroleum from Venezuela totalled $\$ 80.3$ million in the half-year, and accounted for almost $76 \%$ of total imports of this commodity, as opposed to $64 \%$ in the 1953 period. Venezuelan petroleum supplies chiefly that part of the Canadian market from the Montreal area east, and these imports have therefore not been appreciably affected by the growth of production in western Canada. Fuel oils accounted for most of the remainder of imports from Venezuela in the half-year; imports of coffee from that country were very small.

Exports to Venezuela were lower than in the first half of 1953 , the chief decline being in sales of automobiles and trucks, which fell from a combined total of $\$ 3.2$ million to only $\$ 0.1$ million. Sales of ships, valued at $\$ 2.9$ million in the first half of 1953, did not recur in 1954. But larger sales of wheat flour, which grew from $\$ 3.6$ million to $\$ 5.8$ million, and of processed milk which increased from $\$ 1.2$ million to $\$ 1.7$ million reduced the net decline in exports to about $12 \%$.

JAPAN was second to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat in the first half of 1954, and second to the United States as a market for barley. Sales of these grains to Japan totalled $\$ 30.1$ million and $\$ 11.8$ million respectively, up from $\$ 11.8$ million and $\$ 5.4$ million in the first half of 1953. These two commodities were responsible for the sharp increase in exports to Japan; most other leading commodities declined somewhat. But the declines were small relative to these gains,
the largest being in whisky which fell from $\$ 2.5$ million to $\$ 1.1$ million, and in iron ore from $\$ 3.2$ million to $\$ 1.7$ million.

Imports from Japan remained small in the nalfyear, with none of the leading commodities approaching the million-dollar mark. They included a wide variety of goods, ranging from fish and textiles to toys, pottery and jewellery. During the halfyear a trade agreement was signed with Japan which entitles that country to most-favoured-nation treatment from Canada. This may permit Japan to earn more dollars from direct sales to Canada to pay for her heavy purchases from this country.

Exports to the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY declined in the first half of 1954, and imports from that country increased, but the export balance on this trade still equalled $28 \%$ of total trade between the two countries. Exparts of wheat gained slightly from $\$ 15.8$ million to $\$ 16.4$ million, but those of barley fell from $\$ 10.1$ million to $\$ 0.5$ million. This drop was partly offset by large sales of surplus canned meat to Germany which totalled $\$ 4.1$ million in value. Exports of metals also showed a small net increase and there was a change in their composition, copper replacing aluminum as the principal component.

Machinery remained Canada's chief commercial impart from Germany, rising from $\$ 2.7$ million to $\$ 3.0$ million in value. Passenger automobiles and trucks also showed a notable increase, rising from a combined total of $\$ 0.9$ million to $\$ 1.4$ million. The remainder of the increase in imports from Germany was spread over a wide variety of products, the only declines among leading imports from that country affecting textiles and chemical fertilizer.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, By Half Years

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '52 to <br> 1st half '54 | Change from 1st half '53 to ist half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  | \$ 000,000 |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Venezuela: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports ................................ | 19.4 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 15.5 | - 20.0 | -11.9 |
| Imports .......................................... | 60.1 | 75.7 | -71.1 | 84.0 | 82.5 | +37.2 | +16.0 |
| Trade Balance.................................. | -40.7 | -59.2 | -53.5 | -65.0 | -67.0 |  | - |
| Japan: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 41.4 | 61.4 | 37.4 | 81.3 | 61.6 | +48.8 | +64.8 |
| Imparts ........................................... | 5.6 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 6.6 | +19.7 | +16.1 |
| Trade Balance................................. | +35.8 | +53.9 | +31.6 | +73.5 | +54.9 | - | - |
| Germany, Federal Republic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 17.7 | 77.3 | 34.3 | 50.2 | 32.0 | +81.2 | - 6.5 |
| Imports ....................................... | 9.7 | 12.9 | 14.2 | 21.3 | 18.0 | +86.7 | +27.0 |
| Trade Balance................................. | $+8.0$ | +64.3 | +20.1 | +28.9 | +14.0 |  | - |
| Brazil: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports ...ose........................... | 50.2 | 31.7 | 25.6 | 12.1 | 30.1 | - 40.1 | $+17.5$ |
| Imports .............. | 19.0 | 16.1 | 14.8 | 20.2 | 16.4 | -14.0 | +10.8 |
| Trade Balance.... | +31.2 | +15.6 | +10.8 | -8.2 | +13.7 | - | - |
| Belgium and Luxembourg: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exparts ................................ | 40.9 | 63.8 | 31.9 | 37.9 | 22.7 | - 44.4 | - 28.6 |
| Imports ........................................... | 18.0 | 15.2 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 11.8 | -34.4 | -18.0 |
| Trade Balance.................................. | +22.9 | +48.6 | +17.4 | +23.4 | +10.9 | - | - |
| Australia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports ................................. | 25.0 | 24.9 | 18.0 | 21.9 | 22.3 | -10.9 | +23.4 |
| Imports ............. | 6. 0 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 17.2 | 7.8 | +28.8 | +22.8 |
| Trade Balance.... | +19.0 | +12.2 | +11.7 | + 4.8 | +14.5 | - | - |
| Union of South Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 30.8 | 17.2 | 23.9 | 27.0 | 23.2 | - 24.5 | - 2.6 |
| Imports ........................................... | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | +21.9 | + 0.9 |
| Trade Balance................................ | +28.9 | +15.0 | +21.5 | +24.8 | +20.9 | - |  |
| Norway: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 20.0 | 19.0 | 20.3 | 17.0 | 21.0 | + 5.1 |  |
| Imports ............................................. | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.0 | - 39.2 | + 5.5 |
| Trade Balance................................. | +18.4 | +16.8 | +19.4 | +15.6 | +20.0 |  |  |

Exports to BRAZIL showed some recovery in the first half of 1954 from their depressed 1953 level. Sales of wheat rose from $\$ 10.3$ million to $\$ 13.8$ million, and there were also substantial gains in shipments of cured fish, wood pulp, farm machinery, aluminum and copper. The non-recurtence of deliveries of locomotives valued at $\$ 3.4$ million in the first half of 1953, and drops in shipments of passenger automobiles and electrical apparatus partly offset these gains.

Coffee continued to form the bulk of imports from Brazil; at $\$ 10.9$ million it accounted for two-thirds of the half-year total. The quantity of coffee imports was lower than in the 1953 half-year due to some scarcity of exportable supplies, but higher prices maintained their value. Imports of Brazilian cotton in the half-year totalled $\$ 1.4$ million; none were recorded in the first half of 1953 . Most other leading imports from Brazil were smaller than in the first half of 1953, but individually these declines were comparatively small.

Exports to BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG have been declining since 1952, imports from that country since 1951. The large exports of automobiles which formed an important part of this trade in 1952 and 1953 did not recur in the first half of 1954, accounting for a drop of $\$ 6.9$ million, and sales of barley and of flaxseed were also substantially reduced. The only sizable increase among exports to Belgium was in wheat, which rose from $\$ 10.6$ million to $\$ 11.6$ million, and formed more than half of total exports to Belgium in the period.

The chief decline in imports from Belgium affected steel rolling mill products, which fell from $\$ 3.3^{\prime}$ million to $\$ 1.4$ million. In the first half of 1952 imports from Belgium reached a peak of $\$ 11.2$ million, but greater availability of steel from other sources has caused a steady decline in their value since that time. Imports of cut diamonds and of glass from Belgium also declined in the half-year as did those of many textiles. Almost the only
important commodity to show an increase was wool carpets which rose from $\$ 1.6$ million to $\$ 2.0$ million in value.

Both exports to and imports from AUSTRALIA increased considerably in the first half of 1954. The export increase was spread over a considerable number of commodities and reflected the relaxation of trade controls imposed in 1952 to help in rebuilding the exchange reserves of the sterling area. Among the largest individual increases were those in automobile parts, from $\$ 4.6$ million to $\$ 6.1$ million, and in passenger automobiles, from $\$ 1.3$ million to $\$ 2.4$ million. Few items declined, and these mostly only moderately.

Sugar accounted for the increase in imports from Australia, recovering from only $\$ 5,000$ in the first half of 1953 to $\$ 1.5$ million in the 1954 period. Purchases of Australian wool were almost one quarter less in value than in the 1953 half-year in spite of higher prices, reaching only $\$ 2.9$ million in total. The requirements of the Canadian wool textile industry were not great in this period. But there was a sizable increase in imports of Australian meats and dried fruits.

Exports to the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA were slightly lower than in the first half of 1953 in spite of the abolition of discrimination against dollar goods from January 1, 1954. Lower sales of passenger automobiles played a major part in this decline, falling from $\$ 4.1$ million to $\$ 1.4$ million. Exports of planks and boards declined from $\$ 4.1$ million to $\$ 3.2$ million, and those of farm implements were also reduced, but the effect of these declines was partly balanced by an increase in wheat sales from $\$ 7.0$ million to $\$ 8.9$ million. Imports from the Union remained small by comparison with exports, and unrefined sugar, at $\$ 521,000$, was the only commodity to reach the half-million dollar mark.

NORWAY'S exports to Canada are also very small; canned fish was again the principal product but it reached only $\$ 463,000$ in value. The largest part of exports to Norway is composed of nickel and copper ores sent to that country for refining and re-export: in the first half of 1954 these commodities accounted for $\$ 14.2$ million of the $\$ 21.0$ million export total, and were solely responsible for its increase over the 1953 level. A sharp decline is exports of wheat from $\$ 5.4$ million to $\$ 3.4$ milliois reduced the value of Canadian exports to Norway for consumption there.

## CHAPTER III

## TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Continued declines in the value of exports to Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America were recorded in the first half of 1954. Exports to all three areas reached a peak in 1952 and have been declining since that year. Shipments to the Commonwealth and to Europe showed the sharpest drops from first half 1953 levels, those to Latin America had dropped most steeply from their peak level by 1953 and showed relatively little further net reduction in 1954. Over the two year period exports to Europe have fallen in value by about one-fifth, those to Latin America by more than one-third, and those to the Commonwealth by two-fifths. Smaller sales of grains have been of particular importance in the decline of exports to Europe and the Commonwealth, manufactured goods in the declines to Latin America and the Commonwealth. These declines reflect chiefly a lower volume of exports; it is doubtful if the average prices of exports to these areas have declined more steeply than the average prices of exports to all countries in this period.

Imports from Europe and Latin America showed little net change in volume from the first half of

1953, but the value of imports from Latin America was raised by higher prices for some important commodities. Imports from the Commonwealth again increased in volume, and as there was little net change in the average prices of these imports their values showed a corresponding gain. The value of imports from the Commonwealth was nevertheless below the level of any first half-year (other than 1953) since 1947.

These changes reduced the export balances on trade with Europe and the Commonwealth, and lessened the bilateral imbalance of trade with many countries in these trading areas. The import balance on trade with Latin America was increased, and this increase was due entirely to larger petroleum imports from Venezuela. The net expart balance on trade with other Latin American countries also increased. There was thus no reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade with this area. However, this imbalance remained considerably less than in the first half of 1952.

## Trade with Europe ${ }^{1}$

Only a minor proportion of Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1954 was conducted with the Soviet Union or her close allies. Domestic exports to these countries reached $\$ 3.2$ million, $2.2 \%$ of the total to Europe, and imports from these countries were valued at $\$ 1.6$ million, $2.0 \%$ of the total from Europe. For the first time since the first half of 1951 exports to the Soviet Union itself exceeded $\$ 500$ in the half-year; exports of canned

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.
meat to the Soviet Union in the period were valued at $\$ 1.6$ million, and there were also sizeable shipments of sulphite pulp and barley.

Exports to most other European countries were substantially lower than in the first half of 1953, with especially large decreases in shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Grains played the major role in the drop in exports to both these countries, especially barley and, in the case of the Netherlands, wheat as well. Exports of motor vehicles to Belgium also declined sharply. France was the only country other than the Soviet Union to make a substantial increase in her purchases from Canada, flaxseed was the commodity most important in this gain.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)


Commodity-wise, grains accounted for the whole of the net decline in sales to Europe. Exports of wheat were $\$ 17.6$ million lower in value than in the first half of 1953 , those of barley $\$ 18.3$ million lower. This compares with a decline in total domestic exports to Europe of only $\$ 26.7$ million. Other commodities showing especially large decreases were passenger automobiles, down by $\$ 7.6$ million, and electrical apparatus. The decrease in exports of grain and passenger automobiles to Europe was the chief factor reducing that area's share in Canadian exports; this is shown by the fact that Europe's share of exports in all main groups except agricultural and vegetable products and iron and its products was greater than in the first half of 1953.

Among the commodities showing the most substantial increases in sales to Europe were flaxseed, canned meats, wood pulp, newsprint paper, nickel and copper. Economic activity in European countries did not decline in late 1953 and early 1954 as it did in the United States, and markets for most foods other than grains and for most industrial materials remained strong. The exchange reserves of most European countries have increased substantially in the past year, and this has tended to permit some reductions in European restrictions on imports of dollar goods.

The most substantial decreases in imports from Europe affected purchases from Belgium and France, and the only large increase in dollar terms was in imports from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Smaller purchases of rolling mill products were chiefly responsible for the drop in imports from Belgium, declines in scrap iron and in textiles for the reduction in imports from France. Imports of machinery and of passenger automobiles from Germany showed fairly large gains, but a variety of other commodities also contributed to this increase.

Imports of textiles from Europe declined more sharply than did those of any other class of goods, but their drop in value was on!y $12.4 \%$, as compared with $20.7 \%$ in the case of imports from the United States and $22.1 \%$ in the case of the United Kingdom. Most important textile-exporting nations were affected by this decline, and most important textile products showed its effects, although purchases of wool carpets from Belgium and of apparel from several countries showed moderate gains. Other major declines in imports from European countries were in purchases of rolling mill products and refined tin, affecting chiefly Belgium and the Netherlands respectively.

There were few large increases in the value of individual commodities imported from Europe, but a large number of commodities showed moderate gains. The most significant net increase was in imports of agricultural specialties, and most major sources of these commodities except Italy participated in the growth of sales to Canada. Imports of European agricultural specialties have been growing steadily in recent years as Canadian consumers have become more familiar with the se products.

## Trade with the Commonwealth and reland ${ }^{1}$

The continued decline in trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland in the first half of 1954 was caused almost entirely by a sharp drop in trade with Asian countries. Trade with most non-Asian countries was greater than'in the first half of 1953, partly because of relaxed trade controls in these markets, partly because of some intensification of Canadian demand for their goods and of some diversion of purchases from competing suppliers.

1. Except the United Kingdom. For Illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XII.

Exports to India, Pakistan and Ceylon were reduced sharply in the first half of 1954. In the 1353 period food shortages in India and Pakistan necessitated large imports of wheat valued at $\$ 36.2$ million (financed in part under the Colombo plan), but improved crops in these countries have again exorcised the spectre of famine. No wheat was exported to India in the first half of 1954, and. wheat exports to Pakistan totalled only $\$ 0.8$ million in value. Also contributing to the decline in exports to India was a drop in shipments of trucks from $\$ 2.1$ million to only $\$ 29,000$ in value; this reflects

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54 | Change from 1st half " 53 to 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - Juné | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports... | 157.9 | 126.8 | 125.5 | 120.2 | 95.6 | - 39.5 | - 23.8 |
| Re-Exports | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | - | - |
| Imports. | 92.1 | 93.1 | 76.7 | 94.5 | 81.7 | - 11.3 | +6.5 |
| Total Trade. | 251.7 | 221.1 | 203.3 | 215.7 | 178.1 | - 29.2 | - 12.4 |
| Trade Balance ..................................... | +67.5 | + 34.9 | +49.9 | + 26.8 | $+14.7$ | - | - |

a change in India's requirements under the Colombo plan. The decline in exports to Ceylon affected chiefly wheat flour: exports of this commodity dropped from $\$ 2.0$ million in the first half of 1953 to only $\$ 0.4$ million in the 1954 period.

Imports from Malaya and Ceylon were more sharply cut than those from other Commonwealth countries in the first half of 1954. Rubber and tin accounted for most of the drop in Malayan sales to this country. Both declines were influenced by much lower prices, and that in rubber imports was entirely due to this factor, but tin imports were further reduced by a decline in Canadian demand arising partly from the lower rate of operations of the Canadian steel industry. Smaller imports of crude rubber also contributed to the drop in imports from Ceylon, but here the principal commodities affected were cocoanut oil and tea.

Exports to most non-Asian Commonwealth countries increased in the first half of 1954, with especially large gains in sales to Australia and New Zealand. Controls had very sharply reduced exports to these two countries in 1953, and their relaxation in 1954 resulted in a marked recovery in exports. Automobile parts and passenger automobiles accounted for more than half of the increase in exports to Australia (although the latter gain was offset by lower exports of automobiles to the Union of South Africa), and sales of aluminum, lumber and tobacco also showed substantial gains. In the increase of exports to New Zealand industrial machinery, especially paper mill machinery, and aluminum accounted for a major share of the gain. An important exception to the general increase of exports to countries in this trading area was the drop in sales to Ireland; this decline was caused by lower purchases of Canadian wheat.

The steep decline in the average prices of imports from the Commonwealth which played the chief part in reducing the value of these imports after 1951 appears to have halted in 1953. In the first half of 1954 these imports showed little change in average price from 1953. In illustration of this fact the following statement shows, for all imports from the Commonwealth and Treland valued at $\$ 2$ million or more in the first half of either 1953 or 1954, the value of trade recorded in the first half of 1953, the quantity of goods imported in the first half of 1954 valued at the prices of the first half of 1953, and the value of trade recorded in the first half of 1954. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate
equivalent percentage quantity changes in imports, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

| Commodity | First Half-Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | "53 Quantity at ‘53 Prices | '54 Quantity at '53 Prices | "54 Quantity at <br> '54 Prices |
|  |  | \$'000,000 |  |
| Sugar, unrefined | 12.7 | 17.3 | 16.5 |
| Tea, black ......... | 9.7 | 8.7 | 10.1 |
| Rubber, crude etc. $\qquad$ | 9.2 | 9.7 | 7.1 |
| Wool, raw ........... | 8.9 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Coffee, green..... | 0.9 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| Jute fabrics, etc. | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Bauxite ore ....... | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Nuts ................... | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Petroleum, crude etc. $\qquad$ | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Cocoa beans ..... | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.9 |
| Vegetable oils.... | 2.9 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| Tin blocks, etc. | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Total............... | 61.2 | 63.3 | 63.6 |

Although the statement indicates that little average change affected the prices of imports from the Commonwealth it also emphasizes that the average lack of change resulted from several sharp but offsetting changes. Decreases in the price of rubber and tin imports exceeded $25 \%$, and that in the price of vegetable oils was about $17 \%$. Increases in the price of cocoa and coffee appear to have approximated $60 \%$ and $40 \%$ respectively, while those of wool and tea were more than $10 \%$. A greater proportion of the coffee imported from the Commonwealth appears to have been purchased at peak prices than was the case with imports from Latin America in the first half of 1954.

The Commonwealth countries showing the greatest increases in sales to Canada in the first half of 1954 included British East Africa, Jamaica, Australia and Trinidad and Tobago. Sugar played an important part in the increase of imports from the first three of these countries; purchases of coffee were also important in imports from British East Africa, which became Canada's third ranking coffee supplier in the half year, and shipments of refined bauxite ore in imports from Jamaica. Australia increased shipments of meats to Canada as did New Zealand, but imports of wool from both countries declined and in the case of New Zealand this decline was sufficient to reduce the total value of imports. Crude forms of petroleum were the chief import from Trinidad and Tobago to increase in the first half of 1954.

## Trade with Latin America ${ }^{1}$

Most of the decline in exports to Latin America in the first half of 1954 was concentrated in trade with Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela, Exports of tractors to Argentina fell from $\$ 2.6$ million to $\$ 0.1$ million. and those of other farm implements also declined. There were no sales of wheat to

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.

Bolivia in the 1954 half-year as ample supplies were available from Argentina; in the 1953 period sales of wheat to Bolivia totalled $\$ 2.1$ million. Exports of wheat to Peru fell from $\$ 5.6$ million to $\$ 0.7$ million, and no shipments of automobiles or trucks were made to this market in the first half of 1954 as opposed to exports totalling $\$ 1.7$ million in the 1953 period. The chief drop in exports to Venezuela was also in automobiles and trucks,

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Latin America

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '52 to 1st half '54 | Change from <br> 1st half "53 <br> to <br> 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July = Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  | \$'000,000 |  |  |  |  | \% | \% |
| Domestic Exports ............................... | 148.3 | 124.1 | 99.5 | 98.8 | 94.4 | - 36.3 | - 5.1 |
| Re-Exports........................................... | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | - | - |
| Imports ................................................... | 136.8 | 147.4 | 137.7 | 152.3 | 144.9 | + 5.9 | +5.2 |
| Total Trade .......................................... | 285.8 | 272.0 | 237.5 | 251.4 | 240.4 | - 15.9 | $+1.2$ |
| Trade Balance...................................... | + 12.2 | - 22.8 | - 38.0 | - 53.0 | - 49.3 | - | - |

which fell from $\$ 3.2$ million to $\$ 0.1$ million, and sales of ships to this market were also reduced substantially.

Exports to a majority of the Latin American republics showed some increase in the first half of 1954 with the largest gain being in sales to Brazil. A large increase in exports of wheat, and substantial gains in exports of cured fish, tractors and other farm machinery more than offset declines in exports of locomotives and motor vehicles. Other markets which sharply increased their purchases of Canadian goods included Colombia and Ecuador. Wheat, wheat flour, malt and newsprint paper were all important in the rise of shipments to Colombia, and wheat was the chief commodity in exports to Ecuador.

As can be inferred from the preceding paragraphs the chief part of the decline in exports to Latin America occurred in sales of fron and steel manufactures, especially automobiles, locomotives and tractors. The net decline in exports of wheat to these countries was only some $10 \%$ in value and was more than offset by much greater exports of wheat flour. Increases also predominated in the animal products category, and sales of all the principal forest products exported to this area increased. The whole of the reduction in exports to Latin America occurred in the first quarter of the year; in the second quarter exports to this area were greater in value than in any second quarter other than the 1952 period.

The increase in the value of imports from Latin America in the half-year seems to have been due entirely to the higher average prices paid for the products of this area. The following statement, which includes all imports from Latin America valued at $\$ 1,750,000$ or more in the first half of 1953 or 1954, illustrates this fact. As in the preceding statement changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

| Commodity | First Half-Year |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{-} 53$ Quantity at - 53 Prices | - 54 Quantity at - 53 Prices | - 54 Quantity at '54 Prices |
|  |  | \$'000,000 |  |
| Petroleum, crude etc. $\qquad$ | 67.8 | 74.1 | 80.3 |
| Fuel oils............ | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Sub-total .......... | 70.0 | 75.8 | 82.1 |
| Coffee, green...... | 25.5 | 22.3 | 28.2 |
| Bananas, fresh.... | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| Sugar, unrefined | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| Nuts ................... | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Sisal, istle fibres | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Cotton, raw ......... | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Wool, raw ............ | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Sub-total......... | 53.9 | 46.4 | 52.1 |
| Total .............. | 123.9 | 122.2 | 134.2 |

The statement reveals that a majority of the leading commodities imported from Latin America increased in price in the first half of 1954, but that a majority of them also declined in volume. The average price of crude petroleum and fuel oils increased by some $8 \%$, that of the other leading commodities by some $12 \%$. It is probable that the average price increase affecting imports from Latin America lies between these two figures. But even a price increase of $8 \%$ would more than account for the $5.2 \%$ increase in the value of imports from Latin America in the first half of 1954. A moderate decline in the total volume of these imports is indicated.

The value of imports from Latin American countries increased in about the same number of cases as they decreased. The largest increases were in imports from Venezuela, which shipped an increased quantity of crude petroleum to Canada, and in those from Brazil, the latter due chiefly to greater sales of raw cotton. The largest decreases were in imports from Argentina, the Dominican Republic and Mexico. Argentine sales of raw cotton, raw wool and quebracho extract to Canada all dropped off, and an increase in purchases of coffee from the Dominican Republic was more than offset by the
fact that the Republic sold no sugar to Canada in the half-year. The decline in imports from Mexico was spread over several commodities, especially fresh vegetables, raw cotton and tropical fibres, but like the Dominican Republic, Mexico managed to increase sales of coffee to Canada.

The frost which affected the Brazilian coffee crop in 1953, and resulted in the sharp increase in coffee prices in the latter part of that year and in 1954, also affected the distribution of Canada's
coffee imports in the first half of 1954. In the first half of $1953,94.1 \%$ by quantity of Canada's coffee imports came from Latin America, in the 1954 period only $79.9 \%$, and Brazil's share in imports of coffee dropped from $38.6 \%$ to $31.0 \%$. Imports of coffee from Colombia also showed a small decline, but a sharp increase in purchases from British East Africa raised that country to third rank among Canada's coffee suppliers, well below Brazil and Colombia, but ahead of Mexico and the other important coffee producers of Latin America.

## CHAPTER IV

## EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE AND VOLUME INDEXES, 1926-1953

## Nature and Limitations of Indexes

Price indexes for exports and imports, designed to serve a dual purpose as deflators for the trade statistics as well as indicators of price change, have been published by the Bureau of Statistics on the present basis since $1949{ }^{1}$. These indexes are based on representative samples of the commodities entering Canada's exports and imports. Each commodity entering each sample is priced, if possible, by calculating a unit value from the trade statistics themselves. In cases where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics prevents the calculation of a satisfactory unit value series use is made of alternative price sources, especially the wholesale and retail price records of Canada and the United States. The price relatives in the export and import samples are then averaged using weights representative of the base-period pattern of trade.

The use of unit values as the primary source of price information for these indexes gives them certain characteristics not typical of Indexes based largely on quoted prices. The items recorded in trade statistics are not as minutely specifled as the items priced for a quoted price index normally are. To some extent the average grade or quality of a commodity recorded under a trade statistics item will change from month to month, or even from year to year. Where this quality variation is considerable, or where a trend appears towards continually higher (or lower) quality, unit values calculated from the trade statistics item in question will not be suitable for use as a measure of price change. Where the range of quality variation is moderate, and where it displays no consistent trend, unit values can be used to measure price change subject to certain reservations. The chief of these is that no significant meaning can be attached to minor short-term variations of a few percentage points in the individual unit, value series. However, for the most part such minor variations will tend to average out in the computation of the index totals.

An example may clarify the nature of this problem. The statistical item "wheat" includes all grades and types of wheat, from No. 1 Northern to wheat fit only for use as feed. However, on the average from period to period there is surprisingly little difference in the relative proportions of various grades of wheat which enter this item, and the movement of the average unit value of wheat

1. For a detalled presentation of the nature and content of these indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9 = 100)", Reference Paper No. 5, D.B.S., 1949; and "Export and Import Frice Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948 =100)". Reference Paper No. 8, D.B.S., 1950. The index numbers published here are those published in these reference pepers with minor revisions.
exports in most periods resembles closely the movement of the export price quoted by the Wheat Board for No. 3 Northern. In any particular month there may be some increase in the proportion of high grade or low grade wheat included in exports, and the unit value series may show an increase or decrease in consequence. But over a period of several months these fluctuations will tend to balance, and a trend line run through the unit value quotations will show approximately the same net movement as is shown by quoted prices at the lakehead. In some years the average grade of the Canadian wheat crop may change sharply, and exports for the next year or more reflect the change in quality of the wheat available for sale: this was the case in 1951 and 1952, following the large lowgrade crop of 1950. However, such major departures from the normal composition of an export item can usually be detected, and some allowance made for them in the calculation of the index.

The present export and import price indexes were calculated in two parts. For the period 19261950 indexes were prepared using as the reference base average prices for the period 1935-1939, and using as weighting ratios relative values averaged for 1935-1939. For the period from 1946 to date a second set of indexes was prepared using 1948 prices for the reference base and relative values for 1948 as the weighting ratios. To obtain one continuous series from 1926 to the present on a 1948 base the 1935-1939 base calculations were linked to the 1948 base calculations at 1948. Linking was done separately for each group and for the total indexes. The 1935-1939 base price indexes converted to $1948=100$ were used for the period 1926-1945, the 1948 original base calculations for 1946-1953.

The tables in this chapter also present export and import values, value indexes and volume indexes corresponding to the group and total price indexes. The adjusted export and import values were calculated directly from the published trade statistics as described in the following paragraph, and the value indexes were calculated by dividing each annual adjusted value by the 1948 value for the series. The volume indexes were then derived by dividing the price indexes into the value indexes.

The commodity classification used in compiling the price indexes, and to which the value series were adjusted, differs somewhat from that used in compiling the published trade statistics. These adjustments were made to simplify the pricing problem, and are not of major significance. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one

TABLE 11. Adjustments Made to Trade Statistics Groups in Calculating Value, Price and Volume Indexes

| Price Index Group Title | Corresponding Trade Statistics Group Title (and Codes) | Exports |  | Imports |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Statistical Codes Deducted | Statistical Codes Added | Statistical Codes Deducted | Statistical Codes Added |
| I. Agricultural and Animal Products $\qquad$ | I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (0001-1999), plus II. Animals and Animal Products (2001-2999) $\qquad$ | 1190-1340 | - | 1680-1730 | - |
| II. Fibres and Textiles | III. Fibres, Textiles and Products <br> (3001-3999) | 1190-1340 | - | 1680-1730 | - |
| III. Wood Products and Paper | IV, Wood, Wood Products and Paper <br> (4001-4999) | - | - | 4291 | - |
| IV. Iron and Steel and Products. | V. Iron and its Products (50015999) $\qquad$ | - | 9400 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5600-01; } \\ & 5719-22 ; \\ & 5728-29 . \end{aligned}$ | 9155-57 |
| V. Non-Ferrous Metals and Products $\qquad$ | VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Products (6001-6999) | - | - | , | $\begin{aligned} & 5600-01 \\ & 5719-22 \\ & 5728-29 \end{aligned}$ |
| V1. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products (7001-7999) | - | - | 7263 | 硅 |
| VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer ......... | VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products (8001-8999) | - | - | - | 7263 |
| VIII. Miscellaneous Products ........... | IX. Miscellaneous Commodities (9001-9999) | 9400 | 1190-1340 | $\begin{gathered} 9155-57 ; \\ 9196 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1680-1730 \\ 4291 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total............................................... | Total (0001-9999) ................. | - | - | 9196 | - |

group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade. Table 11 summarizes these adjustments in terms of the 1954 export and import statistical codes.

The indexes here presented are believed to be reasonably accurate for the periods 1926-1940 and 1946-1953 ${ }^{1}$. For the period 1941-1945 their validity in the usual sense is dubious. The composition of Canada's trade was sharply different from its peacetime pattern in these years, but since no reliable price indicators could be obtained for the bulk of the war materials recorded in the trade statistics the price indexes could not be adapted to reflect this change in the composition of trade.

[^41]The meaning which should therefore be attached to the price indexes for the war years is that they reflect movements in prices of commodities important in Canada's peacetime trade, not that they reflect the course of prices actually used in valuing all the commodities entering Canada's trade. The difference between these two price index concepts would probably be especially pronounced in the case of the iron and steel and the non-ferrous metals groups in both exports and imports, the chemicals group in exports, and the miscellaneous products group and the total indexes for both exports and imports.

This change in the necessary interpretation of the export and import price indexes for most of the war years reduces their value as deflators for the trade statistics and in the cases specified in the previous paragraph their use as deflators might be quite misleading. For this reason the usual volume calculation is not shown in the specified cases during this period. No clear meaning could be attached to a volume index calculated in the usual manner for these series in these years. For the other groups the price index is probably reasonably representative of actual trade, and the volume calculation probably meaningful.

It should also be noted that the reliability of the price indexes, and therefore of the volume indexes, probably differs as between the eight main groups distinguished. Generally speaking, the export price index is best in the agricultural and animal products, wood products and paper and nonferrous metals groups (which together account for

the bulk of exports), and weakest in the miscellaneous products group. The import price index is probably best in the agricultural and animal products, fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals groups, and again is weakest in the miscellaneous products group.

One further limitation should be mentioned which affects all price index comparisons over long perlods of time. The sample of commodities and the weights used in the index are most applicable to the periods which served as the basis for their selection. As the time from the base period length-
ens the universe which the sample represents will normally tend to change somewhat, and the relative importance of the various commodities in the sample will also tend to change. As a result, the index will become progressively less representative of its universe. Because the series here presented were calculated in two parts with different time and weighting bases, (1935-39 and 1948), it is felt that the time distortion which would otherwise affect comparisons made with these series has been significantly reduced. However, some measure of time distortion will still apply to the series, especially to the price and volume indexes for 19261930.

## Description of Index Movements

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to a brief account of the fluctuations in Canadian trade from 1926 to 1953 revealed by the indexes, and some information relevant to their interpretation. Space does not permit a detailed analysis of the material contained in the tables, but the account glven here may serve as a framework for analysis.

In the period 1926-1930 Canadian trace was at its highest inter-war level. Export and import prices declined moderately for most of this period, and began to decline sharply after 1929. The importpurchasing power of Canadian exports (the terms of trade) was higher in this period than in later interwar periods, and the volume of both exparts and
imports was also greater. The volume of trade in most groups of products expanded until 1929, then began to decline, but agricultural exports (especially wheat) reached their peak in 1928, and their drop in 1929 caused the decline in total export volume to begin in that year. The earlier decline in export volume than in import volume led to the appearance of an import balance on merchandise trade in 1929. In 1929 and 1930 the net movement of capital into Canada was especially heavy.

The period 1931-1935 provides a sharp contrast with the preceding years. The volume of Canadian trade and the prices at which transactions were conducted both reached their lowest inter-war level
in 1932 and 1933, and the terms of trade also turned sharply against Canadian goods. At their low point export prices averaged $57 \%$ of their 1926 level, import prices $63 \%$. Export volume declined to only $59 \%$ of its peak level, import volume to only $44 \%$ of its peak. The association between the largest price declines and smallest volume declines, and vice versa, which is indicated by these percentages seems to hold true in a majority of the groups distinguished in the tables for both exports and imports. In both exports and imports iron and steel products showed the least price decline and the largest volume decline, agricultural and animal products showed one of the sharpest price declines and smallest volume declines. Generally, the higher the proportion of manufactured goods in a group or total the more stable the price behaviour and the less stable the volume behaviour of that group or total.

Although the extent of price declines varied among the eight groups, export prices in all eight reached their trough between 1932 and 1934, while the lowest points of the import price series were spread over a longer period. Export volume in most groups was lowest in 1932, although in the important agricultural products group the lowest point occurred in 1937. The volume of imports in all
groups was lowest in 1933. However, by 1932 import volume had dropped sufficiently io permit the re-emergence of an export balance on trade in spite of the most unfavourable terms of trade of the interwar period. For the remainder of the inter-war period the value of imports remained lower than that of exports.

The years 1936-1940 saw some limited recovery in Canada's foreign trade, interrupted by a brief renewal of decline in 1938 and by the outbreak of war in 1939. Export volume in five of the eight groyps - all except agricultural products, iron and steel products, and miscellaneous products reached a higher level at some pre-war point in the late 1930 's, than at the pre-depression peak of the late 1920 's, and the overall volume of exports averaged well above the level of the earlier period. The increase was especially pronounced in the case of non-ferrous metals (and this group in exports does not include gold, forelgn sales of which also expanded very sharply). Recovery was irregular, however. Wheat exports were exceptionally large in 1936; their decline in 1937 pulled down the agricultural products and total exports volume indexes, and the latter was further reduced in 1938 by lower sales of wood products and some other commodities. Import volume showed less recovery

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports, 1926-1953


[^42]TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Im ports,1926-1953-Continued


[^43]TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports,1926-1953-Continued


1. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.
2. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See te
3. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
4. Volume calculation omitted as probably milsleading. See text.

TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports 1926-1953 - Continued


V1. Non-Metallic Minerals and Prodncts

|  | \$'000 | $1948=100$ |  |  | \$'000 | $1948=100$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1926 | 27.095 | 28.5 | 59.8 | 47.7 | 152.622 | 25.3 | 65.9 | 38.4 |
| 1927 | 27.074 | 28.5 | 61.9 | 46.0 | 155,310 | 25.7 | 58.2 | 44. 2 |
| 1928 | 26,583 | 28.0 | 63.5 | 44.1 | 162.104 | 26.9 | 55.5 | 48.5 |
| 1929 | 29, 720 | 31.3 | 64.0 | 48.9 | 185,807 | 30.8 | 55.8 | 55.2 |
| 1930 | 22,862 | 24.1 | 59.1 | 40.8 | 164.552 | 27.3 | 51.9 | 52.6 |
| 1931 | 14,977 | 15.8 | 54.2 | 29. 2 | 105,469 | 17.5 | 40.4 | 43.3 |
| 1932 | 9,658 | 10.2 | 58.9 | 17.3 | 94,994 | 15.7 | 42.9 | 36.6 |
| 1933 | 13,309 | 14.0 | 56.4 | 24.8 | 78.063 | 12.9 | 37.2 | 34.7 |
| 1934 | 15.758 | 16.6 | 53.4 | 31.1 | 101.829 | 16.9 | 43.0 | 39.3 |
| 1935 | 17,900 | 18.9 | 55.4 | 34.1 | 103,602 | 17.2 | 43.0 | 40.0 |
| 1936 | 23.974 | 25.3 | 57.6 | 43.9 | 115,199 | 19.1 | 44.7 | 42.7 |
| 1937 | 30,896 | 32.6 | 57.9 | 56.3 | 136.019 | 22.5 | 46.6 | 48.3 |
| 1938 | 25,013 | 26.4 | 64.9 | 40.7 | 121.265 | 20.1 | 46.1 | 43.6 |
| 1939 | 29,332 | 30.9 | 65. 2 | 47.4 | 132.347 | 21.9 | 44.5 | 49.2 |
| 1940 | 33.754 | 35.6 | 68.5 | 52.0 | 160.534 | 26.6 | 47.6 | 55.9 |
| 1941 | 45,172 | 47.6 | $66.0{ }^{3}$ | 72. $1^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | 189.090 | 31.3 | $53.0{ }^{3}$ | $59.1{ }^{3}$ |
| 1942 | 56. 580 | 59.6 | 76. $5^{\frac{3}{3}}$ | 77.95 | 220.300 | 36.5 | 56. $2 \frac{3}{3}$ | 64.93 |
| 1943 | 62.192 | 65.5 | 75. $7 \frac{3}{3}$ | $86,5 \frac{3}{3}$ | 249.858 | 41.4 | $60.3 \frac{3}{3}$ | 68.6 年 |
| 1944 | 58.398 | 61.5 | 75. 93 | $81.0 \frac{3}{3}$ | 269,304 | 44.6 |  | $71.8{ }^{\frac{3}{3}}$ |
| 1945 | 59,555 | 62.7 | 75. 73 | 82.8 - | 263,954 | 43.8 | 63. 2 3 | 69.3 - |
| 1946 | 57. 360 | 60.4 | 77.2 | 78.2 | 330.446 | 54.8 | 67.8 | 80.8 |
| 1947 | 74.614 | 78.6 | 88. 2 | 89.1 | 449.340 | 74.5 | 79.2 | 94.1 |
| 1948 | 94,915 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 603, 271 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1949 | 73.710 | 77.7 | 112.4 | 69.1 | 531.449 | 88.1 | 101.6 | 86.7 |
| 1950 | 103,655 | 109.2 | 120.4 | 90.7 | 608,445 | 100.9 | 104.4 | 96.6 |
| 1951 | 131. 529 | 138.6 | 131.7 | 105.2 | 681.356 | 112.9 | 108.8 | 103.8 |
| 1952 | 143,474 | 151.2 | 143.1 | 105.7 | 638, 754 | 105.9 | 101.7 | 104.1 |
| 1953 | 147.393 | 155.3 | 149.5 | 103.9 | 654,524 | 108.5 | 104.8 | 103.5 |

[^44]TABLE 12. Declared Values, and Value, Price and Volume Indexes of Domestic Exports and Imports 1926-1953-Concluded


[^45]2. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text.
3. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.
than did export volume in the late $1930^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$, and the 1938 decline was more pronounced among the import groups. Import prices showed less recovery in 1936 and 1937 than did export prices, but their subsequent decline was somewhat less pronounced.

For the war years 1941-1945 the export and import price indexes are not altogether suitable as deflators for the trade statistics, and therefore should not be used to make a detailed analysis of price and volume movements affecting imports and exports. However, it is broadly true that exports increased sharply in these years with relatively little increase in imports. This was a reflection of Canada's concentration on war production and limitations on domestic consumption in this period. It is also broadly true that import prices tended to increase earlier and to a somewhat higher level than export prices, chiefly because of Canada's enforcing effective domestic price controls while some foreign nations, especially non-belligerents, made little or less use of such measures.

In the reconstruction years 1946-1948 world demand for commodities of all types was exceptionally strong because of the need to restore wartime damage, and in addition there was a backlog of effective civilian demand for goods in many countries which had not been satisfied during the war. These strong effective demands exerted an upward pressure on prices, especially of those goods of which supplies could not be rapidly increased. The volume of all types of exports and imports was high. The volume of Canadian exports of fibres and textiles reached a peacetime record in 1946 never since approached, but exports and imports of other goods expanded sharply after that year. The greater expansion of import volume than export volume, a reflection of the greater short-run sensitivity of import supply to Canadian demand than of Canadian supply to export demand, played a part in producing the exchange crisis of 1947, and the emergency exchange conservation controls imposed late in that year forced a sharp cut in most types of imports in 1948.

The year 1949 and the first half of 1950 was primarily a period of attempts to adjust trade to post-war trading conditions. The need for adjustment was emphasized by the recession which occurred in the United States in 1949, the exchange rate changes of September, 1949, its most outstanding feature. Canada's imports expanded moderately in volume in this period but exports were reduced chiefly in consequence of exchange shortages abroad and of the greater availability of goods
from restored home production in overseas countries. Prices showed a moderate net increase in this period, although there were declines for part of 1949 .

The outbreak of the Korean war brougnt a period of renewed inflation and heavy commodity buying which lasted well into 1951. In Canada a sharp increase in investment expenditure, including inventory accumulation, accentuated the demand for goods. The prices of Canadian exports increased less immoderately than did those of imports, and in addition the increase in export volume was much less rapid. The terms of trade became less favourable for Canada and a sizable import balance appeared on commodity trade. In all eight main groups import prices reached a peak in 1951, but only three export groups showed similar peaks in the annual indexes ${ }^{1}$.

Import prices fell sharply after the middle of 1951, and export prices began a moderate decline towards the end of the year. There was a sharp improvement in the terms of trade which played a major part in producing an active balance on merchandise trade in 1952. Export volume also increased abruptly late in 1951 and in 1952 chiefly as a result of poor grain crops in many overseas countries, but the volume of exports in most groups began to show some decline in 1952 or 1953. Import volume continued to grow well into 1953, resulting in the reappearance of a passive trade balance in that year, but imports also turned downward at the end of that year and continued a moderate decline in 1954.

In no two parts of the period 1926-1953 did substantially the same economic conditions recur. As a result it is difficult, on the basis of a review of this period, to make generalizations about the relation between export and import price and volume movements. However it may be proper to note that throughout the whole period export and import prices appear to show major turning points at about the same time (with, if anything, some lead in the import series), while at the turning points of the volume series exports appear to have a clear lead over imports. This latter relation holds in 1928-29, 1932-33, 1936-37 and 1952-53; for the period 19461950 special factors such as the emergency exchange conservation controls make a proper comparison impossible.

[^46]
## CHAPTER V

## STATISTICAL NOTES

## Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontlers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:
(1) Valves and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports. "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports, "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import stattstics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 and the first half of 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch. 58) at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to $50 \%$ higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-oftrun invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months).

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.
(5) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would he the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to clas-
sify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period (see also No. 7, below). Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the recelpt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.
(7) Change in Import Compilation Month. Prior to April, 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the National Revenue and Finance Departments. Beginning with April, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in the documents' arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month" as would have been received under the previous system for handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at
the end of each month. Beginning with June, 1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mall receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday, June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than $\$ 40$ million in total, or alternatively not less than $10 \%$ of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June 1954 import values have been or will be increased significantly by this change. Other months' trade will again be that covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as were actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" will be advanced by two days.

## Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics

The following table summarizes in broad outline the tariff relations existing between Canada and the countries distinguished in Canadian trade statistics. Information in this form is, for several reasons, often inconvenient for the user of trade statistics to obtain. In the first place, not all political countries (tertitories under the administration of a single government which has a considerable measure of autonomy in regulating commercial exchanges with other such territories) are separately recorded in Canadian trade statistics. In the second place, not all of the countries distinguished in Canadian trade statistics include all of the area administered by one single government. And in addition the gradual historical development of the present network of tariff relations has resulted in a very complex structure which contains several apparent anomalies.

Numerous considerations affect the list of countries distinguished in Canadian trade statistics. Of primary importance is the need for information on trade with those countries which exchange a considerable volume of goods with Canada, or with
which the Canadian government may need to conduct negotiations. Another factor is the desirability of information on the geographic distribution of trade, a need which may not be satisfied by purely political definitions. Some distinctions may have had historical importance, and have become firmly established in the statistics at some past time. And some provision has to be made for recording any trade that does occur with countries not normally of importance in this connection.

Most of the countries distinguished in Canadian statistics are there because of the importance of their trade with Canada. But trade with the territorles administered by the government of the United States as one customs area is, for example, recorded under the separate country titles "United States", "Alaska", "Hawaii", and "Porto Rico" because of the geographic separation of these parts of the United States customs area. Trade with Luxembourg is included in the statistics with trade with Belgium, because of the small amount of trade conducted with Luxembourg alone, of the customs union existing between that country and Belgium,
and of the proximity of the two countries; and similar principles govern the inclusion of trade with Monaco and Andorra in trade with France, and of trade with Nepal and Bhutan in trade with India. Some areas with which Canadian trade is small must be recorded separately, however, because of the lack of any suitable area with which to combine them; this is the case with the Falkland Islands.

These statistical problems are minor by comparison with the complexity of tariff relations themselves. The Canadian tariff is a three-column tarlff, with three separate rates of duty prescribed for each tariff item. These rates are known as the preferential rate, the most-favoured-nation rate, and the general rate; the preferential rate is in must cases lower than the other two, the general rate higher. Preferential rates are extended to independent Commonwealth countries, to Ireland, and to most Commonwealth dependencies, provided that their goods are imported directly from the country of production or another country entitled to preferential rates. Goods produced in a country entitled to preferential rates but imported via a country not entitled to such rates receive instead the rates applicable to goods of the intermediate country. To complicate this question further, a few special preferences are reserved to specific Commonwealth countries only, and a few other preferences are denied to specific countries only. For example certain types of canned fish imported from New Zealand receive a special free rate under the New Zealand Trade Agreement while the regular preferential rate is $171 / 2 \%$ (less a discount of $10 \%$ ), and cocoa beans imported from the Gold Coast are dutiable at the m.f.n. (G.A.T.T.) rate of $\$ 1.00 / \mathrm{cwt}$. , rather than free under the preferential tariff. Authority for the extension of preferential rates to specific countries is now consolidated in the Customs Tariff Act (11-12 Geo. VI, Ch. 42); most Commonwealth countries were originally granted the present preferential rates by order-in-council during the late 1930's.

Most-favoured-nation rates are granted by Canada to a few Commonwealth territories not entitled to preferential rates, (they are guaranteed to colonies and protectorates of the United Kingdom by the trade agreement with that country), and to nonCommonwealth countries having trade agreements with Canada. In some cases these rates are also extended to countries not now having trade agreements with Canada in continuation of previous practices under some treaty no longer binding, in other cases they are extended to certain countries by order-in-council on condition that these countries grant to Canadian goods treatment as favourable as that granted to the goods of any third country. The general tariff is applied to the goods of other countries.

The tariff treatment accorded to Canadian goods by other countries depends not only on whether some form of agreement or arrangement exists with the importing country, but also on the tariff system of that country. A number of Commonwealth countries and dependencies, and also the Republic of Ireland, extend some degree of tariff preference to

Canadian goods (and usually to the goods of most other Commonwealth countries) over and above the reductions in duties normally granted under most-favoured-nation agreements. However the extent of these preferences varies from country to country, since most do not have a basic three-column tariff structure, but instead grant special preferential rates on specific commodities. And some Commonwealth countries have a single-column tariff, with one set of rates applying equally to all imports regardless of origin, while others are free ports, levying only a few revenue duties on specific commodities. Among Commonwealth countries Canada has specific trade agreements with the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the British West Indies. Ceylon and most of the dependencies of the United Kingdom (as well as some other Commonwealth dependencies) are covered by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom to the extent of guaranteeing to Canadian goods such preferences as exist.

With most countries outside the Commonwealth, and with some Commonwealth countries, Canada has agreements of one form or another guaranteeing most-favoured-nation treatment. This means that these countries agree to extend to Canadian goods tariff rates not less favourable than those granted to the goods of any other country. A few exceptions are usually noted in these agreements, relating chiefly to traditional preferences granted to related or contiguous countries. The tariff system in force in a country determines the extent to which most-favoured-nation treatment provides for dutles lower than those imposed on countries not so favoured. Reductions apply in some countries to all or most imports, in others to some products only, and in still others, which have single-column tariffs, there are no reduced duties. The main advantage of most-favoured-nation treatment present in all cases is the guarantee of no tariff discrimination against Canadian goods by countries extending this treatment to Canada.

Two other factors should be noted here. The absence of an agreement or special tariff arrangement with a country usually does not mean that Canadian goods face tariff discrimination since most of the countries in this category have singlecolumn tariffs. And second, in a number of countries all foreign trade is conducted by the government itself; in such state trading countries the tariff has no real significance.

The method of summarizing these complex relationships used in the table is as follows. Only trade agreements now in force and which involve some contractual obligation are listed in the second column of the table; informal arrangements concerring the exchange of most-favoured-nation or other special treatment are indicated by the tariff column quoted. The treatment given to foreign goods by Canadian authorities is indicated in the third column by quoting the tariff applicable to most goods in each case: "pref./mef.n." for countries receiving the preferential tariff on most direct imports and the most-favoured-nation tariff on indirect imports, "m.f.n." for countrles entitled to most-
favoured-nation rates, and "general" for countries to whose goods the general tariff is applied. The treatment granted to Canadian goods by other countries is indicated in the fourth column as "pref." or "limited pref" where some preferential rates exist, as "m.f.n." where most-favoured-nation treat-
ment applies, and as "s.c. tariff" for countries having a single-column tariff at present but with which most-favoured-nation treatment is not guaranteed. Free ports are indicated, as are state trading countries; in the latter case tariff concessions have no real significance, in the former no tariffs exist.

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954
Note: This table is offered only as an aid to the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics. Complete details of tarlfe relations cannot be indicated, and it is as a result only approximate in some cases. For explanation of terms used see preceding paragraphs.

| Country ${ }^{1}$ | Agreements Now in Force ${ }^{2}$ | Canadian <br> Tariff <br> on Imports | Treatment of <br> Canadian <br> Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Commonwealth Countries and Dependencies

| Aden. | included in U.K. agreements | m.f.n. | free port |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan |  | general | s.c. tariff |
| Australia | agreement, 1931 $\text { G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, } 1948$ | pref.maf. | pref. |
| Bahamas | agreement, 1927 included in U.K. agreements | pref.m.f. | pref. |
| Barbados ...................................................... | agreement, 1927 $\qquad$ included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | pref. |
| Bermuda | agreement, 1927 <br> included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.t.n. | pref. |
| Fitish Gutana | agreement, 1927 included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | pref. |
| British Honduras | agreement, 1927 included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | pref. |
| British East Africa | included in U.K. agreements | pref./mat.n. | s.c. tariff in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; some pref. in Zanzibar, Mauritius and Seychelles. |
| British East Indies, Other | included in U.K. agreements | pref. maf.n. | limited pref. in some areas |
| Pritish Oceania, Other | included in U.K. agreements | pref./mef.n. | limited pref. in some areas |
| British South Afrlca, Other ........................... | included in U.K. agreements $\qquad$ in customs union with Union of South Africa. | pref./mán. | limited pref. |
| British West Aftca, Othe | included in U.K. agreements | pref./ma.n. | limited pref. |
| Ceylon | party to U.K. agreement, 1937 <br> G.A.T.T., July 29, 1948 | pref./maf.n. | limited pref. |
| Falkland Islands | included in U.K. agreements | pref./mf.n. | free port |
| Fijl | included in U.K. agreements | prefom.f.r. | pref. |
| Gambla | included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | pref. |
| Gibraltar | included in U.K. agreements | mat.n. | free port |
| Gold Coast | included in U.K. agreements | pref./maf. | s.c. tarlff |
| Hong Kong | included in U.K. agreements | mof. | free port |
| Indi | G.A.T.T., July 8, 1948 | pref./m.f.n. | m.f.r. |
| Jamaica | agreement, 1927. included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | pref. |
| Leeward and Windward Islands .................... | agreement, 1927 included in U.K. agreements | pref./maf.n. | pref. |
| Malaya and Singapore ................................. | included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | limited pref. in Malaya; Singapore is free port. |
| Malta | included in U.K. agreements | pref./ma.n. | pref. |
| New Zealand | agreement, 1932 <br> G.A.T.T., July 26,1948 | pref./mat.n. | pref. |
| Nigeria | included in U.K. agreements | pref./m.f.n. | s.c. tariff |
| Pakistan | G.A.T.T., July 30, 1948. | prefo/maf.n. | mas.n. |

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 - Continued

| Country ${ }^{1}$ | Agreements Now in Force ${ }^{2}$ | Canadian <br> Tariff <br> on Imports | Treatment of <br> Canadian <br> Exports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Commonwealth Countries and Dependencies - Concluded

G.A.T.T., May 19, 1948 .........
included in U.K. agreements
included in U.K. agreements
agreement, 1927 included in U.K. agreements
agreement, 1932, modified 1935
G.A.T.T., June 14, 1948
agreement, 1937, modified 1938 and Oct. 30, 1947.
G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948 included in U.K. agreements
pref./maf.n.

Other Countries and Dependencles

| Afghanistan. |  | general | S.c. tariff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaska. | included in U.S. agreements ....................... | maf.n. | m.f.n. |
| Albania |  | general | state trading |
| American Virgin Islands | included in U.S. agreements ......................... | mofar | man. |
| Arabia |  | general | S.c.tariff |
| Argentina | agreement, 1941 | m.f.n. | man. |
| Austria | G.A.T.T., Oct. 19, 1951 | m.f.n. | mfan . |
| Azores and Madelra | included in Portuguese agreements | m.f.n. | maf. |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | agreement, 1924 $\text { G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, } 1948$ | maf. | mof.n. |
| Belgian Congo | included in Belgian agreements .................... | m, fon. | m.f.n. |
| Bolivia | agreement, $1935{ }^{3}$. | m.f.n. | $m \times n$. |
| Brazil | agreement, 1941 <br> G.A.T.T., July 31, 1948 | maf.n. | m.f.n. |
| Bulgaria |  | general | state trading |
| Burina | G.A.T.T., July 29, 1948 | m.f.n. | man . |
| Canary Islands | included in Spanish agreements ................. | mafan. | $m \times n$. |
| Chile | agreement, 1941. $\text { G.A.T.T., March 16, } 1948$ | maf.n. | maf. |
| China | agreement, Sept. 28, 1946 ............................ | m.f.n. | madn. |
| Colombia | agreement, $1866^{3}$, modified 1912 and 1938 | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Costa Rica | agreement, Jan. 26, 1951 | m.f.n. | m, $f . n$. |
| Cuba | G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948 | maf.n. | man. |
| Czechoslovakia | agreement, 1928 $\text { G.A.T.T., May 21, } 1948$ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. (state trading) |
| Denmark | agreements, $1660,1670^{3}$ G.A.T.T., May 28, 1950 | m.f.n. | $m \times n$. |
| Dominican Republic | agreement, 1940 $\text { G.A.T.T., May 19, } 1950$ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Ecuador | agreement, Dec. 1, 1950 | maf. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | maf.n. |
| Egypt | agreement, Dec. 3, 1952 | mad. | man. |
| El Salvador | agreement, 1937......... | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Estonia |  | general | state trading |
| Ethiopia.... |  | general | s.c. tariff |

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 - Continued

| Country ${ }^{1}$ | Agreements Now in Force ${ }^{2}$ | Canadian <br> Tariff <br> on Imports | Treatment of <br> Canadian <br> Exports |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Finland | agreement, Nov. 17, 1948 <br> G.A.T.T., May 25, 1950 | m.f.n. | m.f. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France | agreement, 1933, modified 1934 and $1935 \ldots$... <br> G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1948 | mf , $\mathrm{m}_{\text {. }}$ | mf . |
| French Africa | included in French agreements ..................... | mofn. | mof . |
| French East Indies | included in French agreements | m.f.n. | maf.n. |
| French Guiana | included in French agreements | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| French Oceania | included in French agreements | m.f. | mf .n. |
| French West Indies | included in French agreements | $\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{f}$. | mf. ${ }^{\text {m }}$ |
| Germany, Eastern., |  | general | state trading |
| Germany, Federal Republic | G.A.T.T., Oct. 1, 1951. | mf.n. | $m f . n$. |
| Greece | agreement, Aug. 28, 1947 <br> G.A.T.T., Mar. 1, 1950 | $m . f$. | m.f. |
| Greenland | included in Danish agreement | mfn . | maf.n. |
| Guatemala | agreement, 1939. | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Halti. | agreement, 1939 $\text { G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, } 1950$ | mf.n. | m.n. |
| Hawall | included in U.S. agreements ........................ | $\mathrm{m} \Omega \Omega$. | mf.n. |
| Honduras ..................................................... |  | general | largely s.c. tariff |
| Hungary ......................................................... |  | general | state trading |
| Iceland |  | m.f. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | mof. |
| Indonesia | G.A.T.T., Mar. 1, 1948 ............................... | m.f.n. | mfd . |
| Iran |  | maf. | $m \mathrm{f}$, |
| Iraq.. |  | m.f.n. |  |
| Ireland | agreement, 1933 | pref./maf. | limited pref. |
| Israel ............................................................ |  | m.f.n. | s.c. tarlff |
| Italian Africa |  | general | s.c. tarlff |
| Italy | agreement, Apr. 28, 1948 <br> G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1950 | m.f.n. | $m . f . n$. |
| Japan | agreement, June 7, 1954.............................. |  | man . |
| Jordan |  | general | s.c. tariff |
| Korea |  | general | s.c. tariff |
| Latvia |  | general | state trading |
| Lebanon. |  | mf.n. | mf.n. |
| Liberia | G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, 1950. | m.f.n. | mef.n. |
| Libya |  | general | S.c. tariff |
| Lithuanla |  | general | state trading |
| Madagascar | included in French agreement | ma d. | m.f.n. |
| Mexico | agreement, Feb. 8, 1946. | m.f.n. | maf. |
| Morocco | Included in French agreement | m.f. | $m f$. |
| Netherlands | agreement, 1924 $\text { G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, } 1948$ | m.f.n. | man. |
| Netherlands Antilles | included in Netherlands agreement. | m.f.n. | $\mathrm{m} \cdot \mathrm{f}$, |
| Nicaragua | agreement, Dec. 19, 1946 <br> G.A.T.T., May 28, 1950 | $\mathrm{m} . \mathrm{f}$, f . | mf , |
| Norway | agreement, $1826^{3}$ <br> G.A.T.T., July 10,1948 | $\mathrm{mof}$. . | maf.n. |
| Panama | ............. | m.f.n. | maf . |
| Paraguay ................................................... | agreement, 1940. | mof , | mof.n. |

TABLE 13. Tariff Relations, by Countries, as at September 1, 1954 - Concluded

| Country 1 | Agreements Now in Force ${ }^{2}$ | Canadian <br> Tariff <br> on Imports | Treatment of <br> Canadian <br> Exports |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Peru | \|G.A.T.T., Oct. 8, 1951 | m.f.n. | maf.n. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Phillppines |  | m.f.n. | mof. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ |
| Poland | agreement, 1936. | m.f.n. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { m.f.n. (state } \\ \text { trading } \end{array}$ |
| Portugal. | agreement, July 1, 1954. | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Portuguese Asia. | included in present Portuguese agreement | m.f.n. | maf . |
| Portuguese East Africa. | included in present Portuguese agreement | m,fon. | m.f.n. |
| Portuguese West Africa | included in present Portuguese agreement | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Puerto Rico | included in U.S. agreements ....................... | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Roumania... |  | general | state trading |
| St. Plerre and Miquelon | included in French agreements .................... | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Spain | agreement, $1928{ }^{3}$, modified July 1, $1954 \ldots$. | m.f.n. | m.f.n |
| Spanish Africa | included in modified Spanish agreement ...... | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Surinam | included in Netherlands agreements............. | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Sweden. | agreement, $1826^{3}$ $\qquad$ <br> G.A.T.T., May 1, 1950 | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Switzerland | agreement, $1855^{3}$, modified Aug. 21, 1947 .. | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Syria. | ................................................................... | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Taiwan. | included in Chinese agreement ..................... | mf.n. | m.f.n. |
| Thailand |  | general | s.c. tariff |
| Turkey | $\begin{aligned} & \text { agreement, Mar. 15, } 1948 \\ & \text { G.A.T.T., Oct. 17, } 1951 \end{aligned}$ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| U.S.S.R. (Russia). |  | general | state trading |
| United States ............................................... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { agreement, } 1938 \text { (suspended while G.A.T.T. } \\ & \text { in force) } \\ & \text { G.A.T.T., Jan. 1, } 1948 \end{aligned}$ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| United States Oceania | included in U.S. agreements ........................ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Uruguay ............................................................ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { agreement, 1940, modified Oct. 19, 1953...... } \\ & \text { G.A.T.T., Dec. 16, } 1953 \end{aligned}$ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Venezuela | agreement, Oct. 11, 1950 ............................ | m.f.n. | m.f.n. |
| Yugoslavia | agreement, 1928 ${ }^{3}$.................... | m.f.n. | m.f.n. (state trading |

1. Countries as defined in Trade of Canada, 1953, Vol. I. Where more than one politically distinct area is included under one country heading for statistical purposes the tariff treatment described applies to that political area with which Canadian trade is greatest.
2. Bilateral agreements of all types involving some contractual obligation are described as "agreements"; where the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade applies it is also noted as G.A.T.T. Dates for bilateral agreements are those at which the agreement became effective, dates for G.A.T.T. are ratification dates. Agreements are not listed individually for dependent areas unless the agreements were made specifically between Canada and the dependent area.
3. Agreement originally made by the United Kingdom and accepted by Canada.

## Notes Included in Preceding Issues

```
Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p.30)
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1953, p. 39)
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1953, p.40)
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1953, p. 41)
F.O.B. and C.I.F:Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p. 42)
"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p. 42)
The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1953, p. 43)
Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 24)
Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36)
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p.34)
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)
```


## Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

## Current Publications

Monthly Summaries:
Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Monthly Reports:

Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption
Quarterly Reports:
Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

## Annual and Special Publications

Annual Reports:
Trade of Canada, Vol. 1, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

## PART II <br> STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. DIREGTION OF TRADE

TABLEI. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, Ior Principal Counties and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1950-1954

| Year and quarter |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { Countries }]{\text { All }}$ | United States | United Kingdom | Other Commonwealthl and Ireland | Europe | Latin America | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Domestic Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1950 |  | 3,118.387 | 2,020,988 | 469.910 | 198.501 | 190.428 | 143.427 | 95.133 |
| 1951 |  | 3.914.460 | 2,297,675 | 631.461 | 261,867 | 345,977 | 208.024 | 169.457 |
| 1952 |  | 4,301,081 | 2,306,955 | 745,845 | 284.740 | 473.822 | 272.397 | 217.321 |
| 1953 | .... | 4.117,406 | 2,418,915 | 665, 232 | 245.708 | 370, 136 | 198, 254 | 219,160 |
| 1950 | $1 Q$ | 648,863 | 414,008 | 109. 101 | 41.625 | 34.846 | 21.213 | 28,070 |
|  | $2 Q$ | 781,761 | 490.941 | 126, 816 | 59.367 | 39,336 | 39.610 | 25.690 |
|  | 3Q | 789,906 | 528,133 | 108, 152 | 44.158 | 47, 061 | 40,894 | 21. 508 |
|  | 4 Q | 897,857 | 587,906 | 125,841 | 53,350 | 69.185 | 41,709 | 19,865 |
| 1951 | 12 | 809,206 | 529,586 | 113. 294 | 54.140 | 43,345 | 36,692 | 32,148 |
|  | 2Q | 931.042 | 580.260 | 140,229 | 59.153 | 63.227 | 43.057 | 45,116 |
|  | 3Q | 1.044,316 | 581, 495 | 192,846 | 68, 774 | 113,902 | 52.254 | 35,045 |
|  | 4Q | 1.129,897 | 606, 333 | 185, 092 | 79,800 | 125,503 | 76, 021 | 57.148 |
| 1952 | 1 Q | 989,002 | 541, 847 | 156.436 | 84,452 | 80,074 | 78.491 | 47,702 |
|  | 2Q | 1,107,620 | 571,460 | 244,540 | 73,454 | 101.396 | 69,836 | 46,933 |
|  | $3 Q$ | 1,053,936 | 556,322 | 185,614 | 67,015 | 143, 871 | 53.853 | 47. 261 |
|  | 4 Q | 1.150.522 | 637. 326 | 159, 256 | 59,819 | 148,480 | 70.217 | 75,425 |
| 1953 | $1 Q$ | 900,567 | 564, 301 | 123.934 | 57.802 | 57. 205 | 47.875 | 49.450 |
|  | 2Q | 1.093,025 | 624,119 | 190.300 | 67,648 | 111.929 | 51.655 | 47,373 |
|  | 3Q | 1,073,871 | 612,003 | 192,532 | 68,418 | 103.026 | 45.116 | 52,776 |
|  | 4Q | 1,049,943 | 618.492 | 158. 466 | 51,840 | 97,976 | 53,607 | 69, 561 |
| 1954 | $1 Q$ | 851.025 | 526, 534 | 134,683 | 37,901 | 59,175 | 38,128 | 54,604 |
|  | 2Q | 989,719 | 594,005 | 149.911 | 57,686 | 83.230 | 56,230 | 48,656 |
|  |  | Total Exports |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$ 8000 | \$000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 1950 |  | 3,157,073 | 2,050,460 | 472.536 | 199.982 | 191,833 | 146,619 | 95, 642 |
| 1951 | .. | 3,963, 384 | 2,333,912 | 635, 721 | 284, 300 | 347.362 | 208,947 | 173.142 |
| 1952 | ... | 4,355,960 | 2,349,044 | 751.049 | 287.611 | 475.766 | 273.581 | 218.909 |
| 1953 |  | 4,172.601 | 2,463,051 | 668.874 | 247. 824 | 372.713 | 198,958 | 221,181 |
| 1950. | $1 Q$ | 657,005 | 420,446 | 109.892 | 41,890 | 35.174 | 21,396 | 28,208 |
|  | 2Q | 791. 101 | 496. 541 | 127. 258 | 59,606 | 39.738 | 42,140 | 25,818 |
|  | 3Q | 800.105 | 536,698 | 108,695 | 44.608 | 47,347 | 41,115 | 21,642 |
|  | 4Q | 908,861 | 596,774 | 126,691 | 53,878 | 69.575 | 41,968 | 19,975 |
| 1951 | 19 | 819,618 | 538,549 | 113.591 | 54.387 | 43.594 | 36,838 | 32,659 |
|  | $2 Q$ | 943.012 | 588,343 | 140, 589 | 59.750 | 63.542 | 43,281 | 47. 508 |
|  | 36 | 1,055,576 | 590,260 | 193,526 | 69, 345 | 114,233 | 52,535 | 35.677 |
|  | $4 Q$ | 1,145, 179 | 616.760 | 188, 015 | 80, 818 | 125.993 | 76.293 | 57.299 |
| 1952 | 16 | 1.001,821 | 551,664 | 157, 475 | 85,600 | 80.491 | 78,696 | 47,895 |
|  | 2Q | 1.119.938 | 580,436 | 245, 745 | 74.020 | 101,906 | 70.310 | 47,522 |
|  | $3 Q$ | 1.069, 189 | 568, 221 | 187.178 | 67.602 | 144,290 | 54.141 | 47.757 |
|  | 4 Q | 1.165,012 | 648.723 | 160,651 | 60, 389 | 149,079 | 70.434 | 75,735 |
| 1953 | $1 Q$ | 913,905 | 574,945 | 124,661 | 58.542 | 57,887 | 48.002 | 49,868 |
|  | 2Q | 1,105,793 | 634.649 | 191,128 | 68.050 | 112,319 | 51,775 | 47,872 |
|  | 3 Q | 1,088, 965 | 624.005 | 193,488 | 69.078 | 103,785 | 45.292 | 53,317 |
|  | 4 Q | 1,063.937 | 629.453 | 159.598 | 52.155 | 96.721 | 53.888 | 70.123 |
| 1954. | 1 Q | 866, 289 | 537, 177 | 135,889 | 38,325 | 60, 848 | 39.244 | 54.806 |
|  | 2 Q | 1,005,864 | 607, 638 | 151,137 | 58,075 | 83,790 | 56.316 | 48,909 |

1. Only those countries in the Conmonwealth in 1954 are treated as Commonwealth countrles in this table.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countrien and Trading Areas,


1. Only those countries in the Commonwe alth in 1954 are treated as Commonwesith countries in this table.
2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than $\$ 40$ million (some $\$ 30$ million of which represented imports from the United States, and some $\$ 5$ million imports from the Unlled Kingdom), The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch, V, D. 33.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

| Country | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Jan. - June }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - Juse | July - Dec. | Jan. -June | July - Dec. |  |
|  | $5{ }^{5000}$ | 87000 | \$ 1000 | \$'000 | \%'000 | \$ 000 | \$ 000 |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States | 1, 109, 846 | 1,187,829 | 1,113,307 | 1,193,648 | 1,188,420 | 1,230,495 | 1,120,539 |
| Alaska... | 446 | 1,818 | 554 | 695 | 364 | 766 | 462 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 534 | 652 | 633 | 646 | 643 | 676 | 614 |
| Greenland ............ | 78 | 128 | 96 | 207 | 64 | 130 | 1 |
| Total, North America | 1. 110, 805 | 1.190,425 | 1,114,580 | 1. 195, 197 | 1,189.491 | 1, 232, 067 | 1,121,616 |

Central America and Antiles:


Total, Central America and Antilles


| 1,798 | 1,895 | 1,486 | 1,672 | 1,404 | 1,666 | 1,433 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 240 | 332 | 177 | 204 | 138 | 238 | 156 |
| 1,081 | 1,055 | 1,218 | 1,135 | 1,115 | 1,183 | 1,086 |
| 2,140 | 2,444 | 2,048 | 1,864 | 1,459 | 2,275 | 1,993 |
| 4,486 | 5,727 | 6,036 | 4,555 | 5,414 | 7,076 | 5,531 |
| 1,999 | 2,230 | 2,211 | 2,065 | 1,791 | 2,073 | 1,927 |
| 4,562 | 5,388 | 5,897 | 5,137 | 4,308 | 5,182 | 5,630 |
| 105 | 76 | 87 | 80 | 108 | 70 | 67 |
| 988 | 1,187 | 1,360 | 1,252 | 1,050 | 1,149 | 1,758 |
| 9,356 | 11,068 | 13,630 | 10,551 | 7,954 | 8,170 | 8,327 |
| 1,849 | 2,211 | 2,604 | 2,039 | 1,960 | 2,033 | 2,226 |
| 945 | 1,057 | 1,421 | 809 | 921 | 980 | 731 |
| 19 | 21 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,223 | 1,142 | 1,090 | 806 | 824 | 1,410 | 926 |
| 1,121 | 1,467 | 2,114 | 1,303 | 1,135 | 1,535 | 1,757 |
| 3,168 | 407 | 513 | 1,223 | 243 | 313 | 251 |
| 11,557 | 18,323 | 20,624 | 19,017 | 12,511 | 16,475 | 12,035 |
| 1,000 | 834 | 955 | 586 | 628 | 680 | 845 |
| 533 | 564 | 690 | 495 | 587 | 767 | 941 |
| 3,245 | 2,716 | 5,370 | 5,989 | 3,009 | 1,371 | 1,822 |
| 3,889 | 4,231 | 3,655 | 3,673 | 4,152 | 3,601 | 3,689 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16,305 | 19,073 | 19,072 | 16,632 | 15,628 | 19,694 | 17,755 |
| 38,999 | 45,303 | 54,137 | 47,846 | 35,099 | 38,563 | 35,384 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 55,304 | 64,376 | 73,210 | 64,478 | 50,727 | 58,257 | 53,139 |

[^47]TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

| Country | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - Jupe | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North-Weatern Burope: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingaom .................................... | 253,523 | 377,938 | 400,976 | 344.869 | 314,234 | 350,998 | 284.594 |
| Austria | 1,007 | 1,159 | 2,726 | 2,490 | 1,537 | 3,599 | 640 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg | 33,443 | 61,014 | 40,809 | 63.567 | 31.774 | 37,736 | 22.581 |
| Denmark | 1,254 | 4,333 | 3, 851 | 6,030 | 4,680 | 1. 623 | 1,316 |
| France. | 13,390 | 33, 148 | 30,879 | 17.385 | 14,350 | 17,931 | 18,072 |
| Cermany, Federal Republic ...................... | 8,560 | 28,468 | 17, 642 | 77, 221 | 33,909 | 49,949 | 31,648 |
| Iceland ....................................................... | 319 | 381 | 544 | 289 | 1,414 | 644 | 414 |
| Ireland | 8,033 | 12,888 | 10,492 | 12,566 | 5.755 | 7,601 | 2,668 |
| Netherlands ............................................. | 4,598 | 21,593 | 12, 623 | 28,885 | 21,055 | 21,327 | 12,622 |
| Norway | 11,706 | 20,492 | 20, 013 | 18,989 | 20,327 | 16,951 | 21,009 |
| Sweden | 1.706 | 10,419 | 6. 751 | 5,447 | 2, 818 | 1,769 | 2,145 |
| Switzerland. | 8,714 | 16,631 | 10,855 | 16,063 | 14, 152 | 15.681 | 13,979 |
| Commonwealth Countrles .................... | 253, 523 | 377,938 | 400,976 | 344, 869 | 314,234 | 350,998 | 284, 594 |
| Other Countries | 92,730 | 210.525 | 157. 186 | 248,933 | 151,773 | 174,808 | 127, 093 |
| Total, North-Western Europe | 346, 253 | 588, 463 | 558, 162 | 593.802 | 466, 007 | 525,806 | 411,687 |
| Southerm Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar ......... | 312 | 336 | 249 | 104 | 274 | 212 | 155 |
| Malta | 144 | 2,006 | 1,594 | 1,517 | 1,666 | 1, 641 | 1.518 |
| Greece | 1.951 | 752 | 1,588 | 2,827 | 806 | 754 | 1,133 |
| Italy | 15.448 | 33.315 | 25,914 | 26,731 | 14. 585 | 18,585 | 10,411 |
| Portugal | 2,243 | 2.422 | 1,702 | 2,324 | 3,431 | 560 | 1.350 |
|  | 110 | 149 | 132 | 92 | 111 | 120 | 423 |
| Spain ..................................................... | 474 | 268 | 2, 309 | 1. 270 | 1. 450 | 12, 729 | 1,017 |
| Commonweulth Countrles ..................... | 455 | 2,343 | 1,842 | 1,622 | 1,940 | 1,854 | 1,673 |
| Other Countries | 20,226 | 36,906 | 31,643 | 33,243 | 20,383 | 32, 748 | 14,334 |
| Total, Southern Europe .......a.a............. | 20,681 | 39,249 | 33.487 | 34, 865 | 22,323 | 34,602 | 18,006 |
| Eastem Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albania .. .........................a......................... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bulgaria ................................................. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| Czechoslovakia ..................................... | 290 | 202 | 178 | 189 | 72 | 51 | 124 |
| Finland | 610 | 2,519 | 1,712 | 982 | 581 | 807 | 200 |
| Germany, Eastern .................................... | $\underline{2}$ | $\underline{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hungary .................................................... | 24 | 6 | 58 | 23 | 48 | 1 | - 31 |
| Poland | 83 | 11 | 8 | 61 | 126 | - 57 | 129 |
| Roumenia | 3 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 93 | 1 | 1 |
| U.S.S,R., Estonid, Latvia, Lithumide........ | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,877 |
| Yugoslavia ............................................... | 625 | 2,114 | 1,130 | 21,483 | 1,813 | 127 | 279 |
| Totel, Eestem Earope ...n.................. | 1,649 | 4,861 | 3,132 | 22. 741 | 2, 734 | 1,045 | 3. 646 |
| Middle East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden ....................................................... | 17 | 8 | 119 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 20 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ............................... | 23 | 11 | 91 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 6 |
| Arabia ..................................................... | 712 | 702 | 1,085 | 1,064 | 1,720 | 924 | 821 |
| Egypt....................................................... | 773 | 1,693 | 2, 140 | 17,223 | 9, 546 | 2, 142 | 685 |
| Ethlopla ....................o.............................. | 60 | 138 | 37 | 17 | 32 | 23 | 36 |
| Iran | 582 | 418 | 409 | 176 | 525 | 228 | 355 |
| IraQ ........................................................... | 242 | 820 | 238 | 75 | 305 | 153 | 271 |
| Israel ........................................................ | 5,697 | 6, 119 | 6,969 | 4,971 | 3.641 | 5,418 | 3, 023 |
| Itallan Afric .......................................... | $\underline{1}$ | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jorden ...................................................... | 75 | 996 | 12 | 93 | 25 | 13 | 43 |
| Libys....................................................... | 191 | 1,838 | 443 | 411 | 647 | 632 | 461 |
| Lebanon ................................................... |  |  | 2,817 | 6,538 | 4,112 | 1, 049 | 344 |
| Sytis ....................................................... | 2,149 | 4,887 | 319 | 261 | 380 | 198 | 657 |
| Turkey ..................................................... | 1,766 | 1, 196 | 2.116 | 2, 675. | 1,146 | 309 | 4,768 |
| Commonwealth Countries ..................... | 40 | 19 | 210 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| Other Countries ................................... | 12,246 | 18,812 | 16,591 | 33,504 | 22, 079 | 11, 088 | 11,465 |
| Total , Middle Eest ........................... | 12. 286 | 18,831 | 16,802 | 33, 524 | 22,105 | 11, 113 | 11,490 |

[^48]TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

| Country | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jano - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June | July - Dec* | Jan, - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| Other Agia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon | 1. 636 | 1.834 | 4, 117 | 1.708 | 2,610 | 697 | 931 |
| India | 22. 262 | 13,475 | 30, 566 | 24,857 | 23,808 | 13.379 | 5,103 |
| Pakistan | 2. 876 | 1,610 | 8, 302 | 7,714 | 20,975 | 11.128 | 4,434 |
| Malaya and Singapore | 4.420 | 6. 376 | 5. 166 | 1.901 | 1.371 | 1.483 | 1. 521 |
| Hong Kong | 4. 220 | 7.813 | 5,377 | 4. 205 | 4,278 | 4,722 | 4,443 |
| Other British East Indies .......................... | 1 | $\underline{1}$ | 5 | 8 | 1 | 26 | 2 |
| Afghanistan ............................................. | 16 | 81 | 91 | 181 | 140 | 10 | 43 |
| Burma ......................e.,.o............................ | 37 | 242 | 547 | 476 | 313 | 131 | 73 |
| China, except Taiwan,.............................. |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taiwan ...................................................... | 90 | 277 | 727 | 429 | 702 | 780 | 1,372 |
| French East Indies .................................. | 130 | 93 | 156 | 171 | 258 | 93 | 124 |
| Indonesia | 2. 641 | 2, 586 | 5. 204 | 1,046 | 1. 203 | 787 | 802 |
| Japan. | 35. 729 | 37.247 | 41,334 | 61.269 | 37. 282 | 81.286 | 61.430 |
| Korea | 94 | 119 | 157 | 178 | 9.930 | 5.061 | 2,302 |
| Philippines. | 8, 107 | 7. 491 | 7. 151 | 8,894 | 7. 169 | 6,703 | 8,115 |
| Portuguese Asia | 30 | 77 | 170 | 112 | 105 | 85 | 27 |
| Thailand ........ | 852 | 1. 526 | 810 | 1.166 | 703 | 806 | 1.026 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 35.414 | 31.108 | 53,533 | 40,393 | 53, 044 | 31,433 | 16.433 |
| Other Countries | 47,728 | 49,736 | 56. 346 | 73, 924 | 57.805 | 95.742 | 75.315 |
| Total, Other Asia ............................. | 83, 142 | 80, 844 | 109, 879 | 114.317 | 110. 848 | 12\%, 176 | 91, 749 |
| Other Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Africa ${ }^{2}$...........no................. ? | 529 | 915 | 558 | 473 | 153 | 195 | 163 |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland ${ }^{\text {3 }}$......................... | 1.057 | 1.893 | 2.112 | 550 | 1. 094 | 1.126 | 1.801 |
| Union of South Africa | 23, 182 | 29,554 | 30,659 | 17.193 | 23.788 | 26,975 | 23,197 |
| Other British South Africa | 1 | 26 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3 |
| Gambia | 14 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 26 | 23 |
| Gold Coast | 494 | 486 | 169 | 85 | 438 | 1.311 | 1,082 |
| Nigeria | 236 | 560 | 365 | 500 | 169 | 773 | 737 |
| Sierra Leone | 113 | 87 | 107 | 52 | 101 | 134 | 137 |
| Other British West Africs | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| Belgian Congo | 1,831 | 2.487 | 4,066 | 1.834 | 1.538 | 1.811 | 1,473 |
| French Africa | 1. 273 | 5.475 | 2, 650 | 576 | 818 | 430 | 710 |
| Liberia | 1. 239 | 134 | 147 | 56 | 1,424 | 1.721 | 2. 492 |
| Madagascar. | 21 | 81 | 51 | 46 | 42 | 22 | 22 |
| Morocco | 837 | 2.544 | 3. 329 | 1.301 | 2. 279 | 1. 530 | 1,899 |
| Portuguese East Africa .......................e.... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1. 501 |
| Portuguese West Africa | 1,630 | 1. 197 | 1,028 | 1.060 | 793 | 1,204 | 164 |
| Canary Is lands ........................................ | 8 | 99 | 5 | 820 | 10 | 13 | 1 |
| Spanish Africa | 66 | 9 | 33 | 31 | 26 | 33 | 16 |
| Commonwealth Countries | 25,626 | 33. 533 | 33.976 | 18,868 | 25,748 | 30, 552 | 27.154 |
| Other Countries.. | 6. 906 | 12,025 | 11.309 | 5, 724 | 6.928 | 6. 767 | 8. 278 |
| Total, Other Africa ........................... | 32,532 | 45, 558 | 45,288 | 24,593 | 32,677 | 37, 319 | 35,432 |
| Oceanta: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australia. | 19.423 | 29,656 | 24,882 | 24,815 | 17,893 | 21.736 | 21.996 |
| New Zealand | 5. 389 | 16.368 | 10.911 | 7.933 | 2.941 | 4,534 | 5, 256 |
| Fiji ......................................................... | 237 | 565 | 76 | 443 | 201 | 223 | 248 |
| Other British Oceanis ............................... | 77 | 5 | 70 | 1 | 62 | 2 | 45 |
| French Oceania ........................................ | 318 | 308 | 260 | 164 | 302 | 185 | 185 |
| Hawail ...................................................... | 3,354 | 3,064 | 3.380 | 2. 900 | 3.257 | 2.128 | 1. 758 |
| United States Oceania ............................. | 87 | 104 | 105 | 93 | 128 | 125 | 98 |
| Commonwealth Countries ..................... | 25,127 | 46,593 | 35,940 | 33.191 | 21.097 | 26,494 | 27.545 |
| Other Countries. | 3. 758 | 3. 477 | 3,744 | 3,158 | 3,687 | 2, 438 | 2.041 |
| Total, Oceanis .................................. | 28, 885 | 50.070 | 39, 684 | 36,349 | 24,784 | 28,932 | 29,586 |
| Total, Commonwealth Countries ................... | 358,783 | 513, 624 | 548,393 | 459, 140 | 433.929 | 463, 656 | 377, 513 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies ........ | 1,117, 727 | 1,197, 121 | 1, 121, 087 | 1,201, 090 | 1, 196,430 | 1, 237, 184 | 1, 126,613 |
| Total, All Countries ......... | 1. 740.248 | 2.174, 212 | 2,096,622 | 2, 204,459 | 1,993, 592 | 2, 123, 814 | 1, 840, 743 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.
3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TARI.E III, Direction of Trade - Imports

| Country | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | $\frac{1954}{\text { Jan. }_{4} \text { - June }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jano-June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan, -June | July - Dec. |  |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| North America: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United States ......................................... | 1.471.107 | 1,341,820 | 1.457.798 | 1.519.164 | 1.672,413 | 1.548,801 | 1.502,781 |
| Alasks ................................................. | 502 | 981 | 1.125 | 1.208 | 1.336 | 1.625 | 2,622 |
| St. Plerre and Miquelon.......................... | 7 | 18 | 25 | 23 | 18 | 48 | 9 |
| Greenland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Tolal, North America .................... | 1.471,617 | 1, 342, 819 | 1.458,948 | 1,520,396 | 1, 673. 769 | 1.550.478 | 1,505,416 |
| Central Americe and Antilles: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda ...... | 44 | 38 | 168 | 149 | 55 | 71 | 144 |
| British Honduras | 403 | 55 | 9 | 17 | 57 | 82 | 59 |
| Bahamas | 162 | 184 | 284 | 122 | 118 | 309 | 181 |
| Barbados | 7.175 | 6, 234 | 3,832 | 4, 834 | 1.030 | 1,345 | 1.290 |
| Jamaica ..................................................... | 7. 769 | 10,272 | 4,302 | 4,902 | 6. 388 | 5,373 | 7.801 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands ............... | 425 | 531 | 100 | 116 | 194 | 1.016 | 498 |
| Trinidad and Tobago. | 7, 508 | 7. 574 | 4. 599 | 5,061 | 3.138 | 4.924 | 4.348 |
| American Virgin Is lands ......................... | 164 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Costa Rica | 4. 032 | 4, 753 | 4.488 | 4. 252 | 4.342 | 5,130 | 3,541 |
| Cuba ....................................................... | 2. 777 | 5,556 | 10,193 | 8. 422 | 6. 210 | 5, 444 | 6, 107 |
| Dominican Republic | 686 | 440 | 1.718 | 4. 282 | 2,641 | 3,213 | 1,243 |
| El Salva dor ............................................ | 875 | 308 | 647 | 124 | 1. 259 | 130 | 533 |
| French West Indies | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Guatemala ..............................................e. | 2.913 | 1.705 | 1.428 | 652 | 1. 521 | 1.738 | 2. 781 |
| Halti ....................................................... | 1.737 | 1. 283 | 1. 293 | 635 | 337 | 411 | 793 |
| Honduras ................................................ | 2.125 | 1,902 | 1.975 | 2,668 | 1,937 | 2, 657 | 1.479 |
| Mexico ..................................................... | 10, 956 | 7.057 | 14.327 | 9.610 | 10.326 | 5. 459 | 9,167 |
| Netherlands Antilles .............................. | 5, 522 | 5. 287 | 4.460 | 7. 287 | 2.033 | 6, 121 | 6, 332 |
| Nicaragua ............................................... | 350 | 246 | 244 | 257 | 134 | 257 | 81 |
| Panama ................................................. | 1,414 | 2,078 | 1,746 | 2,379 | 1.875 | 1,762 | 2,935 |
| Puerto Rico............................................. | 488 | 788 | 464 | 382 | 361 | 511 | 844 |
| Commonwealth Countries ...................... | $23,486$ | $24,888$ | 13.294 | 15,201 | 10,980 | 13.120 | 14.321 |
| Other Countries ................................... | 34,039 | 31,405 | 42.982 | 40.954 | 32,976 | 32,834 | 35,836 |
| Total, Central Americasnd Axtilles | 57, 525 | 56,293 | 56,276 | 56, 155 | 43,955 | 45,955 | 50, 157 |

South America:

| British Gulana | 7. 482 | 17. 543 | 8,687 | 14,973 | 7.813 | 9,987 | 6. 788 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Falkiand Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Argentina | 10,566 | 3, 389 | 1.752 | 2. 622 | 4.457 | \$. 072 | 1.363 |
| Bolivia | 1, 082 | 766 | 2.075 | 1. 276 | 715 | 700 | 261 |
| Brazil | 20. 134 | 20.493 | 19,032 | 16.071 | - 14.772 | 20.275 | 16,368 |
| Chile | 1,346 | 807 | 1.680 | 1,602 | 749 | 303 | 198 |
| Colombia | 6. 198 | 6,865 | 8,225 | 9. 779 | 11.280 | 11.935 | 12. 045 |
| Ecuador ................................................... | 1.010 | 1.428 | 1. 109 | 1. 642 | 1.178 | 1.510 | 1. 229 |
| French Gutana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 243 | 100 | 111 | 235 | 180 | 80 | 247 |
| Peru | 3,599 | 1.989 | 4,235 | 3,815 | 853 | 2.075 | 1.394 |
| Surinam | 363 | 778 | 237 | 291 | 502 | 843 | 1. 069 |
| Uruguay | 3, 317 | 451 | 424 | 1. 439 | 1.870 | 1.033 | 595 |
| Venezuels | 58.455 | 78, 263 | 60.130 | 75.628. | 71,095 | 84.052 | 82. 504 |
| Commonwealth Countries .................... | 7.482 | 17,543 | 8,687 | 14,973 | 7.813 | 9.987 | 6. 788 |
| Other Countries .................................. | 106,313 | 115, 328 | 99,009 | 114,404 | 107.652 | 126.880 | 117.272 |
| Total, South America .................... | 113.795 | 132, 871 | 107, 696 | 129,377 | 115,463 | 136,867 | 124,060 |

[^49]TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continuea

| Country | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$7000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 |
| North-Western Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom......................................... | 224,606 | 196.379 | 161.420 | 198.337 | 219,590 | 233,801 | 204.129 |
| Austria ..................................................... | 2.437 | 754 | 803 | 2,114 | 1.514 | 1.453 | 1.579 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg......................... | 17.323 | 21.772 | 18.020 | 15.195 | 14,414 | 14,668 | 11,824 |
| Denmark | 930 | 2,800 | 876 | 1. 291 | 997 | 1,178 | 1,522 |
| France ............................-....................... | 10,379 | 13.595 | 9,398 | 9.719 | 11.324 | 10,943 | 9,983 |
| Germany, Federal Republic.a.............o...... | 12,643 | 18.293 | 9,652 | 12,977 | 14,186 | 21,321 | 18,021 |
| Iceland. | 3 | 23 | 14 | 36 | 68 | 12 | 54 |
| Ireland .................................................... | 388 | 397 | 308 | 154 | 239 | 343 | 903 |
| Netherlands .............................................. | 6. 292 | 7.718 | 6.588 | 9,907 | 10,169 | 12,129 | 9,884 |
| Norway ....................................................... | 889 | 2,088 | 1,663 | 2,194 | 958 | 1.331 | 1.011 |
| Sweden .............................................o......... | 3,994 | 7.814 | 4,539 | 4.072 | 4,598 | 4,743 | 4,189 |
|  | 7. 202 | 9.196 | 7.387 | 9,009 | 9.439 | 10.998 | 9.700 |
| Commonwealth Countries..................... | 224.606 | 196.379 | 161.420 | 198.337 | 219.590 | 233,801 | 204,129 |
| Other Countries.................................... | 62,479 | 84.452 | 59.249 | 66,669 | 67.907 | 79.119 | 68, 668 |
| Total, North-Western Europe.menomoser. | 287,085 | 280, 831 | 220, 889 | 265,006 | 287,497 | 312,820 | 272,798 |
| Southem Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gibraltar................................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 19 | 28 | 17 | 34 | 30 | 37 | 30 |
| Greece .................................................... | 113 | 61 | 96 | 101 | 105 | 119 | 112 |
| Italy | 7. 274 | 6.943 | 5,495 | 6. 240 | 6.533 | 7, 738 | 5,900 |
|  | 864 | 1.116 | 892 | 906 | 796 | 1.166 | 701 |
| Azores and Madeira ................................. | 212 | 198 | 153 | 132 | 100 | 79 | 80 |
| Spain.................a........................................ | 4. 660 | 2. 454 | 1.920 | 2. 340 | 2.433 | 2. 186 | 3. 192 |
| Commonwealth Countries...................... | 19 | 28 | 17 | 34 | 30 | 37 | 30 |
| Other Countries.................................... | 13, 123 | 10,773 | 8,555 | 9,720 | 9,966 | 11. 287 | 9.985 |
| Total, Southerm Europe ..................... | 13,142 | 10,801 | 8,572 | 8.754 | 9,996 | 11,324 | 10, 014 |
| Esstern Europe: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulgaria .................................................. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Czechoslovakia........................................ | 2.941 | 1.727 | 1.522 | 2.037 | 1,411 | 1. 178 | 897 |
| Finland................................................... | 68 | 90 | 99 | 135 | 201 | 347 | 262 |
|  | 2 | 3 | 109 | 383 | 281 | 678 | 197 |
| Hungary ................................................... | 70 | B1 | 158 | 121 | 43 | 141 | 147 |
| Poland ...-................................................ | 761 | 669 | 385 | 171 | 120 | 124 | 198 |
| Roumania ................................................ | 10 | 12 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania ...... | 143 | 376 | 554 | 1.763 | 282 | 561 | 147 |
|  | 117 | 32 | 70 | 31 | 58 | 43 | 109 |
| Total, Eastern Europe ....................... | 4. 111 | 2.869 | 2,909 | 4,844 | 2.397 | 3, 079 | 1.987 |
| Middle East: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden .-.-..................................................... | 22 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 70 |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ...o.o.o.c.................... | 28 | 30 | 42 | 34 | 20 | 40 | 9 |
| Arabia.. | 11.923 | 10.736 | 4. 257 | 3. 302 | 2. 185 | 11 | 930 |
| Egypt ....................e................................... | 462 | 249 | 430 | 32 | 1,305 | 2,898 | 279 |
| Exhiopla .................................................. | 26 | 5 | 21 | 0 | 28 | 18 | 21 |
| Iran ........................................................... | 305 | 216 | 391 | 777 | 619 | 406 | 884 |
| Ir8q ........................................................... | 1,007 | 1.125 | 520 | 404 | 110 | 1,261 | 10 |
| israel ..................................................... | 534 | 395 | 523 | 638 | 631 | 681 | 571 |
| Italian Africa.......................................... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jordan..................................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Libya ..................................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Lebanon........ |  |  |  | 10, 200 | 8.078 | 11,506 | 7.049 |
| Syria .......................................................... | 5,735 | 10.646 | 60 | 12 | 29 | 27 | 9 |
| Turkey ...................................................... | 903 | 854 | 1.669 | 1,050 | 485 | 306 | 320 |
| Commonwealth Countries...................... | 50 | 30 | 49 | 33 | 30 | 40 | 79 |
| Other Countries.................................... | 20.899 | 24.225 | 12.842 | 16.414 | 13,467 | 17,114 | 10, 072 |
| Total, Middle East ........................... | 20. 949 | 24,255 | 12,890 | 16,448 | 13,497 | 17.153 | 10,152 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
2. Lncluded with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

| Country | 1951 |  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jañ - June | July - Dec. | Jan, - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
|  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$ ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | \$ 000 | \$'000 |
| Ocher Asia: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceylon. | 11,326 | 5, 070 | 6,651 | 5,841 | 8,261 | 6. 200 | 6, 755 |
| India | 23,732 | 16,485 | 13,930 | 12,883 | 14,090 | 12,537 | 14, 174 |
| Pakistan | 1,466 | 767 | 111 | 80 | 216 | 342 | 339 |
| Malaya and Singapore | 34,974 | 23, 000 | 15.454 | 10,019 | 11.469 | 10.427 | 8,994 |
| Hong Kong | 1,473 | 1,528 | 1,637 | 2,074 | 2,410 | 2.017 | 2,117 |
| Other British East Indles | 1,916 | 2. 707 | 1,115 | 65 ? | 172 | 178 | 115 |
| Afghanistan | 32 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 40 | 9 |
| Burma $\qquad$ | 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 79 |
| China, except Taiwan...................................... | 1,362 | 567 |  | 203 |  | 425 | 1,365 |
| Taiwan | 1,362 | 567 | 1,083 | 203 | 15 | 60 | 1 |
| French East Indies | 0 | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| Indonesía | 512 | 540 | 458 | 435 | 388 | 210 | 314 |
| Japan. | 6, 170 | 6,407 | 5.558 | 7,604 | 5,727 | 7.902 | 6,650 |
| Korea. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 54 | 164 |
| Phillippines | 5,981 | 2,993 | 2,458 | 2,965 | 707 | 2,279 | 1,750 |
| Portuguese Asia .................................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| Thailand | 1,281 | 657 | 451 | 353 | 239 | 657 | 354 |
| Commonwealth Countries ....................... | 74,888 | 49,561 | 38,908 | 31,552 | 36,618 | 31.700 | 32,493 |
| Other Countries .................................... | 15,322 | 11, 183 | 9,991 | 11,568 | 7. 782 | 11,634 | 10,702 |
| Total, Other Asia ........................... | 90,210 | 60, 744 | 48,898 | 43,120 | 44,399 | 43, 335 | 43, 195 |
| Other Africa: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| British East Arrica ${ }^{2}$ | 5,713 | 5, 151 | 5,090 | 4. 503 | 1.705 | 7. 688 | 6, 353 |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland 3 ......................en | 391 | 1,114 | 815 | 659 | 339 | 3,525 | 977 |
| Union of South Africa | 3,044 | 2,328 | 1,907 | 2,258 | 2,303 | 2, 313 | 2, 324 |
| Other British South Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| Gambia | 0 | 1 | 0 | - 0 | - 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Goild Const | 1,736 | 5,374 | 3, 809 | 1,714 | 1,692 | 1,467 | 1,488 |
| Nigeria | 298 | 600 | 767 | 997 | 708 | 876 | 773 |
| Sierra Leone | 34 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Other British West Africa.......................... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Beigian Congo. | 1,878 | 1,174 | 410 | 580 | - 993 | 1,254 | 1,029 |
| French Africa | 145 | 253 | 37 | 367 | 1,134 | 1,497 | 1,207 |
| Liberia | 0 | 183 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 132 |
| Madagascar | 22 | 7 | 1 | $\underline{1}$ | 8 | 0 | 243 |
| Morocco | 460 | 611 | 508 | 541 | 265 | 264 | 84 |
| Portuguese East Africa $\qquad$ <br> Portuguese West Africa | 10 | 188 | 254 | 322 | 62 | 11 | 28 |
| Canary Islands ......................................... | 6 | 10 |  |  |  |  | 162 |
| Spanish Africa ... | 0 | 0 | 11 0 | 11 | - | 17 | 14 |
| Comnonwealth Countries ...................... | 11,218 | 14,583 | 12,392 | 10, 133 | 6,748 | 15,878 | 11,924 |
| Other Countries | 2,523 | 2,424 | 1,250 | 1,820 | 2,476 | 3,415 | 2,899 |
| Total, Other Arrica | 13,741 | 17, 007 | 13,842 | 11,953 | 9,224 | 19,294 | 14, 823 |
| Oceania: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18,587 | 27,641 | 6,020 | 12,692 | 6,314 | 17, 150 | 7. 754 |
| New Zealand ............................................ | 8,556 | 21,551 | 10,388 | 3,843 | 5,662 | 2.710 | 5,057 |
| Flii ....................................................... | 2,515 | 3,478 | 2,010 | 4,477 | 2, 063 | 3,491 | 2,362 |
| Other British Oceanda .............................. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| French Oceania | 12 | 348 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Hawail. | 542 | 872 | 1,220 | 2, 253 | 2,126 | 2, 509 | 2,365 |
| United States Oceania ....................--...... | 0 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commodwealth Countries ........s............... | 29,658 | 52.670 | 18,418 | 21,013 | 14.239 | 23,351 | 15, 172 |
| Other Countries ..................................... | 554 | 1,220 | 1,430 | 2, 253 | 2,126 | 2,509 | 2, 368 |
| Total, Oceanil ................................... | 30, 212 | 53,890 | 19,848 | 23, 266 | 16, 364 | 25, 862 | 17,541 |
| Total. Commonweal th Countries ...............sen | 371.407 | 355, 682 | 253, 185 | 291, 277 | 296, 047 | 327, 915 | 284,936 |
| Total, United States and Dependencies........ | 1,472,804 | 1,344, 461 | 1,460, 816 | 1,523, 008 | 1,676,236 | 1, 553, 446 | 1,508, 613 |
| Total, All Countries ..................................... | 2,102,387 | 1. 982,469 | 1,950, 349 | 2, 080, 119 | 2,216,563 | 2, 166, 267 | 2,050, 112 |

1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.
3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

## B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLEIV. Domestic Exports to All Countries

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from <br> 1 st half '53 to <br> 1 st helf '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec, | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jañ-June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 489,916 | 693,580 | 488,943 | 60\%,820 | 365, 772 | - 25.2 |
| 2 | Whest | 263. 244 | 358. 048 | 271,529 | 296. 378 | 166,483 | - 38.7 |
| 7 | Barley | 30, 576 | 115. 108 | 49,466 | 87, 263 | 32, 345 | - 34.6 |
| 9 | Wheat nour | 57. 381 | 58, 674 | 52, 236 | 49,924 | 47.475 | 9.1 |
| 12 | Whisky | 22.989 | 31. 265 | 26, 374 | 36,712 | 23.792 | 9.8 |
| 13 | Oats | 25.472 | 42,768 | 18, 252 | 42,151 | 16,986 | 6.9 |
| 28 | Fodders, n.o.p. | 13,679 | 15,804 | 11.852 | 11. 291 | 12.008 | + 1.3 |
| 34 | Rye | 5.010 | 12.188 | 5. 267 | 14.919 | 3.744 | - 28.9 |
|  | Animals and Asimal Products | 111.498 | 126, 444 | 122.911 | 128,008 | 134.403 | + 9.3 |
| 15 | Fish, fresh and frozen............................................. | 23,579 | 29.273 | 22, 401 | 28.818 | 22. 581 | + 0.8 |
| 29 | Fish, cured | 11.754 | 13.784 | 11,141 | 11.130 | 11,315 | + 1.6 |
| 31 | Fur skins, undressed .............................................. | 14. 269 | 9.238 | 12.677 | 8.393 | 12.226 | 3.6 |
| 38 | Molluses and crustaceans ......................................... | 9.692 | 7.818 | 10,224 | 7, 364 | 10, 160 | - 0.6 |
|  | Flbres, Textiles and Products | 17,623 | 10,074 | 11.295 | 13,038 | 9,104 | - 19.4 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 694, 210 | 672.577 | 617,960 | 877. 436 | 631,582 | + 2.2 |
| 1 | Newsprint paper | 283, 825 | 307.965 | 295.901 | 323, 132 | 305,430 | + 3.2 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 153.020 | 142.929 | 139.580 | 143.156 | 132,735 | 4.9 |
| 4 | Wood pulp | 170.853 | 121,010 | 119. 165 | 129.510 | 133.037 | $+11.6$ |
| 16 | Pulpwood. | 29,398 | 35, 422 | 17.642 | 28.217 | 18, 188 | + 3.1 |
| 32 | Shingles | 10.537 | 9.465 | 10.375 | 10.538 | 9. 509 | 8.3 |
| 36 | Plywoods and veneers | 9.794 | 8,861 | 10. 267 | 8. 758 | 9.902 | 3.6 |
|  | Iren and its Prodects ................................................... | 228. 326 | 178. 820 | 192,859 | 165. 579 | 159,548 | - 17.3 |
| 11 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 61,975 | 33.717 | 48.889 | 18,932 | 49,423 | + 1.1 |
| 21 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ............................... | 23, 891 | 23,687 | 19.492 | 17.790 | 17.218 | - 11.7 |
| 22 | Automobiles, passenger | 30,094 | 13,540 | 20,174 | 15,887 | 5, 093 | - 74.8 |
| 23 | Iron ore | 4,863 | 17,670 | 9. 050 | 21.793 | 7.210 | - 20.3 |
| 24 | Ples, ingots, blooms and blllets | 9.721 | 15.311 | 17.226 | 12. 282 | 3.944 | -77.1 |
| 27 | Guns, rines and other firearms | 1. 187 | 4,440 | 4,507 | 19.603 | 30,089 | +567.2 |
| 30 | Automobiles, freight | 33.516 | 15,316 | 13,186 | 9,092 | 2.352 | -82.1 |
| 39 | Ferro-alloys | 18,545 | 13,835 | 12.409 | 4.798 | 2.716 | -78.1 |
| 40 | Automoblle parts (except engines) .....................o.n... | 9.616 | 8.933 | 7,808 | 9. 191 | 9.622 | + 23.2 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ........n...n.ane............ | 364,785 | 341,947 | 365,574 | 316,609 | 344,453 | - 5.8 |
| 5 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .oneor.e.onoconer | 76,887 | 78.219 | 85.141 | 88,237 | 92.460 | + 8.6 |
| 6 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ....................... | 78.435 | 72.547 | 81.641 | 80,901 | 91. 243 | + 11.8 |
| 8 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ........................ | 47.585 | 53.221 | 85,785 | 51,566 | 60.253 | 8.4 |
| 14 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated. | 57.158 | 39.125 | 35.580 | 21,992 | 24.928 | - 29.9 |
| 19 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 24.442 | 25, 234 | 21,187 | 16.648 | 18,699 | - 11.7 |
| 20 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ..................................... | 16.798 | 17,094 | 27,456 | 10.249 | 11,684 | - 57.4 |
| 26 | Platinum metals and Scrap ..................................e... | 15,652 | 14.975 | 14.238 | 12.052 | 14.566 | + 2.3 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 71,970 | 71,504 | 70,581 | 76,812 | 67, 812 | - 3.9 |
| 10 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ......................0................... | 42,227 | 44,283 | 41,698 | 42.275 | 37.628 | - 9.8 |
| 25 | Abrasives, artificlal, crude ...................................... | 9,825 | 7,876 | 14.026 | 14.950 | 15,616 | + 11.3 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ................................... | 64,603 | 59,962 | 69,269 | 68,616 | 78,366 | +13.1 |
| 17 | Fertilizers, chemical.............................................. | 21.427 | 20,866 | 23.497 | 19,136 | 26.449 | $+12.6$ |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ...................................... | 53,690 | 49,751 | 54,200 | 69,898 | 49,704 | - 8.3 |
| 18 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) .......................... | 22.228 | 15.275 | 17.032 | 23.215 | 17.860 | + 4.9 |
| 33 | Non-commercial litems ............................................. | 8.521 | 10,199 | 8.828 | 11,467 | 9.680 | + 9.7 |
| 35 | Cartridges, gun and rifle ......................................... | 4, 246 | 5,893 | 8.324 | 11,549 | 7,755 | - 6.8 |
| 37 | Ships sold ............................................................... | 4.095 | 6,497 | 7,776 | 10,677 | 3,733 | - 52.0 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports to All Countries.................... | 2,096,622 | 2,204,458 | 1.993.592 | 2.123, 814 | 1,840.743 | - 7.7 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized .................................. | 1,755,606 | 1, 877,373 | 1,689, 279 | 1,781,936 | 1,528, 118 |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ........................ | 83.7 | 85.2 | 84.7 | 83.9 | 83.0 |  |

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '53 to 18t half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan - June | July - Dec. | Jañ - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetahle Products. | 235, 755 | 253,437 | 230,095 | 258, 273 | 255, 031 | +10.8 |
| 16 | Coffee, green | 25,609 | 25,166 | 26,922 | 30, 673 | 34.910 | $+29.7$ |
| 22 | Surar, unrelined | 23, 247 | 36, 299 | 17.123 | 30,368 | 20,133 | +17.6 |
| 32 | Vegetables, fresh | 28, 086 | 9.883 | 20,626 | 8, 624 | 21,071 | + 2.2 |
| 34 | Citrus fruits, fresh | 13.575 | 13.137 | 13.320 | 13.189 | 15,718 | +18.0 |
| 35 | Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated | 17.285 | 12.002 | 13,738 | 12,670 | 11.563 | - 15.8 |
| 38 | Bunamas, fresh | 9. 658 | 11.281 | 16.818 | 12,019 | 11.053 | + 2.2 |
| 39 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) | 10,286 | 8, 812 | 12,380 | 10,010 | 11,883 | - 4.0 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products ...................................... | 44,500 | 41,040 | 45,516 | 42, 711 | 43,490 | - 4.5 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products .................................... | 175, 343 | 183, 897 | 215,677 | 171,438 | 168,203 | -220 |
| 17 | Cotton fabrics .......................................................... | 25,770 | 27,478 | 33,596 | 22,310 | 25, 369 | - 24.5 |
| 19 | Cotton, raw .............................................................. | 36, 431 | 29,525 | 33. 153 | 22.341 | 24.936 | - 24.8 |
| 23 | Wool tabrics | 15.273 | 16.940 | 21.066 | 20.677 | 18. 107 | - 14.0 |
| 26 | Adparel (except hats) of all textiles | 10,645 | 15,446 | 17.569 | 18,103 | 15.783 | - 10.2 |
| 40 | Wool, raw | 9.423 | 8,629 | 15,525 | 6, 809 | 8. 567 | - 44.8 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper.................................... | 62, 817 | 71.737 | 78, 267 | 82, 684 | 82,348 | $+5.2$ |
| 25 | Paperboard, paper and products ............................... | 14,330 | 15,591 | 18,563 | 20,645 | 21,606 | +16.4 |
| 28 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter ........ | 13.664 | 14,721 | 16.656 | 16,790 | 17.444 | + 4.7 |
| 36 | Logs, timber and lumber ......................................... | 10. 551 | 10.247 | 12,285 | 11.300 | 12.010 | - 2.2 |
|  | Fron and its Prodacts. | 731,564 | 675,068 | 8300, 516 | 701, 040 | 735,649 | - 11.4 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................................ | 180,357 | 180.612 | 205,882 | 195.974 | 206, 618 | + 0.4 |
| 2 | Automobile parts (except engines)........................... | 101. 208 | 89,129 | 128,519 | 93, 765 | 114.190 | - 11.2 |
| 5 | Tractors and parts | 73. 184 | 46. 069 | 81.119 | 45.235 | 51. 724 | - 36.2 |
| 6 | Rolling mill products | 87.496 | 55,637 | 61. 205 | 63,608 | 54.094 | - 11.6 |
| 8 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts................. | 71.816 | 54, 516 | 57,537 | 50,199 | 48,671 | - 15.4 |
| 10 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts | 41.557 | 36, 487 | 48, 039 | 34, 756 | 39. 682 | - 17.4 |
| 11 | Automobiles, passenger.......................................... | 23,505 | 25,979 | 55. 538 | 23.916 | 42.212 | - 24.0 |
| 15 | Pipes, tubes and fitings .......................................... | 22,790 | 34,471 | 35,563 | 22,764 | 30.795 | - 13.4 |
| 27 | Cooking a nd heating apparatus, and $\rho$ arts ............... | 7.243 | 15,201 | 14.021 | 19.517 | 13,879 | - 1.0 |
| 31 | Tools ...................................................................... | 10.777 | 11,789 | 18.386 | 12. 618 | 11.642 | - 36.7 |
| 33 | Iron ore ......................................................................... | 6,127 | 20,392 | 7.640 | 20,554 | 4. 754 | - 37.8 |
|  | TVon-Ferrous Metals and Products ................a.c........... | 134,936 | 161, 339 | 171.724 | 192, 847 | 163.726 | - 4.7 |
| 4 | Electrical apparatus, noo.p. .................................... | 62.027 | 77.540 | 97. 750 | 100.525 | 94. 026 | - 3.8 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............................ | 285, 072 | 356,813 | 296,777 | 361. 699 | 274,098 | - 7.6 |
| 3 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined .......................... | 98.217 | 111.819 | 106, 340 | 106, 754 | 106, 290 | 0.0 |
| 9 | Coal, bituminous ..................................................... | 46,437 | 53.134 | 43.654 | 51.026 | 32. 388 | - 25.8 |
| 13 | Fuel oils .......................................................-4....... | 24,864 | 40,044 | 24. 223 | 40.928 | 26.138 | + 7.9 |
| 21 | Gasoline. | 12.537 | 26,611 | 17.445 | 31. 205 | 13.476 | - 22.8 |
| 24 | Coal, a nthracite ..........ne............................o.n.......... | 21.330 | 28, 100 | -15,700 | 24,379 | 13, 823 | - 12.0 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products .................................. | 91, 068 | 96, 645 | 111. 469 | 110, 365 | 109, 363 | - 1.9 |
| 20 | Principal 'chemicals (except acids) n ,o.p. ............... | 24,020 | 25,804 | 26, 343 | 28.162 | 23, 201 | - 11.9 |
| 29 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms .............................. | 9,925 | 13,095 | 15,968 | 16.530 | 16.750 | + 4.9 |
| 37 | Drugs and medicines ...e........................................... | 13.076 | 9. 036 | 13,728 | 9. 149 | 14,794 | + 7.8 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ...................................... | 189, 098 | 239, 344 | 236,522 | 245, 211 | 218,205 | - 7.7 |
| 7 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) .......................... | 50,750 | 44.462 | 59, 314 | 52, 489 | 49,641 | - 16.3 |
| 12 | Tourist purchases .................................................... | 23, 348 | 43. 334 | 28,342 | 45,498 | 26. 270 | - 7.3 |
| 14 | Non-commercial items ........................................... | 21, 521 | 25,574 | 25,652 | 35. 271 | 23. 069 | - 10.1 |
| 18 |  | 18. 296 | 25, 595 | 36, 407 | 19,123 | 25,821 | - 29.1 |
| 30 | Parcels of small value .............................................. | 14,851 | 18.840 | 12, 429 | 19,967 | 20, 352 | + 63.7 |
|  | Total Imports from All Countries ............................... | 1,950,349 | 2,080,119 | 2, 216,563 | 2, 166, 267 | 2,050, 112 | - 7.5 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized ................................. | 1, 331, 082 | 1,368,427 | 1, 520, 084 | 1,420,440 | 1,374-453 |  |
|  | Percent of Inports itemized ........................................ | 68.2 | 65.8 | 68.6 | 65. 6 | 67.0 |  |

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st hall '53 to 1st half ' 54 | U.S. Share of Item Totel 1st half'54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Arricultural and Vegetable Products | 119,507 | 181,800 | 105, 863 | 165, 435 | 98,840 | - 6.6 | 27.0 |
| 7 | Oats | 23,757 | 37.218 | 17.522 | 39,129 | 15,632 | - 10.8 | 92.0 |
| 9 | Whisky | 18,527 | 25,716 | 21.073 | 32, 108 | 20,816 | 1.2 | 87.5 |
| 13 | Barley | 3,764 | 23,541 | 9.967 | 30,883 | 12.763 | + 28.1 | 39.5 |
| 20 | Wheat | 31.634 | 40,899 | 13,780 | 9,914 | 8,512 | - 38.2 | 5. 1 |
| 22 | Fodders, | 13.077 | 15,070 | 11.137 | 9. 596 | 11.310 | + 1.6 | 94.2 |
| 26 | Rye ....................................................................- | 3.257 | 7.010 | 3,847 | 13,171 | 3. 578 | - 7.8 | 95.6 |
|  | Animas and Animal Producte | 74,391. | 731815 | 84,399 | 94,973 | 90, 704 | + 7.5 | 67.5 |
| 11 | Fish, fresh and frozen ..................................... | 23, 409 | 28,969 | 22.240 | 28, 329 | 22, 448 | + 0.9 | 99.4 |
| 25 | Molluses and crustaceans ...o............................0. | 9,581 | 7.389 | 10.129 | 6.982 | 10.086 | - 0.4 | 99.3 |
| 28 | Fur seins, undressed | 10.700 | 8,276 | 9.535 | 7, 226 | 9.024 | - 5.4 | 73.8 |
| 31 | Meats, canned .-.............................................. | 4,511 | 5,471 | 8. 191 | 7, 331 | 5.616 | - 31.4 | 48.5 |
| 32 | Pork, fresh .................................................... | 1,050 | 0 | 7. 561 | 7.347 | 7,754 | + 2.6 | 98.5 |
| 40 | Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .............-.......-...... | 2. 449 | 0 | 4.920 | 4.617 | 3,288 | - 33.2 | 90.5 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 10,944 | 6,498 | 7.541 | 7. 349 | 5,046 | - 33.1 | 55.4 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 524,383 | 556, 633 | 530,601 | 560,649 | 513, 523 | - 3.3 | 81.3 |
| 1 | Newsprint paper | 254,870 | 279,503 | 274.901 | 289,563 | 276, 117 | + 0.4 | 90.4 |
| 2 | Planks and boards | 85,590 | 105, 393 | 102.823 | 103.854 | 86.817 | - 15.6 | 65.4 |
| 3 | Wood pulp | 122,611 | 102,471 | 99.376 | 102,872 | 101.371 | + 2.0 | 76. 2 |
| 14 | Pulpwood | 28.421 | 28,630 | 16. 294 | 24,003 | 17,068 | + 4.8 | 93.8 |
| 23 | Shingles | 10,272 | 9,248 | 10.078 | 10, 169 | 9. 256 | - 8.2 | 97.3 |
| 24 | Plywoods and veneers | 7.983 | 8.586 | 10.069 | 8,459 | 9.289 | - 7.7 | 93.8 |
|  | Iron and its Products ....................................... | 96,379 | 76,322 | 105. 284 | 77, 588 | 93, 427 | - 11.3 | 58. 6 |
| 8 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 52.577 | 25,070 | 41.895 | 13.117 | 35, 208 | - 16.0 | 71.2 |
| 18 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .................... | 8,675 | 9,816 | 14,216 | 11. 259 | 3,913 | - 72.5 | 99.2 |
| 19 | Guns, rifles and other firearms ...ceno.a.c.a........ | 148 | 4,355 | 4,502 | 19,583 | 29.996 | + 566.3 | 99.8 |
| 29 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ...................... | 7. 476 | 8.529 | 9,491 | 7, 190 | 5,664 | - 40.3 | 32.8 |
| 34 | Iron ore ............................................................ | 2,120 | 9.276 | 3,836 | 10. 291 | 3, 245 | - 15.4 | 45.0 |
| 37 | Rolling mill products | 708 | 3.138 | 8. 334 | 2. 569 | 644 | - 89.9 | 33.3 |
| 39 | Ferro-alloys ....-.............................................. | 8,889 | 3.631 | 6.671 | 2. 885 | 1.797 | -73.1 | 66.2 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ......................e | 167,435 | 182, 215 | 221, 598 | 186, 923 | 190, 561 | - 14.0 | 55.3 |
| 4 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ............... | 52.053 | 47,797 | 54,802 | 53,315 | 61, 847 | + 12.9 | 67.8 |
| 5 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 19,877 | 22,156 | 42,823 | 45,697 | 41,228 | 3.7 | 44.6 |
| 6 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ............... | 15,022 | 35. 161 | 43. 469 | 24,651 | 24,355 | - 44.0 | 40.4 |
| 12 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabrlcated................... | 27, 266 | 24,582 | 27.879 | 17.393 | 17. 493 | - 37.3 | 70.2 |
| 21 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .................. | 17,771 | 18,019 | 12,437 | 10, 100 | 12,680 | + 2.0 | 67.8 |
| 27 | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ........................... | 5.782 | 2,852 | 11. 259 | 5,753 | 5,607 | - 50.2 | 48.0 |
| 30 | Silver ore and bullion | 9.197 | 6,058 | 7,765 | 8,831 | 8,446 | + 8.8 | 97.9 |
| 36 | Platinum metals and scrap ............................ | 6, 185 | 6.827 | 5,894 | 5.028 | 5,203 | - 11.7 | 35.7 |
| 38 | Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ................................. | 609 | 3.079 | 5, 644 | 5,247 | 4. 118 | - 27.0 | 95.2 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................. | 48,918 | 47,722 | 53,077 | 53, 932 | 48, 838 | - 8.0 | 72.0 |
| 10 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ............................. | 27.057 | 26,518 | 27, 578 | 23,588 | 24.180 | - 12.3 | 64.3 |
| 17 | Abrasives, artificial, crude ...-....................... | 7.270 | 6.747 | 13,390 | 14,030 | 13,110 | - 2.1 | 84.0 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Prodmets ...n..................... | 37,293 | 37, 814 | 44,755 | 40,744 | 44,500 | - 0.6 | 56.8 |
| 15 | Fertilizers, chemical ............-........................ | 18,889 | 18.580 | 21,770 | 18, 124 | 24, 869 | + 14.2 | 94.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities .............................. | 34,096 | 31,029 | 35. 100 | 43, 804 | 35, 100 | 0.0 | 70.6 |
| 16 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) ................. | 20,870 | 13,073 | 15,523 | 20,992 | 16, 080 | + 3.6 | 90.0 |
| 33 | Cartridges, gun and rille ................................- | 604 | 3.327 | 5,721 | 7,584 | 7. 291 | + 8.5 | 94.0 |
| 35 | Non-commercial items .................................... | 4,785 | 6.987 | 4,963 | 7, 103 | 5.399 | + 8.8 | 55.8 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports to the United Slates $\qquad$ <br> Total of Commodities Itenized $\qquad$ <br> Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.113,387 \\ 967,293 \\ 86.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,193,088 \\ 1,038,966 \\ 87.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,188,420 \\ 1,044,305 \\ 87.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,220,495 \\ 1,069,883 \\ 86.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.120,539 \\ 983.318 \\ 87.8 \end{array}$ | - 5. 7 | 80.5 |

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from <br> 1st half '53 <br> to <br> 1st half ' 54 | US. Share of <br> Item Total 18t hall ${ }^{\circ} 54$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan:- June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | Agricultural and Vegetable Products $\qquad$ <br> Vegetables, fresh. $\qquad$ <br> Citrus fruits, fresh $\qquad$ | \$*000 | \$'000 | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  |  | 109,429 | 111,218 | 106, 854 | 111.340 | 119, 241 | + 11.5 | 46.8 |
|  |  | 24,573 | 9,481 | 17,741 | 8,127 | 18,850 | + 6.3 | 89.5 |
|  |  | 13,350 | 11,893 | 13,148 | 11,878 | 15,598 | + 18.6 | 99.2 |
|  | Animals and Amimal Products | 26,989 | 22,707 | 29,907 | 25,319 | 26,878 | - 10.1 | 61.8 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 96,972 | 100,397 | 114,205 | 79,973 | 90,551 | - 20.7 | 53.8 |
| 17 | Cotton, raw | 31,971 | 24,499 | 29,439 | 15,817 | 23,079 | - 21.6 | 92.6 |
| 18 | Cotton tabrics | 22,365 | 22, 533 | 27, 162 | 16,675 | 19,819 | - 27.0 | 78.1 |
| 3437 | Synthetic fabrics | 6,594 | 9,482 | 9,726 | 7,935 | 7, 825 | - 19.5 | 89.6 |
|  | Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .............. | 5, 513 | 7, 171 | 9,709 | 7,764 | 8,054 | - 17.0 | 51.0 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 58, 208 | 65, 309 | 72,232 | 74,616 | 75,200 | + 4.1 | 91.3 |
| 21 | Paperboard, paper and products. | 13,400 | 14,661 | 17, 592 | 19,448 | 20, 376 | + 15.8 | 94.3 |
| 24 | Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter | 13,347 | 14,396 | 16, 166 | 16, 264 | 16,896 | + 4.5 | 96.9 |
| 31 | Logs, timber and lumber | 10,029 | 9,932 | 11,811 | 10,559 | 11,295 | 4.4 | 94.0 |
| 36 | Books, printed | 6,907 | 8,221 | 8, 144 | 9,393 | 8,978 | + 10.2 | 31.0 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 644, 868 | 585, 933 | 729,167 | 595,489 | 635, 271 | - 12.9 | 86.4 |
| 1 | Machinery (nom-larm) and parts ...................... | 158,588 | 155,497 | 178,317 | 160,736 | 177, 263 | - 0.6 | 85.8 |
| 2 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 99,450 | 87, 106 | 126,002 | 91,808 | 112,646 | - 10.6 | 98.6 |
| 4 | Tractors and parts | 70,235 | 43,207 | 78,011 | 43, 506 | 48,178 | - 38.2 | 93.1 |
| 6 | Rolling mill products | 62,817 | 42,843 | 50, 319 | 49,612 | 44,828 | - 10.9 | 82.9 |
| 8 | Engines, Internal combustion, and parts ........ | 67.218 | 49,044 | 47,547 | 40,903 | 39,616 | - 16.7 | 81.4 |
| 9 | Farm implements and machinery (excepl tractors) and parts | 41,004 | 35,707 | 47, 123 | 34, 146 | 38,566 | - 18.2 | 97.2 |
| 13 | Automoblles, passenger | 16,681 | 13, 054 | 35,731 | 13,823 | 28,667 | - 19.8 | 67.9 |
| 15 | Pipes, tubes and fitungs | 17,470 | 27,197 | 29,603 | 15,869 | 23, 358 | - 21.1 | 75.8 |
| 23 | Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts ...... | 6,657 | 14,797 | 13,771 | 19,008 | 13,631 | - 1.0 | 98.2 |
| 28 | Iron ore | 5,473 | 18,724 | 6,909 | 18,797 | 4, 164 | - 39.7 | 87.6 |
| 29 | Tools | 8,368 | 8,946 | 15,371 | 9,728 | 9,209 | - 40.1 | 79.1 |
| 39 | Railway cars, coaches and part | 1,684 | 5,272 | 6,068 | 11,481 | 12,711 | +109.5 | 99.9 |
|  | Automobiles, freight | 6,177 | 4,414 | 7,511 | 8, 179 | 7, 124 | - 5.2 | 93.8 |
| 38 | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 88, 070 | 109,969 | 127,130 | 134,214 | 123,027 | - 3.2 | 75.1 |
|  | Electrical mpparatus, n.o.p. | 53,976 | 64,847 | 84, 570 | 87,723 | 84,407 | - 0.2 | 89.8 |
|  | Brass, manufactured | 5,965 | 5,930 | 7,522 | 8,405 | 7,551 | + 0.4 | 90.2 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .................... | 188,300 | 231.153 | 189,639 | 226, 065 | 151,976 | - 19.9 | 55.4 |
| 7 | Coal, bituminous | 46, 437 | 53,028 | 43,555 | 51,000 | 32,388 | - 25.6 | 100.0 |
| 12 | Fuel ouls | 17,730 | 32,755 | 20,071 | 30,060 | 20,387 | + 1.6 | 78.0 |
| 16 | Ga soline | 11, 189 | 21,612 | 16,639 | 28,818 | 9,952 | - 40.2 | 73.8 |
| 20 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined | 30, 137 | 24,269 | 26,601 | 13, 910 | 14,905 | - 44.0 | 14.0 |
| 22 | Coal, anthracite | 19,834 | 25,214 | 14,351 | 21,068 | 12,368 | - 13.8 | 89.5 |
| 40 | Brick and tile | 6,964 | 7,164 | 7,788 | 7,018 | 5,279 | - 32.2 | 87.9 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ | 81,578 | 84,671 | 97, 819 | 93,993 | 95, 701 | - 2.2 | 87.5 |
| 14 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n, o.p. ...... | 21,972 | 23, 769 | 24,153 | 24. 369 | 20,640 | - 14.5 | 89.0 |
| 26 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms .................. | 9,572 | 12.840 | 14,877 | 15,382 | 16, 109 | + 8.3 | 96.2 |
| 32 | Drugs and medicines | 11,597 | 7,339 | 12,027 | 7,566 | 12, 772 | + 6.2 | 86.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities .............................. | 163, 384 | 207, 807 | 205, 360 | 207. 791 | 184,937 | - 9.9 | 84.8 |
| 5 | Aircraft and parts (except engines)................ | 48,587 | 42,132 | 54,717 | 49,276 | 47,429 | - 13.3 | 95.5 |
| 10 | Tourist purchases | 23, 273 | 43,020 | 28,155 | 43,864 | 25, 278 | - 10.2 | 96.2 |
| 11 | Refrigerators and freezers | 18,074 | 25,404 | 35,903 | 18,604 | 25,468 | - 29.1 | 98.6 |
| 19 | Non-commercial items | 12,245 | 16,334 | 17, 100 | 23,878 | 12, 199 | - 28.7 | 52.9 |
| 25 | Parcels of small value ................................. | 14,549 | 18,394 | 12, 208 | 19,510 | 19,848 | + 62.6 | 97.5 |
| 33 | Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ..... | 8,908 | 8,416 | 9.882 | 9,079 | 10,360 | + 4.8 | 90.2 |
|  | Total Imports from the United States ................ | 1,457,798 | 1,519,164 | 1,672,413 | 1,548,801 | 1,502,781 | - 10.1 | 73.3 |
|  | Total of Commodities litemized ......................... | 1.070,880 | 1,070,544 | 1,233,040 | 1,101,184 | 1.088,071 |  |  |
|  | Percent of linports Itemized ............................... | 73.5 | 70.5 | 73.7 | 71.1 | 72.4 |  |  |

TABEE VIII, Domeskic Exports to the United Kingdom

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change from } \\ & \text { 1st half }{ }^{\text {to }} 53 \\ & \text { 1st half " } 54 \end{aligned}$ | U.K. Share Item Tota? 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.- June | July - Dec. | "Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$ 000 | \$ ${ }^{\text {²00 }}$ | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 138,887 | 117,571 | 135, 068 | 170, 234 | 83,192 | - 38.4 | 22.7 |
| 1 | Wheat | 96,128 | 93,447 | 99,849 | 106,542 | 46, 729 | - 53.2 | 28.1 |
| 5 | Wheat flour | 18, 711 | 19, 554 | 19,301 | 14,058 | 15,983 | - 17.2 | 33.7 |
| 6 | Barley | 1,481 | 1,20\% | 5,751 | 27, 268 | 4,987 | - 13.3 | 15.4 |
| 11 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 17,098 | 1,503 | 5,538 | 7,367 | 11,049 | + 99.5 | 83.0 |
| 19 | Oil seed cake and meal | 0 | 0 | 532 | 4,737 | 1,978 | +271.8 | 61.1 |
| 26 | Linseed and tlaxseed oll | 0 | 460 | 945 | 1,991 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 28 | Beans | 1 | 0 | 1,353 | 1,399 | 752 | - 44.4 | 74.9 |
| 32 | Indian corn | $\underline{1}$ | 0 | 619 | 1. 224 | 435 | - 29.7 | 51.4 |
| 35 | Oats | 0 - | 0 | 25 | 1,589 | 70 | + 180.0 | 0.4 |
| 38 | Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) | 2,150 | 0 | 134 | 1,007 | 434 | + 223.9 | 4.7 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products .......................... | 13,005 | 22,943 | 13,095 | 5,486 | 11,773 | - 10.1 | 8.8 |
| 20 | Fish, canned. | 378 | 7 | 4,297 | 25 | 5,236 | + 21.9 | 43.4 |
| 22 | Fur skins, undressed | 3, 227 | 822 | 2,805 | 1,088 | 3,063 | + 9.2 | 25.1 |
| 23 | Cheese | 47 | 1 | 1,497 | 2,372 | $\underline{1}$ | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 29 | Beef and veal, fresh | 7,911 | 20,312 | 2,638 | 0 | 1,296 | - 50.9 | 40.0 |
| 34 | Leather, unmanufactured. | 569 | 622 | 814 | 912 | 1,000 | + 22.9 | 27.2 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 608 | 407 | 333 | 81.1 | 447 | + 34.2 | 4.9 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 97. 796 | 67,249 | 49,708 | 60,896 | 65,528 | + 31.8 | 10.4 |
| 3 | Planks and boards | 54,470 | 27,488 | 24,679 | 24,057 | 32,601 | + 32.1 | 24.6 |
| 8 | Wood puld | 24, 595 | 10,613 | 11,666 | 16,433 | 16, 250 | + 39.3 | 12.2 |
| 9 | Newsprint paper | 6,439 | 8,137 | 7,603 | 10,634 | 11,932 | + 56.9 | 3.8 |
| 21 | Pulpwood | 1,763 | 3,268 | 1,051 | 2,997 | 540 | - 48.6 | 3.0 |
| 24 | Railway ties | 516 | 1,978 | 1,987 | 1,648 | 1,210 | - 39.1 | 44.5 |
| 25 | Posts, poles and piling | 2,801 | 10,729 | 973 | 2,516 | 337 | - 65.4 | 17.7 |
|  | Iron and its Products | 14,642 | 23,309 | 12,395 | 15,086 | 4.889 | - 00.6 | 3.1 |
| 14 | Scrap iron and steel | 301 | 2,119 | 702 | 7,223 | 848 | + 20.8 | 30.8 |
| 15 | Ferro-alloys | 7,035 | 9,779 | 5,498 | 1,831 | 777 | - 85.8 | 28.6 |
| 16 | Iron ore | 840 | 2,841 | 1, 518 | 5,024 | 2,021 | + 33.1 | 28.0 |
| 27 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets | 1,016 | 5,455 | 2, 883 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 40 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts .. | 176 | 1, 018 | 722 | 411 | 318 | - 43.6 | 1.8 |
|  | Nom-Ferrous Metals and Products ..................... | 121,550 | 101,310 | 94, 267 | 85, 890 | 104,410 | + 10.8 | 30.3 |
| 2 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .......... | 45,716 | 44,812 | 31,387 | 34,515 | 36,653 | + 16.8 | 39.6 |
| 4 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ............... | 16,618 | 17, 127 | 17,931 | 17, 911 | 17,688 | - 1.4 | 19.4 |
| 7 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated............... | 15.324 | 9,440 | 14, 675 | 17, 576 | 25,948 | + 76.8 | 43.1 |
| 10 | Platinum metals and scrap ............................ | 9,390 | 8,001 | 8,074 | 6,694 | 8,944 | + 10.8 | 61.4 |
| 12 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.................. | 23,267 | 13,241 | 7,099 | 3,254 | 6,975 | - 1.7 | 28.0 |
| 13 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ................. | 5,264 | 3,524 | 6,971 | 3, 051 | 4,411 | - 36.7 | 23.6 |
| 18 |  | 384 | 2, 200 | 5,914 | 81 | 68 | - 98.9 | 0.6 |
| 33 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals | 2,625 | i, 395 | 816 | 949 | 2,151 | + 163.6 | 72.4 |
| 39 | Metallic scrap, n.0.p. ................................... | 16 | 214 | 340 | 801 | 13 | - 96.2 | 1.7 |
|  | Non-Metallic Mimerals and Products .................. | 7, 288 | 6, 490 | 3,461 | 5,142 | 5,324 | + 53.8 | 7.9 |
| 17 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ............................. | 3,439 | 4, 542 | 2,416 | 3,673 | 2,357 | - 2.4 | 6.3 |
| 37 | Abrasives, artificial, crude ........................... | 2,527 | 1. 123 | 636 | 907 | 2,493 | + 292.0 | 16.0 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ......................... | 5, 636 | 4,076 | 3. 619 | 4,932 | 6,965 | + 92.5 | 8.9 |
| 31 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ...... | 837 | 762 | 998 | 877 | 260 | - 73.9 | 6.0 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities | 1,575 | 1,512 | 2,288 | 2,521 | 2,065 | - 9.7 | 4.2 |
| 30 | Non-commercial items | 495 | 890 | 1,412 | 1, 035 | 1,267 | - 10.3 | 13.1 |
|  | Aircraft and parts (except engines) ................ | 380 | 449 | 520 | 1,089 | 247 | - 52.5 | 1.4 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports to the United Kinudom | 400,976 | 344, 869 | 314,234 | 350, 998 | 284,594 | - 9.4 | 15.5 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized ......................... | 374,914 | 329,080 | 304, 569 | 336, 766 | 269, 318 |  |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Hemized ............... | 93.3 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 95.9 | 94.6 |  |  |

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Cbange from 1st haif "53 to 1st halt "54 | U.K. Share of Item Total 1st hall '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jmar.-June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 9.275 | 14.450 | 11,113 | 15.393 | 11.928 | + 7.3 | 4.7 |
| 13 | Whisky | 2,915 | 4,480 | 2,874 | 4. 400 | 2.693 | - 6.3 | 74.2 |
| 21 | Confectlonery, including candy | 1,622 | 2,969 | 2,008 | 2,604 | 1.693 | - 15.7 | 60.2 |
| 34 | Cereal foods and bakery products | 716 | 1.474 | 1.078 | 1.719 | 831 | - 22.9 | 38.5 |
| 38 | Tea, black | 90 | 583 | 1.095 | 1,084 | 2.225 | +103.2 | 17.7 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 4,163 | 6,012 | 6, 640 | 6. 807 | 5,529 | - 16.7 | 12.7 |
| 22 | Leather, unmanufactured. | 1,603 | 1,934 | 2,336 | 2,135 | 2.008 | 14.0 | 50.0 |
| 32 | Leather footwear and parts. | 767 | 1,325 | 1,485 | 1,401 | 1.163 | - 21.7 | 35.9 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products.......................... | 39,775 | 46,607 | 58,849 | 54,503 | 45.815 | - 22.1 | 27.2 |
| 2 | Wool fabrics ................................................ | 13,933 | 15,484 | 19,320 | 19,105 | 16.422 | - 15.0 | 90.7 |
| 6 | Wool noils and tops | 4,407 | 5,689 | 9,920 | 8,661 | 5,867 | - 40.9 | 93.1 |
| 9 | A pparel (except hats) of all textiles | 4.164 | 6,321 | 6.162 | 7.707 | 5,693 | - 7.6 | 36.1 |
| 15 | Cotton fabrics. | 2,250 | 2,953 | 3,417 | 3.129 | 3,014 | - 11.8 | 11.9 |
| 16 | Carpets and mats, wool | 1,810 | 2,453 | 3,272 | 2,603 | 1.963 | - 40.0 | 39.2 |
| 17 | Cotton yarns, threads and cords | 2.035 | 1.523 | 2, 841 | 2,107 | 1.919 | - 32.5 | 48.5 |
| 19 | Wool yarns and warps | 1,108 | 2.018 | 2,632 | 2,044 | 1,682 | - 36.1 | 9.3 |
| 36 | Cloth, coated and impregnated | 913 | 957 | 1.236 | 1,373 | 1,591 | + 28.7 | 23.9 |
| 37 | synthetic fibres, tops and yarns | 352 | 1,944 | 1.654 | 718 | 378 | - 77.1 | 10.9 |
| 39 | Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ................ | 1.853 | 1.123 | 1, 251 | 838 | 1,266 | + 1.2 | 60.1 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Pap | 2.118 | 2,220 | 2,311 | 2,661 | 2,280 | - 1.3 | 2.8 |
| 40 | Books, printed | 815 | 935 | 978 | 1.017 | 1,006 | + 2.9 | 9.1 |
|  | ron and its Products. | 55,670 | 66,969 | 78,861 | 82,679 | 78, 332 | - 0.7 | 10.6 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts | 15,720 | 17.813 | 19,530 | 27, 254 | 21.613 | + 10.7 | 10.5 |
| 3 | Automobiles, massenger | 6.822 | 12,815 | 19,070 | 9,405 | 12, 358 | - 35.2 | 29.3 |
| 5 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........ | 4,443 | 5.374 | 9.700 | 9,073 | 8,714 | - 10.2 | 17.9 |
| 8 | Rolling mill products. | 6.969 | 6,710 | 6.425 | 8.732 | 5,972 | - 7.1 | 11.0 |
| 11 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 4,745 | 5,690 | 4,412 | 5,493 | 5,641 | + 27.9 | 18.3 |
| 18 | Tractors and parts ..... | 2,884 | 2. 736 | 3,083 | 1.676 | 3,284 | + 6.5 | 6.3 |
| 24 | Automobile parts (except engines) | 1.742 | 1,952 | 2. 420 | 1.826 | 1. 480 | - 38.8 | 1.3 |
| 25 | Castings and forgings .......... | 1.622 | 2,962 | 1.276 | 2,673 | 2,216 | + 73.7 | 43.8 |
| 28 | Motor rail cars and parts | 2 | 1 | 1,663 | 1,956 | 2,603 | + 56.5 | 87.5 |
| 29 | Tools | 1. 406 | 1,578 | 1,801 | 1.691 | 1,323 | - 26.5 | 11.4 |
| 33 | Wire and wire products | 1.334 | 1.271 | 1,602 | 1,274 | 1,785 | + 11.4 | 36.9 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 19,984 | 23, 279 | 24,612 | 27,379 | 22,967 | - 6.7 | 14.0 |
| 4 | Electrical apparatus, п.o.p. .......................... | 6,698 | 11,352 | 11.530 | 11,027 | 7.522 | - 34.8 | 8.0 |
| 7 | Platinum metals ............................................. | 9,381 | 7,690 | 8, 300 | 7,777 | 8,692 | + 4.7 | 98.0 |
| 35 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ......... | 313 | 276 | 932 | 1.798 | 538 | - $\$ 2.3$ | 33.9 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................... | 12,184 | 15, 134 | 13,031 | 17. 123 | 12,805 | - 1.7 | 4.7 |
| 10 | Pottery and chinaware | 5,782 | 5,270 | 5,861 | 5,698 | 5,718 | - 2.4 | 76.9 |
| 20 | Coal, anthracite | 1.496 | 2,887 | 1,350 | 3,312 | 1.454 | + 7.7 | 10.5 |
| 27 | Clims, plate and sheet | 1. 394 | 1.452 | 1.893 | 1,962 | 1.679 | - 11.3 | 26.8 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ | 5,547 | 6,678 | 8,463 | 10,088 | 8,839 | + ¢. 4 | 81 |
| 23 | Principal chemicais (except acids) n.o.p...... | 996 | 1,458 | 1,515 | 2,822 | 1,791 | + 18.2 | 7.7 |
| 26 | Pigments | 845 | 1.083 | 1.729 | 2,126 | 2.086 | $+20.6$ | 24.5 |
|  | Miscellaneots Commodit les ............................. | 12,760 | 17,038 | 15,710 | 17, 169 | 15,635 | - 0.5 | 7.2 |
| 12 | Alrcraft and parts (except engines)................ | 2,055 | 2. 256 | 4.571 | 3, 041 | 2,168 | - 52.6 | 4.4 |
| 14 | Non-commercial items ................................... | 3.658 | 4. 256 | 3,111 | 3,606 | 4,493 | + 44.4 | 19.5 |
| 30 | Toys and sporting goods................................ | 963 | 1.692 | 1,191 | 1.826 | 892 | - 25.1 | 14.1 |
| 31 | Contalners, n.o.p. ........................................ | 1.168 | 1,413 | 1,544 | 1. 432 | 1.346 | - 12.8 | 25.6 |
|  | Total Imports from the United Kingdom ............. | 161,420 | 198,337 | 219,590 | 233, 801 | 204, 129 | - 7.0 | 9. 9 |
|  | Total of Commodities Remized ......................... | 123,791 | 154, 152 | 178,068 | 180, 125 | 156.782 |  |  |
|  | Percent of mports tiemized ............................... | 76. 7 | 77. 7 | 81.1 | 77.0 | 76.8 |  |  |

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Cominonwealth and Ireland)

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Commodity } \\ \text { Rank in } \\ 1953 \end{gathered}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '53 to ist half ${ }^{\prime} 54$ | Europe's Share of Item Total ist half " 54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jen. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | San. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agriculural and Vegetable Products | 87, 333 | 222, 381 | 94, 405 | 123, 552 | 60, 749 | 35.7 | 16. 6 |
| 1 | Wheat | 56.049 | 138,727 | 64,823 | 94,291 | 47, 269 | 27.1 | 28.4 |
| 2 | Barley | 18,522 | 58,086 | 20, 636 | 16,445 | 2,330 | 88.7 | 7.2 |
| 7 | Flax seed (chietly for crushing) | 3, 865 | 9.919 | 3,769 | 5, 124 | 6,089 | + 61.6 | 66. 1 |
| 14 | Rye | 1.753 | 5. 178 | 1,420 | 1,747 | 166 | 88.3 | 4.4 |
| 19 | Whisky | 668 | 915 | 853 | 1,110 | 812 | 4.8 | 3.4 |
| 20 | Wheat flour | 3,767 | 1,909 | 765 | 1.145 | 1, 109 | + 45.0 | 2.3 |
| 28 | Oats | 1,187 | 5,138 | 330 | 956 | 749 | + 127.0 | 4.4 |
| 35 | Clover seed | 40 | 106 | 388 | 451 | 313 | 19.3 | 8.7 |
| 37 | Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p... | 0 | 250 | 287 | 491 | 192 | 33.1 | 64.2 |
| 39 | Buckwheat...................................................... | 28 | 378 | 175 | 433 | 266 | + 52.0 | 98.9 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products | 4,741 | 6,366 | 6, 362 | 7.454 | 12, 1924 | + 91.64 | 9.1 |
| 12 | Fish, canned.................................................. | 1,190 | 2. 201 | 1,535 | 3,035 | 1,926 | + 25.5 | 16.0 |
| 17 | Fish, cured | 1,216 | 1, 889 | 1. 388 | 1,276 | 1.466 | + 5.6 | 13.0 |
| 31 | Meats cooked, and meats n.0.D. ..................... | 198 | 449 | 671 | 399 | 558 | - 16.88 | 23.6 |
| 36 | Hides and skins (except furs) ....................... | 59 | 192 | 363 | 419 | 1,429 | + 293.7 | 32.0 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products | 539 | 565 | 848 | 1.300 | 1,314 | $\pm 55.0$ | 14.4 |
| 29 | Synthetic thread and yarn ............................... | 30 | 11 | 335 | 814 | 351 | 4.8 | 46.2 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products a nd Pemper | 16,587 | 7.718 | 4,293 | 6,697 | $8,981{ }^{\text {मै }}$ | + 109.21 | 1.4 |
| 9 | Wood pulp | 13,037 | 2. 619 | 3,019 | 3,948 | 5,896 | 95.3 | 4.4 |
| 21 | Planks and boards | 447 | 239 | 876 | 992 | 1.311 | + 49.7 | 1.0 |
| 24 | Pulpwoad | 1,056 | 3,524 | 297 | 1.218 | 579 | + 94.9 | 3.2 |
|  | Iron and Its Products | 13,989 | 7. 868 | 13,449 | 10, 821 | 6. 2931 | - 53.21 | 3. 9 |
| 5 | Automobiles, passeng | 6,814 | 1,087 | B, 112 | 3. 746 | 560 | 93.1 | 11.0 |
| 15 | Iron ore | 111 | 1. 600 | 541 | 2, 592 | 238 | 56.0 | 3.3 |
| 18 | Roliing mill products .................................... | 2,441 | 2. 034 | 1.436 | 926 | 582 | 59.5 | 22.9 |
| 26 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 653 | 515 | 519 | 874 | 1,516 | + 192.1 | 3.1 |
| 27 | Automobiles, freight ....................................... | 1,553 | 1.222 | 1. 218 | 88 | 112 | 90.8 | 4. 8 |
| 30 | Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets | 17 | 40 | 118 | 1,021 | 30 | 74.6 | 0.8 |
| 32 | Machimery (non-farm) and parts | 875 | 681 | 587 | 473 | 349 | 40.5 | 2.0 |
| 38 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts ....... | 206 | 144 | 386 | 281 | 1,417 | + 267.1 | 16. 8 |
| 40 | Scrap iron and steel | 0 | 0 | 84 | 500 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 36,963 | 27,714 | 28, 164 | 24, 381 | 27, 841 | 1. 1 | 8.1 |
| 3 | Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated | 9.364 | 7.478 | 8,711 | 9,515 | 11.314 | + 29.9 | 12.4 |
| 6 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ............-- | 12,001 | 4,541 | 4,926 | 5,759 | 7, 382 | 49.9 | 12.3 |
| 8 | Aluminum, primary and semt-fabricated | 4.833 | 5,057 | 6.058 | 2,753 | 5.321 | 12.2 | 5.8 |
| 10 | Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .................. | 845 | 3,587 | 1.532 | 3.419 | 1. 206 | 21.3 | 6.4 |
| 11 | Electrical apparatus, n.о.p. ............................ | 374 | 3,138 | 4,095 | 542 | 1.446 | 84.7 | 12.4 |
| 23 | Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 4.411 | 1,236 | 492 | 1.087 | 282 | 42, 7 | 1.1 |
| 25 | Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. .......... | 814 | 126 | 1,219 | 284 | 64 | 94.8 | 1.5 |
| 34 | Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .................... | 748 | 766 | 717 | 219 | 13 | 98.2 | 0.4 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. | 7,978 | 6, 667 | 6, 209 | 9,680 | 6. 229 | 0.3 | 9.2 |
| 4 | Asbestos, unmanufactured ........................n.... | 6,961 | 7, 376 | 5,532 | 8, 766 | 5,614 | 1.5 | 14.9 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ | 11,068 | 9,340 | 12,917 | 15,126 | 16, 131 | + 24.9 | 20.6 |
| 13 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms .................... | 1,188 | 742 | 2. 224 | 1,779 | 1,696 | - 23.7 | 21.8 |
| 22 | Drugs and medicines ....................................... | 934 | 512 | 724 | 992 | 885 | $+\quad 22.2$ | 29.5 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities .............................. | 2,073 | 1,533 | 2, 487 | 1,991 | 2, 675 | + 7.61 | 5.4 |
| 16 | Non-commercial items | 1,632 | 664 | 1. 111 | 1,679 | 1, 054 | 5.1 | 10.9 |
| 33 | Ships sold ......................................................... | 0 | 363 | 979 | 0 | 466 | - 52.4 | 12.5 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports to Europe ................... | 181,471 | 292. 351 | 169,134 | 201, 002 | 142, 405 | - 15.8 | 7.7 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized | 159.887 | 274,639 | 153, 251 | 181, 589 | 114,358 |  |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized .............. | 88.1 |  |  |  | 80. 35 |  |  |

1. Certain commodities not important in these exparts in 1953 reached large values in 1954. These included (values in $\${ }^{\prime} 000$ ):

|  | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |
| Meats, canned. |  | 3 | 477 | 7 | 5. 669 |
| Newsprint paper ............................................... | 1.737 | 69 | 0 | 356 | 1.086 |
| Motor vehicles, n.O.D., and parts ........................ | 14 | 29 | ${ }^{6}$ | 17 | 903 |
| Aircraft and parts (except engines).................... | 218 | 206 | 250 | 102 |  |

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54 | Europe*s Share of Item Total 15t halt '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Junco - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$ 000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Asricultural and Vegeteble Products ................ | 6.975 | 10, 324 | 8.833 | 11. 711 | 10,100 | $+14.3$ | 4.0 |
| 10 | Fruits, canned and preserved. | 753 | 1,467 | 1. 256 | 1.971 | 1,420 | + 13.1 | 19.3 |
| 12 | Nuts | 1, 105 | 1.188 | 1.994 | 723 | 1.533 | - 23.1 | 11.3 |
| 21 | Wines | 719 | 1.092 | 778 | 1.277 | 917 | + 17.9 | 59.8 |
| 22 | Florist and nursery stock | 565 | 1,298 | 701 | 1.335 | 716 | + 2.1 | 34.0 |
| 36 | Brandy ...-.--.................................................... | 412 | 651 | 463 | 816 | 500 | + 8.0 | 72.2 |
|  | Animals and Aminal Products ......................... | 3.476 | 5,838 | 4.145 | 5, 088 | 3.518 | - 15.1 | 8.1 |
| 14 | Cheese. | 1.518 | 1.403 | 1.118 | 1,379 | 1,091 | - 2.5 | 80.9 |
| 32 | Hair and bristles and products........................ | 105 | 507 | 692 | 609 | 395 | - 42.9 | 47.9 |
| 37 | Fur skins, undressed...................................... | 630 | 2,057 | 568 | 695 | 288 | - 49.3 | 3.4 |
|  | Fibres, Textles and Products.......................... | 8.737 | 12.187 | 13,743 | 12. 881 | 12,033 | - 12.4 | 7.2 |
| 7 | Capets and mats, wool................................... | 771 | 1.314 | 1.879 | 2, 094 | 2, 260 | + 20.3 | 45. 2 |
| 9 | Cotton fabrics........................................enomen | 859 | 1,603 | 2,134 | 1.463 | 1.642 | - 23.1 | 6.5 |
| 13 | Apparel (except hats) of all textlles...............0 | 732 | 1,273 | 1,036 | 1,622 | 1, 257 | + 21.3 | 8.0 |
| 15 | Lace and embroidery .-.....................................e. | 1,007 | 1,065 | 1,568 | 866 | 1.081 | - 31.1 | 37.6 |
| 19 | Wool fabrics ................................................. | 978 | 905 | 1,152 | 1.021 | 1,125 | - 2.3 | 6.2 |
| 24 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns ..................... | 753 | 1,648 | 1,432 | 596 | 296 | - 79.3 | 8.5 |
| 35 |  | 958 | 1,171 | 722 | 570 | 428 | - 40.7 | 8.0 |
| 38 | Wool yarns and warps ................................... | 361 | 261 | 684 | 548 | 528 | - 22.8 | 22.7 |
| 39 | Hats and hatters' materials, textlie ............... | 442 | 545 | 587 | 609 | 521 | - 11.2 | 24.1 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 1,861 | 3,662 | 2,852 | 4,227 | 3.627 | + 27.2 | 4.4 |
| 25 | Corkwood and products. | 672 | 820 | 657 | 1,187 | 845 | - 71.4 | 42.2 |
| 26 |  | 681 | 816 | 823 | 1,010 | 1,086 | + 32.0 | 9.8 |
|  | Irom and Its Products......................................... | 27.768 | 18,606 | 20. 226 | 19.385 | 19,494 | - 2.6 | 2.7 |
| 1 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ....................... | 5.952 | 7,138 | 7,846 | 7.758 | 7,506 | - 4.3 | 3.6 |
| 3 | Rolling mill products.........c.a.c.e...................... | 15,601 | 5,522 | 4,330 | 4,893 | 3,164 | - 26.9 | 5.8 |
| 17 | Pipes, tubes and fittings | 571 | 823 | 1.102 | 1.281 | 1,145 | + 3.9 | 3.7 |
| 18 | Tools | 899 | 1,174 | 1,127 | 1. 107 | 1,034 | - 8.3 | 8.9 |
| 28 | Automoblles, passenger ................................. | 2 | 108 | 737 | 687 | 1,178 | + 59.8 | 2.8 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ...................... | 6, 006 | 8,550 | 9,355 | 11,284 | 8,621 | 7.8 | 5.3 |
| 4 | Clocks, watches and parts ............................. | 2, 241 | 3.899 | 3,343 | 5,783 | 3,287 | - 1.7 | 66.1 |
| 8 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars. | 1,255 | 2,043 | 2,640 | 1,075 | 1,298 | - 50.8 | 40.0 |
| 11 | Ejectrical apparatus, n.o.p. ........................... | 1. 280 | 1.226 | 1,539 | 1,637 | 1.942 | + 26.2 | 2.1 |
| 34 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated................ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1. 298 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Productir ................... | 3,798 | 6.788 | 5,804 | 7,834 | 5,821 | + 0.3 | 2.1 |
| 5 | Dlamonds, unset.............................................. | 1.346 | 1.550 | 2,312 | 1.849 | 1,869 | - 19,2 | 50.3 |
| 6 | Glass, plate and sheet ................a................. | 1,032 | 1.322 | 1,883 | 2.118 | 1,541 | - 18.2 | 24.6 |
| 31 | Lime, plaster and cement................................ | 163 | 1,959 | 78 | 1. 233 | 427 | + 447.4 | 21.6 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ | 2, 446 | 4,092 | 3,976 | 5,108 | 3.580 | - 9.7 | 3.3 |
| 16 | Fertilizers, chemical...................................... | 470 | 1. 251 | 729 | 1,667 | 126 | -82.7 | 2.8 |
| 23 | Dyeing and tanning materials......................... | 614 | 1.053 | 1,093 | 939 | 1,104 | + 1.0 | 22.2 |
| 40 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..... | 268 | 395 | 511 | 683 | 505 | - 1.2 | 2.2 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ................s. .ans...... | 9.338 | 10,830 | 11.098 | 15,624 | 12.703 | + 14.5 | 5.8 |
| 2 | Non-commercial items .................................., .. | 4,903 | 4. 159 | 4.474 | 6,952 | 5,416 | + 21.1 | 23.5 |
| 20 | Jewellery and precious stones......................... | 674 | 890 | 1,187 | 958 | 1.020 | - 14.1 | 32.2 |
| 27 | Containers, n.o.p. .......................................... | 439 | 702 | 600 | 880 | 682 | + 13.7 | 13.0 |
| 29 | Toys and sporting goods........a........................ | 261 | 657 | 437 | 880 | 590 | + 35.0 | 9.3 |
| 30 | Musical instruments...................................... | 458 | 676 | 630 | 740 | 475 | - 24.6 | 15.0 |
| 33 | Cameras and parts (except X-ray) ................... | 285 | 576 | 613 | 686 | 687 | + 12.1 | 35.2 |
|  | Total limpres ir om Europe ................................. | 70,405 | 80,879 | 80,030 | 93. 142 | 79, 707 | - 0.4 | 3.9 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized .......................... | 52,735 | 58. 207 | 57.456 | 65,586 | 52,825 |  | 3.8 |
|  | Percent of Imports Itemized .............................. | 74.9 | 72.0 | 71.8 | 70.4 | 66.4 |  |  |

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '53 to 1st half '54 | C'wealth Share of Item Total 1st helf '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan.-June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products | 54,039 | 48,703 | 63,500 | 44,256 | 27.765 | - 56.3 | 7.6 |
| 1 | Wheat | 36, 183 | 34,070 | 49.418 | 28.382 | 11.684 | - 76.4 | 7.0 |
| 2 | Wheat flour | 10,616 | 9,389 | 9.467 | 11.525 | 10.173 | + 7.5 | 21.4 |
| 13 | Tabacco, unmanufactured ............................. | 2. 181 | 1,308 | 1. 739 | 958 | 2. 042 | + 17.4 | 15.3 |
| 31 | Whisky | 472 | 463 | 404 | 483 | 372 | - 7.9 | 1.6 |
| 38 | Fodders, n.0.p. | 483 | 437 | 320 | 316 | 488 | + 52.5 | 4.1 |
|  | Animals and Animal Prodacts | 6. 399 | 6,206 | 5, 857 | 7.176 | 7, 003 | + 19.6 | 5.2 |
| 10 | Fish, cured | 2. 219 | 2. 049 | 2. 408 | 2. 486 | 2. 516 | + 4.5 | 22.2 |
| 17 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated ........ | 983 | 1,464 | 928 | 1,240 | 701 | - 24.5 | 19.8 |
| 19 | Fish, canned | 1,196 | 625 | 616 | 945 | 864 | + 40.3 | 7.2 |
| 33 | Pork and beef, pickled................................. | 482 | 375 | 314 | 414 | 679 | +116.2 | 94.3 |
| 37 |  | 93 | 162 | 357 | 298 | 412 | + 15.4 | 11.2 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ......................... | 3,344 | 1.824 | 1. 755 | 1,652 | 1, $\$ 39$ | - 18.0 | 15.8 |
| 25 | Cotton fabrics ................................................ | 2. 305 | 785 | 569 | 486 | 374 | - 34.3 | 74.2 |
| 32 | Synthetic fabrics ......................................... | 205 | 492 | 486 | 332 | 284 | - 41.6 | 43.3 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper | 31.211 | 21,913 | 16.897 | 22.110 | 20, 839 | + 23.9 | 3.3 |
| 3 | Planks and boards ....................o.co............... | 10.805 | 8,379 | 9.087 | 11.186 | 9,608 | + 5.7 | 7.2 |
| 6 |  | 9.165 | 10,317 | 5, 722 | 7. 341 | 6. 777 | + 18.4 | 2.2 |
| 23 | Wood pulp ....................................................... | 2. 501 | 696 | 562 | 710 | 892 | + 58.7 | 0.7 |
| 34 | Wrapping paper .............................................. | 1. 256 | 217 | 256 | 469 | 398 | + 55.5 | 48.7 |
| 39 | Rallway ties | 841 | 0 | 0 | 635 | 1. 485 | $+1$ | 54.6 |
| 40 | Bond and writing paper, uncut ...e...onoo.e.onosor. | 2. 249 | 538 | 198 | 382 | 294 | + 48.5 | 36.9 |
|  | Yron and its Products ..................................... | 36, 709 | 24,595 | 21.844 | 27.868 | 22,958 | + 3.1 | 14.4 |
| 4 | Automobile parts (except engines) .......om........ | 7. 332 | 5,106 | 6.470 | 8.215 | 8,726 | + 34.9 | 90.7 |
| 5 | Automobiles, passenger ..n..............................- | 8,644 | 9. 194 | 5,602 | 8.750 | 4, 197 | - 25.1 | 82.4 |
| 7 | Automobiles, freight ...................................... | 7.815 | 3, 366 | 4,136 | 3,623 | 1,813 | - 56.2 | 77.1 |
| 11 | Machinery (non-farm) and parts ...................... | 3. 753 | 2, 388 | 2.030 | 2. 601 | 3. 742 | $+84.3$ | 21.7 |
| 16 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 2. 251 | 1.091 | 1.187 | 995 | 859 | - 27.6 | 1.7 |
| 21 | Locomotives and parts .................................... | 1. 293 | 65 | 59 | 1. 220 | 717 | $+1$ | 19.4 |
| 24 | Rolling mill products ................................... | 2. 126 | 1.312 | 628 | 513 | 479 | - 23.7 | 18.9 |
| 27 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........ | 870 | 577 | 550 | 445 | 673 | + 22.4 | 8.0 |
| 36 | Tools | 458 | 331 | 256 | 412 | 390 | + 52.3 | 53.1 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................... | 13,405 | 11.399 | 6, 017 | 3,987 | 5,896 | - 2.0 | 1.7 |
| 9 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ........... | 2. 622 | 3. 231 | 2. 726 | 2.456 | 4,229 | + 55.1 | 4.6 |
| 14 | Electrical apparatus, గ.0.p. ......................... | 1. 517 | 2, 287 | 1. 763 | 803 | 1,034 | - 41.4 | 8.8 |
| 29 | Copper wire and copper manufactures ........... | 1,135 | 1.421 | 721 | 237 | 73 | - 89.9 | 2.3 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 2,488 | 2, 667 | 2,265 | 2,359 | 2. 243 | - 1.0 | 3.3 |
| 12 | Asbestos, unmanufactured | 1. 165 | 1. 365 | 1.414 | 1.604 | 1. 602 | + 13.3 | 4.3 |
| 35 | Carbon and graphite electrodes ..................... | 168 | 606 | 454 | 227 | 249 | - 45.2 | 53.4 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ....................... | 4.947 | 2.877 | 2.871 | 3. 417 | 3,907 | + 36.1 | 5.0 |
| 15 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms ................... | 1. 264 | 508 | 773 | 1. 510 | 1. 550 | + 100.5 | 19.9 |
| 20 | Drugs and medicines .................................... | 535 | 636 | 1.050 | 395 | 676 | - 35.6 | 22.6 |
| 28 | Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.D. .... | 1,033 | 583 | 430 | 545 | 620 | + 44.2 | 14.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ............................ | 6,268 | 6, 652 | 4.444 | 7,393 | 3.438 | - 22.6 | 6.9 |
| 8 | Cartridges, gun and rifle .............................. | 2. 987 | 2, 473 | 1.431 | 3.924 | 286 | - 80.0 | 3.7 |
| 18 | Packages ......................................o.............. | 1,264 | 962 | 888 | 1. 196 | 1.050 | + 18.2 | 75.2 |
| 22 | Pens, pencils and parts ................................. | 715 | 468 | 636 | 638 | 361 | - 43.2 | 59.6 |
| 26 | Films, motion picture | 350 | 570 | 560 | 449 | 578 | + 3.2 | 59.5 |
| 30 | Non-commercial items .................................. | 297 | 539 | 383 | 564 | 478 | + 24.8 | 4.9 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth.. | 157,909 | 126.837 | 125.450 | 120,258 | 95, 587 | - 23.8 | 5.2 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized........................ | 133,829 | 110.845 | 116.998 | 109. 910 | 84, 425 |  |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ............. | 84.8 | 87.4 | 93.3 | 91.4 | 88.3 |  |  |

[^50]TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | Change from 1st half '53 to lst half '54 | C'wealth share of Item Total 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June | .ruly - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Prodocte | 52, 822 | 58,629 | 46,422 | 57.482 | 52,900 | $+14.0$ | 20.1 |
| 1 | Sugar, unrefined | 15,921 | 26,874 | 12.667 | 24.134 | 16,496 | + 30.2 | 81.9 |
| 2 | Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated | 13,400 | 8,204 | 9.217 | 8,503 | 7.057 | - 23.4 | 61.0 |
| 3 | Tea, black | 9,170 | 8,489 | 9,670 | 7.577 | 10.127 | + 4.7 | 80.6 |
| 8 | Cocoa beans, not roasted | 2,938 | 1,893 | 2,850 | 2.123 | 2,863 | + 0.5 | 34.2 |
| 9 | Vegetable olls (except essential oils) .... | 281 | 631 | 2.886 | 1,920 | 2,852 | - 1.2 | 24.0 |
| 10 | Fruits, dried | 752 | 4,225 | 22 | 4,168 | 440 | + 1 | 13.1 |
| 11 | Nuts | 2,384 | 1,399 | 2,598 | 1,352 | 3,247 | + 25.0 | 23.9 |
| 14 | Splces | 1,028 | 1.153 | 1.396 | 1,198 | 1,028 | - 26.4 | 68.7 |
| 15 | Coffee, green | 2.995 | 1,363 | 904 | 1.627 | 4. 269 | +372.2 | 12.2 |
| 16 | Molasses and syrups | 676 | 1.113 | 977 | 1. 268 | 1,150 | + 17.7 | 66.6 |
| 19 | Rum | 946 | 742 | 675 | 739 | 563 | - 16.6 | 42.1 |
| 21 | Frults, canned and preserved | 450 | 520 | 561 | 545 | 414 | - 26.2 | 5.6 |
| 26 | Wines | 345 | 444 | 332 | 481 | 390 | + 17.5 | 25.4 |
| 30 | Fruit Juices and syrups | 67 | 147 | 165 | 380 | 36 | -78.2 | 0.5 |
| 32 | Brandy | 196 | 237 | 173 | 276 | 181 | + 4.6 | 26.1 |
| 35 | Rubber footwear and parts | 85 | 90 | 280 | 129 | 456 | + 62.9 | 43.2 |
| 38 | Vegetables, tresh............. | 308 | 47 | 206 | 149 | 115 | - 44.2 | 0.5 |
|  | Autmals and Animan Products | 7.471 | 3,220 | 2,858 | 3.064 | 5,337 | + 86.7 | 12.3 |
| 17 | Sausage casings | 1,768 | 1.714 | 1.139 | 959 | 1.348 | + 18.3 | 97.4 |
| 29 | Meats, canned | 514 | 414 | 161 | 477 | 913 | +467.1 | 39.5 |
| 31 | Mutton and lamb, fresh | 297 | 69 | 484 | 36 | 1,348 | +178.5 | 95.5 |
| 33 | Fur skins, undressed. | 119 | 157 | 188 | 236 | 88 | - 53.2 | 1.0 |
| 34 | Meat extracts | 14 | 210 | 200 | 217 | 191 | - 4.5 | 70.5 |
| 40 | Hides and skins (except furs) | 18 | 112 | 84 | 241 | 131 | + 56.0 | 4.5 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products-......................... | 15,807 | 13,888 | 46,297 | 12.424 | 12,056 | - 26.0 | 7.2 |
| 4 | Wool, raw...................................................... | 7,647 | 5.371 | 8.925 | 4.162 | 5,476 | - 38.6 | 63.9 |
| 6 | Flax, hemp and jute fabrics | 4.845 | 5,861 | 4,156 | 5,183 | 3,627 | - 12.7 | 67.5 |
| 18 | Cocton Pabrics.. | 145 | 258 | 783 | 609 | 849 | + 8.4 | 3.3 |
| 23 | Manilla, sisal, istle and tampico fibres... | 1.868 | 789 | 685 | 322 | 429 | - 37.4 | 12.3 |
| 24 | Carpets and mats, wool. | 638 | 362 | 460 | 533 | 569 | + 23.7 | 11.4 |
| 28 | wool noils and tops ....... | 74 | 216 | 347 | 303 | 155 | - 55.3 | 2.5 |
| 36 | Apparel (except hats) of all texti | 62 | 121 | 145 | 233 | 104 | - 28.3 | 0.7 |
| 37 | Plax, hemp and jute, raw | 27 | 16 | 108 | 250 | 226 | +109.3 | 79.6 |
| 39 | Cottou manufactures, n.o.p. | 89 | 167 | 161 | 177 | 118 | - 26.7 | 2.2 |
|  | Woodr Wood Products and Paper | 93 | 126 | 190 | 216 | 226 | + 189 | 0.3 |
|  | tron and Its Products........................................ | 225 | 149 | 100 | 343 | 108 | + 8.0 | 0.6 |
|  | Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 10,535 | 10,870 | 6, 600 | 14,034 | 5,477 | - 17. 1 | 3.3 |
| 5 | Bauxite cre | 3,497 | 7,118 | 3,281 | 7,895 | 3.456 | + 5.3 | 62.3 |
| 12 | Tin blocks, pigs and bars. | 3,853 | 1.970 | 2,352 | 1,055 | 929 | - 60.5 | 28.6 |
| 13 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.............. | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2,829 | 900 | + 1 | 52.5 |
| 20 | Chrome ore .................................................. | 665 | 432 | 431 | 792 | 27 | -93.7 | 20.3 |
| 25 | Manganese oxide ........................................... | 2, 406 | 1,093 | 342 | 540 | 0 | -100.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Noo-Metallic Minerals and Prodacts .................. | 4,011 | 5,018 | 3,064 | 5.487 | 4.248 | $+38.6$ | 1.5 |
| 7 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined | 2,388 | 3.367 | 1.673 | 3,863 | 3,160 | + 88.9 | 3.0 |
| 22 | Abrasives | 897 | 782 | 798 | 283 | 369 | - 53.8 | 6.4 |
|  | Chemicale and All ied Products......................... | 381 | 390 | 462 | 435 | 435 | - 5.8 | 0.4 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities .............................. | 727 | 804 | 701 | - 962 | 922 | $+31.5$ | 0.4 |
| 27 | Non-commercial ltems .................................... | 339 | 392 | 348 | 455 | 337 | - 3.2 | 1.5 |
|  | Total Imports from the Commonwedth .............. | 92,073 | 38,094 | 76, 696 | 94.457 | 81,710 | + 6.5 | 4.0 |
|  | Total of Commoditles Itenizer .......................... | 84,112 | 88, 506 | 72, 830 | 88,419 | 76.434 |  |  |
|  | Percent of Imports Itemized ............................... | 91.4 | 95.1 | 95.0 | 93.6 | 93.5 |  |  |

1. Over $1000 \%$.

TABLE NIV, Domestic Exports to Latin Americat

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Commodity } \\ & \text { Rank in } \\ & 1953 \end{aligned}$ | Group and Commodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change from } \\ & \text { 1st half " } 53 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { ist half ' } 54 \end{aligned}$ | Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jano - June | July - Dec, | Jan. - June | July - Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products .................... | 33.752 | 36, 593 | 32,467 | 26,488 | 35, 389 | + 9.0 | 97 |
| 1 | Wheat | 14.316 | 23,485 | 20,598 | 9,787 | 18, 541 | 10.0 | 11.1 |
| 3 | Wheat flour | 9.552 | 5.756 | 6,454 | 9,368 | 11.208 | + 73.7 | 23.6 |
| 15 | Malt | 1.787 | 1.419 | 1. 655 | 1,948 | 2,321 | $+40.2$ | 57.2 |
| 18 | Potatoes, certified seed | 773 | 2.014 | 600 | 2. 211 | 91 | - 24.8 | 7.0 |
| 22 | Kubber tires and tubes ..................................... | 4.402 | 728 | 850 | 657 | 1.032 | + 21.4 | 32.2 |
| 24 | Whisky .............................................................. | 383 | 784 | 596 | 645 | 245 | - 58.9 | 1.0 |
| 33 | Rubber products (except tires and footwear)... | 910 | 450 | 453 | 261 | 228 | - 49. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ | 27.4 |
|  | Animals and Animal Products ............................. | 7,376 | 9.170 | 6.496 | 7.998 | 8,751 | $+34.7$ | 6.5 |
| 9 | Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .......... | 2,230 | 4,030 | 2,354 | 3.819 | 2,476 | + 5.2 | 69.8 |
| 13 | Fish, cured ..................................................... | 3.345 | 3.029 | 2. 684 | 2, 279 | 4,074 | + 51.8 | 36.0 |
| 26 | Eggs in the shell (chielly food) ...................... | 298 | 898 | 425 | 675 | 1.005 | $+136.5$ | 44.2 |
| 32 | Leather, unmanulactured ................................ | 303 | 272 | 265 | 449 | 439 | + 65.7 | 11.9 |
| 35 | Fish, canned .................................................. | 508 | 493 | 404 | 305 | 199 | - 50.7 | 1.6 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ........................... | 983 | 557 | 418 | 703 | 507 | + 21. 3 | 5. 6 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper .......................... | 16,914 | 12.469 | 7.638 | 14,942 | 12, 103 | + 58. 5 | 1.9 |
| 2 | Newsprint paper ............................................ | 9,737 | 8.780 | 5,813 | 11.671 | 7. 483 | + 28.7 | 2.4 |
| 23 | Wood pulp ........................................................ | 5.107 | 1.598 | 487 | 936 | 2, 869 | $+489.1$ | 2.2 |
| 27 | Bond and writing paper, uncut ........................ | 489 | 211 | 118 | 921 | 449 | + 280.5 | 56. 4 |
| 31 | Brook paper...................................................... | 301 | 273 | 260 | 491 | 298 | $+14.6$ | 12.8 |
|  | Iron and its Products ........................................ | 52,852 | 36,539 | 29,060 | 23, 238 | 17.696 | - 39.1 | 11.1 |
| 5 | Machinery (non-farm) a nd parts ........................ | 9.290 | 9,708 | 5,645 | 6,488 | 5,475 | - 3.0 | 31.8 |
| 6 | Automobiles, freight ....................................... | 21.522 | 9,822 | 5,763 | 4,623 | 47 | - 99.2 | 2.0 |
| 7 | Automobiles, passenger .................................... | 11.874 | 3.009 | 5,902 | 2.944 | 132 | - 97.8 | 2.6 |
| 11 | Locomotives and parts .................................... | 8 | 4.024 | 3,451 | 2,173 | 2,538 | - 26.5 | 68.6 |
| 12 | Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts $\qquad$ | 3.551 | 4.544 | 2. 373 | 3.245 | 5. 527 | +132.9 | 11.2 |
| 14 | Tractors and parts ......................................... | 1. 731 | 1. 799 | 2. 822 | 868 | 1,757 | - 37.7 | 33.4 |
| 21 | Rolling mill products ..................................... | 1. 464 | 1.241 | 1,148 | 449 | 238 | - 79.3 | 9.4 |
| 23 | Engines, internal combustion, and parts .......... | 156 | 246 | 501 | 454 | 610 | + 21.8 | 7.2 |
| 29 | Eripes, lubes and fittings ................................. | 401 | 420 | 279 | 580 | 158 | - 43.4 | 40.5 |
|  | Vor-Ferrous Metals and Products | 22,639 | 15.075 | 11. 068 | 8,527 | 10,924 | - 1.3 | 3.2 |
| $y$ | Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ........................... | 8, 012 | 6,074 | 4. 119 | 2.790 | 3, 262 | - 20.8 | 27.9 |
| 16 | Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ........... | 3,557 | 2,767 | 1. 708 | 1.879 | 3, 533 | + 106.9 | 3.8 |
| 17 | Copper wire and copper manufactures ............. | 4. 595 | 2.856 | 1.910 | 1.423 | 1. 254 | - 34.3 | 38.9 |
| 19 | Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures ...... | 2,108 | 1. 567 | 1.104 | 970 | 163 | - 85.2 | 12.7 |
| 20 | Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .............. | 1.811 | 504 | 1.010 | 629 | 1,600 | + 58.4 | 2.7 |
|  | Nor-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. | 3,401 | 3,560 | 3.880 | 3,328 | 2,805 | - 26.6 | 4.1 |
| 10 | Asbestos, unnmanufactured............................... | 2,200 | 2. 605 | 3. 209 | 2.608 | 2. 308 | - 28.1 | 6.1 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products ........................... | 3,308 | 2,503 | 2,320 | 2,527 | 3, 809 | + 64.2 | 4.9 |
| 25 | Principal chemicals (except aclds) n.o.p........ | 1.138 | 563 | 455 | 700 | 486 | + 6.8 | 11.3 |
| 30 | Drugs and medicines...................................... | 511 | 441 | 350 | 408 | 446 | + +27.4 | 14.9 |
| 34 | Synthetic plastics, primary forms .................... | 307 | 138 | 375 | 337 | 1,214 | $+223.7$ | 15.6 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities .u............................. | 7.101 | 7. 608 | 6. 243 | 10,973 | 2.375 | - 620 | 4. 8 |
| 4 | Ships sold....................................................... | 4.077 | 5.379 | 4. 563 | 9,000 | 1.011 | - 77.8 | 27.1 |
| 36 | Aircraft and parts (except engines) ................ | 266 | 718 | 286 | 406 | 236 | - 17.5 | 1.3 |
| 37 | Films, n.0.p. .................................................. | 215 | 105 | 196 | 331 | 245 | + 25.0 | 21.8 |
| 38 | Non-commercial items ...a-............................... | 239 | 254 | 251 | 228 | 169 | - 32.7 | 1.7 |
| 39 | Films, motion plcture ...................................... | 360 | 312 | 225 | 240 | 248 | + 10.2 | 25.5 |
| 40 | Pens, pencils and parts.................................... | 49 | 89 | 201 | 256 | 83 | - 58. 7 | 13.7 |
|  | Total Domestic Exports to Latin America .......... | 148,327 | 124.070 | 99,531 | 98,723 | 94. 358 | - 5.2 | 5.1 |
|  | Total of Commodities Itemized ......................... | 133, 883 | 113.405 | 91, 862 | 90, 452 | 85, 698 |  |  |
|  | Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ............... | 90.3 | 91.4 | 92.3 |  |  |  |  |

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America

| FommodityRank in1953 | Group and Cormmodity | 1952 |  | 1953 |  | 1954 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change trom } \\ & \text { ist half '53 } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { 1st half '54 } \end{aligned}$ | Lst. Am. Bhare of Item Tolal lst half "54 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Jan.-June | July-Dec. | Jan.- June | July-Dec. | Jan. - June |  |  |
|  |  | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$ ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ( 00 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \% | \% |
|  | Agricultural and Vegetable Products ................. | 49,766 | 50,372 | 51,426 | 52,418 | 51,641 | $+0.4$ | 20.2 |
| 2 | Coffee, green | 22.043 | 22, 997 | 25.496 | 27,093 | 28,168 | + 10.5 | 80.7 |
| 3 | Bananas, fresh | 9,648 | 11. 265 | 10. 786 | 11,982 | 11,020 | + 2.2 | 99.7 |
| 4 | Sugar, unrefined | 7,326 | 9, 425 | 4,456 | E. 234 | 3,638 | - 18.4 | 18.1 |
| 6 | Nuts | 2, 858 | 2. 490 | 3,174 | 2.645 | 3,257 | + 2.6 | 24.0 |
| 10 | Vegetables, fresh. | 2.896 | 251 | 2. 609 | 256 | 2.042 | - 21.7 | 9.7 |
| 16 | Cocos butter and cocos paste ........................ | 861 | 304 | 812 | 939 | 624 | - 23.2 | 20.1 |
| 18 | Fruits, canned and preserved .......................... | 128 | 793 | 372 | 824 | 296 | - 20.4 | 4.0 |
| 19 | Sugar, rennaed | 638 | 1,121 | 1. 054 | 89 | 62 | -94.1 | 35.6 |
| 20 |  | 557 | 277 | 266 | 747 | 675 | + 153.8 | 8.1 |
| 22 | Tobacco, unmanufactured | 375 | 408 | 367 | 497 | 376 | + 2.5 | 28.8 |
| 24 | Pineapples, fresh ............................................ | 581 | 42 | 617 | 69 | 495 | - 19.8 | 81.5 |
| 25 | Vegetable olle (except essertial 0ils) ........... | 311 | 558 | 271 | 409 | 258 | - 4.8 | 2.2 |
| 27 | Molasses and syrups | 158 | 57 | 318 | 52 | 70 | - 78.0 | 4.1 |
| 29 | Rdce ................................................................. | 563 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 140 | - 56.4 | 4.2 |
| 35 | Melons, fresh | 208 | 0 | 152 | 0 | 198 | + 30.3 | 30.5 |
| 38 | Fruit Juices and syrups ................................... | 0 | 43 | 47 | 81 | 6 | -87.2 | 0.1 |
| 40 | Cltrus fruits, fresh ......................................... | 61 | 132 | 25 | 92 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Aaimals and Animal Products | 1,884 | 2. 169 | 1,281 | 1,805 | 1,168 | - 8.8 | 2.7 |
| 14 | Meats, canned | 1,187 | 1,570 | 753 | 1,337 | 798 | + 6.0 | 34.5 |
| 30 | Fish, canned................................................... | 182 | 145 | 142 | 139 | 172 | + 21.1 | 13.9 |
| 31 | Fur skins, undressed.......................................... | 174 | 137 | 89 | 139 | 22 | -75.3 | 0.3 |
| 37 | Hides and skins, (except furs) ........................ | 193 | 203 | 86 | 47 | 42 | - 51.2 | 1.5 |
|  | Fibres, Textiles and Products ......................an.. | 12,559 | 8,550 | 9,288 | 7,093 | 5,430 | - 41.5 | 3.2 |
| 7 | Cotton, raw | 4,417 | 4,764 | 2,273 | 3,351 | 1. 590 | - 30.0 | 6.4 |
| 8 | Wool, raw ..................................... -a.a.c.e............e. | 5 | 963 | 3, 214 | 1. 201 | 616 | - 80.8 | 7.2 |
| 11 | Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres ........... | C. 654 | 1,200 | 1,849 | 823 | 1.782 | - 3.6 | 51.2 |
| 12 | Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .................... | 906 | 925 | 1. 276 | 1.170 | 771 | - 39.6 | 22.1 |
| 86 | Wool nolls and tops ........................................ | 75 | 105 | 399 | 261 | 159 | -60.2 | 2.5 |
| 33 | Colton linters ................................................. | 75 | 71 | 119 | 88 | 30 | - 74.8 | 5.7 |
| 39 | Rags and waste, textile ............................... | 11 | 374 | 61 | 59 | 295 | +383.6 | 6.3 |
|  | Wood, Wood Products and Paper ......................... | 364 | 135 | 314 | 497 | 390 | + 24.2 | 0.5 |
| 23 | Logs, timber and lumber ................................. | 336 | 122 | 293 | 447 | 379 | + 29.4 | 3.2 |
|  | Iron gnd its Products .... -............-.......................... | 643 | 1,712 | 75 | 1,396 | 463 | - 38.7 | 0.1 |
| 13 | Iron ore | 638 | 1,668 | 731 | 1,385 | 457 | - 37.5 | 9.6 |
|  | Nob-Ferrous Metals and Products ..................... | 8,227 | 6, 64.5 | 1,592 | 2,361 | 1.432 | - 10.1 | 0.8 |
| 9 | Metallic ores and residues, n.0.p.................. | 7,397 | 6,535 | 1,568 | 2,217 | 1,088 | - 30.6 | 63.1 |
|  | Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. | 61, 243 | 75,861 | 70,882 | 84.867 | 82,587 | $+16.5$ | 39.1 |
| 1 | Petroleum, crude and partly refined ............... | 56, 466 | 70.697 | 67. 760 | 77, 479 | 80, 274 | + 18.5 | 75.5 |
| 5 | Fuel olls ....................................................... | 3. 618 | 4, 277 | 2. 240 | 6,574 | 1. 851 | - 17.4 | 7.1 |
| 17 | silex and.crystallized quartz ..........-.............. | 975 | 673 | 722 | 659 | 373 | - 48.3 | 70.1 |
| 32 | Fluorspar....................................................... | 142 | 156 | 108 | 107 | 53 | - 50.9 | 32.1 |
|  | Chemicals and Allied Products .......................... | 870 | 648 | 644 | 527 | 443 | - 31.2 | 0.4 |
| 21 | Dyeing and tanning materials $\frac{1}{1}$...................... | 238 | 550 | 565 | 442 | 305 | - 46.0 | 6.1 |
|  | Miscellaneous Commodities ............................... | 1,305 | 1,302 | 1.554 | 1. 274 | 1,308 | - 15.8 | 0.6 |
| 15 | Wax, vegetable and mineral, D.O.D. ...nas.......... | 1,028 | 941 | 995 | 989 | 925 | - 7.0 | 79.5 |
| 28 | Non-commercial items ................................... | 89 | 175 | '208 | - 161 | 149 | - 28.4 | 0.6 |
| 34 | Containers, n.0.p. .......................................... | 80 | 84 | 144 | - 44 | 116 | - 19.4 | 2.2 |
| 36 | Ships, foreign built ...................................... | 19 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 0 | - 100.0 | 0.0 |
|  | Fotal mports from Latin America .........en....ne.....e | 136,830 | 147,396 | 137, 730 | 152. 238 | 144, 862 | + 5.2 | 7.1 |
|  | Total of Commodities Eemized .......................... | 134,117 | 146,498 | 136, 873 | 151,138 | 143,572 |  |  |
|  | Percent of lmports Itemized | 98.0 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 99.1 |  |  |

## C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME-GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XV1. Prices $\frac{1}{}$ of Domestic Exports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954
Interim Indexes

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 12 | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | 1Q | 2Q |
|  | $1948=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and Animal Products | 114.8 | 107.6 | 103.5 | 106.4 | 103.7 | 103.5 | 102.0 | 101.0 | 100.3 |
| Barley | 93.7 | 99.3 | 87.4 | 100.7 | 93.0 | 87.4 | 80.4 | 81.1 | 74.1 |
| Oats | 102.1 | 94.7 | 84.4 | 107. $2^{3}$ | 85.5 | 82.6 | 81.7 | 93.3 3 | 82.2 |
| Rye | 84.0 | 77.0 | 48.6 | 76.1 | 59.3 | 47.3 | 44.4 | 41:0 | 35.7 |
| Wheat | 108.4 | 107.8 | 109.5 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109. 5 | 106.1 | 103.9 |
| Wheat nour. | 93.3 | 86.6 | 90.7 | 87.6 | 88.5 | 91.7 | 95.3 | 90.8 | 86.7 |
| Whisky | 121.1 | 118.9 | 118.9 | 117.1 | 118.3 | 121.2 | 118.8 | 121.0 | 120.4 |
| Tobacco, flue-cured | 110.1 | 113.0 | 108. 1 | 105.8 | 107.9 | 109.3 | 110.1 | 111.2 | 108.9 |
| Cattle, dairy | 166.7 | 151.64 | 107.3 | 121.44 | 107.1 | 105.0 | 105.6 | 100.9 | 91.7 |
| Cattle, slaughter. | 176.1 | 142.91 | 125.6 | 121.84 | 121.2 | 129.4 | 115.7 | 97.5 | 117.5 |
| Fish and fish products | 106.0 | 103.0 | 104.3 | 111.0 | 102.5 | 104.5 | 103.9 | 105.9 | 106.8 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 108.4 | 77.4 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 73.7 | 72.9 | 72.0 | 71.2 | 71.4 |
| Cattle hides, raw | 153.1 | 76.1 | 73.5 | 76.0 | 70.3 | 74.8 | 71.7 | 66.9 | 64.5 |
| Leather, unmanufactured | 143.8 | 113.8 | 128.1 | 127.5 | 129.7 | 128.4 | 127.5 | 127.8 | 120.3 |
| Beef and veal fresh | 183.2 | 152.3 | 121.9 | 137.4 | 122.4 | 113.5 | 89,5 | 97.0 | 110.4 |
| Milk, processed | 97.4 | 92.9 | 90.3 | 96.9 | 93.7 | 85.7 | 92.0 | 96.9 | 96.3 |
| Eggs in the shell | 104.0 | 87.0 | 98.2 | 93.8 | 119.2 | 103.6 | 96.4 | 94.4 | 91.8 |
| Fibres and Textles | 139.8 | 120.0 | 114.1 | 113.9 | 114.7 | 114.5 | 113.5 | 110.5 | 111.6 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 122.4 | 122.4 | 118.3 | 118.0 | 119.4 | 119.1 | 116.4 | 114.5 | 116.8 |
| Planks and boards | 116.6 | 113.6 | 107.7 | 109.1 | 109.5 | 108.1 | 104. 1 | 103.1 | 102.7 |
| Shingles, red cedar | 111.5 | 98.5 | 106.2 | 100.6 | 108.1 | 110.8 | 104.7 | 101.6 | 108.3 |
| Plywood | 125.4 | 125.4 | 122.8 | 128.9 | 121.9 | 121.9 | 116.7 | 106. 1 | 112.3 |
| Pulpwood | 122.2 | 132.5 | 131.0 | 119.9 | 132. 2 | 139.7 | 126.2 | 113.4 | 129.2 |
| Wood pulp | 135.6 | 124.5 | 103.9 | 106.0 | 105.4 | 103.6 | 100.7 | 99.8 | 102.0 |
| Newsprint paper | 118.5 | 125.3 | 130.0 | 128.7 | 130.5 | 130.5 | 130.2 | 128.9 | 130.5 |
| Irow and Steel and Products | 126. 2 | 131.4 | 134.2 | 133.0 | 134.9 | 134.5 | 133.8 | 133.4 | 132.5 |
| Iron ore | 119.2 | 115.6 | 129.4 | 120.7 | 127.8 | 130.4 | 130.2 | 129.8 | 128.1 |
| Pig iron | 124.6 | 115.5 | 111.4 | 115.5 | 110.6 | 111.0 | 113.0 | 111.8 | 112.5 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 131.2 | 136.8 | 138.1 | 135.9 | 138.8 | 138.8 | 138.8 | 138.6 | 138.6 |
| Machlnery ( $\mathrm{non-farm)} \mathrm{.}$. | 120.8 | 114.4 | 116.1 | 113.3 | 116.3 | 117.7 | 117.3 | 117.7 | 119.4 |
| Automobiles, trucks and parts | 124.6 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 126.2 | 126.6 | 126.6 | 127.3 | 128.4 | 128.4 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 137.9 | 142.6 | 135.0 | 136.2 | 135.9 | 134.9 | 132.8 | 132.4 | 134.3 |
| Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 114.8 | 125.1 | 126.4 | 122.1 | 127.8 | 127.9 | 128.0 | 126.6 | 130.3 |
| Copper, primary and semi-fabricated. | 130.1 | 144.5 | 142.8 | 150.7 | 145.7 | 140.0 | 135.2 | 134.8 | 139.5 |
| Lead, primary and semi-fabricated. | 114.6 | 101.7 | 71.3 | 72.7 | 68.8 | 73.8 | 71.8 | 65.6 | 70.8 |
| Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated | 186.0 | 190.2 | 200.0 | 198.4 | 200.3 | 200.3 | 201.2 | 206.7 | 202.3 |
| Platinum metals | 109.8 | 102.1 | 103.8 | 101.9 | 103.3 | 105. 2 | 104, 5 | 101.9 | 99.1 |
| Silver | 122.2 | 111.7 | 111.7 | 110.0 | 112.6 | 111.7 | 112.2 | 110.0 | 112.2 |
| Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated | 155.6 | 153.2 | 91.2 | 100.3 | 92.8 | 89.0 | 79.3 | 76.8 | 79.7 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 131.7 | 143.1 | 149.5 | 146.2 | 150.2 | 151.6 | 150.8 | 150.6 | 150.3 |
| Asbestos, unmanufactured. | 142.9 | 154.3 | 156.6 | 155.3 | 157.4 | 156.9 | 156.6 | 154.6 | 154.5 |
| Cosl | 107.5 | 124.8 | 128.9 | 128.6 | 128.6 | 129.1 | 129.2 | 129.0 | 128.7 |
| Abrasives, artificlal, crude.. | 118.2 | 124. 5 | 145.5 | 133.8 | 146.3 | 154.1 | 151.6 | 156.7 | 155.5 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 116.7 | 119. 3 | 117.1 | 118. 8 | 118.3 | 116.7 | 115.2 | 116.1 | 116.0 |
| Fertilizers, chemical | 120.3 | 128.1 | 124.6 | 127.1 | 126.6 | 122.6 | 122.5 | 122.8 | 121.9 |
| Paints and pigments. | 117.2 | 113.6 | 107.1 | 108.1 | 106.5 | 107. 1 | 106.8 | 107.0 | 108.2 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals.. | 113.0 | 111.6 | 111.3 | 112.5 | 112.1 | 112.2 | 109.4 | 111.9 | 111.4 |
| Miscelloneous Products. | 132.3 | 129.7 | 123.7 | 124.2 | 123.6 | 123.7 | 123.6 | 125.3 | 123.2 |
| Rubber products ............. | 172.2 | 159.1 | 142.3 | 143.8 | 145.8 | 139.7 | 141.8 | 150.2 | 142.5 |
| Misceilaneous consumers* manufactures.... | 120.9 | 121.2 | 117.7 | 117.6 | 116.7 | 118.3 | 118.2 | 118.2 | 118.1 |
| Total Domestic Exports. | 123.0 | 121.8 | 118.3 | 119.2 | 119.0 | 118.7 | 116.9 | 115.9 | 116.4 |

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarteriy computations,
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24,
3. High first-quarter price caused by large shipments of seed grain.
4. Calculated by interpolation for period that exports affected by foreign embargoes.

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume $\mathbb{L}^{\text {L }}$ of Domestic Exports by Groups 2 and Selected Commodities, 1931-1954 Interim Indexes

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1 Q | 2 Q | 3Q | 4Q | $1 Q$ | 2 Q |
|  | $1948=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and Animal Products. | 101.0 | 124.8 | 123.8 | 84.9 | 136. 6 | 137.8 | 135.1 | 88.5 | 100.0 |
| Barley | 233.0 | 544.4 | 580.5 | 178.1 | 596.8 | 740.5 | 806.1 | 212.9 | 414.8 |
| Oats | 234.0 | 319.4 | 317.2 | 82.6 | 275.0 | 342.7 | 568.3 | 99.8 | 253.2 |
| Rye | 70.8 | 98.8 | 183.7 | 7.5 | 147.6 | 205. 3 | 375.7 | 20.0 | 162.5 |
| Wheat. | 168.5 | 237.2 | 213.4 | 136. 3 | 272.6 | 253.5 | 192.0 | 112.9 | 148.4 |
| Wheat flour | 97.5 | 107.0 | 90.0 | 79.0 | 110.4 | 88.0 | 82.8 | 84.1 | 86.9 |
| Whisky | 165. 6 | 169.3 | 196.8 | 175.7 | 156.9 | 166.9 | 288.2 | 146.4 | 146.0 |
| Tobacco, flue-cured | 190.9 | 251.8 | 183.9 | 277.8 | 62.7 | 262.9 | 132.8 | 439.1 | 173.7 |
| Cattle, dairy | 43.0 | 6.8 | 25.2 | 10.0 | 40.9 | 29.1 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 22.9 |
| Cattle, slaughter | 53.3 | 2.4 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 7.0 | 23.0 | 4.1 | 13.2 | 40.1 |
| Fish and fish products | 130.3 | 129.4 | 125.3 | 111.6 | 130.7 | 133.1 | 121.0 | 124.9 | 139.9 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 112.3 | 130.6 | 122.3 | 163.8 | 134.9 | 62.0 | 137.6 | 196. 2 | 101.5 |
| Cattle hides, raw | 57.9 | 30.4 | 45.3 | 36.6 | 42.1 | 47.9 | 55.8 | 77.6 | 105.4 |
| Leather, unmanufactured | 52.8 | 42.4 | 57.4 | 50.1 | 50.8 | 60.2 | 68.1 | 64.2 | 68.2 |
| Beef and veal, fresh | 76.0 | 54.4 | 20.8 | 28.1 | 9.5 | 31.3 | 17.3 | 25.5 | 9.9 |
| Milk, processed | 60.9 | 75. 5 | 77.4 | 49.1 | 64.5 | 105.3 | 88.7 | 43.7 | 56.2 |
| Eggs in the shell | 13.6 | 24.8 | 15.3 | 20.6 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 22.9 | 33.5 | 0.7 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 57.9 | 50.7 | 46. 8 | 36.1 | 50.7 | 52.4 | 48.0 | 31.0 | \$1.0 |
| Wood Products and Pape | 119.9 | 117.1 | 114.8 | 105.9 | 112.4 | 120.0 | 121.3 | 109. 3 | 119.6 |
| Planks and boards | 136.6 | 132.9 | 134.4 | 119.6 | 140.9 | 140.9 | 134. 2 | 120.4 | 142.8 |
| Shingles, red cedar | 110.3 | 90.1 | 88.3 | 84.8 | 93.4 | 90.0 | 85.1 | 68.0 | 93.9 |
| Plywood | 68.8 | 69. 1 | 54.7 | 57.1 | 57.2 | 48.5 | 57.0 | 57.8 | 77.2 |
| Pulpwood | 127.9 | 112.3 | 80.3 | 81.4 | 48.6 | 105. 1 | 88.9 | 84.0 | 55.6 |
| Wood pulp | 127.3 | 110.8 | 113.1 | 100.5 | 112.7 | 115. 3 | 124.6 | 117.7 | 131.4 |
| Newsprint paper | 118.1 | 123.3 | 124.3 | 117.2 | 121.2 | 129. 3 | 129.6 | 116.9 | 128.9 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 76.5 | 87.6 | 77. 4 | 78.7 | B6. ${ }^{1}$ | 76. 3 | 68.5 | 60.9 | 74.5 |
| Iron ore | 294.3 | 364.4 | 449.7 | 150.7 | 392.1 | 705. 8 | 556.2 | 135.7 | 287.3 |
| Pig iron 3 | 33.787 | 56.783 | 52.167 | 5.994 | 74.514 | 91.323 | 36.933 | 124. | 42,843 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 90.7 | 104.5 | 73.0 | 120.9 | 92.8 | 42.5 | 36.7 | 102.8 | 107.5 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 82.2 | 202.2 | 79.2 | 83.0 | 84.5 | 73.7 | 75.6 | 63.0 | 80.2 |
| Automobiles, trucks and parts | 115. 2 | 160.4 | 108.1 | 116.3 | 120.0 | 95.0 | 100.5 | 33.0 | 63.5 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ....... | 104. 4 | 125. 2 | 127.6 | 133.9 | 137. 6 | 119.0 | 120.0 | 116.2 | 144. 5 |
| Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated | 113.5 | 133.7 | 147.9 | 150.9 | 143.2 | 152.1 | 145.4 | 135.6 | 174.3 |
| Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ... | 83.5 | 92.7 | 109. 2 | 113.5 | 122.8 | 98.1 | 101.3 | 97.3 | 135.7 |
| Lead, primary and semi-fabricated | 115. 2 | 142.3 | 154.6 | 179.0 | 169.8 | 125. 5 | 141.2 | 130.9 | 186.6 |
| Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated | 99.6 | 107.6 | 110.1 | 111.7 | 110.2 | 108. 3 | 110.1 | 114.1 | 127.9 |
| Platinum metals | 164. 3 | 178. 3 | 150.5 | 170.1 | 159.7 | 137.5 | 135. 6 | 166.7 | 177.8 |
| Silver | 208.8 | 214.1 | 233. 5 | 199.0 | 235. 2 | 248. 1 | 251.4 | 228.6 | 251.8 |
| Zinc, primary and seml-fabricated | 127.0 | 148.4 | 149.1 | 183.2 | 164. 3 | 122.0 | 125. 1 | 136.5 | 164.0 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 105. 2 | 105. \% | 103.9 | 93.0 | 107. 5 | 102. 6 | 111.5 | 85.8 | 104. 1 |
| Asbestos, unmanufactured | 135.8 | 135. 5 | 129.5 | 118.7 | 138.8 | 123.3 | 137. 3 | 99.6 | 135.7 |
| Coal ..................................... | 28.1 | 22.2 | 13.4 | 17.4 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 11.2 |
| Abrasives, artificial, crude | 135.2 | 106. 3 | 148.8 | 144.3 | 154.6 | 141.7 | 150.8 | 147.4 | 151.6 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 141.3 | 130.8 | 147.5 | 142.8 | 150.0 | 148. 8 | 147.7 | 166. 2 | 172.2 |
| Fertitizers, chemical | 81.6 | 90.8 | 94.1 | 101.4 | 102.3 | 82.7 | 89.0 | 129.0 | 108.6 |
| Paints and pigments | 110.4 | 53.4 | 53.8 | 43.7 | 53.0 | 61.8 | 56.9 | 47.0 | 62.0 |
| Miscellaneous chemicals | 121.8 | 111.0 | 104.1 | 118.7 | 112.2 | 80.6 | 104. 1 | 84.3 | 91.1 |
| sliscellaneous Products | 63.7 | 87.7 | 94.9 | 66.7 | 106.0 | 99.8 | 107.0 | 64. 1 | 102.7 |
| Eubber products .-....... | 67.6 | 45.0 | 23.1 | 29.7 | 30* 6 | 17.0 | 14.5 | 17.2 | 29.4 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures | 55.9 | 48.4 | 63.7 | 59.8 | 72.0 | 61.5 | 61.8 | 42.0 | 53.1 |
| Total Domestic Exports ... | 103.5 | 114.9 | 113.2. | 98. 2 | 119.5 | 117.7 | 116.9 | 95.5 | 110.6 |

[^51]TABLE XVIIN. Prices $\frac{1}{2}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 1951-1954 Interim Indexes

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | $1 Q$ | $2 Q$ | 3 Q | 4Q | 1Q | $2 Q$ |
|  | $1948=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural and Animal Producta | 122.4 | 102. 3 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 97. 2 | 98.4 | 97.3 | 98.8 | 107.3 |
| Bananas, fresh | 124.6 | 118.9 | 121.8 | 121.0 | 122.2 | 120. 2 | 124.2 | 120.6 | 126. 4 |
| Citrus fruits, fresh | 147.5 | 131.5 | 123.4 | 116.3 | 122.3 | 129. 3 | 122.4 | 1220 | 149.1 |
| Fruits, dried | 130.2 | 115.5 | 120.6 | 107.3 | 111.2 | 126.5 | 117.1 | 111.6 | 118.0 |
| Nuts | 83.8 | 82.6 | 81.5 | 76.6 | 76.1 | 82.0 | 81.3 | 81.8 | 87.5 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 106.6 | 117.5 | 76.9 | 95.9 | 72.2 | 95.9 | 89.4 | 72. 2 | 75.3 |
| Soya beans | 103. 3 | 87.7 | 82.8 | 83.8 | 88.2 | 81.0 | 82.1 | 85.2 | 112. 7 |
| Sugar, raw | 139.7 | -99.0 | 82.2 | 87.4 | 80.0 | 82.0 | 83.0 | 80.8 | 76.9 |
| Cocoa beans, not roasted | 96. 3 | 88.6 | 79.7 | 78.0 | 80.5 | 79.0 | 84.0 | 123.2 | 139.3 |
| Coffee, green | 205.2 | 194.8 | 200. 7 | 188.8 | 199.3 | 204. 1 | 209.7 | 224. 0 | 268.2 |
| Tea, black | 100.3 | 82.9 | 86.6 | 83.4 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 69.7 | 87.4 | 103.8 |
| Whisky | 96.4 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 94.9 | 92.8 | 98.7 | 94.9 | 94.5 | 98.1 |
| Vegetable oils (except essential oils) | 112.6 | 73.6 | 71.4 | 72.8 | 75.4 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 66.2 | 70.2 |
| Fur skins, undressed | 86. 8 | 66.9 | 67.4 | 65.4 | 73.9 | 69.3 | 58.1 | 53.7 | 65.4 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 158. 6 | 108. 5 | 100.4 | 101.0 | 99.9 | 101.5 | 102. 1 | 101.1 | 99.8 |
| Cotton, raw | 139.5 | 120.7 | 105.2 | 107.0 | 105. 2 | 104. 6 | 102.7 | 102.4 | 104.9 |
| Cotton fabrics | 96.4 | 81.0 | 72.6 | 77.0 | 73.9 | 71.5 | 68.0 | 66.2 | 67.1 |
| Jute fabrics, unbleached | 141. 1 | 84.8 | 60.9 | 62.3 | 60.9 | 61.6 | 58.9 | 62.9 | 60.3 |
| Wool, raw | 323.7 | 130.2 | 147.6 | 138.9 | 146.4 | 157.6 | 164.7 | 152.1 | 154.9 |
| Wool tops | 214.9 | 103.7 | 114.9 | 108.2 | 116.4 | 119.4 | 117.2 | 116. 4 | 110.4 |
| Worsteds and serges. | 121. 7 | 101.4 | 98.9 | 97.2 | 93.7 | 99.4 | 106.0 | 110.5 | 98.0 |
| Synthetic fibres and fabrics | 126.4 | 111.7 | 99.9 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 98. 9 | 99.8 | 101.2 | 99.4 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibres | 149.3 | 140.3 | 76.3 | 81.3 | 77.1 | 74.1 | 67.2 | 62.0 | 68.8 |
| Wood Products and Paper | 118.4 | 115.3 | 117.1 | 118.3 | 118.8 | 117.6 | 117.6 | 117.0 | 118. 1 |
| Paperboard, paper and products | 114.2 | 104.2 | 103.4 | 102. 7 | 103.6 | 103.7 | 103.4 | 103.2 | 104. 2 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 119.2 | 130.5 | 134.2 | 132. 8 | 132.8 | 135.5 | 135.5 | 136.0 | 136.0 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 122.5 | 117.3 | 120.1 | 117.9 | 120.1 | 121.3 | 121.2 | 120.2 | 121.1 |
| Iron ore | 164.0 | 167.0 | 189.8 | 175.1 | 195.7 | 195.7 | 193. 7 | 191.9 | 188.9 |
| Rolling mill products | 138.2 | 125. 4 | 127.4 | 121. 1 | 123.3 | 128.7 | 125.9 | 127.6 | 124. 3 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 123. 1 | 116.6 | 117.8 | 116.6 | 118.6 | 118. 7 | 117.3 | 116. 6 | 118.1 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 120.8 | 114.4 | 116.6 | 114.1 | 116.3 | 117.7 | 118.2 | 117.7 | 119.4 |
| Automobiles, trucks and parts | 114.8 | 114.2 | 114.9 | 114.7 | 116.1 | 114.9 | 113.7 | 112.9 | 114.6 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products | 121. 2 | 120.5 | 119.7 | 120.4 | 121.0 | 119.0 | 117.9 | 118.1 | 119.7 |
| Tin blocks, pigs and bars | 144.3 | 122.2 | 101. 7 | 119.7 | 114.3 | 87.4 | 78.9 | 80.6 | 87.3 |
| Electrical apparatus n.o.p. | 115.3 | 121.3 | 123.9 | 120.5 | 123.0 | 125.7 | 126.3 | 125.8 | 127.6 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals and Products | 108.8 | 101. 7 | 104.8 | 102.3 | 103. 6 | 106. 1 | 107. 4 | 104.8 | 102.8 |
| Bricks and tlles | 121.4 | 112.6 | 117.9 | 114.6 | 116.5 | 118.7 | 121.9 | 121.2 | 122.6 |
| China tableware | 108.6 | 105.2 | 105.9 | 104.9 | 106.1 | 106.5 | 106.0 | 105.2 | 106.5 |
| Coal, anthracite | 123.7 | 118.5 | 126.0 | 128.2 | 124.0 | 126.2 | 125.8 | 119.1 | 112.7 |
| Coal, bituminous | 100.4 | 94.9 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 94.5 | 93.1 | 94.7 | 90.7 | 90.5 |
| Glass, plate and sheet. | 137.6 | 128.2 | 134.3 | 128.2 | 131.5 | 137.5 | 139.8 | 138. 7 | 140.5 |
| Crude petroleum for refining | 109.0 | 100.2 | 103.0 | 98.5 | 101. 1 | 105.8 | 107.2 | 106. 7 | 106.5 |
| Gasoline | 104.8 | 98.5 | 105.6 | 100.9 | 103.2 | 108. 3 | 107.7 | 102. 9 | 92.6 |
| Chemicals and Fertilizer | 117.2 | 109.0 | 109.4 | 107.7 | 109. 4 | 109.9 | 109. 8 | 109.0 | 108.8 |
| Fertilizer | 105.3 | 105. 3 | 107.6 | 105.9 | 106.4 | 106. 4 | 109.1 | 107.9 | 109.5 |
| Paints and pigments. | 105. 7 | 98.9 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 98.9 |
| Chemicals, industrial | 121.0 | 110.3 | 110.9 | 106.4 | 109. 9 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 111.4 | 112.0 |
| Miscellaneous Products. | 166. 6 | 123.5 | 111.0 | 114.7 | 113.0 | 110.3 | 106. 5 | 102. 3 | 103.3 |
| Rubber and products.. | 297.3 | 166.1 | 120.8 | 136.2 | 125.4 | 116.2 | 107.4 | 94.6 | 97.6 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures | 110.3 | 102.0 | 101.3 | 100.7 | 102.0 | 101.5 | 100.8 | 100. 1 | 100.6 |
| Total Imports | 126.2 | 110.4 | 109.4 | 108. 5 | 109.4 | 110.3 | 110.2 | 109.2 | 110.2 |

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume ${ }^{1}$ of Imports by Groups ${ }^{2}$ and Selected Commodities, 195 1-1954 Interim Indexes

| Group and Selected Commodity | Calendar Year |  |  | 1953 |  |  |  | 1954 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 18 | $2 Q$ | 3Q | 4Q | 12 | $2 Q$ |
|  | $1948=100$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricuitural and Animal Products ...............................- | 118.3 | 126. 8 | 134.0 | 112.4 | 141.6 | 128.9 | 151.9 | 117.3 | 147.0 |
| Bananas, fresh | 91.4 | 102.4 | 109.0 | 81.6 | 125.1 | 135.0 | 94.4 | 85.0 | 122.3 |
| Citrus ${ }^{\text {fruits, fresh }}$ | 96.1 | 107.8 | 114.0 | 115.6 | 121.4 | 94.0 | 129,5 | 120.7 | 125.0 |
| Fruits. dried | 94.4 | 108.1 | 100.6 | 53.7 | 42.9 | 146.2 | 166.6 | 59.5 | 53.7 |
| Nuts | 87.6 | 82.2 | 79.3 | 67.5 | 107.4 | 69.0 | 84.1 | 75.1 | 129.7 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 360.3 | 472.1 | 555.7 | 465.3 | 1.051.2 | 206.9 | 341.7 | 637.4 | 1,028.4 |
| Soya beans. | 322.3 | 324.1 | 316.9 | 27.3 | 210.7 | 304.1 | 724.2 | 30.9 | 353.1 |
| Sugar, raw | 86.9 | 95.6 | 91.1 | 29.7 | 102.8 | 124.6 | 107.7 | 40.2 | 115.5 |
| Cocos beans not roasted | 66.7 | 72.9 | 83.3 | 95.3 | 130.6 | 80.5 | 27.1 | 11.5 | 99.5 |
| Coffee, gree | 100.8 | 111.2 | 122.5 | 124.4 | 112.8 | 115.6 | 137.3 | 136.1 | 108.6 |
| Tea, black | 118.6 | 128.7 | 130.0 | 144.6 | 147.3 | 94.3 | 132.4 | 123.6 | 172.4 |
| Whisky | 126.3 | 147.8 | 130.9 | 109.3 | 126.9 | 98.0 | 189.6 | 90.1 | 96.0 |
| Vegetable oils (except essential oils) | 172.7 | 144.2 | 174.1 | 202. 3 | 110.3 | 177.2 | 212.1 | 210.3 | 177.8 |
|  | 91.6 | 134.5 | 111.4 | 219.9 | 94.5 | 58.4 | 79.7 | 163.3 | 101.1 |
| Fibres and Textiles | 86. 6 | 94.5 | 110.0 | 126.1 | 118.7 | 98.8 | 93.3 | 93.1 | 98.0 |
| Cotton, raw | 121.7 | 98.3 | 95.0 | 133.6 | 91.1 | 66.8 | 88.5 | 82.9 | 90.3 |
| Cotton fabrics | 108.0 | 124.4 | 145.9 | 182.6 | 154.0 | 119.7 | 122.6 | 150.5 | 138.0 |
| Jute fabrics unbleac | 74.1 | 102.5 | 107.7 | 80.3 | 119.2 | 93.8 | 139.0 | 51.4 | 108.6 |
| Wool, raw | 71.1 | 58.7 | 64.0 | 27.6 | 153.3 | 49.7 | 22.3 | 40.4 | 53.8 |
| Wool tops | 77.2 | 42.9 | 73.5 | 76.3 | 84.7 | 72.8 | 59.0 | 43.0 | 51.0 |
| Worsteds and serges | 82.3 | 77.1 | 101.7 | 111.6 | 101.9 | 111.6 | 82.5 | 87.9 | 71.4 |
| Synthetic fibres and fabrics ......................................... | 84.7 | 98.3 | 123.0 | 151.2 | 127.8 | 114.8 | 94.7 | 95.4 | 91.6 |
| Sisal, istle and tampico fibres .................................. | 112.3 | 109.8 | 62.5 | 80.0 | 90.0 | 35.9 | 44.5 | 83.4 | 78.9 |
|  | 158.4 | 159.1 | 186.9 | 171.4 | 192.9 | 185. 3 | 198.3 | 187.9 | 191.7 |
|  | 177.2 | 166.8 | 220.3 | 189.7 | 228.4 | 222.3 | 241.1 | 226.6 | 257.5 |
| Newspapers and periodicals | 157.3 | 163.2 | 183.9 | 185.8 | 180.9 | 180.6 | 188.7 | 139.9 | 180.7 |
| Iron and Steel and Products | 138.4 | 152.6 | 161.7 | 156.8 | 197.6 | 158.7 | 133.6 | 139.0 | 170.9 |
| Iron ore. | 89.1 | 102.4 | 95.8 | 6.0 | 95.3 | 211.0 | 60.5 | 2.4 | 62.4 |
| Rolling mill products | 149.3 | 136.0 | 116.7 | 110.6 | 128.0 | 112.0 | 126.4 | 108.3 | 96.2 |
| Farm implements and machinery | 113.2 | 120.8 | 126.8 | 137.1 | 176.3 | 133.4 | 59.9 | 84.6 | 137.6 |
| Machinery (non-farm) | 125.3 | 145.4 | 158.7 | 154.4 | 174.7 | 150.9 | 155.2 | 144:2 | 176.7 |
|  | 180.1 | 171.4 | 216.0 | 218.4 | 300.1 | 205.6 | 153.6 | 216.1 | 232.4 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ...nomenomo................ | 156.8 | 161. 4 | 200.9 | 167.5 | 205.1 | 211.8 | 220.5 | 174.0 | 187.5 |
| Tin blocks, olgs and bars | 171.8 | 109.7 | 102.9 | . 78.9 | 153.8 | 83.6 | 95.2 | 74.1 | 120.2 |
| Electrical apparatus n, o.p. ...............c...................... | 167.6 | 185.2 | 257.5 | 246.1 | 270.6 | 251.8 | 261.8 | 236.6 | 241.2 |
| Nom-Metallic Minerals and Products .-............................ | 103.8 | 104.1 | 103.5 | 86.8 | 103.3 | 115.8 | 107.3 | 78.9 | 95.4 |
| Bricks and tiles ......................................................... | 143.1 | 144.8 | 144.0 | 155.7 | 146. 5 | 138.2 | 136.0 | 99.8 | 104.2 |
|  | 112.0 | 94.7 | 97.3 | 86.0 | 109.0 | 101.2 | 92.8 | 81.8 | 114.0 |
| Coal, anthracite | 73.6 | 74.1 | 56.5 | 38.9 | 49.7 | 68.7 | 68.8 | 45.3 | 39.3 |
| Coal, bituminous.. | 89.9 | 82.2 | 79.0 | 57.5 | 88.1 | 95.0 | 75.5 | 44.7 | 67.4 |
| Glass, plate and sheet............................................. | 81.8 | 67.0 | 98.0 | 94.4 | 112.4 | 94.3 | 91.6 | 79.0 | 80.6 |
| Crude petroleum for refining ...................................... | 110.4 | 107.5 | 105.1 | 113.4 | 106.1 | 108.2 | 93.1 | 102.4 | 105.3 |
| Gas oline ....................................act.o............................. | 57.6 | 71.8 | 83.1 | 47. 6 | 75.5 | 118.5 | 90.1 | 33.8 | 67.5 |
|  | 137.2 | 144.3 | 170.2 | 159.1 | 189.8 | 172.1 | 166.8 | 153.2 | 182. 1 |
| Fertilizer ..................................................................... | 138.4 | 140.2 | 160.9 | 97.8 | 165.3 | 219.0 | 164.9 | 82.7 | 149.6 |
|  | 138.2 | 121.9 | 151.8 | 149.2 | 165.5 | 154.4 | 138.1 | 138.4 | 158.7 |
|  | 142.6 | 169.2 | 188,0 | 178.2 | 200.6 | 198.9 | 173.8 | 140.1 | 184.6 |
|  | 154.5 | 257.1 | 313.4 | 254.7 | 355.1 | 336.5 | 307. 1 | 272. 2 | 355.9 |
|  | 89.9 | 99.3 | 132.5 | 116.5 | 188.1 | 138.6 | 137.1 | 142.2 | 158.3 |
| Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .................... | 544.0 | 798.6 | 961.0 | 678.1 | 1,203.5 | 1.157.9 | 801.8 | 602.5 | 999.4 |
|  | 122.7 | 138.0 | 151.0 | 138.7 | 168.4 | 152.5 | 143.4 | 128.3 | 154.3 |

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the maln groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.

## D. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Coumtries and Trading Areas

| Year and Month | All Countries <br> $\$ 000$ | United States | United |  | Furope | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Latin } \\ & \text { America } \end{aligned}$ | Others |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1950 | $\${ }^{2} 000$ | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$000 | \$'000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | $\begin{aligned} & 221,180 \\ & 199.462 \\ & 228,221 \\ & 205.503 \\ & 2879036 \\ & 289,022 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 130,859 \\ & 12,838 \\ & 154,311 \\ & 137.792 \\ & 175.706 \\ & 179.742 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48,608 \\ & 30,374 \\ & 30,120 \\ & 25,795 \\ & 48,549 \\ & 52.472 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,361 \\ & 13,343 \\ & 11.052 \\ & 16.059 \\ & 18.856 \\ & 14,422 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.757 \\ 5,898 \\ 11.412 \\ 8.425 \\ 6.411 \\ 10.854 \end{array}$ |
| February .- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| March ...................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ........................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ....................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ <br> ust $\qquad$ <br> September $\qquad$ <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November <br> December $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 253,704 \\ & 257,080 \\ & 279.121 \\ & 315,1245 \\ & 392,700 \\ & 289,912 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 168,196 \\ & 167,148 \\ & 19,789 \\ & 204,436 \\ & 191,960 \\ & 191,510 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,169 \\ & 42,544 \\ & 30,439 \\ & 47,707 \\ & 38,580 \\ & 39,555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,974 \\ & 11,665 \\ & 14,519 \\ & 18,544 \\ & 16,765 \\ & 18,041 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,869 \\ & 15.563 \\ & 17,629 \\ & 23,167 \\ & 23,804 \\ & 22,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,611 \\ & 13,841 \\ & 16,442 \\ & 14,969 \\ & 13,766 \\ & 12,964 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.885 \\ & 6.319 \\ & 7.303 \\ & 6.422 \\ & 7.815 \\ & 7.815 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 285, 135$233_{4} 910$29.161295,18232,358312,503 | 186, 948 <br> 152, 428 <br> 190,210 183,184 <br> 208.678 <br> 188, 399 | $\begin{aligned} & 40,054 \\ & 33,585 \\ & 39,655 \\ & 41,721 \\ & 47,241 \\ & 51,267 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,247 \\ & 14,804 \\ & 22,088 \\ & 22,354 \\ & 20,704 \\ & 16,095 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,181 \\ & 12,768 \\ & 15,396 \\ & 16,783 \\ & 15,489 \\ & 30,956 \end{aligned}$ | 14, 04210.66511.65614.96214.32017.53011,207 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,663 \\ 9,660 \\ 10,826 \\ 16,820 \\ 13,716 \\ 14,579 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mapril ..................................................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ....................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ......................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July <br> August <br> september $\qquad$ <br> October <br> November $\qquad$ <br> December $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 374,466 \\ & 34,761 \\ & 320,088 \\ & 371,028 \\ & 379,536 \\ & 379,333 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 201,927 \\ & 192,838 \\ & 186,730 \\ & 207,132 \\ & 209,262 \\ & 189,939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,935 \\ & 66,397 \\ & 52,514 \\ & 63,960 \\ & 57,991 \\ & 63,141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,026 \\ & 21,712 \\ & 19,036 \\ & 28,249 \\ & 27,355 \\ & 24,196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 40,108 \\ 39,919 \\ 33,875 \\ 37,329 \\ 36.068 \\ 52,106 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,350 \\ & 17,690 \\ & 18,213 \\ & 21,007 \\ & 26,632 \\ & 28.382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,120 \\ & 11,205 \\ & 9,720 \\ & 13,351 \\ & 22,228 \\ & 21,569 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January <br> February $\qquad$ <br> March <br> Apri] $\qquad$ <br> May <br> June $\qquad$ <br> Jun | $\begin{aligned} & 324,101 \\ & 310.286 \\ & 354,616 \\ & 348,411 \\ & 382,516 \\ & 376,694 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 187,871 \\ & 168.872 \\ & 185.7250 \\ & 181.204 \\ & 198.1073 \\ & 191,483 \end{aligned}$ | 43. 665 <br> 44.213 <br> 78, 72 <br> 87, 289 <br> 84, 632 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 26,599 \\ 27.565 \\ 25,587 \\ 25,817 \\ 25,839 \\ 30,217 \\ 45 ; 341 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,763 \\ & 27,256 \\ & 22,472 \\ & 26,746 \\ & 23,141 \\ & 19,950 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July . <br> August <br> September $\qquad$ <br> October $\qquad$ <br> November <br> December $\qquad$ | 370, 438 <br> 346.538 336960 <br> 336.960 <br> 387.153 <br> 389, 442 | $\begin{aligned} & 187,238 \\ & 176,354 \\ & 192,729 \\ & 206,709 \\ & 209,841 \\ & 220.776 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,576 \\ & 72,766 \\ & 43,271 \\ & 50,643 \\ & 61,125 \\ & 47,487 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,878 \\ & 22,564 \\ & 18.575 \\ & 16.456 \\ & 24,100 \\ & 19,264 \end{aligned}$ | 47,39147,69848,78252,84442,87852,755 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 14,436 \\ 14,029 \\ 18,028 \\ 26.0200 \\ 21,057 \\ 21,057 \\ 22.510 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,919 \\ & 13,128 \\ & 15,215 \\ & 21,215 \\ & 27,702 \\ & 26,650 \\ & 26,60 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1953 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ................................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 317,266 \\ & 275,517 \\ & 307,784 \\ & 301,098 \\ & 380,268 \\ & 411,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 188,590 \\ & 173,319 \\ & 202,391 \\ & 189,276 \\ & 220,255 \\ & 214,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,235 \\ & 36,175 \\ & 38,525 \\ & 45,059 \\ & 68,216 \\ & 77,026 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,427 \\ & 22,674 \\ & 17,702 \\ & 17,258 \\ & 22,936 \\ & 27,453 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 21,069 \\ 19,190 \\ 17,035 \\ 20,964 \\ 39,338 \\ 51,628 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 18,22512,88316.76716.36614,51320,816 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,721 \\ & 11,765 \\ & 15,364 \\ & 12,234 \\ & 15,14 \\ & 15,010 \\ & 20,149 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| May ......................................................- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| June ........................................................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| July <br> August $\qquad$ <br> September $\qquad$ <br> October <br> November $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 393,098 \\ & 342,569 \\ & 338,204 \\ & 343,441 \\ & 350,737 \\ & 355,765 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 208,758 \\ & 196.529 \\ & 206,715 \\ & 198.618 \\ & 200,671 \\ & 219,202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80,897 \\ & 66.775 \\ & 44,859 \\ & 55.514 \\ & 55.629 \\ & 47,324 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 46,668 \\ & 30.047 \\ & 26,311 \\ & 32,916 \\ & 34,058 \\ & 31,002 \end{aligned}$ | 16,13011,53617,44918,28620,30915,012 | 16,56918,61617,59521,87220.84526,845 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January $\qquad$ <br> February <br> March <br> Aprii $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> June $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 260,683 \\ & 274,685 \\ & 315,656 \\ & 292,379 \\ & 354,710 \\ & 342,629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 157,067 \\ & 168.666 \\ & 200.801 \\ & 176.746 \\ & 208,827 \\ & 208,432 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,931 \\ & 44,438 \\ & 52,314 \\ & 39,118 \\ & 58,256 \\ & 52,537 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,230 \\ & 11,879 \\ & 13,792 \\ & 19.554 \\ & 20.567 \\ & 17,865 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,362 \\ & 19,071 \\ & 17,742 \\ & 19,599 \\ & 30.992 \\ & 32,639 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17,344 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.320 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17,005 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,383 |

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas


[^52]TABLE XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports Interim Indexes, $1948=100$

| Months | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOMESTIC EXPORTS: Price Indexes | Price Imdexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ................................................... | 77.2 | 86.7 | 97.2 | 106.9 | 104.8 | 116.3 | 125.5 | 119.6 | 116.1 |
| February | 78.1 | 88.1 | 99.2 | 106.7 | 104.0 | 118.2 | 124.8 | 119.2 | 116.5 |
| March | 78.1 | 88.5 | 98.4 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 119.7 | 124.3 | 119.4 | 115.7 |
| April ...................................................... | 78.9 | 90.6 | 99.1 | 104.8 | 106.3 | 121.6 | 123.1 | 119.5 | 116.4 |
| May ........................................................ | 79.9 | 91.2 | 97.8 | 104.1 | 105.6 | 122.4 | 121.5 | 118.9 | 116.3 |
| June ......................................................... | 80.3 | 93.6 | 97.8 | 103.8 | 107.1 | 123.4 | 121.4 | 119.2 | 116.7 |
| July ........................................................ | 80.7 | 92.6 | 98.6 | 102.0 | 108.9 | 124.3 | 121.0 | 118.7 |  |
| August ....................................................... | 80.2 | 93.6 | 99.9 | 101.2 | 110.1 | 126.0 | 120.7 | 118.8 |  |
| September | 80.2 | 93.9 | 102.6 | 99.9 | 111.7 | 125.4 | 120.1 | 118.4 |  |
|  | 81.9 | 94.1 | 104.8 | 102.9 | 111.2 | 125.9 | 120.3 | 118.4 |  |
| November | 84.5 | 94.8 | 105.0 | 103.5 | 112.0 | 126.4 | 120.4 | 117.1 |  |
| December .................................................. | 85.9 | 95.0 | 104.9 | 104.0 | 112.2 | 126.2 | 119.2 | 116.7 |  |
| Annual Index ......................................... | 79.9 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 108.3 | 123.0 | 121.8 | 118.3 |  |
|  | Physical Volame Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ...................................................... | 95.6 | 93.9 | 94.4 | 86.5 | 82.3 | 95.7 | 100.8 | 103.5 | 87.6 |
| February .................................................. | 76.6 | 79.5 | 82.0 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 77.2 | 97.0 | 90.2 | 90.5 |
| March ........................................................ | 89.1 | 92.1 | 90.5 | 80.4 | 84.6 | 94.6 | 111.3 | 100.6 | 106.5 |
| April ...................................................... | 88.2 | 82.2 | 83.7 | 88.5 | 75.4 | 94.7 | 110.4 | 98.3 | 98.0 |
| May ......................................................... | 96.2 | 114.6 | 112.6 | 102.3 | 106.1 | 103.1 | 122.9 | 124.8 | 120.2 |
| June ...........................e.................................. | 80.9 | 113.7 | 93.1 | 95.9 | 105.4 | 98.8 | 121.1 | 134.7 | 114.6 |
|  | 91.2 | 99.7 | 99.3 | 92.4 | 90.9 | 117.5 | 119.4 | 129.2 |  |
| August ........................................................ | 118.1 | 92.2 | 87.6 | 97.0 | 91.1 | 108.3 | 112.0 | 112.5 |  |
| September | 82.5 | 90.8 | 107.6 | 89.2 | 97.5 | 99.6 | 109.5 | 111.5 |  |
| October | 97.3 | 103.9 | 114.3 | 102.0 | 110.6 | 115.0 | 121.3 | 113.2 |  |
| November | 107.2 | 104.2 | 109.2 | 110.1 | 102.0 | 117.2 | 125.5 | 116.9 |  |
| December | 96.3 | 109.4 | 117.7 | 107.1 | 100.8 | 117.3 | 127.5 | 118.9 |  |
| Annual Index ....................................... | 94.1 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 83.6 | 103.5 | 114.9 | 113.2 |  |
| IMPORTS: | Price Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 74.2 | 81.0 | 97.1 | 103.3 | 107.2 | 119.9 | 119.9 | 108.4 | 109.4 |
| February ................................................. | 74.7 | 82.2 | 98.0 | 104.0 | 107.6 | 122.6 | 117.3 | 108.1 | 109.1 |
| March | 74.7 | 83.9 | 98.0 | 103.9 | 108.6 | 124.8 | 114.9 | 109.0 | 109.0 |
| April ..........on.............................................. | 76.1 | 86.6 | 99.1 | 104.5 | 109.3 | 128.4 | 112.9 | 109.0 | 110.1 |
| May ........................................................ | 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.8 | 102.6 | 108.5 | 129.7 | 110.7 | 109.3 | 110.3 |
| June ......................................................... | 77.4 | 88.5 | 99.9 | 102.0 | 108.5 | 129.9 | 109.4 | 109.9 | 110.5 |
| July ........................................................... | 77.2 | 87.9 | 98.8 | 100.7 | 109.0 | 129.9 | 107.9 | 109.8 |  |
| August ...................................................... | 77.6 | 87.6 | 99.5 | 100.7 | 110.8 | 127.3 | 106.6 | 110.2 |  |
| September ................................................ | 76.5 | 89.3 | 100.2 | 101.3 | 112.6 | 126.4 | 106.7 | 111.0 |  |
| October .................................................... | 76.5 | 90.1 | 101.7 | 102.0 | 114.0 | 124.1 | 107.7 | 110.7 |  |
| November ,................................................ | 77.7 | 92.8 | 102.6 | 104.3 | 113.6 | 121.5 | 108.0 | 110.1 |  |
| December ................................................. | 80.3 | 95.2 | 102.8 | 107.0 | 116.4 | 121.5 | 108.4 | 110.2 |  |
| Amaual Index ........................................ | 76.5 | 88.0 | $100 . \theta$ | 102.6 | 110.3 | 126.2 | 110.4 | 109.4 |  |
|  | Physical Volume Indexes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85.8 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 98.5 | 90.0 | 124.3 | 116.4 | 136.1 | 116.3 |
| February .................................................. | 71.2 | 98.1 | 84.6 | 90.2 | 84.7 | 101.9 | 109.1 | 130.0 | 121.7 |
| March ........................................................ | 85.3 | 113.3 | 91.5 | 103.4 | 99.5 | 125.0 | 128.8 | 149.9 | 147.1 |
| April ....................................................... | 95.9 | 118.6 | 104.0 | 105.7 | 96.2 | 139.4 | 130.4 | 163.2 | 143.3 |
| May ......................................................... | 96.0 | 123.6 | 102.6 | 111.2 | 121.8 | 142.0 | 157.8 | 174.3 | 148.1 |
| June ........................................................ | 92.6 | 118.9 | 106.1 | 111.9 | 118.5 | 126.1 | 134.4 | 167.6 | 170.9 I |
| July ........................................................ | 95.2 | 117.4 | 103.7 | 104.4 | 108.4 | 129.9 | 144.5 | 166.3 |  |
| August ...................................................... | 95.7 | 106.3 | 94.5 | 95.6 | 109.8 | 127.3 | 129.0 | 141.7 |  |
| September ......................................as.e....ae. | 92.8 | 105.9 | 100.6 | 99.5 | 113.1 | 111.9 | 148.4 | 149.4 |  |
| October ...................................................... | 110.7 | 128.5 | 108.9 | 104.6 | 128.1 | 125.8 | 158.6 | 146.0 |  |
| November ................................................ | 115.8 | 112.3 | 105.7 | 104.6 | 131.3 | 121.7 | 152.2 | 144.9 |  |
| December ................................................ | 103.0 | 92.8 | 102.7 | 90.7 | 104.2 | 102.0 | 143.7 | 138.9 |  |
| Aunuai Index ................................... | 95.4 | 110.9 | 100.0 | 102.0 | 109.2 | 122.7 | 138.0 | 151.0 |  |

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than $10 \%$. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Cr. V, p. 33.

TABIE XXIII. Foreign Exchange Rates

| Month | U.S. Dollar in Canada |  |  |  |  | Pound Stering In Canada |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
|  | Canadian cents per unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 110.25 | 105. 17 | 100.48 | 97.05 | 97.29 | 308.00 | 294.46 | 279.51 | 273.05 | 273.56 |
| Fehruary | 110.25 | 104.92 | 100.10 | 97.73 | 96.65 | 308.00 | 293.82 | 278.43 | 275.55 | 271.93 |
| March | 110.25 | 104.73 | 99.59 | 98.33 | 97.08 | 308.00 | 293.29 | 278.58 | 276.92 | 273.29 |
| April | 110.25 | 105. 89 | 98.09 | 98.37 | 98.25 | 308.00 | 296. 74 | 275.46 | 277. 13 | 276.93 |
| May | 110.25 | 106.37 | 98.38 | 99.41 | 98.43 | 308.00 | 297. 89 | 275.49 | 279.80 | 277.48 |
| June | 110.25 | 106.94 | 97.92 | 99.44 | 98.13 | 308.00 | 299.41 | 272.68 | 279.82 | 276.61 |
| July. | 110.25 | 106.05 | 96.91 | 99.18 |  | 308.00 | 296.90 | 270.21 | 279.29 |  |
| August | 110.25 | 105. 56 | 96. 11 | 98.83 |  | 308.00 | 295.46 | 268.05 | 278. 25 |  |
| September. | 110.25 | 105.56 | 95.98 | 98.43 |  | 308.00 | 295.46 | 267.11 | 275.94 |  |
| October.. | 105.34 | 105.08 | 96.43 | 98.25 |  | 294.96 | 294.11 | 269.36 | 275.76 |  |
| November | 104.03 | 104.35 | 97. 66 | 97.77 |  | 291.23 | 292.06 | 273.52 | 274.89 |  |
| December | 105. 31 | 102.56 | 97.06 | 97.31 |  | 294.86 | 286.49 | 272.40 | 273.52 |  |
| Annual Average. | 108.92 | 105.28 | 97. 89 | 98.34 |  | 304.41 | 294.68 | 273.40 | 276.86 |  |

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From Octoter 2,1950 , noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencles are published currently in Price and Prices Indexes, D.B.S., modity, and Foreign Trade, Department of Trade and Commerce, bl-weekly.

TABLE XXIV. New Gold Production Available for Export

| Month | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { 1935-39 } \end{gathered}$ | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \$000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January ....................................... | 10.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 11.5 |
| February...................................... | 9.4 | 9.5 | 6.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 16. 1 | 10.2 |
| March | 11.6 | 10.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 8.4 | 15.0 | 15.6 | 12.8 |
| April ............................................ | 8.4 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 16.2 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 13.8 |
| May | 9.8 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 15.8 | 13.0 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 13.7 |
| June ....-................-.....................- | 10.7 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 15.6 |
| July.. | 9.2 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 9.4 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 8.3 |  |
| August ...................a...................... | 9.7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 10.7 |  |
| September .-.................................. | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 12.8 | 10.4 |  |
| October......................................... | 12.6 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 9.9 |  |
| November ..................................... | 11.2 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 15.4 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 13.6 | 9.1 |  |
| December .................................... | 10.9 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 9.8 |  |
| Total ......................................... | 124.4 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 119.0 | 138.9 | 162.8 | 149.8 | 150.1 | 144.3 | 77.6 |

```
\(65-204\)

\section*{REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE}
```

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1955

```

```

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

```

\title{
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS \\ International Trade Division
}

\title{
REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE \\ FIRST HALF YEAR, 1955
}

Published by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce


\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS}

\section*{PART I}
Chapter Page
1. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 5
General Trends ..... 5
Direction of Trade ..... 6
Main Commodity Changes ..... 8
Canada's Kank in World Trade ..... 9
II. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 12
Trade with the United States ..... 12
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 13
Imports from the United States ..... 13
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 14
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 14
Imports from the United Kingdom. ..... 15
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 16
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 20
Trade with Europe ..... 20
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ..... 22
Trade with Latin America ..... 24
IV. Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 ..... 27
V. Statistical Notes ..... 35
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 35
Imports from Central and South America ..... 36
Notes Included in Preceding Issues ..... 41
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade ..... 42
TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT
Table
1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade ..... 5
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 8
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1954 ..... 10
4. Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 12
5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 14
6. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries ..... 17
7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 21
8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 22
9. Trade of Canada with Latin America ..... 25
10. Domestic Exports to All Countries, the United States, and the United Kingdom, by Main Groups ..... 28
11. Domestic Exports to the United States and the United Kingdom as Percentage of Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Main Groups ..... 29
12. Domestic Exports to All Countries, the United States, and the United Kingdom, by Degree of Manufacture ..... 33
13. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment,1953-1955 ..... 38
14. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, 1953-1955 ..... 40
CHARTS
Chart
1. Exports and Imports, by Half-Years, 1950-1955 (Seasonally Adjusted) ..... 6
II. Exports and Imports, by Quarters, 1953-1955 (Seasonally Adjusted) ..... 7

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS - Concluded}

\section*{PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES}
Table A. Direction of Trade Page
1. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1951-1955 ..... 44
II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports ..... 46
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 49
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries ..... 52
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 53
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States, ..... 54
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 55
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 56
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 57
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 58
XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 59
XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 60
XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, ..... 61
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America ..... 62
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 63
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 64
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 65
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 66
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 67
D. Current Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 68
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 69
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 70
XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters ..... 71
XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 71
XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 71

\section*{CIIAPTER I}

\section*{LEADING DEVELOPMENIS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE}

\section*{General Trends}

During the first half of 1955 Canadian foreign trade was characterized by an upward trend in both exports and imports, total trade reaching a new peacetime peak. This development took place against the background of a marked upswing in business activity at home and generally buoyant economic conditions abroad, a sharp contrast to the situation a year ago. The pronounced recovery of the United States economy from the 1953-54 recession which developed into a vigorous boom in the first six months of 1955 was extremely important from the point of view of bolstering Canadian exports and generally strengthening business confidence in this country. The continuing prosperity in the United Kingdom and Western Europe, which were relatively little affected by the business adjustments in North America in the previous year, was another source of strong demand for Canadian products. The marked strengthening of the Canadian economy was substantial enough to sustain an increasing rate of import demand.

These trends are illustrated in Chart I, which is based on statistics adjusted for the average seasonal variation influencing Canadian trade in the postwar years as well as for the change in
import coding procedure of June, \(1954 \frac{1}{-}\). Starting from their peacetime peaks (for any half-year period) in the first half of 1952 and 1953, respectively, both exports and imports declined to the low levels of early 1954 at which time the downward trend was arrested and reversed and exports and imports recovered to the near-record levels of mid-1955. Correspondingly, total trade, whose decline from its previous peak was also halted during the first six months of 1954, began an upward movement which reached, at mid-1955, a record peacetime half-year value. Chart II shows similar trends on the basis of quarterly data - exports, imports and total trade declining sharply from the high levels of the third quarter of 1953 to the trough of the first quarter of 1954. The subsequent recovery, as evidenced by the quarterly data, was rather moderate and gradual up to the fourth quarter of 1954, exports rising more steadily than imports. From there oi: the upward movement asserted itself sharply during the first two quarters of 1955; however, whereas imports went up steeply in both quarters, there was a pause in the recovery of exports in the second quarter.
1. See Chapter V, page 36.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Change from} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & 2nd half '53 to 2nd half '54 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ist half ' } 54 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { Ist half ' } 55
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Value of Trade:} \\
\hline Total Exports 1 & & 2,152.9 & 1,871.3 & 2,075.6 & 2, 063.1 & - 3.6 & +10.3 \\
\hline Domestic Exports 1 & 1,993.6 & 2,123.8 & \(1,839.9\) & 2,041.4 & 2,031.7 & - 3.6
\(-\quad 3.9\) & \[
+10.4
\] \\
\hline Re-Exports 1 & , 26.1 & 29.1 & 31.4 & , 34.2 & 2, 31.4 & +17.7 & - 0.1 \\
\hline Imports & 2, 216.6 & 2, 166. 2 & 2,050.1 \(\frac{2}{2}\) & 2,043.1 & 2, 209.4 & - 5.7 & + 7.8 \\
\hline Total Trade...................... & \(4,236.3\)
\(-\quad 196.9\) & 4,319.1 & - 3,921.42 & \(4,118.7\)
\(+\quad 32.5\) & 4,272.5 & - 4.6 & +9.0 \\
\hline Trade Balance .................. & - 196.9 & - 13.3 & \(-178.8 \underline{2}\) & \(+\quad 32.5\) & - 146.3 & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Price Indexes: \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \\
\hline Domestic Exports .............. & 119.1 & 117.7 & 115.8 & 114.7 & 116.6 & - 2.5 & \(+0.7\) \\
\hline Imports & 108.9 & 110.3 & 109.8 & 109.7 & 109.9 & - 0.5 & \(+0.1\) \\
\hline Terms of Trade 1 ................ & 109.4 & 106.7 & 105.5 & 104.6 & 106.1 & - 2.0 & \(+0.6\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Volume Indexes:} \\
\hline Domestic Exports ............... & 108.9 & 117.4 & 103.1 & 115.8 & 113.3 & - 1.4 & \(+9.9\) \\
\hline Imports ..........................-..... & 153.7 & 148.0 & 141.1 & 140.3 & 151.0 & - 5.2 & + 7.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Canadian exportstatistics exclude transfers of defence equipment andsupplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \(\$ 000,000\) ):
\[

\]
2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954 , increased the value of imports recorded in the half-year by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparis ons with other periods. See Ch. V, D. 36 .
3. Average of direct quarterly indexes.
4. Expurt price index divided by import price index.


Table I shows that in sharp contrast with the change from 1953 to 1954 the recorded values of domestic exports, imports and total trade all indicate a substantial increase in the first part of 1955 as compared with the same period in 1954. As exports increased more than imports, the import balance was reduced by almost \(20 \%\); however, when the adjustment for the change in import coding procedure in the second quarter of 1954 is taken into consideration, the import balance remained virtually unchanged both in absolute terms and in proportion to total trade. In the case of both exports and imports the value gains were almost entirely due to a larger volume of trade. It needs to be noted, however, that the overall stability of average export and import prices over the past eighteen months conceals important and distinct upward and downward movements for some of the
main groups and major commodities. Over a longer period, the volume of domestic exports shipped during the first half of 1955 was the largest for any peacetime first half-year and, with the exception of 1952, 1953 and 1954 (not allowing for the seasonal peak of exports in the second half) also for any second half-year. The volume of imports was second only to that registered during the first part of 1953 which was the highest peacetime half-year import volume to date. It is particularly worth mentioning that domestic exports of commodities other than grains reached in the first half of 1955 their highest peacetime level in both value and volume terms for any half-year period. Exports of grains, in value as well as volume, although very much below the abnormal record levels of the first half-years of 1952 and 1953, were roughly the same as those of the 1951 and 1954 periods.

\section*{Direction of Trade}

The United States remained Canada's most important trading partner, during the first six months of 1955, participating in over \(67 \%\) of total trade. While the United States still took about \(60 \%\) of Canadian exports, its share of the Canadlan export total was slightly reduced. However, the proportion of Canada's imports from the United States went up by a small percentage and amounted to almost three quarters of the import total. Exports to the United States increased by over \(7 \%\) in value:
sharply in lumber, iron ore and petroleum; quite substantially in wood pulp, some of the non-ferrous metals, asbestos, fertilizers, and farm implements and machinery; and moderately in newsprint paper. However, the agricultural and vegetable products group showed a pronounced decline, especially oats and barley, and the animal products group also went down, though moderately. Imports from the United States increased by almost \(10 \%\), and more was bought from that country in each of the

nine major commodity groups except non-ferrous metals and their products. The greatest increase occurred in the iron and products group, mainly as a result of higher imports of automobile parts and a well maintained demand for non-farm machinery.

The United Kingdom continued to be Canada's second most important trading partner, slightly increasing its share of total trade to over \(13 \%\). The marked increase in the export belance with the United Kingdom was perhaps the most important development of the first part of 1955 regarding the direction of Canadian trade. For a number of reasons the rail and dock strikes affected British exports very severely, particularly those to Canada, while seemingly influencing the import picture hardly at all. In addition, such British exports as automobiles and machinery were affected by stiff competition in the Canadian market from domestic and other sources. At the same time sustained import demand for such Canadian products as grains, non-ferrous metals and forest products has prevailed in the United Kingdom. As a result of all these factors Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1955 stood at two and a half times that of the same period in 1954. Correspondingly, the United Kingdom's share of Canadian exports increased from over \(15 \%\) to almost \(19 \%\), while imports from the United Kingdom decreased from \(10 \%\) to about \(8 \%\) of the import total.

The very substantial increase in exports to the Commonwealth of over \(23 \%\) was accounted for mainly by higher sales to the Union of South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand. The \(15 \%\) gain in exports to Europe was shared by all the major trading partners in that area except Norway, and particularly by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands. Exports to Latin America fell by \(18 \%\) but this decrease to the area as a whole was exceeded by a very sharp drop in sales to Brazil which affected almost all main commodities shipped to that country. However, important gains were made in sales to Colombia and Mexico. Similarly, a marked drop in exports to Japan was responsible for most of the decrease in exports to all other foreign countries. Except for the United Kingdom, imports from all areas increased in the first half of 1955 . On an individual country basis there was a very substantial gain in imports from Japan; nevertheless Canada's export balance with that country still amounted to over half of total trade with Japan. There were also large increases in imports from India, Western Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, and Singapore. On the other hand, substantial declines took place in imports from Brazil and Colombia.

The changes in direction of trade referred to above resulted, in the first half of 1955, in a marked accentuation of the regional bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade, in absolute amounts as well as in proportion to total trade, in the case
of every area except for the "other foreign countries" group where it was cut in half. The import balances with the United States and Latin America were increased by \(\$ 62.4\) million and \(\$ 19.6\) million.

The export balances with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth, and Europe, were increased by \(\$ 120.6\) million, \(\$ 9.2\) million, and \(\$ 19.1\) million respectively.

\section*{Main Commodity Changes}

Gains in the value of domestic exports were made, during the first half of 1955, in all main commodity groups with the exception of animals and animal products and miscellaneous commodities. The most significant export increases occurred in wood and paper, non-ferrous metals and chemicals, these groups reaching record first half-year values. Apart from pulpwood, all the major components of the wood and paper group registered value gains. The same was true for non-ferrous metals and products except for lead and platinum which were lower both in value and in volume. The wood and paper and non-fertous metals groups were also affected by some marked upward price changes, particularly for shingles, plywood, copper, nickel, zinc, lead and aluminum.

Exports of iron and its products showed 8 moderate increase. The major changes in this group consisted of a sharp gain in exports of iron ore and in sales of primary and semi-finished steel. Sales of internal combustion engines went up substantially, while those of farm and non-farm machinery declined moderately. The increase in exports of the non-metallic minerals and products group was almost entirely accounted for by a sharp
increase in exports of petroleum and products (from \(\$ 3.7\) million to \(\$ 13.5\) million) and of asbestos and products.

The drop in animals and animal products was caused primarily by a decline in sales of meats. Exports of cattle also went down and so did those of the fish and fishery products subgroup as a whole, although exports of fresh and frozen fish showed a modest gain. The drop in the miscellaneous commodities group was mainly accounted for by a decline in sales of aircraft and parts. The agricultural and vegetable products group registered a very small overall increase, caused primarily by higher export values of oils and fats, seeds, and tobacco. These gains barely outweighed the decrease in export values of wheat, wheat flour and other grains and grain products. The total figure for this group also conceals a drop of over \(32 \%\) in exports to the United States and a \(75 \%\) increase in sales to the United Kingdom. The prices of barley, oats and rye all moved upward. The price of wheat declined as compared with the first part of 1954, and the slightly lower value for the first six months of 1955 actually conceals an increased volume of wheat sales.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & July - Dec: & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Total Exports:} \\
\hline United States & 53.4 & 54.5 & 59.9 & 58.2 & 61.2 & 58.9 & 59.6 \\
\hline United Kingdom & 19.0 & 15.6 & 15.6 & 16. 4 & 15. 3 & 17.9 & 18.7 \\
\hline Other Commonwealth and Ireland & 7. 5 & 5. 7 & 6.3 & 5. 6 & 5. 2 & 5. 2 & 5.8 \\
\hline Europe & 8.6 & 13. 1 & 8. 4 & 9.4 & 7.7 & 9.7 & 8.0 \\
\hline Latin America ................................... & 7.0 & 5.6 & 5.0 & 4.6 & 5.1 & 4.5 & 3.8 \\
\hline Others ................................................. & 4. 5 & 5.5 & 4.8 & 5.8 & 5.5 & 3.8 & 4.1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Imports:} \\
\hline United States ........................................ & 74.8 & 73.0 & 75.5 & 71.5 & 73. 3 & 71.4 & 74.6 \\
\hline United Kingdom & 8.3 & 9.5 & 9.9 & 10.8 & 9.9 & 9.2 & 8.3 \\
\hline Other Commonwealth and Ireland ...... & 4.7 & 4. 5 & 3.5 & 4.4 & 4.0 & 5.0 & 4.3 \\
\hline Europe .................................................. & 3.6 & 3.9 & 3.6 & 4.3 & 3.9 & 4.8 & 3.7 \\
\hline Latin America & 7.0 & 7.1 & 6.2 & 7.0 & 7.1 & 6.8 & 6.7 \\
\hline Others & 1.6 & 2.0 & 1.3 & 2. 0 & 1.8 & 2.8 & 2.4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Total Trade:} \\
\hline United States ....................................... & 63.6 & 63.4 & 68.0 & 64.9 & 67.5 & 65.1 & 67. 4 \\
\hline Undted Kingdom ................................. & 13.9 & 12.7 & 12.7 & 13.6 & 12. 5 & 13.6 & 13.3 \\
\hline Other Commonweal th and Ireland ...... & 6.2 & 5.1 & 4.8 & 5.0 & 4.6 & 5.1 & 5. 0 \\
\hline Europe & 6.2 & 8.7 & 5.9 & 6.8 & 5.7 & 7.3 & 5. 8 \\
\hline Latin America & 7.0 & 6. 3 & 5.6 & 5.8 & 6.1 & 5. 6 & 5. 3 \\
\hline Others ................................................... & 3.1 & 3.8 & 3.0 & 3.9 & 3.6 & 3. 3 & 3.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

An analysis of the principal changes on the basis of individual commodities discloses the following major developments. Grains and motor vehicles, which so heavily contributed to the low level of exports in mid-1954, did not exercise any further marked depressing influence in the first six months of 1955. Sales of grains and farinaceous products, as a whole, declined from \(\$ 279.7\) million to \(\$ 264.6\) million; of the main commodities in this subgroup only exports of barley went up. Freight and passenger automobiles actually slightly more than held their own, at \(\$ 2.7\) million and \(\$ 5.3\) million as against \(\$ 2.4\) million and \(\$ 5.1\) million, but exports of automobile parts were reduced from \(\$ 9.6\) million to \(\$ 6.8\) million. Three industries in which there has been especially large investment and expansion in recent years, namely chemicals, iron ore and petroleum, reflected this general development also in the export field. Exports of many kinds of chemicals, and particularly of fertilizers and cellulose, have accelerated the rate of increase which has characterized this industry in the recent years. Exports of petroleum and iron ore went up by over \(260 \%\) and \(200 \%\) respectively.

Newsprint paper remained Canada's largest export item at mid-year 1955, a position it has consistently occupied in each first half-year period since 1950. During the same time newsprint also showed a continuous upward movement in successive first half-years. The trend has also been apparent in nickel and aluminum and, with the exception of 1951 and 1953, respectively, in fertilizers and wood pulp. Planks and boards registered the greatest absolute rise in value, most of which occurred in exports to the United States, reflecting record building activity in that country in the period under discussion. Also, iron ore and petroleum excepted, planks and boards had the largest upward percentage change. This item displaced wheat as Canada's second largest export commodity and, together with such other major exports as copper, asbestos, zinc, primary and semi-finished steel, and whisky, recovered from the dip in sales abroad that occurred in the first half of 1954.

The overall increase in the value of imports in the first half of 1955 was a reflection of greater
consumer spending as well as of the rising level of industrial activity and investment expenditure during the period under discussion. It was spread fairly evenly over the main commodity groups, but some individual commodities showed important variations. Imports of fresh vegetables and tea went up markedly in value, but so did their prices. In the former case there was only a slight increase in volume, in the latter an actual decline in the quantity bought. There was a substantial increase in imports of fibres and textiles, which was shared by the raw cotton, raw wool, cotton products and synthetic fibres and products sub-groups, but not by wool products. There were moderate upward and downward average price movements for raw cotton and cotton products and raw wool and wool products, respectively. The increase in purchases of internal combustion engines (which includes diesel and other automobile and truck engines) and of automobile parts reflected the record rate of motor vehicle production in Canada during the first half of 1955. Imports of iron ore, which went down sharply in the first half of 1954, recovered almost to their 1953 level, reflecting a higher rate of steel production in this country. Purchases of non-farm machinery, which remained the largest import category, inereased slightly. Despite the substantial growth of petroleum production and refining in Canada in the recent years, imports of petroleum, fuel oils and gasoline more than maintained their high levels. Purchases of coal were also a little higher than in the first half of 1954. Imports of many types of electrical apparatus, chemicals, and aircraft went up considerably. So did those of rubber and rubber products, the price of which also advanced substantially but not as much as the value.

One major import decline was in coffee, which fell in volume as well as in price. Imports of rolling mill products and other primary and semi-finished steel products were also reduced, this decline being seemingly associated with increased domestic production capacity in this field. Imports of some farm implements dropped moderately, but this decrease was offset by a rise in purchases of tractors in about the same proportion.

\section*{Canada's Rank in World Trade}

United Nations and International Monetary Fund statistical sources indicate the following developments in world trade and in the ranking of the major trading countries in 1954. World trade reached its postwar peak in 1951 after having climbed steeply to well over U.S. \(\$ 158\) billion from about U.S. \(\$ 116\) billion in 1950. It then dropped by U.S. \(\$ 4\) billion and U.S. \(\$ 3\) billion, respectively, in 1952 and 1953, but recovered in 1954 to reach the level of close to U.S. \(\$ 157\) billion. This was also the best postwar year in volume terms. It bears emphasis that the volume of world trade in 1954 was about \(58 \%\) larger than in 1938. Most of this increase has taken place since 1948 , coin-
ciding with the resurgence of economic activity in war-damaged countries, especially those of Western Europe. At the same time by 1948 the proportion of world exports supplied by the United States and Canada, who were contributing to the recovery of their wartime allies, reached about \(30 \%\). However, a gradual movement in the direction of the prewar pattern of world trade with regard to the relative shares of the main participants caused this proportion to decline to about \(25 \%\) of the much larger total in 1954. This development has been reflected in the substantial net addition of gold and dollars to the reserves of the rest of the world in recent years.

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1954
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{c|}{ Exports f.O.b. } & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ Imports c.i.f. } & \multicolumn{3}{|c}{ Total Trade } \\
\hline Country & 1953 & 1954 & Country & 1953 & 1954 & Country & 1953 & 1954 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Value of Trade}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$'000,000} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U S. \(\$^{3} 000,000\)} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$'000,000} \\
\hline World Total \(1 . .\). & 74,796 & 77, 332 & World Total \({ }^{1} . .\). & 76, 443 & 79,335 & World Total \(1 . .\). & 151,239 & 156,667 \\
\hline 1. United States .... & 15,7822 & 15, 099 \({ }^{2}\) & 1. United States.... & 11,834 & 11,103 & 1. United States .. & 27, \(616^{\text {² }}\) & 26,2022 \\
\hline 2. United Kingdom & 7,525 & 7,771 & 2. United Kingdom & 9,361 & 9,462 & 2. United Kingdom & 16,886 & 17,233 \\
\hline 3. Germany, Federal Republic & 4,390 & 5,249 & 3. Germany, Federal Republic & 3, 771 & 4,571 & 3. Germany, Federal Republic & 8,161 & 9,820 \\
\hline 4. Canada & 4,596 & 4,434 & 4. Canada & 4,824 & 4,549 & 4. Canada & 9,420 & 8,983 \\
\hline 5. France & 3,782 & 4,189 & 5. France & 3,942 & 4,215 & 5. France & 7, 724 & 8, 404 \\
\hline 6. Netherlands & 2, 152 & 2,412 & 6. Netherlands & 2,383 & 2,857 & 6. Netherlands & 4,535 & 5,269 \\
\hline 7. Belgium and Luxembourg & 2,251 & 2, 300 & 7. Belglum and Luxembourg ........ & 2,405 & 2,535 & 7. Belgiumand Luxembourg ........ & 4,656 & 4,835 \\
\hline 8. Venezuela & 1,445 & 1,690 & 8. Italy ................ & 2,420 & 2,401 & 8. Italy & 3,927 & 4, 037 \\
\hline 9. Australia & 1,977 & 1,659 & 9. Japan & 2,410 & 2, 399 & 9. Japan & 3,685 & 4,028 \\
\hline 10. Italy & 1,507 & 1,636 & 10. Australia & 1,471 & 1,869 & 10. Australia & 3,448 & 3, 528 \\
\hline 11. Japan & 1,275 & 1,629 & 11. Sweden & 1,579 & 1,777 & 11. Swede & 3, 059 & 3, 365 \\
\hline 12. Sweder & 1,480 & 1,588 & 12. Brazil & 1,319 & 1,634 & 12. Brazil & 2,858 & 3,196 \\
\hline 13. Brazil & 1,539 & 1,562 & 13. Union of South Africa & 1,310 & 1,365 & 13. Venezuela & 2,341 & 2,611 \\
\hline 14. Switzerland & 1,201 & 1,225 & 14. Switzerland & 1,176 & 1,300 & 14. Switzerland & 2,377 & 2,525 \\
\hline 15. India & 1,116 & 1,182 & 15. India & 1,197 & 1,259 & 15. India & 2, 313 & 2,441 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Trade per Capita \({ }^{3}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U S. \$} & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{U.S. \$} \\
\hline 1. New Zealand .... & 322 & 326 & 1. New Zealand .... & 263 & 328 & 1. New Zealand.... & 585 & 655 \\
\hline 2. Venezuela ....... & 266 & 297 & 2. Norway ............. & 272 & 300 & 2. Canada............. & 637 & 591 \\
\hline 3. Canada ............. & 311 & 292 & 3. Canada ............. & 326 & 299 & 3. Belgiumand Luxembourg ........ & 513 & 530 \\
\hline 4. Belgium and Luxembourg & 248 & 252 & 4. Belgium and Iav= embourg & 264 & 278 & 4. Switzerland ...... & 487 & 513 \\
\hline 5. Switzerland ...... & 246 & 249 & 5. Netherlands ...... & 227 & 269 & 5. Netherlands...... & 432 & 497 \\
\hline 6. Sarawak ........... & 235 & 232 & 6. Hong Kong ........ & 301 & 267 & 6. Denmark ............ & 434 & 479 \\
\hline 7. Netherlands ..... & 205 & 227 & 7. Denmark ............ & 229 & 264 & 7. Norway ............. & 423 & 472 \\
\hline 8. Sweden ............ & 206 & 220 & 8. Switzerland ..... & 241 & 264 & 8. Sweden............. & 427 & 466 \\
\hline 9. Trinidad and To-
bago & 221 & 219 & 9. Sweden ............. & 220 & 246 & 9. Venezuela ........ & 430 & 459 \\
\hline 10. Denmark ........... & 205 & 215 & 10. Sarawak ........... & 218 & 218 & 10. Hong Kong........ & 515 & 456 \\
\hline 11. Hong Kong ........ & 213 & 188 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 11. Trinidad and To- } \\
& \text { bago ............. }
\end{aligned}
\] & 204 & 209 & 11. Trinidad and To- & 425 & 428 \\
\hline 12. Australia .......... & 224 & 185 & 12. Australia .......... & 167 & 208 & 12. Australis .......... & 391 & 393 \\
\hline 13. Norway ............. & 152 & 172 & 13. United Kingdom & 184 & 185 & 13. United Kingdom & 332 & 337 \\
\hline 14. Finl and .............. & 138 & 162 & 14. Ireland ............. & 174 & 172 & 14. Finland ............ & 266 & 320 \\
\hline 15. United Kingdom & 148 & 152 & 15. Israel ............... & 170 & 172 & 15. Malaya and Singapore & 299 & 289 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1955; and United Nations statistical Office, Population and V'ital Statistics Reports, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. VII, Nos. 2, 3. 1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe pot reporting trade currently.
2. Including military aid extended to other countries.
3. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \(\$ 100\) million in 1954 were excluded.

It may be noted at this point that there tends to be a discrepancy in world trade statistics for any year as between export and import figures. One factor which accounts for it stems from the fact that whereas exports are recorded on a f.o.b. port of exit basis, imports are shown on a c.i.f. basis, exceeding the value of goods exported by the amount of freight between exporting and importing countries. Moreover, this discrepancy tends also to be affected by the time lag in recording imports, relative to exports. In times of decreasing world trade, recorded imports tend to go down later than exports, but they also tend to show recovery later during an upturn in world trade. This trend is particularly noticeable when an upward or downward movement in world trade is reversed from one year to another. An example of such "statistical" behaviour of export and import data occurred between 1951 and 1953. Exports declined in 1952 from their 1951 level but picked up slightly in 1953. Imports were also lower in 1952, but less so than exports, and they still continued moving down in 1953, this time very sharply: consequently total trade showed a decrease in 1953 over 1952, even though exports were higher and trade had commenced to recover.

The value of Canada's trade in 1954 was exceeded only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. German trade did not revive until about 1049 and has made great strides since, reaching in 1954 almost three times its value in 1949. Before
the war Germany was normally the world's third leading trading nation.

With the exception of the United States, Canada, and Australia, all fifteen leading exporting countries increased their exports in 1954. In the case of the United States, however, it was the reduction in military aid that caused the decline in total exports, non-military exports showing an increase a reverse of the situation in 1953. Canada's exports were again lower than in the record year 1952 but were virtually as high as in 1951. Imports into the majority of the leading importing countries increased in 1954. However, Canadian imports declined, in a greater proportion than did exports.

Canada's trade on a per capita basis far exceeds that of most other leading trading countries. In 1953 Canada held first rank and in 1954 only New Zealand had a higher per capita trade. A majority of the leading countries in world trade increased their total per capita trade in 1954. All the Western European countries on the list, as well as the United Kingdom, were among those countries that showed gains in respect to total trade per capita as well as in per capita exports and imports, a reflection of the recovery from the slump of 1953. Canada was in 1954 one of the countries which had a decline in per capita total trade and per capita exports and imports. New Zealand, whose imports went up sharply in 1954, regained in all three respects the first rank which she held in 1952.

\section*{CHAPTER II}

\section*{TRAIE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES}

The United States and the United Kingdom together accounted for \(80.7 \%\) of Canada's total trade during the first half of 1955 , this being the same proportion as during the corresponding period in 1953 and slightly more than in 1954. The absolute value of trade with both countries increased, although the United States' share of Canada's total trade was fractionally lower than in the first six months of 1954 and stood at \(67.4 \%\). The United Kingdom, on the other hand, increased its share from \(12.5 \%\) to \(13.3 \%\), much higher exports from Canada more than compensating for the fall of imports from the United Kingdom. Only eight other countries accounted for \(1 \%\) or more of total exports from or imports to Canada during the period under discussion. The individual countries comprising this group of leading trading partners remained unchanged, with the exception of the Netherlands replacing Brazil: nor were there many changes
regarding the ranking of these countries according to total trade with Canada.

Venezuela was again the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to provide more than \(1 \%\) of Canada's imports, her share being \(4 \%\) of the import total, same as in the first half of 1954. Venezuela was also again the only country other than the United States among the ten leading trading partners with which Canada had an import balance. Japan remained the third largest export market for Canadian goods, her share of total exports, however, dropping from \(3.3 \%\) to \(2.2 \%\). But the United States and the United Kingdom were again, during the first part of 1955, the only two countries which individually accounted for more than \(1 \%\) of both exports and imports from and to Canada, although Germany was very close to becoming one.

\section*{Trade with the United States}

Both exports to and imports from the United States increased in value during the first half of 1955. Imports went up by \(\$ 146.4\) million and exports by only \(\$ 84.0\) million: consequently the import balance increased from \(13.5 \%\) to \(14.6 \%\) of total trade. Price changes were only of minor importance during this period. Prices of exports to the United States were on the average probably higher by less than \(2 \%\) and prices of imports from the United States by less than \(1 \%\), as compared with the first six months of 1954. Hence the value changes can be almost entirely attributed to a higher volume of exports and imports.

The increase in Canada's trade with the United States was part of the general upswing in that country's foreign trade, exclusive of military aid; it accounted for about \(30 \%\) of the increase in the total trade of the United States with all areas,
although it was less than half of the increase with Western Europe. Canada remained by far the most important trading partner of the United States. Canada took more imports from the United States than the twenty Latin American republics together and only a little less than the whole of Western Europe, and she bought over three and a half times as much as the next highest ranking individual purchaser, the United Kingdom. Canada exported to the United States almost \(15 \%\) more than did all of Western Europe, though about one-quarter less than the twenty Latin American republics, the leading supplying region for the United States; and she sold to the United States over four times more than the next highest individual supplier. Venezuela. Canada's share of United States exports dropped fractionally to \(23.2 \%\), but our share of United States imports increased slightly to \(22.8 \%\).

TABLE 4. Trade oi Canada with the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & 1955 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Change from} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July = Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { 2nd half ' } 53 \\
\text { to } \\
\text { 2nd half ' } 54
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st half ' } 54 \\
& \text { 1st half '55 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports .............................. & 1,188. 4 & 1.230.5 & 1,120.5 & 1.196.7 & 1,203.1 & - 2.8 & \(+7.4\) \\
\hline Re-Exports ......................................... & 21.2 & 22.9 & 24.3 & 26.0 & 25.7 & - & - \\
\hline Imports ............................................. & 1,672.4 & 1,548.8 & 1.502 .8 & 1,458.6 & 1,649.2 & - 5.8 & \(+9.7\) \\
\hline Total Trade ....................................... & 2,882.0 & 2,802.3 & 2,647.6 & 2,681. 2 & 2,878.0 & - 4.3 & +8.7 \\
\hline Trade Balance.................................... & - 462.8 & - 295.4 & - 358.0 & - 235.9 & - 420.4 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United States \({ }^{1}\)}

There were marked gains, during the first half of 1955, in exports of industrial and construction materials to the United States. Increases were general among forest products, metals, minerals and chemicals. But declines in grains and some agricultural products and in deliveries on defence contracts offset part of the gains; consequently the \(7.4 \%\) rise in total exports to the United States was somewhat moderated.

The wood, wood products and paper group went up by \(\$ 68.0\) million to \(\$ 581.6\) million. All the major items showed value increases except pulpwood, the sales of which declined very slightly. Planks and boards and shingles registered the largest percentage increases, and planks and boards alone the greatest absolute value gain, from \(\$ 86.8\) million to \(\$ 130.0\) million - this development being a reflection of the record levels of housing construction in the United States during the first part of 1955. There were also volume increases for all the major items in this group except pulpwood, ranging from \(45 \%\) for planks and boards, \(40 \%\) for plywoods, and \(47 \%\) for shingles to only over \(1 \%\) for newsprint. The United States share of Canada's exports of this group as a whole went down slightly, but was still almost \(80 \%\) of the total. So did the United States share of newsprint, plywood and shingles; but that of Dlanks and boards and wood pulp went up.

The non-ferrous metals and products group was again second in importance in value terms to wood, wood products and paper. Its exports to the United States increased by \(\$ 21.0\) million to \(\$ 211.5\) million, about one-third of this gain being due to greater volume. Higher prices were registered for all the non-ferrous metals, except for platinum, and particularly for lead, copper and zinc. Exports of all the metals, lead excepted, went up in value, especially those of nickel and zinc. A slightly lower volume of shipments appeared in aluminum and copper, and sharply so in lead.

Exports of iron and steel products to the United States increased moderately in value, and probably slightly in volume as well. There was a substantial decrease in deliveries of guns on defence contracts. However, exports of iron ore went up markedly, the increase being made possible by new mining capacity. Sales of primary iron and steel, farm implements and machinery and internal combustion engines also advanced sharply. The higher value of exports of non-metallic minerals and products was more than accounted for by a \(300 \%\) increase in shipments of petroleum, from \(\$ 2.9\) to \(\$ 12.0\) million. Asbestos went up by \(\$ 2.0\) million, but abrasives declined by approximately the same amount. There was also a very substantial increase in exports of chemicals.
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

The declines which tended to moderate the overall increase in the value of domestic exports to the United States were recorded in four of the nine main commodity groups. In the agricultural and vegetable products group, the value of which was reduced by almost one-third, whisky was the only major export item that showed an increase in value and in volume, although a very moderate one. Barley and oats went down in value very substantially, by over \(60 \%\) and \(70 \%\), respectively, and in view of higher prices even more so in volume. Wheat and fodders also experienced a steep downturn. Exports of the animal and animal products group as a whole were reduced moderately but remained above the level of the first part of 1953. Shipments of slaughter cattle, which so heavily contributed to the overall gain in this group in the first half of 1954 over the same period in 1953, were down by more than one-half or \(\$ 4.0\) million; and those of canned meats by \(\$ 1.0\) million. But exports of fur skins went up by almost \(\$ 3.0\) million, and those of fresh and frozen fish, and pork and dairy cattle, by \(\$ 1.0\) million each. Shipments of aircraft and cartridges declined by about \(\$ 10.0\) million, accounting for more than the total drop in exports of the miscellaneous commodities group; but sales of electrical energy almost doubled, to \(\$ 5.9\) million. There was also a moderate decline in exports of fibres, textiles and products.

\section*{Imports from the United States \({ }^{2}\)}

Imports from the United States during the first part of 1955 increased by \(\$ 146.5\) million to reach \(\$ 1,649.2\) million. The level of imports achieved during the first part of 1955 was only slightly below the record peak of the first half of 1953, and there are strong indications that a new record will be reached in the second half-year. The underlying upward trend of imports which has prevailed during the postwar period, especially in such items as some types of non-farm machinery, auto parts, electrical apparatus and a wide variety of producers' and consumers' goods, was markedly demonstrated in the half-year. At the same time certain offsetting factors were in evidence, namely the shift from United States suppliers of crude petroleum and products, the declining use of coal, and reductions in imports of textiles and certain types of metais and products such as rolling mill products, agricu.tural implements and pipe for pipelines.
'Ihere were increases over 1954 during the first six months of 1955 in all the main commodity groups, with the exception of non-metallic minerals and products which fell off moderately. In the latter group the only major item showing a value increase was bituminous coal, which went up in volume about twice as much as in value. Anthracite coal went down about as much in price as in value. Imports of petroleum, fuel oils, and gasoline all decreased quite substantially in value, most of this decline being due to lower quantities shipped.
2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

In absolute terms, although not relatively, the greatest increase in imports from the United States took place in the iron and products group, which rose by \(\$ 60.0\) million to \(\$ 695.3\) million, accounting for almost half of the total gain in imports. Iron ore, non-farm machinery, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, tractors, internal combustion engines, tools, and cooking and heating apparatus showed value increases ranging from \(5 \%\) to \(90 \%\). Deliveries of railway cars fell off from the high levels of 1954 in consequence of the completion of some special contracts for new passenger equipment for Canadian lines. There was also a slight decline in imports of rolling mill products, a substantial one in farm implements, and a very sharp fall in pipes, tubes and fittings.

The increase of \(\$ 14.4\) million in imports of fibres, textiles and products from the United States accounted for more than half of that from all countries. Purchases of raw cotton went up very substantially in value, mostly due to larger volume. The value increase in imports of cotton fabrics was almost wholly caused by higher prices, not volume changes. Fresh vegetables and fur skins showed the largest value increases in the agricultural and vegetable products and animal and animal products groups, due mainly to price changes. The increase in the miscellaneous commodities group was due primarily to higher imports of aircraft and of non-commercial items.

\section*{Trade with the United Kingdom}

Featured by a widening export balance, trade with the United Kingdom during the first part of 1955 continued the trend which started in the second half of 1954. Total exports further increased to \(\$ 383.4\) million and imports continued their decline to \(\$ 182.9\) million, this trend being markedly affected by the impact of the strikes which are discussed below. Consequently in the first half of 1955 Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom increased to \(35.7 \%\) of total trade, from \(16.9 \%\) in the corresponding period of 1954. These movements in value of export and import trade, as during the first part of 1954, again appear to have been almost entirely due to volume rather than to price changes. The situation described above was reminiscent of the first half of 1952. Then exports increased by \(59 \%\) over the first half of 1951 to the record value of \(\$ 403.2\) million, while imports fell by \(28 \%\) to the lowest half-year value since 1949 of \(\$ 161.4\) million-the trend having already strongly established itself during the second part of 1951.

During the first part of 1955 Canada was again the United Kingdom's second largest supplier. Canada's share of the expanded imports of the United Kingdom, however, increased less than that of the United States which displaced Australia as
the most important import source for the United Kingdom, But Canada moved down from third to fourth place, after Australia, the United States and New Zealand, as a market for products of the United Kingdom, her share of the slightly increased total United Kingdom exports decreasing by almost \(9 \%\). It is interesting to note at this point that despite the \(27 \%\) drop in June, total United Kingdom exports rose slightly during the first half of 1955. as compared with the first six months of 1954 , to almost \(\$ 4\) billion. Of the four principal United Kingdom export markets only sales to Canada went down in value during this period.

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

The high levels of business activity in the United Kingdom and sustained demand for Canadian grains, forest products and non-ferrous metals were at the root of the \(35 \%\) increase in United Kingdom's purchases from Canada, these purchases being consistently higher in every one of the first six months of 1955 .
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United King dom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1954} & 1955 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Change from} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & 2nd half '53 to 2nd half ' 54 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st half ' } 54 \\
& 1 \text { st half '55 }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 314.2 & 351.0 & 284.6 & 368.8 & 384.5 & + 5.1 & + 35.1 \\
\hline Re-Exports. & 1.6 & 2. 0 & 2. 4 & 2.5 & 1.9 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 219.6 & 233.8 & 204.1 & 188.4 & 182.9 & - 19.4 & - 10.4 \\
\hline Total Trade & 535.4 & 586.9 & 491.2 & 559.6 & -569.3 & - 4.6 & + 15.9 \\
\hline Trade Balance. & + 96.2 & +119.3 & +82.9 & +182.9 & +203.5 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The greatest value gain in domestic exports to the United Kingdom during the first half of 1955 took place in the agricultural and vegetable products group, sales increasing from \(\$ 83.2\) million to \(\$ 145.0\) million over the same period in 1954. Of the major commodities in this group only wheat flour went down in value and quite markedly so. The increase in exports of wheat, which rose from \(\$ 46.7\) million to \(\$ 73.0\) million, contributed one-half of the gain in this group, and due to lower prices the rise in volume was even more pronounced than that in value. During this period Canada continued to be the largest wheat supplier to the United Kingdom (followed by the United States and Australia in close order) and supplied about \(50 \%\), as against \(58 \%\) in the first half of 1954, of an almost twice as large market. There was also a spectacular increase of \(400 \%\) in the sales of barley, three-fourths of the gain being in volume. Canada captured \(90 \%\) of the barley market, as against \(30 \%\) during the first part of 1954, and, as in the case of wheat, the market had almost doubled. It may be noted, however, that sales of barley to the United Kingdom during the second half of 1954, as well as those during the costesponding period in 1953, had even surpassed the high level of exports in the first half of 1955. A gain of \(\$ 8.7\) million in shipments of tobacco and of \(\$ 4.6\) million in those of oil seed cake and meal established Canada as the United Kingdom's main supplier of these commodities during the period under discussion. There were also very substantial increases in exports of flax seed and oats, and shipments of over \(\$ 1.1\) million of apples made their first appearance since the first half of 1952 .

Exports of the animals and animal products group declined by over \(35 \%\). There were considerable decreases in exports of canned fish and fresh beef and veal, only partly counterbalanced by gains in sales of cheese and fur skins.

The wood, wood products and paper group rose from \(\$ 65.5\) million to \(\$ 77.5\) million, and almost every major item showed an increase in sales. This was particularly true of planks and boards and newsprint paper which rose by \(\$ 5.0\) million and \(\$ 3.5\) million, respectively, the latter commodity accounting for two-thirds of the United Kingdom market. The iron and products group more than doubled in value, from \(\$ 4.9\) million to \(\$ 11.1\) million, with increases in shipments of all the major items, rolling mill products and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets showing particularly large gains. Except for decreases in shipments of copper and platinum, all the principal individual non-ferrous metals showed very substantial value gains, boosting the group total from \(\$ 104.5\) million to \(\$ 121.6\) million. There were also sizeable volume increases, again in all items except copper and platinum. Exports of non-metallic minerals and products rose from \(\$ 5.3\) million to \(\$ 9.1\) million, asbestos and coal and coke going up in value by \(90 \%\) and over \(600 \%\), respectively. A substantial increase was also recorded in shipments of chemicals, from \(\$ 7.0\) million to \(\$ 10.8\) million.

\section*{Imports from the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

The decrease in imports from the United Kingdom during the first part of 1955 , by \(\$ 21.2\) million to \(\$ 182.9\) million, was almost entirely concentrated in the iron and products group. The latter went down by \(\$ 24.2\) million to \(\$ 54.1\) million, this more than accounting for the overall decline. The sharpest drops in value took place in non-farm machinery and passenger automobiles, \(\$ 7.2\) million and \(\$ 3.8\) million, respectively. And, wire and products and bicycles excepted, all major items in this group, such as internal combustion engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, rolling mill products, castings and forgings, tractors, and tools registered substantial decreases. The fibres and textiles and products group virtually maintained its level at \(\$ 45.6\) million, as compared with the first half of 1954 , but was considerably lower than during the first six months of 1953. Purchases of textile apparel, wool yarns, wool carpets; and wool fabrics all went down, the latter particularly sharply; but imports of wool tops and noils rose sizeably. Imports of cotton fabrics also declined substantially, but those of cotton yarns went up slightly. Shipments of coated and impregnated cloth, however, almost doubled, and purchases of synthetic fibres, tops and yarns increased threefold.

The most interesting development in imports in the non-ferrous metals and products group which declined by \(\$ 0.5\) million to \(\$ 22.5\) million was the \(12 \%\) increase in purchases of electrical apparatus. The non-metallic minerals and products group. like the textiles, also showed a fractional decline only, higher shipments of glass partly compensating for the falling off in purchases of pottery, chinaware, and anthracite coal. Imports of both the chemicals and wood, wood products and paper groups increased by \(10 \%\), and those of the miscellaneous commodities category, in which purchases of aircraft accounted for twice the amount of the overall increase, by \(17 \%\). A \(\$ 0.2\) million increase in imports of agricultural and vegetable products was counterbalanced by an equivalent drop in those of animals and animal products. The greatest relative rise took place in purchases of vegetable oils and cereal foods and bakery products. Imports of confectionery also went up, but those of leather and leather products, whisky and tea all decreased, in the case of the latter very sharply, particularly in volume.

The changes in trade with the United Kingdom, particularly as regards Canadian imports from that country, were influenced by several special factors Whose relative importance cannot be measured with any degree of accuracy, but which warrant some consideration. The rail, dock, and seamen's strikes seem to have been the most significant factors. As it happened, conditions at the docks
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
during the strikes favoured the clearance of British imports rather than British exports. The typical British import cargo lends itself better to mechanical handling than typical United Kingdom exports which require careful and time-consuming storage; furthermore exports tend to go in small shipments to numerous destinations, and after interruption of shipping some have to wait longer for a ship. Moreover the strike was partial, and the available labour tended to be put on unloading. Despite efforts to transport manufactured goods from the factories to the docks by truck, many ships unloaded their cargoes and then sailed away empty or only partly loaded in order to fulfil obligations elsewhere; several bypassed the strike-bound ports, unloaded their cargoes and sailed away without their scheduled export cargoes which, even if delivered to seaboard from factory, had been sent to the original port of shipment. The ports of Liverpool and Manchester, severely tied by the dock strike, handle a large proportion of Canadabound goods; furthermore the seamen's strike mainly delayed liners on the Canadian run. Consequently, whereas United Kingdom imports in June were hardly affected by the strikes, exports dropped by \(27 \%\) over the same period. The fall in exports to Canada was very severe and, according to United

Kingdom statistics, four times as great as that to the United States. Canadian statistics show that the June drop in imports from the United Kingdom of \(\$ 18.0\) million was not much below the total fall of \(\$ 21.2\) million in imports from that country during the first part of 1955. But the decline of \(\$ 3.2\) million in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom during the first five months of 1955 would seem to imply (among other indicators) that the overall first half-year drop was affected not only by the strikes but also by the forces of domestic and foreign competition, particularly in such commodities as machinery and automobiles. Imports from the United Kingdom in July were close to the 1954 level, and those in August were almost 15\% higher, this improvement being apparently caused by the lag in shipments resulting from the strikes. But total imports for the first eight months of 1955 were still \(\$ 8.4\) million below the level of the corresponding period in 1954. However, this drop is not clear evidence of a major overall declining trend. The largest part of the apparent reduction in total imports would probably be eliminated if adjustment were made for the change in import coding procedure to the recorded figure of imports from the United Kingdom in June 1954.

\section*{Trade with Other Leading Countries}

\section*{Venezuela}

Total trade with Venezuela again increased in the first half of 1955, by over \(5 \%\), and Canada's import balance with that country again rose, to almost \(72 \%\) of total trade. As in the past, petroleum and fuel oils were the outstanding import items, jointly accounting for over \(99 \%\) of imports from Venezuela and for \(69 \%\) of total purchases of these commodities from all countries. Crude petroleum and fuel oil imports both rose in value by \(\$ 3.0\) million, standing at \(\$ 83.6\) million and \(\$ 4.8\) million, respectively, this gain slightly exceeding the overall increase in imports from Venezuela over the previous half-year. Of the few remaining import commodities, coffee was the next one by value, at \(\$ 0.2\) million.

Exports to Venezuela were again lower in the first half of 1955, by \(6 \%\). Sales of passenger automobiles, which dropped from \(\$ 2.0\) million in the first half of 1953 to about \(\$ 0.1\) million during the corresponding period in 1954, were again cut in half. Wheat flour was again the most important single export commodity, shipments dropping during the first part of 1955 to \(\$ 5.5\) million from \(\$ 5.8\) million during the same period in 1954. Declines were also registered in sales of eggs, potatoes, farm and non-farm machinery, and aluminum. But sales of chemicals, of which cellulose accounted for more than one-half, increased by almost \(60 \%\), and those of newsprint by \(7 \%\). The Venezuelan market for powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, shipments of which rose by \(17 \%\) to \(\$ 2.0\)
million, absorbed over 55\% of Canada's total exports. Sales of powdered milk alone increased from \(\$ 1.5\) million to \(\$ 1.8\) million and accounted for over \(67 \%\) of total Canadian exports of this commodity, Canada and the Netherlands being the main suppliers of powdered milk to Venezuela, after the United States.

\section*{Federal Repulblic of Germany}

Total trade with the Federal Republic of Germany again increased in the first half of 1955 over the corresponding period a year ago by almost \(23 \%\), much more so than it did in the first part of 1954 over 1953. Both exports and imports rose by over \(20 \%\), Germany ranking fourth both as a market for Canadian goods and a supplier of Canadian imports. Canada's trade balance with Germany of \(\$ 17.9\) million amounted to \(29 \%\) of total trade with that country, a slightly higher proportion than a year ago. Exports to Germany increased from \(\$ 32.0\) million to \(\$ 39.6\) million, reflecting the high rate of advance of the German economy. There were slightly lower sales of wheat, which at \(\$ 16.3\) million was again by far the most important single export item, more substantial declines in wheat flour, barley, gas engines, and lead, and no recurrence of the \(\$ 4.1\) million sale of surplus canned meat. There were moderate increases in shipments of cattle hides and whisky and an appearance of exports of rye valued at \(\$ 1.6\) million. Exports of wood pulp and newsprint went up considerably. The booming demand for steel in Germany expressed itself in

TMBLE 6. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half Years
\begin{tabular}{l|r|r|r|r|r|r|r}
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
pressure on supplies of steel scrap: Canada supplied \(\$ 1.8\) million of it as well as some iron ore. Even though sales of primary copper declined, shipments of it together with three and a half times larger exports of copper scrap and higher sales of semi-fabricated copper amounted to \(\$ 4.2\) million as against \(\$ 1.5\) million in the first half of 1954. Exports of aluminum more than doubled to \(\$ 2.6\) million, as Germany's aluminum industry which was the world's largest prewar producer and has now recovered to third rank could not keep pace with the domestic demand. Shipments of asbestos also almost doubled. It is interesting to note that exports of chemicals increased from \(\$ 2.1\) million to \(\$ 2.4\) million.

Imports from Germany increased from \(\$ 18.0\) to \(\$ 21.7\) million, all the major import items rising in value. Purchases of non-farm machinery went up from \(\$ 3.0\) to \(\$ 3.6\) million, and those of freight and passenger automobiles and parts from \(\$ 1.4\) million
to \(\$ 2.8\) million. Imports of chemicals rose from \(\$ 1.2\) million to \(\$ 1.7\) million, and those of fibres, textiles and products from \(\$ 1.4\) million to \(\$ 1.7\) million. In the latter group an increase took place in shipments of synthetic fibre fabrics and wool fabrics but a decline in purchases of cotton fabrics and carpets. The rest of the upturn in imports from Germany was spread among a wide variety of products, such as tools, clocks, jewellery, cameras, and others.

\section*{Japan}

At mid-year 1955 total trade with Japan stood at \(\$ 59.3\) million, almost \(\$ 9.0\) million less than a year ago. Exports to Japan during this period went down from the first half-year peak in 1954 of \(\$ 61.6\) million to \(\$ 45.4\) million, still staying, however, above the 1953 level. Imports continued their upward movement, more than doubling to \(\$ 12.6\)
million. Nevertheless, Canada's export balance with Japan still amounted to over \(50 \%\) of total trade with that country, as against \(80 \%\) in 1954.

The drop in exports went in hand with a general curtailment of imports by Japan which was effected by means of import restrictions and tight monetary policies at home. Japan continued to be second to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat, sales of which dropped from \(\$ 30.1\) million to \(\$ 25.6\) million, wheat still remaining by far the largest single export item. Japan was also the third largest market for barley, after the United Kingdom and the United States, even though shipments of this commodity fell precipitously from \(\$ 11.8\) million to \(\$ 3.9\) million. Sales of wheat flour were virtually unchanged at \(\$ 0.8\) million, but those of whisky declined substantially. Exports of asbestos went down moderately, but those of non-ferrous metals were halved to \(\$ 1.1\) million. Copper scrap and aluminum disappeared from the export list. Shipments of iron scrap also went down to almost nothing from \(\$ 1.2\) million; but sales of iron ore more than held their ground at \(\$ 1.8\) million. Wood pulp, the third ranking export item in the first part of 1954, went down by over \(\$ 1.0\) million from \(\$ 4.5\) million. The only substantial gain among the few major exports that increased in value during the first six months of 1955 was flax seed which went up from \(\$ 2.7\) million to \(\$ 3.4\) million, replacing wood pulp as the third largest export commodity.

\section*{Australia}

In the first half of 1955 Canadian exports benefited from the previous relaxations of import controls and went up from \(\$ 22.3\) million to \(\$ 28.3\) million. Exports of planks and boards, which became the most important export commodity as against automobile parts a year ago, virtually doubled to \(\$ 6.6\) million. Newsprint, the second highest ranking export, went up more than threefold to \(\$ 4.9\) million. Very substantial increases were also registered in sales of trucks, aluminum, copper, asbestos, chemicals and tobacco. However, shipments of passenger cars and auto parts went down from \(\$ 2.4\) million to \(\$ 0.8\) million and \(\$ 6.1\) million to \(\$ 3.0\) million, respectively.

An altered balance of payments situation led to the introduction of a severe cut in import quotas in April, 1955. Whatever effect this measure may have on Canadian exports to Australia, however. will not become apparent for some time because of the time lag between the issuing of licenses and the actual delivery of the commodities covered by them.

Imports from Australia increased from \(\$ 7.8\) million to \(\$ 8.5\) million. Those of wool, the main import commodity, also went up from \(\$ 2.9\) million to \(\$ 3.2\) million. But there was a decline in purchases of raw sugar, the second most important import item. Purchases of dried fruits doubled, but those of canned and preserved fruits declined somewhat.

A similar divergent movement took place in the case of fresh mutton and lamb, which increased. and canned beef, which declined.

\section*{Belgium and Luxembourg}

Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg increased from \(\$ 22.7\) million to \(\$ 24.2\) millien, thus reversing the decline that had started in 1952. Wheat again constituted almost half of total exports to Belgium but fell to \(\$ 10.9\) million against \(\$ 11.6\) million a year ago, and other grains together went down from \(\$ 2.0\) million to \(\$ 1.5\) million. Of the other principal exports, salmon and wood and paper products dropped from \(\$ 1.4\) million to \(\$ 1.0\) million and \(\$ 1.5\) million to \(\$ 1.4\) million, respectively, On the other hand, sales of rolling mill products and of nonferrous metals rose substantially, those of aluminum more than doubling to \(\$ 1.3\) million. Exports of asbestos and chemicals more than held their ground at \(\$ 1.2\) million and \(\$ 1.6\) million, respectively, and those of flax seed more than doubled to \(\$ 1.6\) million.

Imports from Belgium stayed at \(\$ 11.8\) million, thus halting the downward trend that began in 1951. Rolling mill products, which reached a peak of \(\$ 11.2\) million in the first half of 1952 , went down slightly from their level of \(\$ 1.4\) million at mild1954, as did the whole iron and products group which stood at \(\$ 2.1\) million. An increase from \(\$ 3.5\) million to \(\$ 3.7\) million was recorded in purchases of textiles, carpets accounting for \(60 \%\) of this group. Imports of diamonds also increased, from \(\$ 1.5\) million to \(\$ 1.9\) million, and those of glass and glass products remained unchanged at \(\$ 1.3\) million.

\section*{Union of South Africa}

The cessation of discrimination in exchange allocations between imports from the dollar area and other countries as well as an expanding domestic market for foreign products were the main reasons for the increase in exports to the Union of South Africa, from \(\$ 23.2\) million to \(\$ 30.0\) million. Sales of wheat, the most important single export commodity a year ago, went down from \(\$ 8.9\) million to \(\$ 6.9\) million. Planks and boards displaced wheat as the highest ranking export item; their value more than doubled, from \(\$ 3.2\) million to \(\$ 7.2\) million, and constituted \(40 \%\) of total exports of this commodity to the Commonwealth. Among the other major export commodities, ranging during the first half of 1955 from \(\$ 1.0\) million to \(\$ 1.8\) million each. considerable gains were recorded in sales of newsprint, freight and passenger automobiles (but a slight decrease in automobile parts), railway cars, and chemicals. Sizeable advances were also registered in exports of a wide variety of products such as fish (particularly salmon), unmanufactured leather, tallow, bond and writing paper, copper, watches, and spark plugs.

Imports from South Africa increased from \(\$ 2.3\) million to \(\$ 2.6\) million. Raw sugar, which was the only commodity to reach the half-million dollar mark in the first part of 1954, disappeared completely from the import list. Its place was taken by
industrial diamonds whose purchases rose by about as much as the decline in imports of jewellery diamonds. Purchases of wool, the second most important import item during the first part of 1955. doubled to \(\$ 0.4\) million.

\section*{The Netherlands}

Exports to the Netherlands were much higher during the first half of 1955 than a year ago, rising from \(\$ 12.8\) million to \(\$ 21.1\) million. Sales of grains constituted one-third of the export total. Despite a fall in exports of wheat from \(\$ 5.1\) million to \(\$ 3.8\) million, total grain exports increased by \(\$ 1.7\) million to \(\$ 6.9\) million, rye alone accounting for \(\$ 1.9\) million of the gain. Sales of flax seed and iron ingots, blooms and billets made an appearance, at \(\$ 1.2\) million and \(\$ 2.1\) million, respectively. Shipments of wood pulp went down slightly to \(\$ 1.1\) million, but those of aluminum slightly more than held their own at \(\$ 1.9\) million. Exports of chemicals more than doubled to \(\$ 1.2\) million; substantial gains were also registered in sales of vegetable oils, herring oil, newsprint, iron ore, rolling mill products and copper.

Imports from the Netherlands declined from \(\$ 9.9\) million to \(\$ 8.7\) million. Of the more important commodities, however, purchases of cocoa beans and cocoa products, florist and nursery stock, electrical apparatus, cotton fabrics, ships, cheese, confectionery, nuts and pickles all registered increases. Declines were spread over a wide range of commodities, including dried and canned fruit, animal bristles and unset diamonds.

\section*{Norway}

Total trade with Norway remained virtually unchanged during the first part of 1955. Exports, at \(\$ 20.6\) million, were only slightly lower than in the same period in 1954. Sales of wheat and chemicals fell from \(\$ 3.4\) million and \(\$ 1.4\) million to \(\$ 2.4\) million and \(\$ 1.1\) million, respectively, these declines being counterbalanced by increases in exports of copper and nickel, from \(\$ 3.0\) million and \(\$ 11.2\) million to \(\$ 3.3\) million and \(\$ 12.3\) million, respectively. Imports from Norway stayed at \(\$ 1.1\) million. Fish and fishery products, the most important import item, likewise remained at the same level of about \(\$ 0.5\) million.

\section*{CHAPTER III}

\section*{TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS}

The value of exports to Europe and the Commonwealth showed a similar movement during the first part of 1955, recovering from the decline of a year ago, but not quite reaching the levels of the same period in 1953 when exports of wheat were exceptionally high. Total exports to Europe were \(15 \%\) higher than during the first six months of 1954 and stood at \(\$ 165.8\) million, \(\$ 4.4\) million less than the 1953 level. Total exports to the Commonwealth recovered by \(23 \%\) during the same period and stood at \(\$ 119.0\) million, \(\$ 7.6\) million less than at mid1953. Total exports to Latin America have been declining steadily since their postwar peak of \(\$ 149.0\) million during the first half of 1952 when exports of automobiles were exceptionally high. Following that peak came sharp declines in 1953 which became less pronounced in 1954. The drop in the first half of 1955 was again steep and, even though it was only about one-third of that in 1953, total exports to Latin America at \(\$ 78.4\) million were only little more than one-half of the 1952 level.

Imports from Europe and Latin America increased moderately in the first six months of 1955
over the same period in 1954 , from \(\$ 79.7\) million to \(\$ 82.7\) million and from \(\$ 144.9\) million to \(\$ 147.3\) million, respectively. Imports from the Commonwealth and Ireland, however, went up much more substantially, from \(\$ 81.7\) million to \(\$ 95.1\) million. In all three cases 1953 levels were exceeded.

As a result of the above-discussed changes in trade during the first half of 1955, Canada's bilateral imbalance with all three areas was accentuated. With regard to Europe and the Commonwealth, Canada's export balances as percentages of total trade increased from \(28.7 \%\) to \(33.5 \%\) and from \(8.3 \%\) to \(11.7 \%\), respectively, for in both cases exports increased more than imports. In the case of Latin America, where imports increased but exports fell, the import balance increased from \(20.5 \%\) to \(30.5 \%\) of total trade with that area, However, when the trade with Venezuela is separated from that of the other Latin American countries, it appears that whereas the import balance with the former rose from \(68.4 \%\) to \(71.7 \%\), the export balance with the latter fell from \(12.4 \%\) to \(4.2 \%\) of total trade.

\section*{Europe \({ }^{1}\)}

Canada's total trade with all Western European countries increased in the first half of 1955 over the same period in 1954, except for Switzerland, Norway, Italy, Portugal, and Iceland. Exports to Norway, Italy, and Iceland were lower and those to Denmark virtually unchanged; but all other countries increased their purchases from Canada. Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg and Norway were about the same, and those from the Netherlands, Switzerland, Spain, Austria, Finland, and Iceland were lower; but the remaining countries increased their sales to Canada. Canada had export balances with all Western European countries in the first half of 1955, Sweden, Spain, and Denmark excepted; of those, however, only Norway, Italy, Portugal, and Ic eland reduced their import balances with Canada.

With regard to ranking according to total trade, Canada's ten leading Western European trading partners retained their relative positions, a transposition of fourth and fifth place being the only change, in the following order: the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Denmark and Austria. Among those ten countries, the first six, each with total trade exceeding \(\$ 20.0\) million, accounted for \(81.6 \%\) of Canada's

\footnotetext{
1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland, For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X, and XI.
}
trade with Europe as a whole. The first three, each with total trade in excess of \(\$ 30\) million, accounted for \(51.4 \%\) of the total. Germany remained Canada's leading Westem European trading partner not only in terms of total trade, but also both as a supplier for Canadian imports and a market for Canada's exports. The increase in exports to Germany at mid-1955 over a year ago amounted to one-third of that to Europe as a whole; the rise in imports from Germany exceeded that from the whole of Europe. Belgium and Luxembourg retained second rank with regard to total trade as well as exports to and imports from Canada. France, which ranked third in total trade, was also third as an exporter to Canada but only fifth as an importer of Canadian goods, the Netherlands and Norway being larger markets.

The increase in exports to Europe as a whole was most pronounced in the non-ferrous metals group (especially in copper, aluminum and nickel) which went up in value by \(\$ 11.6\) million, or more than twice as much as the wood, wood products and paper category ( \(\$ 5.7\) million, all of it in wood pulp and newsprint), and the iron and products group ( \(\$ 5.1\) million, scrap iron and steel, farm and non-farm machinery, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and rolling mill products increasing by \(\$ 8.8\) million but internal combustion englines and motor vehicles declining by \(\$ 2.0\) million). The agricultural and vegetable products group, which fell drastically by \(\$ 33.6\) million \(n_{8}\) during the first

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Change from} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec, & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & \[
\left|\begin{array}{ll}
2 \text { nd half } & 53 \\
\text { 2nd half } & 54
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { st half '54 } \\
& \text { to } \text { st half ' } 55
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports ............................... & 169.1 & 201.0 & 141.6 & 199.7 & 164.2 & - 0.6 & \(+16.0\) \\
\hline Re-Exports .......................................... & 1.1 & 1.5 & 2.2 & 2.1 & 1.6 & - & - \\
\hline Imports .............................................. & 80.0 & 93.2 & 79.7 & 98.9 & 82.7 & +6.1 & + 3.7 \\
\hline Total Trade ........................................ & 250.2 & 295.7 & 223.5 & 300.7 & 248.6 & \(+1.7\) & +11.2 \\
\hline Trade Balance.................................... & + 90.2 & +109.3 & + 64.1 & +103.0 & + 83.2 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
half of 1954, showed an increase of \(\$ 4.0\) milion, all of it in rye. The only sizeable declines took place in exports of animals and animal products ( \(\$ 4.7\) million, mare than accounted for by the nonrecurrence of 1954's unusual sales of surplus canned meat) and of miscellaneous commodities group (aircraft and parts accounting for all of it). The increase in the value of exports to Europe seems to have been largely due to volume changes.

The increase in exports to Westem Europe during the first part of 1955 over the corresponding perlod of the previous year had for background the high level of economic activity in that area together with a considerable liberalization of dollar imports which began in 1954 and continued in 1955. Increases in the levels of industrial production continued in most countries of Western Europe and growth in Canadian exports of such industrial materials as metals and forest products made up the leading gains over the first half of the previous year. Among other significant developments in the period was the relative stability in total sales of agricultural and vegetable products in contrast to the sharp drop that took place during the first part of 1954. Shipments of wheat, the largest single export commodity, fell by \(\$ 3.0\) million to \(\$ 44.2\) million due to a sizeable decrease in exports to the Netherlands, Naway and Belgium, and no sales to France, Denmark and Portugal. However, shipments to Germany, the largest European market for Canadian wheat, and to Switzerland were virtually maintained, an increase was recorded in the case of Italy, and there were new markets in Austria and Finland. Exports of rye went up sharply from \(\$ 0.2\) million to \(\$ 4.4\) million, the Netherlands and Germany sharing most of the gain. Flax seed advanced by \(\$ 2.0\) million to \(\$ 8.0\) million, more than half of the gain accruing to the Benelux countries. Of the other major exports to Westem Europe the largest increases, ranging from \(\$ 5.7\) to \(\$ 0.3\) million, were registered in sales of copper, newsprint, aluminum, scrap iron and steel, wood pulp, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, nickel, nonfarm machinery, chemicals, rolling mill products, and asbestos, in descending order. The sharpest decline in exports to Westerm Europe was experienced by canned meats, due to the non-recurrence
of sales to Germany which amounted to \(\$ 4.1\) million during the first part of 1954. Shipments of planks and boards and of internal combustion engines were both halved from \(\$ 1.3\) million and \(\$ 1.4\) million, respectively.

The increase in imports from Europe occured in every main group, except agricultural and vegetable products and miscellaneous commodities which declined slightly. This value upturn was spread fairly evenly and was seemingly attributable almost exclusively to volume changes.

The slight increase in imports of textiles during the first part of 1955 was distributed among Belgium, the main supplier at \(29 \%\) of the total, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland; but France and Austria lost some ground. With the exception of lace and embroidery, all the major items in this category such as carpets, cotton and wool fabrics and textile apparel gained slightly. The value increase of \(\$ 0.7\) million or \(6 \%\) in imports of this group from Europe as a whole during the period under discussion compared with the following increases in purchases from other leading suppliers except the United Kingdom: Japan, 238\%, from \(\$ 1.3\) million to \(\$ 4.5\) million; India, \(20 \%\), from \(\$ 5.4\) million to \(\$ 6.5\) million; the United States, \(16 \%\) from \(\$ 90.6\) million to \(\$ 104.9\) million. There were few substantial increases in the value of individual commodities imported from Western Europe. The largest upswing took place in purchases of freight and passenger automobiles and parts, from \(\$ 1.5\) million to \(\$ 2.8\) million, almost all of the increase accruing to Germany. Purchases of steel pipes, tubes and fittings, tools, ball and roller bearings, electrical apparatus, glass, diamonds and chemicals also showed sizeable increases.

During the first part of 1955, as compared with a year ago, an even smaller proportion of Canada's total trade with Europe was transacted with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc, namely \(1.0 \%\) as against \(2.3 \%\). Exports dropped from \(\$ 3.5\) million to \(\$ 2.1\) million, or from \(2.4 \%\) to \(1.3 \%\) of the export total. Imports were slightly higher, rising from \(\$ 1.6\) million to \(\$ 1.8\) million, or from \(2.0 \%\) to \(2.2 \%\), Czechoslovakia accounting for
all of this increase. Total trade with the Soviet Union declined by almost \(50 \%\), from \(\$ 3.0\) million to \(\$ 1.6\) million. This decrease was caused by a sharp contraction in exports, there being no shipments of barley, cattle hides, and canned meats which made up over two-thirds of sales to the Soviet Union in the first half of 1954; but shipments of wood pulp doubled to \(\$ 1.5\) million. Imports remained at \(\$ 0.1\) million, fur skins being the main import item. Total trade with Czechoslovakia increased by \(50 \%\) to \(\$ 1.5\) million, exports rising from \(\$ 0.1\) million to \(\$ 0.3\) million and imports from \(\$ 0.9\) million to \(\$ 1.2\) million. Wool rags and waste were the main export commodities. Textiles, at \(\$ 0.2\) million, glass and slassware. and lewellery made up over
one-half of the imports, the rest being distributed over a wide range of commodities such as rubber boots, fur skins, wooden fumiture, printing presses, motor cycles, electric light fixtures, brass band instruments and precious stones. Total trade with the other Soviet bloc countries remained insignificant and dropped from \(\$ 1.1\) million to \(\$ 0.8\) million. It may be also mentioned at this point that Canada's trade with mainland China (which in Canadian statistics is listed in the "other countries" category) doubled to \(\$ 2.8\) million, imports rising from \(\$ 1.4\) million to \(\$ 1.8\) million and consisting mainly of nuts, and exports appearing at \(\$ 1.0\) million level, almost all of it ammonium sulphate fertilizer.

\section*{Trade with Commonwealth and Ireland \({ }^{1}\)}

Basically favourable economic conditions in the Commonwealth and relaxation of import controls in such important markets as the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and India have contributed to the increase in exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland in the first half of 1955 over the same period in 1954.

The increase in exports to this area was concentrated in the wood, wood products and paper group which rose by \(\$ 13.3\) million to \(\$ 34.3\) million, planks and boards almost doubling in value and constituting, at \(\$ 17.9\) million, the largest single export item. Newsprint advanced by \(\$ 4.6\) million to \(\$ 11.4\) million. The gain in this group accounted for more than one-half of the total increase in exports to the Commonwealth over the first half of 1954. There was also a very sharp upturn in exports of non-ferrous metals which doubled to \(\$ 11.8\) million (mainly in copper and electrical apparatus). Smaller but substantial gains, ranging between \(\$ 2.0\) million and \(\$ 0.9\) million, were recorded in sales of animal products (almost all of it in canned fish); iron and products, freight and passenger automobiles advancing (but not enough to compensate for the drop in automobile parts).
1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XI. and XII .
and locomotives and railway cars going up very sharply; in chemicals; and in non-metallic minerals, most of it in asbestos. The agricultural and vegetable products group, the exports of which were reduced during the first part of 1954 by \(56 \%\) from \(\$ 63.5\) million in the previous year, showed a further decrease, this time of \(\$ 2.1\) million only. The original decline was caused entirely by a drastic drop in sales of wheat which fell by \(\$ 37.7\) million, those of wheat flour increasing slightly. But the subsequent decline was wholly due to lower shipments of wheat flour, which fell trom \(\$ 10.2\) million to \(\$ 7.2\) million, wheat showing a slight gain. It appears that the overall increase in the value of exports to the Commonwealth was largely due to volume gains.

The increase in imports from the Commonwealth was concentrated in the agricultural and vegetable products group which accounted for \(\$ 8.6\) million of it, purchases of rubber and tea going up by \(\$ 6.3\) million and \(\$ 3.5\) million,res pectively. Higher imports of textiles and non-ferrous metals, by \(\$ 2.7\) million and \(\$ 1.9\) million, respectively, occurred mainly in raw wool, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, and bauxite ore. This overall uptum in imports from the Commonwealth was largely one in volume, price changes, however, influencing some of the rise in value.

The countries belonging to this trading area span the globe and can be readily divided according to their geographical position in the Antilles and

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & 1955 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Change from} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 2 \text { nd half }{ }^{*} 53 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { 2nd half }{ }^{\circ} 54
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { 1st half ' } 54 \\
\text { to } \\
1 \text { st half ' } 55
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports ............................... & 125.5 & 120.2 & 95.6 & 108. 3 & 118.3 & - 10.0 & +23.8 \\
\hline Re-Ex ports ........................................ & 1.1 & 1.0 & 0.8 & 0.7 & 0.7 & - & - \\
\hline Imports .............................................. & 76.7 & 94.5 & 81.7 & 101.2 & 95.1 & + 7.1 & + 16.4 \\
\hline Total Trade ........................................ & 203.3 & 215.7 & 178.1 & 210.2 & 214.2 & - 2.5 & + 20.2 \\
\hline Trade Balance..................................... & \(+\quad 49.9\) & + 26.8 & + 14.7 & + 7.8 & + 23.9 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Central and South America (British West Indies, British Honduras, and British Guiana), Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Europe. Canada's trade (excluding re-exports) with each of those areas increased from \(\$ 41.1\) million to \(\$ 43.0\) million; from \(\$ 48.8\) to \(\$ 62.2\) million; from \(\$ 39.2\) million to \(\$ 43.2\) million; from \(\$ 42.8\) million to \(\$ 56.4\) million; and from \(\$ 5.2\) million to \(\$ 8.4\) million, respectively.

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth countries in the Antilles and Central and South America went down from \(\$ 20.0\) million to \(\$ 19.0\) million, while imports increased from \(\$ 21.1\) million to \(\$ 24.0\) million. Jamaica, at \(\$ 13.3\) million, was Canada's main trading partner in this group, followed by Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana. Agricultural and vegetable and animal products were again the main export groups to this area. Wheat flour was the major individual export item to every country in the area, particularly in case of Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and Trinidad and Tobago; but sales of wheat flour went down by almost one-third to about \(\$ 4.7\) million. Fish, which accounted for about \(25 \%\) of total exports to these countries, was the second most important export item, advancing moderately to about \(\$ 3.1\) million. Meats, to bacco, planks and boards, textiles and new sprint followed.

Raw sugar again constituted almost one-half of Canada's imports from this area; however, marked changes occurred in the distribution of purchases. Imports from Jamaica were more than halved to to \(\$ 3.0\) million, and those from British Guiana fell by \(40 \%\) down to \(\$ 2.3\) million. On the other hand sharp increases took place in purchases from Trinidad and Tobago and from the Leeward and Windward Is lands, from \(\$ 0.2\) million to \(\$ 1.4\) mill ion and from \(\$ 0.4\) million to \(\$ 1.7\) million, respectively. Imports of bauxite ore and alumina almost doubled to \(\$ 6.2\) million, those from British Guiana barely holding their own at \(\$ 2.7\) million, but those from Jamaica increasing from \(\$ 0.6\) million to \(\$ 3.5\) million. Imports of petroleum from Trinidad and Tobago were slightly lower, at \(\$ 2.9\) million. Molasses, cocoa beans and rum followed, in order of importance.

Both domestic exports to and imports from the Asian Commonwealth countries increased during the first half of 1955 , the former from \(\$ 16.3\) million to \(\$ 18.7\) million, the latter from \(\$ 32.5\) million to \(\$ 43.5\) million. India was again the main trading partner, followed by Malaya and Singapore. Pakistan was the only country in this area with which total trade was reduced, domestic exports falling from \(\$ 4.4\) million to \(\$ 2.5\) million, and imports remaining unchanged at \(\$ 0.3\) million.

Canadian domestic exports to all Asian Commonwealth countries increased, with the exception of Pakistan and Hong Kong. Certain commodities shipped to this region during the first half of 1955 were financed under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. Among commodities financed in
this manner were exports of locomotives and parts to India, of wheat flour and railway ties to Ceylon, and of a variety of industrial material and equipment to Ceylon, India, and Pakistan. Domestic exports to India rose from \(\$ 5.1\) million to \(\$ 9.0\) million. The sharpest gains to that country were made in exports of locomotives and parts, from \(\$ 0.7\) million to \(\$ 2.2\) million, and of electrical apparatus, from \(\$ 0.2\) million to \(\$ 1.3\) million. These two items were also the largest exports to India during the first part of 1955, aluminum and newsprint following in importance, Wood pulp, copper and chemicals advanced sizeably, freight and passenger automobiles and parts moderately, and there were new shipments of wheat and zinc. However, declines were experienced by square timber, gas engines and farm implements. The decline in domestic exports to Pakistan was primarily caused by a disappearance of exports of wheat and railroad ties and a severe drop in shipments of freight and passenger automobiles and parts; on the other hand exports of non-farm machinery almost doubled and new shipments of zinc were made. The increase in domestic exports to Ceylon from \(\$ 0.9\) million to \(\$ 1.7\) million was shared by wheat flour, milk products, railroad ties and electrical apparatus, and that to Malaya and Singapore, from \(\$ 1.5\) million to \(\$ 1.7\) million, also by wheat flour and milk products as well as gas engines and freight and passenger automobiles and parts; in the case of both countries there was a decline in shipments of newsprint. The decrease in domestic exports to Hong Kong was spread over several commodities such as wheat, wheat flour, milk products, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and chemicals, which still accounted for \(26 \%\) of the export total; however, gains were registered in planks and boards, steel plates and aluminum.

Except for Pakistan, imports from all Asian Commonwealth countries were higher; especially from India, going up from \(\$ 14.2\) million to \(\$ 18.6\) million, and from Malaya and Singapore, increasing from \(\$ 9.0\) million to \(\$ 13.6\) million. Rubber became the most important import commodity in the place of tea, advancing from \(\$ 7.0\) million to \(\$ 13.3\) million, the bulk of purchases coming from Malaya and Singapore. Imports of tea also went up, from \(\$ 9.2\) million to \(\$ 12.9\) million, purchases from India increasing by \(\$ 2.7\) million to \(\$ 7.9\) million, and those from Ceylon by \(\$ 0.6\) million to \(\$ 5.0\) million, There was an increase in imports of textiles from \(\$ 6.0\) million to \(\$ 7.1\) million, primarily from India, the higher value including \(\$ 5.0\) million worth of jute fabrics and \(\$ 1.0\) million of cotton fabrics. Imports of vegetable oils remained at \(\$ 2.8\) million, and those of nuts dropped from \(\$ 2.9\) million to \(\$ 2.6\) million.

In the Aftican area, the Union of South Africa was again Canada.'s principal trading partner, total trade with that country increasing from \(65 \%\) to \(75 \%\) of total trade with the whole region. Domestic exports to South Africa increased from \(85 \%\) to \(90 \%\) of the export total with the African Common-
wealth countries, while imports went up from \(19 \%\) to \(26 \%\) of the import total. Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa is described in detail in Chapter II. The remaining African Commonwealth territories, namely British East Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and British West Africa, took less of Canada's exports which declined from \(\$ 4.0\) million to \(\$ 3.3\) million; also Canada's imports from those territories were reduced from \(\$ 9.7\) million to \(\$ 7.3\) million. Planks and boards were the largest export commodity and the only one to exceed \(\$ 1.0\) million in value, and they held their ground; but exports of wheat flour, the principal export item during the first part of 1954, dropped from \(\$ 1.8\) million to \(\$ 0.7\) million, Coffee was again the principal import from British East Africa, even though its purchases declined from \(\$ 3.8\) million to \(\$ 2.1\) million, followed by raw sugar, at \(\$ 1.8\) million, and tea. Cocoa beans were the main import from British West Africa, its purchases also falling off, from \(\$ 2.1\) million to \(\$ 1.8\) million.

In Oceania, both Australia and New Zealand very substantially increased their imports from Canada and, while Australian exports to Canada went up moderately, those from New Zealand gained appreciably. Canada's trade with Australia is described in detail in Chapter II. Domestic exports to New Zealand almost doubled to \(\$ 10.4\) million, increases occurring in a wide range of products. The greatest advances took place in sales of freight and passenger cars and parts and other motor vehicles and of newsprint, \(\$ 1.6\) million and \(\$ 0.9\) million, respectively. Sizeable gains were also made in shipments of salmon, pneumatic tires, planks and boards, bond, writing and tissue paper, pipes, tubes and fittings, gas engines, copper and products, asbestos, and chemicals; but sales of non-farm machinery and aluminum declined. Imports from New Zealand increased from \$5.1 million to \(\$ 7.2\) million, the three main import items, namely wool, fresh mutton and lamb and beef and veal, and sausage casings all making substantial gains, particularly the meats category. Imports of raw sugar from Fiji, the principal other territory in the area, fell from \(\$ 2.3\) million to \(\$ 1.6\) million.

Total trade with Ireland almost doubled to \(\$ 6.6\) million. Domestic exports went up from \(\$ 2.7\) million to \(\$ 6.4\) million, the gain being more than accounted for by increased shipments of wheat. But imports declined by \(\$ 0.7\) million to \(\$ 0.2\) million, most of the decrease taking place in purchases of cocoa and chocolate preparations and of fresh meat, mainly pork. The increase in exports of wheat to the Mediterranean islands, from \(\$ 1.4\) million to
\(\$ 1.6\) million, was the most noteworthy development in trade with other Commonwealth territories in Europe.

The following statement lists all imports from the Commonwealth valued at \(\$ 2.0\) million or more during either the first half of 1954 or 1955 , the commodities shown totalling \(78.5 \%\) and \(81.6 \%\) of total imports in the respective periods. In addition, the middle column of the statement shows the quantity of those imports in the first half of 1955 valued at prices prevailing during the same period in 1954. Consequently changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes and those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent price changes from the first half of 1954 to the first half of 1955 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { " } 54 \text { Quantity } \\
\text { '54 Prices }
\end{gathered}
\] & '55 Quantity '54 Prices & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { '55 Quantity } \\
\text { '55 Prices }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & & \$'000,000 & \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined & 16.5 & 16.8 & 16.0 \\
\hline Tea, black & 10.1 & 9.7 & 13.6 \\
\hline Rubber, crude etc. & 7.1 & 8.1 & 13.4 \\
\hline Wool, raw ....... & 5.5 & 7.8 & 7.2 \\
\hline Bauxite ore ..... & 3. 5 & 6.5 & 5.6 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, etc. & 3.6 & 4.9 & 4.8 \\
\hline Nuts & 3. 2 & 4.2 & 3.8 \\
\hline Vegetable olls .... & 2.9 & 3.8 & 3.1 \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, etc. \(\qquad\) & 3.2 & 2.9 & 2.9 \\
\hline Cocoa beans & 2.9 & 2.8 & 2. 8 \\
\hline Coffee, green ...... & 4.3 & 3.0 & 2.3 \\
\hline Mutton and lamb, fresh & 1.3 & 2. 1 & 2.1 \\
\hline Total .............. & 64.1 & 72.6 & 77.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The average price increase from the first half of 1953 to that in 1954 was only small and the average volume increase was of the order of \(3 \%\), resulting in a \(4 \%\) increase in value in those two periods. However, from the first half of 1954 to the 1955 period there was a much larger value increase, over \(21 \%\), of which about \(7 \%\) was accounted for by price changes and about \(14 \%\) by volume changes. The average figures however, do not disclose several sharp and partially offsetting changes in the individual items comprising the import list. such as the respective \(40 \%\) and \(60 \%\) increases in the prices of tea and rubber and the respective \(23 \%, 18 \%\) and \(14 \%\) declines in the prices of coffee, vegetable olls and bauxite ore. With regard to individual volume changes, bauxite ore increased by \(86 \%\), mutton and lamb by \(62 \%\), and raw wool, jute, hemp and flax fabrics, nuts and vegetable oils between \(42 \%\) and \(31 \%\); coffee showed a volume decrease of \(30 \%\).

\section*{Trade with Latin America \({ }^{1}\)}

Canada's total trade with Latin America declined from \(\$ 240.4\) million to \(\$ 225.7\) million during the first part of 1955 over the same period in 1954, this decrease being exceeded by the fall in total
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.
trade with Brazil from \(\$ 46.5\) million to \(\$ 19.2\) million. Venezuela remained Canada's principal trading partner in this-area, total trade with that country increasing from \(41 \%\) to \(46 \%\) of total trade with Latin America as a whole. Brazill, which a year ago was in second place, moved down to fourth place, after Mexico and Colombla both of which increased their trade with Canada.

The decline in exports to Latin America during the first part of 1954 was concentrated in the iron and products group. In the first six months of 1955 the drop was most pronounced in agricultural and vegetable products which fell off by \(\$ 16.0\) million from \(\$ 35.4\) million, three-fourths of this decrease being accounted for by a precipitous decline in sales of wheat, Hence wheat yielded its rank as the main export commodity to wheat flour and moved down to fifth place. The iron and products group went down by \(\$ 2.8\) million, to \(\$ 14.9\) million, sales of farm implements, tractors and locomotives falling off sizeably, but those of rolling mill products (chiefly railway rails) and other railway track material registering substantial increases. Decreases of \(\$ 2.0\) million and \(\$ 1.4\) million, respectively, were recorded in exports of non-ferrous metals and products (mainly in primary aluminum and copper) and in those of animal products (cured fish accounting for all of the drop and eggs going down by almost one-half). But sales of chemicals increased by \(\$ 5.9\) million to \(\$ 9.7\) million, synthetic plastics and fertilizers making \(400 \%\) and \(170 \%\) gains, respectively. The overall falling off in exports to Latin America would seem to be almost entirely caused by volume changes.

Brazil more than accounted for the whole decline In Canadian exports to Latin America. A Brazilian shortage of forelgn exchange was one reason for a reduction in Canada's domestic exports to Brazil from \(\$ 30.0\) million to \(\$ 6.6\) million. Wheat suffered most of the loss, the complete disappearance of \(\$ 13.8\) million worth of shipments of this commodity being almost equal to the total reduction of wheat sales to Latin America during the period under discussion. Argentina, which due to the 1952 crop failure withdrew from the market until almost the end of 1953, is the normal supplier of wheat to Brazil. There were also drastic declines in sales of cod, wood pulp, farm and non-farm machinery, tractors, aluminum, copper, asbestos and aircraft parts. But exports of newsprint and electrical apparatus more than held their own. Domestic exports to Venezuela and Cuba were also lower. but only slightly. Trade with Venezuela is described in detail in Chapter II. Exports to Cuba were \(\$ 0.5\)
million lower, at \(\$ 7.8\) million, there being no significant changes in the value of such commodities as wheat, wheat flour, fish and rewsprint.

Important gains were made in domestic exports to Mexico and Colombia, from \(\$ 12.0\) million to \(\$ 16.3\) million and from \(\$ 8.2\) million to \(\$ 12.3\) million, respectively. Mexico took less newsprint and farm machinery, particularly of the latter, and sales of locomotives were reduced from \(\$ 2.5\) million to a negligible amount. But, on the other hand, new shipments of railway rails and other railway track material alone, at \(\$ \$ .3\) million, much more than offset these declines. Also, sales of aluminum doubled to \(\$ 1.1\) million and those of chemicals, mainly cellulose products, increased by \(277 \%\) to \(\$ 4.9\) million. The upswing in exports to Colombia was spread over a wide range of commodities, wheat, wood pulp, newsprint, electrical apparatus, asbestos, aircraft and films showing moderate increases, non-farm machinery advancing substantially, and chemicals gaining very sharply, from \(\$ 0.7\) million to \(\$ 2.6\) million, mainly in fertilizers. Domestic exparts to Argentina increased from \(\$ 1.6\) million to \(\$ 2.8\) million, this rise being more than accounted for by larger shipments of newsprint. There were also small gains in domestic exports to Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, and Guatemala, totalling \(\$ 1.3\) million. On the other hand a total reduction of \(\$ 2.4\) million took place in domestic exports to Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay, while those to Honduras, Nicaragua and Paraguay remained virtually unchanged at \(\$ 1.3\) million.

The rise in imports from Latin America took place primarily in non-metallic minerals which advanced by \(\$ 6.0\) million to \(\$ 88.6\) million, petroleum and fuel oils constituting almost \(100 \%\) of this group. Purchases of textiles, mainly raw cotton, went up by \(\$ 1.9\) million to \(\$ 7.4\) million. But there was a substantial decline of \(\$ 3.7\) million in imports of agricultural and vegetable products, down to \(\$ 47.9\) million, those of coffee falling off by \(\$ 3.9\) million. The overall increase in the value of imports from Latin America would seem to be entirely attributable to volume changes.

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & 1955 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Change from} \\
\hline & Jan. June & July -Dec. & Jan. June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & \[
\left|\begin{array}{cc}
2 \text { nd half " } 53 \\
\text { to } & \\
2 \text { nd half " } 54
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { 1st half '54 } \\
& \text { 1st half " } 55
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports ............................. & 99.5 & 98.9 & 94.4 & 92.3 & 77.8 & - 6.5 & - 17.6 \\
\hline Re-Exports ......................................... & 0.2 & 0.5 & 1.2 & 0.4 & 0.6 & - & \\
\hline Inports ............................................... & 137.7 & 152.3 & 144.9 & 139.5 & 147.3 & - 8.3 & + 1.7 \\
\hline Total Trade ........................................ & 237.5 & 251.4 & 240.4 & 232.3 & 225.7 & - 7.6 & - 6.1 \\
\hline Trade Balance...................................... & - 38.0 & - 53.0 & - 49.3 & - 46.8 & - 68.8 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The increase in imports from Latin America during the first part of 1955 over mid-1954 from \(\$ 144.9\) million to \(\$ 147.3\) million was exceeded by a rise in imports from Venezuela from \(\$ 82.5\) million to \(\$ 88.7\) million. Over \(99 \%\) of purchases from Venezuela consisted of petroleum and fuel oils, petroleum being the largest import item from Latin America. Imports from Mexico went up from \(\$ 9.2\) million to \(\$ 10.2\) million. Purchases of fresh vegetables and fresh and canned fruit held their own at \(\$ 2.4\) million, but imports of nuts fell from \(\$ 3.1\) million to \(\$ 2.1\) million and those of coffee from \(\$ 2.2\) million to \(\$ 1.7\) million. On the other hand imports of raw cotton advanced very sharply from \(\$ 0.1\) million to \(\$ 2.3\) million, and those of twine and mercury almost quadrupled to \(\$ 0.2\) million each. Higher purchases of bananas, which rose from \(\$ 0.8\) million to \(\$ 2.6\) million accounted for the increase in imports from Ecuador, and higher shipments of coffee, which advanced from \(\$ 0.5\) million to \(\$ 2.1\) million, for the rise in imports from El Salvador. The small increase in imports from Guatemala took place despite a decline in purchases of bananas, the latter being more than compensated by larger imports of coffee and new shipments of raw cotton. A rise in shipments of coffee and bananas accounted, respectively, for an increase in imports from Nicaragua and \(P\) anama.

The largest drop in imports from Latin America, from \(\$ 16.4\) million to \(\$ 12.6\) million, was sustained by Brazil, \(\$ 1.4\) million of which took place in raw cotton and \(\$ 1.9\) million in coffee; nevertheless Brazil again became during the first part of 1955 Canada's main supplier of coffee, at \(\$ 9.0\) million, over Colombia which had surpassed Brazil in this respect in the first half of 1954. There were also lower imports of cocoa beans, cocoa butter and paste, pine, iron ore, quartz, and vegetable and mineral wax. Imports from Colombia also experienced a sizeable decline, from \(\$ 12.0\) million to \(\$ 9.2\) million, which was reflected mainly in a drop of purchases of coffee from \(\$ 11.2\) million to \(\$ 8.1\) million; but imports of bananas, the second most important import item, rose from \(\$ 0.8\) million to \(\$ 1.0\) million. Imports from Cuba fell from \(\$ 6.1\) million to \(\$ 5.8\) million, due to a \(\$ 0.3\) million drop in purchases of sugar down from \(\$ 3.6\) million. A decline of shipments of bananas from \(\$ 3.4\) million to \(\$ 2.2\) million accounted for much more than the \(\$ 0.5\) million drop in exports from Costa Rica down to \(\$ 3.0\) million; but purchases of coffee went up from \(\$ 0.1\) million to \(\$ 0.8\) million. The decline in imports from Honduras and from Peru and Bolivia were caused, respectively, by lower shipments of bananas and miscellaneous ores; while that from Haiti and Uruguay was due to smaller purchases of coffee in one case and reduced purchases of raw
wool and wool noils and tops as well as no shipments of canned beef and vegetable oils in the other.

The following statement lists all imports from Latin America valued at \(\$ 1,750,000\) or more during the first half of either 1954 or 1955 , the commodities shown totalling \(92.3 \%\) and \(94.9 \%\) of total imports in the respective periods. In addition, the middle column of the table shows the quantity of those imports in the first half of 1955 valued at prices prevalling during the same period in 1954. Consequently changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, and those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent price changes from the first half of 1954 to the first half of 1955.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & '54 Quantity at '54 Prices & ' 55 Quantity at '54 Prices & '55 Quantity at '55 Prices \\
\hline & & \$'000,000 & \\
\hline Petroleum, crude etc. \(\qquad\) & 80.3 & 83.6 & 83.6 \\
\hline Fuel oils ............ & 1.9 & 4.6 & 4.8 \\
\hline Sub-total & 82.2 & 88.2 & 88. 4 \\
\hline Coffee, green ...... & 28.2 & 28. 1 & 24. 3 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh .... & 11.0 & 11.4 & 11.4 \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined.. & 3.6 & 4.3 & 4.2 \\
\hline Cotton, raw ........ & 1. 6 & 2.7 & 3.2 \\
\hline Nuts .-.................. & 3.3 & 2.5 & 2. 3 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh & 2.0 & 1.9 & 2. 1 \\
\hline Sisal, istle fibres & 1.8 & 2. 2 & 2.0 \\
\hline Sub-total .......... & 51. 5 & 53. 1 & 49.5 \\
\hline Total ............ & 133. 7 & 141.3 & 137.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

From the first half of 1953 to the same period of 1954 these imports showed a value increase of over \(8 \%\), entirely accounted for by an increase of about \(10 \%\) in average prices, the import volume having actually gone down by about \(1 \%\). In the period covered by the statement, the value of the listed imports went up by over \(3 \%\) only, but this time, due to an about \(2 \%\) reduction of average prices, all of this increase was accounted for by an about \(6 \%\) increase in the volume of imports. Excluding petroleum and fuel oils, the value of the remaining imports declined by \(3.7 \%\), and the a verage price by about \(7 \%\), import volume increasing by \(3 \%\). The drop in the average price for the group as a whole, however, conceals a \(13.5 \%\) decrease in the price of coffee and a \(18.5 \%\) rise in that of raw cotton; while the overall volume gain does not reveal increases of \(142 \%, 69 \%, 27 \%\), and \(19 \%\) for fuel oils, raw cotton, sisal, etc., fibres and sugar, respectively, nor a \(24 \%\) decline for nuts.

\section*{CHAPTER IV}

\section*{CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN EXPORTS, 1926-1964}

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and are usually published on the basis of a component material classification. The whole range of commodities entering trade is divided into nine main groups, individual commodities being classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed. When comparison is made of Canadian exports with imports into Canada, the differences in the composition of these groups and in their relative importance provide an illustration of the influence of climatic and geological factors in their effect on the basic pattern of Canada's resources and on the productive specialization based on them.

For instance, in the agricultural and vegetable products and the animals and animal products groups. grains and their products, tobacco, fish, meats, cattle, and furs are the main export items, while coffee, sugar, certain vegetables, citrus fruit, rubber, tea, bananas and vegetable oils figure most importantly in purchases from abroad. In the nonferrous metals and products group the primary and semi-fabricated metals predominate in exports, whereas imports consist mainly of electrical apparatus and other manufactures and bauxite. In the nonmetallic minerals and products group, exports consist mostly of asbestos, abrasives and, since quite recently only, of petroleum, but petroleum, fuel oils, gasoline and coal constitute most of the imports.

There is more similarity in the make-up of the iron and products group; non-farm and farm machinery, primary and semi-finished steel, engines, tractors, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and iron ore (the only raw material in this group) appear on both sides. The fact that imports in this group, which consists largely of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, tend to be three to four times larger in value than the exports reflects the following considerations. For one thing, until recently Canada was deficient in accessible supplies of both iron ore and coal which provide the basis for the iron and steel industry as well as many other manufacturing industries. Furthermore, the pace of Canadian economic development since World War II, comparable only to that in the quarter century preceding World War I, would obviously stimulate imports of goods in this category. Finally, unlike the farm implements industry which had been successful in developing export markets already in the nineteenth century, other producers of iron and steel products did not fare so well except for the abnormal war and postwar demand. The wood, wood products and paper group, on the other hand, presents a situation of a different kind. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of softwood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint paper for a world market; only a very limited quantity of non-Canadian woods needs to be imported. However, a much greater proportion of imports than
exports in this group are fully or chiefly manufactured goods, such as newspapers, magazines and books.

The above outline of the classification of the main components of Canadian exports and imports brings out the diversified character of Canada's foreign trade. Canada's rank in world trade and her importance as a leading world trader has been touched upon elsewhere in this Review. Suffice it to mention at this point that the distribution and the peculiar character of Canada's resources has made her at once one of the world's largest exporters of agricuitural, forest and mine products as well as one of the world's largest importers of fuels, steel products and other manufactured goods.

The importance of exports to the Canadian economy although gradually declining is very great: over the period between the "twenties and the "fifties they constituted from over \(30 \%\) to over \(20 \%\) of the gross national product. In the period under review there has been a growing diversification of exports with an increasing share being assumed by forest products and metals particularly, and a diminishing proportion represented by farm products. But, as she was in the 'twenties, Canada today still remains essentially an exporter of primary products and other industrial materials, and the industries most essential to Canadian export trade continue to be based on farm and fishery, forest and mineral resources, Of the twenty leading export commodities in 1954, four forest products accounted for \(45 \%\) of the total export value, seven minerals for \(25 \%\), and three agricultural products for \(19 \%\). Of the remaining six commodities, fish are also a primary product and fertilizers are to an important degree a by-product of the extractive industries. Only farm implements, whisky, machinery and guns are highly manufactured goods.

While there has been a significant growth in the proportion of partially manufactured goods, the fully or chiefly manufactured goods category has today virtually the same share of total Canadian exports as it had in the 'twenties. Indeed, when two quantitatively important items in this group (newsprint and wheat flour, which are really fully manufactured materials for end users) are removed, this category"s share has actually diminished. In fact it was only the abnormal immediate postwar demand for certain manufactured goods from war-damaged overseas countries that temporarily boosted this group's share to close to one-half of total Canadian exports in that period. Nevertheless, exports of such manufactured goods as farm implements, machinery and certain metal products are greater today, both in absolute and relative terms, than they were in the 'twenties. Also, there has taken place a change in the degree of importance of certain exports in the manufactured goods category. The relative weight

TABLE 10. Domestic Exports to All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Main Groups
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} \\
\hline & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) & \$'000 & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{All Countries} \\
\hline Agricuitural and Vegetable Products. & 554.013 & 250,645 & 669,723 & 994,48B & 44.7 & 27.1 & 24.0 & 24.5- \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products .............................. & 159, 256 & 129,792 & 365, 816 & 276, 689 & 12.8 & 14.0 & 13. 1 & 6.8 \\
\hline Fibres. Textiles and Products... & 9,311 & 13,528 & 43,470 & 27,464 & 0.8 & 1.5 & 1.6 & 0.7 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper ...-....................... & 287, 248 & 231,832 & 835,194 & 1,359,903 & 23.1 & 25.1 & 30.0 & 33.6 \\
\hline Iron and its Products... & 76,050 & 60,393 & 268, 740 & 352,094 & 6.1 & 6.5 & 9.6 & 8.7 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products. & 91, 242 & 172,967 & 343, 576 & 666,951 & 7.4 & 18.7 & 12.3 & \(16.5-\) \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................. & 27,694 & 27,304 & 75,150 & 141,992 & 2.2 & 3,0 & 2.7 & 3.5 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products............................. & 18,409 & 20,794 & 75,483 & 138,858 & 1.5 & 2.2 & 2.7 & 3.4 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities.................................. & 17.694 & 17,172 & 111,730 & 95,116 & 1.4 & 1.9 & 4.0 & 2.3 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports................................ & 1,240,916 & 924,426 & 2,788,879 & 4,053,555 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{United States} \\
\hline Agricultural and Vegetable Products...e................. & 56,664 & 55,316 & 122,386 & 262, 343 & 12.0 & 16.4 & 9.9 & 11.2 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products & B0, 703 & 41, 814 & 152,697 & 194,147 & 17.0 & 12.4 & 12.4 & 8.3 \\
\hline Fibres, Textiles and Products.............................. & 4,333 & 2,410 & 12,273 & 15,660 & 0.9 & 0.7 & 1.0 & 0.7 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper ........................... & 240, 014 & 157, 219 & 631, 042 & 1,098,615 & 50.6 & 46.8 & 51.2 & 47.0 \\
\hline Iron and its Products............................................. & 10,565 & 5,534 & 72,593 & 173,335 & 2.2 & 1.7 & 5.9 & 7.4 \\
\hline Non-Ferous Metals and Products .........................- & 44.076 & 40,423 & 140,567 & 355,034 & 9.3 & 12.0 & 11.5 & 15.2 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 17,669 & 15,630 & 47.770 & 97,997 & 3.7 & 4.7 & 3.9 & 4.2 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products. & 9,491 & 8, 754 & 32,208 & 78.217 & 2.0 & 2.6 & 2.6 & 3.4 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities................................... & 11.051 & 9,097 & 19,917 & 59,826 & 2.3 & 2.7 & 1.6 & 2.6 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports................................ & 474,566 & 336,196 & 1,231,653 & 2,335,175 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100. 0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Uaited Kingdom} \\
\hline Agricultural and Vegetable Products ..................... & 295,650 & 136,732 & 289, 253 & 255,147 & 73.7 & 37.3 & 42.2 & 37.9 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products ............................... & 53,193 & 73,694 & 133,699 & 26,566 & 13.3 & 20.1 & 19.5 & 4.0 \\
\hline Fibres, Textlies and Products,.............................. & 1.144 & 3,163 & 1,807 & 1,193 & 0.3 & 0.9 & 0.3 & 0.2 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper ........................... & 18,938 & 40,174 & 101,643 & 140,872 & 4.7 & 11.0 & 14.8 & 20.9 \\
\hline Iron and its Products.. & 8,032 & 14,286 & 20,707 & 25,215 & 2.0 & 3.9 & 3.0 & 3.7 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products. & 15,064 & 86,245 & 115,172 & 198, 401 & 3.7 & 23.5 & 16.8 & 29.4 \\
\hline Non-Metaillc Minerals and Products... & 1.958 & 3.122 & 6. 631 & 11,929 & 0.5 & 0.8 & 1.0 & 1.8 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products............................. & 4,086 & 4.968 & 6. 229 & 11,077 & 1.0 & 1.4 & 0.9 & 1.6 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities .................................... & 3,254 & 3,919 & 10,003 & 3,587 & 0.8 & 1.1 & 1.5 & 0.5 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports............................... & 401,298 & 366,301 & 685. 144 & 673,987 & 100, 0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
of the rubber, textile, automotive and processed food products in the export picture has diminished. On the other hand, certain chemical products have secured growing markets abroad. Also, as evidenced by its response to special defence and other demands in recent years, Canadian industry has shown itself capable of delivering substantial quantities of ships, aircraft, guns and ammunition.

As compared with the prewar situation the postwar world economy has been characterized by healthier conditions. General economic development has been widespread, and there has been a trend in the direction of inter-governmental co-operation and commercial relations aiming at a freer and more stable international trade. Postwar recovery and the attainment of recent prosperity in Western Europe and particularly in the United States have
provided an essential underpinning for the sustained demand for Canada's forest products and minerals, with the possibility of a gradual depletion of many key resources in the United States further encouraging such exports. It seems that under such conditions the growing diversification of Canada's exports most in world demand would tend to lessen the exposure of total exports and the overall Canadian economy to the fluctuations of extemal demand, although certain individual commodities and regions can still be markedly affected.

A survey of Canadian exports according to classification by component material and on the basis of value and percentage averages for 1926-29, 1936-39, 1946-49, and 1951-54 shows the following developments.

The agricultural and vegetable products group has been increasing in value, except for 1936-39, over the four periods, its exports to all countries almost doubling from \(\$ 554.0\) million in 1926 -29 to \(\$ 994.5\) million in 1951-54. However, the relative importance of this group has been steadily diminishing: its share of the domestic export total fell from \(44.7 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(24.5 \%\) in 1951-54, and by 1946-49 it yielded the leading position it heretofore held among the nine main groups to wood, wood products and paper. It is interesting to note that in 1946-49 the agricultural group's share of the export total was slightly lower, at \(24.0 \%\), than in 1951-54, but this does not necessarily indicate a turning point in the long-run trend. It rather points to the unusually large wheat exports in 1952 and 1953 which manifested themselves in the highest export values for the agricultural and vegetable products group for any individual year during all four periods (these values also representing in those two years the highest proportion of the export total since 1936).

Wheat, of course, is by far the most important export item in the agricultural and vegetable products group. But, although its exports increased in value from \(\$ 346.4\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 501.4\) million in 1951-54 (the volume decreasing fractionally, however), the relative importance of wheat in terms of its share of the export total declined from 27.9\% to \(12.4 \%\). Exports of wheat flour advanced from \(\$ 64.5\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 136.5\) million in 194649 but fell back to \(\$ 105.0\) million in 1951-54. Of the other major agricultural exports, sales of barley went up from \(\$ 21.7\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 107.7\) million in 1951-54, and those of whisky rose from \(\$ 22.1\) million to \(\$ 57.6\) million.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products to the United States stood at \(\$ 56.7\) million in 192629. were virtually unchanged in value in 1936-39,
more than doubled to \(\$ 122.4\) million in 1946-49 and again increased more than twice to \(\$ 262.3\) million in 1951-54. This group's exports as a share of total Canadian domestic exports to the United States declined slightly from \(12.0 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(11.2 \%\) in 1951-54. Sales of whisky, the main export item to the United States in this group, increased from \(\$ 17.2\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 48.5\) million in 1951-54. Those of barley and oats rose from negligible amounts to \(\$ 30.3\) million and \(\$ 47.6\) million, respectively. Over the four periods under consideration the United States' share of total domestic exports of agricultural and vegetable products to all countries increased from \(10.2 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(26.4 \%\) in 1951-54.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products to the United Kingdom between 1926-29 and 1951-54 fell both in absolute and in relative terms, from \(\$ 295.7\) million to \(\$ 255.1\) million and from \(73.7 \%\) to only \(37.9 \%\) of the Canadian domestic export total to the United Kingdom. Sales of wheat, the leading export commodity to the United Kingdom, went down from \(\$ 230.3\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 172.0\) million in 1951-54, or from \(57.4 \%\) to \(25.5 \%\) of total exports to the United Kingdom. This also meant a drop from \(66.5 \%\) to \(34.3 \%\) of total wheat exports. Sales of wheat flour rose from \(\$ 19.4\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 58.5\) million in 1946 -49 and declined to \(\$ 36.1\) million in 1951-54. Exports of barley, however, at \(\$ 19.4\) million in 1951-54 exceeded the levels of 1926-29 by \(\$ 4.9\) million, after having declined to \(\$ 0.6\) million in 1946-49. Sales of tobacco went up from \(\$ 2.0\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 14.9\) million in 1951-54, and those of oil seed cake and meal from a negligible amount to \(\$ 2.8\) million. The United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of agricultural and vegetable products to all countries fell from an average of about \(54.0 \%\) in the two early periods to \(25.7 \%\) in 1951-54.

TABLE 11. Domestic Exports to the United States and the United Kingdom as Percentage of Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Main Groups

Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{United States} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{United Kingdom} \\
\hline & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 \\
\hline & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline Agricultural and Vegetable Products. & 10.2 & 22.1 & 18.3 & 26.4 & 53, 4 & 54.5 & 43.2 & 25, 7 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products.... & 50.7 & 32.2 & 41.8 & 70.1 & 33.4 & 56.8 & 36.6 & 9.6 \\
\hline Fibres, Textiles and Products............ & 46.2 & 17.8 & 28.3 & 57.1 & 11.8 & 23.7 & 4.1 & 4.4 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper.......... & 83.6 & 67.8 & 75.6 & 80.8 & 6.6 & 17.3 & 12.2 & 10.4 \\
\hline Iron and its Products ......................... & 13.9 & 9.1 & 27.0 & 49.2 & 10.5 & 23.7 & 7.7 & 7.2 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ...... & 48.4 & 23.4 & 40.9 & 53.2 & 16.6 & 49.8 & 33.5 & 29.7 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .. & 63.9 & 57.1 & 63.6 & 69.0 & 7.2 & 11.4 & 8.8 & 8.4 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products .......... & 51.6 & 42.3 & 42.6 & 56.3 & 22.3 & 24.0 & 8.2 & 8.0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities ............... & 62.7 & 52.9 & 17.8 & 62.9 & 18.6 & 22.7 & 9.0 & 3.8 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports............. & 38.2 & 36.4 & 44.2 & 57.6 & 32.3 & 39.6 & 24. 6 & 16. 6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Exports of animals and animal products to all countries stood at \(\$ 159.3\) million in \(1926-29\) and went up to \(\$ 365.8\) million in \(1946-49\) before falling off to \(\$ 276.7\) million in 1951-54. This meant a decline from \(12.8 \%\) of the Canadian domestic export total in 1926-29 to \(6.8 \%\) in 1951-54. Several interesting changes occurred in terms of individual commodities in this group over the four periods, on the basis of a comparison between calendar years 1926 and 1954. Exports of cheese fell from \(\$ 24.9\) million to \(\$ 1.5\) million, and those of bacon and hams from \(\$ 22.8\) million to \(\$ 6.3\) million - the drop in both cases being accounted for by the virtual loss of the United Kingdom market. Sales of cattle chiefly for beef and of dairy cattle went down from \(\$ 12.9\) million to \(\$ 12.0\) million. Until 1928 beef and dairy cattle were grouped together as one item in the export commodity classification. No statistics are available which would allow an accurate breakdown, but it may be safely assumed that beef cattle constituted the bulk of exports of this Item in 1926. Exports of heef cattle were \(\$ 9.4\) million in 1954, and those of dairy cattle were \(\$ 2.8\) million. However, exports of pure bred cattle went up from \$0.6 million in 1926 to \(\$ 4.6\) million in 1954.

In the case of fish improvements in the rapidity of transport and in the quality of refrigeration have altered the nature of fish exports by shifting the emphasis from chiefly salted, dried and canned, in the \(1920^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\), to primarily fresh and frozen, in the 1950's. This development permitted the fishing industry as a whole to hold its place among export industries. Exports of fish and fishery products increased from \(\$ 36.0\) million in 1926 to \(\$ 129.9\) million in 1954 , 1 the respective gains for the main component parts being as follows: fresh and frozen fish from \(\$ 9.3\) million to \(\$ 56.7\) million; cured fish from \(\$ 10.6\) million to \(\$ 23.3\) million; canned fish from \(\$ 10.1\) million to \(\$ 25.8\) million, and molluses and crustaceans from \(\$ 5.3\) million to \(\$ 17.3\) million.

Exports of animals and animal products to the United States rose from \(\$ 80.7\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 194.1\) million in 1951-54, but fell from \(17.0 \%\) to \(8.3 \%\) as a proportion of the domestic export total to the United States. In the most recent period fresh and frozen fish was the main export item in this group, having advanced to \(\$ 53.0\) million from \(\$ 8.6\) million in 1926-29. Sales of molluses and crustaceans, the second leading fish and fishery products item, rose from \(\$ 2.9\) million to \(\$ 16.2\) million. Exports of beef and dairy cattle together were on the average \(\$ 8.4\) million in \(1926-27\) and \(\$ 11.0\) million for the \(1926-29\) period. Exports of cattle chiefly for beef were on the average \(\$ 11.6\) million in 1928-29, \(\$ 23.2\) million in 1946-49 and \(\$ 15.0\) million in 1951-54. , During the same three periods exports of dairy cattle were \(\$ 1.9\) million,

\footnotetext{
1. Exports of fish and fishery products have been increased as a result of Newfoundland's entry into confederation with Canada on April 1, 1949. In the three fiscal years preceding the confederation Newfoundland's exports of fish and fishery products averaged about \(\$ 30.0\) million (half of it codfish).
}
\(\$ 10.2\) million and \(\$ 4.8\) million, and those of pure bred cattle \(\$ 0.6\) million, \(\$ 7.4\) million and \(\$ 4.5\) million, respectively. The fall back from 1946-49 levels was due to the brief outbreak of foot-andmouth disease in Canada and to changes in the Canada-United States supply picture. Other main items in the animals and animal products group in 1951-54 were: fur skins, at \(\$ 18.7\) million; canned meats, at \(\$ 10.5\) million; and fresh pork, at \(\$ 9.3\) million. The United States share of total domestic exports of animals and animal products was \(50.7 \%\) in 1926-29, fell to \(32.2 \%\) in 1936-39, and rose to \(41.8 \%\) and \(70.1 \%\) in 1946-49 and 1951-54, respectively.

The marked decline in overall exports of animal and animal products in 1951-54 from the 1946-49 level was more than accounted for by a drastic drop in United Kingdom purchases. Exports of this group to the United Kingdom stood at \(\$ 53.2\) million in 1926-29, went up to \(\$ 133.7\) million in 1946-49, and fell precipitously to \(\$ 26.6\) million in 1951-54, a decline from \(13.3 \%\) of total domestic exports to that country in the earliest period to \(4.0 \%\) in the most recent. As already mentioned a falling off in sales of cheese and bacon and hams heavily contributed to this decline. Exports of cheese were \(\$ 24.9\) million in 1926 , \(\$ 15.3\) million in \(1946-49\), and only \(\$ 1.2\) million in 1954 . Those of bacon and hams were \(\$ 22.8\) million, \(\$ 54.3\) million, and nil, respectively, in the same years. Sales of eggs dropped from \(\$ 29.3\) million in 1946-49 to an insignificant amount in 1951-54. A steep decline also occurred in exports of fish and fishery products (mainly canned salmon and other canned flsh) which fell by about \(60 \%\) from their 1926-29 levels to \(\$ 5.3\) million in 1951-54. Moreover, this average would have been even lower if not for a resumption of British purchases during the latter part of 1951-54 (reaching almost \(\$ 11.0\) million in 1954). Consequently the United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of animals and animal products was reduced from \(33.4 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(9.6 \%\) in 1951-54.

Exports of fibres, textiles and products to all countries were in each of the four periods the smallest of all groups in absolute terms as well as with regard to their significance as a proportion of the domestic export total. Exports of this group advanced from \(\$ 9.3\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 27.5\) million in 1951-54, having risen to \(\$ 43.5\) million in 1946-49 in which period they also attained the highest share of the export total. The relative shares of this group's exports in the domestic export total to either the United States or the United Kingdom did not exceed \(1.0 \%\) in any of the four periods. However, while the United States' share of total domestic exports of fibres, textiles and products increased from \(46.2 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(57.1 \%\) in 1951-5q, that of the United Kingdom fell from \(11.8 \%\) to \(4.4 \%\)

Wood, wood products and paper reached by 194649 the leading position among the nine main commodity groups, which was asserted to an even greater degree in 1951-54. This group's exports
rose from \(\$ 287.2\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 835.2\) million in 1946-49 and to \(\$ 1,359.9\) million in 195154 , or from \(23.1 \%\) of the domestic export total in the earliest period to \(33.6 \%\) in the most recent. Newsprint, at \(\$ 131.8\) million and \(\$ 112.6\) million, was Canada's second leading export comrnodity in the first two periods, accounting on the average for about \(10.0 \%\) of the domestic export total. But in the last two periods it displaced wheat as the first leading export item, reaching a value of \(\$ 356.3\) million and \(\$ 595.7\) million; even though accounting on the average for about \(14.0 \%\) of the export total, however, newsprint did not approach the relative importance of wheat in the early periods. Planks and boards, the fourth leading Canadian export in 1926-29 at \(\$ 54.0\) million, moved into third place in the last two periods at \(\$ 172.6\) million and \(\$ 303.9\) million, respectively. Wood pulp, the fifth leading export item in 1926-2y at \(\$ 47.0\) million, advanced to fourth rank in 1946-49 and 1951-54, at \(\$ 168.5\) million and \(\$ 294.3\) million, respectively. Sales of pulpwood rose from \(\$ 14.6\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 56.1\) million in 1951-54.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper to the United States rose from \(\$ 240.0\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 1,098.6\) million in \(1951-54\), constituting in all four periods about one-half of Canadian exports to that country. Newsprint was the leading export commodity to the United States throughout the four periods. It went up from \(\$ 118.3\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 538.6\) million in \(1951-54\), but its share of the domestic export total to the United States dropped from \(24.9 \%\) to \(23.1 \%\). Sales of wood pulp rose from \(\$ 38.8\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 227.6\) million in 195154 ; those of pulpwood from \(\$ 14.6\) million to \(\$ 48.4\) million; and those of shingles from \(\$ 7.4\) million to \(\$ 22.4\) million. Interestingly enough, the United States' share of total domestic exports of wood, wood products and paper was \(80.8 \%\) in 1951-54 as against \(83.6 \%\) in 1926-29.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper to the United Kingdom showed a continuous rate of increase over the four periods, going up from \(\$ 18.9\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 140.9\) million in 1951-54. Planks and boards were the leading item in this group's exports to the United Kingdom, advancing from \(\$ 6.7\) million to \(\$ 69.6\) million, or from \(1.7 \%\) to \(10.3 \%\) of total domestic exports to that country. Sales of wood pulp rose from \(\$ 2.5\) million to \(\$ 33.9\) million, those of newsprint from \(\$ 5.5\) million to \(\$ 17.2\) million; and those of pulpwood from nil to \(\$ 4.2\) million. The United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of wood, wood products and paper went up from \(6.6 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(17.3 \%\) in 1936-39 and fell back to \(10.4 \%\) in 1951-54.

The iron and its products group, whose exports to all countries stood at \(\$ 76.1\) million and \(\$ 60.4\) million in the two early periods, showed especially large gains in the immediate postwar period. In 1946-49 exports of this group roughly quadrupled to
\(\$ 268.7\) million and reached \(9.8 \%\), the highest share of the domestic export total in any of the four periods; this percentage dropped to \(8.7 \%\) in the most recent period, even though the value of this group's exports rose to \(\$ 352.1\) million. Sales of farm implements and machinery, the traditional Canadian export in this group, rose from \(\$ 16.9\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 82.8\) million in 1951-54. Exports of non-farm machinery went up from \(\$ 6.2\) million to \(\$ 40.4\) million between the same periods and those of guns, rifles and other firearms from almost nil to \(\$ 17.3\) million, this increase reflecting both the degree of development of Canadian manufacturing and the influence of special factors. Shipments of iron ore, which were insignificant in 1926-29 averaged \(\$ 27.9\) million in 1951-54, a continuous upward trend (from \(\$ 18.6\) million in 1951 to \(\$ 39.7\) million in 1954 ) being clearly in evidence. Export of passenger automobiles were \(\$ 25.7\) million in 1926-29 and \(\$ 31.5\) million in 1951-54. However, the average for \(1951-54\) reffects the abnormal postwar supply and demand situation in the international automobile market which, as far as Canadian exports were concemed, changed by 1954 (shipments of passenger automobiles falling from a peak of \(\$ 43.6\) million in 1952 to \(\$ 7.7\) million in 1954).

Sales of farm implements and machinery, always a leading export to the United States in the iron and products group, increased from \(\$ 3.7\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 64.7\) million in 1951-54, or from \(2.2 \%\) to \(7.4 \%\) of total exports to that country. Exports of guns, rifles and other firearms rose from almost nil to \(\$ 16.8\) million, and those of iron ore from an insignificant amount to \(\$ 16.2\) million. Exports of this group to the United Kingdom increased from \(\$ 8.0\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 25.2\) million in 1951-54, or from \(2.0 \%\) to \(3.7 \%\) of the Canadian export total to that country. Sales of both iron ore and scrap iron and steel developed from insignificant amounts in 1926-29 to \(\$ 4.9\) million and \(\$ 3.9\) million in 1951 54. The United States and United Kingdom markets jointly accounted for a steadily increasing share of this group's total domestic exports, from \(24.4 \%\) to \(56.4 \%\), during the four periods, the United States" share increasing from \(13.9 \%\) to \(49.2 \%\) and that of the United Kingdom falling from \(10.5 \%\) to \(7.2 \%\).

There was a steady and uninterrupted rate of increase in the four-year average figures for nonferrous metals and products, whose exports to all countries almost doubled from one period to another. This group's exports rose from \(\$ 91.2\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 667.0\) million in 1951-54, or from \(7.4 \%\) to \(16.5 \%\) of the domestic export total, becoming in the most recent period the third leading group on the export side. The greatest advance was made by aluminum, from \(\$ 9.6\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 157.9\) million in 1951-54, reflecting in part the parallel development of hydro-electric power in Canada. Sales of nickel went up from \(\$ 18.8\) million to \(\$ 158.1\) million; those of copper from \(\$ 22.5\) million to \(\$ 106.8\) million; those of zinc from \(\$ 8.4\) million to \(\$ 74.0\) million; and those of lead from \(\$ 12.2\) million to \(\$ 43.3\) million.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products to the United States increased from \(\$ 44.1\) million in 1926 -29 to \(\$ 335.0\) million in 1951-54, or from \(9.3 \%\) to \(15.2 \%\) of the domestic export total to that country. These commodities became in the most recent period the second leading export group, more than doubling between 1946-49 and 1951-54. Copper, the principal export item in this group in 1926-29 at \(\$ 19.8\) million, advanced to \(\$ 51.1\) million in \(1951-54\), but moved to third place after nickel and aluminum. Sales of nickel went up from \(\$ 10.4\) million to \(\$ 106.0\) million, and those of aluminum from \(\$ 5.7\) million to \(\$ 61.5\) million. Shipments of zinc rose from \(\$ 0.2\) million to \(\$ 45.1\) million, and those of lead from \(\$ 0.7\) million to \(\$ 26.7\) million. The United States \({ }^{\circ}\) share of total domestic exports of non-ferrous metals and products dropped from \(48.4 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(23.4 \%\) in 1936-39 and reached \(53.2 \%\) in 1951-54.

Non-ferrous metals and products became in 1936-39 the second leading export group in trade with the United Kingdom and were in that position again in 1951-54, having risen from \(\$ 15.1\) million in the earliest period to \(\$ 198.4\) million in the most recent, or from \(3.7 \%\) to \(29.4 \%\) of the domestic export total to that country. Aluminum, the second leading export commodity to the United Kingdom in 1951-54 at \(\$ 72.2\) million, advanced to that level from \(\$ 1.0\) million in 1926-29. Sales of copper went up from \(\$ 1.3\) million to \(\$ 33.1\) million, and those of nickel from \(\$ 4.3\) million to \(\$ 34.3\) million. Shipments of zinc rose from \(\$ 1.8\) million to \(\$ 22.8\) million, those of platinum from \(\$ 53,000\) to \(\$ 15.9\) million, and those of lead from \(\$ 4.8\) million to \(\$ 10.4\) million, (but reached \(\$ 11.8\) million in 1946-49). The United Kingdom's share of total domestic exports of nonferrous metals and products rose from \(16.6 \%\) in \(1926-29\) to \(49.8 \%\) in 1936-39 but by 1951-54 fell to \(29.8 \%\). However, the United States and United Kingdom markets jointly accounted for a steadily increasing share of this group's total exports to all countries, from \(65.0 \%\) to \(82.9 \%\), during the four periods.

Exports of non-metallic minerals and products to all countries increased from \(\$ 27.7\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 142.0\) million in 1951-54, or from \(2.2 \%\) to \(3.5 \%\) of the domestic export total. They rose from \(\$ 17.7\) million to \(\$ 98.0\) million to the United States and from \(\$ 2.0\) million to \(\$ 11.9\) million to the United Kingdom. Exports of unmanufactured asbestos, the leadirig export item in this group, advanced from \(\$ 11.3\) million to \(\$ 83.4\) million to all countries; from \(\$ 7.3\) million to \(\$ 51.7\) million to the United States; and from \(\$ 0.6\) million to \(\$ 6.8\) million to the United Kingdom. Both countries' share of total domestic exports of non-metallic minerals and products rose, individually and jointly, between the earliest and the most recent period.

Exports of chemicals and allied products to all countries increased steadily in all four periods, advancing from \(\$ 18.4\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 138.9\) million in 1951-54, a reflection of the spectacular development of the chemical industry in Canada, especially in the postwar period. Exports to the

United States rose from \(\$ 9.5\) million to \(\$ 78.2\) million, and those to the United Kingdom from \(\$ 4.1\) million to \(\$ 11.1\) million. Exports of fertilizers, the principal export item in this group, went up from \(\$ 5.7\) million to \(\$ 40.8\) million to all countries and from \(\$ 4.9\) million to \(\$ 36.8\) million to the United States. The United States" share of total domestic exports of chemicals and allied products rose from \(51.6 \%\) to \(56.3 \%\), while that of the United Kingdom fell from \(22.3 \%\) to \(8.0 \%\) between 1926-29 and 1951-54.

Exports of the miscellaneous commodities group to all countries went up very sharply in 1946-49 to \(\$ 111.7\) million from about \(\$ 17.5\) million in the two early periods. Most commodities in this group are fully or chiefly manufactured, hence this marked upturn would again tend to point up Canada's increasing industrialization as well as a diversification of Canadian manufacturing on the one hand, and the influence of unusual sales opportunities in certain lines in the postwar period. Exports of this group to the United States rose from \(\$ 11.1\) million in \(1926-29\) to \(\$ 59.8\) million in 1951-54 almost trebling from \(\$ 19.9\) million in 1946-49. This sharp increase was mainly accounted for by a correspondingly marked rise in exports of aircraft and parts, the leading export in the miscellaneous commodities group, which went up from \(\$ 2.6\) million in 1946-49 to \(\$ 25.3\) million in 1951-54. Exports to the United Kingdom, arter having gone up to \(\$ 10.0\) million in 1946-49, stood at only \(\$ 3.6\) million in 1951-54, only \(\$ 0.3\) million more than in 1926-29. The importance of combined United States and United Kingdom markets for this group fell from \(81.3 \%\) of the domestic export total in 1926-29 to \(26.8 \%\) in 1946-49, and recovered to \(66.7 \%\) in 195154, the decline between the earliest and the most recent periods being due to a sharp decrease in the United Kingdom's share in total domestic exports.

As a summary of the changes in the relative importance of the nine main commodity groups between 1926-29 and 1951-54 the following salient developments may be pointed out. Agricultural and vegetable products, which constituted \(44.7 \%\) of total domestic exports to all countries in 1926-29, formed in 1951-54 only \(24.5 \%\) of a three times larger total. Animals and animal products also diminished in importance between the two periods, their share of the export total falling from \(12.8 \%\) to \(6.8 \%\). The 1argest advance in absolute terms, of over \(\$ 1,000\) million, was made by wood, wood products and paper, which by 1951-54 assumed an overwhelming lead among the nine main groups. The greatest relative gain, however, of over \(600 \%\), was made by non-ferrous metals and products, which in 1951-54 outdistanced the animals and animal products group and placed in thin! rank,

With regard to the relative importance of the United States and United Kingdom markets for total domestic exports, Canada's increasing dependence on the former is illustrated in both absolute and percentage terms. Canadian domestic exports to the United States rose from \(\$ 474.6\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 2,335.2\) million in 1951-54, or from \(38.2 \%\) to \(57.6 \%\)
of the domestic export total to all countries. Canadian domestic exports to the United Kingdom went up from \(\$ 401.3\) million in 1926-29 to only \(\$ 674.0\) million in \(1951-54\) but fell from \(32.3 \%\) to \(16.6 \%\) of the domestic export total to all countries.

A comparison of the twenty leading commodities in 1926 and 1951-54 shows some significant changes in their composition. The most important development is perhaps the fact that wheat not only moved into second place, after newsprint, but also that its share of total domestic exports dropped from \(28.8 \%\) to \(12.4 \%\) of the total. In 1926 wheat was by far the most important export commodity. The next four, namely newsprint, wheat flour, planks and boards and wood pulp, accounted, respectively, for \(9.0 \%, 5.7 \%, 4.9 \%\), and \(4.1 \%\) of the domestic export total and the remaining commodities for between \(2.0 \%\) and \(1.0 \%\). In 1951-54 newsprint, the leading export item, accounted for only \(14.7 \%\) of the domestic export total; planks and boards and wood pulp for \(7.5 \%\) and \(7.3 \%\), respectively, and nickel for \(3.9 \%\). In this most recent period, the five leading commodities on the export list were not changed very significantly four out of the five 1926 items still being on it. Newsprint changed places with wheat, planks and boards moved up to third rank, and wood pulp to fourth, but wheat flour dropped into ninth place, and nickel moved up from twentieth into fifth rank. There were, however, greater changes
in the composition of the remaining items which accounted for between \(3.9 \%\) and \(0.7 \%\) of the domestic export total. Cheese, bacon and hams, fur skins, rubber tires, sugar, silver, and cattle were no longer on the list; and aluminum, asbestos, zinc, fresh and frozen fish, fertilizers, non-farm machinery, and iron ore were added to it. Copper, barley, farm implements, whisky, pulpwood, lead, and passenger automobiles, on the list in both periods, all gained in absolute terms and also somewhat in percentage terms (except for the last item).

The classification by degree of manufacture groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in one category. The second group comprises all materials which have undergone some processing but must be further processed before final use, All materials which are processed to the stage at which they can be finally used as well as manufactured end products are in the third category. But of these groups only that consisting of raw materials is clearly homogeneous. The second category includes such simply processed items as wool noils and asbestos fibres, but also such advanced items as lumber and wood pulp. The third group comprises such simple commodities as dried apples and cotton thread and such fully manufactured materials as wheat flour and newsprint, as well as manufactured end products such as automobiles and refrigerators. On the average the value added by manufacture

TABLE 12. Domestic Exports to All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Degree of Manufacture
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Degree of Manufacture} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fiscal Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendar Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fiscal Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendar Years} \\
\hline & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{All Countries} \\
\hline Raw Materials ......................... & 596,448 & 285, 380 & 757. 724 & 1.236.715 & 46.7 & 32. 2 & 27. 2 & 30.5 \\
\hline Partially Manulactured ........... & 189, 240 & 221.917 & 695,630 & 1,241,397 & 14.8 & 25.0 & 24.9 & 30.6 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured. & 490,642 & 379, 366 & 1.335, 525 & 1,575,443 & 38.5 & 42.8 & 47.9 & 38. 9 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports ...... & 1.276,330 & 886,663 & 2,788,879 & 4,063,555 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{United States} \\
\hline Raw Materials ......................... & 139,539 & 85,183 & 306, 665 & 522, 206 & 29.9 & 27.4 & 24.9 & 22.4 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured ........... & 128,096 & 79,415 & 402, 279 & 803,616 & 27.5 & 25.6 & 32.7 & 34.4 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured. & 198,618 & 145, 775 & 522. 709 & 1, 009, 353 & 42.6 & 47.0 & 42.4 & 43.2 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports ...... & 466,253 & 310.373 & 1,231,603 & 2,335,175 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{United Kingdom} \\
\hline Row Materials ......................... & 313,672 & 145, 263 & 287. 665 & 278,799 & 69.9 & 39.9 & 42.0 & 41.4 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured ........... & 23. 281 & 101,035 & 190, 231 & 294,733 & 5. 2 & 27.7 & 27.8 & 43.7 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured & 111.918 & 118,042 & 207. 248 & 100.455 & 24.9 & 32.4 & 30.2 & 14.9 \\
\hline Total, Domestic Exports..... & 448,871 & 364,340 & 685, 144 & 673.987 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
to fully or chiefly manufactured goods is less in the case of exports from than in that of imports to Canara.

A comparison of exports to all countries in the three groups classified according to degree of manufacture between the fiscal years \(-1926-29\) and calendar years 1951-54 shows about an equal increase in value for partially manufactured and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, of over \(\$ 1,000\) million, while the exports of raw materials increased by well over \(\$ 600\) million. In relative terms, however, partially manufactured goods showed a gain of \(550 \%\), twice that of the third category. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods had at \(38.9 \%\) only a fractionally higher share of the export total in the most recent as compared with the earliest period. But while raw materials decreased their share of the export total from \(46.7 \%\) to \(30.5 \%\), that of partially manufactured goods increased from \(14.8 \%\) to \(30.6 \%\).

In the case of exports to the United States all three groups made absolute gains. Fully and chiefly manufactured goods advanced most in value, by
1. Years ended March 31, 1926-1929.
over \(\$ 800\) million and partially manufactured goods most in relative terms, by over \(500 \%\). Both partially manufactured and fully or chiefly manufactured goods increased their shares of the domestic export total to the United States, from \(27.5 \%\) to \(34.4 \%\) and from \(42.6 \%\) to \(43.2 \%\), respectively; while the share of raw materials declined from \(29.9 \%\) to \(22.4 \%\). In the case of exports to the United Kingdom raw materials and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined in value by about \(10 \%\) to \(\$ 278.8\) million and \(\$ 100.5\) million, respectively, between the earliest and the most recent periods. But partially manufactured goods went up from \(\$ 23.3\) million to \(\$ 294.7\) million. Correspondingly, the latter group's share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom increased from \(5.2 \%\) to \(43.7 \%\), while that of raw materials and fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined from \(69.9 \%\) to \(41.4 \%\) and from \(24.9 \%\) to \(14.9 \%\), respectively.

The information contained in this chapter represents some initial results of a recently begun study of the changes in the structure of Canadian trade since the late 'twenties. Further results of this study will be presented in subsequent issues of the Review of Foreign Trade.

\section*{CHAPTER V}

\section*{STATISTICAL NOTES}

\section*{Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts}

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of the data on values and quantities, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:
(1) Values and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports. "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amounted received by the exporterin Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports. "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be
consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 and 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch. 58) at much higher values thian were shown on the respective invoices (up to \(50 \%\) higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December. 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured gooas may be repsaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months). During the first year that this provision was in effect the value of the imports to which it was applied totalled less than \$150,000.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.
(5) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export. Intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to
another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods. since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period (see also No. 7, below). Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.
(7) Change in Import Compilation Month. Prior to April, 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the Departments of National Revenue and Finance. Beginning in April, 1954, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in their arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May, 1954, it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month"
as would have been received under the old system of handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at the end of each month. Starting in June, 1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June, 1954, import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mail receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday. June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million in total, or alternatively not less than \(10 \%\) of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners, appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June, 1954, import values were increased significantly by this change. Imports in subsequent months have again been those covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as are actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" has been advanced by two days.

\section*{Imports from Central and South Americal}

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.
1. This section is an elaboration of a statistical note in Ch. V. Revieu of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1954, under the same heading. More results of this study will be published following upon further processing and analysis of the relevant data.

It may be mentioned at this point, however, that this method of crediting imports from Central or South America is not equivalent to recording on a strict country of origin basis. This principle is followed only in the case when these goods are consigned from the United States to Canada. For goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under im-
mediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepot markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States, and a summary of the results of this study is presented in Table 13 on a half-yearly basis.

Part A of Table 13 shows total recorded imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \(\$ 1.0\) million in either calendar year 1953 or 1954. The remaining territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French West Indies, Nicaragua, Paraguay and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States; consequently columns 2 and 3 in each half-yearly period add up to the total recorded in column 1.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from strict consignment recording tends to affect Canadian trade statistics differently with the various countries. Additional differences are also in evidence concerning the incidence of the changes in this proportion for each country over the 1953-55 period. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth were affected to a negligible extent only. When the half-yearly data are averaged it appears that only \(1.1 \%\) of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period. The range of variation in this group was between less than \(0.1 \%\) and \(2.0 \%\), with one exception. The average for British Honduras was 25.4\% (and as high as \(50.9 \%\) in the first half of 1953), but due to the small amount of trade with Canada (imports from that country averaging about \(\$ 130,000\) per year in 1953 and 1954) this exception was of almost no significance. The small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of this group may be explained partly by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to. Canada via
a country outside the Commonwealth. In this connection it is worth noting that most of Canada's imports from British Honduras are commodities free of duty under the most-favoured-nation tariff.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the \(1953-55\) period was \(2.7 \%\) for the group as a whole, only \(0.8 \%\) for the Netherlands Antilles, and \(2.8 \%\) for Venezuela. Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States was much higher than in the case of the first two groups. The average for the 1953-55 period was \(27.8 \%\). However, the averages for the individual countries varied from \(70.1 \%, 64.8 \%\) and \(60.0 \%\) for Honduras, Ecuador and Haiti to \(14.4 \%, 12.7 \%, 12.1 \%\) arid \(7.6 \%\) for Paraguay, Peru, El Salvador and Nicaragua. There were also examples of a very irregular pattern in the half-yearly data with respect to the proportion of consignments from the United States in the case of such countries as Bolivia, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay.

Part B of Table 13 shows all commodities imported from Central or South America in excess of \(\$ 0.5\) million in calendar year 1953 or 1954. listed in order of importance by value in 1954. The itemized commodities constituted on the average almost \(90 \%\) of total imports from the area. A breakdown of total imports from the area into that part which was consigned to Canada directly from the countries credited and into the one which was consigned from the United States reveals that the average proportion of the latter was \(11.5 \%\) over the \(1953-55\) period. But a perusal of the itemized commodities according to the same breakdown shows wide fluctuations in the average of consignments from the United States. It was as low as \(0.4 \%\) for raw sugar, \(2.5 \%\) for light fuel oils, \(5.2 \%\) for canned pineapple, \(6.5 \%\) for bauxite, and \(7.2 \%\) for miscellaneous ores; and as high as \(82.9 \%\) for wax, \(79.0 \%\) for quartz, \(78.5 \%\) for sisal, istle and tampico fibres, \(74.7 \%\) for fresh pineapples. and \(74.4 \%\) for wool in the grease.

The proportion of consignments from the United States in relation to total imports of the itemized commodities also varied during the 1953-55 period, as it had in the case of the individual countries. It was much heavier in 1953 than in 1954 in the case of bananas, cotton, pine and castor oil, and in that of miscellaneous ores it dropped from about \(14.0 \%\) in 1953 to \(0.0 \%\) in 1954. Conversely, it was much heavier in 1954 than in 1953 in the case of cocoa butter, cocoa beans and wool in the grease, and in that of stemmed cigar leaf it rose from \(0.0 \%\) in 1953 to about \(32.0 \%\) in 1954. Iron ore and chicle and sappato gum showed a very irregular behaviour. For

TABLE 13. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment Half-Years, 1953-1955
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{4}{*}{No.} & \multirow{4}{*}{Country and Commodity} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{1953} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{January-June} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{July-December} \\
\hline & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Recorded Imports} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Propartion Consigned from U.S.} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Recorded Imports} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Propartion Consigned from U.S.} \\
\hline & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
United \\
States
\end{tabular} & Country Credited & & & United States & Country Credited & \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$ 000} & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\%} \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Total, Commonwealth Countries......................} & & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America} & \\
\hline 1 & & 18.793 & 170 & 18,623 & 0.9 & 23,106 & 90 & 23, 016 & 0.4 \\
\hline 2 & Barbados & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,030
7,813} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7
119} & 1. 023 & 0.7 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, 345} & 13 & 1,332 & \\
\hline 3 & British Guiana & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,694
6,388} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.5
0.0} & & 46 & 9,941 & 1.0
0.5 \\
\hline 4 & Jamaica ......................................................... & 6, 388 & \(\underline{1}\) & & & 5,373 & 13 & 5,360 & 0.2 \\
\hline 5 & Leeward and Windward Islands..................... & 194 & 13 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{181
3,137} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underbrace{6.7}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,016 \\
& 4,924
\end{aligned}
\]} & 0 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
1,016
\]} & 0.0 \\
\hline 6 & Trinidad and Tobaga..................................- & 3,138 & 1 & & & & 0 & & 0.0 \\
\hline 7 & Total Other Oil-Exporting Countries ............... & 73, 128 & 3,475 & 69,653 & 4.8 & 90.173 & 4,267 & 85,906 & 4.7 \\
\hline 8 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,033 \\
71,095
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,475} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,033 \\
87,620
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0.0
4.9} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6,121 \\
84,052
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
4.207
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
6.121 \\
79,785
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0.0
5.1} \\
\hline 9 & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline 10 & Total, Other Couniries..................................... & 67. 500 & 20,631 & 46,869 & 30.6 & 69,542 & 18,454 & 51,088 & 26.5 \\
\hline 11 & Argentina........................................................ & 4.457 & 1,591 & 2,866 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35.7
40.4} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,072
700} & 525 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,547
578} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12.9
17.4} \\
\hline 12 & Bolivia ......................-.................................... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{715
14.772} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}289 \\ 4.023 \\ \hline .270\end{array}\)} & 426 & & & 122 & & \\
\hline 13 & Brazil. & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,749
879} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27.2
36.0} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{20,275
303} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,513
15} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,762
288} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22.3
5.0} \\
\hline 14 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & 749 & & & & & & & \\
\hline 15 & & 11. 280 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
270 \\
2.497
\end{array}
\] & 8,783 & 22.1 & 11.935 & 2,168 & 9,767 & 18.2 \\
\hline 16 & Costa Rica & 4.342 & 2,743 & 1.599 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{63.2
16.6} & 5,130 & 3,247 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,883
5,022} & \\
\hline 17 & Cuba ........................................................... & 6, 210 & 1.031 & 5,179 & & 5,444 & 422 & & 7.8 \\
\hline 18 & Dominicen Republic..................................... & 2,641 & 462 & 2. 179 & 17.5 & 3,213 & 119 & 3, 094 & 3.7 \\
\hline 19 & Ecuad or...................................................... & 1.178 & 817 & , 361 & 69.4 & 1.510 & 815 & 695 & 54.0 \\
\hline 20 & El Salvador ................................................. & 1,259 & 41 & 1.218 & 3.3 & 130 & 10 & 120 & 7.7 \\
\hline 21 & Guatemala ................................................... & 1,521 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}740 \\ \hline 288\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{781
49} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{48.7
85.5} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{r}1,738 \\ \hline 411\end{array}\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.270
104
1.975} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{468
307
687} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{73.1
25.3} \\
\hline 22 & Haiti............................................................. & 337 & & & & & & & \\
\hline 23 & Hondiras ........................................................ & 1.937
10,326 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,194 \\
& 2,372
\end{aligned}
\] & 743
7,954 & 61.6
23.0 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,657 \\
& 5,459
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,975 \\
881
\end{array}
\] & 682
4.578 & 74.3 \\
\hline 25 & Panama.......................................................................... & 1.875 & 1,064 & 811 & 56.7 & 1,762 & 1.285 & 4,578
477 & 72.16 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{26
2
28
29
29} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Peru \(\qquad\) \\
Puerto Rico. \(\qquad\) \\
Surinam. \(\qquad\) \\
Uruguay \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
853 \\
381 \\
502 \\
1.870
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
96 \\
139 \\
151 \\
765
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
757 \\
222 \\
351 \\
1,105
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11.3 \\
& 38.5 \\
& 30.1 \\
& 40.9
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2.075 \\
511 \\
843 \\
1,034
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
268 \\
89 \\
335 \\
286
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,806 \\
422 \\
508 \\
748
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 13.0 \\
& 17.4 \\
& 39.7 \\
& 27.7
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{B. By Principal Import Stalistical Iems with Codes} & \\
\hline 30 & Crude petroleum for refinling ..................... 7153 & 68,189 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,216 \\
& 4,279
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 64,973 \\
& 21,474
\end{aligned}
\]} & 4.7 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 77,480 \\
& 27,363
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4,134
3,678} & 73,346 & 5.3 \\
\hline 31 & Coffee, green.......................................... 283 & 25, 753 & & & 16.6 & & & 23,685 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13.4
0.0} \\
\hline 32 & Sugar, for refining ................................... 262 & 14,731 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
288 \\
7,025
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{14,443
3,786} & 2.0 & 13,150 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8, 883} & 13,150 & \\
\hline 33 & Bananas, fresh ..................................... \({ }^{3}\) & 10,811 & & & 65.0 & 12,002 & & 3. 119 & 74.0 \\
\hline 34 & Bauxite, alumina, for refining ................. 6002 & 3, 773 & 267 & 3,506 & 7.1 & 8,738 & 381 & 8,357 & 4.4 \\
\hline 35 & Light fuel olls, Nos, 2 and 3.................... 7172 & 1.493 & 0 & 1,493 & 0.0 & 5,543 & 0 & 5, 543 & 0.0 \\
\hline 36 & Peanuts, green........................................ 94 & 2,986 & 204 & 2,782 & 6. 8 & 2,148 & 91 & 2,057 & 4.2 \\
\hline 37 & Cocoa beans, not roasted........................ 271 & 930 & 209 & 721 & 22.5 & 1.030 & 168 & 862 & 16.3 \\
\hline 38 & Sisal, istle, tamplco fibres ...................... 3413 & 1.849 & 1.508 & 341 & 81.6 & -780 & 564 & 216 & 72.3 \\
\hline 39 & Cotton, 58 w............................................. 3001 & 2, 273 & 986 & 1,267 & 43.4 & 3,351 & 492 & 2,859 & 14.7 \\
\hline 40 & Tomatoes, fresh..................................... 127 & 2,300 & 172 & 2,128 & 7.5 & 386 & 12 & 374 & 3.1 \\
\hline 41 & Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.0.D............ 9270 & -995 & 871 & . 124 & 87.5 & 989 & 738 & 251 & 74. 6 \\
\hline 42 &  & 1.568 & 276 & 1, 292 & 17.6 & 2,217 & 248 & 1.969 & 11.2 \\
\hline 43 & Iron are ................................................... 5001 & 731 & 247 & 484 & 33.8 & 1,385 & 591 & 794 & 42. 7 \\
\hline 44 & Cocoa butter...................-........................... 273 & 739 & 241 & 498 & 32.6 & 808 & 130 & 678 & 16.1 \\
\hline 45 & Pineapples, canned................................. 56 & 269 & 0 & 269 & 0.0 & 457 & & 457 & \\
\hline 46 & Pine, white ar other, \0.0.D........................... 4052 & 270 & 212 & 58 & 78.5 & 428 & - 66 & 362 & 15,4 \\
\hline 47 & Wool in the grease.................................... 3261 & 1,306 & 731 & 575 & 56.0 & 443 & 288 & 155 & 65.0 \\
\hline 48 & Pineapples, fresh ....................................... 16 & \({ }^{646}{ }^{722}\) 3 & 514
410 & \({ }_{312}^{132}\) & 79.6
56.8 & 80
859 & 53
597 & & 66.3
90.6 \\
\hline 49 & Quartz, piezo-electric.............................. 7273 & 722 - & 4103 & 312 - & 56.8 & 659 & 597 & 62 & 90.6 \\
\hline 50 & Quebracho extract ......................-............ 8111 & 559 & 194 & 365 & 34.7 & 438 & 133 & 305 & 30.4 \\
\hline 51 & Waste, for further preparation ................... 3451 & 61 & 42 & 19 & 68.9 & 64 & 1 & 63 & 1.6 \\
\hline 52 & Wool, washed or scoured .......................... 3262 & 1,789 & 674 & 1,115 & 37.7 & 748 & 318 & 430 & 42.5 \\
\hline 53 & Cigar leal, stemmed ................................ 1782 & 282 & 0 & 282 & 0.0 & 296 & 0 & 296 & 0.0 \\
\hline 54 & Chicle, sappato gum, crude .......-............. 1576 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.0 & 106 & 0 & 106 & 0.0 \\
\hline 55 & Castar oil, inedible................................... 1801 & 261 & 242 & 19 & 92.7 & 408 & 204 & 204 & 50.0 \\
\hline 56 & Total lmports from Central and South America & 159,421 & 24,276 & 135,145 & 15. 2 & 182, 821 & 22,811 & 180,010 & 12.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500,00\).
2. Less than 0.1\%.
3. Includes other crystalilzed quartz in 1953.

TABLE 13. Imports Recorded as from Central and South Amenica, by Country of Consignment
Half-Years, 1953-1955

1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\).
3. Includes other crystallized quart \(z\) in 1953.

TABLE 14, Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, 1933-53

b. Less than \(0.1 \%\)
the former the percentage of consignments from che United States dropped from about \(38.0 \%\) in 1953 to \(0.0 \%\) in 1954 and went up again to \(100.0 \%\) in 1955 . For the latter it rose from \(0.0 \%\) in the second half of 1953 to \(100.0 \%\) during the remainder of the period

Table 14 shows the principal imports into Canada from six selected countries in Central and South America as well as the proportion of their goods consigned from the United States. These imports constituted between \(90.2 \%\) and \(99.8 \%\) of total imports from the six countries, averaging \(97.0 \%\) for the group as a whole. The proportion of total itemized imports consigned from the United States varied considerably from country to country, the average for the period 1953-55 being as low as \(13.0 \%\) in the case of Cuba and as high as \(65.2 \%\) in that of Ecuador. It is of importance in this connection that facilities for shipping direct to Canada are more readily available in the case of Cuba and less so in that of Ecuador than is true on the average for all countries in the region.

A comparison of commodities which appear on the export list of more than one of the six countries shows on the whole a pronounced lack of uniformity with regard to the incidence of the relative proportion of consignments from the United States averaged for the \(1953-55\) period. For banands the average was about \(37.0 \%\) for both Costa Rica and Colombia (in both cases being much higher in 1953 than in 1954) but was \(79.7 \%\) for Ecuador. For coffee the gverage ranged from \(11.1 \%\) in the case of Ecuador to \(30.5 \%\) in that of Mexico, with Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil placing in between. Cocoa beans registered an average of \(42.9 \%\) for Brazil and \(91.9 \%\) for Ecuador. For pineapples the average was \(1.7 \%\) and \(73.1 \%\) for Mexico and Cuba, respectively. Raw cotton had an average of \(6.0 \%\) in the case of Brazil and \(66.4 \%\) in that of Mexico. But the averages for
sisal, istle and tampico fibres were fairly closely bunched together between \(71.0 \%\) and \(85.4 \%\). There were virtually no consignments from the United States of Mexican fruit pulp and Cuban raw sugar; and none at all of Ecuadorian petroleum, Colombian rice, and Cuban rum and manganese.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America (of which the above discussed six countries are a part), as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area as well as with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, especially as regards the market structure in each individual case. For instance the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. However, there remains a great deal of variation among individual commodities as to the proportion of imports from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were only \(1.4 \%\) less in 1953 and \(1.1 \%\) less in 1954 than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would obviously have been very large.

\section*{Notes Included in Preceding Issues}

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 33)
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1954, p. 41)
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1954, p. 42)

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1954, p. 43)
F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 44)
"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 44)
Export and Import Prices and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half-Year 1954, p. 23)
Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First HalfYear 1954, p. 33)
Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p. 30)
The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1953, p. 43)
Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36, and subsequent annual issues)
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year. 1949, p. 54)

\section*{Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade}

\section*{Current Publications}

Monthly Summaries:
Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade
Monthly Reports:
Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce Imports Entered for Consumption

Quarterly Reports:
Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

\section*{Annual and Special Publications}

Annual Reports:
Trade of Canada, Vol. 1, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. 11, Exports
Vol. III, 1mports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952

\section*{PART II}

STATISTICAL TABLES

\section*{A. DIRECTION OF TRADE}

TABLE I Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas. by Years and Quarters, 195 1-1955
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Year and Quarter & \[
\underset{\text { Countries }}{\text { All }}
\] & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth - and Ireland & Europe & Latin America & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Doknestic Exports} \\
\hline & & \$000 & \$'000 & \$ 0000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline 1951 & & 3.914.460 & 2, 297,675 & 631.461 & 261,867 & 345,977 & 208, 024 & 169.407 \\
\hline 1952 & & 4.301,081 & 2, 306,955 & 745,845 & 284, 740 & 473,822 & 272, 397 & 217,321 \\
\hline 1953 & & 4,117.406 & 2,418.915 & 665, 232 & 245,708 & 370, 136 & 198, 254 & 219,160 \\
\hline 1954 & .... & 3.881, 272 & 2, 317,153 & 653,408 & 203,875 & 341.335 & 186,662 & 178,838 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1951} & ... 1Q & 809,206 & 529,586 & 113,294 & 54,140 & 43.345 & 36,692 & 32,148 \\
\hline & 2Q & 931.042 & 580, 260 & 140, 229 & 59.153 & 63, 227 & 43,057 & 45, 116 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.044,316 & 581.495 & 192.846 & 66, 774 & 113.902 & 52, 254 & 35, 045 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1,129,897 & 606, 333 & 185,092 & 79,800 & 125,503 & 76,021 & 57, 148 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952} & . 1Q & 989,002 & 541.847 & 156. 436 & 84,452 & 80,074 & 78,491 & 47,782 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1. 107.620 & 571,460 & 244,540 & 73,454 & 101,396 & 69,836 & 46,933 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1,053,936 & 556.322 & 185,614 & 67,015 & 143, 871 & 53.853 & 47. 261 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.150.522 & 637. 328 & 159, 258 & 59,819 & 148,480 & 70. 217 & 75.425 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & . 19 & 900.567 & 584,301 & 123,934 & 57, 802 & 57,205 & 47, 875 & 48, 450 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.093,025 & 624. 119 & 190,300 & 67, 648 & 111,929 & 51.655 & 47,373 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,073,871 & 612,003 & 192,532 & 68,418 & 103. 026 & 45.116 & 52.776 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,049,943 & 618.492 & 158,486 & 51,840 & 97.976 & 53.607 & 69,561 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & . \(1 Q\) & 851,025 & 526, 534 & 134,683 & 37.901 & 59, 175 & 38, 128 & 54.604 \\
\hline & 2Q & 988,679 & 594,005 & 149,911 & 57.686 & 82,390 & 56.230 & 48.656 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 976.654 & 581.443 & 174.331 & 51,683 & 85,473 & 46,867 & 36.858 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1.064.714 & 615, 171 & 194,483 & 56, 605 & 114, 297 & 45,437 & 38, 721 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & . \(1 Q\) & 951,349 & 566, 811 & 182,802 & 53,968 & 70, 591 & 38,394 & 38,783 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,080;387 & 636, 317 & 201.684 & 64,346 & 93, 646 & 39,394 & 45,001 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Total Exports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline 1951 & .. & 3,963,384 & 2,333, 912 & 635, 721 & 264, 300 & 347, 362 & 208, 947 & 173, 142 \\
\hline 1952 & ... & 4,355,960 & 2,349,044 & 751,049 & 287,611 & 475, 766 & 273, 581 & 218, 908 \\
\hline 1953 & . & 4, 172,601 & 2,463,051 & 668, 874 & 247. 824 & 372,713 & 198.958 & 221, 181 \\
\hline 1954 & - & 3,946.917 & 2.367.439 & 658.315 & 205.404 & 345.634 & 188. 297 & 181.828 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1951} & . 10 & 819.618 & 538. 549 & 113,591 & 54,387 & 43,594 & 36.838 & 32,659 \\
\hline & 2Q & 943.012 & 588,343 & 140.589 & 59,750 & 63.542 & 43,281 & 47. 508 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 1,055,576 & 590.260 & 193. 526 & 89,345 & 114, 233 & 52. 535 & 35,677 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1,145.179 & 616.760 & 188.015 & 80.818 & 125.993 & 76, 293 & 57. 299 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952.} & . 19 & 1,001.821 & 551,664 & 157, 475 & 85.600 & 80.491 & 78,696 & 47.895 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1. 119,938 & 580,436 & 245, 745 & 74,020 & 101,906 & 70.310 & 47.522 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,069, 189 & 568, 221 & 187. 178 & 67,602 & 144, 290 & 54,141 & 47.757 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.165,012 & 648.723 & 160.651 & 60,389 & 149.079 & 70,434 & 75.735 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1853} & \(\ldots 1 Q\) & 913,905 & 574,945 & 124.661 & 58,542 & 57, 687 & 48,002 & 49,888 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1.105,793 & 634.649 & 191. 128 & 68,050 & 112,319 & 51.775 & 47.872 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.088,965 & 624.005 & 193.488 & 69.078 & 103.765 & 45.292 & 53.317 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1,063,937 & 629,453 & 159.598 & 52, 155 & 98,721 & 53,888 & 70. 123 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & .. 1Q & 866. 289 & 537. 177 & 135. 889 & 38.325 & 60,848 & 39, 244 & 54, 806 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,005,024 & 607.638 & 151, 137 & 58,075 & 82,950 & 56,316 & 48.909 \\
\hline & 3Q & 993, 133 & 594.785 & 175.568 & 52,010 & 66, 332 & 47,048 & 37.390 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1,082,471 & 627. 838 & 195. 721 & 56,995 & 115.505 & 45,688 & 40,724 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1955} & -....1Q & 966,630 & 579, 765 & 183, 804 & 54,335 & 71,033 & 38.729 & 38,964 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,096,500 & 649.041 & 202,599 & 64,692 & 94,852 & 39,687 & 45,629 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE I. Domestic Exports. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Year and Quarter} & \[
\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { Countries }}
\] & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth \(\frac{1}{-1}\) and Ireland & Europe & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Latin } \\
& \text { America }
\end{aligned}
\] & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline 1951 & & 4,084,856 & 2,812,927 & 420.985 & 306.889 & 177. 112 & 273,692 & 93.251 \\
\hline 1952 & & 4,030,468 & 2,976,962 & 359,757 & 185, 167 & 151, 284 & 284, 225 & 73,072 \\
\hline 1953 & ... & 4,382, 830 & 3. \(221,2.14\) & 453,391 & 171, 153 & 173, 172 & 289,968 & 73,931 \\
\hline 1954 & & 4, 093, 196 \({ }^{\text {² }}\) & 2,961,380 \({ }^{\text {2 }}\), & \(392.472{ }^{2}\) & 182,910 & 178. 565 & 284,405 & 93.466 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1951.} & 1Q & 943.858 & 678, 058 & 92, 141 & 61.978 & 30, 108 & 61,504 & 20, 068 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,158,529 & 793، 049 & 132,465 & 85, 210 & 49, 218 & 72, 309 & 26, 278 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,039,614 & 675,803 & 110,909 & 106, 703 & 50,513 & 68,630 & 27,057 \\
\hline & 4Q & 942,855 & 666, 017 & 85.469 & 52,998 & 47.273 & 71,249 & 19,848 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952} & \(1 Q\) & 916.119 & 693,991 & 66, 248 & 41.953 & 32,599 & 65,161 & 14.167 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1.034,230 & 763,806 & 93, 172 & 50, 121 & 37.806 & 71.669 & 17.656 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 995.170 & 714,519 & 97,973 & 50.707 & 37, 101 & 73. 708 & 21.162 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & 1,084,949 & 804,646 & 100,365 & 42,386 & 43.778 & 73.687 & 20.088 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & 1Q & 997,964 & 763,054 & 95. 279 & 29.410 & 30.945 & 64, 102 & 15.175 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,218,599 & 909. 359 & 124.312 & 47.287 & 49.086 & 73, 630 & 14,927 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 1,118,161 & 799. 283 & 119,816 & 49,569 & 45.414 & 82,794 & 21, 265 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,048,106 & 749. 518 & 113,985 & 44.888 & 47. 728 & 69,442 & 22, 544 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & \(1 Q\) & 925,865 & 690,081 & 88,219 & 29.252 & 31,608 & 70. 222 & 16.484 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,124,2472 & 812,7012 & 115.9102 & 52.458 & 48.099 & 74.640 & 20. 439 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,001.226 & 707, 214 & 96.514 & 52.925 & 47,544 & 69.464 & 27.567 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.041,858 & 751,384 & 91,829 & 48,275 & 51.314 & 70,079 & 28,977 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1955} & 18 & 990.710 & 745,674 & 85. 433 & 35.720 & 32. 119 & 68, 222 & 23.543 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,218,704 & 903, 569 & 97.500 & 59,415 & 50, 576 & 79.040 & 28.603 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1951
1952
1953
1954

195
\begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|l} 
\\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Oniy those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are treated as Commonweal th countries in this table.
2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second guarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other pe. riods. See Ch. V. D. 36.
}

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan, - June & July - Dec. & Jsn. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & Juil - Dec. & Jan. June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America:} \\
\hline United States. & 1,113,307 & 1.193,648 & 1,188,420 & 1,230.495 & 1.120.539 & 1.196, 614 & 1.203.128 \\
\hline Alaska & 554 & 695 & 364 & 766 & 462 & 810 & 547 \\
\hline St. Plerre and Miquelon.rom....................... & 633 & 646 & 643 & 676 & 614 & 612 & 709 \\
\hline Greenland ................................................... & 96 & 207 & 64 & 130 & 1 & 298 & 27 \\
\hline Total, North America......................... & 1.114.590 & 1,185, 197 & 1.189,491 & 1.232.067 & 1,121,616 & 1.198,334 & 1, 204. 410 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antilles:} \\
\hline Bermuda. & 1, 486 & 1,672 & 1. 404 & 1,666 & 1,433 & 1,559 & 1,489 \\
\hline British Honduras ...................................... & 177 & 204 & 138 & 238 & 156 & 143 & 142 \\
\hline Bahames ................................................. & 1. 218 & 1. 135 & 1,115 & 1. 183 & 1,086 & 1. 185 & 1,008 \\
\hline Barbados .................................................... & 2.048 & 1,864 & 1,459 & 2. 275 & 1.993 & 2.385 & 1,863 \\
\hline Jamaica ..................................................... & 6.036 & 4,555 & 5,414 & 7.076 & 5,531 & 6.021 & 5,398 \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands ................. & 2. 211 & 2,065 & 1,791 & 2.073 & 1,927 & 2. 004 & 2, 021 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago & 5,897 & 5,137 & 4.308 & 5,182 & 5,630 & 5. 795 & 5,843 \\
\hline American Virgin Islands ........................... & 87 & 80 & 108 & 70 & 67 & 52 & 113 \\
\hline Costa Rica ............................................... & 1,360 & 1,252 & 1.050 & 1,149 & 1,756 & 1,078 & 1,558 \\
\hline Cuba & 13,630 & 10,551 & 7.954 & 8,170 & 8, 327 & 9, 128 & 7. 766 \\
\hline Dominican Republic & 2,604 & 2,039 & 1,960 & 2.033 & 2, 226 & 2.043 & 1,960 \\
\hline El Salvador & 1.421 & 809 & 921 & 980 & 731 & 795 & 1.075 \\
\hline French West Indies & 26 & 21 & 15 & 11 & 11 & 13 & 12 \\
\hline Guatemala ................................................ & 1,090 & 806 & 824 & 1,410 & 926 & 1,095 & 1,086 \\
\hline Haith. & 2, 114 & 1,303 & 1.135 & 1.535 & 1,757 & 1,550 & 950 \\
\hline Honduras. & 513 & 1,223 & 243 & 313 & 251 & 220 & 318 \\
\hline Mexico. & 20.624 & 19.017 & 12,511 & 16.475 & 12,035 & 15.324 & 16. 275 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilles ................................ & 955 & 586 & 628 & 680 & 845 & 930 & 730 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 690 & 495 & 587 & 767 & 941 & 712 & 917 \\
\hline Panama .................................................... & 5. 370 & 5,989 & 3.009 & 1. 371 & 1.822 & 2. 235 & 1. 235 \\
\hline Puerto Ricc.............................................. & 3.655 & 3.673 & 4. 152 & 3,601 & 3,689 & 4.068 & 5.136 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ....................... & 19,072 & 16,632 & 15,628 & 19,694 & 17.755 & 19,094 & 17.762 \\
\hline Other Countrles .................................... & 54.137 & 47,846 & 35, 099 & 38,563 & 35,384 & 39, 244 & 39.132 \\
\hline Total, Central America and Matilles.. & 73, 210 & 64, 478 & 50.727 & 58,257 & 53,132 & 58,338 & 56, 894 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South America:} \\
\hline  & 2, 843 & 3,513 & 2, 211 & 2. 566 & 2,332 & 1.748 & 1. 339 \\
\hline Falkland Islands & 1 & 31 & 1 & 40 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\
\hline Argentina. & 3,818 & 4.408 & 4,892 & 2. 749 & 1,616 & 5.078 & 2. 770 \\
\hline Bolivia...................................................... & 3,966 & 2.432 & 2. 489 & 3,012 & 278 & 994 & 436 \\
\hline Brazil. & 49,934 & 31,433 & 25,564 & 11,997 & 30,045 & 15.051 & 6,584 \\
\hline Chile ...........e............................................ & 4,098 & 5,992 & 1.064 & 2.881 & 1. 252 & 1,878 & 1,699 \\
\hline Colombis ...................................................... & 6, 217 & 7,539 & 6.617 & 13,529 & 8,217 & 12,783 & 12. 259 \\
\hline Ecuador. & 1.097 & 933 & 1.323 & 2.897 & 2. 524 & 2.985 & 2.726 \\
\hline F'rench Guiana ......................................... & 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Paraguay ................................................... & 60 & 52 & 208 & 133 & 117 & 50 & 74 \\
\hline Peru ........................................................... & 8. 260 & 8,145 & 8,094 & 6,014 & 2.847 & 2. 239 & 2.533 \\
\hline Surinam ..............-....................................... & 634 & 463 & 348 & 363 & 470 & 441 & 512 \\
\hline Uruguay ..................................................... & 2. 166 & 3, 263 & 499 & 2,413 & 1,183 & 1,601 & 978 \\
\hline Venezuela ................................................. & 19.297 & 16, 366 & 17,586 & 18.899 & 15,507 & 15,486 & 14,586 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countrles ....................... & 2,843 & 3, 544 & 2,212 & 2. 606 & 2. 333 & 1.751 & 1.339 \\
\hline Other Countries ..................................... & 99,549 & 81.048 & 69.684 & 64,891 & 64.059 & 58,566 & 45, 158 \\
\hline Total, South Americe-.......................... & 102,392 & 84,592 & 71,896 & 87,497 & 66,392 & 60, 317 & 46,497 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dee. & Jan, - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Europe:} \\
\hline Uaited KıIngdom ....................................... & 400.976 & 344,869 & 314,234 & 350,998 & 284. 594 & 368, 814 & 384,486 \\
\hline Austria.................................................... & 2.726 & 2. 490 & 1. 537 & 3. 599 & 640 & 2,217 & 1. 293 \\
\hline Belgium and Luxembourg ......................... & 40,809 & 63,567 & 31.774 & 37, 736 & 22.581 & 32. 406 & 24,058 \\
\hline Denmark. & 3,851 & 6.030 & 4.680 & 1,623 & 1.316 & 1.613 & 1. 274 \\
\hline France ...................................................... & 30,879 & 17,385 & 14,350 & 17.93i & 18.072 & 15,727 & 19,984 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic ...................... & 17,642 & 77, 221 & 33,909 & 49,948 & 31.648 & 55,251 & 39, 108 \\
\hline Iceland....................................................... & 544 & 289 & 1.414 & 644 & 414 & 285 & 237 \\
\hline Ireland & 10,492 & 12,566 & 5.755 & 7.801 & 2.668 & 6,153 & 6. 375 \\
\hline Netherlands.........................o.c..................... & 12,623 & 28,885 & 21,055 & 21,327 & 12.622 & 27, 155 & 20,538 \\
\hline Norway ... & 20, 013 & 18,989 & 20,327 & 16,951 & 21,009 & 22,804 & 20,543 \\
\hline Sweden., & 6.751 & 5,447 & 2.818 & 1.769 & 1. 305 & 2. 213 & 3, 525 \\
\hline Switzerland ................................................ & 10.855 & 16.063 & 14.152 & 15,681 & 13.979 & 12,847 & 15,249 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ....................... & 400.976 & 344.869 & 314.234 & 350.998 & 284, 594 & 368.814 & 384,486 \\
\hline Other Countries ....................................e. & 157. 186 & 248,933 & 151.773 & 174,808 & 126, 253 & 178,642 & 152, 186 \\
\hline Total North-Western Europe .............. & 558,162 & 593,802 & 466,007 & 525,806 & 410,847 & 547.456 & 536, 672 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southern Eurcpe:} \\
\hline Gibraltar .................................................. & 249 & 104 & 274 & 212 & 155 & 97 & 130 \\
\hline Malta .......................................................... & 1,594 & 1,517 & 1,666 & 1,641 & 1. 518 & 1,525 & 1.748 \\
\hline  & 1,588 & 2. 827 & 806 & 754 & 1,133 & 1.372 & 1,856 \\
\hline Italy & 25,914 & 26.731 & 14.585 & 18,585 & 10.411 & 13.433 & 10.415 \\
\hline Portugal................e.................................... & 1,702 & 2. 324 & 3,431 & 560 & 1.350 & 768 & 750 \\
\hline Azores and Madelra .................................. & 132 & 92 & 111 & 120 & 423 & 218 & 135 \\
\hline Spain ........................................................ & 2. 309 & 1. 270 & 1,450 & 12,729 & 1,017 & 1.717 & 1,721 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 1,842 & 1.622 & 1.940 & 1,854 & 1,673 & 1.622 & 1,878 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 31,645 & 33.243 & 20,383 & 32.748 & 14.334 & 17.507 & 14,876 \\
\hline Total, Soatherm Europe ...............c........ & 33.487 & 34. 865 & 22.323 & 34,602 & 16,006 & 19.130 & 16. 754 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eustern Europe:} \\
\hline Albanta .............o....................................... & \(\underline{1}\) & \(\underline{1}\) & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Bulgarla.... ................................................ & 1 & - 2 & 1 & - 3 & - 6 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia ........................................ & 178 & 189 & 72 & 51 & 124 & 171 & 294 \\
\hline Finland .................................................... & 1.712 & 962 & 581 & 807 & 200 & 276 & 1.075 \\
\hline Germany, Easterti..................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 32 \\
\hline Hungary ..................................................... & 58 & 23 & 48 & \(\underline{1}\) & 31 & 4 & 124 \\
\hline Poland ...................................................... & 8 & 61 & 126 & 57 & 129 & 429 & 25 \\
\hline Roumania................................................. & 43 & 2 & 93 & 1 & 1 & 73 & 250 \\
\hline U.S.S.R.. Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania ........ & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2,677 & 1.977 & 1, 523 \\
\hline Yugoslavia .e........................................... & 1.130 & 21,483 & 1,613 & 127 & 279 & 6.840 & 227 \\
\hline Total, Eastom Europe......................... & 3,132 & 22, 741 & 2, 734 & 1,045 & 3,646 & 8, 774 & 3,550 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middie East:} \\
\hline Aden........................................................ & 119 & 8 & 22 & 12 & 20 & 2 & 13 \\
\hline Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .............................. & 91 & 13 & 4 & 13 & 6 & 2 & 3 \\
\hline Arabia ..................................................... & 1,085 & 1,064 & 1,720 & 924 & 821 & 773 & 691 \\
\hline Egypt ......................................................... & 2. 140 & 17. 223 & 9. 546 & 2.142 & 685 & 516 & 722 \\
\hline Exhiodis & 37 & 17 & 32 & 23 & 36 & 82 & 38 \\
\hline Iran. & 409 & 176 & 525 & 228 & 355 & 402 & 414 \\
\hline Iraq......................................................... & 238 & 75 & 305 & 153 & 271 & 154 & 346 \\
\hline Israel ........................................................ & 6,969 & 4,971 & 3.641 & 5. 418 & 3.023 & 7.151 & 1.808 \\
\hline Italian Africa .......................................... & 6 & \(\underline{1}\) & \(\underline{1}\) & 0 & \(\underline{1}\) & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Jordan ........................................................ & 12 & 93 & 25 & 13 & 43 & 80 & 24 \\
\hline Libya ........................................................ & 443 & 411 & 647 & 632 & 461 & 379 & 40 \\
\hline Lebrnon................................................... & 2.817 & 6, 538 & 4. 112 & 1,049 & 344 & 638 & 753 \\
\hline Syria.......................................................... & 319 & 261 & 380 & 198 & 657 & 512 & 814 \\
\hline Turkey ...................................................... & 2, 116 & 2, 675 & 1.146 & 309 & 4.768 & 2.318 & 380 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 210 & 21 & 25 & 26 & 26 & 4 & 16 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 16.591 & 33, 504 & 22,079 & 11,088 & 11,465 & 13,005 & 6, 029 \\
\hline Total, Middle East .............................. & 16,802 & 33,524 & 22,105 & 11,113 & 11.490 & 13,010 & 6, 045 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE II. Direction of Trade-Domestic Exports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July-Dec. & Jen. -June & July-Dec. & Jan, -June & July - Dec. & Jan. -June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$1000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Asia:} \\
\hline Ceylon & 4.117 & 1.708 & 2,610 & 697 & 931 & 2,216 & 1,654 \\
\hline India & 30,566 & 24,857 & 23,808 & 13,379 & 5,103 & 12,586 & 9.044 \\
\hline Paxistan & 8,302 & 7.714 & 20.975 & 11. 128 & 4.434 & 4,536 & 2,547 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 5. 166 & 1,901 & 1,371 & 1.483 & 1,521 & 1,462 & 1.690 \\
\hline Hong Kong & 5,377 & 4.205 & 4. 278 & 4. 722 & 4.443 & 3,809 & 3. 779 \\
\hline Other British East Indies. & 5 & 8 & 1 & 26 & 2 & 16 & 6 \\
\hline Afghanistan & 91 & 181 & 140 & 10 & 43 & 12 & 7 \\
\hline Burma ..................................................... & 547 & 476 & 313 & 131 & 73 & 139 & 238 \\
\hline China, except Tadwan .............................. & & & 0 & 0 & 0 & 70 & 1.002 \\
\hline Taiwan .................................................... & 727 & 429 & 702 & 780 & 1.372 & 1,814 & 796 \\
\hline French East Indies & 156 & 171 & 258 & 93 & 124 & 66 & 157 \\
\hline Indonesia & 5, 204 & 1,046 & 1. 203 & 767 & 802 & 519 & 383 \\
\hline Japan & 41,334 & 61, 269 & 37, 282 & 61. 286 & 61,430 & 35,044 & 45,313 \\
\hline Korea & 157 & 178 & 9,930 & 5,061 & 2,302 & 895 & 2,637 \\
\hline Philippines & 7. 151 & 6,894 & 7. 169 & 6. 703 & 6,115 & 7. 748 & 9,793 \\
\hline Portuguese Asia & 170 & 112 & 105 & 85 & 27 & 16 & 66 \\
\hline Thailand ................................................ & 810 & 1,166 & 703 & 806 & 1.026 & 741 & 1,376 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries .................... & 53,533 & 40,393 & 53,044 & 31,433 & 16. 434 & 24,626 & 18,722 \\
\hline Other Countries & 56,346 & 73, 924 & 57,605 & 95.742 & 75,315 & 47,063 & 61,770 \\
\hline Total, Other Asia & 109, 879 & 114.317 & 110,848 & 127, 176 & 91, 749 & 71,689 & 80,492 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Arrica:} \\
\hline British East Africa \({ }^{\text {L }}\) & 556 & 473 & 153 & 195 & 163 & 212 & 272 \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nyasaland \({ }^{2}\) & 2.112 & 550 & 1,094 & 1,126 & 1. 801 & 2,144 & 1,895 \\
\hline Union of South Africa & 30,659 & 17.193 & 23, 788 & 26,975 & 23,197 & 16,686 & 29,655 \\
\hline Other British South Africa & 1 & 11 & 2 & 13 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline Gambia & 5 & 4 & 3 & 28 & 23 & 15 & 29 \\
\hline Gold Coast & 169 & 85 & 438 & 1,311 & 1,062 & 1,231 & 427 \\
\hline Nigeria & 365 & 500 & 169 & 773 & 737 & 715 & 366 \\
\hline Slerra Leone ........................................... & 107 & 52 & 101 & 134 & 137 & 219 & 263 \\
\hline Other British West Africa ......................... & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 10 & 23 & 21 \\
\hline Belgian Congo & 4.066 & 1,634 & 1,538 & 1,811 & 1.473 & 2, 155 & 1,851 \\
\hline French Africa & 2,650 & 576 & 816 & 430 & 710 & 494 & 747 \\
\hline Liberia & 147 & 56 & 1,424 & 1.721 & 2. 492 & 1,579 & 1,075 \\
\hline Madagascar & 51 & 46 & 42 & 22 & 22 & 19 & 38 \\
\hline Morocco & 3,329 & 1,301 & 2, 279 & 1,530 & 1,899 & 925 & 781 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa .......................... & & & & & 1. 501 & 1. 113 & 1. 174 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa & 1.028 & 1,060 & 793 & 1,204 & 164 & 159 & 167 \\
\hline Canary Islands & 5 & 820 & 10 & 13 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Spanish Africa .................... .................... & 33 & 31 & 26 & 33 & 16 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 33.976 & 18,868 & 25,746 & 30, 552 & 27. 154 & 21. 246 & 33, 130 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 11,309 & 5.724 & 6,928 & 6,767 & B. 276 & 6,446 & 5.836 \\
\hline Total, Other Africa ........................... & 45,285 & 24,593 & 32.677 & 37, 319 & 35.432 & 27,694 & 36.965 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Oceanta:} \\
\hline Australia ................................................. & 24, 882 & 24.815 & 17,893 & 21,736 & 21,996 & 23,772 & 28, 267 \\
\hline New Zealand .................... ..................... & 10,911 & 7,933 & 2,941 & 4,534 & 5,256 & 9. 551 & 10,444 \\
\hline Fidi ........................................................ & 76 & 443 & 201 & 223 & 248 & 406 & 299 \\
\hline Other British Oceania .............................. & 70 & 1 & 82 & 2 & 45 & 58 & 82 \\
\hline French Oceania ........................................ & 260 & 164 & 302 & 165 & 185 & 204 & 287 \\
\hline Hawall ..................................................... & 3.380 & 2,900 & 3,257 & 2. 128 & 1.758 & 1,464 & 1,920 \\
\hline United States Oceanis ............................ & 105 & 93 & 128 & 125 & 98 & 171 & 158 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 35.940 & 33, 191 & 21,097 & 26,494 & 27,545 & 33. 787 & 39.091 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 3, 744 & 3,158 & 3.687 & 2,438 & 2.041 & 1,639 & 2, 365 \\
\hline Total, Oceanta ................................. & 39,684 & 36,349 & 24, 784 & 28,932 & 29,586 & 35, 626 & 41.457 \\
\hline Total, Connonawealth Countries .................. & 548,393 & 459.140 & 433.929 & 463,656 & 377, 513 & 479,770 & 496, 425 \\
\hline Total, United States and Dependenctes ........ & 1,121,087 & 1.201. 090 & 1,196,430 & 1,237, 184 & 1.126,613 & 1. 203. 179 & 1.211,001 \\
\hline Total, All Countries ................................... & 2.096,622 & 2.204.459 & 1. 993.592 & 2,123, 814 & 1, 839, 903 & 2, 041.369 & 2,031, 736 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.
2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.
3. Less than \(\$ 500,00\).

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \% 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$7000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America:} \\
\hline United States .......................................... & 1,457,798 & 1. 519,164 & 1.672.413 & 1.548,801 & 1.502,781 & 1.458.599 & 1,649.243 \\
\hline Alaska ........................................................ & 1. 125 & 1. 208 & 1,338 & 1.625 & 2,622 & 4.951 & 1.824 \\
\hline St. Plerre and Miquelon............................ & 25 & 23 & 18 & 48 & 9 & 21 & 10 \\
\hline Greenland ................................................. & 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 4 & 9 & 7 \\
\hline Totad, North America......................... & 1,458,948 & 1,520,396 & 1.673,769 & 1,550,478 & 1,505,416 & 1,463,580 & 1.651,084 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antulles:} \\
\hline Bermuda................................................... & 168 & 149 & 55 & 71 & 144 & 245 & 139 \\
\hline British Hoaduras .................................... & 9 & 17 & 57 & 82 & 59 & 65 & 38 \\
\hline Bahamas ................................................... & 284 & 122 & 118 & 309 & 181 & 237 & 148 \\
\hline Barbados ................................................... & 3.832 & 4.834 & 1.030 & 1,345 & 1. 290 & 4,068 & 4.018 \\
\hline Jamaica .-................................................... & 4,302 & 4,902 & 6. 388 & 5, 373 & 7.801 & 7. 508 & 7.514 \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands ................. & 100 & 116 & 194 & 1,016 & 498 & 752 & 1.795 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago ................................ & 4,599 & 5,061 & 3.138 & 4,924 & 4,348 & 5,247 & 5. 148 \\
\hline American Virgin Islands ............................ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \(\pm\) \\
\hline Costa Rica .... & 4.488 & 4. 252 & 4. 342 & 5,130 & 3,541 & 4, 205 & 3,018 \\
\hline Cuba......................................................... & 10. 193 & 8.422 & 6. 210 & 5. 444 & 6. 107 & 3,806 & 5. 800 \\
\hline Dominican Republic.................................. & 1,718 & 4, 282 & 2,641 & 3. 213 & 1. 243 & 420 & 1.167 \\
\hline El Selvador .............................................. & 647 & 124 & 1. 259 & 130 & 533 & 418 & 2,120 \\
\hline French West Indies .................................. & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Guatemala & 1.428 & 652 & 1.521 & 1,738 & 2.781 & -2.279 & 3,002 \\
\hline Helti... & 1. 293 & 635 & 337 & 411 & 793 & 777 & 692 \\
\hline Honduras ..................................................... & 1.975 & 2.688 & 1.937 & 2. 657 & 1.479 & 1. 110 & 609 \\
\hline Mexico ....................................................... & 14,327 & 9.610 & 10,326 & 5,459 & 9,167 & 4,866 & 10. 207 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilles ................................. & 4,460 & 7. 287 & 2.033 & 6.121 & 6,332 & 14. 250 & 12,544 \\
\hline Nicarague ................................................. & 244 & 257 & 134 & 257 & 81 & 100 & 344 \\
\hline Panama .................................................... & 1.746 & 2.379 & 1.875 & 1.762 & 2.935 & 2.915 & 4,133 \\
\hline Puerto Rico................................................ & 464 & 382 & 361 & 511 & 844 & 359 & 359 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ....................... & 13,294 & 15, 201 & 10,980 & 13.120 & 14,321 & 18.123 & 18,799 \\
\hline Other Countries ..................................... & 42.982 & 40.954 & 32.976 & 32.834 & 35,636 & 35,504 & 43.996 \\
\hline Total, Central Anerica and Antilles.. & 56.276 & 56, 155 & 43.955 & 45,955 & 50.157 & 53.627 & 62.796 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 8.887 & 14.973 & 7.813 & 9.987 & 6,788 & 13.694 & 5,372 \\
\hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline 1.752 & 2,622 & 4.457 & 4.072 & 1,363 & 1, 375 & 1.834 \\
\hline 2.075 & 1, 276 & 715 & 700 & 261 & 6 & 3 \\
\hline 19.032 & 16.071 & 14.772 & 20.275 & 16. 368 & 15. 254 & 12.612 \\
\hline 1. 680 & 1.602 & 749 & 303 & 198 & 38 & 232 \\
\hline B. 225 & 9.779 & 11. 280 & 11.935 & 12.045 & 12.775 & 9. 171 \\
\hline 1. 109 & 1.642 & 1.178 & 1,\$10 & 1. 229 & 2.534 & 2.948 \\
\hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline 111 & 235 & 180 & 80 & 247 & 273 & 96 \\
\hline 4. 235 & 3.815 & 853 & 2.075 & 1.394 & 870 & 306 \\
\hline 237 & 291 & 502 & 843 & 1.069 & 1.724 & 1.243 \\
\hline 424 & 1.439 & 1.870 & 1.033 & 595 & 430 & 266 \\
\hline 60.130 & 75.628 & 71.095 & 84.052 & 82,504 & 85,090 & 88,700 \\
\hline 8.687 & 14,973 & 7.813 & 9.987 & 6.788 & 13.695 & 5. 372 \\
\hline 99.009 & 114,404 & 107,652 & 126.880 & 117. 272 & 120,372 & 117.413 \\
\hline 107,686 & 129.377 & 115,465 & 136,867 & 124.060 & 134,067 & 182. 785 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec, & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Europe:} \\
\hline United Kingdom & 161,420 & 198, 337 & 219,590 & 233, 801 & 204,129 & 188, 343 & 182,933 \\
\hline Austria & 803 & 2,114 & 1,514 & 1,453 & 1,579 & 1,464 & 1,303 \\
\hline Belgium and Luxembourg ......................... & 18,020 & 15,195 & 14,414 & 14,668 & 11,824 & 13,253 & 11,833 \\
\hline Dermark .................................................... & 876 & 1,291 & 997 & 1,178 & 1,522 & 1,941 & 1,614 \\
\hline France ...................................................... & 9. 398 & 9. 719 & 11,324 & 10,943 & 9.983 & 12, 063 & 10,390 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic ........................ & 9,652 & 12,977 & 14,186 & 21.321 & 18,021 & 26, 464 & 21,695 \\
\hline Iceland ....................................................... & 14 & 36 & 68 & 12 & 54 & 5 & 6 \\
\hline Ireland ..................................................... & 308 & 154 & 239 & 343 & 903 & 247 & 169 \\
\hline Netherlands .................................................. & 6,588 & 9,907 & 10,169 & 12. 129 & 9,884 & 12,678 & 8, 717 \\
\hline Norway & 1,663 & 2,194 & 958 & 1,331 & 1, 011 & 972 & 1,001 \\
\hline Sweden & 4,539 & 4,072 & 4. 598 & 4. 743 & 4, 189 & 4,986 & 5,260 \\
\hline Switzerland & 7, 387 & 9, 009 & 9,439 & 10,998 & 9, 700 & 9,451 & 8, 298 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 161.420 & 198,337 & 219.590 & 233, 801 & 204, 129 & 188,343 & 182,933 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 59, 249 & 66, 669 & 67,907 & 79,119 & 68, 668 & 93,526 & 70, 287 \\
\hline Total, North-Western Europe ............. & 220.669 & 265, 006 & 287,497 & 312,920 & 272, 798 & 271,868 & 253,220 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southem Erope:} \\
\hline Gibraltar & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \(\underline{1}\) \\
\hline Malta & 17 & 34 & 30 & 37 & 30 & 37 & 22 \\
\hline Greece & 96 & 101 & 105 & 119 & 112 & 119 & 124 \\
\hline Italy & 5,495 & 6. 240 & 6, 533 & 7, 738 & 5,900 & 9,106 & 6. 728 \\
\hline Portugal .................................................... & 892 & 906 & 796 & 1,166 & 701 & 1.097 & 821 \\
\hline Azores and Madeira ................................... & 153 & 132 & 100 & 79 & 80 & 113 & 87 \\
\hline Spain ......................................................... & 1.920 & 2,340 & 2.433 & 2,186 & 3,192 & 2,374 & 2, 780 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 17 & 34 & 30 & 37 & 30 & 38 & 22 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 8,555 & 9,720 & 9,966 & 11,287 & 9,985 & 12,809 & 10,540 \\
\hline Total, Southem Europe ....................... & 8,572 & 9, 734 & 9,996 & 11,324 & 10. 014 & 12.847 & 10,562 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Esaterm Europe:} \\
\hline Albania .................................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Bulgaria .................................................... & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \(\underline{1}\) & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia ........................................ & 1,522 & 2,037 & 1.411 & 1.178 & 897 & 899 & 1.174 \\
\hline Finland ................................................... & 99 & 135 & 201 & 347 & 262 & 347 & 161 \\
\hline Germany, Eastern ....................................... & 109 & 383 & 281 & 678 & 197 & 524 & 204 \\
\hline Hungary ....................................................... & 158 & 121 & 43 & 141 & 147 & 63 & 56 \\
\hline Poland ...................................................... & 385 & 171 & 120 & 124 & 198 & 207 & 181 \\
\hline Roumania .................................................. & 10 & 3 & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania .......e. & 554 & 1:763 & 282 & 561 & 147 & 551 & 84 \\
\hline Yugoslavia & 70 & 31 & 58 & 43 & 109 & 175 & 177 \\
\hline Total, Eastern Europe ......................... & 2,909 & 4,644 & 2,397 & 3,079 & 1,957 & 2,7\% & 2.037 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middle East:} \\
\hline & 7 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 70 & 9 & 20 \\
\hline Anglo-Egyptien Sudan .............................. & 42 & 34 & 20 & 40 & 9 & 48 & 49 \\
\hline Arsbia ........................................................ & 4, 257 & 3, 302 & 2,185 & 11 & 930 & 1. 295 & 4,223 \\
\hline Egypt & 430 & 32 & 1,305 & 2, 898 & 279 & 161 & 239 \\
\hline Ethiopia .........................., .............................. & 21 & 0 & 28 & 18 & 21 & 76 & 29 \\
\hline & 391 & 777 & 619 & 406 & 884 & 501 & 991 \\
\hline Iraq............................................................ & 520 & 404 & 110 & 1,261 & 10 & 228 & 533 \\
\hline Israel ....................................................... & 523 & 638 & 631 & 681 & 571 & 469 & 598 \\
\hline Italian Arica .o.t....................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Jordan ......................................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Libya .......................................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\
\hline Lebanon ........................................................ & 4.971 & 10,200 & 8, 078 & 11,506 & 7, 049 & 10,364 & 6,394 \\
\hline SyTia .......................................................... & 60 & 12 & 29 & 27 & 9 & 14 & 11 \\
\hline Turkey ....................................................... & 1,669 & 1,050 & 485 & 306 & 320 & 379 & 434 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 49 & 33 & 30 & 40 & 79 & 57 & 69 \\
\hline Other Countries ...................................... & 12,842 & 16,414 & 13,467 & 17.114 & 10,072 & 13,489 & 13,455 \\
\hline Totel, Middle East .............................. & 12,890 & 16,448 & 13,497 & 17. 153 & 10, 152 & 13,545 & 13, 524 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1952} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & *'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Asis:} \\
\hline Ceylon ................................................... & 6. 651 & 5,841 & 8, 261 & 6. 200 & 6, 755 & 5, 772 & 7. 901 \\
\hline India. & 13,930 & 12,883 & 14,090 & 12,537 & 14,174 & 13.880 & 18,557 \\
\hline Pakistan & 111 & B0 & 216 & 342 & 339 & 227 & 339 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore ................................ & 15,454 & 10. 019 & 11.469 & 10, 427 & 8. 994 & 10,592 & 13. 569 \\
\hline Hong Kong ........ & 1,637 & 2,074 & 2,410 & 2.017 & 2,117 & 2,037 & 3, 051 \\
\hline Other British East Indies .......................... & 1,115 & 657 & 172 & 178 & 115 & 57 & 42 \\
\hline Afghanistan. & 10 & 0 & 2 & 40 & 9 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Burma & 0 & 4 & 2 & 0 & 79 & 0 & 7 \\
\hline Chins, except Taiwn .............................. & & & 694 & 425 & 1,365 & 256 & 1.824 \\
\hline Taiwan ..................................................... & 1,083 & 203 & 15 & 60 & I & 136 & 78 \\
\hline French East Indies .................................. & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 14 & 31 & 31 \\
\hline Indonesia. & 458 & 435 & 388 & 210 & 314 & 297 & 806 \\
\hline Japan & 5,558 & 7.604 & 5, 727 & 7,902 & 6. 650 & 12,547 & 13,905 \\
\hline Kores & 4 & 4 & 1 & 54 & 164 & 6 & 221 \\
\hline Phillippines & 2,458 & 2,965 & 707 & 2,279 & 1. 750 & 2,25! & 962 \\
\hline Portuguese Asia & 0 & 0 & 7 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Thailand ..... & 451 & 353 & 239 & 657 & 354 & 432 & 504 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 38,908 & 31. 552 & 36,618 & 31.700 & 32, 493 & 32, 565 & 43,460 \\
\hline Other Countries ...................................... & 9,991 & 11.568 & 7. 782 & 11,634 & 10.702 & 16. 006 & 18,339 \\
\hline Total, Other Asia ............................... & 48,898 & 43, 120 & 44,399 & 43,335 & 43,195 & 48,571 & 61, 798 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Africa:} \\
\hline British East Africa? & 5, 090 & 4. 503 & 1,705 & 7,688 & 6,353 & 9.499 & 5,042 \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nymsaland 3 & 815 & 659 & 339 & 3,525 & 977 & 184 & 106 \\
\hline Union of South Africa & 1,907 & 2,258 & 2. 303 & 2, 313 & 2, 324 & 3.587 & 2, 566 \\
\hline Other British South Africa & 0 & 1 & 1 & 8 & 2 & I & 1 \\
\hline Gambis ...................................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & - 0 \\
\hline Gold Coust & 3, 809 & 1, 714 & 1,692 & 1,467 & 1,488 & 498 & 1. 488 \\
\hline Nigerit ....................................................... & 767 & 997 & 708 & 876 & 773 & 93 & 742 \\
\hline Sierra Leone ............................................ & 6 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 7 & 0 & 6 \\
\hline Other Eritish West Alrica, .......................... & 0 & 0 & \(\underline{1}\) & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Belgian Congo & 410 & 580 & 993 & 1,254 & 1,029 & 460 & 1,648 \\
\hline French Africa & 37 & 367 & 1,134 & 1,497 & 1,207 & 1,977 & 1,304 \\
\hline Liberia ...................................................... & 29 & 0 & 0 & 372 & 132 & 3 & 0 \\
\hline Madagascar .............................................. & 1 & 1 & 8 & 0 & 243 & 61 & 1 \\
\hline Moroceo ...................................................... & 508 & 541 & 265 & 264 & 84 & 113 & 82 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa .............................. & & & & & 28 & 163 & 24 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa .............................. & 254 & 322 & 62 & 11 & 162 & 19 & 21 \\
\hline Canary Islands ......................................... & 11 & 11 & 13 & 17 & 14 & 12 & 15 \\
\hline Spanish Africa ......................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 16 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 12,392 & 10,133 & 6, 748 & 15,878 & 11,923 & 13,864 & 9,950 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 1,250 & 1,820 & 2,476 & 3,415 & 2,899 & 2,808 & 3,111 \\
\hline Total, Other Africa ........................... & 13,642 & 11,953 & 9,224 & 19,294 & 14,883 & 16,672 & 13, 061 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Dcenaia:} \\
\hline Australis .................................................. & 6, 020 & 12,692 & 6,314 & 17.150 & 7, 754 & 16,903 & 8,454 \\
\hline New Zealand ............................................. & 10,388 & 3,843 & 5,862 & 2,710 & 5, 057 & 2,257 & 7, 222 \\
\hline FWI .......................................................... & 2,010 & 4.477 & 2,063 & 3,491 & 2, 362 & 3,451 & 1,617 \\
\hline Other British Oceanis ................................ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline French Oceanie ........................................ & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Hawall ..................................................... & 1,220 & 2. 253 & 2,126 & 2,509 & 2,365 & 2.927 & 1,253 \\
\hline United States Oceania .............................. & 210 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 18,418 & 21.013 & 14. 239 & 23,351 & 15,172 & 22.613 & 17.293 \\
\hline Other Countries ....................................... & 1,430 & 2,253 & 2,126 & 2,509 & 2. 368 & 2,927 & 1,253 \\
\hline Total, Oceania .................................. & 19,848 & 23, 266 & 16, 364 & 25, 862 & 17, 541 & 25,538 & 18,546 \\
\hline Total, Commonwealth Coumtries .................. & 253,188 & 291, 277 & 296,047 & 327, 915 & 284,936 & 289,295 & 277,899 \\
\hline Toow, United States and Dependencies ........ & 1,460, 816 & 1,523,008 & 1,676,236 & 1,553,446 & 1,508,613 & 1, 486, 834 & 1,652,679 \\
\hline Todel, All Countries .................................... & 1,960, 349 & 2,080, 119 & 2,216, 563 & 2, 166, 267 & 2,050,112 & 2, 043, 084 & 2, 209, 414 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500,00\).
2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.
3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

\section*{B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES}

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half ' 54 to 1st hall ' 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & \[
\text { 488, } 993
\] & 607, 820 & 365, 772 & 437, 709 & 369,074 & \[
+\quad 0.9
\] \\
\hline 2 & Wheat & 271.529 & 296, 378 & 166,483 & 208,856 & 165,554 & - 0.6 \\
\hline 8 & Barley & 49, 466 & 87, 263 & 32,345 & 57,018 & 36. 128 & + 11.7 \\
\hline 8 & Wheat nour & 52.236 & 49.924 & 47,475 & 40,554 & 38. 585 & - 16.6 \\
\hline 12 & Whisky & 26.374 & 36,712 & 23.792 & 35,364 & 24.659 & + 3.6 \\
\hline 21 & Osts & 18.252 & 42,151 & 16.986 & 15,481 & 7.680 & - 54.8 \\
\hline 31 & Fodders, n.o.b & 11.852 & 11.291 & 12,008 & 9,466 & 8,804 & - 26.7 \\
\hline 35 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 7, 298 & 8,385 & 13.311 & 4.775 & 22,352 & + 67.9 \\
\hline 1 & Flax seed (chlelly for crushing) & 4,639 & 6,907 & 9,206 & 4.511 & 13,835 & + 50.3 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 122,911 & 128,008 & 134,403 & 135.458 & 126,027 & -6.2 \\
\hline 14 & Fish, fresh and frozen & 22, 401 & 28,818 & 22,581 & 34.069 & 23.912 & + 5.9 \\
\hline 25 & Fisb, canned. & 10, 252 & 5,950 & 12,062 & 13.758 & 6,351 & - 47.3 \\
\hline 27 & Fish, cured & 11.141 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.130
8.393} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.315} & 12,026 & 10,618 & -6.2 \\
\hline 28 & Fur skins, undres & 12,677 & & & 10,7\%1 & 15.878 & + 29.9 \\
\hline 36 & Meats, canned & 9.088 & 7. 591 & 11.583 & 6.003 & 5,102 & - 56.0 \\
\hline 37 & Pork, fresh & 8, 204 & 7. 438 & 7,871 & 9,674 & 8.391 & + 6.6 \\
\hline 38 & Molluscs and crustaceans & 10,224 & 7,364 & 10,160 & 7.162 & 11,958 & + 17.7 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Prodects & 11,295 & 13,038 & 5,104 & 11.865 & 9,340 & + 2.6 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 617.960 & 677,436 & 631,582 & 746, 772 & 730,328 & + 15.6 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper & 295,901 & 323,132 & 305,430 & 330,240 & 321.874 & + 5.4 \\
\hline 3 & Planks and boards & 139. 580 & 143, 156 & 132,736 & 191.988 & 189,370 & + 42.7 \\
\hline 4 & Wood pulp & 119.165 & 129,510 & 133.037 & 138.381 & 145.165 & + 9.1 \\
\hline 15 & Pulpwood & 17,642 & 28,217 & 18.188 & 27.578 & 17.851 & - 1.9 \\
\hline 26 & Shingles & 10.375 & 10.538 & 9.509 & 14.673 & 14.429 & + 51.7 \\
\hline 30 & Plywoods and veneers. & 10,267 & 8,758 & 9.902 & 11.653 & 15.893 & + 60.5 \\
\hline & Iron and its Producte................................................... & 192,889 & 165,579 & 159,548 & 141. 144 & 165.808 & + 3.8 \\
\hline 11 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 48,889 & 18,932 & 49,423 & 21,396 & 47.921 & 3.0 \\
\hline 18 & Iron ore .................................................................... & 9,050 & 21,793 & 7,210 & 32,509 & 22, 109 & +206.6 \\
\hline 18 & Guns, rifles and other firearms ............................... & 4. 507 & 19.603 & 30,069 & 9,480 & 3.969 & - 86.8 \\
\hline 20 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ............................... & 19,492 & 17,790 & 17. 218 & 19,458 & 16,773 & 2.6 \\
\hline 39 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts ................. & 2. 905 & 3. 435 & 8,424 & 7,653 & 10,677 & + 26.7 \\
\hline 40 & Scrap iron and steel................................................ & 2, 751 & 13, 126 & 2,750 & 13.118 & 7. 164 & +160.5 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets ............................ & 17. 226 & 12. 282 & 3,944 & 7,268 & 11,309 & +186.7 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................................ & 365,574 & 316, 609 & 344, 453 & 364,564 & 396,358 & + 15.1 \\
\hline 5 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ................... & 65, 141 & 88, 237 & 92,460 & 89,932 & 105, 188 & + 13.8 \\
\hline 6 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated......................... & 81,641 & 80,901 & 91,243 & 90.911 & 109. 309 & + 19.8 \\
\hline 7 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated........................ & 65,785 & 51.566 & 60,253 & 67.081 & 68.645 & + 13.9 \\
\hline 13 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated. & 35.580 & 21,992 & 24,928 & 33.484 & 35. 228 & +41.3 \\
\hline 17 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated & 21. 187 & 16.648 & 18,698 & 21,831 & 18.163 & - 2.9 \\
\hline 23 & Platinum metals and scrap ......................................e. & 14,238 & 12.052 & 14.566 & 13.074 & 12.131 & - 16.7 \\
\hline 29 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .................................... & 27,456 & 10,249 & 11,684 & 11. 229 & 9,785 & - 16.3 \\
\hline 34 & Silver ore and bullion ............................................ & 7,813 & 9.032 & 8,625 & 10,328 & 9.704 & + 12.5 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............................ & 70,581 & 76.812 & 67.812 & 77.761 & 89,474 & \(+31.9\) \\
\hline 10 & Asbestos, unmanufactured ..................................... & 41,698 & 42,275 & 37,628 & 44.938 & 43, 001 & + 14.3 \\
\hline 24 & Abrasives, artificial. crude ..................................... & 14.026 & 14,950 & 15,616 & 11,606 & 12.701 & - 18.7 \\
\hline 1 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ....................... & 1.940 & 4.288 & 2,915 & 3,403 & 12.048 & +313.3 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Producte ................................. & 69.269 & 68.616 & 77. 526 & 83,767 & 106, 158 & + 36.8 \\
\hline 16 & Fertilizers, chemical. & 23.497 & 19,136 & 26,448 & 15,893 & 33.413 & + 26.3 \\
\hline 33 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms .......................... & 4,410 & 5,046 & 7,796 & 12,198 & 12. 667 & +62.5 \\
\hline & Miscellmeous Commodities ........................................ & 54.200 & 69,898 & 49,704 & 42. 327 & 39,168 & - 21.2 \\
\hline 22 & Aircraft and parts (except engines)......................... & 17.032 & 23, 215 & 17.860 & 10.582 & 10.856 & - 39.2 \\
\hline 32 & Non-commercial items ............................................. & 8.828 & 11,467 & 9.680 & 11.374 & 9. 106 & - 5.9 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to All Countries.................... & 1.993, 592 & 2,123, 814 & 1,839,903 & 2,041,369 & 2, 031,736 & + 10.4 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized .................................. & 1.673,656 & 1.777,021 & 1.577,646 & 1,742,727 & 1.727, 25.2 & \\
\hline & Perceat of Domestic Exports liernized ......................... & 84.0 & 83.7 & 85.7 & 85.4 & 85.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st hall " 54 to 1st half '55} \\
\hline & & Jant-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-Jume & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Agricultaral and Vegetable Products Coffee, green} & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \\
\hline & & 230.096 & 258, 273 & 255.031 & 285, 258 & 270,968 & \[
+6.2
\] \\
\hline 12 & & 26,922 & 30,673 & 34,910 & 29,304 & 27,388 & - 21.5 \\
\hline 18 & Sugar, unrefined & 17, 123 & 30,368 & 20, 133 & 31,386 & 20, 126 & 0.0 \\
\hline 30 & Vegetables, fresb & 20,626 & 8.624 & 21.071 & 11,957 & 27, 255 & +29.3 \\
\hline 33 & Citrus fruits, fresh & 13.320 & 13, 189 & 15.718 & 15,554 & 15,016 & -4.5 \\
\hline 35 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated & 13,738 & 12,670 & 11,563 & 12,704 & 20,684 & +78.9 \\
\hline 39 & Tea, black & 10,930 & 8,806 & 12.570 & 11,011 & 15,207 & + 21.0 \\
\hline 40 & Bananas, fresh & 10,818 & 12,019 & 11.053 & 11,961 & 11,421 & + 3.3 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Vegetable oils (except essential oils) & 12,380 & 10.010 & 11.883 & 10,793 & 12. 183 & + 2.5 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{\(\underline{1}\)} & Animals and Animal Products & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
42,711 \\
4,768
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{43,490
8,454} & 41,922 & 50,285 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+15.6
+43.3} \\
\hline & Fur 3kins, undressed & \[
11,738
\] & & & 6.502 & 12. 116 & \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 215,677 & 171,438 & 168,203 & 168,121 & 190,572 & +13.3 \\
\hline 17 & Cotton, raw & 33, 153 & 22.341 & 24,936 & 27,505 & 32,956 & + 32.2 \\
\hline 20 & Cotton fabrics. & 33,596 & 22,310 & 25,369 & 20,643 & 27,541 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{+ 8.6} \\
\hline 27 & Apparel (except hats) of all texti & 17,569 & 18, 103 & 15.783 & 18, 077 & 17.479 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Wool fabrics & 21,066 & 20.677 & 18,107 & 14,260 & 15,166 & +
+10.7
\(-\quad 16.2\) \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 78, 267 & 82,084 & 82.348 & 83, 883 & 91,810 & +11.5 \\
\hline 21 & Paperboard, paper and products. & 18,563 & 20,645 & 21,606 & 21,952 & 24.331 & +12.6 \\
\hline 26 & Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter ...... & 16,656 & 16,790 & 17.444 & 16, 623 & 17,072 & - 2.1 \\
\hline 36 & Loge, timber and lumber .......................................... & 12.285 & 11,300 & 12.010 & 11.985 & 14.544 & +21.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Books, printed ....................................................... & 9.951 & 11.427 & 11.085 & 12,806 & 12, 285 & \(+10.8\) \\
\hline & Iron and its Products. & 830,516 & 701, 040 & 735, 224 & 587, 273 & 773, 682 & + 5.2 \\
\hline 1 & Machlnery ( \(n\) or-farm) and parts ............................... & 205,882 & 195. 974 & 206,618 & 173, 601 & 207, 682 & + 0.5 \\
\hline 4 & Automohile parts (except engines) & 128.519 & 93,765 & 114.190 & 66, 243 & 144.384 & +26.4 \\
\hline 6 & Rolling mill products.............................................. & 61, 205 & 63,608 & 54,094 & 43, 469 & 50,603 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l} 
+ 6.5 \\
\hline+19.0
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 7 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 57,537 & 50, 199 & 48,671 & 36, 243 & 57,902 & \\
\hline 8 & Tractors and parts. & 81,119 & 45,235 & 51,724 & 31,090 & 53,080 & + 2.6 \\
\hline 13 & Automobiles, Dassenger ................e.......................... & 55. 538 & 23.916 & 42,212 & 18,634 & 40.746 & - 3.5 \\
\hline 14 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 48,039 & 34,756 & 39,682 & 20,669 & 35,750 & - 9.9 \\
\hline 15 & Plpes, tubes and fittings & 35,563 & 22,764 & 30,795 & 28,885 & 20, 195 & - 34.4 \\
\hline 29 & Rallway cars, cowches and parts.............................. & 6,092 & 11.485 & 12,725 & 20,313 & 11,018 & - 13.4 \\
\hline 32 & Cooking and heating apparatus, and pa & 14,021 & 19.517 & 13,879 & 17,678 & 15,369 & + 10.7 \\
\hline 38 & Tools. & 18,386 & 12,618 & 11.642 & 11,957 & 12,398 & + 6.5 \\
\hline 1 & Automobiles, freight .............................................. & 8,452 & 8,852 & 7,597 & 7,537 & 12,872 & +69. \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products............................... & 171,724 & 192,847 & 163, 697 & 193,488 & 176, 724 & + 8.0 \\
\hline 3 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ................................... & 97. 750 & 100. 525 & 94,026 & 113.513 & 103,940 & + 10.5 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products. & 296, 777 & 361,699 & 274,098 & 325, 118 & 286, 005 & + 4.3 \\
\hline 2 & Petroieum, crude and Dartly refined & 106, 340 & 106, 754 & 106, 290 & 106.497 & 107,993 & + 1.6 \\
\hline 8 & Fuel oils. & 24.223 & \$0,928 & 26,138 & 44,783 & 26,522 & + 1.5 \\
\hline 10 & Coal, bitumi nous & 43,654 & 51,026 & 32,388 & 38,057 & 34, 161 & + 5.5 \\
\hline 25 & Gasoline & 17.445 & 31, 205 & 13.476 & 21,088 & 14.160 & + 5.1 \\
\hline 28 & Coal, anthracite & 15,700 & 24,379 & 13,823 & 19,321 & 12,460 & - 9.9 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ................................... & 111,469 & 110,365 & 109,363 & 111,043 & 121.462 & +11.1 \\
\hline 19 & Principal chemicals (except actds) no. o.p. ............... & 26,343 & 28,162 & 23,201 & 22,992 & 25.044 & + 7.9 \\
\hline 24 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............................ & 15,968 & 16,530 & 16,750 & 18, 143 & 19,362 & + 15.6 \\
\hline 34 & Drugs and mediclnes.............................................. & 13,728 & 9. 149 & 14,794 & 10,534 & 13, 246 & - 10.5 \\
\hline & MIscelianeous Commodities......................................... & 236,522 & 245,211 & 218, 659 & 250,207 & 247,907 & + 13. 1 \\
\hline 5 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) & 59,314 & 52,489 & 49,641 & 50,756 & 65.794 & +32.5 \\
\hline 11 & Tourist purcheses ................................................... & 28,342 & 45,498 & 26, 270 & 42,497 & 26.791 & + 2.0 \\
\hline 16 & Non-commarcial items ............................................. & 25,652 & 35, 271 & 23,068 & 33,694 & 34.405 & + 49.1 \\
\hline 22 & Parcels of small value ........................................... & 12,429 & 19,967 & 30,352 & 20, 285 & 20,816 & + 23 \\
\hline 23 & Refrigerators and freezers ................... ................... & 36,407 & 19,123 & 25,821 & 13,042 & 24.535 & - 5.0 \\
\hline & Total Inports from Al Countries............................... & 2, 216, 563 & 2,166,267 & 2,050, 112 & 2,043,084 & 2,209,414 & + 7.8 \\
\hline & Total of Commoditien Itemized ........c.e.c.e.................... & 1,544,082 & 1,438,415 & 1,413,563 & 1, 316,544 & 1,513,978 & \\
\hline & Percent of Luports Iternized....................................... & 69.7 & 66.4 & 69.0 & 04.4 & 68.5 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1954.

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Commodity } \\
\text { Rank in } \\
1954
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half' 54 to 1st half'55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States Share of Item Total 1st half' 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan, June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricuitural and Vegetable Products & 105, 863 & 165,435 & 98,840 & 114,485 & 66,944 & - 32.3 & 18.1 \\
\hline 8 & Whisky & 21,073 & 32, 108 & 20,816 & 31,728 & 21,522 & + 3.4 & 87.3 \\
\hline 15 & Barley & 9,967 & 30,883 & 12,763 & 22,842 & 4,963 & - 61.1 & 13.7 \\
\hline 16 & Oats & 17. 522 & 39,129 & 15,632 & 12,887 & 4,531 & - 71.0 & 59.0 \\
\hline 23 & Fodders, n.o & 11, 137 & 9,596 & 11,310 & 8,435 & 7,028 & - 37.9 & 79.8 \\
\hline 30 & Wheat & 13.780 & 9,914 & 8,512 & 3,491 & 5,801 & - 31.8 & 3. 5 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 84,399 & 94,973 & 90,704 & 93,017 & 88,654 & - 2.3 & 70.3 \\
\hline 7 & Fish, fresh and frozen. & 22, 240 & 28,329 & 22,448 & 33, 396 & 23,622 & + 5.2 & 98.8 \\
\hline 24 & Fur skins, undressed. & 9.535 & 7,226 & 9,024 & 9,559 & 11.788 & + 30.6 & 74.2 \\
\hline 26 & Pork, fresh & 7,561 & 7,347 & 7,754 & 9.426 & 8,257 & + 6.5 & 98.4 \\
\hline 27 & Molluscs and crustaceans & 10, 129 & 6,982 & 10,086 & 6,573 & 11,773 & + 16.7 & 98.5 \\
\hline 34 & Meats, canned. & 8, 191 & 7,331 & 5,616 & 5,044 & 4,586 & - 18.3 & 89.9 \\
\hline 37 & Cattle, chieny for beep & 1,001 & 4,008 & 7,038 & 2,082 & 3, 025 & - 57.0 & 98.9 \\
\hline 40 & Cattle, dairy and pure-bred & 4,920 & 4.617 & 3, 288 & 3, 434 & 3,904 & + 18.7 & 88.4 \\
\hline & Filbres, Textiles and Products............................ & 7, 341 & 7,349 & 5,046 & 5.674 & 4.743 & - 6.0 & 50.8 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 530,801 & 560, 649 & 513,523 & 593, 888 & 581, 617 & + 13.3 & 79.6 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper & 274,901 & 289, 563 & 276, 117 & 282, 517 & 279,503 & + 1.2 & 86.8 \\
\hline 2 & Planks and boards & 102,823 & 103, 854 & 86, 817 & 138,797 & 129,952 & + 49.7 & 68. 6 \\
\hline 3 & Wood pulp & 99, 376 & 102,872 & 101,371 & 105, 064 & 112. 296 & + 10.8 & 77.4 \\
\hline 13 & Pulpwood. & 16, 294 & 24,003 & 17,068 & 21,692 & 16,651 & - 2.4 & 93.3 \\
\hline 20 & Shingles & 10,078 & 10. 169 & 9, 256 & 14,323 & 13,967 & + 50.9 & 96.8 \\
\hline 22 & Plywoods and veneers & 10,069 & 8,459 & 9, 289 & 11,091 & 13,431 & + 44.6 & 84.5 \\
\hline & Wron and Its Products.................................... & 105, 284 & 77, 588 & 93,427 & 75,153 & 96,139 & + 2.9 & 58,0 \\
\hline 9 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 41,895 & 13. 117 & 35, 208 & 14.844 & \$0,851 & + 16.0 & 85.2 \\
\hline 12 & Guns, rifles and other firearms ...................... & 4,502 & 19,583 & 29,996 & 8,787 & 3,329 & - 88.9 & 83.9 \\
\hline 17 & Iron ore & 3,836 & 10,291 & 3,245 & 23,017 & 17, 422 & +436.9 & 76.8 \\
\hline 32 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets & 14,216 & 11,259 & 3,913 & 6,882 & 6.492 & +65.9 & 57.4 \\
\hline 35 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ...................... & 9,491 & 7, 190 & 5,664 & 4,751 & 5,220 & - 7.8 & 31.1 \\
\hline 38 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........ & 1,029 & 1,879 & 4, 012 & 4. 225 & 7.915 & + 97.3 & 74.1 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ...................... & 221.598 & 186, 923 & 190,561 & 193, 396 & 211.527 & + 11.0 & 53.4 \\
\hline 4 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .............. & 54,802 & 53,315 & 61.847 & 61,782 & 75,388 & + 21.9 & 69.0 \\
\hline 5 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ......... & 42,823 & 45,697 & 41,228 & 34, 224 & 43,531 & + 5.6 & 41.4 \\
\hline 6 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.............. & 43,469 & 24,651 & 24,355 & 31,535 & 26,537 & + 9.0 & 38.7 \\
\hline 14 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.................. & 27,879 & 17,393 & 17,493 & 20, 806 & 22,397 & + 28.0 & 63.6 \\
\hline 19 & Lead, ptimary and semi-fabricated & 12, 437 & 10, 100 & 12,680 & 11,660 & 9,370 & - 26.1 & 51.6 \\
\hline 25 & Silver ore and bullion & 7.765 & 8,831 & B, 446 & 9,095 & 9,322 & + 10.4 & 96.1 \\
\hline 31 & Platinum metals and scrap & 5,894 & 5,028 & 5,203 & 5,733 & 5,240 & + 0.7 & 43.2 \\
\hline 33 & Non-ferrous ores, D.o.p. ................................ & 5,644 & 5, 247 & 4,118 & 6,574 & 4,903 & + 19.1 & 87.0 \\
\hline 36 & Electrical apparatus, n.0.p. .......................... & 11,259 & 5,753 & 5,607 & 3,662 & 2,435 & - 56.6 & 24.9 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. & 53,077 & 53,932 & 48,838 & 49,575 & 65, 479 & + 34.1 & 73.2 \\
\hline 10 & Asbestos, unmanufactured ............................ & 27, 578 & 23, 588 & 24, 180 & 23,693 & 26, 235 & + 8.5 & 61.0 \\
\hline 21 & Abrasives, artificial, crude .......................... & 13,390 & 14,030 & 13, 110 & 9,805 & 10, 742 & - 18.1 & 84.6 \\
\hline 1 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ............... & 1,940 & 4. 288 & 2,915 & 3,403 & 12,046 & + 313.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ & 44,755 & 40,744 & 44,500 & 41. 410 & 59,052 & + 32.7 & 55.6 \\
\hline 11 & Fertilizers, chemical..................................... & 21,770 & 18, 124 & 24,869 & 14, 297 & 28, 424 & + 14.3 & 85.1 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodides .............................. & 35,100 & 43,804 & 35, 100 & 30,015 & 28,972 & - 17.5 & 74.0 \\
\hline 18 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ................ & 15,523 & 20,992 & 16,080 & 9,043 & 9,614 & - 40.2 & 88.6 \\
\hline 28 & Cartridges, gun and rine............................... & 6,721 & 7,584 & 7, 291 & 5,948 & 3. 432 & - 52.9 & 98.2 \\
\hline 29 & Non-commercial items .................................. & 4,963 & 7, 103 & 5, 399 & 7,528 & 6, 248 & + 15.7 & 68.6 \\
\hline 39 & Electrical energy ......................................... & 4, 159 & 4,184 & 3,307 & 4,113 & 5,916 & + 78.9 & 100.0 ? \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Domestic Exports to the United States ... \\
Total of Commodities ltemized \\
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,188,420 \\
1,033,582 \\
87,0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,230,495 \\
1,065,617 \\
86.6
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,120,539 \\
994,371 \\
88.7
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,196,614 \\
1,047,788 \\
87.6
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,203,128 \\
1,059,611 \\
88.1
\end{array}
\] & + 7.4 & 59,2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.
2. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cominodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Change from } \\
& \text { 1st half }{ }^{\prime} 54 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { 1st half ' } 55
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States Share of Item Total 1st half ' 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agriculcural and Vegetable Products & 106,954 & 111,340 & 119,241 & 132,045 & 131,434 & + 10.2 & 48.5 \\
\hline 25 & Vegetables, fresh & 17,741 & 8,127 & 18,850 & 11,399 & 24, 810 & + 31.6 & 91.0 \\
\hline 26 & Citrus fruits, fresh & 13,148 & 11,878 & 15,598 & 14,013 & 14,779 & - 5.3 & 98.4 \\
\hline 32 & Soybeans ........................................................... & 2,574 & 10.380 & 5,236 & 15,761 & 5,466 & + 4.4 & 99.9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Producte ............................ & 29,907 & 25,313 & 26,878 & 26,269 & 32,799 & + 22.0 & 65.2 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Fur skins, undressed ..................................... & 9.857 & 2,759 & 7, 166 & 5,090 & 10,616 & + 48.1 & 87.6 \\
\hline & Fibres. Textiles and Products & 114, 205 & 79,973 & 90,551 & 90,262 & 104,949 & \(+15.9\) & 55.1 \\
\hline 12 & Cotton, raw & 29,439 & 15,817 & 23,079 & 26,370 & 29,649 & + 28.5 & 90.0 \\
\hline 19 & Cotton fabrics & 27, 162 & 16,675 & 19, 819 & 15,933 & 21,674 & + 9.4 & 78.7 \\
\hline 37 & Synthetic fabrics & 9,726 & 7,935 & 7,825 & 9,444 & 8,951 & + 14.4 & 88.1 \\
\hline 40 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ............. & 9,709 & 7,764 & 8, 054 & 6,897 & 8,767 & + 8.9 & 50.2 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 72,232 & 74,616 & 75,200 & 74,725 & 83,571 & + 11.1 & 91.0 \\
\hline 15 & Paperboard, paper and products .................... & 17, 592 & 19,448 & 20,376 & 20,302 & 23,081 & + 13.3 & 94.9 \\
\hline 23 & Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter & 16,166 & 16,264 & 16,896 & 15,947 & 16.423 & - 2.8 & 96.2 \\
\hline 30 & Logs, timber and lumber ................................ & 11,811 & 10,559 & 11,295 & 11,311 & 13,940 & + 23.4 & 95.8 \\
\hline 34. & Books, printed ................................................. & 8,144 & 9,393 & 8,978 & 10,343 & 10,156 & + 13.1 & 82.7 \\
\hline & Tron and 1ts Products .......................................... & 729, 167 & 590,489 & 635,300 & 508, 358 & 695,266 & + 9.4 & 89.9 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ....................... & 178,317 & 160,736 & 177. 263 & 151,168 & 185, 532 & + 4.7 & 89.3 \\
\hline 2 & Automobile parts (except engines) ................. & 126.002 & 91.808 & 112,646 & 64,525 & 142,858 & + 26.8 & 99.0 \\
\hline 5 & Roling mill products .. .................................. & 50,319 & 49,612 & 44,828 & 34,917 & 44,159 & - 1.5 & 67.3 \\
\hline 6 & Tractors and parts. & 78,011 & 43,506 & 48,178 & 29,969 & 50,619 & + 5.1 & 95.4 \\
\hline 8 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........ & 47,547 & 40,903 & 39,616 & 30, 378 & 50,554 & + 27.6 & 87.3 \\
\hline 10 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 47, 123 & 34,146 & 38,566 & 20,049 & 34,930 & - 9.4 & 97.7 \\
\hline 13 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ................................ & 29,603 & 15,869 & 23,358 & 20,607 & 13,660 & - 41.5 & 67.6 \\
\hline 14 & Automobiles, passenger ................................ & 35,731 & 13,823 & 28,667 & 12,619 & 29.991 & + 4.6 & 73.6 \\
\hline 22 & Rallway cars, zoaches and parts .................. & 6, 068 & 11.481 & 12.711 & 20,207 & 10,964 & - 13.7 & 99.5 \\
\hline 24 & Cooking and heating apparstus, and parts ...... & 13,771 & 19,008 & 13,631 & 17, 156 & 15,065 & + 10.5 & 98.0 \\
\hline 35 & Iron ore ........................................................... & 6,909 & 18,797 & 4. 164 & 14,922 & 7,929 & + 90.4 & 96.8 \\
\hline 36 & Tools & 15,371 & 9,728 & 9,209 & 9,610 & 9,981 & + 8.4 & 80.5 \\
\hline 1 & Automobiles, freight ....................................... & 7,511 & 8.109 & 7. 124 & 7,047 & 12,072 & + 69.5 & 93.8 \\
\hline & Nor-Ferrous Metals and Products & 127, 130 & 134, 214 & 122,987 & 138,723 & 133, 871 & + 8.8 & 75.8 \\
\hline 3 & Electrical apparatus, п.о. & 84, 570 & 87,723 & 84.407 & 98,774 & 92,454 & \(+9.5\) & 88.9 \\
\hline 39 & Brass, manufactured .................................... & 7,522 & 8,405 & 7.551 & 8, 260 & 7,834 & + 3.7 & 90.3 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. & 189, 639 & 226, 065 & 151,976 & 182,637 & 148,407 & - 2.3 & 51.9 \\
\hline 7 & Cobl, bituminous ........................................... & 43,555 & 51,000 & 32,388 & 38,057 & 34;161 & + 5.5 & \(100.0 \frac{2}{}\) \\
\hline 11 & Fuel olls & 20,071 & 30,060 & 20,387 & 29, 196 & 14,581 & - 28.5 & 55.0 \\
\hline 27 & Coal, anthracite ............................................. & 14,351 & 21.066 & 12,368 & 17, 171 & 11,444 & - 7.5 & 91.8 \\
\hline 28 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ..............e. & 26,601 & 13,910 & 14,905 & 13,209 & 10.539 & - 29.3 & 9.8 \\
\hline 29 & Gasoline ......................................................... & 16,639 & 28,818 & 9,952 & 14,968 & 8, 109 & - 18.5 & 57.3 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ & 97,819 & 93,993 & 95, 701 & 94,788 & 106, 085 & + 10.8 & 87.3 \\
\hline 16 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ...... & 24, 153 & 24,369 & 20,840 & 19,567 & 22,550 & + 9.3 & 90.0 \\
\hline 20 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms .................. & 14,877 & 15,382 & 16, 109 & 17. 558 & 18,603 & + 15.5 & 96.1 \\
\hline 31 & Drugs and medicines ..................................... & 12,027 & 7, 566 & 12,772 & 8,749 & 11,507 & - 9.9 & 86.9 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ................................. & 205, 360 & 207, 791 & 184,937 & 210, 792 & 212,891 & + 15.1 & 85.9 \\
\hline 4 & Aurcraft and parts (except engines) & 54,717 & 49.276 & 47,429 & 48,147 & 58, 318 & + 23.0 & 88.6 \\
\hline 9 & Tourist purchases .......................................... & 28,155 & 43,864 & 25,278 & 40.920 & 25,925 & + 2.6 & 96.8 \\
\hline 17 & Parcels of small value .................................... & 12, 208 & 19,510 & 19,848 & 19,802 & 20,327 & + 2.4 & 97.7 \\
\hline 18 & Refrigerators and freezers .. .-......................... & 35,903 & 18,804 & 25, 468 & 12,928 & 24,138 & - 5.2 & 98.4 \\
\hline 21 & Non-commercial items ..................................... & 17, 100 & 23,878 & 12,199 & 21,225 & 27, 839 & + 128.2 & 80.9 \\
\hline 33 & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ...... & 9.882 & 9,079 & 10,360 & 9,580 & 10,299 & - 0.6 & 89.4 \\
\hline 38 & Goods free by order in councli ....................... & 5,982 & 2. 552 & 633 & 16,357 & 845 & + 33.8 & 87.4 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Totals luports from the United States \(\qquad\) \\
Total of Commodities Emized \(\qquad\) \\
Percent of Imports Itemized \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,672,413 \\
1,243,660 \\
74.4
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,548,801 \\
1,109,857 \\
71.7
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,502,781 \\
1,095,827 \\
72.9
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,458,599 \\
1,030,452 \\
70.6
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,649,243 \\
1,196,099 \\
72.5
\end{array}
\] & + 9.7 & 74.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change trom 1st half '54 to 1st half '55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '55} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \(\%_{0}\) & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 135,068 & 170,234 & 83,192 & 144,049 & 144,978 & + 74.3 & 39.3 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 99,849 & 106,542 & 46,729 & 86, 261 & 73,011 & + 56.2 & 44.1 \\
\hline 7 & Barley & 5.751 & 27.268 & 4,987 & 28,960 & 25,238 & +406.1 & 69.9 \\
\hline 8 & Wheat flour & 19,301 & 14,058 & 15,983 & 12,695 & 9,968 & - 37.6 & 25.2 \\
\hline 12 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 5,538 & 7,367 & 11,049 & 3,530 & 19,736 & + 78.6 & 88.3 \\
\hline 16 & Oll seed cake and meal & 532 & 4,737 & 1,978 & 3,960 & 6,630 & + 235.2 & 97.9 \\
\hline 25 & Beans & 1,353 & 1.399 & 752 & 1,701 & 1 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 29 & Clover seed & 212 & 502 & 71 & 1,716 & 977 & + 2 & 36.4 \\
\hline 32 & Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) & 134 & 1,007 & 434 & 1,197 & 2,157 & + 397.0 & 15.6 \\
\hline 37 & Apples, fresh & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,050 & 1,163 & + 2 & 41.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underline{3}\)} & Oats & 25 & 1,589 & 70 & 90 & 1,617 & + 2 & 21.1 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products............................ & 13,095 & 5,486 & 11. 773 & 10,101 & 7,563 & - 35.8 & 6.0 \\
\hline 13 & Fish, canned ................................................ & 4,297 & 24 & 5,236 & 5,730 & 571 & - 89.1 & 9.0 \\
\hline 22 & F'ur skins, undressed & 2,805 & 1,088 & 3,063 & 1,049 & 3.702 & + 20.9 & 23.3 \\
\hline 31 & Leather, unmanufacture & 814 & 912 & 1,000 & 729 & 871 & - 12.9 & 23.4 \\
\hline 33 & Beel and veal, fresh & 2,638 & 0 & 1,296 & 0 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 35 & Hides and skins (except fur & 230 & 223 & 581 & 631 & 587 & + 1.0 & 12.8 \\
\hline 36 & Cheese & 1,497 & 2,372 & 1 & 1.156 & 1,243 & + 2 & 89.2 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products .......................... & 333 & 811 & 447 & 902 & 425 & - 4.9 & 4.6 \\
\hline & Wrod, Wood Products and Paper & 49,708 & 60, 896 & 65,528 & 81,129 & 77,538 & + 18.3 & 10.6 \\
\hline 3 & Planks and boards & 24,679 & 24.057 & 32,601 & 35,997 & 37,493 & + 15.0 & 19.8 \\
\hline 6 & Wood pulp & 11,666 & 16,433 & 16,250 & 18,236 & 17,403 & + 7.1 & 12.0 \\
\hline 9 & Newsprint paper & 7.603 & 10,634 & 11,932 & 16,707 & 15,553 & + 30.3 & 4.8 \\
\hline 20 & Pulpwood & 1,051 & 2,997 & 540 & 3,795 & 510 & - 5.6 & 2.9 \\
\hline 24 & Posts, poles and piling & 973 & 2,516 & 337 & 2,219 & 292 & - 13.4 & 15.3 \\
\hline 28 & Railway ties. & 1,987 & 1,648 & 1,210 & 606 & 514 & - 57.5 & 72.5 \\
\hline 34 & Pulpboard and paperboard & 132 & 179 & 450 & 817 & 1,579 & + 250.9 & 32.5 \\
\hline 38 & Match splints .................. & 164 & 523 & 408 & 586 & 566 & + 38.7 & 93.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Plywonds and veneers & 96 & 86 & 498 & 424 & 2,060 & + 313.7 & 13.0 \\
\hline & From and its Products & 12,395 & 15,086 & 4,889 & 10,626 & 11,058 & +126.2 & 8.7 \\
\hline 17 & Iron ore & 1.518 & 5,024 & 2,021 & 3,728 & 2,292 & + 13.4 & 10.4 \\
\hline 18 & Scrap tron and steel & 702 & 7. 223 & 848 & 4,428 & 1.864 & +119.8 & 26.0 \\
\hline 30 & Ferro-alloys. & 5,498 & 1,831 & 777 & 979 & 1,129 & + 45.3 & 31.5 \\
\hline 3 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and blilets.................... & 2,883 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2,303 & + 2 & 20.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3} & Rolling mill products ................................... & 222 & 77 & 153 & 183 & 2,022 & + 2 & 20.2 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...................... & 94, 267 & 85.690 & 104.410 & 104,540 & 121,563 & + 16.4 & 30.7 \\
\hline 2 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.......... & 31,387 & 34,515 & 36,653 & 38,604 & 46,525 & + 26.9 & 44.2 \\
\hline 4 & Copper, primary and semiofabricated ............. & 14,675 & 17,576 & 25,948 & 20,898 & 25,460 & - 1.9 & 37.1 \\
\hline 5 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated. & 17,931 & 17,911 & 17,688 & 17,430 & 20,214 & + 14.3 & 18.5 \\
\hline 10 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ................. & 7,099 & 3,254 & 6,975 & 9,668 & 11,674 & + 67.4 & 33.1 \\
\hline 11 & Platinum metals and scrap........... & 8,074 & 6.694 & 8.944 & 7. 239 & 6,849 & - 23.4 & 56.5 \\
\hline 14 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated................. & 6,971 & 3,051 & 4,411 & 6.177 & 7,699 & \(+74.5\) & 42.4 \\
\hline 19 & Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals. & 816 & 949 & 2. 151 & 2, 232 & 1,118 & - 48.0 & 24.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Cadmium. & 200 & 448 & 513 & 400 & 577 & + 12.5 & 51.4 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...-............... & 3,461 & 5,142 & 5,324 & 6,947 & 9,090 & + 70.7 & 10. 2 \\
\hline 15 & Asbestos, unmanufactured............................- & 2,416 & 3.673 & 2,357 & 4,218 & 4.478 & + 90.0 & 10.4 \\
\hline 21 & Abrasives, artificial, crude........................... & 636 & 907 & 2,493 & 1,791 & 1,946 & -78.1 & 15,3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3} & Coal and coke .............................................. & 255 & 106 & 180 & 136 & 1.324 & + 635.6 & 39.5 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products......................... & 3,619 & 4,932 & 6,965 & 8,711 & 10,823 & + 55.4 & 10.2 \\
\hline 23 & Synthetic piastics, primary lorms .................. & 387 & 236 & 2,114 & 1,382 & 1,897 & - 10.3 & 15.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26} & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p...... & 998 & 877 & 260 & 2,131 & 3,128 & + 2 & 36.9 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Conmodities............................... & 2,288 & 2,521 & 2,065 & 1.809 & 1,445 & - 30.0 & 3.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{27} & Non-commerclal items..................................---- & 1,412 & 1,035 & 1,267 & 1.108 & 671 & - 47.0 & 7.4 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom & 314,234 & 350,998 & 284,594 & 388, 814 & 384,486 & + 35.1 & 18.9 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities litemized.........................- & 297,407 & 333,548 & 273,208 & 352,574 & 366,611 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exparts ILemized.............. & 94.6 & S8. 0 & 96.0 & 98. 6 & 88.4 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Change from } \\
\text { 1st half' } 54 \\
\text { to } \\
\text { ist hall' } 55
\end{array}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { U.K. Share } \\
\text { of } \\
\text { Item 'Total } \\
\text { 1st hall' } 55 \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July- Dec. & Jen. \(=\) June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ \({ }^{\text {000 }}\) & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Veretmble Products .................. & 11, 113 & 15,393 & 11,928 & 16,231 & 12, 143 & + 1.8 & 4.5 \\
\hline 13 & Whisky .. & 2,874 & 4,400 & 2,693 & 4,351 & 2, 522 & -6.3 & 69.3 \\
\hline 18 & Confectionery, including candy ..................... & 2,008 & 2,604 & 1.693 & 2,662 & 1.989 & + 16.3 & 57.4 \\
\hline 31 & Tea, black .................................................... & 1,095 & 1.084 & 2,225 & 576 & 1,294 & - 41.8 & 8.5 \\
\hline 36 & Cereal foods and bakery products now......0m nomo & 1,078 & 1,719 & 831 & 1.521 & 1,021 & + 22.9 & 37.6 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Vegetable olls (except essential olls)..........er & 485 & 162 & 393 & 700 & 1,167 & +196.9 & 9.6 \\
\hline &  & 6,640 & 6, 807 & 5,529 & 5,010 & 5,345 & - 33 & 10.6 \\
\hline 22 &  & 2,336 & 2,135 & 2,008 & 1,643 & 1,854 & - 7.7 & 42.3 \\
\hline 35 & Leather footwear and parts ..n.....................ereo & 1, 485 & 1,401 & 1.183 & 1,264 & 1, 089 & -6. 4 & 36.4 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textlles and Products .........o.o.............. & 58,849 & 54,503 & 45.815 & 43,661 & 45, 64\% & - 0.4 & 24.0 \\
\hline 2 &  & 19,320 & 19, 105 & 16.422 & 12,912 & 13,487 & - 17.9 & 88.9 \\
\hline 7 & Apperel (except hats) of all textlles ........... & 6, 162 & 7.707 & 5, 693 & 7. 728 & 5.355 & - 5.8 & 30.6 \\
\hline 8 & Wool nolls and tops ........................................... & 9,920 & 8, 861 & 5,887 & 6,728 & 7,459 & + 27.1 & 96.1 \\
\hline 14 & Cotton Pebrics & 3,417 & 3,129 & 3,014 & 2,473 & 2,388 & - 20.8 & 8.7 \\
\hline 21 & Cotton yearns, threads and cords .................. & 2.841 & 2, 107 & 1.919 & 1.848 & 2.075 & + 8.1 & 46. 7 \\
\hline 23 & Carpets and mats, wool ...ene........................... & 3,272 & 2,603 & 1,963 & 1,672 & 1,614 & - 17.8 & 34.5 \\
\hline 27 & Cloth, coated and impregnated ...................... & 1,236 & 1,373 & 1,591 & 1,543 & 3,002 & + 88.7 & 34.4 \\
\hline 29 & Wool yarns and warps .................................... & 2. 632 & 2.044 & 1.682 & 1.401 & 1,671 & - 0.7 & 78.0 \\
\hline 1 & Lines, cordage and netting, n. O.p. ..........ano.. & 1,251 & 838 & 1. 266 & 854 & 1,526 & + 20.5 & 53.2 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Sy nthetic fibres, tops and yams .................... & 1,654 & 718 & 378 & 865 & 1,185 & +216.1 & 23.3 \\
\hline &  & 2,311 & 2,661 & 2,280 & 2,828 & 2,507 & + 10.0 & 2.7 \\
\hline 40 & Books, printed .............................................. & 978 & 1.017 & 1,006 & 1. 186 & 992 & - 1.4 & 8.1 \\
\hline &  & 78,861 & 82,679 & 78,332 & 51,583 & 54, 128 & - 30. 9 & 7.0 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ...................... & 19,530 & 27, 254 & 21,613 & 13,500 & 14,364 & - 33.5 & 6.9 \\
\hline 5 &  & 19,070 & 9.405 & 12, 358 & 4, 731 & 8,590 & - 30.5 & 21.1 \\
\hline 6 & Engines, internal combustion, and perts ...as... & 9,700 & 9,073 & 8,714 & 5,663 & 7. 229 & - 17.0 & 12.5 \\
\hline 10 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ........................e...... & 4,412 & 5,493 & 5,641 & 4,636 & 3,337 & - 40.8 & 16.5 \\
\hline 11 &  & 6, 425 & 8.732 & 5,972 & 4,108 & 3,130 & - 47.8 & 6.2 \\
\hline 16 & Cast1ngs and lorgings .....................e. .............. & 1,276 & 2, 673 & 2,216 & 2. 220 & 1,055 & - 52.4 & 18.4 \\
\hline 17 & Tractors and parts & 3,083 & 1,676 & 3. 284 & 1. 083 & 2.400 & - 26.9 & 4.5 \\
\hline 25 &  & 1,602 & 1,274 & 1,785 & 1,604 & 1,992 & + 11.6 & 33.5 \\
\hline 28 & Automobile parts (except engines) ...o.co......... & 2,420 & 1,826 & 1,480 & 1,618 & 1,341 & - 9.4 & 0.9 \\
\hline 30 & Motor rall cars and parts ............................... & 1. 663 & 1.956 & 2,603 & 287 & 117 & - 95.5 & 11.0 \\
\hline 36 &  & 1. 801 & 1. 691 & 1,323 & 1. 101 & 1. 168 & - 11.7 & 9.4 \\
\hline 1 & Bicycles, tricycles and parts ........................ & 1.134 & 721 & 1. 247 & 829 & 1,274 & + 2.2 & 89.7 \\
\hline & Nor-Ferrous Metals and Products ...nemoreomenomeos & 24, 612 & 27.378 & 22,967 & 26, 031 & 22, 506 & - 20 & 12.7 \\
\hline 3 &  & 11.530 & 11.027 & 7,522 & 11,122 & 8,423 & +120 & 8.1 \\
\hline 4 & Platinum metals ............................................. & 8,300 & 7. 777 & 8,692 & 8,840 & 7,606 & - 12.5 & 98.8 \\
\hline 34 & Aluminum foll and aluminum manufactures .... & 481 & 708 & 1.573 & 951 & 826 & - 47.5 & 12.5 \\
\hline & Nor-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. & 13, 031 & 17,123 & 12,905 & 15,685 & 12, 844 & - 0.5 & 4.5 \\
\hline 9 & Pottery and china ware .................men........... & 5.861 & 5,698 & 5,718 & 5,577 & 5,337 & - 6.7 & 73.4 \\
\hline 24 &  & 1. 350 & 3.312 & 1.454 & 2,149 & 1,016 & - 30.1 & 8.2 \\
\hline 26 & Tlass, plate and sheet ...................... ...ne..... & 1,893 & 1,962 & 1,679 & 1,627 & 2.052 & + 222 & 25.2 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products .........om............... & 8,463 & 10,088 & 8,839 & 9,751 & 9,666 & + 24 & 8.0 \\
\hline 19 &  & 1. 729 & 2,126 & 2,086 & 2, 237 & 2,158 & + 3.5 & 23.3 \\
\hline 20 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.O.p. ..... & 1,515 & 2, 822 & 1,791 & 2,454 & 1,733 & - 3.2 & 6.9 \\
\hline 38 & Drugs and medicines......................................... & 944 & 846 & 1,213 & 1,005 & 1,017 & - 16.2 & 7.7 \\
\hline & Miscell aneous Commodities ................................. & 15, 710 & 17, 168 & 15, 635 & 17.581 & 18,247 & + 18. 7 & 7.4 \\
\hline 12 &  & 3, 111 & 3,606 & 4,493 & 4,226 & 2,455 & - 45.1 & 7.1 \\
\hline 15 & Aircratt and parts (except engines) ...n...o........ & 4, 571 & 3,041 & 2,168 & 2,568 & 7,403 & +241.5 & 11.3 \\
\hline 32 &  & 468 & 622 & 1,547 & 1,192 & 1. 244 & - 18.6 & 33.3 \\
\hline 33 & Containers, n.O.D. ....e..................................... & 1,544 & 1. 432 & 1,346 & 1,268 & 1.048 & - 22.1 & 33.1 \\
\hline 37 & Toys and sporting goods .....e.en....................... & 1.191 & 1,826 & 892 & 1,527 & 853 & - 4.4 & 13.6 \\
\hline & Total limports from the Untted Mingiom .ane....c...0 & 218,590 & 233, 801 & 204, 129 & 188, 343 & 182, 833 & - 10.4 & 8.3 \\
\hline &  & 180, 628 & 181,386 & 162, 217 & 140, 061 & 140,848 & & \\
\hline &  & 82.3 & 77.6 & 78.5 & 74.4 & 77.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)

3. Not included among leading forty exports in 1954.

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half ' 54 to 1st halt " 55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Eurone's Share of Item Total Ist half " 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \(\%\) \\
\hline & Acricultural and Vegetable Products & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{8,833 11,711} & \[
10,100
\] & \[
13,961
\] & 9,476 & -6.2 & 3. 5 \\
\hline 11 & Fruits, canned and preserved & 1,256 & 1,971 & 1.420 & 2.079 & 919 & 35. 3 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13.4 \\
62.8
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline 16 & Wines & 778 & 1,277 & 917 & 1.529 & 971 & + 5.9 & \\
\hline 20 & Nuts & 1,994 & 723 & 1,533 & 643 & 1, 105 & 27.9 & 10,6 \\
\hline 21 & Florist and nursery stock & 701 & 1,335 & 716 & 1,424 & 739 & + 3.2 & 32.0 \\
\hline 24 & Vegetables, plckled, preserved, canned. & 233 & 815 & 232 & 1,655 & 678 & + 192.2 & 10.7 \\
\hline 27 & Cocoa butter and cocoa paste & 618 & 505 & 990 & 753 & 747 & - 24.5 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37. 1} \\
\hline 35 & Brandy & 463 & 816 & 500 & 807 & 557 & + 11.4 & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{14} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Animals and Animal Products \\
Cheese
\end{tabular}} & 4,145 & 5,088 & 3,518 & 4, 479 & 3,922 & + 11.5 & 7.8 \\
\hline & & 1. 119 & 1.379 & 1,091 & 1,426 & 1,330 & + 21.9 & 83.9 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products.......................... & 13,743 & 12,581 & 12,033 & 11,839 & 12,750 & + 6.0 & 6.7 \\
\hline 6 & Carpets and mats, wool & 1,879 & 2, 094 & 2, 260 & 2, 102 & 2, 422 & + 7.2 & 51.8 \\
\hline 12 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles & 1,036 & 1,622 & 1,257 & 1,837 & 1,415 & + 12.6 & 8. 1 \\
\hline 13 & Cotton fabrics & 2,134 & 1,463 & 1,642 & 1,281 & 1.685 & + 2.6 & 6.1 \\
\hline 26 & Wool fabrics & 1, 152 & 1.021 & 1,125 & 708 & 1,179 & 4.8 & 7.8 \\
\hline 28 & Lace and embroldery & 1,568 & 866 & 1,081 & 643 & 815 & - 24.6 & 36.2 \\
\hline 40 & Hats and hatters' materials, textile & 587 & 609 & 521 & 613 & 517 & 0.8 & 20.5 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Wood, Wood Products and Paper \\
Books, printed
\end{tabular}} & 2,852 & 4,227 & 3,827 & 4, 585 & 4,050 & + 11.7 & 4.4 \\
\hline 17 & & 823 & 1,010 & 1,086 & 1. 266 & 1, 125 & + 3.6 & 9.2 \\
\hline 23 & Corkwood and products & 657 & 1. 187 & 845 & 1,207 & 1,373 & + 62.5 & 50.7 \\
\hline & Iron and its Prodects...................................... & 20, 226 & 19,685 & 19,694 & 23,948 & 20,928 & + 6.3 & 2.7 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 7,846 & 7,758 & 7. 506 & 8,627 & 7,461 & - 0.6 & 3.6 \\
\hline 4 & Rolling mall products & 4,330 & 4,893 & 3. 164 & 4, 280 & 2,594 & - 18.0 & 5. 1 \\
\hline 7 & Plpes, tubes and fittings & 1,102 & 1,281 & 1,145 & 2,600 & 1,960 & + 71.2 & 9.7 \\
\hline 15 & Automobiles, passenger & 737 & 687 & 1. 178 & 1, 280 & 2. 165 & + 83.8 & 5.3 \\
\hline 19 & Tools & 1,127 & 1,107 & 1,034 & 1,156 & 1,137 & + 10.0 & 9.2 \\
\hline 34 & Ball and roller bearlngs & 552 & 468 & 646 & 751 & 907 & + 40.4 & 12.7 \\
\hline 39 & Hardware, n.o.p............................................ & 523 & 509 & 505 & 673 & 434 & - 14.1 & 5.6 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 9,355 & 11,284 & 8,621 & 11,974 & 8, 773 & + 1.8 & 5.0 \\
\hline 3 & Clocks, watches and parts & 3,343 & 5,783 & 3,287 & 4,246 & 2,972 & - 9.6 & 65.8 \\
\hline 5 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p & 1,539 & 1,637 & 1,942 & 3,279 & 2,636 & + 35.7 & 2. 5 \\
\hline 8 & Tin blocks, pigs and bars............................... & 2,640 & 1,075 & 1. 298 & 2. 395 & 1, 370 & + 5.5 & 37.0 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 5,804 & 7.834 & 5,821 & 8,489 & 6,565 & + 12.8 & 2.3 \\
\hline 9 & Glass, plate and sheet & 1,883 & 2,118 & 1,541 & 2,116 & 1,828 & + 18.6 & 22.4 \\
\hline 10 & Diamonds, unset.. & 2,312 & 1,849 & 1,869 & 1,744 & 2, 242 & + 30.0 & 51.5 \\
\hline 22 & Lime, plaster and cement & 78 & 1,233 & 427 & 1,700 & 178 & - 58.3 & 15. 5 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products & 3,976 & 5, 108 & 3.580 & 5, 870 & 4,699 & + 30.9 & 3.9 \\
\hline 18 & Dyeing and tanning materials......................... & 1,093 & 939 & 1. 104 & 1. 212 & 1,219 & + 10.4 & 21.0 \\
\hline 31 & Fertillzers, chemical ................................... & 729 & 1,667 & 126 & 1,446 & 490 & + 288.9 & 7.8 \\
\hline 36 & Princlpal chemlcals (except acids) n . \(0 . p\). ...... & 511 & 683 & 505 & 777 & 546 & + 8.1 & 2. 2 \\
\hline 38 & Drugs and medicines .................................... & 607 & 494 & 594 & 609 & 606 & + 2.0 & 4. 6 \\
\hline & Miscell aneous Commodities ............................. & 11,096 & 15,624 & 12,703 & 13,913 & 11,532 & - 9.2 & 4. 7 \\
\hline 2 & Non-commerclal items ................................... & 4, 474 & 6,952 & 5,416 & 4.887 & 3,279 & - 39.5 & 9.5 \\
\hline 25 & Jewellery and preclous stones, n .o.p. ........... & 1. 187 & 958 & 1,020 & 857 & 1,043 & + 23 & 31.2 \\
\hline 29 & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ..... & 507 & 656 & 793 & 831 & 838 & + 5.7 & 7.3 \\
\hline 30 & Toys and sporting goods............................... & 437 & 980 & 590 & 995 & 582 & - 1.4 & 9, 3 \\
\hline 32 & Camerss and parts (except X-ray) ................... & 613 & 686 & 687 & 865 & 909 & + 32.3 & 31.9 \\
\hline 33 & Containers, n.o.p. ........................................ & 600 & 880 & 682 & 808 & 658 & - 3.5 & 21.0 \\
\hline 37 & Musical Instruments...................................... & 630 & 740 & 475 & 770 & 616 & + 29.7 & 17.8 \\
\hline & Total Imports from Europe & 80,030 & 93, 142 & 79,707 & 98,858 & 82,694 & + 3.7 & 3.7 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized ........................ & 56,398 & 64,726 & 54,750 & 68,87\% & 56,247 & & \\
\hline & Percent of lmports Iternlzed .............................. & 70.5 & 69.5 & 68.7 & 69.7 & 68.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLEXII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cmmodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C" we alth share of Item Total 1st half ' 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July = Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 63,500 & 44,256 & 27, 765 & 22,313 & 25,693 & - 7.5 & 7.0 \\
\hline 2 & Wheat & 49,418 & 28,382 & 11,684 & 9,146 & 12,309 & + 5.3 & 7.4 \\
\hline 3 & Wheat flour & 9,467 & 11.525 & 10,173 & 8,383 & 7,314 & - 28.1 & 18.5 \\
\hline 15 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 1,739 & 958 & 2,042 & 994 & 2, 476 & + 21.3 & 11.1 \\
\hline 32 & Fodders, n.o.p. & 320 & 316 & 488 & 481 & 517 & + 5.9 & 5.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Whisky & 404 & 483 & 372 & 376 & 457 & + 22.8 & 1.9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products ............................ & 5,857 & 7. 176 & 7,003 & 10,514 & 9, 074 & + 29.6 & 7.2 \\
\hline 9 & Fish, cured & 2,408 & 2,486 & 2, 516 & 2,715 & 2,539 & + 0.9 & 23.9 \\
\hline 10 & Fish, canned & 616 & 945 & 864 & 3,381 & 2,736 & + 216.7 & 43.1 \\
\hline 21 & Milk, powdered, condensed, exaporated .......... & 928 & 1,240 & 701 & 801 & 649 & - 7.4 & 18.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26} & Pork and beef. pickled ................................... & 314 & 414 & 679 & 597 & 778 & + 14.6 & 95.2 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 1,755 & 1,682 & 1,439 & 2,601 & 11.322 & - 8.1 & 14.2 \\
\hline 27 & Synthetic thread and yarn ............................... & 193 & 284 & 188 & 1.038 & 13 & - 93.0 & 1.5 \\
\hline 37 & Adparel (except hats) of all textiles ............. & 274 & 305 & 342 & 506 & 397 & + 16.1 & 35.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Cotton fabries ................................................. & 569 & 486 & 374 & 358 & 357 & - 4.5 & 81.0 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ....................... & 16,897 & 22,110 & 20,939 & 29,557 & 34,255 & + 63.6 & 4.7 \\
\hline 1 & Planks and boards & 9,087 & 10,553 & 9,608 & 13,627 & 17,936 & \(+86.7\) & 9.5 \\
\hline 4 & Newsprint paper & 5,722 & 7, 341 & 6,777 & 11,099 & 11,421 & + 88.5 & 3.5 \\
\hline 18 & Wood pulp & 562 & 710 & 892 & 1,579 & 1,435 & + 60.9 & 1.0 \\
\hline 22 & Railway ties & 0 & 1, 269 & 1,485 & 0 & 183 & - 87.7 & 25.8 \\
\hline 31 & Logs and square timber .................................. & 248 & 253 & 458 & 539 & 445 & - 2.8 & 15.4 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{34} & Bond and writing paper, uncut ........................ & 198 & 382 & 294 & 650 & 673 & + 128.9 & 51.5 \\
\hline & Wrapping paper & 256 & 469 & 398 & 492 & 411 & + 3.3 & 33.3 \\
\hline & fron and its Products & 21,844 & 27, 868 & 22,958 & 21.461 & 24,793 & + 8.0 & 15.0 \\
\hline 5 & Automobile parts (except engines) & 6,470 & 8,215 & 8,726 & 4,745 & 5,296 & - 39.3 & 77.8 \\
\hline 6 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ........................ & 2,030 & 2,601 & 3,742 & 5,103 & 3,566 & 4.7 & 21.3 \\
\hline 8 & Automobiles, passenger ................................. & 5,602 & 8,750 & 4,197 & 2, 284 & 4,616 & + 10.0 & 87.0 \\
\hline 11 & Locomotives and parts & 59 & 1,220 & 717 & 3,516 & 2,250 & + 213.8 & 97.8 \\
\hline 13 & Automobiles, freight ....................................... & 4,136 & 3,623 & 1,813 & 1,398 & 2,624 & + 44.7 & 95.6 \\
\hline 19 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 1,187 & 995 & 859 & 900 & 910 & + 5.9 & 1.9 \\
\hline 23 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........ & 550 & 445 & 673 & 765 & 931 & + 38.3 & 8.7 \\
\hline 29 & Rolling mill products .................................... & 628 & 513 & 479 & 603 & 801 & + 67.2 & 8.0 \\
\hline 35 & Tools, & 256 & 412 & 390 & 489 & 415 & + 6.4 & 67.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\stackrel{1}{1}\)} & Railway cars, coaches and parts ................... & 2 & 4 & 176 & 357 & 1,615 & +817.6 & 95.3 \\
\hline & Non-Fertous Metals and Products ..................... & 6,017 & 3,967 & 5,896 & 10,333 & 11,837 & + 100.8 & 3.0 \\
\hline 7 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .......... & 2,726 & 2,456 & 4,229 & 4,393 & 4,476 & + 5.8 & 4.3 \\
\hline 16 & Electrical apparatus, n.0.p. .............................. & 1,763 & 803 & 1,034 & 1,706 & 2, 354 & \(+127.7\) & 24.1 \\
\hline 17 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .............- & 275 & 32 & 121 & 2,522 & 2,841 & + 2 & 4.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30} & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ................. & 0 & 0 & 9 & 1,058 & 711 & \(+\underline{2}\) & 2.0 \\
\hline & Nor-Metallic Minerals and Products ................... & 2,265 & 2,399 & 2,243 & 3,294 & 3,172 & + 41.4 & 3.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12} & Asbestos, unmanufactured ............................... & 1,414 & 1,604 & 1.602 & 2,159 & 2,168 & + 35.3 & 5.0 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ......................... & 2,871 & 3.417 & 3,907 & 4,528 & 5,184 & + 32.7 & 4.9 \\
\hline 14 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms .................. & 773 & 1. 510 & 1.550 & 1,634 & 2, 028 & + 30.8 & 16.0 \\
\hline 24 & Drugs and medicines ....................................... & 1,050 & 395 & 676 & 633 & 513 & - 24.1 & 23.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28} & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..... & 430 & 545 & 620 & 540 & 769 & + 24.0 & 9.1 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities .............................. & 4,444 & 7,393 & 3,438 & 3,067 & 2,980 & - 13.3 & 7.6 \\
\hline 20 & Packages ..................................................... & 888 & 1,196 & 1, 050 & 544 & 775 & - 26.2 & 74.7 \\
\hline 25 & Non-commerclal items ..................................... & 383 & 564 & 478 & 828 & 552 & + 25.5 & 6.1 \\
\hline 36 & pens, pencils and parts ................................ & 636 & 638 & 361 & 487 & 342 & - 5.3 & 57.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Films, motion picture, not exposed................. & 557 & 447 & 577 & 193 & 365 & - 36.7 & 44.6 \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth Total of Comradities Itemized \(\qquad\) \\
Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ..................
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
125,450 \\
114,538 \\
91.3
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
120,258 \\
105,769 \\
88.0
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
95,587 \\
84,412 \\
88.3
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
108,288 \\
93,619 \\
86.5
\end{array}
\] & 118, 314 103, 964 87.9 & + 23.8 & 5.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included among leading forty exports in \(\mathbf{1 9 5 4}\).
2. Over \(1000 \%\).

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1054
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st hall' 54 to \\
1st half" 55
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C'wealth Share of Item Total 1 st half' 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$000 & \(8{ }^{\prime} 000\) & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ......ane...onem & 46,422 & 57,492 & 52,900 & 67, 245 & 61,494 & - 16.2 & 227 \\
\hline 1 & Sugar, unrefined & 12,667 & 24,134 & 16,496 & 29,662 & 15,967 & - 3.2 & 79, 3 \\
\hline 2 &  & 9,670 & 7,577 & 10,127 & 9,995 & 13,615 & \(+34.4\) & 89.5 \\
\hline 3 & Rubber, crude and semiffabricated ...............s & 9,217 & 8,503 & 7.057 & 8,389 & 13,406 & + 90.0 & 64.8 \\
\hline 8 & Coffee, green .................................................. & 904 & 1.627 & 4. 269 & 2,507 & 2,312 & - 45.8 & 8.4 \\
\hline 9 &  & 22 & 4,168 & 440 & 4,767 & 915 & + 108.0 & 19.8 \\
\hline 10 & Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .......... & 2,886 & 1,920 & 2,852 & 2, 220 & 3,057 & + 7.2 & 25.1 \\
\hline 11 &  & 2,598 & 1,352 & 3.247 & 1, 404 & 3,772 & + 16.2 & 36.0 \\
\hline 12 & Cocoa beans, not roasted ............................... & 2,850 & 2,123 & 2,863 & 907 & 2,762 & - 3.5 & 33, 1 \\
\hline 15 & Molasses and syrups & 977 & 1,268 & 1.150 & 1,235 & 1,175 & + 2.2 & 60.2 \\
\hline 16 & Spices .-........a..................................................... & 1,396 & 1,198 & 1.028 & 661 & 644 & - 37. 4 & 59.2 \\
\hline 17 & Indian corn & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,634 & 0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 21 & Rum & 675 & 739 & 563 & 732 & 618 & + 9.8 & 43.6 \\
\hline 22 & Fruits, canned and preseryed ..-....................... & 581 & 545 & 414 & 728 & 505 & + 22.0 & 7.4 \\
\hline 25 &  & 332 & 481 & 390 & 487 & 360 & - 7.7 & 23.3 \\
\hline 29 & Rubber footwear and parts & 280 & 129 & 456 & 147 & 894 & + 96.1 & 51.8 \\
\hline 31 & Brandy & 173 & 276 & 181 & 280 & 176 & - 2.8 & 21.5 \\
\hline 36 & Natural gums, resins, balsam .. & 114 & 196 & 115 & 253 & 167 & +45.2 & 6. 9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 2888 & 3,064 & 5,337 & 3,594 & 6,149 & + 15.2 & 12.2 \\
\hline 13 & Meats, canned & 161 & 477 & 913 & 1.617 & 888 & - 2.7 & 50.5 \\
\hline 14 &  & 1.139 & 959 & 1, 348 & 1.046 & 1,540 & + 14.2 & 94.0 \\
\hline 20 &  & 484 & 36 & 1,346 & 68 & 2,124 & + 57.6 & 98.6 \\
\hline 30 &  & 6 & 67 & 484 & 109 & 10 & - 97.9 & 100.01 \\
\hline 33 &  & 0 & 7 & 385 & 7 & 200 & - 48.1 & 32.7 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products -momennmenomenem & 16,297 & 12.424 & 12,056 & 11,724 & 14.707 & + 220 & 7. 7 \\
\hline 5 &  & 8,925 & 4,162 & 5,476 & 3,632 & 7,214 & + 31.7 & 66. 1 \\
\hline 6 & Flax, bemp and jute fabrics & 4,156 & 3,183 & 3.627 & 5,226 & 4,800 & + 32, 3 & 76.1 \\
\hline 18 & Cotton fabrics. & 783 & 809 & 840 & 728 & 973 & + 14.6 & 3.5 \\
\hline 23 &  & 480 & 533 & 569 & 547 & 332 & - 41.7 & 7.1 \\
\hline 26 & Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres mamem & 685 & 322 & 429 & 430 & 239 & - 44.3 & 8.6 \\
\hline 35 &  & 347 & 303 & 155 & 232 & 160 & + 3.2 & 2.1 \\
\hline 38 & Cotton manufactures, R.O.D. ....e.e.menomenomeomen & 161 & 177 & 118 & 180 & 90 & - 23.7 & 1.6 \\
\hline &  & 190 & 216 & 226 & 213 & 252 & + 15.9 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Iron and its Producte & 100 & 343 & 108 & 104 & 137 & + 26.9 & 2 \\
\hline & Now Ferrous Metals and Products -u-memenomonom & 6,603 & 14,034 & 5.477 & 11,908 & 7,380 & + 34.7 & 4.2 \\
\hline 4 &  & 3,281 & 7,895 & 3,456 & 10,318 & 5,633 & + 63.0 & 73.8 \\
\hline 19 &  & 2,352 & 1,055 & 929 & 638 & 611 & - 34.2 & 16.5 \\
\hline 24 & Copper, primury and semi-fabricated .............. & 0 & 2,829 & 900 & 0 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 34 & Chrome ore & 431 & 792 & 27 & 361 & 12 & - 55.6 & 3.6 \\
\hline 38 &  & 342 & 540 & 0 & 320 & 188 & + 3 & 17.6 \\
\hline & Nor-Metallic Minerals and Products .mano.a.a.a...men & 3, 0 en & 5,487 & 4,248 & 4,849 & 3,837 & - 97 & 1.3 \\
\hline 7 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined .............. & 1,673 & 3, 863 & 3,160 & 3,690 & 2,922 & - 7.5 & 2. 7 \\
\hline 27 & Abrasives .......................o.e....c.a....................... & 798 & 283 & 369 & 399 & 526 & + 42.5 & 7.2 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products .-.nonnomennomeno. & 469 & 435 & 435 & 336 & 316 & - 27.4 & 0.3 \\
\hline 37 &  & 108 & 205 & 182 & 154 & 61 & - 66.5 & 0.5 \\
\hline &  & 701 & 96 & 922 & 1.227 & 852 & - 7.6 & 0. 3 \\
\hline 28 &  & 348 & 455 & 337 & 368 & 261 & - 22.6 & 0.8 \\
\hline 32 &  & 58 & 103 & .79 & 352 & 80 & - 24.1 & 1.1 \\
\hline 40 &  & 152 & 138 & 133 & 149 & 149 & + 12.0 & 4.7 \\
\hline & Total lnports from the Commonwealth ............. & 76, 696 & 94, 457 & 81.710 & 101,200 & 85, 135 & + 16. 4 & 4.3 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities liesulzed ....onrato.............. & 72, 174 & 87.430 & 76,921 & 186,590 & 88, 338 & & \\
\hline &  & 94.1 & 92.6 & 94.1 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. A very small amount of fresh pork wes also imported from the United Kingdom.
2. Less than 0.1\%.
3. Over 1000\%

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Changefrom } \\
& \text { 1st hall }{ }^{3} 54 \\
& \text { to half '55 }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1 st half '55} \\
\hline & & Jen. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ \({ }^{\prime} 000\) & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ................. & 32,467 & 26,488 & 35,389 & 22,384 & 19,411 & - 45.1 & 5.3 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat. & 20,598 & 9,787 & 18.541 & 5,828 & 4,120 & - 77.8 & 2.5 \\
\hline 2 & Wheat flour & 6,454 & 9,368 & 11,208 & 9,747 & 10,033 & - 10.5 & 25.3 \\
\hline 13 & Mait & 1,655 & 1,948 & 2,321 & 2,083 & 1,771 & - 23.7 & 49.7 \\
\hline 17 & Rubber tires and tubes & 850 & 657 & 1.032 & 1,267 & 1,238 & + 20.0 & 27.3 \\
\hline 20 & Potatoes, certified seed & 600 & 2,211 & 91 & 1,364 & 299 & + 228.6 & 17.2 \\
\hline 30 & Oats & 163 & 235 & 377 & 293 & 328 & - 13.0 & 4.3 \\
\hline 31 & Oatmeal and roiled cats & 175 & 252 & 359 & 308 & 335 & - 6.7 & 70.4 \\
\hline 33 & Whisky & 596 & 645 & 245 & 349 & 351 & \(+43.3\) & 1.4 \\
\hline 37 & Rubber products (except tires and footwear).. & 453 & 261 & 228 & 314 & 279 & + 22.4 & 31.8 \\
\hline &  & 6,496 & 7,998 & 8.751 & 8, 050 & 7.377 & - 15.7 & 5.9 \\
\hline 9 & Fish, cured. & 2,684 & 2,279 & 4,074 & 2,879 & 2,386 & - 41.4 & 22.5 \\
\hline 12 & Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.......... & 2,354 & 3,819 & 2.476 & 2.658 & 2,488 & + 0.5 & 70.1 \\
\hline 21 & Eggs in the shell (chiefly food) ..................... & 425 & 675 & 1,005 & 419 & 594 & - 40.9 & 46.9 \\
\hline 25 & Fish, canned .s................................................ & 404 & 305 & 199 & 823 & 339 & + 70.4 & 5.3 \\
\hline 27 & Leather, unmanufactured & 265 & 449 & 439 & 422 & 512 & + 16.6 & 13.8 \\
\hline 32 & Cattle, dairy and pure-bred ...............a.o...o.......e. & 106 & 302 & 320 & 292 & 464 & + 45.0 & 10.5 \\
\hline &  & 418 & 703 & 507 & 603 & 760 & + 49.9 & 8.1 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ........................o. & 7,638 & 14,942 & 12,103 & 18,248 & 12,180 & + 0.6 & 1.7 \\
\hline 3 & Newsprint paper.....-........................................ & 5.813 & 11.671 & 7,483 & 12,833 & 8.926 & + 19.3 & 2.8 \\
\hline 10 & Wood pulp....................................................... & 487 & 936 & 2,869 & 3,415 & 1,464 & - 49.0 & 1.0 \\
\hline 23 & Bond and writing paper, uncut........................ & 118 & 921 & 449 & 647 & 497 & + 10.7 & 38.0 \\
\hline 34 &  & 260 & 491 & 298 & 290 & 269 & 9.7 & 10.3 \\
\hline &  & 29,060 & 23,238 & 17,696 & 13,015 & 14,881 & - 15.9 & 9.0 \\
\hline 4 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ..............ene...o.e. & 5,645 & 6.488 & 5,475 & 7,049 & 5,049 & - 7.8 & 30.1 \\
\hline 5 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 2,373 & 3,245 & 5,527 & 3,056 & 2,493 & - 54.9 & 5.2 \\
\hline 16 & Locomotives and parts .................................... & 3,451 & 2,173 & 2,538 & 10 & 1 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 18 & Tractors and parts........................................... & 2,822 & 868 & 1,757 & 534 & 580 & - 67.0 & 17.8 \\
\hline 22 & Engines, internal combustion, und parts ........ & 501 & 454 & 610 & 518 & 592 & 3.0 & 5.5 \\
\hline 29 & Lamps and lanterns......................................... & 200 & 225 & 303 & 375 & 293 & - 3.3 & 45.6 \\
\hline 40 & Rolling mill products ...................................... & 1,148 & 449 & 238 & 289 & 3,044 & \(+2\) & 30.5 \\
\hline 3 & Railway track material (except rails).......o.osoc* & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1,678 & + 2 & 99.1 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....................... & 11,068 & 8,527 & 10,924 & 14,320 & 8,910 & - 18.4 & 2.2 \\
\hline 6 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p........o................aso. & 4,119 & 2.790 & 3,262 & 4,632 & 3,469 & + 6.3 & 35.5 \\
\hline 7 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.......... & 1.708 & 1,879 & 3,533 & 3,907 & 1,778 & - 49.7 & 1.7 \\
\hline 14 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .............. & 1,010 & 629 & 1,600 & 2,169 & 653 & - 59.2 & 1.0 \\
\hline 15 & Copper wire and copper manufactures ....aco.... & 1,910 & 1,423 & 1,254 & 1,605 & 1.749 & + 39.5 & 29.4 \\
\hline 36 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.................. & 245 & 18 & 163 & 385 & 20 & - 87.7 & 0.1 \\
\hline 38 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated........o.o....e & 161 & 121 & 251 & 289 & 376 & +49.8 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Mmerals and Products................. & 3,820 & 3,328 & 2,805 & 4,302 & 3,112 & + 10.9 & 3.5 \\
\hline 11 & As bestos, unmanufactured............................. & 3, 209 & 2,608 & 2,308 & 3,364 & 2,481 & + 7.5 & 5.8 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products.........................- & 2.320 & 2,527 & 3,809 & 8,677 & 9,708 & + 154.9 & 9.1 \\
\hline 8 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms .................. & 375 & 337 & 1,214 & 5,984 & 6,124 & \(+404.4\) & 48.3 \\
\hline 24 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p....... & 455 & 700 & 486 & 555 & 435 & - 10.5 & 5.1 \\
\hline 26 & Drugs and medicines......................................... & 350 & 408 & 446 & 419 & 394 & - 11.7 & 17.8 \\
\hline 35 & Fertilizers, chemical ..omenomo....................... & 139 & 26 & 441 & 107 & 1,186 & + 168.9 & 3.5 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities.............................. & 6,243 & 10,973 & 2,375 & 2,704 & 1,451 & - 38.9 & 3.7 \\
\hline 19 &  & 4,563 & 9,000 & 1,011 & 975 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 28 & Films, motion picture, not exposed .....acouno.e. & 224 & 239 & 248 & 447 & 137 & - 44.8 & 16.7 \\
\hline 39 & Films, n.o.p. ...o................................................ & 196 & 331 & 245 & 286 & 254 & + 3.7 & 19.2 \\
\hline & Tocal Domestic Exports to Latin American......... & 99,531 & 58,723 & 94,358 & 92,304 & 77, 788 & - 17.6 & 3.8 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized .........................* & 79,264 & 81,624 & 86,924 & 83,386 & 69,478 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized............... & 79.6 & 82.7 & 92.1 & 90.3 & 89.3 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1954
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & 1955 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st hall' 54 to 1st half' 55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half' 55} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July = Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agriculcural and Vegetable Products ................ & 51,426 & 52,418 & 51,641 & 46,344 & 47,929 & - 7.2 & 17.7 \\
\hline 2 & Collee, green & 25,496 & 27,093 & 28, 168 & 24,862 & 24,293 & - 13.8 & 88.7 \\
\hline 3 & Bananas, fresh & 10,786 & 11.983 & 11,020 & 11,945 & 11,412 & + 3.6 & 99.9 \\
\hline 5 & Sugar, unrefined ............... & 4,456 & 6,234 & 3,638 & 1, 724 & 4,159 & + 14.3 & 20.7 \\
\hline 6 & Nuts & 3,174 & 2,645 & 3. 257 & 1,590 & 2,326 & - 28.6 & 22.2 \\
\hline 8 &  & 266 & 747 & 675 & 2,370 & 434 & - 35.7 & 5.2 \\
\hline 10 &  & 2,609 & 256 & 2,042 & 254 & 2,142 & + 4.9 & 7.9 \\
\hline 14 & Fruits, canned and preserved......................... & 372 & 824 & 296 & 1,130 & 197 & - 33.4 & 2.9 \\
\hline 18 & Cocos butter and cocos paste & 812 & 939 & 624 & 424 & 353 & - 43.4 & 17.5 \\
\hline 19 & Tobacco, unmanufactured ................................. & 367 & 497 & 376 & 339 & 297 & - 21.0 & 22.3 \\
\hline 24 & Pineapples, fresh ............................................ & 617 & 69 & 495 & 67 & 515 & + 4.0 & 81.4 \\
\hline 25 &  & 318 & 52 & 70 & 458 & 173 & +147.1 & 8.9 \\
\hline 26 & Natural gums, resins, balsam ........................... & 0 & 76 & 106 & 403 & 70 & - 34.0 & 2.9 \\
\hline 27 & Vegetable olls (except essential oils) ............ & 271 & 409 & 258 & 197 & 584 & +126.4 & 4.8 \\
\hline 32 & Melons, fresh ...-............................................. & 152 & 0 & 198 & 0 & 250 & + 26.3 & 21.0 \\
\hline 33 & Rice & 321 & 0 & 140 & 45 & 0 & -100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 40 & Rum & 39 & 64 & 38 & 74 & 32 & - 15.8 & 2.3 \\
\hline &  & 1,281 & 1,805 & 1,168 & 1,188 & 856 & - 26.7 & 1.7 \\
\hline 11 & Meats, canned ..no..........................e.eno............... & 753 & 1,337 & 798 & 728 & 430 & - 46.1 & 24.4 \\
\hline 28 & Fish, canned .................................................e. & 142 & 139 & 172 & 128 & 125 & - 27.3 & 10.0 \\
\hline 36 & Hides and skins (except furs) ......................... & 86 & 47 & 42 & 109 & 124 & + 195. 2 & 3.5 \\
\hline 39 & Fur skins, undressed ................--3.................. & 89 & 139 & 22 & 96 & 30 & + 36.4 & 0.2 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products .........c................. & 9,282 & 7, 093 & 5,430 & 4,286 & 7,351 & \(+35.4\) & 3. 9 \\
\hline 7 & Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres ........... & 1,849 & 823 & 1.782 & 1,433 & 2,046 & + 14.8 & 56.6 \\
\hline 9 &  & 2,273 & 3,351 & 1,590 & 1,057 & 3,206 & + 101.6 & 9.7 \\
\hline 13 & Synthetic fibres, tops and yams ...o................ & 1,276 & 1,170 & 771 & 692 & 658 & - 14. 7 & 12.8 \\
\hline 17 & Wool, raw & 3,214 & 1,201 & 616 & 570 & 809 & + 31.3 & 7.4 \\
\hline 23 & Rags and waste, textile ..................... & 61 & 59 & 295 & 272 & 1371 & - 53, 61 & 2.4 \\
\hline 34 & Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords \({ }^{1}\).........e.e. & 31 & 66 & 73 & 112 & 39 & - 46.6 & 4.3 \\
\hline 35 & Wool noils and tops ............................................ & 399 & 261 & 159 & 8 & 24 & - 84.9 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..on.......o......... & 314 & 497 & 390 & 334 & 235 & - 38.7 & 0. 3 \\
\hline 20 & Logs, timber and lumber .................................. & 293 & 447 & 379 & 309 & 223 & - 41.2 & 1.5 \\
\hline & Iron and its Products ...moer.e...........ene.....................e. & 755 & 1,396 & 463 & 741 & 276 & - 40.4 & 2 \\
\hline 16 & Iran ore ........................................................... & 731 & 1,365 & 457 & 737 & 266 & - 41.8 & 3.2 \\
\hline & Nor-Ferrous Metals and Products ...........ate.......... & 1,592 & 2,361 & 1,432 & 401 & 451 & - 68.5 & 0. 3 \\
\hline 15 & Non-ferrous ares, n.o.p. .................................. & 1,568 & 2, 217 & 1, 088 & 330 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 30 & Manganese oxide ....na.................................... & 0 & 0 & 256 & 0 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 38 & Mercury and quicksilver ................................ & 12 & 44 & 54 & 66 & 232 & +329.6 & 33.6 \\
\hline & Now-Metallic Minerals and Products ...osos.ano..acome & 70,882 & 84, 867 & 82, 587 & 85, 058 & 88, 622 & + 2.3 & 31.0 \\
\hline 1 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined .............. & 67,760 & 77,479 & 80, 274 & 77.957 & 83,590 & + 4.1 & 77.4 \\
\hline 4 & Fuel olls .n..................................................... & 2,240 & 6,574 & 1,851 & 6,695 & 4.770 & \(+157.7\) & 18.0 \\
\hline 21 & Sillex and crystallized quartz .......................... & 722 & 659 & 373 & 228 & 168 & - 54.7 & 54.0 \\
\hline 31 &  & 108 & 107 & 53 & 169 & 68 & + 24.5 & 45.5 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ......................... & 644 & 527 & 443 & 300 & 513 & + 15.8 & 0.4 \\
\hline 22 &  & 565 & 442 & 305 & 268 & 396 & + 29.8 & 6.8 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ....e.aso.....o.t.c.............. & 1,554 & 1,2\%4 & 1,308 & 890 & 1,029 & - 21.3 & 0.4 \\
\hline 12 & Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ................. & 995 & 989 & 925 & 539 & 748 & - 19.1 & 76.0 \\
\hline 29 & Non-commercial items ................................... & 208 & 161 & 149 & 143 & 113 & - 24.2 & 0.3 \\
\hline 37 & Containers, n.O.D. ............................................ & 144 & 44 & 116 & 35 & 23 & -80.2 & 0. 7 \\
\hline & Total Lnmort from Latin America .................... & 137, 730 & 152,238 & 144, 863 & 139,542 & 147, 262 & + 1.7 & 6.7 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities lemized .......................... & 135, 575 & 151,029 & 144, 001 & 138,500 & 145, 461 & & \\
\hline &  & 98.4 & 99.2 & 98.4 & 99.3 & 98.8 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. This decline was due entirely to the separation of baler twine from this category effective January 1, 1955. Imports of baler twine from Latin America totalled \(\$ 160,000\) in the first six months of 1955.
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\)
3. All of mostiy quebracho extract. lmports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): January - June, 1953, \$559; July - December, 1953, \$438; January -June, 1954, \$305; July - December, 1954, \$268; January - June, 1955, \$396.

\section*{C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME-GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES}

TABLE XVI. Prices \({ }^{1}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} \\
\hline & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1Q & 2Q & 3 Q & 4 Q & \(1 Q\) & 2 Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultiral and Animal Products & 107.6 & 103.5 & 96.8 & 99.0 & 99.8 & 96.3 & 94.6 & 96.8 & 98.1 \\
\hline Barley & 99.3 & 87.4 & 81.1 & 81.1 & 74.1 & 79.7 & 86.7 & 87.4 & 86.7 \\
\hline Oats & 94.7 & 84.4 & 90.7 & \(93.3{ }^{3}\) & 82.2 & 88.2 & 101. 3 & \(111.7{ }^{3}\) & 102.8 \\
\hline Rye & 77.0 & 48.6 & 43.2 & 41.0 & 35.7 & 40.4 & 54.3 & 56.4 & 46.1 \\
\hline Wheat & 107.8 & 109.5 & 100,6 & 106.1 & 103.9 & 98.3 & 97.2 & 98.9 & 102. 2 \\
\hline Wheat flour & 86.6 & 90.7 & 86.4 & 90.8 & 86.7 & 85.5 & 82.2 & 84.6 & 85.7 \\
\hline Whisky & 118.9 & 118.9 & 120.4 & 121.0 & 120.4 & 118.6 & 121.8 & 121.2 & 118.8 \\
\hline Tobacco, Ilue-cured & 113.0 & 108.1 & 111.0 & 111.2 & 108.9 & 107.8 & 111.8 & 111.8 & 112.2 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 151.64 & 107.3 & 97.3 & 100.9 & 91.7 & 98.5 & 100.0 & 98.9 & 95.4 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 142.91 & 125.6 & 108.5 & 97.5 & 117.5 & 114.3 & 75.0 & 98.0 & 115.0 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 103.0 & 104.3 & 105.0 & 105.9 & 106.8 & 104.3 & 109.3 & 108.4 & 109.5 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 77.4 & 74.1 & 74.5 & 71.2 & 71.7 & 66.3 & 78.9 & 87.2 & 83.8 \\
\hline Cattle hides, raw & 76.1 & 73.5 & 58.7 & 66.9 & 64.5 & 56.4 & 51.2 & 53.3 & 52.8 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactured & 113.8 & 128.1 & 120.9 & 127.8 & 120.3 & 119.1 & 115. 3 & 116.9 & 118.8 \\
\hline Beef and veal, fresh & 152.3 & 121.9 & 81.9 & 66.7 & 110.4 & 105. 5 & 98.9 & 108.6 & 120.3 \\
\hline Milk, processed & 92.9 & 90.3 & 96.6 & 96.9 & 96.3 & 100.9 & 97.7 & 100.6 & 104. 3 \\
\hline Eggs in the shell & 87.0 & 98.2 & 91.4 & 94. 4 & 91.8 & 86.2 & 88.2 & 82.6 & 95.6 \\
\hline Fibres and Textilea & 120.0 & 114.1 & 108.6 & 110.3 & 109.4 & 110.0 & 105. 6 & 106.0 & 106. 4 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 122.4 & 118.3 & 116.3 & 114.5 & 116.8 & 117.0 & 116.5 & 115.9 & 118.0 \\
\hline Planks and boards & 113.6 & 107.7 & 103.8 & 103. 1 & 102.7 & 103.9 & 105.4 & 105. 3 & 107.7 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 99.5 & 108.2 & 110. 4 & 101.6 & 108.3 & 115.4 & 112.4 & 112.5 & 121.7 \\
\hline Plywood & 125. 4 & 122.8 & 110.5 & 106.1 & 112.3 & 112.3 & 111.4 & 114.0 & 122.8 \\
\hline Pulpwood & 132. 5 & 131.0 & 126.0 & 113.4 & 129.2 & 135.9 & 124.6 & 117.3 & 127.2 \\
\hline Wood pulp & 124.5 & 103.9 & 100.7 & 99.8 & 102.0 & 100.9 & 99.7 & 100.1 & 101. 1 \\
\hline Newsprint paper. & 125.3 & 130.0 & 130.0 & 128.9 & 130.5 & 130.0 & 130.2 & 129.3 & 130.5 \\
\hline Fron and Steel and Products & 131.4 & 134.2 & 132.3 & 133.5 & 133.0 & 131.2 & 131.4 & 132.3 & 132.8 \\
\hline Iron ore & 115.6 & 129.4 & 128.3 & 130.4 & 128. 1 & 127.9 & 127.8 & 131.9 & 135.1 \\
\hline Ple lron & 115.5 & 111.4 & 112.0 & 111.8 & 112.5 & 112.0 & 111.3 & 109.9 & 113.7 \\
\hline Fann implements and machinery & 136.8 & 138.1 & 138.7 & 138.6 & 138. 6 & 138.7 & 138.8 & 139.2 & 138.8 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 114.4 & 118.1 & 118.3 & 117.7 & 119.4 & 118.0 & 117.9 & 119.2 & 121.5 \\
\hline Automablies, trucks and parts & 125.6 & 126.5 & 125.8 & 128.5 & 128.5 & 123.0 & 123.0 & 123.4 & 122.7 \\
\hline Noa-Ferrous Metals and Products & 142.6 & 135.0 & 134.6 & 132.4 & 134.3 & 134.8 & 136. 8 & 139.8 & 146.1 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 125.1 & 126.4 & 130.8 & 126.6 & 130.3 & 132.5 & 133.6 & 133.6 & 138.6 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 144. 5 & 142.8 & 138.6 & 134.8 & 139.5 & 138.0 & 140.6 & 144.0 & 160.0 \\
\hline Lead, primary and semi-fabricated & 101.7 & 71.3 & 70.9 & 65.6 & 70.8 & 70.8 & 75.9 & 74.4 & 76.0 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 190.2 & 200.0 & 204.7 & 206.7 & 202.3 & 204.7 & 205.7 & 217.4 & 220. 3 \\
\hline Platinum metals & 102.1 & 103.8 & 97.1 & 101.9 & 99.1 & 94.6 & 92.8 & 88.7 & 89.7 \\
\hline Sllver & 111.7 & 111.7 & 110.9 & 110.0 & 112.2 & 110.4 & 110.9 & 110.4 & 114.3 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ............................. & 153.2 & 91.2 & 80.1 & 76.8 & 79.7 & 80.6 & 83.1 & 86.1 & 91.7 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 143.1 & 149.3 & 150.2 & 150.5 & 150.3 & 150.4 & 149.6 & 148.7 & 150.2 \\
\hline Asbestos, unmanufactured & 154. 3 & 156.6 & 154.2 & 154.6 & 154.5 & 153.0 & 154.9 & 152.9 & 154.9 \\
\hline Coal & 124.8 & 128.9 & 128.8 & 129.0 & 128.7 & 128.7 & 128.7 & 128.7 & 128.3 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude ....................................... & 124.5 & 145.5 & 155.9 & 156.7 & 155. 5 & 160.6 & 150.9 & 152.5 & 154. 2 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer & 119.3 & 117.1 & 115.0 & 116. 1 & 116.0 & 115.5 & 115.2 & 115.2 & 115. 1 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical & 128.1 & 124.6 & 122.3 & 122.8 & 121.9 & 123.0 & 122.4 & 121.3 & 121.2 \\
\hline Miscellaneous chemicals & 111.6 & 111.3 & 108.9 & 111.1 & 111.4 & 109.3 & 109.2 & 110.2 & 110.1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products ................................................. & 129.7 & 123.7 & 123.5 & 125.5 & 124. 1 & 122.5 & 123.0 & 125.0 & 125.7 \\
\hline Rubber products ... & 159.1 & 142.3 & 143.2 & 147.8 & 142.5 & 139.8 & 145.1 & 154.5 & 161.8 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .................... & 121.2 & 117.7 & 117.8 & 118.2 & 118.1 & 117.8 & 117.2 & 117.2 & 116.7 \\
\hline Total Domestic Exports ................................................. & 121.8 & 118.3 & 115.1 & 115.2 & 116.3 & 115.0 & 114.4 & 115.5 & 117.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statisticnl classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1954, Ch. V, D. 41.
3. High first-quarter price caused by unidentified shipments of seed oats.
4. Calculated by interpolation for period in which exports were affected by foreign embargoes.

\section*{TABLE XVII. Physical Volume \({ }^{1}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, \(1952-1955\)}

Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} \\
\hline & 1852 & 1953 & 1954 & 1Q & 2Q & 3Q & 4 Q & \(1 Q\) & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 124.8 & 123.8 & 105.0 & 90.3 & 100.5 & 98.5 & 128. 8 & 93.8 & 88. 4 \\
\hline Barley & 544.4 & 560.5 & 382.5 & 212.9 & 414.8 & 421.8 & 588.5 & 235, 7 & 380.1 \\
\hline Oats & 319.4 & 317.2 & 142.1 & 99.8 & 253.2 & 92.0 & 192.7 & 59.9 & 67.4 \\
\hline Rye & 98.8 & 183.7 & 71.6 & 20.0 & 162.5 & 47.3 & 129.5 & 12.8 & 161.2 \\
\hline Wheat & 237. 2 & 213.4 & 158.8 & 112.9 & 148.4 & 160.6 & 181.2 & 134.1 & 136.9 \\
\hline Wheat flour & 107.0 & 90.0 & 207. 2 & 84.1 & 86.9 & 77.9 & 76. 6 & 67.0 & 81.4 \\
\hline Whisky & 169.3 & 196.8 & 180. I & 146.4 & 146.0 & 159.2 & 275, 8 & 134.0 & 171.3 \\
\hline Tobacco, flue-cured. & 251.8 & 183.8 & 207. 1 & 439.1 & 173.7 & 85.5 & 139.8 & 643.1 & 379.8 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 6.8 & 25. 2 & 16.8 & 19.6 & 22.9 & 21.7 & 12.8 & 21.6 & 26.8 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 2.4 & 8.6 & 28.0 & 13. 2 & 40.1 & 9.4 & 9.9 & 5.7 & 17.7 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 129.4 & 125. 3 & 139.8 & 124.8 & 139.9 & 150.7 & 157.5 & 122.8 & 124. 1 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed. & 130.6 & 122. 3 & 125. 2 & 196. 2 & 101.1 & 67.7 & 174.8 & 199. 1 & 118.6 \\
\hline Cattle hides, raw & 30.4 & 45.3 & 123.4 & 77.6 & 105.4 & 95.4 & 154. 5 & 89.5 & 125.0 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactured & 42.4 & 57.4 & 65.9 & 64. 2 & 68.2 & 53.6 & 66.3 & 64.0 & 72.4 \\
\hline Beef and veal, fresh & 54.4 & 20.8 & 12.5 & 37.0 & 9.9 & 7.3 & 6. 4 & 5.6 & 4.3 \\
\hline Milk, processed & 75.5 & 77. 4 & 51.4 & 43.7 & 56.1 & 59.9 & 45.0 & 36.0 & 54.8 \\
\hline Eges in the shell & 24.8 & 15. 3 & 14.5 & 33. 5 & 6.4 & 10.7 & 5.2 & 21.3 & 3. 3 \\
\hline Fibres and Textiles & 50.7 & 46.8 & 42.4 & 31.0 & 41.9 & 46. 2 & 50.5 & 34.3 & 42. 9 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 117.1 & 114.8 & 124.2 & 109.3 & 119.6 & 134. 7 & 133.6 & 122.8 & 139.0 \\
\hline Planks and boards & 132.9 & 134.4 & 157.2 & 120.4 & 142.8 & 198.5 & 176.0 & 165.6 & 196.8 \\
\hline Stingles, red cedar & 90.1 & 88.3 & 96.5 & 68.0 & 93.9 & 108.8 & 122.6 & 115.1 & 106.7 \\
\hline Plywood. & 69.1 & 54.7 & 78.9 & 57.8 & 77.2 & 86.1 & 95.9 & 106.7 & 140.1 \\
\hline Pulpwood. & 112.3 & 80.3 & 84.3 & 84.0 & 55.6 & 107. 1 & 86.4 & 78.0 & 56.9 \\
\hline Wood pulp & 110.8 & 113.1 & 128.9 & 117.7 & 131.4 & 129.1 & 131.8 & 124.5 & 148. 2 \\
\hline Newsprint paper & 123.3 & 124.3 & 127.4 & 116.8 & 128.9 & 131.5 & 133.5 & 122.5 & 136.2 \\
\hline Irom and Steel and Products & 87.6 & 77.4 & 64.0 & 60.9 & 74.2 & 64. 1 & 57.0 & 59.7 & 79.8 \\
\hline Iron ore & 364. 4 & 449.7 & 586.3 & 135.0 & 287.3 & 1,010. 4 & 908.4 & 103.0 & 1,136.8 \\
\hline Pig ifon \({ }^{\text {3 ..................... }}\) & 56, 783 & 52,167 & 30.809 & 124.2 & 42.843 & 55. 266 & 24. 184 & 370.8 & 34,946 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 104. 5 & 73.0 & 75.0 & 102.8 & 107.5 & 62.4 & 27.6 & 98.3 & 98.1 \\
\hline  & 102.2 & 79.2 & 76.8 & 63.0 & 80.2 & 67.6 & 95.2 & 69.8 & 67.7 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 180. 4 & 108.1 & 40.0 & 33.0 & 63.4 & 39.7 & 19.6 & 49.4 & 38.3 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 125.2 & 127.6 & 133.1 & 116.2 & 144.5 & 134.1 & 137.2 & 135.0 & 144.9 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 133.7 & 147.9 & 147.2 & 135.6 & 174.3 & 142.9 & 148.7 & 150.4 & 182.4 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 92.7 & 109. 2 & 125. 4 & 97.3 & 135.7 & 130.1 & 126.0 & 121.0 & 119.3 \\
\hline Lead, primary and semi-fabricated & 142.3 & 154.6 & 155. 6 & 130.9 & 166.6 & 184.6 & 163.0 & 150.1 & 131.6 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 107.6 & 110.1 & 120.0 & 114.1 & 127.9 & 118.0 & 122. 1 & 127.5 & 143.1 \\
\hline Platinum metals & 178. 3 & 150.5 & 176.9 & 166.7 & 177.8 & 177.1 & 154. 3 & 168.0 & 155. 3 \\
\hline Silver & 214.1 & 233.5 & 264.6 & 228.6 & 251.8 & 277.2 & 300.7 & 247.3 & 288.5 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricaled.... & 148.4 & 149.1 & 165.9 & 136.5 & 164.0 & 201.2 & 185. 2 & 200.3 & 174.8 \\
\hline Nom-Metallic Minerals and Products & 105. 7 & 103.9 & 102. 1 & 85.8 & 104.2 & 103. 7 & 114.8 & 100.7 & 151.4 \\
\hline Asbestos, unmanufactured & 135.5 & 129.5 & 128.7 & 95.6 & 135.7 & 131.0 & 150.9 & 108.0 & 163.7 \\
\hline Cous. & 22. 2 & 13.4 & 11.8 & 8.9 & 11.2 & 11.2 & 14.8 & 27.8 & 31.8 \\
\hline Ahrasives, ertificial, crude & 106. 3 & 148.8 & 134.8 & 147.4 & 151.6 & 108.6 & 114.3 & 107.6 & 139.8 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertlizer & 130.8 & 147. 5 & 175.7 & 166. 2 & 188.5 & 144.0 & 220.0 & 244.5 & 217.4 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical. & 90.8 & 94.1 & 95.1 & 129.0 & 108.6 & 58.3 & 84.2 & 175.5 & 127.5 \\
\hline Miscellaneous chemicals & 111.0 & 104. 1 & 101.7 & 84.3 & 91.1 & 102.0 & 125. 5 & 116.0 & 143.1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products & 87.7 & 95.0 & 80.3 & 64.0 & 101. 5 & 72.8 & 82.1 & 68.1 & 73.4 \\
\hline Rubber products. & 45.0 & 23.1 & 30.7 & 17.2 & 29.4 & 49.3 & 28.7 & 33.0 & 24.5 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures & 48. 4 & 63.7 & 51.5 & 42.0 & 53.1 & 52.9 & 56.9 & 53.2 & 62.0 \\
\hline Total Domestic Exports & 114.9 & 113. 2 & 109.6 & 85.5 & 110.6 & 110.4 & 121.1 & 107.1 & 119.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropHate value indexes.

2 The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See "Reviewof Foreign Trade", Culendar Year, 19s4, Ch. V. p. 41 .
3. A very large index-not a misprint.

TABLE XVIII. Prices \({ }^{1}\) of Imports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955 Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Groun and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} \\
\hline & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 12 & 20 & \(3 Q\) & 4Q & 1 Q & 2 Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Prodmets & 102.3 & 97.4 & 104. 4 & 98.8 & 107. 7 & 112.1 & 103.9 & 102.0 & 99.2 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 118.9 & 121.8 & 124.6 & 120.6 & 126.4 & 123.8 & 127.2 & 122.7 & 125.6 \\
\hline Citrus frults, fresh & 131.5 & 123.4 & 147.3 & 122.0 & 149.1 & 187.5 & 146. 2 & 125.7 & 145. 7 \\
\hline Fruits, dried & 115. 5 & 120.6 & 124.7 & 111.6 & 120.4 & 126.9 & 128.0 & 118.0 & 120.8 \\
\hline Nuts & 82.6 & 81.5 & 83.3 & 81.8 & 85.4 & 83.0 & 78.5 & 74.7 & 75.5 \\
\hline Vegetahies, fresh & 117.5 & 76.9 & 77.2 & 72.2 & 75.3 & 80.6 & 96.3 & 88.1 & 90.3 \\
\hline Soybeans & 87.7 & 82.8 & 89.5 & 85.2 & 112.7 & 114.2 & 79.6 & 79.2 & 74.5 \\
\hline Sugar, raw & 99.0 & 82.2 & 77.7 & 80.8 & 76.9 & 78.1 & 76.5 & 77.3 & 73.1 \\
\hline Cocoa beans, not roasted & 88.6 & 79.7 & 137.9 & 123. 2 & 139.3 & 164. 3 & 134. 2 & 124.8 & 116. 5 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 194.8 & 200.7 & 252.1 & 224.0 & 268.2 & 284.3 & 247.9 & 225.8 & 192.9 \\
\hline Tea, black & 82.9 & 86.6 & 104.0 & 87.4 & 103.8 & 106.9 & 117.3 & 136.3 & 132.8 \\
\hline Whisky & 94. 1 & 95.1 & 96.8 & 94.5 & 98.1 & 96.5 & 97.3 & 97.7 & 95.5 \\
\hline Vegetable olls (except essential olls) & 73.6 & 71.4 & 67.0 & 66.2 & 70.2 & 69.9 & 64.8 & 63.6 & 62.1 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed. & 66.9 & 67.4 & 61.0 & 53.7 & 65.4 & 65. 7 & 61.0 & 79.2 & 86.6 \\
\hline Fibres and Textiles & 108.5 & 100.4 & 99.8 & 101.1 & 99.8 & 99.5 & 98.7 & 98.1 & 96.7 \\
\hline Cotton, raw & 120.7 & 105. 2 & 104.6 & 102.4 & 104.9 & 104.6 & 105.5 & 107.0 & 108. 2 \\
\hline Cotton fabrics. & 81.0 & 72.6 & 66.1 & 66.2 & 67.1 & 65.9 & 65.3 & 71.4 & 72.1 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, unbleached & 84.8 & 60.9 & 59.6 & 62.9 & 60.3 & 59.6 & 57.6 & 58.3 & 58.3 \\
\hline Wool, raw & 130.2 & 147.6 & 153.6 & 152.1 & 154.9 & 152.2 & 156. 4 & 141.3 & 147.0 \\
\hline Wool tops & 103.7 & 114.9 & 111.9 & 116.4 & 110.4 & 114.2 & 106. 7 & 103.0 & 99.3 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 101.4 & 98.9 & 102.3 & 110.5 & 96.0 & 98.9 & 99.1 & 102.6 & 90.0 \\
\hline Synthetic fibres and fabrics & 111.7 & 99.9 & 100.0 & 101. 2 & 100.4 & 99.5 & 100. 2 & 99.5 & 99.5 \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico fibres. & 140.3 & 76.3 & 64. 2 & 62.0 & 68.8 & 63.8 & 62.0 & 57.4 & 58.8 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 115.3 & 117.1 & 117.5 & 117.4 & 118. 1 & 117. 4 & 117.1 & 117.4 & 119.1 \\
\hline Paperboard, paper and products & 104. 2 & 103.4 & 103.1 & 103.2 & 104. 2 & 102.5 & 102. 3 & 102. 7 & 104.4 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals.. & 130.5 & 134. 2 & 136. 5 & 136.0 & 136.0 & 136.8 & 137.0 & 137.5 & 138.7 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products & 117.3 & 120.1 & 120.4 & 120.2 & 121.1 & 120.0 & 120.1 & 121.9 & 123. 7 \\
\hline Iron ore & 167.0 & 189.8 & 188.5 & 191.9 & 188.9 & 187.7 & 187.0 & 189. 2 & 193.2 \\
\hline Rolling mill products & 125.4 & 127.4 & 127.4 & 130.3 & 127. 3 & 126.7 & 126.6 & 128.5 & 130.4 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 116.6 & 117.8 & 116.8 & 116.6 & 118. 1 & 116.6 & 115.9 & 116. 1 & 117.4 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 114.4 & 116.6 & 118.3 & 117.7 & 119.4 & 118.0 & 117.9 & 119, 2 & 121.5 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 114.2 & 114.9 & 113.4 & 112.9 & 114.6 & 113.3 & 112.9 & 116. 2 & 117.5 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 120.5 & 119.7 & 120.4 & 117.3 & 120.3 & 120.0 & 120.4 & 122.5 & 124. 7 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 122.2 & 101.7 & 88.4 & 80.6 & 87.3 & 92.7 & 90.3 & 89.1 & 91.7 \\
\hline Electrical apparatus n.o.p & 121. 3 & 123.9 & 125.9 & 125.8 & 127.6 & 125. 5 & 124. 6 & 126. 6 & 127.6 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 101.7 & 104.8 & 102. 1 & 104.8 & 102. 7 & 101.1 & 100.9 & 100.6 & 101.0 \\
\hline Bricks and tiles & 112.6 & 117.9 & 122. 1 & 121.2 & 122.6 & 121.2 & 123. 2 & 125.1 & 127.2 \\
\hline China tableware & 105. 2 & 105.9 & 107.6 & 105. 2 & 106. 5 & 108. 5 & 110.3 & 110.1 & 112.2 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite. & 118.5 & 126.0 & 112. 4 & 119.1 & 112.7 & 110.4 & 108.9 & 110.3 & 104.8 \\
\hline Coaj, bituminous & 94.9 & 93.9 & 89.3 & 90.7 & 90.5 & 88.4 & 88.0 & 84.2 & 88.0 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet & 128.2 & 134. 3 & 139.0 & 138.7 & 140.5 & 138.8 & 138.0 & 138.7 & 140.4 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for refining & 100.2 & 103.0 & 108. 1 & 106.7 & 106. 5 & 105.1 & 105.3 & 105.6 & 106.0 \\
\hline Gasoline & 98.5 & 105.6 & 92.0 & 102.9 & 91.3 & 90.4 & 90.7 & 90.1 & 89.7 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer & 109.0 & 109.4 & 108.1 & 108. 5 & 109.0 & 107.2 & 108, 5 & 108. 1 & 110.0 \\
\hline Fertilizer & 105. 3 & 107.6 & 109.8 & 108. 3 & 110. 2 & 108.8 & 110.9 & 109.7 & 112.9 \\
\hline Paints and pigments & 98.9 & 97.8 & 98.3 & 98.0 & 98.9 & 98.1 & 98.1 & 98.4 & 100.1 \\
\hline Chemicals, industrial & 110.3 & 110.9 & 110.9 & 111.4 & 112.0 & 110.0 & 110.1 & 110.8 & 112.1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products & 123. 5 & 111.0 & 105.3 & 102.3 & 103. 4 & 105.9 & 108. 5 & 114.8 & 117. 2 \\
\hline Rubber and products & 166. 1 & 120.8 & 108. 5 & 94.6 & 98.1 & 114.1 & 125. 4 & 148. 3 & 156.5 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consuners' manufactures & 102.0 & 101. 3 & 99.5 & 100.1 & 100.6 & 98.7 & 98.5 & 98.8 & 99.2 \\
\hline Total Imports & 110.4 & 109.4 & 109.5 & 109. 2 & 110.4 & 110.3 & 109. 1 & 109. 7 & 110.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Annual figures are direct annual quotations, Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See "Review of Foreign Trade". Calendar Year, 1954, Ch. V. n. 41.

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume \({ }^{1}\) of Imports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 195 2-1953
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} \\
\hline & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & \(1 Q\) & \(2 Q\) & \(3 Q\) & \(4 Q\) & \(1 Q\) & \(2 Q\) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 126.8 & 134.0 & 137.8 & 117.3 & 146.4 & 122.7 & 158.3 & 126.3 & 156.0 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 102.4 & 109.0 & 107.4 & 85.0 & 122.3 & 126.3 & 95.8 & 86.1 & 127.4 \\
\hline Citrus frults, fresh. & 107.8 & 114.0 & 112.7 & 120.7 & 125.0 & 80.1 & 123.2 & 115.2 & 119.4 \\
\hline Fruits, dried ..... & 108.1 & 100.6 & 101.0 & 59.5 & 52.7 & 82.4 & 210.3 & 88.4 & 61.5 \\
\hline Nuts. & 82.2 & 79.3 & 87.4 & 75.1 & 132.9 & 61.7 & 83.2 & 75.8 & 103.8 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh. & 472.1 & 555.7 & 625.0 & 637.4 & 1.028.4 & 297.6 & 472.9 & 737.6 & 1.044.1 \\
\hline Soybeans. & 324.1 & 316.9 & 475.2 & 30.9 & 353.1 & 195.8 & 132.3 & 244.7 & 334.8 \\
\hline Sugar, rew & 95.6 & 91.1 & 104.6 & 46.4 & 115.5 & 140.7 & 116.3 & 40.2 & 131.1 \\
\hline Cocoa beans not roasted. & 72.9 & 83.3 & 92.7 & 71.5 & 99.5 & 46.6 & 88.8 & 79.3 & 108.5 \\
\hline Coffee, green .............................................................. & 111.2 & 122.5 & 108.7 & 136.1 & 108.6 & 80.1 & 110.0 & 110.8 & 112.8 \\
\hline Tea, black. & 128.7 & 130.0 & 129.4 & 123.6 & 172.4 & 110.9 & 113.3 & 109.6 & 148.9 \\
\hline Whisky & 147.8 & 130.9 & 114.4 & 90.1 & 96.0 & 89.4 & 182.0 & 89.3 & 97.1 \\
\hline Vegetable olls (except essential oils) & 144.2 & 174.1 & 187.9 & 210.3 & 177.8 & 175.8 & 180.2 & 224.4 & 206.0 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed. & 134.5 & 111.4 & 111.5 & 163.3 & 101.1 & 81.4 & 106.4 & 184.5 & 85.9 \\
\hline Filres and Textiles. & 94.5 & 110.0 & 95.3 & 93.1 & 98.0 & 90. 9 & 99.3 & 110.7 & 112.5 \\
\hline Cotton raw. & 98.3 & 95.0 & 90.2 & 82.9 & 90.3 & 70.8 & 117.4 & 109.3 & 111.3 \\
\hline Cotton fabrics & 124.4 & 145.9 & 131.8 & 150.5 & 138.0 & 110.2 & 128.3 & 154.9 & 135.9 \\
\hline Jute fabrics................................................................. & 102.5 & 107.7 & 97.1 & 51.4 & 108.6 & 119.0 & 109.5 & 85.2 & 123.3 \\
\hline Wool raw .n................................................................... & 58.7 & 64.0 & 40.6 & 40.4 & 53.8 & 38.3 & 29.3 & 63.9 & 64.1 \\
\hline Wool tops.. & 42.9 & 73.5 & 50.8 & 43.0 & 51.1 & 57.0 & 52.3 & 60.1. & 67.3 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 77.1 & 101.7 & 71.9 & 87.9 & 71.4 & 71.2 & 57.3 & \(71.1{ }^{\circ}\) & 65.9 \\
\hline Synthetic fibres and labrics & 98.3 & 123.0 & 105.4 & 95.4 & 90.7 & 111.6 & 122.7 & 131.4 & 115.3 \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tamplco fibres..................................... & 109.8 & 62.5 & 78.3 & 83.4 & 78.9 & 66.1 & 85.2 & 106.8 & 86.8 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper................................................. & 159.1 & 186.9 & 191.7 & 187.2 & 191.7 & 188.9 & 199.0 & 202.7 & 219.8 \\
\hline Paperboard. paper and products:.................................. & 166.8 & 220.3 & 245.5 & 226.6 & 257.5 & 242.5 & 255.7 & 255.8 & 289.9 \\
\hline Newspapers and perlodicals...n...........nen.................... & 163.2 & 183.9 & 181.1 & 139.9 & 180.7 & 176.3 & 176.6 & 183.4 & 172.7 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products & 152.6 & 161.7 & 139.2 & 139.0 & 170.7 & 126.5 & 120.6 & 140.4 & 179.8 \\
\hline Iron ore & 102.4 & 95.8 & 69.9 & 2.4 & 62.5 & 140.2 & 75.2 & 4.5 & 109.0 \\
\hline Rolling mill products... & 136.0 & 116.7 & 91.2 ! & 106.1 & 94.0 & 79.2 & 84.3 & 85.0 & 101.2 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 120.8 & 126.8 & 87.6 & 84.6 & 137.6 & 77.6 & 49.5 & 82.4 & 134.7 \\
\hline  & 145.4 & 158.7 & 148.0 & 144.2 & 176.7 & 138.0 & 133.2 & 140.9 & 176.6 \\
\hline  & 171.4 & 216.0 & 175.7 & 216.1 & 232.4 & 108.6 & 145.3 & 234.9 & 291.9 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................................... & 161.4 & 200.9 & 195.8 & 174.3 & 186.5 & 196.3 & 230.3 & 183.4 & 192.1 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars............................................ & 109.7 & 102.9 & 95.7 & 74.1 & 120.2 & 106.7 & 125.7 & 82.4 & 124.6 \\
\hline  & 185.2 & 257.5 & 265.4 & 236.6 & 241.2 & 243.9 & 340.9 & 275.2 & 251.4 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............................... & 104.1 & 103.5 & 96.6 & 78.9 & 95.5 & 103.4 & 108.0 & 81.2 & 105.8 \\
\hline Bricks and tiles. & 144.8 & 144.0 & 107.5 & 99.8 & 104.2 & 108.0 & 118.3 & 105.2 & 133.1 \\
\hline China tableware & 94.7 & 97.3 & 95.7 & 81.8 & 114.0 & 98.0 & 88.8 & 87.0 & 92.4 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite ...............................a........................... & 74.1 & 56.5 & 52.4 & 45.3 & 39.3 & 53.6 & 71.7 & 47.7 & 34.3 \\
\hline  & 82.2 & 79.0 & 61.8 & 44.7 & 67.4 & 69.0 & 66.1 & 46.4 & 77.3 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet .............................................. & 67.0 & 96.0 & 78.3 & 79.0 & 80.6 & 67.4 & 86.4 & 81.3 & 109.6 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for refining....................................... & 107.5 & 105.1 & 104.3 & 102.4 & 105.3 & 111.1 & 99.1 & 97.9 & 114.2 \\
\hline Gasoline ..................................................................... & 71.8 & 83.1 & 67.8 & 33.8 & 68.5 & 80.5 & 87.5 & 35.0 & 78.8 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer ................................................. & 144.3 & 170.2 & 171.6 & 153.4 & 181.7 & 170.1 & 179.3 & 169.1 & 202.6 \\
\hline Fertilizer ................................................................... & 140.2 & 160.9 & 162.9 & 82.4 & 148.6 & 228.2 & 193.8 & 119.4 & 186.0 \\
\hline  & 121.9 & 151.8 & 143.4 & 138.4 & 158.7 & 132.4 & 144.2 & 148.3 & 169.0 \\
\hline Chemicals, industrial ............................................... & 169.2 & 188.0 & 189.9 & 140.1 & 184.6 & 165.5 & 270.5 & 154.7 & 207.0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products ..................-............................... & 257.4 & 313.4 & 321.8 & 272.2 & 355.5 & 339.5 & 322.6 & 268.8 & 350.7 \\
\hline Rubber and products .................................................. & 99.3 & 132.5 & 133.4 & 142.2 & 157.5 & 112.6 & 128.6 & 134.9 & 160.0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures ...a.a.............. & 798.6 & 961.0 & 851.8 & 602.5 & 999.4 & 1,043.3 & 762.9 & 631.6 & 1,036.2 \\
\hline  & 138.0 & 151.0 & 141.0 & 128.3 & 153.9 & 136.4 & 144.2 & 135.8 & 166.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main aroups of the import statistical calssification. See Review of Fopeign Trade, Calendar Year \(1954 . C h\). v.p. 41 .

\section*{D. CURRENT SERIES}

TABLEXX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months


TABLEXXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year and Month & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { All } \\
\text { Countries }
\end{gathered}
\] & United States & United Kingdom & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Other } \\
& \text { Commonwealth } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { Ireland }
\end{aligned}
\] & Europe & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Latin } \\
& \text { America }
\end{aligned}
\] & Others \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1951} & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 327,190 \\
& 274,167 \\
& 342,500 \\
& 393,039 \\
& 405,069 \\
& 360,421
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 233,315 \\
& 199,035 \\
& 245,709 \\
& 278,405 \\
& 273,171 \\
& 241,473
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 33,923 \\
& 27,806 \\
& 30,412 \\
& 48,937 \\
& 43,599 \\
& 39,928
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,107 \\
& 14,830 \\
& 25,040 \\
& 22,452 \\
& 32,059 \\
& 30,700
\end{aligned}
\]} & 9,391 & 22,030 & 6, 424 \\
\hline & & & & & 9,596 & 17,027 & 5, 373 \\
\hline March. & & & & & 11,120 & 22, 447 & 7. 772 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{May ...} & & & & & 14, 449 & 22,170 & 6,626 \\
\hline & & & & & 18,629 & 27,115 & 10,496 \\
\hline June ..... & & & & & 16,141 & 23,024 & 9,155 \\
\hline July & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 370,642 \\
& 357,473 \\
& 311,500 \\
& 344,145 \\
& 325,702 \\
& 273,008
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 234,741 \\
& 229,464 \\
& 211,597 \\
& 238,273 \\
& 24,684 \\
& 203,060
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 43,299 \\
& 39,051 \\
& 28,559 \\
& 32,726 \\
& 33,327 \\
& 19,417
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 38,723 \\
& 40,952 \\
& 27,028 \\
& 21,286 \\
& 18,216 \\
& 13,496
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,462 \\
& 17,005 \\
& 15,046 \\
& 18,962 \\
& 17,993 \\
& 10,318
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 23,519 \\
& 23,634 \\
& 21,477 \\
& 26,495 \\
& 24,076 \\
& 20,678
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
11,898 \\
7,367 \\
7,793 \\
6,403 \\
7,406 \\
6,039
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{August...... September} & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline October & & & & & & & \\
\hline November & & & & & & & \\
\hline December ............................................... & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1952 & & & & & & & \\
\hline January & 307, 084 & 228,711 & 24,336 & & 11,296 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 22,220 \\
& 18,692
\end{aligned}
\]} & 6,059 \\
\hline February & 282, 016 & 211, 805 & 21,289 & \[
16,734
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\begin{array}{r}11,719 \\ 11,584\end{array}\)} & & 3, 777 \\
\hline April & 323, 971 & 245,614 & 22, 623 & 10,758
13,064 & & 24,249 & 4, 329 \\
\hline May & 385, 992 & 282,893 & 33, 217 & 20,230 & 11, 215 & 21,480
27,030 & 4,196 \\
\hline June. & 324, 267 & 235, 300 & 31,553 & 16, 827 & 11,058 & 23, 160 & 6,369 \\
\hline July & 343, 159 & 246,606 & 34,090 & 16,838 & 10,728 & 27,656 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,241
5,838} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{August....} & 302, 894 & 212, 770 & 32, 387 & 14, 346 & 13,300 & 24, 253 & \\
\hline & 349, 116 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{255,144
275,215} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31,495
37,060} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19,323
16,725} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13,074
14,626} & 21, 800 & 5,838 \\
\hline september Octaber .. & 376, 391 & & & & & 26,572 & 6, 193 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{November December} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 363,447 \\
& 345,111
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 264,211 \\
& 265,220
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 35,273 \\
& 28,032
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
16,003 \\
9,659
\end{array}
\]} & 17,214 & 24,545 & 6, 201 \\
\hline & & & & & 11,938 & 22,569 & 7,693 \\
\hline 1953 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{February .........................................................} & 327, 814 & 249,199 & 30, 557 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{9,
8
8,983} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,294
8,771} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21,207
20,835} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7,098} \\
\hline & 310, 048 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{241,010
272,845} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27,153
37,568} & & & & \\
\hline March ... ...................................................... & 360,102 & & & 11,018 & 10,294
11,
1180 & 22,059 & 4,732 \\
\hline April ........................................................ & 391, 758 & 297, 246 & 37, 947 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12,497
17,639} & 18,064 & 22,724 & 3,280 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{May} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{406,281} & 312,315 & 43, 534 & & 14,753 & 27, 680 & 4,640 \\
\hline & & 299,798 & 42,631 & 17, 150 & 16, 269 & 23, 226 & 7,007 \\
\hline July & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 405,435 \\
& 345,239 \\
& 367,488 \\
& 358,271 \\
& 351,400 \\
& 338,435
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 286,528 \\
& 244,738 \\
& 268,018 \\
& 258,252 \\
& 244,519 \\
& 246,747
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 47,070 \\
& 38,409 \\
& 34,338 \\
& 36,782 \\
& 38,857 \\
& 38,346
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
17,967 \\
14,700 \\
16,902 \\
18,499 \\
16,958 \\
9,431
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,902 \\
& 14,898 \\
& 14,615 \\
& 16,098 \\
& 18,899 \\
& 12,731
\end{aligned}
\]} & 31,093 & \\
\hline August.... & & & & & & 26, 404 & 6, 092 \\
\hline September & & & & & & 25,296
22,169 & 8,319
6,470 \\
\hline November & & & & & & 24, 793 & 6,470 \\
\hline December & & & & & & 22,480 & 8,699 \\
\hline 1954 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February \\
March \(\qquad\) \\
April \\
May \\
June \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 280,217 \\
& 292,612 \\
& 353,036 \\
& 348,484 \\
& 359,710 \\
& 416,054-1
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 202,681 \\
& 217,449 \\
& 269,951 \\
& 255,737 \\
& 259,977 \\
& 296,986
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 28,302 \\
& 29,026 \\
& 30,890 \\
& 35,289 \\
& 35999 \\
& 44,6221
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
9,132 \\
10,478 \\
9,641 \\
14,886 \\
17,299 \\
20,274
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
10,289 \\
9,093 \\
12,226 \\
15,386 \\
15,827 \\
16,886
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 23,578 \\
& 21,633 \\
& 25,011 \\
& 21,449 \\
& 24,100 \\
& 29,091
\end{aligned}
\]} & 6,235 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 4, 932 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 5,316 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 5, 736
6,507 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 8,195 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
July \\
August \(\qquad\) \\
September \\
October \\
November \(\qquad\) \\
December \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 341,246 \\
& 335,201 \\
& 324,780 \\
& 333,070 \\
& 372,130 \\
& 336,658
\end{aligned}
\]} & 240, 557 & 34,989 & 16,409 & 14,974 & 25,110 & 9,208 \\
\hline & & 238,937 & 31, 146 & 17,625 & 15,635 & 22, 194 & 9,664 \\
\hline & & 227, 720 & 30,379 & 18,891 & 16,935 & 22, 160 & 8,695 \\
\hline & & 234, 864 & 31,520 & 19,030 & 17, 502 & 21, 892 & 8,263 \\
\hline & & 273,459
243,062 & 26, 475 & 20,301 & 19,710 & 22, 178 & 10,007 \\
\hline & & 243, 062 & 33, 834 & 8,944 & 14,102 & 26, 009 & 10, 707 \\
\hline 1955 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February \\
March \\
Apri] \\
May \\
June
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 306,637 \\
& 307,873 \\
& 376,200 \\
& 382,577 \\
& 433,995 \\
& 402,132
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 228,048 \\
& 232,692 \\
& 284,934 \\
& 284,784 \\
& 318,515 \\
& 300,271
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 27,545 \\
& 25,562 \\
& 32,326 \\
& 33,818 \\
& 37,095 \\
& 26,588
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11,350 \\
& 10,382 \\
& 13,488 \\
& 18,221 \\
& 20,605 \\
& 20,589
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,554 \\
& 12,555 \\
& 15,464 \\
& 18,209 \\
& 16,903
\end{aligned}
\]} & 21,851 & 7,833 \\
\hline & & & & & & 21,628 & 7,556 \\
\hline & & & & & & 24, 743 & 8,154 \\
\hline & & & & & & 23, 679 & 6, 611 \\
\hline & & & & & & 28,625
26,735 & 10,946 \\
\hline & & & & & & & 11,046 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch, V. D. 36.

TABLE XXII, Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Months & 1946 & 1947 & 1948 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price indexes} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{DOMESTIC EXPORTS:} \\
\hline January & 77.2 & 86.7 & 97.2 & 106.9 & 104.8 & 116.3 & 125. 5 & 119.6 & 115.8 & 115.5 \\
\hline February & 78.1 & 88.1 & 99.2 & 106.7 & 104.0 & 118. 2 & 124.8 & 119.2 & 115.7 & 116.0 \\
\hline March & 78.1 & 88.5 & 98.4 & 105.2 & 105. 2 & 119.7 & 124.3 & 119.4 & 115.5 & 116, 5 \\
\hline Aprl] & 78.9 & 90.6 & 99.1 & 104.8 & 106. 3 & 121.6 & 123.1 & 119.5 & 116.2 & 117.4 \\
\hline May & 79.9 & 91.2 & 97.8 & 104. 1 & 105. 6 & 122.4 & 121.5 & 118.7 & 116.0 & 117. 3 \\
\hline June. & 80.3 & 93.6 & 97.8 & 103.8 & 107.1 & 123.4 & 121.4 & 119.1 & 116.6 & 118.1 \\
\hline July & 80.7 & 92.6 & 98.6 & 102.0 & 108.9 & 124. 3 & 121.0 & 118.6 & 115.4 & \\
\hline August. & 80.2 & 93.6 & 99.9 & 101.2 & 110.1 & 126.0 & 120.7 & 118.7 & 115.0 & \\
\hline September & 80.2 & 93.9 & 102.6 & 99.9 & 111.7 & 125. 4 & 120.1 & 118.8 & 114.4 & \\
\hline October & 81.9 & 94.1 & 104.8 & 102.9 & 111.2 & 125.9 & 120.3 & 118.3 & 114.7 & \\
\hline November & 84.5 & 94.8 & 105.0 & 103.5 & 112.0 & 126.4 & 12 n .4 & 117.1 & 114.5 & \\
\hline December & 85.9 & 95.0 & 104.9 & 104.0 & 112.2 & 126. 2 & 119.2 & 116.1 & 114.5 & \\
\hline Annual Index & & \[
91.6
\] & \[
100.0
\] & 103.3 & 108. 3 & \[
123.0
\] & 121.8 & 118.3 & 115. 1 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume Inderes} \\
\hline January & 95.6 & 93.9 & 94.4 & 86.5 & 82.3 & 95.7 & 100.8 & 103.5 & 87.8 & 103. 3 \\
\hline February & 76.6 & 79.5 & 82.0 & 75.0 & 74.8 & 77.2 & 97.0 & 90.2 & 92.7 & 99.8 \\
\hline March & 89.1 & 92.1 & 90.5 & 80.4 & 84.6 & 94.6 & 111.3 & 100.6 & 106.7 & 116.8 \\
\hline April & 88.2 & 82. 2 & 83.7 & 88.5 & 75. 4 & 94.7 & 110.4 & 98, 3 & 98.2 & 111.6 \\
\hline May & 96.2 & 114.6. & 112.6 & 102.3 & 106. 1 & 103.1 & 122.9 & 125.0 & 119.3 & 122.1 \\
\hline June. & 80.9 & 113.7 & 93.1 & 95.9 & 105. 4 & 98.8 & 121. 1 & 134.6 & 114.4 & 124. 7 \\
\hline July & 91. 2 & 99.7 & 99.3 & 92.4 & 90.9 & 117.5 & 119.4 & 129.3 & 109.5 & \\
\hline August. & 118. 1 & 92.2 & 87.6 & 97.0 & 91. 1 & 108.3 & 112.0 & 112.6 & 109.5 & \\
\hline September & 82.5 & 90.8 & 107.6 & 89.2 & 97. 5 & 99.6 & 109.5 & 111.1 & 112.8 & \\
\hline October & 97.3 & 103.9 & 114.3 & 102.0 & 110.6 & 115.0 & 121.3 & 113.3 & 106.9 & \\
\hline November & 107.2 & 104, 2 & 109.2 & 110.1 & 102.0 & 117.2 & 125.5 & 116.9 & 124.5 & \\
\hline December & \[
96.3
\] & 109. 4 & 117.7 & 107.1 & 100.8 & \[
\text { 117. } 3
\] & 127.5 & 119.6 & 131. 3 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Annual ladex} & \[
94.1
\] & \[
98.5
\] & \[
100.0
\] & \[
94.2
\] & \[
93.6
\] & \[
103.5
\] & \[
114.9
\] & \[
113.2
\] & \[
109.6
\] & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{IMPORTS:} \\
\hline January & 74.2 & 81.0 & 97.1 & 103.3 & 107. 2 & 119.9 & 119.9 & 108.4 & 109.4 & 109. 1 \\
\hline February & 74.7 & 82.2 & 98.0 & 104.0 & 107.6 & 122.6 & 117.3 & 108. 1 & 109.0 & 109.6 \\
\hline March. & 74.7 & 83.9 & 98.0 & 103.9 & 108. 6 & 124.8 & 114.9 & 109.0 & 108.9 & 110.3 \\
\hline April & 76.1 & 86.6 & 99.1 & 104. 5 & 109.3 & 128.4 & 112.9 & 109.0 & 110.1 & 110. 7 \\
\hline May & 77.4 & 88.5 & 99.8 & 102.6 & 108.5 & 129.7 & 110.7 & 109.3 & 110.4 & 109.7 \\
\hline June. & 77.4 & 88.5 & 99.9 & 102.0 & 108.5 & 129.9 & 109.4 & 109.9 & 110.6 & 109.8 \\
\hline July & 77.2 & 87.9 & 98.8 & 100. 7 & 109.0 & 129.9 & 107.9 & 109.9 & 110.7 & \\
\hline August. & 77.6 & 87.6 & 99.5 & 100.7 & 110.8 & 127.3 & 106.6 & 110.2 & 110.3 & \\
\hline September & 76.5 & 89.3 & 100. 2 & 101.3 & 112.6 & 126.4 & 106. 7 & 111.0 & 109. 8 & \\
\hline Octaber. & 76.5 & 90.1 & 101.7 & 102.0 & 114.0 & 124. 1 & 107.7 & 110.7 & 109.4 & \\
\hline November & 77.7 & 92.8 & 102.6 & 104.3 & 113.6 & 121.5 & 108.0 & 110.1 & 109.1 & \\
\hline December & 80.3 & 95.2 & 102.8 & 107.0 & 116.4 & 121.5 & 108. 4 & 110.0 & 109. 2 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{tnnual Index} & 76.5 & 88.0 & 100.0 & 102.6 & 110.3 & 126. 2 & 110.4 & 109.4 & 109.5 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume Indexes} \\
\hline January. & & & & 98.5 & 90.0 & & & & & \\
\hline February & 71.2 & 98.1 & 84.6 & 90. 2 & 84.7 & 101.9 & 109.1 & 130.0 & 121.8 & 127.1 \\
\hline March. & 85.3 & 113.3 & 91.5 & 103.4 & 99.5 & 125.0 & 128.8 & 149.9 & 147. 2 & 152.9 \\
\hline Apri] & 95.9 & 118.6 & 104.0 & 105.7 & 96.2 & 139.4 & 130.4 & 163.2 & 143. 3 & 156.2 \\
\hline May & 96.0 & 123.6 & 102.6 & 111.2 & 121.8 & 1420 & 157.8 & 174.3 & 148.0 & 178.4 \\
\hline June... & 92.6 & 118.9 & 106. 1 & 111.9 & 118.5 & 126.1 & 134.4 & 167.6 & \(170.6 \frac{1}{1}\) & 164.5 \\
\hline July & 95.2 & 117.4 & 103.7 & 104. 4 & 108.4 & 129.9 & 144.5 & 167.6 & 139.4 & \\
\hline August. & 95.7 & 106. 3 & 94.5 & 95.6 & 109.8 & 127.3 & 129.0 & 141.7 & 137.2 & \\
\hline September & 92.8 & 105.9 & 100.6 & 99.5 & 113.1 & 111.9 & 148.4 & 149.4 & 132.4 & \\
\hline October... & 110.7 & 128.5 & 108.9 & 104.6 & 128.1 & 125.8 & 158.6 & 146.0 & 137.8 & \\
\hline November ...... & 115.8 & 112.3 & 105. 7 & 104. 6 & 131.3 & 121.7 & 152.2 & 144.9 & 154.5 & \\
\hline & \[
103.0
\] & \[
92.8
\] & 102.7 & 90.7 & 104.2 & 102.0 & 143.7 & 139.2 & 139.5 & \\
\hline Anoual Index & 95.4 & 110.9 & 100.0 & 102.0 & 109.2 & 122. 7 & 138.0 & 151.0 & 141.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than \(10 \%\) Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other perlods. See Ch. V, p. 36 .

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Quarter} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline First Quarter. & 118.0 & 124.8 & 119.2 & 115.2 & 115.5 & 122.6 & 117.3 & 108.5 & 109.2 & 109.7 \\
\hline Second Quarter & 122.5 & 122.0 & 119.0 & 116. 3 & 117.6 & 129.4 & 110.9 & 109.2 & 110.4 & 110.1 \\
\hline Third Quarter & 125.5 & 120.6 & 118.5 & 115.0 & & 127.9 & 107. 1 & 110.3 & 110.3 & \\
\hline Fourth Quarter & 128.0 & 119.9 & 116.9 & 114.4 & & 122.1 & 107.9 & 110.2 & 109.1 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume Indexes} \\
\hline First Quarter. & 89.2 & 103.0 & 98.2 & 95.5 & 107.1 & 116.9 & 118.1 & 138.7 & 128.3 & 135.8 \\
\hline Second Duarter & 98.9 & 118.1 & 119.5 & 110.6 & 119.5 & 135. 8 & 140.9 & 168.7 & 153.9 9 & 166.2 \\
\hline Third Cuarter & 108. 2 & 113.7 & 117.9 & 110.4 & & 123. 1 & 140.6 & 152. 5 & 136.4 & \\
\hline Fourth guarter & 116.7 & 124.8 & 116.9 & 12I. 1 & & 116.8 & 151.7 & 143.4 & 144.2 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(3 \%\). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V. p. 36.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Month} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{U.S, Dollar in Canada} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Pound Sterling in Canada} \\
\hline & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Canadian cents per unit} \\
\hline January & 105.17 & 100. 48 & 97. 05 & 97.29 & 96.60 & 294.46 & 279.51 & 273.05 & 273.56 & 269.12 \\
\hline February & 104. 92 & 100. 10 & 97.73 & 96.65 & 97. 69 & 293.82 & 278. 43 & 275. 55 & 271.93 & 271.97 \\
\hline March & 104.73 & 99.59 & 98.33 & 97.08 & 98.43 & 293.29 & 278. 58 & 276.92 & 273. 29 & 274.81 \\
\hline April & 105.99 & 98. 09 & 98. 37 & 98.25 & 98.62 & 296.74 & 275. 46 & 277. 13 & 276.93 & 275.86 \\
\hline May. & 106. 37 & 98. 38 & 99.41 & 98.43 & 98.59 & 297.89 & 275.49 & 279.80 & 277.48 & 275.69 \\
\hline June & 106.94 & 97.92 & 99.44 & 98. 13 & 98. 44 & 299.41 & 27268 & 279.82 & 276. 61 & 274.66 \\
\hline July & 106.05 & 96. 91 & 99.18 & 37, 44 & & 296.90 & 270.21 & 279.29 & 274.59 & \\
\hline August & 105. 56 & 96. 11 & 98.83 & 97. 02 & & 295.46 & 268.05 & 278, 25 & 272.95 & \\
\hline September & 105. 56 & 95,98 & 98. 43 & 96.97 & & 295.46 & 267, 11 & 275.94 & 271.65 & \\
\hline October & 105.08 & 96.43 & 98. 25 & 96. 98 & & 294.11 & 269. 36 & 275.76 & 271.34 & \\
\hline November & 104.35 & 97.66 & 97.77 & 96.92 & & 29206 & 273. 52 & 274.89 & 270.90 & \\
\hline December. & 102. 56 & 97.06 & 97.31 & 96.80 & & 286. 49 & 272. 40 & 273.52 & 269.88 & \\
\hline Annual Average & 105. 28 & 97.83 & 98,34 & 97.32 & & 294. 68 & 273, 40 & 276. 86 & 273. 39 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year),
Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in Price and Prices Indexes, D. B. S., monthly, and Foreign Trade, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Month & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Average } \\
& 1935-39
\end{aligned}
\] & 1947 & 1948 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1854 & 1955 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{\$'000,000} \\
\hline January, & 10.0 & 9.0 & 9.6 & 9.7 & 15.8 & 17.3 & 13.3 & 16.0 & 11.5 & 11.5 \\
\hline February & 9.4 & 6.9 & 8.9 & 9.6 & 11.7 & 11.7 & 13.0 & 16. 1 & 10.2 & 14.7 \\
\hline March .... & 11.6 & 6.8 & 8.7 & 12.1 & 13. 5 & 8. 4 & 15.0 & 15.6 & 12.8 & 12. 2 \\
\hline April. & 8. 4 & 6. 4 & 9. 5 & 9. 8 & 11. 4 & 16. 2 & 11. 2 & 11.7 & 13.8 & 10.9 \\
\hline May & 9.8 & 8.2 & 8. 8 & 12.4
9.8 & 15.8
15.0 & 13.0
13.8 & 8.5
14.6 & 12.0
13.7 & 13.7
15.6 & 15.0 \\
\hline June & 10.7 & 8.6 & 9.6 & 9.8 & 14.8 & 13.4 & 14.9 & 13.3 & & \\
\hline July & 9.2 & 10. 1 & 10.8 & 9.
13.8 & 14.8
13.8 & 13.4
11.0 & 14.9
9.6 & 9.3 & 13.6
13.3 & \\
\hline August & 9.7 & 7. 5 & 9.7 & 13.8 & 13.8
10.8 & 11.0 & 12.8 & 10.7 & 13.3
11.9 & \\
\hline September & 10.9 & 8. 4 & 11.9 & 11.2 & 10.8
16.4 & 10.8
8.2 & 12.8
10.1 & 10.4
9.9 & 11.9
12.3 & \\
\hline October... & & 9. \({ }^{7} 2\) & 9.6
9.1 & 13. \({ }^{13} 4\) & 16.4 & 8.8 & 13.6 & 9.9
9.1 & 12.3
12.3 & \\
\hline November
December & 11.2
10.9 & 11.0 & 12. 8 & 12. 5 & 12.3
12.3 & 18.3 & 13.5 & 9.8 & 13.7 & \\
\hline Toter & 124.4 & 99.3 & 119.0 & 138.9 & 162.6 & 149.8 & 150.1 & 144.3 & 154.7 & 77.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ \\ 4}

\title{
REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE
}

\author{
FIRST HALF YEAR, 1956
}

International Trade Division

\title{
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS \\ International Trade Division
}

\title{
REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE \\ FIRST HALF YEAR, 1956
}

Published by Authority of
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce


\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS}

\section*{PART I}
Chapter Page
I. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 5
General Trends ..... 5
Direction of Trade ..... 7
Main Commodity Changes ..... 10
International Background ..... 12
II. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 16
Trade with the United States ..... 16
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 17
Imports from the United States ..... 18
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 18
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 19
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 20
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 20
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 24
Trade with Europe ..... 24
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ..... 25
Trade with Latin America ..... 28
IV. Changes in the Structure of Canadian lmports, 1926-1954 ..... 31
V. Statistical Notes ..... 45
Canadian Foreign Trade Statístics - Methods and Concepts ..... 45
Imports from Central and South America ..... 46
Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues ..... 50
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade ..... 50
TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT
Table
1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade ..... 5
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 9
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1955 ..... 13
4. Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 16
5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 19
6. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries ..... 21
7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 25
8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 26
9. Trade of Canada with Latin America ..... 29
10. Imports from All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Main Groups, Selected Periods, 1926-1954 ..... 32
11. Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom as Percentage of Imports from All Countries, by Main Groups, Selected Periods, 1926-1954 ..... 34
12. Imports from All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Degree of Manufacture, Selected Periods, 1926-1954 ..... 36
13. Imports from All Countries, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54 ..... 38
14. Imports from the United States, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54 ..... 41
15. Imports from the United Kingdom, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54 ..... 43
16. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment, by Half-Years, 1955-1956 ..... 47
17. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, by Half-Years, 1955-1956 ..... 48

\section*{TARLE OF CONTENTS - Concluded}

\section*{CHARTS}
Chart
I. Exports and Imports, by Half-Years, 1951-1956 (Percentage Change) ..... 6
II. Exports and Imports, by Quarters, 1954-1956 (Seasonally Adjusted) ..... 7
PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES
A. Direction of Trade
Table Page
I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1952-1956 ..... 53
II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports ..... 55
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 58
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries ..... 61
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 62
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 63
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 64
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 65
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 66
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 67
XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 68
XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 69
XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 70
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America. ..... 71
XV. Imports from Latin America. ..... 72
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 73
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 74
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 75
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 76
D. Current Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 77
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 78
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 79
XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters ..... 80
XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 80
XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 80
E. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification
XXVI. Total Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Half-Years, 1955-1956 ..... 81
XXVII. Total Exports to and Imports from the Untted States, by Half-Years, 1955-1956 ..... 82
XXVII. Total Exports to and Imports from the United Kingdom, by Half-Years, 1955-1956 ..... 83

\section*{CHAPTER I}

\section*{LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE}

\section*{General Trends}

Continued expansion characterized Canadian forelgn trade in the first half of 1956 when both exports and imports reached record levels for any six-month period. The external and internal stimuli which contributed to the marked recovery of Canada's trade in 1955 from the more moderate level of 1954 were on balance perhaps even stronger during the first six months of 1956. The continued prosperity of the international economy was reflected in a rate of world trade exceeding the peak of 1955. Compared with the first half of 1955 , there were larger export shipments from Canada to all the major trading areas and principal trading partners except for the United Kingdom and Australia. The continued high over-all pace of business activity in the United States was again the most important single source of demand for Canadian products, accounting for three-fifths of total exports and for the same proportion of their increase. In Canada, the upward impetus and buoyancy of the economy in 1955 carried over into 1956. The demands of industrial expansion-especially in resource development projects-and those generated by the
generally high levels of employment and income produced a steadily and sharply increasing rate of purchases from abroad. A particularly striking upswing took place in imports of primary steel products, machinery and plant equipment. There were larger purchases from all the major trading areas and individual partner countries, the United States accounting for close to three-quarters of total imports and for the same proportion of the increase over the previous hall-year.

In the first half of 1956, total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) rose almost \(12 \%\), as compared with a \(10 \%\) gain in the first half of 1955. exceeding by close to \(8.5 \%\) the previous first halfyear record of 1952. Exports were higher than last year in every month but March and set a value record for any half-year period. The volume of exports also attained a first half-year peak, as well as being virtually at the record half-year level in the second six months of 1955 . It is worth noting at this point that shipments of commodities other than grains surpassed both in value and volume the record first

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd hall '54 to 2nd half '55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '55 \\
to \\
1st half '56
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Value of Trade:} \\
\hline Total Exports \(\frac{1}{}\) & 1,871.3 & 2,075.6 & 2,063.3 & 2,288.0 & 2,304.2 & \(+10.2\) & \(+11.7\) \\
\hline Domestic Exports -Re-Exports & \(1,839.9\)
31.4 & \(2,041.4\)
34.2 & \(2,031,9\)
31,4 & \(2,249.9\)
38.1 & \(2,270.1\)
34.1 & + 10.2
+11.3 & 11.7
\(+\quad 8.6\) \\
\hline Imports ................................ & 2,050.1 \(\frac{2}{2}\) & 2,043.1 & 2, 209.4 & 2,503.0 & \(2,845.3\) & + 22.5 & + 28.8 \\
\hline Total Trade ....................... & 3,921. \(4 \frac{2}{2}\) & 4,118.7 & 4,272.7 & 4,791.0 & \(5,149.4\) & \(+16.3\) & \(+20.5\) \\
\hline Trade Balance.................... & -178.8 \({ }^{2}\) & \(+32.5\) & - 146.1 & - 215.0 & - 541.1 & - & - \\
\hline Price Indexes: 3 & & & \(1948=100\) & & & & \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 115.8 & 114.8 & 116.6 & 118. 6 & 120.5 & \(+3.3\) & \(+3.3\) \\
\hline Imports ............................. & 109.8 & 109.7 & 109.9 & 111.4 & 113.7 & + 1.5 & + 3.5 \\
\hline Terms of Trade \({ }^{4}\)................ & 105,5 & 104.6 & 106. 1 & 106.5 & 106.0 & \(+1.8\) & \\
\hline Volume Indexes: & & & \(1948=100\) & & & & \\
\hline Domestic Exports ............... & 103.4 & 115.7 & 113.3 & 123.4 & 122.5 & \(+6.7\) & \(\div 8.1\) \\
\hline Imports ............................... & 141.2 & 140.3 & 151.0 & 169.0 & 188.6 & \(+20.5\) & \(+24.9\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Canadian exportstatistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \(\$ \mathbf{0 0 0 , 0 0 0}\) ):

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954 , increased the value of imports recorded in the half-year by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.
3. Average of direct quarterly indexes.
4. Export price index divided by import price index.

half-year level achieved a year ago; they also attained a peak for any half-year period except for the second half of 1955. At the same time, exports of grains staged a strong recovery, exceeding in value and volume any half-year in 1954 and 1955 and being slightly larger in volume than in the first half of 1952, although they were still below the abnormal record levels of the 1952-53 period.

Imports increased almost \(29 \%\) over the first half of 1955, compared with an about \(8 \%\) gain a year ago. and surpassed the previous first six-months peak of 1953 by almost the same percentage. Imports were higher in every month in the first half of 1956 than in the corresponding period a year ago, and both their value and volume set a record for any halfyear. As imports rose over two and a half times more than exports, the resulting import balance was the largest in Canada's history. It was more than three and half times as great as in the same period of 1955 , exceeded by \(60 \%\) the previous half-year record of 1951, and surpassed by \(50 \%\) the import balance for the whole of 1955.

The recent trends inCanadian trade, with allowance for the influence of the seasonal patterns affecting exports and imports, are illustrated in an accompanying chart. The decline of both exports and imports from their previous peak in mid-1953 was
arrested in early 1954. As upward movement-uninterrupted and particularly steep between the third quarter of 1955 and the first quarter of 1956 for imports but not continuous or as sharp for exports carried trade to new peaks in the second quarter of 1956. In that period, exports reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \(\$ 4.8\) billion and imports were running at about \(\$ 5.8\) billion.

The average prices of exports had been declining steadily from their peak of about 126.0 in the second half of 1951 to reach the level of about 115.0 in the second half of 1954. They started a gradual upturn in the first quarter of 1955 and averaged 120.5 in the first six months of 1956. The average prices of imports fell abruptly from their peak of 126.0 in the first half of 1951 to 107.5 in the second six months of 1952. They showed little change in the next three years, holding at about 109.0-110.0, and moved to a somewhat higher plateau starting in the last quarter of 1955 to reach a level of almost 114.0 in the first half of 1956. The average prices of both exports and imports increased between the first halves of 1955 and 1956 at about the same rate, thus leaving the terms of trade virtually unchanged. In view of this rather moderate increase, over two-thirds of the value gain in exports and over four-fifths of that in imports can be attributed to a higher volume of shipments.


\section*{Direction of Trade}

The United States was as usual Canada's leading trading partner in the first half of 1956. That country participated in almost \(68 \%\) of Canada's foreign trade, a fractionally higher percentage than a year ago. Both exports to and imports from the United States rose at the same rate as trade with all countries and reached record levels. Exports to the United States again accounted for about \(60 \%\) of total Canadian exports and had the highest first half-year value (also being at virtually the level of the second half of 1955 which was a record for any half-year). Imports from the United States attained a peak for any hall-year period but their share of the Canadian import total fell fractionally to just under \(74.5 \%\). As imports rose much more than exports, there was an import balance of \(\$ 744\) million, three-quarters larger than a year ago.

Exports to the United States went up in all groups except animals and animal products which declined very slightly. The largest absolute and relative gain for any leading commodity took place in sales of petroleum which nearly quadrupled. Forest products remained by far the largest major group, accounting for about one-half of total exports. Reflecting some falling-off in housing construction in the United States, planks and boards - which had the largest value increase of all individual commodities in the coltesponding period of 1955 -showed
a moderate drop in the first half of 1956 and shipments of shingles also went down. But these declines were sufficiently compensated for by very sizable advances in newsprint and wood pulp and plywoods and veneers to give forest products a \(20 \%\) share of the increase in total exports to the United States. There was a very sharp value gain in copper, second only to that in petroleum while decreases in aluminum, lead and silver were matched by increases in platinum metals and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores. Shipments of iron ore rose substantially, and a marked advance in ferro-alloys offset a similar drop in internal combustion engines. Agricultural products registered the second best relativegain of all the major groups with particularly large increases in wheat and barley.

Imports from the United States went up in every major group except fibres, textiles and products. Iron and its products accounted for about one-half of total imports and the gain in this group for close to three-quarters of the increase in purchases from the United States during the first half of 1956. All the principal items in this group but railway cars had considerable gains, the sharpest advances taking place in non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, cars and trucks, tractors and pipes, tubes and fittings. Other substantial increases were registered by chemicals, electrical apparatus, and
the agricultural and wood and paper products groups. The largest drop of all individual commodities was shown by raw cotton and a very considerable decline took place in aircraft.

Trade with the United Kingdom presented a situation exactly opposite to that prevailing a year ago. In the first half of 1955 strong demand for grains, forest products and non-ferrous metals produced a \(35 \%\) increase in Canadian exports to Britain. But imports into Canada, adversely affected by rail, dock and seamen's strikes in the United Kingdom as well as by a very active domestic demand in that country, declined by \(10 \%\). In the first six months of 1956, however, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom went down by \(4 \%\) and imports into Canada rose by \(30 \%\) to reach the highest postwar value for any half-year. The curtailment of British purchases in Canada was primarily the result of a high inventory accumulation of industrial materials during 1955. In addition, the change in the United KingdomCanada trade picture may have been affected to some extent by successive fiscal and monetary measures taken by British authorities intended to reduce domestic spending and to encourage exports. The United Kingdom remained Canada's secondmost important trading partner, with a proportion of the Canadian export total that declined from almost \(19 \%\) to \(16 \%\) and only a fractionally higher share of total Canadian imports at over \(8 \%\). Consequently the United Kingdom's participation in Canada's total trade fell from over \(13 \%\) to just under \(12 \%\). As imports from the United Kingdom rose and exports to that country declined, Canada's export balance was reduced by over one-third.

Agricultural products were as in 1955 the largest main export group in trade with the United Kingdom, but with a somewhat smaller value. Wheat, again by far the largest export to the United Kingdom, our most important market for that commodity, went up markedly and so did flaxseed. However, barley suffered the greatest decline for any individual export commodity and sales of tobacco were halved. Exports of non-ferrous metals and of iron and steel slightly more than held their ground and those of non-metallic minerals advanced somewhat, compared with very sharp advances of the previous year. But forest products registered a decline of about the same magnitude as the increase of a year ago, owing to much lower shipments of planks and boards and to a lesser extent of wood pulp. even though sales of newsprint showed a substantial gain. On the import side gains were spread over all the major commodity groups, with particular emphasis on iron and its products. This group constituted about one-third of total imports from the United Kingdom, and it accounted for \(50 \%\) of the total increase in Canada's imports from that country, in contrast to the previous year when the decline in iron and its products exceeded by one-third the fall in the Canadian import total from the United Kingdom. Especially sharp advances took place in rolling mill products, passenger automobiles, pipes, tubes and fittings and non-farm machinery. Other commodities showing substantial gains were electrical apparatus and wool fabrics.

Both exports to and imports from Europe were over \(50 \%\) larger than a year ago, attaining new peaks: exports for the first half-year and imports for any half-year period. In absolute terms the gain in exports amounted to almost twice that in imports, thus resulting in an increase of about one-half in Canada's export balance with Europe. That region's participation in Canada's total exports rose from \(8 \%\) to \(11 \%\) and in the Canadian import total from under \(4 \%\) to \(4.5 \%\), as compared with the first half of 1955. Wheat accounted for close to \(90 \%\) of the total increase in Canada's exports to that area with shipments reaching almost one-half of the total value of wheat sales to all countries. About onethird of wheat sales to Europe went to countries in the Soviet bloc, most of it to Russia and Poland in about equal amounts. As a result of these unusual wheat shipments as well as of some sales of barley, rye and butter, Canada's exports to the Soviet bloc increased to over \(\$ 43\) million from only \(\$ 2\) million a year ago. But there were also substantial increases in wheat sales to most other regular Western European outlets, partly because of last winter's crop damage. The increase in imports from Europe was spread over all major commodity groups with particular concentration on iron and steel products. That group accounted for over one-half of the total import gain and, within it, rolling mill products contributed almost one-half and passenger cars one-fitth of the group's increase. All of Canada's principal trading partners in the area shared in the increase in trade, especially Germany which accounted for almost one-quarter of the rise in exports to and about two-fifths of the advance in imports from Europe. Belgium and Luxembourg, whose exports to Canada virtually doubled, Italy, France and Norway also participated prominently in the advance.

Exports to the Commonwealth rose for the second successive first half-year, but only at half the rate of a year ago, to reach the highest level since the first six months of 1952. Almost twothirds of the increase was accounted for by higher shipments of locomotives, and there were also very sharp gains in aircraft and automobile parts. Exports to the Union of South Africa again contributed to about one-quarter of the export total to the area. That country was responsible for over two-fifths of the increase in Canada's exports to the Commonwealth, and India accounted for one-half. Imports from the Commonwealth were only moderately higher than in the first six months of 1955; they were as usual concentrated on agricultural and vegetable products, with no drastic increases or declines for any of the individual leading commodities. In terms of participation in Canada's trade, the share of the Commonwealth remained unchanged for exports and fractionally declined for imports, with a resultant fall for total trade from \(5 \%\) to \(4.5 \%\).

Exports to Latin America went up very moderately. The largest commodity gains took place in aircraft, ships and copper wire and manufactures, but there were also substantial losses in wheat flour and synthetic plastics. As regards individual countries, the increases, which were largest for

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas


Peru, Mexico and Panama, were partly offset by lower sales to Brazil. Chile and Cuba. Imports from Latin America rose by almost one-quarter to reach a record for any half-year. Almost two-thirds of the increase was accounted for by raw cotton, which was responsible for the entire increase in imports from Mexico. A gain in crude petroleum contributed to almost one-fifth of the increase in total imports from the area; while the rise in imports from Venezuela was entirely accounted for by larger shipments of this commodity. An increase in imports of coffee contributed to one-tenth of the total import gain; and most of the rise in imports from Brazil and about two-thirds of that from Colombia were accounted for by higher purchases of this product.

Canada's trade with all the remaining countries also went up, as it did in the case of every other area, with purchases increasing more than sales. There was a very substantial gain in trade with Japan. The increase in imports from that country exceeded that in exports to it by about one-half; nevertheless Canada's export balance with Japan still amounted to about one-third of total trade with that country, as compared with over one-half a year ago. There also were, in that group of countries. substantial increases in imports from the Netherlands Antilles and Lebanon, owing to larger purchases of petroleum products from the former and of higher shipments of crude petroleum via the latter's territory.

As a result of the above discussed changes in the direction of trade, the over-all bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade was accentuated in the first half of 1945 as compared with the same period a year ago. In terms of the individual areas it is true that in 1956 there was some diminution in the export balances with the United Kingdom and with the residual area as against a reduction for only the latter in 1955 (but by more than in 1956). However, in the first half of 1956 the increase in the import balance with the United States over the first half of 1955 went up more than fivefold as compared with the increase in the same import balance for the first half of 1955 over the corresponding period in 1954. In other words, if the United States is excluded, the over-all bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade was actually slightly improved in 1956 as compared with a considerable deterioration in 1955. The detailed. figures comparing the changes in 1956 with those in 1955 (data for 1955 are in brackets) are as follows. The import balance with the United States increased by \(\$ 323.3\) million ( \(\$ 62.4\) million) and that with Latin America by \(\$ 32.6\) million ( \(\$ 19.5\) million). The export balance with Europe rose by \(\$ 40.5\) million ( \(\$ 19.1\) million) and that with the Commonwealth by \(\$ 11.8\) million ( \(\$ 9.2\) million). The export balance with the residual area was reduced by \(\$ 20.2\) million ( \(\$ 34.4\) million), and that with the United Kingdom by \(\$ 71\) million as compared with an increase of \(\$ 120.8\) million a year ago.

\section*{Main Commodity Changes \({ }^{1}\)}

The outstanding development in the Canadian export picture for the first half of 1956 was the marked recovery of wheat sales. Following a shap decline in 1954 and 1955 from the unusually high levels of the preceding two years, wheat exports reached an amount almost at the level of the first six months of 1952 and close to the value of the record first half-year of 1953. Another interesting feature during the cirst six months of 1956 was the very strong sbowing made by exports of machinery and transport equipment. This category \({ }^{2}\) (Section 6 of the SITC) registered an increase of almost onequarter, compared with a drop of over onetenth in the first half of 1955 and of about one-sixth in the corresponding period of 1954. This rise resulted from gains in non-farm and electrical machinery, automotive equipment, locomotives and aircraft (eapecially the last two), which jointly accounted for \(16 \%\) of the increase in total exports. The gain in machinery and transport equipment was by far the largest among the four sections of the SITC \({ }^{2}\) (Sections 5-8) which account for most of Canada's exports of manufactured goods. The increase for the four sections together was of the order of \(9 \%\), fractionally higher than a year ago when a particularly sharp gain in chemicals more than compensated for lower shipments of machinery and transport equipment.

There were gains in the first half of 1956 in every major commodity group except animals and animalpproducts. The very moderate decline in the latter group was accounted for almost entirely by a drop in fur skins, but total exports of fish and fishery products slightly more than held their own. The largest absolute, though not relative, increase of over \(\$ 90\) million took place in the agricultural and vegetable products group, accounting for almost \(40 \%\) of the total export gain. Wheat had an even somewhat larger increase, representing by far the largest individual gain among export commodities. Consequently wheat again became the second ranking export item in the first half of 1956, a position it yielded to planks and boards a year ago. Flax seed rose at about the same rate as wheat, in its own case for the second consecutive year. So did oil seed cake and meal, but this represented a hal ving of its rate of increase a year ago. Sales of whisky and rye were somewhat higher. On the other hand, exports of tobacco were halved to reach a level moderately lower than in the first half of 1954 but substantially higher than in the same period in 1953. Oats continued their decline from the high levels of 1951-54, falling by more than two-thirds.

\footnotetext{
1. For 1llustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables IV and \(V\).
2. See Tables XXVI-XXVIII. Starting with this Review, tables according to the standard Intemational Trade Classification will be regularly published on a half-yearly basis for Canada's trade with all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom.
}

Non-metallic minerals and products had the greatest relative gain of all the major commodity groups, twice that in agricultural products, and the second largest absolute increase, one-half of that in the latter group. Sales of petroleum increased by almost \(300 \%\) over the first half of 1955 and by about \(1500 \%\) over the corresponding period in 1954, accounting for three-quarters of the gain in nonmetallics. About two-thirds of Canada's exports of crude petroleum are now delivered through the TransMountain pipeline, and the remainder through the Interprovincial pipeline into the mid-northern United States. The bulk of exports via the former are sold to two refineries operating in the state of Washington. In fact such exports were somewhat curtailed in the first half of 1956 owing to a lengthy strike in the larger of the two refinaries in question. There also took place in 1956 for the first time off-shore shipments of Canadian crude by tanker from Vancouver to California, a development stimulated by the sharp rise in tanker rates, affecting United States West Coast imports of petroleum from other forelgn sources more than those from Canada.

Non-ferrous metals and products had the third largest absolute gain among the major groups, which represented, however, only slightly more than onehalf the rate of increase a year ago. Primary and semi-manufactured copper accounted for threefourths of the gain; but most of the almost twofifths value increase reflected a higher average price, not volume. There was also an increase of almost three-quarters in shipments of platinum metals, and there were higher sales of nickel and electrical apparatus. But owing to power shortages early in the year, exports of aluminum fell off somewhat, and there were also lower sales of zinc, lead and silver.

Prior to October 1, 1954, exports of uranium were included in Statistical Item 6580, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores, at only norninal values. In 1954 uranium exports rose sharply, and beginning in October arrangements were made to include their correct total value in export statistics. However, for security reasons, which no longer apply, these shipments were recorded in Statistical Item 8490, drugs and chemicals, n.o.p. After January 1, 1957, exports of uranium are planned to be recorded in Canadian export statistics as a separate and distinct export item. Canada's exports of uranium amounted to \(\$ 26.5\) million in calendar year 1955 , stood at \(\$ 11.2\) million in the first half of that year and at \(\$ 22\) million in the same period of 1956 .

The iron and its products group went up by virtually as much as non-ferrous metals, this value gain representing a considerable advance over the rate of increase achieved a year ago. Over onethird of the group's gain was accounted for by iron ore which rose by close to one-half. Shipments of locomotives went up by \(400 \%\) and those of ferro-
alloys thy alanst \(200 \%\). There wero also very substantial advances in automobile parts and passenger automobiles of the order of about \(80 \%\). As a whole, exports of cars, trucks and parts recovered to exceed the first half-year level in every year since 1948 except for 1952-3, when shipments of automotive equipment were unusually high owing to special circumstances governing the export allocation of North American production. There were also sizable gains in non-farm machinery, scrap iron and steel and rolling mill products. Farm machinery about held its own, but there was a onethird decline in exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and internal combustion engines.

The miscellaneous commodities group showed the second largest relative gain, almost of the same order as that for non-metallics. This movement reversed a sharp decline in the first half of 1955 caused mainly by a drop in exports of aircraft. The gain in the first six months of 1956 resulted from a marked recovery for this commodity which rose by close to \(150 \%\), accounting for four-fifths of the group's advance. There was also a sharp increase in non-commercial items. Compared with the previous year, the rate of increase in chemicals and allied products slowed down considerably. of the main items in this group, synthetic plastics held their own, but there was a substantial decline in fertilizers and in principal chemicals.

Some contrasting movements took place in wood, wood products and paper. The group as a whole, which formed the backbone of the export recovery a year ago accounting for one-half of the total export gain, little more than held its ground in the first half of 1956. Planks and boards, which registered the largest absolute advance of all individual commodities in the first half of 1955, now had the sharpest decline; nevertheless its exports still exceeded the levels of any other first halfyear in the postwar period. Sales of newsprint which, as in every first half-year since 1950, was again the leading export item-were higher by an amount close to the loss in planks and boards. There were also gains in wood pulp, plywoods and veneers and pulpwood, but a drop in shingles.

The record level of imports in the first six months of 1956 was a reflection of the continued prosperity of the Canadian economy, as the demands of industrial expansion. especially in resource development projects, and those generated by the generally high levels of employment and income produced a steadily and sharply increasing rate of purchases from abroad. The over-all value increase was of the order of \(29 \%\). This represented a gain more than three and a half times as great as that in the first half of 1955 and one and a quarter as large as that in the second half of 1955 . as well as almost a doubling of the rate of increase for the whole of 1955 over the previous calendar year. In terms of Sections 5-8 of the STTC \({ }^{1}\), there

\footnotetext{
1. See Tables XXVI-XXVIII.
}
was in the.first half of 1956 a gain of \(35 \%\) compared with \(6.5 \%\) in the previous first half-year, the corresponding increases for machinery and transport equipment being \(32.5 \%\) and \(10 \%\).

There were gains in all major groups and for almost every leading commodity, but those in iron and its products were quite outstanding. This group had the largest absolute and relative increases of close to \(\$ 400\) million or \(50 \%\), ten times those a year ago, and it accounted for \(62 \%\) of the rise in total imports. This compared with a contribution of \(24 \%\) to the total import increase in the first half of 1955 , of \(53 \%\) in the second half of that year, and of \(46 \%\) in the whole of 1955 over the previous calendar year. Non-farm machinery, again the top ranking import item, had the largest absolute increase among individual commodities and accounted for onequarter of the group's advance. Almost all the leading items in this group registered gains ranging from \(10 \%\) to over \(200 \%\). Cars, trucks and parts together accounted for one-fith of the increase in the group, and cars alone, which went down somewhat a year ago, for one-seventh. This increase can be largely attributed to such factors as the effects of some shortage of certain makes of cars caused by an industrial dispute, the growing demand for both low and high-priced passenger models, as well as certain types of trucks, not made here, and the increasing import content of Canadian-made cars as many automatic parts are not as yet manufactured in Canada. Rolling mill products, which fell off in the first half of 1955 , much more than doubled this year and contributed more than one-sixth to the increase in iron and its products. Tractors accounted for one-tenth of the group's gain, as did pipes, tubes and fittings which went up by almost \(200 \%\), as compared with a one-third decline a year ago, reflecting the resumption of vigorous activity in pipeline construction. Imports of scrap iron and steel rose by \(220 \%\), and there were also substantial gains in purchases of internal combustion engines, tools, ball and roller bearings, cooking and heating apparatus and iron ore. Imports of locomotives went up, but those of railway cars fell by over threequarters, continuing the downward trend already apparent in 1955.

The second largest absolute and relative increase took place in non-ferrous metals and products. Electrical apparatus, with a onefifth gain accounted for over one-third of the group's advance. Non-metallic minerals had a value increase of almost the same order as non-ferrous metals. Fuels accounted for more than one-half of the gain, as petroleum, fuel oils and bituminous coal went up substantially and gasoline and anthracite coal slightly more than held their ground. There were also sizable gains in plate and sheet glass and in brick and tile. Both non-ferrous metals and nonferrous metals and non-metallics markedly exceeded the rate of increase in the corresponding period a year ago. This was also true of chemicals which rose by one-fifth, and to a lesser extent of wood, wood products and paper. It may be noted at this
point that trade in chemical products is characterized by a high ratio of imports to exports, even in the most important producing countries. For example, in the United States the value of imports is about one-third that of exports, in the United Kingdom about one-half, and in Germany over one-quarter. In miscellaneous commodities, however, the rate of increase was almost halved compared with that a year ago. This was caused entirely by a sharp drop in imports of aircraft which, in the first half of 1955, contributed to more than one-half of the group's gain. On the other hand, refrigerators and freezers, which in the previous half-year not quite held their ground, rose by one-fifth in the first six months of 1956.

Imports of fibres and textiles and of agricultural and animal products went up at a somewhat higher rate than a year ago. Raw cotton, which
contributed more than one-third to its group's gain in that period, fell slightly; however, the increase for cotton fabrics was three and a half times as great. Wool fabrics more than recovered their loss in the previous first half-year, and there were also substantially higher imports of raw wool and miscellaneous textile apparel. More than one-fith of the gain in agricultural products was contributed by coffee, larger shipments of which reversed but not quite recovered the drop of a year ago. There were also substantial increases for citrus fruits. fruit juices and syrups and rubber products. Imports of crude rubber rose somewhat in value but not volume, as its average price although sharply below the peak of the second half of 1955 was nevertheless considerably above that in the first half of that year. There was a moderate gain in raw sugar; but purchases of tea fell considerably, almost exactly reversing the situation prevailing a year ago.

\section*{International Background \({ }^{1}\)}

In the previous Review a brief survey was made of world trade in \(1955^{2}\), which in that year attained a record value and volume. This issue is primarily concerned with outlining some of the most significant general trends in world production and trade that have taken place during the postwar decade ending in 1955.

The task of reconstruction from the destruction and the general disruption of production and trade caused by the war was immensely iacilitated by the immediate assistance extended to the war-damaged nations both through international organizations and on a unilateral basis, especially by the United States and also Canada, a number of countries still continuing to receive economic and military aid on a year-to-year basis. Of considerable importance in the over-all recovery of peacetime production and trade were also such factors as the wartime accumulation of foreign exchange or claims in some countries, especially in Latin America; the strengthening of the industrial base of certain countries, particularly in North America, caused by the demands of wartime production, as well as the adaptation of certain innovations developed during the war to civilian uses, for example in the electronic and chemical industries; and the stimulus of pent-up demand for both investment and consumer goods which made itself felt virtually throughout the world, particularly strongly on this continent and in Western Europe.

Once the immediate crisis had been overcome, however, the intense striving toward recovery and

\footnotetext{
1. For more details see United Nations, World Economic Survey 1955; International Monetary Fund, Annual Report 1955; and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Trade 1955.
2. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1955, pp. 12-13.
}
expansion characteristic of the postwar period laid bare certain structural problems associated with the unevenaess of economic growth among various countries and with the prevalence of a gap between demand and productive capacity, the United States being a relative exception to this almost general trend. Hence an international disequilibrium, which took the form of a world-wide dollar shortage, became apparent and culminated in the widespread currency devaluations of 1949.

However, in the wake of the boom and collapse in raw materials which resulted from the Korean war and the period of readjustment that followed, the world economy has since about 1953 embarked on a new phase of expansion only briefly interrupted by a mild North American recession in 1953-54. Both in North America and Western Europe the expansionary forces have been particularly strong in housing and in consumer durables. Between 1948 and 1955, the combined total world commodity production in manufacturing, mining and agriculture is estimated to have risen by about two-fifths. Of these three broad categories, the growth in manufacturing, which gave the main stimulus to the postwar expansion in economic activity, took place at a considerably higher rate than that of total commodity output, while the opposite was true of primary production as a whole. Western Europe showed the fastest rate of advance in production as well as trade of all the major areas, partly because of the vigorous recovery of the German economy.

The non-industrial countries of the world registered much progress during the postwar decade. but their economic growth has not generally kept pace with that of the industrial countries, essentially because for the former primary production accounts for a much higher proportion of total output. Also, to the extent to which the economic activities of many non-industrial countries are concentrated

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1935
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Exports f.o.b.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Imports c.1.f.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total Trade} \\
\hline Country & 1954 & 1955 & Country & 1954 & 1955 & Country & 1954 & 1955 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Value of Trade}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Hiwld Total \(\underline{1}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \(\$ 000,000\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{World Total \({ }^{\underline{1}}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \(\$^{\prime} 000,000\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{World Total \(\underline{1}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \(\$ 000,000\)} \\
\hline & 77.417 & 83,952 & & 79,415 & 88,096 & & 156,832 & 172,048 \\
\hline 1. United States .... & 15, 110 \({ }^{2}\) & 15,548 2 & 1. United States .... & 11, 108 & 12,360 & 1. United States.... & 26,218 \({ }^{\underline{2}}\) & 27,908 \({ }^{2}\) \\
\hline 2. United Kingdom & 7.771 & 8,468 & 2. United Kingdom & 9,447 & 10,881 & 2. United Kingdom & 17,218 & 19,349 \\
\hline 3. Germany, Federa) Republic & 5,248 & 6,135 & 3. Germany, Federal Republic... & 4,571 & 5,793 & 3. Germany, Federal Republic. & 9,819 & 11,928 \\
\hline 4. France.. & 4. 181 & 4,798 & 4. Canada & 4, 549 & 5,165 & 4. Canada & 8,976 & 9,928 \\
\hline 5. Canada & 4,427 & 4,763 & 5. France & 4,221 & 4,688 & 5. France ... & 8,402 & 9,486 \\
\hline 6. Belgium and Luxembourg & 2,300 & 2,776 & 6. Netherlands & 2,858 & 3. 208 & 6. Netherlands ...... & 5.272 & 5,896 \\
\hline 7. Netherlands ...... & 2, 414 & 2,688 & Belgiuman & 2,535 & 2.830 & Belgium and Lux-
embourg.......\(~\) & 4,835 & 5,606 \\
\hline 8. Japan. & 1,629 & 2, 011 & 8. Italy & 2,439 & 2,706 & 8. Italy & 4,077 & 4,563 \\
\hline 9. Venezuela & 1,690 & 1,912 & 9. Japan & 2,399 & 2,471 & 9. Japan & 4,028 & 4,482 \\
\hline 10. Italy & 1.638 & 1,857 & 10. Australia & 1,869 & 2,160 & 10. Australia & 3,525 & 3,910 \\
\hline 11. Australia & 1.656 & 1,750 & 11. Sweden & 1,776 & 1,991 & 11. Sweden & 3,359 & 3,717 \\
\hline 12. Sweden & 1,583 & 1,726 & 12. Switzerland & 1,300 & 1,489 & 12. Venezuela & 2,692 & 2,904 \\
\hline 13. Brazil .............. & 1. 562 & 1,423 & 13. Union of South Africa \(\qquad\) & 1,435 & 1,485 & 13. Switzerland .... & 2,525 & 2,796 \\
\hline 14. Malaya and Singapore & 1,016 & 1,358 & 14. India ................ & 1,435 & 1,361 & 14. Brazil & 3,192 & 2,729 \\
\hline 15. Switzerland & 1,225 & 1,307 & 15. Brazi] & 1,630 & 1,306 & 15. India & 2,479 & 2.640 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Trade per Capita 3}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{U.S. \$} \\
\hline 1. New Zealand & 326 & 334 & 1. New Zealand .... & 329 & 371 & 1. New Zealand .... & 655 & 706 \\
\hline 2. Venezuela......... & 297 & 331 & 2. Canada ............. & 299 & 331 & 2. Canada ............. & 591 & 536 \\
\hline 3. Canada ............. & 291 & 305 & 3. Norway ............. & 300 & 318 & 3. Belgiumand Lux- & & \\
\hline 4. Belgium and Luxembourg & 252 & 303 & 4. Belgium and Luxembourg & 278 & 308 & 4. Switzerland ....... & 530
513 & 611
562 \\
\hline 5. Switzerland........ & 249 & 263 & 5. Switzerland ...... & 264 & 299 & 5. Netherlands ..... & 497 & 549 \\
\hline f. Sarawak ....... & 232 & 256 & 6. Netherlands ...... & 269 & 299 & 6. Sweden ........ & 466 & 512 \\
\hline 7. Netherlands & 228 & 250 & 7. Hong Kong ........ & 267 & 278 & 7. Norway & 472 & 503 \\
\hline 8. Sweden ... & 219 & 238 & 8. Sweden ............. & 246 & 274 & 8. Venezuela & 473 & 503 \\
\hline 9. Denmark ........... & 215 & 235 & 9. Denmark & 264 & 264 & 9. Denmark .. & 479 & 499 \\
\hline 10. Trinidad and Tobago \(\qquad\) & 219 & 232 & 10. Trinidad and To-
bago ............ & 209 & 239 & 10. Serawak & 448 & 492 \\
\hline 11. Hong Kong ........ & 188 & 190 & 11. Sarawak & 217 & 236 & bago & 428 & 471 \\
\hline 12. Australia & 184 & 189 & 12. Australia & 208 & 233 & 12. Hong Kong ....... & 455 & 468 \\
\hline 13. Malayaand Singapore \(\qquad\) & 144 & 187 & 13. United Kingdom & 185 & 212 & 13. Australia ......... & 392 & 422 \\
\hline 14. Finland & 162 & 186 & 14. Ireland & 172 & 197 & 14. United Kingdom & 337 & 377 \\
\hline 15. Norway & 172 & 185 & 15. Israel & 170 & 187 & 15. Finland & 319 & 367 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1956; and United Nations Statistical
Office, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. VIII, Nos. 2 and 3.
1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.
2. Including military aid extended to other countries.
3. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \(\$ 100\) million in 1955 were excluded.
on one or a few export commodities, their economies are extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of international demand due to the generally slow response of both demand for and supply of primary products to price changes; consequently that group of countries has been traditionally subject to pronounced variations in income and production. Moreover, for purely economic reasons - in view of the relatively high frequency and magnitude of price fluctuations comblned with a rather inelastic supply situation - but also in some cases due to strategic considerations, the industrial countries have been encouraged in research on and the development of syathetic and other substitutes for many primary products.

Another problem has been associated with the fact that over a long period now consumption in industrial countries has accounted for a declining proportion of total production, and food for a diminishing share of total consumption. Moreover, most governments have been under strong pressure to provide special support to agriculture, with the resulting reduction in import requirements of food deficit countries and mounting surpluses in traditional exporting areas, this development affecting particularly drastically the output of the staple energy foods. In addition to the tendency of industrial areas to produce themselves an increasing share of their requirements of many raw materials, there has been felt also the influence of the diminishing relative importance of the requirements for raw materials in relation to manufacturing output. This trend has resulted from such developments as a shift in the composition of output from consumer to producer goods which generally have a lower raw material content in relation to the value of the final product; within the consumer category a shift in demand from simple non-durable goods (particularly textiles) to more complex durables; in the case of durable goods a growing complexity and an increased degree of fabrication and processing due to technological progress; scientific advances making possible a greater economy in the use of raw materials, and the development of synthetics whose production generally requires less raw materials than the amount whose use they displace.

However, despite a number of special as yet unsolved problems, considerable over-all progress has taken place during the postwar decade in the international economic balance. The primary evidence of this trend has been the increasing ability of the rest of the world to finance its purchases from the United States with the combined receipts from commercial shipments to, and the flow of private capital and remittances from, that country. There has been considerable decline in the dollar gap, measured as the difference between such receipts and payments for purchases from the United States. Indeed, the gold and dollar reserves of the rest of the free world have been rising steadily since 1952, although there have been important variations among the various areas and individual countries concerned. But, it also has to be borne
in mind, however, that this over-all improvement in the reserve position has been made possible by economic ald and military expenditures of the United States which since 1950 have accounted for about one-fourth of the total dollar supply available to the rest of the free world.

As a corollary of the general strengthening of the international balance of payments position of most countries, there has taken place in the last few years a progressive removal of impediments to trade, as monetary and fiscal policies have been coming increasingly into use to correct balance of payments disequilibria in preference to commercial or exchange restrictions. Discrimination, especially that resulting from bilateral arrangements, has had less influence on the direction of trade, and progress has been made in extending multilateral trade and payments, in contrast to the stringent and discriminatory restrictions characteristic of the immediate postwar years. However, generally speaking, the easing of quantitative controls and the tariff reductions of the recent years have been concentrated on industrial materials and capital equipment rather than on foodstuffs and consumer manufactures whose movement in international trade is by and large still far from unrestricted.

Under the General Agreement on Tarifis and Trade, which has now been in operation since 1947. import duties have been bound with the resultant stability for a large part of the customs tariffs of the thirty-five governments which are the contracting parties to the Agreement and which account for over four-fifths of world trade. During the review session of the GATT in the latter part of 1954 and in 1955, the schedules of tariff concessions were extended by the contracting parties until the end of 1957, and additional reductions and bindings were negotiated in 1955 in connection with the accession of Japan to the Agreement. During the first half of 1956, there took place the fourth general round of multilateral tariff negotiations among twenty-two of the contracting parties. Canada negotiated some new agreements with the United States and with twelve other countries in Europe and Latin America. In addition, under the most-favoured-nation principle which governs GATT negotiations, all tariff concessions agreed to at the conference will become available to Carada regardless of whether this country negotiated them directly.

Two other significant events concerning Canada's trade took place in 1956. In February Canada concluded a trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. providing for reciprocal most-favourednation treatment of trade and for Russian purchases of wheat. The agreement recognizes, however, that in the conduct of trade elther government may apply prohibitions or restrictions of any kind for the protection of its essential security interests. Canada's strategic export controls are therefore not affected and the Canadian government reserved the right to establish values for ordinary and special
duties on any Russian products that may enter Canada in such increased quantities as to cause sertous infury to domestic producers. Soviet Russia's wheat quarantee covers the purchases of a minimum of 44 million bushels over a period of three years at prices and on terms at which the Canadian Wheat Board is making its sales to its major customers at the time Soviet purchases take place. Also related to Canada's wheat sales, a new International Wheat Agreement was concluded in 1956, however again without the participation of the United Kingdom. But total export quotas for the 1956-59 period covered by the IWA were reduced from 395 to 303 million bushels and Canada's from 153 to 103 million bushels, with also a reduction of the maximum and minimum price from respectively \(\$ 2.05\) to \(\$ 2.00\) and \(\$ 1.55\) to \(\$ 1.50\) per bushel.

World trade, which reached by 1948 its prewar level, rose between 1948 and 1955 by about-threefifths at a rate exceeding the increase in world production. The composition of world trade in the postwar decade showed a trend parallel to that in world output. During this period world food production has grown more than world trade in food, the latter also lagging in relation to total world trade, both production and exports rising more in industrial than non-industrial countries. Trade in raw materials roughly kept pace with total world trade, only because exports of petroleum about doubled between 1948 and 1955, in this case a relative decline taking place in exports of industrial rather than primary producing countries. Trade in manufactures rose at a higher rate than total world trade and has been characterized by the increasing importance of machinery, transport equipment and chemicals and a shrinking market for textiles, Western Europe. especially Germany, and Japan very considerably increased their share of total exports of manufactures, while that of the United States and the United

Kingdom declined. As a concomitant of the relative predominance of international trade in manufactures. trade among industrial countries in the postwar period showed a higher rate of increase than both trade between industrial and non-industrial countries and trade among non-industrial countries.

Canada has played a very important role in the shoping of some of the above-discussed trends. On the one hand this country has become the world's largest importer of capital goods owing to the tremendous economic development since the end of the war. On the other hand. Canada is one of the world's most important exporters of base metals and other raw materials used in the more complex types of industry, as well as being a potential major exporter of petroleum and, in view of the industrial expansion under way especially in the engineering and chemical industries, of certain types of manufactured goods for which there has been increasing demand in foreign markets. Canada's share of world trade in 1955 amounted to about \(6 \%\) as it did in every year since 1952. Canada was in 1955 again the world's fourth leading trading nation, surpassed only by the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. The same ranking also again applied to Canada's position as a world importer, but in exports France placed in 1955 ahead of this country by a very small margin. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other leading world traders, and Canada was in 1955 again in this respect a world leader second only to New Zealand. World industrial production has continued to rise in the first half of 1956, especially in North America and continental Western Europe. World trade has advanced at a rate exceeding the record level of 1955, and for Canada the rate of increase has been even higher than that for the world total.

\section*{CHAPTER II}

\section*{TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES}

The United States and the United Kingdom were as usual Canada's leading trading partners in the first half of 1956. Those two countries accounted together for \(79.6 \%\) of Canadian foreign trade, participating in \(75.7 \%\) of this country's exports and \(82.8 \%\) of imports - a somewhat lower proportion for exports than in the corresponding period in 1955 and virtualiy the same for imports. The United States share of Canadian foreign trade was fractionally higher at \(67.8 \%\) and that of the United Kingdom declined from \(13.3 \%\) to \(11.8 \%\). In absolute terms, the value of Canada's foreign trade with those countries was higher than a year ago. There was an increase in both exports to and imports from the United States. That country's share of the Canadian export total remained unchanged at \(59.6 \%\) but its proportion of Canada's total imports declined fractionally to \(74.4 \%\). Exports to the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell while Canada's imports from that country
rose. Thus the United Kingdom's respective shares declined from \(18.7 \%\) to \(16.1 \%\) for exports and fractionally rose to \(8.4 \%\) for Imports.

Nine other countries accounted for \(1 \%\) or more of exports from or imports into Canada in the first half of 1956 as compared with eight a year ago. There was little change in the composition of the group, with the Netherlands not on the list this year and Mexico and France added to it. In the first half of 1955 Venezuela was the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to provide more than \(1 \%\) of Canada's imports; but this year the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico and Japan were also in this category. Venezuela remained Canada's third leading import source and Germany again ranked fourth, the latter also becoming the third leading market for Canadian products, ahead of Japan.

\section*{Trade with the United States}

Canada's total trade with the United States rose by over one-fifth in the first hall of 1956. Exports went up by \(\$ 144.7\) million or \(11.8 \%\) to \(\$ 1.373 .6\) million, achieving a first half-year record and being almost at the peak six-months level set in the second half of 1955. Imports from the United States increased by \(\$ 468\) million or \(28.4 \%\) to \(\$ 2,117.2\) million, setting a record for any sixmonths period. The resulting import balance of \(\$ 743.7\) million was \(77 \%\) higher than a year ago and surpassed the previous peak in the first hall of 1947 by more than \(50 \%\).

The increase in Canada's trade with the United States was part of the general upswing in that country's foreign trade. In the first half of 1956 United States exports went up \(19 \%\) and imports \(15 \%\).
compared with gains of respectively \(11 \%\) and \(5 \%\) a year ago. Canada remained by far the most important trading partner of the United States, taking almost five times as much of United States exports as Mexico, the second ranking individual purchaser. With an increase from \(23 \%\) to \(25 \%\) of the United States export total. Canada again purchased more than the twenty Latin American republics together but less than Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) which as last year accounted for \(30 \%\) of United States exports. Canada contributed over onethird of the increase in the United States export total, her purchases increasing at a higher rate than those of either Latin America or Western Europe. Canada's share of total imports into the United States declined somewhat, from \(23 \%\) to \(22 \%\), between the first halves of 1955 and 1956. Latin

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half '54 \\
to \\
2nd half '55
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half " 55 to \\
Ist half '56
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 1,120,5 & 1.196.7 & 1,203. 1 & 1,356. 2 & 1,345.4 & \(+13.3\) & \(+11.8\) \\
\hline Re-Exports & 24.3 & 26.0 & 25.7 & 27. 1 & 28.2 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 1,502.8 & 1.458 .6 & 1,649.2 & - 1,803. 0 & 2,117.2 & \(+23.6\) & +28.4 \\
\hline Total Trade & 2,647.6 & 2,681. 2 & 2,878.0 & 3,186. 4 & \(3,490.8\) & \(+18.8\) & \(+21.3\) \\
\hline Trade Balance & - 358.0 & - 235.9 & - 420.4 & - 419.6 & - 743.7 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

America was again the leading supplying region, with an unchanged share of \(30 \%\) of the United States import total. But Canada was displaced from second rank by a very narrow margin by Western Europe, whose share rose from \(20 \%\) to \(22 \%\). Both Latin America and Western Europe had a higher rate of increase in their exports to the United States than did Canada, as well as accounting for a larger percentage of the total increase in United States imports. Nevertheless Canada sold to the United States four times more goods than Brazil, the second ranking individual supplier.

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United States \({ }^{1}\)}

Exports to the United States in the first hall of 1956 went up in all groups except animals and animal products which declined very slightly. Nonmetallics had the largest advance, both in absolute and relative terms. This group's value gain was almost two and a half times larger than last year's and its rate of increase, which also a year ago exceeded that in any other group, was almost doubled. Sales of petroleum which accounted for \(85 \%\) of the rise in non-metallics, almost quadrupled, as they did last year, with the largest value and percentage gains among all the leading commodities.

Wood, wood products and paper is by far the most important major export group in trade with the United States, as it also is in Canada's total export picture. In the first half of 1956 this group accounted for a somewhat reduced percentage of total exports to the United States, which was however still close to one-half. A year ago wood, wood products and paper had by far the largest gain among the major groups, accounting for over four-fifths of the increase in exports to the United States. In the first half of 1956, however, the amount of the advance was more than halved, representing the lowest relative gain of all groups and a contribution of only one-fifth to the rise in total exports. Planks and boards in the first half of 1955 accounted for almost two-thirds of the group's increase and had the greatest value gain of all individual commodities. But in the first six months of 1956 planks and boards showed a \(5 \%\) drop, reflecting some falling off in housing construction in the United States. A similar situation prevailed in shingles, which lost half of the gain made last year. There was a rise in exports of plywoods and veneers, but only about half as much as a year ago, and pulpwood more than recovered a slight drop. Both newsprint and wood pulp advanced more than last year, especially newsprint which contributed to two-thirds of the group's gain.

Non-ferrous metals, which again accounted for about one-sixth of the export total to the United
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.

States, had a slightly nigher rate of advance than last year, but showed some divergent movements. Both copper and platinum metals rose about ten Eimes as much, the gain for the former contributing to four-fifths of the group's advance. But nickel. which with a one-fifth increase a year ago contributed to two-thirds of the group's gain, barely held its own, and zinc rose only about one-third as much. Both aluminum and silver fell by more than they advanced a year ago, and lead dropped again though by a somewhat smaller amount. Electrical apparatus did not quite recover its decline of last year, but miscellaneous ores much more than made up for their loss.

Agricultural and vegetable products. 'which had by far the sharpest decline in the first half of 1955 among those four groups that did not show gains, registered the second largest relative increase in the corresponding period of 1956. Barley accounted for about one-quarter of the group's fall a year ago, but this year it more than recovered the loss, contributing to two-fifths of the group's gain. There was also a very substantial increase in shipments of wheat, accounting for over one-third of the group's rise and reversing the sizable decline of last year. There were gains in whisky, fresh vegetables, maple syrup and maple sugar and peat moss and other mosses. Fodders fell again, but considerably less than a year ago. Exports of animals and animal products, on the other hand, declined somewhat although less than last year as decreases in fur skins, fresh pork, canned meats and molluscs and crustaceans were only partly offset by increases in dairy and pure-bred cattle and fresh and frozen fish.

Exports of iron and its products were four times higher than last year. Iron ore, which a year ago had the largest relative increase among all the export leaders of close to \(450 \%\), rising from a very small first half-year base of \(\$ 3.2\) million to \(\$ 17.4\) million, this year showed an about \(50 \%\) gain, accounting for three-quarters of the group's advance. The largest relative increase in the group, of almost \(200 \%\), was registered by ferro-alloys. Non-farm machinery, which declined somewhat last year. made a substantial gain. There were also sizable increases for scrap iron and steel, and castings and forgings. But farm implements and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, which went up very considerably a year ago, not quite held their ground; while engines, which almost doubled, much more than lost the gain of the previous year

Chemicals and allied products did not sustain last year's rate of advance. There were considerably lower shipments of fertilizers; but exports of uranium doubled. Miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, were close to recovering their decline mainly as a result of a reversal of the situation in exports of aircraft.

\section*{Imports from the United States \({ }^{1}\)}

Imports from the United States went up in the first half of 1956 in all the major groups except fibres, textiles and products, but they were particularly concentrated on iron and steel products. In the first half of 1955 the latter accounted for over twofifths of total imports from the United States and for two-fifths of the total increase. This year the corresponding proportions went up to about onehalf for the import share and close to three-quarters for the import gain, representing the largest absolute and relative advance among all major groups. Thus, while a year ago the rate of gain in iron and its products was about at the level of that for total imports from the United States, this year it was more than two-thirds as great.

Every leading iron and steel item showed a higher value in the first half of 1956. The largest absolute increase among all the leaders in this group was registered by non-farm machinery, accounting for over one quarter of the group's gain. The rise in rolling mill products, which lost some ground last year, amounted to more than half of that in non-farm machinery. For passenger automobiles the gain was thirty-two times as great as that a year ago, and sixteen times for tractors. Both freight automobiles and scrap iron and steel increased twice as much; pipes, tubes and fittings converted a two-fifths loss into a \(200 \%\) increase, and farm implements rose by twice the amount of their last year's decline, a similar situation prevailing for cooking and heating apparatus, tools and ball and roller bearings. Automobile parts, on the other hand, increased by less than half as much as they did a year ago, and there were also smaller gains for engines and iron ore.

With an increase of about one-eighth of that in iron and steel, non-ferrous metals registered the second largest absolute as well as relative gain, the latter representing a considerably higher rate of advance than took place last year. Two-fifths of the group's rise was accounted for by electrical apparatus. There were also sizable increases in manufactured brass and aluminum foil and manufactures. Non-metallic minerals, which fell moderately a year ago, showed an increase of one-fifth,
with gains for all the leading commodities in the group except petroleum. Bituminous coal accounted for close to one-third of the group's advance and had an increase five times that a year ago, and there was also a substantially higher gain for brick and tile. But anthracite coal, fuel oils and gasoline did not recover last year's losses. Imports of petroleum fell off again though by a smaller amount.

Imports of agricultural and animal products were higher than a year ago, with a substantially larger rate of increase for the former but the reverse for the latter. There were considerable gains in citrus fruits, soybeans, fruit juices and syrups, crude rubber and rubber products. But fresh vegetables slightly less than held their ground, and there was a substantial fall in fur skins. Chemicals and allied products and wood, wood products and paper about doubled their rate of advance, with sharp gains in principal chemicals, synthetic plastics, paperboard, paper and products and logs, timber and lumber.

There was more than a halving of the rate of increase for miscellaneous commodities. Imports of aircraft had a decline amounting to four-fifths of last year's gain, and a considerable fall also took place in medical, optical and dental goods. But for refrigerators and freezers the decrease of a year ago was converted into a one-fifth increase, and there were also a gain in tourist purchases.

Fibres, textiles and products were the only group which registered a decline in the first half of 1956, of about the same magnitude as last year's gain. There was a drastic fall in imports of raw cotton which decreased by four-fifths as compared with an increase of over one-quarter a year ago. This development, which had already begun in the second part of 1955, was caused by a switch in Canadian purchases to Mexico where prices of certain grades of cotton were at least temporarily at a more competitive level than the relatively high export prices prevailing in the United States. There was also a slight fall in miscellaneous apparel while synthetic fabrics went up moderately. But cotton fabrics registered a one-fifth gain, more than doubling last year's increase.

\section*{Trade with the United Kingdom}

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1956 presented a picture quite different from the situation prevailing a year ago. Then, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom rose \(34.7 \%\) to reach a first half-year peacetime record, while imports declined \(10.4 \%\). This year, exports fell by \(3.9 \%\) to \(\$ 371.4\) million, and imports rose \(30.6 \%\) to \(\$ 238.8\) million to achieve a peak for any half-
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
year period. Consequently Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was reduced by almost two-thirds to \(\$ 132.6\) million.

The trend of Canada-United Kingdom trade in the first half of 1956 was in line with the general movement of Britain's foreign trade. United Kingdom exports went up \(15 \%\) and imports into that country rose \(4 \%\), as against increases of respectively \(4 \%\) and \(14 \%\) a year ago. Canada recovered to third rank as a market for British products, after Australia and the United States, from the lifth place she held

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

last year when she was also preceded by the Union of South Africa and New Zealand. It is interesting to note that United Kingdom statistics show a gain of \(47 \%\) for total exports to Canada, which is much higher than the percentage derived from Canadian statistics. A large part of this discrepancy is accounted for by ships, the most prominent item being the liner Empress of Britain delivered to Canada in May and valued at about \(\$ 15.9\) million. These were included in United Kingdom but not in Canadian statistics, as the latter do not show ships for use in foreign trade or ships of British construction and registry transferred to Canadian registry for use in coastal trade. Canada was again a major supplier of the United Kingdom, second only to the United States and ahead of Australia, New Zealand and India.

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

In the first half of 1956 exports to the United Kingdom exceeded the levels of a year ago only in four out of the nine major groups. Moreover in three of the four the rate of increase did not even approximate last year's advance. Fibres and textiles, the remalning group which showed a gain, reversed a slight decline, but it accounts for only a fraction of Canada's export total to the United Kingdom.

Non-metallics had the largest absolute gain, but only one-third of that a year ago, mainly because of smaller increases in asbestos and coal and coke. Exports of iron and steel products. which rose \(125 \%\) in the first half of 1955 , and those of non-ferrous metals, which last year had the largest absolute increase, only slightly more than held their ground. Shipments of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which made an appearance at \(\$ 2.3\) million last year, fell by over four-fifths. Rolling mill products, which increased from a very small amount in the first half of 1954 to \(\$ 2\) million, not quite held their ground. Scrap iron and steel more than lost their gain of a year ago. But there were very substantial increases for ferro-alloys,
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.
and iron ore and non-farm machinery. Exports of aluminum, which accounted for well over one-half of last year's gain in non-ferrous metals, went up slightly. The loss in zinc more than outweighed its very substantial increase a year ago, while lead lost over one-hall of its advance and nickel about one-tenth. But for copper a slight decline was converted into a moderate gain, and platinum metals, which fell by almost one-quarter last year. rose by over two-thirds.

Agricultural and vegetable products, which in both first half-years accounted for almost twofifths of Canada's total exports to the United Kingdom, lost some ground in 1956 as compared with a three-quarters gain in 1955. Wheat, as usual by far the largest Canadian export item to the United Kingdom, again showed the greatest single individual value gain among all commodities, but it was only half of that a year ago. Wheat flour, which fell by about two-fifths last year, had a small increase. Shipments of oil seed cake and meal rose very substantially, although by a lower amount and at a lower rate than last year. Flax seed also went up at a lower rate but by an amount four times as great. There were again gains for soybeans, vegetable oils, com, apples and fodders, although for the last two not nearly as considerable as last year. On the other hand, oats reversed their advance of last year. Barley, which with a \(400 \%\) gain last year accounted for one-third of the group's increase, fell by more than two-thirds. Tobacco had a 50\% fall compared with an over three-quarters gain a year ago. There was also a decline in animal products, mainly due to lower exports of fur skins and with some losses in canned fish, cheese and unmanufactured leather.

Wood, wood products and paper fell by an amount somewhat greater than that by which they rose a year ago. Planks and boards, which contributed to about two-fifths of the group's increase last year, fell by over \(40 \%\). For wood pulp a \(7 \%\) gain was converted into a decline of over one-quarter, and for plywoods and veneers an over \(300 \%\) increase was changed to a fall of one-fifth. But pulpwood and paperboard had about the same increase as a year ago, and newsprint almost doubled its gain. The chemicals and allied products group, which
rose by over one-half last year, declined somewhat owing to sizable losses in principal chemicals and synthetic plastics.

\section*{Imports from the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

Imports from the United Kingdom went up in the first half of 1956 in all major groups, with particular concentration on iron and steel products which had the largest absolute increase and a relative gain only second to and virtually at the level of that for non-ferrous metals. Iron and its products increased its share of the Canadian import total from the United Kingdom from \(30 \%\) to \(34 \%\). Also, while a year ago the group's \(30 \%\) decline more than accounted for the total decrease in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom, this year iron and its products contributed to one-half of the import gain. In contrast to the situation prevailing last year, almost every major item in this group showed an increase. Non-farm machinery which had the largest individual drop, went up by almost one-third. Rolling mill products had the greatest absolute, as well as relative, gain reversing a one-half decline. Similarly, for passenger automobiles an almost one-third fall was converted into a \(70 \%\) increase, for pipes, tubes and fittings a. two-fifths drop was changed into a. \(160 \%\) gain, and castings and forgings also more than recovered their last year's loss. There were also gains for wire products, automobile parts, tools and bicycles and tricycles. On the other hand, there were again declines in engines and tractors but on a smaller scale than a year ago.

Non-ferrous metals, which accounted for onefifth of the increase in total imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of 1956 , with an over \(50 \%\)
gain, very strongly recovered from last year's slight decrease. A similar situation was in evidence for non-metallics which rose by almost one-third. Electrical apparatus contributed to over one-third of the gain in non-ferrous metals. There was also a very sharp advance in aluminum as well as sizable increases in platinum metals and aluminum foll and manufactures. One-quarter of the gain in nonmetallics was accounted for by pottery and chinaware and another quarter by plate and sheet glass. Anthracite coal almost held its own compared with a \(30 \%\) fall last year.

Fibres, textiles and products reversed the very slight decline of a year ago to account for about one-eighth of the total gain in imports from the United Kingdom. Wool fabrics, which declined most among textiles last year, had by far the greatest value increase contributing to three-fifths of the group's gain. Losses of a year ago were also more than recovered by wool carpets and mats, wool yarns and warps, miscellaneous apparel, and cotton yarns, threads and cords. Catton fabrics, however. only recovered somewhat more than one-half of last year's decline. On the other hand, for wool noils and tops, coated and impregnated cloth, and synthetic fibres gains of a year ago were changed into decreases

There were no particularly large value increases for any of the remaining commodity groups; of these animal products had the greatest absolute and relative gain. In terms of individual commodities there were increases for unmanufactured leather and leather footweas, fur skins, confectionery, cereal foads and bakery products, books, principal chemicals and pigments. But imports of aircraft declined by one-third, reversing an almost \(250 \%\) gain last year.

\section*{Trade with Other Leading Countries}

\section*{Venemuela}

Exports to Venezuela, with a \(6 \%\) increase, recovered from last year's decline to about the level of the first half of 1954 of \(\$ 15.5\) million. Wheat flour was as usual by far the largest export item, but shipments fell again, by one-quarter to \(\$ 4.1\) million. Powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, the second ranking export item, also declined, by \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 1.8\) million. There were also losses in synthetic plastics, aluminum, farm implements, engines, asbestos and manufactured brass. But these declines were more than compensated for by gains in passenger automobiles, non-farm machinery, copper wire and manufactures, pipes, tubes and fittings, electrical apparatus, planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint, dairy and pure-bred cattle,
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
seed potatoes and eggs in the shell. Imports from Venezuela went up again, by \(5 \%\) to \(\$ 93.3\) million. Shipments of crude petroleum rose by \(6 \%\) but those of fuel oils declined at twice that rate. Together those commodities accounted as usual for almost all of Canada's purchases from Venezuela, which again ranked third among Canada's import sources.

\section*{Federal Republic of Germany}

There was a very substantial increase in Canada's trade with Germany in the first half of 1956. While a year ago exports went up \(24 \%\) and imports \(20 \%\), this year the former rose \(51 \%\) to reach almost \(\$ 60\) million, and the latter increased \(80 \%\) to \(\$ 39.1\) million. Exports of wheat, again by far the most important export item at \(\$ 31.5\) million, almost: doubled to account for over \(50 \%\) of total exports to Germany (as against only two-fifths a year ago) and for three-quarters of their increase. There were

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada wifh Nine Leading Countries, by Hall Years

gains of respectively \(850 \%, 760 \%\) and \(50 \%\) in fish. seal and whale oils, barley and rye, but there were no shipments of wheat llour. A \(770 \%\) gain took place in nickel, and there were also substantial increases for iron ore, which almost tripled, scrap iron and steel, which almost doubled, and asbestos. In addition to the decline in wheat flour, there were also however some very considerable losses in copper, aluminum and newsprint. On the import side, passenger automobiles displaced non-farm machinery as the leading item by a wide margin, increasing more than threefold to \(\$ 6.9\) million, and freight automobiles rose \(80 \%\) to \(\$ 0.9\) million. Nonfarm machinery also had an about \(10 \%\) increase to \(\$ 3.9\) million. Imports of rolling mill products went
up tenfold to \(\$ 2.6\) million, and shipments of cryolite rose from nil to \(\$ 1.8\) million. There were also substantial gains for tools, pipes, tubes and fittings, cutlery, plate and sheet glass, clocks, watches and cameras and non-commercial items.

\section*{Japan}

In the first half of 1955 exports to Japan went down by \(26 \%\) and imports from that country mote than doubled. This year exports rose \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 55.5\) million and imports were again more than twice as great at \(\$ 29\) million. Wheat was as usual the main export item at \(\$ 23.9\) million, but Japan dropped from second to third rank as Canada's wheat outlet, after the United Kingdom and Germany. This commodity
fell by \(7 \%\), accounting for over two-fifths of total exports to Japan as compared with almost threefifths a year ago. However, shipments of barley rose by about two-thirds to \(\$ 6.3\) million, and those of flax seed were somewhat higher at \(\$ 3.9\) million. Exports of wood pulp went up by over one-half to \(\$ 5.2\) million and those of asbestos doubled to \(\$ 2\) million, while shipments of copper rose from nil to \(\$ 3.9\) million. On the import side, pipes, tubes and fittings became the leading import item at \(\$ 4.6\) million with a more than threefold increase, and miscellaneous textile apparel, last year's leader, doubled to \(\$ 3.6\) million. Rolling mill products and toys and sporting goods also both doubled to \(\$ 1.5\) million, and cotton fabrics tripled to \(\$ 2.3\) million. Canned fish rose \(800 \%\) to \(\$ 2.4\) million. There were also gains for plywoods and veneers, bauxite ore, pottery and chinaware and non-farm machinery.

\section*{Mexico}

Canada's trade with Mexico rose very sharply in the first half of 1956. Exports went up at less than one-third the rate of a year ago, to \(\$ 18.1\) million; but imports rose to \(\$ 32.4\) million with an increase of over \(200 \%\). The gain in purchases from Mexico was almost entirely accounted for by a tenfold increase in imports of raw cotton. Coffee went up by about the amount of the decline in fresh vegetables, and there were considerably lower imports of nuts. Rolling mill products, consisting mainly of railway rails, at only about \(\$ 0.1\) million in the first half of 1954, rose by about one-quarter from the level of the first six months of 1955 to reach \(\$ 3.5\) million and to become the leading export this year: but shipments of railway track material were halved. Newsprint almost doubled to \(\$ 2.8\) million. Exports of farm implements were ten times larger at \(\$ 1.6\) million, and there were also sizable gains in electrical apparatus, non-farm machinery and dairy and pure-bred cattle. But synthetic plastics, last year's leader, fell by two-fifths to \(\$ 2\) million.

\section*{Belgium and Luxembourg}

Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg rose again, by \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 26.1\) million, at a somewhat higher rate than a year ago but were still considerably below the \(\$ 41\) million peak level in the first half of 1952. Imports almost doubled to reach a record \(\$ 22.6\) million. Wheat, as usual the largest export item, had a one-third increase to \(\$ 14.4\) million. Flax seed, with a one-half increase to \(\$ 2.4\) million, was again the second ranking export. There was some gain in asbestos, to \(\$ 1.4\) million, and a very sham drop in aluminum which fell by two-thirds from \(\$ 1.3\) million. In the first half of 1956 rolling mill products became the leading import item by a wide margin (a position it had already assumed in the second half of 1955), amounting to close to two-fifths of total imports and contributing to twothirds of their increase. Of the other principal imports. wool carpets and mats rose by oneseventh to \(\$ 2.5\) million, unset diamonds by onefifth to \(\$ 2.3\) million, and plate and sheet glass went up \(150 \%\) to \(\$ 2.1\) million.

\section*{France}

Canada's trade with France increased considerably in the first half of 1956 compared with last year. Exports went up \(28 \%\) to \(\$ 25.6\) million, but were still substantially below the level of the immediate postwar years. Imports from France rose \(42 \%\) to \(\$ 14.8\) million. Copper more than doubled to \(\$ 4.8\) million to become the leading export. Wheat made the first appearance, at \(\$ 2.9\) million, since the first half of 1954 when it amounted to \(\$ 0.3\) million, this import by one of the leading world exporters of this commodity resulting from last winter's severe frost damage. Asbestos went up by more than two-thirds to \(\$ 2.4\) million, and shipments of synthetic plastics were five times as large at \(\$ 1.4\) million. But flax seed, the export leader a year ago, fell by two-fifths to \(\$ 2.5\) million, shipments of farm implements were halved, and there were also losses in wood pulp and newsprint. On the import side, rolling mill products became the leading import with a \(300 \%\) gain to \(\$ 2.2\) million. There were also widely spread increases in such items as pipes, tubes and fittings, non-farm machinery, books and newspapers, wines and brandy, lace and embroidery, rubber tires and tubes, and plate and sheet glass.

\section*{Union of South Africa}

Exports to the Union of South Africa in the first half of 1956 rose somewhat less than a year ago, by \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 36.1\) million. Imports from that country, on the other hand, went up at a higher rate, by one-quarter to \(\$ 3.2\) million. Wheat became the principal export with about one-sixth increase to \(\$ 7.1\) million. Shipments of aircraft rose from a negligible amount to \(\$ 6.1\) million. Exports of passenger automobiles more than doubled to \(\$ 3.8\) million, and there were about \(50 \%\) gains for freight automobiles and automobile parts, which went up respectively to \(\$ 1.5\) million and \(\$ 1.7\) million. Shipments of newsprint rose \(30 \%\) to \(\$ 2.4\) million, and there were also gains in farm and non-farm machinery, wrapping paper and tallow. On the other hand, planks and boards, the leading export a year ago, fell by about two-thirds to \(\$ 4.6\) million. Railway cars which rose from nil in the first half of 1954 to \(\$ 1.6\) million last year, fell again to a negligible amount. There were also losses in electrical apparatus, synthetic plastics, canned fish, aluminum, copper, and bond and writing paper. In imports there were gains for abrasives and raw wool and a considerable decline in nuts.

\section*{Australia}

Exports to Australia rose by over one-quarter a year ago, but in the first half of 1956 they declined \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 24.1\) million. This was to some extent the result of Australian import restrictions imposed in 1955 in order to correct a balance of payments disequilibrium. Imports from that country, on the other hand, rose somewhat to \(\$ 8.7\) million although at a lower rate than last year. Automobile parts, shipments of which were over two and a half times as great as a year ago, became the leading export at \(\$ 8.1\) million. However there were declines
of respectively \(40 \%\) and almost \(90 \%\) for passenger and freight automobiles. Planks and boards, last year's leader, fell by about two-fifths to \(\$ 4.1\) million, and newsprint declined to \(\$ 3.1\) million with a decrease of about the same magnitude, Aluminum fell by \(60 \%\), and copper disappeared from the export list, while shipments of asbestos were halved and those of tobacco fell by threefifths. Raw wool was again the leading import with a \(30 \%\) gain to \(\$ 4.3\) million. Fresh mutton and lamb, sausage casings and wines about held their own, but there were declines in dried and canned and preserved fruits, and canned meats disappeared from the import list.

\section*{Norway}

Exports to Norway rose \(30 \%\) to \(\$ 26.8\) million, reversing a small decline a year ago. Canada's
exports to that country are of a special nature, consisting mainly of large shipments of Canadian ores for smelting and refining and eventual peexport to other countries. Exports of nickel and copper together accounted again for about threequarters of the export total. Shipments of nickel rose by about one-seventh to \(\$ 14\) million, and those of copper by about two-thirds to \(\$ 5.5\) million, while miscellaneous non-ferrous ofes went up from nil to \(\$ 2.2\) million. Wheat rose by one-third to \(\$ 3.3\) million and rye from nill to \(\$ 0.5\) million. But there was a \(80 \%\) decline in chemicals. Imports from Norway went up by almost a quarter to \(\$ 1.2\) million. Fish and products were again the principal import from that country. In addition rolling mill products made an appearance, accounting for slightly more than the increase in the import total.

\section*{CHAPTER III}

\section*{TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS}

Canada's total trade with Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America went up in the first half of 1956, particularly markedly in the case of Europe. Both exports to and imports from that area rose by more than \(50 \%\), the former reaching a first half-year record at \(\$ 252.2\) million, and the latter attaining a peak of \(\$ 128.5\) million for any half-year period. Exports to the Commonwealth continued their recovery from the depressed level of the first six months of 1954 when they were lower than in any other postwar first half-year. They rose by \(12 \%\) to \(\$ 133.5\) million in the first
half of 1956, with a rate of advance of apout onehalf of that a year ago. Imports from the Commonwealth increased by only \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 98\) million. This advance, as in the case of exports to that area. represented a much lower rate of increase than last year's gain, and was a continuation of the recovery from the dip in the first half of 1953. Exports to Latin America went up by less than \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 81\) million, but were still below the level of the first half of 1954. Imports from the area, however, registered a gain of almost one-quarter to reach a record for any half-year period at \(\$ 182.4\) million.

\section*{Trade with Europe \({ }^{1}\)}

The recurery of wheat exports was the main feature of Canada's trade with Europe in the first half of 1956. A year ago shipments of this commodity had a moderate decline and constituted only one-quarter of Canada's total exports to Europe. This year they rose by \(170 \%\) or \(\$ 71\) million, accounting for clase to \(50 \%\) of both total wheat exports to all countries and of total exports of all commodities to Europe, and contributing well over four-fifths to the total export gain to that area. There was a new market in Soviet Russia, as a result of this year's trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R. which guarantees purchases of Canadian wheat by the latter of not less than 44 million bushels over a three-year period. Sales of wheat to Soviet Russia in the first half of 1956 amounted to \(\$ 17.1\) million. Poland took \(\$ 17.6\) million worth of Canadian wheat (with \(\$ 3.4\) million shipped in the second half of 1955) and Czechoslovakia and East Germany, also new markets, took respectively \(\$ 2.7\) million and \(\$ 0.5\) million. There were also gains in each of Canada's Western European markets, especially in the case of Italy ( \(700 \%\) ), the Federal Republic of Germany ( \(200 \%\) ), and France where wheat made a substantial appearance, but also for Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Austria and Yugoslavia.

Owing almost entirely to the wheat recovery, the agricultural and vegetable products group showed a gain of \(120 \%\), compared with a moderate increase a year ago. Also in barley and rye there were new markets in Czechoslovakia and Poland. Barley reversed last year's moderate decline to show a \(140 \%\) gain, while rye registered an increase of only one-quarter of that of a year ago. Exports of flax seed, again the second leading item in this group, were somewhat higher but rose by only onesixth as much as last year. But there were declines in cats, whisky and wheat flour. The animal products
1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, IIII, \(X\) and XI .
group went down only very slightly compered with a two-fifths fall a year ago. There were considerably lower shipments of cured and canned fish and hides and skins. The unusual sales of butter to East Germany, \(\$ 2.2\) million worth of which was exported to that country for the first time in the second half of 1955 , were at only \(\$ 0.7\) million.

There were no gains in other major groups to compare with that in agricultural and vegetable products. Non-ferrous metals had the second largest relative, but not absolute, increase which amounted to less than half of that a year ago. Miscellaneous mon-ferrous ores showed the largest relative gain of all the leading exports. Nickel advanced two and a half times as much as last year, and copper only by about one-fifth. But aluminum lost most of the gain it made a year ago, and there were also substantial losses in electrical apparatus, lead, zinc and brass. Exports of iron and its products, like non-ferrous metals, also went up at a lower rate than a year ago. Shipments of scrap iron and steel. Which rose from nil in the first half of 1954 to almost \(\$ 3\) million last year, increased again by three-quarters. Exports of iron ore almost doubled, and those of non-farm macninery went up by threefifths. There were also gains in rolling mill products and engines. On the other hand, shipments of pigs, Ingots, blooms and billets, which rose from a negligible amount in the first half of 1954 to \(\$ 2.5\) million last year, fell by well over four-fifths, and exports of farm implements declined by two-fifths.

Both the non-metallic minerals and chemicals groups went up at a higher rate than they did last year, owing mainly to a sharp gain in asbestos for the former and in synthetic plastics for the latter. In contrast to last year's increase of almost twothirds, the wood, wood products and paper group showed the largest decline among the main groups. This decrease of one-third was accounted for by wood pulp and newsprint, reversing very sharp gains made last year, especially by the latter.

CABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd half'54 to 2nd half'55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half'55 to ist half'56} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 141.6 & 199.7 & 164.2 & 211.9 & 251.1 & \(+6.0\) & + 52.9 \\
\hline Re-Exports & 2.2 & 2.1 & 1.6 & 5.8 & 1.1 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 79.7 & 98.9 & 82.7 & 121.6 & 128.5 & \(+23.1\) & + 55.5 \\
\hline Total Trade & 223.5 & 300.7 & 248.6 & 339.2 & 380.8 & \(+12.8\) & + 53.2 \\
\hline Trade Balance & +64.1 & \(+103.0\) & + 83.2 & + 95.9 & + 123.7 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The increase in imports from Europe in the first half of 1956 was evident in every major group but was heavily concentrated on iron and steel products, unlike last year when the gains were faitly evenly spread among most major groups. Iron and its products accounted in the first half of 1955 for onequarter of total imports from Europe and showed a \(6 \%\) increase. This year, imports in this group more than doubled, constituting over one-third of total imports from that area and accounting for over \(50 \%\) of the total import gain. Rolling mill products became the leading item in this group with an increase of about \(450 \%\), contributing close to one-half to the group's advance. Imports of passenger automobiles were more than three times as large, the bulk of them coming from Germany. Nonfarm machinery went up by about one-quarter, pipes, tubes and fittings by \(70 \%\), and freight automobiles, wire and wire products and hardware about doubled. There were also considerable gains in tools, ball and roller bearings and firearms.

Imports of non-ferrous metals, which last year barely held their own, had the second largest absolute and relative increase among the major groups. Electrical apparatus went up by close to two-thirds to account for one-quarter of the group's gain. There were also considerable increases in clocks and watches and in tin blocks, plgs and bars. Similarly, non-metallics minerals and textiles both advanced much more than last year. About one-half of the gain for the former was accounted for by plate and sheet glass. For the latter, there
were increases in all the principal items in the group, namely wool carpets and mats, cotton, wool and synthetic fabrics, miscellaneous apparel, and lace and embroidery. Animal and wood products showed a moderately higher rate of increase than that registered last year. Miscellaneous commodities and agricultural products both gained considerably more than they lost last year, while chemicals advanced at a somewhat lower rate.

Canada's exports to and imports from all the leading trading partners in Western Europe went. up in the first half of 1956. In relative terms, the sharpest gains for these countries were registered by Italy for Canadian exports and by Belgium and Luxembourg for imports into Canada. For the whole of Europe, the Federal Republic of Germany was again Canada's leading trading partner, showing the largest absolute increases in both purchases from and sales to Canada and accounting for close to \(25 \%\) of this country's exports to Europe and for \(30 \%\) of our imports from that area.

Trade with the Soviet bloc increased considerably in the first half of 1956 . Owing largely to the extraordinary grain sales, exports rose from \(\$ 2.1\) million to \(\$ 43.5\) million, or from about \(1 \%\) to \(17 \%\) of the export total to Europe. Purchases from Soviet countries more than doubled from \(\$ 1.6\) million to \(\$ 3.6\) million, but the expansion in imports from Europe as a whole was sufficiently great to cause a fractional decline in the share of such purchases to slightly under \(3 \%\) of the import total.

\section*{Trade with Commonwealth and Ireland \({ }^{1}\)}

There were some contrasting movements in exports to the Commonwealth in the first half of 1956. Wood, wood products and paper, which was the largest group a year ago, accounting for about \(30 \%\) of the export total with an almost two-thirds increase, this year contributed only less than \(20 \%\) of total exports to the Commonwealth with a decline
1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.
of over one-quarter For planks and boards, a gain the leading export item to that area, last year's well over four-fifths gain was converted to a loss of almost one-third, and a similar situation developed for newsprint. There were also declines in wood pulp and bond and writing paper, and a moderate advance in wrapping paper.

Iron and its products became the most important among the major groups in the first half of 1956, increasing its share of the export total from one-
quaster to one-third, and accelerating its rate of advance from \(8 \%\) to almost \(75 \%\). It has to be kept in mind, however, that a sizable part of many leading items in this group (and the bulk of some of them, for example locomotives) are financed under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. Consequently, the year-to-year ups and downs in or the appearance of certain commodities do not necessarily represent a trend but are likely either to be reversed or to be non-recurrent. Exports of locomotives were five times as great as compared with a threefold increase last year. Automobile parts more than doubled, reversing a \(40 \%\) loss. Passenger automobiles rose by more than a half, and there was a moderate gain for freight automobiles. Rolling mill products increased two and a half times as much as they did a year ago, and there were also substantial gains for engines, farm implements and tools, but non-farm machinery declined by over one-quarter.

The greatest relative gain of about \(350 \%\). representing the second largest absolute advance, took place in miscellaneous commodities. Aircraft, most of which went to the Union of South Africa, accounted for one-half of the total and contributed over three-fifths of the group's increase. Chemicals and fibres and textiles were the remaining two groups which showed some gains. For the former, there was a considerable slowing down of last year's rate of advance; for the latter, there was a reversal of the decline of a year ago.

In addition to wood products four other groups registered declines in the first half of 1956. For non-ferrous metals, last year's \(100 \%\) advance was sharply reversed with a close to two-fifths fall and declines in a.ll the main items in this group, especially aluminum and copper. A similar situation but on a somewhat smaller scale prevailed for nonmetallics, largely due to a fall in asbestos. For both agricultural and animal products, last year's rate of decline was slowed down but those two groups less than held their own. Wheat fell moderately but still remained the second ranking export item to the Commonwealth. An over \(200 \%\) gain in canned fish was converted into a one-quarter loss. There were also declines in tobacco, fodders and

Whisky. But exports of wheat flour had a \(12 \%\) increase, reversing a decline of over one-quarter a year ago. There were also gains in rubber tires and tubes and in fresh vegetables. cured fish, pickled pork and beef, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk and tallow.

Imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1956 went up in all the major groups except agricultural and vegetable products. The largest absolute gain, somewhat exceeding the total import increase from the area, took place and fibres and textiles, this group advancing by about one-quarter for the second consecutive first half-year. Raw wool again went up substantially, accounting for two-thirds of the group's advance. There were also gains for cotton fabrics, wool carpets and mats, miscellaneous apparel, raw flax, hemp and jute, manila, istle and tampico fibres and raw cotton; but for flax, hemp and jute fabrics last year's one-third increase was changed to a moderate decline.

Of the other groups that advanced, in addition to fibres and textiles, wood products, iron and steel and chemicals are very small and are of relatively little importance in Canada's imports from the Commonwealth. The rate of increase in non-ferrous metals was slowed down this year. Manganese ore had the largest relative gain of \(600 \%\) among the leading import items, and there was a three-quarters increase in tin blocks, pigs and bars. But for bauxite and alumina last year's three-fifths gain was converted into a sizable decline. The increase of over one-quarter in non-metallics was largely due to gains in petroleum and abrasives. There was a moderate advance for animal products, a considerable increase in sausage casings being partly offset by declines in fresh mutton and lamb, fresh beef and veal, canned meats and cheese.

Agricultural and vegetable products, again the largest main group. showed a decrease in its share of total imports from the Commonwealth from twothirds to only about two-fifths, resulting from a reversal of last year's \(16 \%\) gain to a \(5 \%\) decrease. Raw sugar, again the principal agricultural import, ran counter to the trend for the group as a whole, converting a moderate loss of a year ago into an

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

\(11 \%\) gain to account for \(30 \%\) of the group's total. Purchases of coffee rose by one-half, in contrast to last year's decline at about the same rate, and there was another increase for rubber footwear and parts. Crude rubber, tea and nuts had declines, in all cases a reversal of last year's trend, particularly so for rubber which almost doubled last year. Cocoa beans fell again, considerably more than a year ago.

The countries of the Commonwealth span the globe and can be conveniently divided into five groups according to their geographical position in America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in the Antilles and Central and South America went up in the first half of 1956 . Exports rose \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 22.9\) million, by an amount almost four times as large as last year's decline. Imports, on the other hand, rose again to \(\$ 25.1\) million but by only one-third as much as a year ago. Jamalca was as usual Canada's principal trading partner in the area with a sharp increase in both exports and imports, accounting for close to two-fifths of the former and over \(40 \%\) of the latter.

Agricultural and animal products were as usual the main export groups to Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere. Wheat flour and fish, again the leading individual products, increased by almost one-third and one-tenth, accounting respectively for one-fifth and \(15 \%\) of Canada's. exports. Raw sugar again contributed about one-half of Canadian imports from that area with a \(16 \%\) gain. There were, however, marked changes in the distribution of purchases. While imports of this commodity from Jamaica doubled to account for almost \(50 \%\) of total imports of sugar from the area, and those from British Guiana rose by almost three-fifths, purchases from Barbados were two-thirds lower and there were also declines for Trinidad and Leeward and Windward Islands.

There was a very substantial increase in exports to the Commonwealth countries in Asia, of almost three-fifths to \(\$ 29.6\) million, as compared with a \(15 \%\) gain last year. There were increases in exports to all the leading markets in this area except for Hong Kong, India accounting for twothirds of the upswing and over one-half of the export total to the area. Certaln commodities shipped to this region, especially locomotives, contractors' outfits and supplies and electrical apparatus, were as in the past financed under Canada's contribution to the Colombo Plan. The increase in exports to India which rose by three-quarters to \(\$ 16.1\) million was almost entirely accounted for by larger shipments of locomotives. This commodity and contractors' outfits and supplies, both amounting to well over \(\$ 2\) million, much more than accounted for the one-quarter gain in exports to Pakistan which went up to \(\$ 5.9\) million. In contrast with last year's increase of one-third in imports from the Asian Commonwealth countries, there was both a moderate overall decrease this year as well as declines for all the principal trading partners in the area except for Malaya and Singapore. India
was again Canada's main import source, accounting for two-fifths of the import total with a decline of one-seventh, almost entirely caused by a sharp drop in tea. However, purchases of this commodity from Ceylon more than held their own. Imports of rubber from Malaya and Singapore were somewhat lower than last year, this decline being more than compensated for by larger purchases of tin and vegetable oils.

In the African area, the Union of South Africa \({ }^{1}\) was as usual Canada's principal trading partner, accounting again for \(90 \%\) of Canada's exports and increasing its share of imports from \(26 \%\) to \(28 \%\). British East Africa was again Canada's main import source in the area. Coffee with an over \(50 \%\) increase, accouhted for almost three-quarters of imports from British East Africa, but there was a disappearance of shipments of raw sugar which a year ago amounted to \(\$ 1.8\) million. There were declines in imports of cocoa beans from the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

In Oceania, there were lower exports to and higher imports from Australia \({ }^{1}\) and New Zealand, the former again accounting for about \(70 \%\) of Canadian exports to and close to one-half of imports from that area. Exports to New Zealand dropped \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 9.3\) million. There was a decline in most leading export items, especially in newsprint which fell by three-fifths and in planks and boards which were almost halved. But passenger and freight automobiles went up considerably. Imports from New Zealand rose by one-seventh, with a substantial gain for raw wool, a doubling in sausage casings, but an almost halving for fresh mutton and lamb. Imports from Fiji increased by one-quarter as a result of higher purchases of raw sugar.

In Europe, Canada's exports to Ireland fell by one-quarter to \(\$ 4.8 \mathrm{million}\), owing largely to lower shipments of wheat. Imports from that country, on the other hand, rose by three-quarters to \(\$ 0.3\) million but were still two-thirds below the level of the first half of 1954. The decrease in shipments of wheat to Mediterranean islands was largely responsible for lower exports to that region.

The following statement lists twelve leading imports which accounted in the respective first half-years of 1955 and 1956 for \(81.5 \%\) and \(76.7 \%\) of total imports from the Commonwealth. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II shows their quantity in 1956 valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Consequently, for comparison between 1955 and 1956, changes from Column I to Column II indicate the equivalent quantity movement, while changes from Column II to Column III show the equivalent price movement.

\footnotetext{
1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa and Australia.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { '55 Quantity } \\
& \text { at } \\
& \text { '55 Prices }
\end{aligned}
\] & '56 Quantity \({ }^{\prime} 55\) Prices & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { '56 Quantity } \\
& \text { at } \\
& { }^{56} \text { Prices }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & \$,000,000 & \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined.. & 16. 0 & 17.0 & 17.7 \\
\hline Rubber, crude, etc. & 13.4 & 10.2 & 12.4 \\
\hline Tea, black.......... & 13.6 & 14.8 & 11.6 \\
\hline Wool, raw. & 7.2 & 9.4 & 9.1 \\
\hline Bauxite and alumina for alumi- & & & \\
\hline num & 5.6 & 3.9 & 4.5 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, etc. & 4. 8 & 4. 9 & 4.4 \\
\hline Coffee, green ..... & 2.3 & 3.6 & 3.5 \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, etc. & 2.9 & 3.2 & 3.2 \\
\hline Vegetable oils .... & 3.1 & 2.9 & 3.0 \\
\hline Nuts ................... & 3.8 & 2.1 & 2.2 \\
\hline Cocoa beans & 2.8 & 3.2 & 2.0 \\
\hline Mutton and lamb, fresh. & 2.1 & 1.7 & 1.5 \\
\hline Total ............... & 77.6 & 77. 0 & 75.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The sample as a whole showed in the first half of 1956 a slight value decline, volume falling more than price. Total imports from the Commonwealth, on the other hand, increased somewhat; thus the volume and price changes for the sample are not representative of the corresponding movements for total imports. Last year the sample had a value increase even at a higher rate than that in total imports, largely due to a gain in volume which rose much more than the average price.

Of those leading commodities which went up in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956 . only for wool was this a continuation of the trend of a year ago. For this commodity, there was in both periods a decline in the average price, less pronounced in 1956 than in 1955. For sugar, this year's value gain was caused more by a volume than a price increase, while the slight decline of a year ago was due mainly to a downward price movement.

For petroleum, last year's fall and this year's increase were caused entirely by volume changes. In the case of coffee, which rose in 1956 at a higher rate than it declined in 1955, the gain in volume even exceeded that in value; while a year ago the fall in value was accounted for by sharp decreases in both price and volume.

Of thase leading commodities which went down in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956 , only cocoa declined in both periods; but while last year this was entirely the result of a lower volume of shipments, this year the fall in value was more than accounted for by a sharp drop in price but not volume which actually went up. The price of rubber increased in 1956 only about one-third as much as it did in 1955; this together with a considerable drop in volume, as compared with last year's rise, changed the very sharp value gain of a year ago into a moderate deciline. For tea there was also a very sharp price increase last year and a moderate drop in volume; while in 1956 the fall in price considerably outweighed the rise in volume. There was in 1956 a decline in the volume of imports of bauxite and alumina for the manufacture of aluminum which more than offset a price increase; in 1955, on the other hand, a sharp rise in volume much more than compensated for a price decline. For jute fabrics lower price more than offset a slight volume increase in 1956, while in 1955 the gain in volume was very much greater than the slight price decline. In the case of nuts, sharp volume changes were mainly responsible for both this year's decline and last year's gain in value. For vegetable oils volume declined more than price rose to produce some fall in value, while a year ago volume rose sufficiently to outweigh a fall in price. There was both a volume and price decline for mutton and lamb in 1956 , whereas in 1955 the value increase was caused entirely by a sharp rise in volume.

\section*{Trade with Latin America \({ }^{1}\)}

The gains in Canadian exports to Latin America in the first half of 1956 took place in all major groups except agricultural products, non-metallics and chemicals, and were fairly evenly spread among those that showed gains. Miscellaneous commodities, which were three and half times as great as last year, registered the largest absolute and relative increase, reversing a two-fifths decline of a year ago. Aircraft had a \(500 \%\) gain, accounting for about one-half of the group's total. Ships, which in the same period of 1955 were not on the export list, contributed two-fifths of the group's increase.

Exports of non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and animal products all reversed considerable declines of a year ago; wood products, which last
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.
year barely held their own, also snowed a sizable gain; while fibres and textiles advanced at a lower rate than last year. The main developments concerning the leading items in these groups were as follows. Copper wite and manufactures almost doubled, the gain exceeding that in the non-ferrous metals total, reversing a two-fifths decline of a year ago. A similar situation prevailed in the case of aluminum, for which a fall of one-half was converted into a \(30 \%\) increase. However, last year's increase was not repeated for electrical apparatus. Rolling mill products, which advanced more than \(1000 \%\) a year ago, rose again by one-quarter, and farm implements converted an over \(50 \%\) loss into a moderate increase. There were substantial gains in passenger automobiles and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, while non-farm machinery slightly more than held its own. But there were considerable declines in tractors and engines, and shipments of railway track material, which last year rose from nil to

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd half'54 to 2nd half'55} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Change from } \\
& \text { 1st half' } 55 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { 1st half' } 56
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$000.000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 94.4 & 92.3 & 77.8 & 83.0 & 80.6 & - 10.0 & + 3.6 \\
\hline Re-Exports & 1.2 & 0.4 & 0.6 & 0.7 & 0.4 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 144.9 & 139.5 & 147.3 & 172.0 & 182.4 & + 23, 3 & + 23.9 \\
\hline Total Trade & 240.4 & 232.3 & 225.7 & 255.7 & 263.4 & \(+10.1\) & \(+16.7\) \\
\hline Trade Balance & - 49.3 & - 46.8 & - 68.8 & -88.3 & - 101.4 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\$ 1.7\) million, were halved. It is worth noting at this point that exports of iron and its products, which amounted to respectively one-half and threequarters of the value of agricultural products in the previous two first half-years, in the first half of 1956 were virtually at the level of this heretofore most important major group. In animal products, there were substantial gains in cured fish and in dairy and pure-bred cattle, while powdered, condensed and evaporated milk about held its ground.

Agricultural products registered the largest absolute fall among those groups which declined, although on a smaller scale than last year. Wheat flour accounted for over four-fifths of the group's decrease, falling at two and a half times the rate of its decline a year ago. There was again a decline in shipments of wheat, but at a much lower rate than last year. There was also a sizable decline in rubber tires and tubes. On the other hand, gains took place in malt, whisky and certain rubber products other than tires and tubes. In chemicals, last year's advance of \(150 \%\) was converted into a \(30 \%\) loss, mainly due to a decline in synthetic plastics and to a lesser degree to lowet shipments of fertilizers. A decrease in exports of asbestos more than accounted for a moderate drop in the non-metallics and products group.

Imports from Latin America in the first half of 1956 went up in all the principal groups, with particular concentration on fibres and lextiles. This group increased its share of the import total from the area from \(5 \%\) to \(17 \%\) and accounted for over two-thirds of the increase in that total. Raw cotton, coming almost entirely from Mexico, rose \(700 \%\), contributing almost two-thirds of the gain in imports from Latin America. There was also a considerable increase for synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.

Non-metallic minerals, as usual by far the largest major group, went up at about the same rate as last year. Petroleum again accounted for over \(50 \%\) of total imports from the area, increasing at twice as high a rate as a year ago. But for fuel oils last year's \(160 \%\) gain was reversed into a \(12 \%\) decline. Agricultural products, as usual the second
ranking group in imports from Latin America, rose moderately but not enough to recover last year"s drop. Coffee, again accounting for more than onehalf of the group's total, went up at a rate equaling that of the decline of a year ago, while purchases of bananas increased at a slightly higher rate than they did last year. But there were losses for raw sugar, nuts, fresh vegetables, cocoa beans and vegetable oils. The remaining groups, namely animal products, wood products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals are of not much relative importance compared with the three groups which were first dealt with. Among the former, the principal individual increases took place in fur skins, logs, timber and lumber, iron ore, manganese ore, dyeing and tanning materials and vegetable and mineral wax.

Venezuela \({ }^{1}\) was as usual Canada's principal trading partner in Latin America in the first half of 1956, accounting again for just under \(20 \%\) of Canadian exports to the area, but showing a decrease from three-fifths to one-half in the share of Canada's imports. Mexico \({ }^{1}\) was again Canada's second ranking market in Latin America and became also second in importance among our sources of supply in that area. Canada's exports to Colombia declined by one-fifth to \(\$ 10\) million, reversing a \(50 \%\) gain of a year ago. Exports of synthetic plastics, last year's leading export item, fell tenfold; sales of farm and non-farm machinery were almost halved; shipments of newsprint were almost \(20 \%\) lower, while wheat entirely disappeared from the export list. There were also losses in wheat flour, asbestos and fertilizers. But sales of airctaft increased \(500 \%\) to become the top ranking export item, and there were also gains in malt, wood pulp, electrical apparatus, copper wire and manufactures. Imports from Colombia, on the other hand, rose by close to two-fifths to \(\$ 12.5\) million, more than offsetting last year's decline. Purchases of coffee increased by well over one-third, not quite compensating however for the fall of a year ago. Imports of petroleum went up from nil to \(\$ 1.4\) million, having already made an apparance at a somewhat lower

\footnotetext{
1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezaela and Mexico.
}
level in the second halt of 1955. But for bananas, the other principal import item, there was a decline of over two-fifths.

Exports to Cuba declined to \(\$ 6.8\) million, at a higher rate than last year. Among the main export commodities there were sizable decllnes for newsprint and wheat flour, which were only partly compensated by very much larger shipments of copper wire and manufactures and an increase in cured fish. Imports from Cuba, on the other hand, rose to \(\$ 7.5\) million, considerably more than recovering last year's decrease. There were sizable increases for raw sugar and synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, while manganese ore went up from nil to \(\$ 0.8\) million. Exports to Brazil, which a year ago fell by about four-fifths from \(\$ 30.1\) million, declined again much more moderately to \(\$ 5.6\) million. Lower shipments of electrical apparatus accounted for the entire decrease, and there were also losses in farm and non-farm machinery and copper. But some gains were registered in malt, synthetic plastics, newsprint, aluminum and asbestos. Imports from Brazil went up by over one-quarter, almost recovering to the level of the first half of 1954. A gain of onethird in coffee contributed aver four-fifths of the increase in total imports, the rest being accounted for higher purchases of manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres. There were increases in exports to all the remaining countries in Latin America except for Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and, but for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, EI Salvador, Guatemala and Paraguay, the same situation prevailed in the case of imports.

The following statement lists nine leading imports which accounted in the respective first half-years of 1955 and 1956 for \(86.4 \%\) and \(85.4 \%\) of total imports for Latin America. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II shows their quantity in 1956 valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Consequently, for comparison between 1955 and 1956, changes from Column I to Column II indicate the equivalent quantity movement, while changes from Column II to Column III show the equivalent price movement.

The total value of the sample went up in the first half of 1956 at about the same rate as total imports from Latin America, the increase being more than accounted for by higher volume. Last year the value of the sample rose at a higher rate than total imports, mainly due to a change in volume as the average price declined about as much as it did this year.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & '55 Quantity at '55 Prices & '56 Quantity at ' 55 Prices & - 56 Quantity at - 56 Prices \\
\hline & & \$'000,000 & \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, etc. & 83.6 & 92.6 & 90.3 \\
\hline Fuel oils ............. & 4.8 & 4.0 & 4.2 \\
\hline Sub-total & 88.4 & 96.5 & 94.5 \\
\hline Coffee, green ..... & 24.3 & 27.5 & 27.8 \\
\hline Cotton, raw ......... & 3.2 & 28.3 & 25.8 \\
\hline Bananas. fresh... & 11.4 & 12.0 & 12.0 \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined.. & 4.2 & 3.9 & 4.1 \\
\hline Manila, sisal fibres & 2.0 & 2.0 & 2.2 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh & 2.1 & 1.5 & 1.9 \\
\hline Nuts ..................... & 2.3 & 1.9 & 1.6 \\
\hline Sub-total ......... & 49.6 & 77.1 & 75.4 \\
\hline Total ........... & 137.9 & 173.7 & 169.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Of those leading commodities which went up in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956 , only for coffee was this a reversal of the trend of a year ago. For this commodity the gain in value this year was mainly caused by a volume change, while last year's decline resulted primarily from a drop in price. Higher volume was entirely responsible in both years for similar value gains for bananas. This was also true of petroleum in 1955, while for manila fibres in 1956 the value increase was caused wholly by a price change. In the case of petroleum in 1956 and in that of manila fibres in 1955 increases in volume considerably outweighed price declines. Raw cotton advanced last year both in volume and price, with a much larger gain in the former. This year, with some price decline, the almost eightfold increase in volume surpassed even the gain in value.

Of those commodities which went down in value between the first halves of 1955 and 1956, only for nuts was this a continuation of last year's trend. This commodity had in both periods volume and price declines, the former exceeding the latter much more in 1955 than it did in 1956. For fuel oils volume went up almost one and a half times last year, and there was also some price gain; while this year a price increase of about the same magnitude was more than offset by a lower volume. In 1955, a volume gain considerably exceeded a slight price decline for sugar, while the opposite was true of vegetables. But in 1956 declines in volume more than compensated for price increases for bath sugar and vegetables.

\section*{CHAPTER IV}

\section*{CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN IMPORTS, 1926-1954}

Not only does Canada rank prominently among the world's leading trading nations, but also international trade has been always of vital importance to the Canadian economy, the size and structure of trade being determined by the nature of the country's resources. The development of Canada s fertile lands, forests and mineral deposits has required a tremendous investment in the means of both transportation and of production, to a large extent by forelgn capital. As a result of the exploitation of those resources in which Canade is richly endowed in quantity as well as in quality, and of which she is a comparatively inexpensive source of supply, there came about the intense concentration on a relatively narrow iange of primary products that made Canada in various periods of her history a major exporter of such staples as fish, furs, timber and lumber, wheat, newsprint and base metals.

These and other exports have in turn enabled this country to purchase abroad an extremely wide and increasingly diversified range of commodities. Some of them, as for instance all produce of the tropical climates, could obviously not be produced in Canada at all. Many others, particularly those goods whose production requires a high labour content (traditionally one of the most expensive Canadian resources relative to most other countries), and where a very large market is needed to obtain full advantage of the economies of mass output, could not be economically produced in this country. Of the infinite variety of consumer and producer goods purchased abroad, imports of machinery and equipment stood out prominently in every phase of Canadian economic history, and particularly so in recent years when the pace of Canada's economic development has been on a scale paralleled only in the immediate period preceding World War 1.

Some very significant changes in the structure of Canadian imports have taken place between the \(1920^{\prime}\) s and \(1950^{\circ} \mathrm{s}\). They are discussed below from the point of view of Canada's imports from all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, in terms of the major commodity groups and leading commodities, and on the basis of average imports in four selected periods. The main emphasis of the analysis is on the changes between 1926-29 and 1951-54, those two periods being more comparable in terms of longaun trends \({ }^{1}\). The two in-between periods representing the intervening decades were chosen with a view to eliminating both the depression and war years. Even so they were still to some extent influenced by the aftermath of those two events, such as a state of only partial recovery in 1936-39 and the dislocation of some sources of
1. This is the third of a series of special chapters dealing with changes in the structure of Canadian trade over the last three decades. The first two chapters appeared in the issues of this Review for the first half year and the calendar year, 1955.
supply as well as their general shortage in 1946-49; in addition the latter period was subject to the effects of far-reaching import restrictions imposed at the end of 1947.

From April 1,1920, to March 31, 1935, Canadian trade statistics on distilled spirits included not only the United Kingdom declared export value but also the British excise tax \({ }^{2}\). Consequently, in order to ensure comparability between \(1926-29\) and the subsequent periods used in this study, it was thought that an appropriate adjustment was called for. A comparison of the United Kingdom export statistics on distilled spirits with Canadian import statistics for 1926-29 yielded an approximate adjustment factor based on the respective unit value relationship. This ratio was applied to the Canadian value of distilled spirits in \(1926-29\) to obtain the amount of \(\$ 24.2\) million, which was then used to adjust total imports and imports in the agricultural and vegetable products group from all countries and the United Kingdom for calendar years 1926-29. The same adjustment was also made in the case of total imports and imports of fully of chiefly manufactured goods, as it was felt that the adjustment factor although not entirely accurate for iscal years 1926-29 was close enough to justify this procedure. In a similar manner an adjustment was also made in imports of whisky from all countries and the United Kingdom in the amount of \(\$ 18.4\) million.

Imports, expressed as a proportion of national income, are very much higher for Canada than the United States, in whose case both imports and exports in aggregate terms are of relatively small importance compared with domestic economic activity; about the same as for the United Kingdom, where because of the predominance of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials imports play, however, a different role in the functioning of the economy than in Canada; and considerably less so than for such countries as Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway.

Measured as a percentage of gross national product, the importance of Canadian purchases abroad although still very considerable in 1951-54, did nevertheless diminish since 1926-29. In terms of current dollars, imports of goods and services together declined from almost \(30 \%\) to \(24 \%\) and imports of goods alone from about \(20 \%\) to almost \(18 \%\) of gross national expenditure. In real terms (dollars of 1949 purchasing power), the corresponding proportions fell from almost \(32 \%\) to \(25.5 \%\) and \(21 \%\) to \(18.5 \%\). Imports of goods and services together decreased more relative to gross national expenditure than did imports of goods alone, owing to the
2. See Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1936-37, pp. 21-22.

\section*{TABLE 10. Imports from All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Main Groups}

Annual Averages, Selected Periods, 1926-1954
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} \\
\hline & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Agricultural and Vegetable Products \(\qquad\)} & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{All Countries} \\
\hline & 204, 1371 & 131.837 & 348, 586 & 515, 123 & 18. 1 & 18. 4 & 14. 1 & 12.4 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products...... & 63. 649 & 28.840 & 77, 486 & 96,185 & 5. 6 & 4. 0 & 3. 1 & 2. 3 \\
\hline Fibres, Textiles and Products ...... & 192, 100 & 100. 624 & 334, 590 & 390, 850 & 17.0 & 14.0 & 13. 5 & 9. 4 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper .. & 54, 249 & 31.736 & 79,807 & 149,638 & 4.8 & 4.4 & 3. 2 & 3. 6 \\
\hline Iron and its Products ..................... & 283, 293 & 173, 019 & 731.809 & 1,398,233 & 25.1 & 24.1 & 29. 6 & 33. 7 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 67, 397 & 40,640 & 152.927 & 327, 370 & 6.0 & 5. 7 & 6. 2 & 7.9 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products \(\qquad\) & 164,047 & 126, 629 & 481, 580 & 646, 028 & 14. 5 & 17. 6 & 19. 5 & 15. 6 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products .... & 35. 442 & 37, 074 & 113,750 & 205. 441 & 3. 1 & 5. 2 & 4.6 & 5. 0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities .......... & 65,699 & 47. 749 & 154, 309 & 418,970 & 5. 8 & 6. 6 & 6. 2 & 10. 1 \\
\hline Total lmports ........................ & 1, 130,013 \({ }^{1}\) & 718, 149 & 2,474,844 & 4, 147,838 & 100.0 & 100. 0 & 100. 0 & 100. 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

United States

Agricultural and Vegetable Products
Animals and Animal Products ......
Fibres, Textiles and Products......
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..
Iron and its Products
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products
Chemicals and Allied Products ....
Miscellaneous Commodities \(\qquad\)
\begin{tabular}{|rrrr|rrrr}
\hline & & & & & & \\
101,377 & 43,203 & 147,050 & 224,670 & 13.1 & 9.7 & 8.2 & 7.5 \\
39,191 & 13,093 & 47,114 & 57,904 & 5.1 & 3.0 & 2.7 & 1.9 \\
73,556 & 36,515 & 150,703 & 198,332 & 9.5 & 8.2 & 8.5 & 6.6 \\
46,273 & 26,000 & 73,569 & 136,480 & 6.0 & 5.8 & 4.1 & 4.6 \\
256,028 & 143,819 & 675,061 & \(1,211,490\) & 33.1 & 32.3 & 37.8 & 40.5 \\
55,132 & 27,257 & 108,851 & 228,483 & 7.1 & 6.1 & 6.1 & 7.6 \\
131,777 & 97,143 & 369,783 & 401,407 & 17.0 & 21.8 & 20.7 & 13.4 \\
23,745 & 23,507 & 101,075 & 178,403 & 3.1 & 5.3 & 5.7 & 6.0 \\
46,725 & 34,782 & 111,195 & 355,955 & 6.0 & 7.8 & 6.2 & 11.9 \\
\(\mathbf{7 7 3 , 8 0 2}\) & \(\mathbf{4 4 5 , 3 1 9}\) & \(\mathbf{1 , 7 8 4 , 4 0 0}\) & \(\mathbf{2 , 9 9 3 , 1 2 1}\) & \(\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}\) & \(\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}\) & \(\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}\) & \(\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{United Kingdom}

Agricultural and Vegetable Products
\begin{tabular}{rrrr|rrrr}
23,7021 & 16,483 & 12,481 & 24,927 & 14.9 & 13.1 & 5.0 & 6.1 \\
5,853 & 4,833 & 6,372 & 11,735 & 3.7 & 3.8 & 2.6 & 2.9 \\
72,999 & 44,524 & 105,462 & 107,089 & 45.9 & 35.4 & 42.3 & 26.3 \\
4,531 & 3,577 & 2,684 & 4,691 & 2.8 & 2.8 & 1.1 & 1.2 \\
18,219 & 23,095 & 43,817 & 135,132 & 11.5 & 18.3 & 17.6 & 33.2 \\
6,225 & 5,948 & 19,180 & 46,703 & 3.9 & 4.7 & 7.7 & 11.5 \\
12,508 & 12,790 & 20,335 & 29,707 & 7.9 & 10.2 & 8.1 & 7.3 \\
4,912 & 7,252 & 6,834 & 16,389 & 3.1 & 5.8 & 2.7 & 4.0 \\
9,953 & 7,390 & 32,275 & 30,281 & 6.3 & 5.9 & 12.9 & 7.5 \\
158,901 & 125,891 & 249,439 & \(\mathbf{4 0 6 , 6 5 1}\) & \(\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}\) & 100.0 & 100.0 & \(\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}\)
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spiritsincluded in Canadian statistics. The unadjusted data are as follows (in thousands): Total Imports: All Countries, \(\$ 1,154,193\); the United Kingdom, \(\$ 183,081\); Agricultural and Vegetable Products: All Countries, \(\$ 228,317\); the United Kingdom, \(\$ 47,882\).
}
long-run decline in the weight of service items. It was also a more gradual movement, for imports of services temporarily moved against the long-run trend in the \(1930^{\circ}\) s, whereas imports of merchandise dipped sharply in that period and then gradually recovered to their 1951-54 level.

Generally speaking, imports of goods have tended to fluctuate quite markedly in line with domestic economic activity, going down sharply in a slump and rising steeply in a boom. This tendency can be substantially explained by two factors. For one thing, imports of investment goods have been historically the most - important component of Canada's over all import requirements, and capital investment activity is particularly sensitive to the impact of economic fluctaations. Secondly, expenditure on many consumer goods, especially durables, is very strongly correlated with the general level of employment and income, and such goods have also always had a relatively high import content. It would appear, then, that imports have thus played in some respect a marginal role in relation to the national economy, the state of domestic and export business tonding to be the cause rather than effect of import fluctuations. In fact imports tend to respond very sensitively to the impact of upswings and downswings in economic activity, as has been for instance demonstrated in the very recent past by the experience of the period of readjustment in 1953-54 and the subsequent recovery.

Manufactured goods have traditionally played a predominant role in the import picture in contrast to exports. The value of fully or chiefly manufactured goods more than quadrupled between 1926-29 and 1951-54, their share of the import total rising from almost \(65 \%\) to over 73\%. Partially manufactured goods and raw materials were respectively two and a half and three times higher, but their proportion of total imports declined from almost \(10 \%\) to \(6 \%\) and from almost \(26 \%\) to \(21 \%\). The fact that the share of all manufactured goods rose to \(79 \%\). however, does not necessarily imply either a decrease in the competitiveness of Canadian manufacturing industries or in their size, number and scope. Canada is today the sixth ranking manufacturing nation according to the total value of commodities produced, with only about three-fifths of one per cent of the world's population, one in four of the total labour force being employed in manufacturing. In terms of that part of national income which originates in manufacturing, Canada is preceded by only the United States, the United Kingdom, Western Germany and France. Moreover, between \(1926-29\) and \(1951-54\), the share of Canada's national income originating in manufacturing went up from \(23 \%\) to almost \(30 \%\), and imports of all manufactured goods declined as a ratio of both national income originating in manufacturing and of the gross value of Canadian manufacturing production.

Canada's imports, including as they do some part of almost every good entering the country's economy except for a few domestically grown and produced staples, have been always much less
concentrated than Canadian exports. In 1926-29, the first ten, twenty and forty import items respectively accounted for \(31 \%, 46 \%\) and \(61 \%\) of the import total. In 1951-54, the corresponding figures were \(37 \%, 51 \%\) and \(66 \%\), thus indicating a somewhat higher degree of concentration.

An analysis of the changes in Canadian imports between 1926-29 \({ }^{1}\) and 1951-54 in terms of the classification according to purpose reveals the following main trends. By far the sharpest value gain of \(600 \%\) took place in producers equipment which almost doubled its share of total imports to one-fifth. Transportation equipment (including road, rail, water and air transport) rose by about \(450 \%\) and increased its proportion of the import total by almost one-half. Recreation and amusement equipment and pharmaceutical products and medical supplies followed with gains of well over \(400 \%\) in value and of less than one-third in relative importance. All household goods about quadrupled in value, but household equipment rase by more than \(1000 \%\). On the other hand, the rate of increase for producers* materials was below that for total imports, with a \(17 \%\) decline in relative importance to about one-third of the import total. A similar trend prevailed in fuels and lubricants. The lowest rate of growth was in personal accessories, clothing and foodstuffs (including beverages and tobacco), all of which experienced very sharp declines as proportion of the import total. These trends toward an increasing importance of imports of industrial machinery, transport equipment and consumer durables and toward a decrease in the importance of imports of clothing and foodstuffs have generally paralleled the development of consumer expenditure patterns in the Canadian economy between the 1920 's and the 1950's.

Total Canadian imports went up from \(\$ 1,130\) million to \(\$ 4,147.8\) million between 1926-29 and 1951-54. In terms of the component material classification, the largest relative value increase of all the major commodity groups, of close to \(550 \%\), took place in miscellaneous commodities. This group consists almost entirely of products in varying degrees of manufacture, including such transportation equipment as aircraft and ships \({ }^{2}\); such diverse kinds of consumer goods as refrigerators and freezers, settlers' effects \({ }^{3}\). tourist purchases and miscellaneous personal accessories and household articles; as well as medical, optical and dental equipment, educational and scientific apparatus and arms and stores for NATO countries \({ }^{3}\). Aircraft showed the largest percentage gain among Canada's
1. Fiscal years. Data for calendar years are not available.
2. Excluding ships for use in foreign trade and ships of British construction and registry transferred to Canadian registry for use in coastal trade. This affected particularly markedly the 1926-29 period when \(\$ 64.3\) million worth of British ships or an average of \(\$ 16.1\) million was thus excluded from Canadian statistics.
3. Included in non-commercial items category.

\section*{TABLE 11. mports trom the United states and the Untted infigdom as percentage of mport fron All Countries, by Main Groups}

Annual Averages, Selected Periods, 1926-1954
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Grour} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{United States} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{United Kingdom} \\
\hline & 1926-29 & 1936-38 & 1846-49 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 \\
\hline & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline Agricultural and Vegetable Products .. & 49.71 & 32.8 & 42.2 & 43.6 & 11.61 & 12.5 & 3.6 & 4.8 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products ............. & 61.6 & 45.4 & 60.8 & 60.2 & 9.2 & 16.8 & 8.2 & 12.2 \\
\hline Fibres, Textiles and Products ........... & 38.3 & 36.3 & 45.0 & 50.7 & 38.0 & 44.2 & 31.5 & 27.4 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper .......... & 85.3 & 81.9 & 92. 2 & 91.2 & 8.4 & 11.3 & 3.4 & 3.1 \\
\hline Tron and its Products ......................... & 90.4 & 83.1 & 92.2 & 86. 6 & 6.4 & 13, 3 & 6.0 & 9.7 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ...... & 81.8 & 67.1 & 71.2 & 69.8 & 9.2 & 14.6 & 12.5 & 14.3 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .. & 80.3 & 76.7 & 76.8 & 62.1 & 7.6 & 10.1 & 4.2 & 4.6 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products .......... & 67.0 & 63.4 & 88.9 & 86.8 & 13.9 & 19.6 & 6.0 & 8.0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities ............... & 71.1 & 72.8 & 72.1 & 85.0 & 15.1 & 15.5 & 20.9 & 7.2 \\
\hline Total Imports .............................. & 68.51 & 62.0 & 72.1 & 72. 2 & 14. \(1^{1}\) & 17.5 & 10.1 & 9.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. After approximate adjustment for British excise tax on distilled spirits.
twenty leading import commodities. 'lourist purchases, associated with the marked increase in travel abroad in recent years, and non-commerclal items, reflecting primarily the impact of the high level of immigration in the postwar period, were the other leaders in this group among the first twenty imports in 1951-54. The chemicals and allied products group, which includes fertilizers, plastics, paints and pigments, and drugs and medicines, had the second largest relative value increase of close to \(500 \%\).

The iron and its products group went up in value by almost \(400 \%\), increasing its share of the import total to over one-third. This group contains such capital investment goods as non-farm and farm machinery, railway rolling stock, tractors, engines, trucks and auto parts; such industrial materials as primary steel, mainly composed of tolling mill products; and such consumer durables as passenger cars and cooking and heating apparatus. Imports of non-farm machinery rose by about \(600 \%\) and almost doubled their share of the import total to almost \(9 \%\). Non-farm machinery was Canada's leading import in all periods but 1936-39 when petroleum rose to first rank. Of some of the important types of machinery, those which registered the largest gains (over \(1000 \%\) ) were mining, metalworking and roadmaking machinery, while those which increased the least were pulp and paper, sawmill, textile and printing machinery. It bears emphas is that, of all the leading items in the iron and its products group, rolling mill products together with cars and trucks decreased in importance as a part of total imports. This development is associated with the steady development of Canada's automotive industry and with the remarkable growth that has taken place in the country's primary iron
and steel industry during and since the war. In the latter, the increase in output has been greatest in flatrolled products, heavily used by the automobile and household appliance industries. However, the Canadian market still has to depend on imports for many essential and specialized steel items, especially certain types of structural steel whose purchases abroad have increased in importance. The twelve-fold value increase in pipes, tubes and fittings was the largest in the iron and products group, seflecting primarily the recent discovery and development of Canada's oil and natural gas resources.

Miscellaneous electrical apparatus, which consists largely of such capital goods as dynamos, generators and transformers, accounted in 1951-54 for \(50 \%\) of the value of imports of non-ferrous metals and products with an almost \(600 \%\) value increase on 1926-29, and doubled its share of the import total. The group as a whole, whose remainder is mainly composed of industrial materlals among which bauxite ore and alumina for Canada's fast growing aluminum industry stand out prominently, had an almost fourfold value gain. Fuel and lubricants are the most important part of the non-metallic minerals and group. Crude petroleum has been the leading item, with a fivefold value gain and a two-thirds increase to over \(5 \%\) in the share of total imports. Imports of both crude petroleum and its products would exceed the present import bill by several hundred millions of dollars annually in the absence of the discovery and remarkable development of oll in Western Canada which has taken place since 1946. In 1955, Canadian production of crude petroleum supplied about \(55 \%\) of domestic needs as against about \(10 \%\) in 1946. Also, between 1946 and 1955 Canadian refining capacity more than doubled.
over \(80 \%\) of total requirements for refined products being now supplied domestically. As for coal, while purchases abroad of bituminous coal just about held their own at about \(2 \%\) of the import total, those of anthracite decreased in importance-a reflection of the growing substitution of oil in household and industrial uses. The group as a whole, which also contains a wide range of industrial, and especially construction, materials, went up in value by almost \(300 \%\) and increased somewhat its share of total imports.

The rate of increase for total imports between \(1926-29\) and 1951-54 was of the order of \(270 \%\). But agricultural and vegetable products went up in value by \(150 \%\) and animals and animal products by \(50 \%\) only, both groups experiencing a marked decline in the share of the import total. Sugar, rubber and corn, the three items among the twenty leading imports in 1926-29, lost in relative importance in 1951-54. The trend in rubber has been associated with the wartime development of the Canadian synthetic rubber industry. Fur skins, hides, butter and leather, the animal products among the second twenty leading imports in 1926-29, were no longer on the list in 1951-54.

The fact that out of seven items among the leading twenty imports in 1926-29 which were no longer included in 1951-54, three, namely wool fabrics, silk fabrics and miscellaneous apparel, are textiles serves to illustrate the decline in the relative importance of the fibres, textiles and products group. Of thase which remained on the list, raw cotton and cotton fabrics, both had among the lowest value increases of the twenty leaders and lost ground in relative importance. In addition to this secular trend, already referred to above, the development of the Canadian synthetic fibre industry would also tend to moderate imports of both textile raw materials and of fabrics, as was markedly demonstrated in the case of natural silk.

For obvious economic, geographical and cultural reasons most of Canada's foreign trade has been always carried on with the United States and the United Kingdom, \(90 \%\) at Confederation and close to \(80 \%\) in 1926-29 and in 1951-54. The combined imports from both countries have been running at an even higher rate, the corresponding figures being \(90 \%\) and over \(80 \%\) of total imports. This dependence on those two sources of supply has been concentrated on fully or chiefly manufactured products. \(85 \%\) of total purchases of such goods coming in from the United States and the United Kingdom together in 1926-29 and \(91 \%\) in 1951-54. But this combined increase between the two periods consists of a gain from \(65.5 \%\) to \(79.5 \%\) for the United States and of a loss from \(19 \%\) to \(11.5 \%\) for the United Kingdom. The combined total for partially manufactured goods slightly increased to \(61 \%\) between \(1926-29\) and 1951-54, with a decline from \(50 \%\) to \(42 \%\) for the United States and a gain of ten percentage points to \(19 \%\) for the United Kingdom. The combined total for raw materials, of which the United States contributed over \(95 \%\) in both perlods,
fell from \(85 \%\) to \(56 \%\), with declines for both countries. In terms of the major commodity groups, the United States and the United Kingdom together supplied in both 1926-29 and 1951-54 well over \(90 \%\) of Canada's wood and products and iron and steel imports. Between the two periods those two countries incteases quite sharply their share of chemicals and miscellaneous commodities to over \(90 \%\), that of animal products to about \(75 \%\), and virtually held their own in textiles at the same level. But they lost ground very substantially in agricultural products ( \(61 \%\) to \(48 \%\) ), non-ferrous metals ( \(91 \%\) to \(84 \%\) ), and non-metallic minerals ( \(88 \%\) to \(67 \%\) ).

The bulk of Canada's imports from the other areas has been in foodstuffs and industrial materials, such as sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, bananas, nuts, vegetable oils, cotton, wool, jute, silk, petroleum, rubber, bauxite, manganese and various other ores. A relatively small percentage of fully manufactured goods has been coming in primarily from Western Europe and Japan. Europe as a whole declined in importance as a suppller to Canada between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Europe's share of total imports dropped from \(7.5 \%\) to \(4 \%\), with relative losses in most major commodity groups, especially fibres and textiles and chemicals, but that area held its ground in iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. Imports from the Commonwealth, after doubling to over \(10 \%\) in 1936-39 largely as a result of imperial preference, stood unchanged at \(5 \%\). A considerable expansion took place in purchases from Latin America which rose from \(3 \%\) to \(7 \%\), primarily owing to the increase in imports of petroleum.

Imports from the United States between 1926-29 and 1951-54 went up from \(\$ 773.8\) million to \(\$ 2,993.1\) million or almost \(290 \%\), a somewhat higher rate of increase than for total imports from all countries. At Confederation the United States supplied only about one-third of Canada's total imports. But the proportion rose to around one-half in 1876-79 when the United Kingdom was for the first time overtaken as Canada's main source of imports, this position being finally established for the United States in 1883. The proportion of total imports received from that country reached about \(80 \%\) in 1917-19. It was \(68.5 \%\) in 1926-29, dropped to \(62 \%\) in 1936-39, and stood at slightly over 72\% in 1946-49 and 1951-54.

In both 1926-29 and 1951-54, imports from the United States were rather more centred on a few commodities than the all countries average, the respective figures for the two periods being \(39 \%\) and \(42 \%\) for the leading ten, \(54 \%\) and \(57 \%\) for the first twenty, and \(68 \%\) and \(71 \%\) for the first forty.

The changes in composition of imports from the United States between 1926-29 and 1951-54 were more or less in line with those for total purchases abroad. The miscellaneous commodities and chemicals groups showed by far the greatest value gain of over \(650 \%\). This was twice the average rate of increase for the import total from the United States and also a higher rate of increase for those two

TABLE 12. Imports from All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, by Degree of Manufacture

Annual Averages, Selected Periods, 1926-1954
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Degree of Manufacture} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fiscal Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendar Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fiscal Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Calendar Years} \\
\hline & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1936-39 & 1946-49 & 1951-54 \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{All Countries} \\
\hline Raw Materials & 273, 508 & 190, 199 & 639, 538 & 866,563 & 25.8 & 28.3 & 25.9 & 20.9 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured ............... & 101, 346 & 64, 227 & 168,719 & 240, 155 & 9.6 & 9. 5 & 6.8 & 5.8 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured. & 684, 181 \({ }^{1}\) & 418,548 & 1,666,587 & 3,041, 120 & 64.6 & 62.2 & 67.3 & 73.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total lmports} & 1,059, 035 \({ }^{\text {1 }}\) & 672،974 & 2,474, 844 & 4, 147,838 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{United States} \\
\hline Raw Materials & 221,416 & 125,139 & 416, 114 & 471,902 & 30.7 & 31.0 & 23.3 & 15.8 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured ............... & 50,496 & 21,557 & 59,985 & 100,901 & 7.0 & 5.4 & 3.4 & 3.4 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .... & 448, 726 & 256, 545 & 1, 308, 300 & 2, 420, 317 & 62.3 & 63.6 & 73.3 & 80.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total lmports} & 720, 638 & 403,241 & 1,784,400 & 2,993, 121 & 100. 0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{United Kingdom} \\
\hline Raw Materials ............................ & 11,452 & 11,679 & 4,750 & 12,081 & 7.5 & 9.2 & 1.9 & 3. 0 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured ............... & 8,878 & 13,753 & 27, 084 & 45, 046 & 5.8 & 10.8 & 10.9 & 11.1 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .... & 132,5271 & 101,575 & 217,605 & 349, 524 & 86.7 & 80.0 & 87.2 & 85.9 \\
\hline Total mports .......................... & 152, 8571 & 127.007 & 249,439 & 406, 651 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadianstatistics. The unadjusted jata are as follows (in thousands):Total Imports; All Countries, \(\$ 1,083,215\); the United Kingdom, \(\$ 177,037\); Fully or Chief 1y Manufactured: All Countries, \(\$ 708,361\); the United Kingdom, \(\$ 156,707\).
groups than in the case of their total purchases from all countries. Consequently both groups went up considerably (to about 85\%) as part of theit import total from all countries, this development being even more pronounced for the leading items in the two groups, namely aircraft and principal chemicals.

Iron and its products was the largest major group in all four periods, rising in value by about \(375 \%\) and increasing its share of the total imports from the United States from one-third to two-fifths. Non-farm machinery was the leading import item in every period; with an about \(580 \%\) value gain, it increased its share of total imports from the United States by \(75 \%\). But in terms of the proportion of total imports from all countries, both the group as a whole and non-farm machinery had a moderate decline. Except for farm implements, the same trend was apparent in varying degrees of magnitude for
every iron and steel item among the twenty leading imports, with an especially sharp diop in the case of passenger cars.

The non-ferrous metals group went up in value by over \(300 \%\) and the leading item in it, electrical apparatus, by \(570 \%\), with some deterioration in their relative importance for both categories. This trend applied even more so to non-metallic minerals despite a \(200 \%\) value increase. Three of the five leading items in this group, namely crude petroleum, fuel oils and gasoline experienced a decline in their relative importance, especially petroleum whose share of total imports dropped from almost threequarters to only one-fifth. This trend in petroleum and its products has been associated with both the growth of domestic output resulting from the development of oil in Western Canada and the increasing purchases from South America to supply the growing needs of the Montreal refineries and
other eastern maskets. The United States lost some ground as a supplier of agricultural and animal products but considerably increased its share (to \(50 \%\) ) of the import total in textiles, largely at the expense of the United Kingdom. For the two leading textile items, there took place a decline in the relative importance of raw cotton both as a part of the United States import total and of total purchases from all countries. While the reverse was true of cotton fabrics.

Imports from the United Kingdom went up between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from \(\$ 158.9\) million to \(\$ 406.7\) million or about \(150 \%\), a much lower rate of increase than in the case of total purchases from all countries. The United Kingdom was Canada's top ranking source of imports at Confederation with over one-half of the import total, lost its position to the United States in the early \(1880^{\prime}\) s, and has since then experienced a steady diminution of its share of total purchases from abroad. The \(1930^{\circ}\) s, especially the early years of the decade, saw a temporary recovery from the 1926-29 level of \(14 \%\), owing primarily to the pronounced tariff preference which the United Kingdom enjoyed over the united States in that period. The postwar decline to under \(10 \%\) in 1951-54 can thus be considered as merely a continuation of a long-run tendency.

Imports from the United Kingdom were in 1926-29 considerably more concentrated on a few commodities than in the case of total imports. The figures were \(45 \%\) for the leading ten, \(60 \%\) for the first twenty and \(74 \%\) for the first forty. These ratias were somewhat higher in 1951-54, at respectively \(48 \%, 63 \%\) and \(78 \%\), but showed a slight decline in relation to the corresponding averages for all countries.

The iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, which rase by about \(650 \%\), were the two major commodity groups whose imports from the United Kingdom went up most in value both in absolute and relative terms and at a much higher rate than did imports in those groups from all countries and from the United States. Iron and its products became in 1951-54 the largest commodity group ahead of textiles. This group's proportion of total imports of iron and its products rose to the level of United Kingdom's share of Canada's import total, and the group trebled its share of total imports into Canada from the United Kingdom to reach one-third. Imports of non-farm machinery became in 1951-54 the leading import from the United Kingdom, with a clase to \(700 \%\) gain over 1926-29, exceeding the rate of increase in purchases of this category from both all countries and the United States. Non-farm machinery also moderately augmented its share of this item's import total from all countries and trebled its proportion of total imports from the United Kingdom. Two other commodities in this group deserve special mention. Imports of passenger cars were one hundred and sixty times greater in value and those of pipes, tubes and fittings twenty-two times, with
an increase in the share of total imports of those two items from respectively under \(1 \%\) to \(37 \%\) and from \(10 \%\) to \(18.5 \%\). The non-ferrous metals grew in impartance by over \(50 \%\) to account for over \(14 \%\) of this group's imports from all countries. The two leading items in the group, electrical apparatus and platinum metals, both showed very sharp gains, especially the latter purchases of which went up from \(2 \%\) to \(98 \%\) of total imports of this commodity.

A marked relative decline between 1926-29 and 1951-54 was registered by the two groups which led in value in the early period. Purchases of fibres and textiles were higher by less than \(50 \%\), and the United Kingdom share of total imports in this group declined from \(38 \%\) by ten percentage points. The fact that out of the eleven commodities no longer on the list of the leading twenty imports from the United Kingdom six were textiles, four of which showed an actual value decrease, may serve as one indication of the trend. Wool fabrics, the leading import in 1926-29. went up by almost \(80 \%\) in value and also rose in relative importance. Textile apparel, with a \(51 \%\) value gain, had a smaller share of total purchases in this category. But cotton fabrics, the second-ranking import in 1926-29, showed in 1951-54 a one-third decline in value and fell from close to one-half to only about one-tenth of this commodity's import total. Imports of agricultural products from the United Kingdom increased by only about \(5 \%\), and their share of total purchases from all countries in this category was more than halved. Whisky and tea, among the leading twenty imports from the United Kingdom in 1926-29, had lower values in 1951-54, the decline in tea being apparently an example of the diminished use made by Canadian exporters of the British entrepot market.

Agricultural products, like textiles, have not only registered a very sharp decline in their share of United Kingdom exports to Canada as well as showing a drop in that country's share of the Canadian market, but there has also taken place a marked fall in the importance of those two groups in Canada's over-all import picture. Chemicals and miscellaneous commodities went up at a higher rate than the total import average for the United Kingdom, while the opposite was true of nonmetallic minerals and animal products, the first three losing ground in terms of total imports of such products. The latter was the only group other than iron and steel and non-ferrous metals whose share of the Canadian market rose; however, in view of the halving of the proportion of animal products in Canada's total imports and of its becoming the least important major commodity group, this represented a relatively small gain.

The question could be posed at this point as to the reasons for the continuation of the relative decline of United Kingdom exports to Canada in the postwar period and their failure to grow in step with the general expansion of imports into this country and in particular those from the United States. This is a trend which, at least on

TABLE 13. Imports from All Countries, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 195 1-54
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Rank in} & \multirow{2}{*}{Commodity} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Change } \\
\text { from } \\
1926-29 \\
\text { to } \\
1951-54
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline 1926-29 & 1951-54 & & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & \\
\hline & & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & & Total limports & 1,130, \(013^{1}\) & 4, 147, 838 & 100.0 & 100, 0 & + 267.1 \\
\hline 1 & 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 52,905 & 367,946 & 4.7 & 8.9 & + 595.5 \\
\hline 4 & 2 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined & 36,064 & 217, 266 & 3.2 & 5.2 & + 502.4 \\
\hline 3 & 3 & Automobile parts (except engines) & 38, 182 & 197, 058 & 3.4 & 4.8 & + 416.1 \\
\hline 10 & 4 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 24,010 & 166, 371 & 2.1 & 4.0 & + 592.9 \\
\hline 2 & 5 & Rolling rill products (iron and steel) & 52,851 & 134,659 & 4.7 & 3.2 & + 154.8 \\
\hline 16 & 6 & Tractors and parts & 15,517 & 113,496 & 1.4 & 2.7 & +631.4 \\
\hline 19 & 7 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 13,711 & 99,824 & 1.2 & 2.4 & +628.1 \\
\hline 8 & 8 & Coal, bituminous ............................. & 26,649 & 94,993 & 2.4 & 2.3 & + 256.5 \\
\hline \[
\underline{2}
\] & 9 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) .................. & 1.251 & 87, 213 & 0.1 & 2.1 & + 3 \\
\hline 18 & 10 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 13,909 & 72,680 & 1.2 & 1.8 & \(+422.5\) \\
\hline 9 & 11 & Cotton, raw & 24,669 & 67, 052 & 2.2 & 1.6 & +171.8 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 12 & Fuel oils & 1,164 & 64,842 & 0.1 & 1.6 & + 3 \\
\hline 4 & 13 & Tourist purchases ............................................ & 4 & 64,090 & 4 & 1.5 & + 4 \\
\hline 7 & 14 & Automobiles, passenger................................... & 28,400 & 61,604 & 2.5 & 1.5 & +116.9 \\
\hline 5 & 15 & Sugar, unrefined & 31, 362 & 58,914 & 2.8 & 1.4 & + 87.9 \\
\hline 39 & 16 & Coffee, green.. & 5,844 & 55, 256 & 0.5 & 1.3 & +845.5 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 17 & Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .......... & 4,481 & 54,613 & 0.4 & 1.3 & + 3 \\
\hline 13 & 18 & Cotton fabrics & 19,735 & 52,538 & 1.7 & 1.3 & +166.2 \\
\hline 29 & 19 & Non-commercial iteras .................................... & 9,872 & 49,331 & 0.9 & 1. 2 & + 399.7 \\
\hline 30 & 20 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ........ & 8.213 & 48.616 & 0.7 & 1.2 & + 491.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 6 & 21 & Coal, anthracite & 30,516 & 43,473 & 2.7 & 1.0 & + 42.5 \\
\hline 11 & 26 & Wool fabrics & 23,066 & 36, 223 & 2.0 & 0.9 & + 57.0 \\
\hline 12 & 25 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated & 22,648 & 36, 234 & 2.0 & 0.9 & + 60.0 \\
\hline 14 & 2 & Silk fabrics & 18, 361 & 4,938 & 1.6 & 0.1 & - 73.1 \\
\hline 15 & 30 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles & 16, 054 & 30, 156 & 1.4 & 0.7 & + 87.8 \\
\hline 17 & 23 & Gasoline. & 14,998 & 38, 952 & 1.3 & 0.9 & \(+159.7\) \\
\hline 20 & \(\underline{2}\) & Indian corn & 12,971 & 11. 278 & 1.1 & 0.3 & - 13.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadian statistics. The unadjusted figure is \(\$ 1,154,193,000\).
2. Lower than 40th.
3. Over \(1000 \%\)
4. Not available. Privilege of \(\$ 100\) exemption from customs duties not in effect during this period.
the surface, does seem rather puzzling in view of the rapid postwar growth of the Canadian economy and its considerable dependence on imports of manufactured goods of which the United Kingdom is a leading world producer, the generally liberal Canadian tariff policies together with the advantages of what has remalned of the imperial preference, and relatively simple customs procedures compared with for instance those in the United States. It is a complex problem which does
not lend itself readily to statistical analysis and documentation, but certain factors which undoubtedly have had varying degrees of influence on the United Kingdom's relative lass of ground in the Canadian market can be briefly singled out at this point. One may for example mention the increased competition in the Canadian market for British made products from domestic, United States and other foreign sources, especially in machinery and equipment, automotive products and textiles: the
effect on Canadian tastes and preferences, for consumer and other goods, of the geographical proximity of the United States, through the impact of the advertising media, travel, progressively closer business connections and interchange of technical personnel and information; the inability of many United Kingdom suppliers to gain a foothold in the Canadian market in early postwar years owing to supply difficulties resulting from the wartime dislocation of production as well as because of the demands of sterling and other nondollar markets; concomitant difficulties in rapid delivery, supply of parts and after-sales service; the buoyant domestic demand in the United Kingdom in the past few years; and generally the relative financial and other obstacles in the way of developing from overseas what amounts to a series of regionally segmented markets, subject to a strong southern pull, stretching across the whole of the North American continent.

In the remaining part of this chapter there follows a detailed analysis of Canada's imports from all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, surveying the main changes in every one of the major commodity groups and the forty leading commodities therein between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Figures for 1955 are also given in those cases where they either significantly accentuate or run counter to long-term trends.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products from all countries went up between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from \(\$ 204.1\) million to \(\$ 515.1\) million, but their share of the import total fell from \(18.1 \%\) to 12.4\%. Sugar, rubber and corn were in 1926-29 a mong the leading twenty imports, and citrus fruits, tea, vegetable oils, whisky, tobacco, fresh vegetables, dried fruits and coffee among the second twenty. Sugar remained in 1951-54 the main import commodity in this group, increasing from \(\$ 31.4\) million to \(\$ 58.9\) million. Coffee became the other commodity which was also included in the twenty leaders, with a gain from \(\$ 5.8\) million to \(\$ 55.3\) million. Purchases of rubber, which was now among the second twenty import items together with fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, vegetable oils and nuts, went up from \(\$ 22.6\) million to \(\$ 36.2\) million only.
imports of agricultural and vegetable products from the United States also more than doubled from \(\$ 101.4\) million to \(\$ 224.7\) million. While the United States share of this group's total imports from all countries declined only fractionally to \(43.6 \%\), its proportion of the import total from the United States fell from \(13.1 \%\) to \(7.5 \%\). Rubber was in 1926-29 the leading import in this group at \(\$ 20.8\) million, followed by citrus fruits, corn, vegetable oils, fresh vegetables, tobacco, bananas, dried fruits and natural gums, But in 1951-54 rubber, which at \(\$ 8.2\) million was no longer included even a mong the first forty imports from the United States, was replaced by fresh vegetables with a value of \(\$ 28.2\) million, with only citrus fruits, soybeans and vegetable oils among the forty leaders.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products from the United Kingdom rose from \(\$ 23.7\) million to \(\$ 24.9\) million. The United Kingdom share of the group's total imports dropped from \(11.6 \%\) to \(4.8 \%\) and its proportion of the import total from the United Kingdom from \(14.9 \%\) to \(6.1 \%\). Whisky was at \(\$ 7.6\) million the largest item in 1926-29 and tea, gin, rum, vegetable oils and confectionery followed. At only \(\$ 7.3\) million, whisky was still the leader in 1951-54, but orily confectionery and cereal foods and bakery products remained among the first forty imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of animals and animal products went up by about one-third from \(\$ 63.6\) million to \(\$ 96.2\) million, but their share of the import total was more than halved to \(2.3 \%\). Furs, hides and skins, butter and leather were in 1926-29 the principal imports, but they disappeared from the list of the second twenty leaders in 1951-54. Purchases in the United States rose from \(\$ 39.2\) million to \(\$ 57.9\) million, forming at \(60.2 \%\) a slightly diminished proportion of this group's imports from all countries as well as showing a drop in the share of the United States import total from \(5.1 \%\) to \(1.9 \%\). Furs, hides, and skins and leather were the main imports in 1926-29, but were no longer on the list of the leading forty imports in 1951-54. Imports from the United Kingdom about doubled from \(\$ 5.9\) million to \(\$ 11.7\) million, and their share of this group's total imports actually rose by one-third to \(12.2 \%\), with a fractionally lower proportion of the United Kingdom import total. Raw leather was the maln item in both periods, followed by fur skins in 1926-29 and leather footwear in 1951-54.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products from all countries rose from \(\$ 192.1\) million to \(\$ 390.9\) million; however their share of the import total was sharply reduced from \(17 \%\) to \(9.4 \%\). The trend was even more pronounced in 1955, with a value of \(\$ 381.6\) million and a share of \(8.1 \%\). Raw cotton, wool, silk and cotton fabrics, textile apparel, flax, hemp and jute fabrics and synthetic fabrics were the principal items in this group and among the forty leading imports in 1926-29. Raw cotton remained in the lead in 1951-54, increasing from \(\$ 24.7\) million to \(\$ 67.1\) million. Cotton fabrics, which went up from \(\$ 19.7\) million to \(\$ 52.5\) million, came next and were followed by wool fabrics, textile apparel and raw wool, those three items being among the second twenty leading imports.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products from the United States went up from \(\$ 73.6\) million to \(\$ 198.3\) million, with an increase of that country's share of total imports in this group from \(38.3 \%\) to \(50.7 \%\). Among the nine major commodity groups, these percentages represented in 1926-29 the lowest and in 1951-54 the second lowest proportion of purchases from the United States as a ratio of total imports. This group's share of the United States import total, on the other hand, declined from \(9.5 \%\) to \(6.6 \%\). Raw cotton was in both periods the main item, and by far the largest, at \(\$ 24.6\)
million, in 1926-29 when its purchases in the United States were virtually equivalent to Canada's total imports of this commodity. In 1951-54 with a value of \(\$ 61.1\) million this proportion was somewhat reduced to \(91.1 \%\). In 1955 there took place a marked decline to \(\$ 40.7\) million or only two-thirds of total purchases of cotton abroad, along with a sharp increase in imports from Mexico. Cotton fabrics were the second largest item in this group in both periods, increasing from \(\$ 9.2\) million to \(\$ 41\) million or from \(46.5 \%\) to \(78 \%\) of total imports ()f this commodity.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products from the United Kingdom rose from \(\$ 73 \mathrm{million}\) to \(\$ 107.1\) million, but were only \(\$ 95.4\) million in 1955 . The United Kingdom share of this group's total imports declined from \(38 \%\) to \(27.4 \%\) and again to \(25 \%\) in 1955. Nevertheless in those three as well as the other two periods (1936-39 and 1946-49) these ratios were well above the corresponding proportions of import totals from all countries accounted for by any other major commodity group. Also, this group's share of the United Kingdom import total fell from \(45.9 \%\) to \(26.3 \%\) and again to \(23.8 \%\) in 1955. In \(1926-29\), fibres and textiles were the most important major group among Canada's imports from the United Kingdom. Led by wool fabrics, which at \(\$ 18.3\) million was the main British export to this country, seventeen textile commodities accounted for close to \(60 \%\) of the value of the first forty imports from the United Kingdom. The number was reduced to eleven in 1951-54 and ten in 1955, with a corresponding decline in the share of the forty leaders to respectively \(32 \%\) and \(28 \%\). Wool fabrics were also in 1951-54 the leader in the group but dropped to second rank in total imports from the United Kingdom, rising to \(\$ 32.5\) million and increasing their share of total imports of this commodity to almost \(90 \%\). Cotton fabrics were in 1926-29 the second ranking import from the United Kingdom. In 1951-54 their value declined by onethird to \(\$ 6.1\) million and their share of total imports of this commodity fell from \(46.7 \%\) to \(11.6 \%\). Textile apparel went up by \(51 \%\) but declined in relative importance. Wool noils and tops, wool carpets and mats and cotton yarns had substantial value gains and also increased their shares of the respective commodity import totals. Of the six textile leaders in the early period but no longer among the first twenty imports, four fell sharply in value and all but one experienced a marked diminution of their share of the respective commodity import total, particularly synthetic fabrics and raw wool.

Imports in the wood, wood products and paper hroup from all countries went up from \(\$ 54.2\) million to \(\$ 149.6\) million and again to \(\$ 196\) million in 1955. Their share of the import total fell from \(4.8 \%\) to \(3.6 \%\) and rose again to \(4.1 \%\) in 1955. Paperboard, paper and products was the principal item. in all periods except 1936-39, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter, logs, timber and lumber and books being the other leaders. Imports from the United States about trebled to \(\$ 136.5\) million, with an in-
creased United States share of this group's total imports from \(85.3 \%\) to \(91.2 \%\) but a smaller proportion of the United States import total. In the case of the United Kingdom, imports only slightly more than held their ground at \(\$ 4.7\) million, declining in relative importance both in relation to this group's total imports from all countries and to total imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of Iron and its products from all countries showed the greatest absolute gain of all major groups. The largest group in all periods, they rose from \(\$ 283.3\) million to \(\$ 1,398.2\) million and increased their share of the import total from \(25.1 \%\) to \(33.7 \%\). The importance of the individual commodities in this group may be illustrated by the fact that seven items were among the twenty leading imports in 1926-29 and eight in 1951-54, four and six, respectively, being included in the first ten in both periods. Non-farm machinery was in all periods but one (1936-39) the principal iron and steel item as well as the top ranking import commodity. Its purchases rose from \(\$ 52.9\) million to \(\$ 367.9\) million and again to \(\$ 445.9\) million in 1955, \(\alpha\) from \(4.7 \%\) to \(8.9 \%\) and \(9.5 \%\) of total imports. Such individual items as mining and metalworking machinery registered a tenfold gain, while roadmaking machinery increased one hundred times in value. Office machinery and logging machinery advanced more than, and household machinery close to, \(500 \%\). Such items as power shovels, cranes and bulldozers rose by respectively \(1000 \%\). \(700 \%\) and about \(600 \%\). But pulp and paper machinery went up only \(90 \%\), sawmill machinery by \(200 \%\). textile machinery by over \(250 \%\), concrete mixing machinery by \(300 \%\) and printing machinery by close to \(350 \%\).

Automobile parts, which rose from \(\$ 38.2\) million to \(\$ 197.1\) million, were in both periods the third leading import; in 1955 they were in second rank, at \(\$ 246.5\) million, with a further increase in their share of total imports. Rolling mill products were in \(1926-29\) the second leading import with almost the same value as non-farm machinery. In 1951-54 they stood at \(\$ 134.7\) million, showing, next to passenger cars and together with trucks, the lowest rate of growth among the main commodities in the group, with a substantial decline in their share of the import total. Passenger cars rose from \(\$ 28.4\) million to \(\$ 61.6\) million and went up again by \(36 \%\) in 1955. Trucks, advanced from \(\$ 5.6\) million to only \(\$ 14.5\) million, but rose by another \(109 \%\) in 1955. Tractors and engines went up by over \(600 \%\), doubling their share of the import total, and held their ground in 1955. Farm implements increased from \(\$ 13.9\) million to \(\$ 72.7\) million, but fell by almost \(\$ 10\) million in 1955. Pipes, tubes and fittings and cooking and heating apparatus registered by far the steepest rate of increase of all the principal items in this group, a trend largely associated on the one hand with the recent discovery and development of Canada's oil and gas resources and on the other with the postwar pace of residential building activity and the general modernization

TABIE 14. Imports from the United States, by Leading Commodities, 1926-29 and 1951-54
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Rank in} & \multirow{2}{*}{Commodity} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{United States Share of Item Total} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change \\
from \\
1926-29 \\
to \\
1951-54
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 1926-29 & 1951-54 & & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & \\
\hline & & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \(\%\) & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & & Total Imports ................... & 773,802 & 2,993,121 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 67.0 & 72.2 & \(+286.8\) \\
\hline 1 & 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 47,112 & 319,637 & 6. 2 & 10.7 & 89.1 & 86.9 & \(+578.5\) \\
\hline 3 & 2 & Automiobile parts (except engines) & 38,049 & 192,720 & 4.9 & 6.4 & 99.7 & 97.8 & \(+406.5\) \\
\hline 9 & 3 & Electrical apparatus, n.0.p. & 21. 542 & 144, 465 & 2.8 & 4.8 & 89.7 & 86.8 & +570.6 \\
\hline 11 & 4 & Tractors and parts ................ & 15.484 & 108, 072 & 2.0 & 3.6 & 99.8 & 95.2 & \(+598.0\) \\
\hline 2 & 5 & Rolling mill products (iron and steel) & 43, 575 & 101.411 & 5. 6 & 3.4 & 82. 4 & 75.3 & \(+132.7\) \\
\hline 5 & 6 & Coal, bituminous & 26,305 & 94,935 & 3.4 & 3.2 & 98.7 & 99.9 & \(+260.9\) \\
\hline 14 & 7 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 12,687 & 86,695 & 1.6 & 2.9 & 92.5 & 86.8 & \(+583.3\) \\
\hline 1 & 8 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) & 848 & 82,106 & 0.1 & 2.7 & 67.8 & 94.1 & \(+2\) \\
\hline 1.3 & 9 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 13,497 & 71,251 & 1.7 & 2.4 & 97.0 & 98.0 & \(+427.9\) \\
\hline 3 & 10 & Tourist purchases ................. & 3 & 62,823 & 3 & 2.1 & \(\underline{3}\) & 98.0 & \(+3\) \\
\hline 8 & 11 & Cotton, raw & 24.631 & 61,064 & 3.2 & 2. 0 & 99.8 & 91.1 & \(+147.9\) \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & 12 & Fuel oils & 936 & 47.488 & 0.1 & 1.6 & 80.4 & 73.2 & \(+3\) \\
\hline 6 & 13 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined & 26,068 & 45,657 & 3.4 & 1.5 & 72.3 & 21.0 & + 75.1 \\
\hline 25 & 14 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. & 6,052 & 43,059 & 0.8 & 1.4 & 73.7 & 88.6 & + 611.5 \\
\hline 1 & 15 & Refrigerators and freezers .... & 1,027 & 41,564 & 0.1 & 1.4 & 100.0 & 98.4 & + 2 \\
\hline 38 & 16 & Pipes, tubes and fittings (1ron and steel) & 3.755 & 41,394 & 0.5 & 1.4 & 83.8 & 75.8 & \(+\underline{2}\) \\
\hline 19 & 17 & Cotton fabrics....................... & 9,177 & 40,977 & 1.2 & 1.4 & 46.5 & 78.0 & \(+346.5\) \\
\hline 7 & 18 & Coal, anthracite & 25, 285 & 39,461 & 3.3 & 1.3 & 82.9 & 90.8 & \(+56.1\) \\
\hline 4 & 19 & Automobiles, passenger & 28.243 & 37,663 & 3.6 & 1. 3 & 99.4 & 61.1 & \(+33.4\) \\
\hline 17 & 20 & Paperboard, paper and products & 9.847 & 34,634 & 1.3 & 1.2 & 77.8 & 93.9 & \(+251.7\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 10 & 1 & Rubber, crude and semifabricated & 20.792 & 8,177 & 2. 7 & 0.3 & 91.8 & 22. 6 & - 60.7 \\
\hline 12 & 21 & Gasoline & 14,996 & 33,374 & 1.9 & 1.1 & 100.04 & 85.7 & + 122.6 \\
\hline 15 & 30 & Logs, timber and lumber & 11,371 & 21,718 & 1.5 & 0.7 & 98.9 & 94.9 & + 91.0 \\
\hline 16 & 27 & Citrus fruits, fresh & 11,008 & 26, 296 & 1.4 & 0.9 & 93.3 & 94.6 & \(+238.9\) \\
\hline 18 & 1 & Fur skins, undressed & 9,670 & 13,309 & 1.2 & 0.4 & 83.6 & 77.5 & \(+\quad 37.6\) \\
\hline 20 & 23 & Non-commercial items & 8.363 & 29,908 & 1.1 & 1.0 & 84.7 & 60.6 & \(+257.6\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Lower than 40 th.
2. Over \(1000 \%\).
3. Not avallable. Privilege of \(\$ 100\) exemption from customs duties not in effect during this period.
4. A very small amount of gasoline was also imported from the United Kingdom.
of honsehold equipment. Pipes, tubes and fittings went up from \(\$ 4.5\) million to \(\$ 54.6\) million and cooking and heating apparatus from \(\$ 0.7\) milion to \(\$ 26.6\) million. Purchases of iron ore and tools also increased at a substantial rate, the former from \(\$ 3.8\) million to \(\$ 24.5\) million and the latter from \(\$ 2.8\) million to \(\$ 24.1\) million.

Imports of iron and its products from the United States went up from \(\$ 256\) million to \(\$ 1,211.5\) million. showing by far the greatest absolute gain of all the major commodity groups as well as being the largest group in every period. The United States share of this category's total imports was \(90.4 \%\) in 1926-29 and after reaching a peak of \(02.5 \%\) ta
\(1946-49\) dropped to \(86.6 \%\) in \(1951-54\), but advanced to \(89.2 \%\) in 1955. As proportion of the United States import total, ir on and products increased from \(33.1 \%\) to \(40.5 \%\). The principal items in this group correspond fairly closely to those in the total import picture. Non-farm machinery was the top ranking import item in every period and increased its share of the United States import total from \(6.1 \%\) in 1926-29 to \(10.7 \%\) to \(1951 \cdot 54\), the changes in those individual categories which were discussed for all countries being about the same also for the United States. In 1926-29, of all the leading imports in the iron and its products group only in the case of three items was their share of total imports lower than \(90 \%\), namely non-farm machinery ( \(89.1 \%\) ), pipes, tubes and fittings (83.8\%) and rolling mill products ( \(82.4 \%\) ), and it was as high as almost \(100 \%\) for tractars, automobile parts and passenger cars. But in 1951-54 almost all the leaders lost in relative importance, especially passenger cass whose share of total purchases of this commodity fell by almost \(40 \%\).

Imports of iron and its products from the United Kingdom increased from \(\$ 18.2\) million to \(\$ 135.1\) million. This was by far the greatest absolute gain among all major groups and the lapgest rate of increase next to that in non-ferrous metals. The United Kingdom share of iron and its products as part of total imports of this group from all countrles rose from \(6.4 \%\) to \(9.7 \%\), but fell to \(7 \%\) in 1955. This group also increased its share of total imports from the United Kingdom from \(10 \%\) to \(33.2 \%\) and displaced textiles as the most important category. this being sttll true in 1955 even though the proportion fell to \(28 \%\). Rolling mill products at \(\$ 6.2\) million were the leading item in 1926-29 and in 1936-39 they also became the top ranking import at \(\$ 11.4\) million. However, in 1946-49 they fell sharply to only \(\$ 2.2\) million and to twenty-third rank, recovered to \(\$ 14.7\) million in 1951-54, and declined again to \(\$ 8.3\) million in 1955. Non-farm machinery became the leading import from the United Kingdom in \(1951-54\), rising to \(\$ 34.2\) million from \(\$ 4.4\) million in 1926-29. Particularly matked value gains took place in metal working machinery, and very substantial increases in household, office, printing and textile machinery. In 1955 the non-farm machinery total declined to \(\$ 30.2\) million. The value of passenger cars was negligible in 1926-29, reached \(\$ 22.9\) million in 1951-54 (37.2\% of total imports from all countries), but fell to \(\$ 15.2\) million in 1955. Gains of similar magnitude took place also in such items as engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors and castings and forgings, thus considerably broadening the range of leading iron and steel imports from the United Kingdom.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products from all countries went up from \(\$ 67.4\) million to \(\$ 327.4\) million and again to \(\$ 398.8\) million in 1955 , their share of the import total increasing from \(6 \%\) to \(7.9 \%\) and \(8.5 \%\). Electrical apparatus was the principal item in all periods, with primary and semi-fabricated copper as the other commodity among the leading forty in 1926-29. Electrical
apparatus accounted for \(36 \%\) of total imports of non-ferrous metals in the early period and for \(50 \%\) in 1951-54, its share of the import total doubling to \(4 \%\). In addition, a number of extremely important raw materials and products belong to this group, even though not appearing among the forty leading imports, such as bauxite and alumina, manganese oxide, platinum metals, tin blocks, pigs and bass, aluminum and brass manufactures, electro-plated ware and clocks and watches.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products from the United States increased from \(\$ 55.1\) million, to \(\$ 228.5\) million, of from \(7.1 \%\) to \(7.6 \%\) of the import total from that country. However the United States share of this group's total imports from all countries declined from \(81.8 \%\) to \(69.8 \%\). Electrical apparatus was the largest import item in the group in every period, accounting for about \(90 \%\) of total imports of this commodity in 1926-29 and for slightly less in 1951-54. Primary and semifabricated copper in the former period and manufactured brass in the latter were the othet leading items in this group. Imports of non-ferrous metals and products from the United Kingdom rose from \(\$ 6.2\) million to \(\$ 46.7\) million, showing an absolute gain second only to that in iron and steel and registering the largest relative increase of all major groups. The United Kingdom share of this group's total imports increased from \(9.2 \%\) to \(14.3 \%\). and its propotion of the United Kingdom import total from \(3.9 \%\) to \(11.5 \%\). Electrical apparatus was the leading item in all perlods except 1946-49 when it was second to platinum metals. Trade in platinum metals with the United Kingdom is a two-way traffic, Canadian ores previously exported returning in refined form. These imports were negligible in the two early periods, but rose to \(\$ 9.2\) million in 1946-49 and to \(\$ 16.9\) million in 1951-54.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products from all countries went up from \(\$ 164\) million to \(\$ 646\) million. The group's share of the import total rose from \(14.5 \%\) to \(15.6 \%\), after reaching a peak of \(19.5 \%\) in 1946-49. Crude petroleum was the principal item in every period, going up from \(\$ 36.1\) million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 217.3\) million in 1951-54 (with the highest value to-date for any individual year in 1951). Fuel oils increased from \(\$ 1.2\) million to \(\$ 64.8\) million and gasoline from \(\$ 15\) million to \(\$ 39\) million. Anthracite and bituminous coal are the other leading items in this group. The former went up from \(\$ 30.5\) million to \(\$ 43.5\) million and fell to \(\$ 30.1\) million in 1955 . The latter rose from \(\$ 26.6\) million to \(\$ 95\) million and declined to \(\$ 74.5 \mathrm{million}\). In both cases the trend has tended to reflect the impact of the substitution of oil for coal in household and industrial uses.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products from the United States increased from \(\$ 131.8\) million to \(\$ 401.4\) million, but their share of the import total from that country declined from \(17 \%\) to \(13.4 \%\) and further to \(10.2 \%\) in 1955. In terms of the United States share of the group's imports from all countries, the decline that took place was sharper

TABLE 15, Imports from the United Kingdom, by Leading. Commodities, 1926-29 and 195 1-54
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Rank in} & \multirow{2}{*}{Commodity} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Calendar Years} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{United Kingdom Share of Item Total} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Change } \\
\text { from } \\
1926-29 \\
\text { to } \\
1951-54
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline 1926-29 & 1951-54 & & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & 1926-29 & 1951-54 & \\
\hline & & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline & & Total Imports & 158, 901 \({ }^{\underline{1}}\) & 406,651 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 14.1 & 9.8 & +155.9 \\
\hline 8 & 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 4,433 & 34,201 & 2.8 & 8.4 & 8.4 & 9.3 & \(+671.5\) \\
\hline 1 & 2 & Wool fabrics ........................... & 18, 284 & 32, 469 & 11.5 & 8.0 & 79.3 & 89.6 & + 77.6 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 3 & Automobiles, passenger ......... & 145 & 22,927 & 0.1 & 5.6 & 0.5 & 37.2 & + 3 \\
\hline 9 & 4 & Wool noils and tops. & 4,248 & 19,488 & 2.7 & 4.8 & 87.0 & 93.1 & +358.8 \\
\hline 16 & 5 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 1,910 & 18,480 & 1.2 & 4.5 & 8.0 & 11.1 & +867.5 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 6 & Platinum metals.. & 3 & 16,917 & 4 & 4.2 & 2.3 & 98.4 & + 3 \\
\hline 5 & 7 & Rolling mill products (iron and steel) & 6,169 & 14,711 & 3.9 & 3.6 & 11.7 & 10.9 & \(+138.5\) \\
\hline 3 & 8 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles & 8,523 & 12,870 & 5.4 & 3.2 & 53.1 & 42.7 & + 51.0 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 9 & Engines, inte:wal combustion, and parts & 666 & 12,761 & 0.4 & 3.1 & 4.9 & 12.8 & + 3 \\
\hline 13 & 10 & Pottery and chinaware ........... & 2,821 & 11,884 & 1.8 & 2.9 & 57.7 & 77.5 & +321.3 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 11 & Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) & 456 & 10,083 & 0.3 & 2.5 & 10.2 & 18.5 & + \({ }^{3}\) \\
\hline 4 & 12 & Whisky .................................. & 7, 601 \({ }^{\underline{1}}\) & 7,277 & 4.8 & 1.8 & 29.0 & 72.5 & - 72.0 \\
\hline 28 & 13 & Non-commercial items ............. & 1,179 & 7,222 & 0.7 & 1.8 & 11.9 & 14.6 & + 512.6 \\
\hline 2 & 14 & Cotton labrics & 9,224 & 6,110 & 5.8 & 1.5 & 46.7 & 11.6 & + 33.8 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 15 & Tractors and parts .................. & 18 & 5,224 & 4 & 1.3 & 0.1 & 4.6 & + 3 \\
\hline 25 & 16 & Carpets and mats, wool ......... & 1,335 & 5,066 & 0.8 & 1.2 & 47.5 & 51.6 & + 279.5 \\
\hline 22 & 17 & Cotton yarns, threads and cords & 1. 404 & 4,988 & 0.9 & 1.2 & 32.8 & 46.6 & \(+255.3\) \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 18 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) & 370 & 4,918 & 0.2 & 1.2 & 29.6 & 5.6 & + 3 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & 19 & Castings and forgings............. & 470 & 4,546 & 0.3 & 1.1 & 9.0 & 36.7 & + 867.2 \\
\hline 29 & 20 & Leather, unmanufactured ........ & 1,151 & 4,258 & 0.7 & 1.0 & 20.1 & 50.1 & + 269.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 6 & & Tea, black & 5,197 & 1,486 & 3.3 & 0.4 & 47.0 & 7.2 & - 71.4 \\
\hline 7 & 24 & Wool yarns and warps & 4,686 & 3,482 & 2.9 & 0.9 & 97.8 & 64.6 & - 18.0 \\
\hline 12 & 23 & Coal, anthracite & 3,453 & 4,012 & 2.2 & 1.0 & 11.3 & 9.2 & + 16.2 \\
\hline 10 & \(\underline{2}\) & Synthetic fabrics & 3,579 & 1,147 & 2.3 & 0.3 & 58.1 & 6.8 & - 68.0 \\
\hline 11 & \(\underline{2}\) & Flax, hemp and jute fabrics... & 3,539 & 1,793 & 2.2 & 0.4 & 35.7 & 11.3 & - 49.3 \\
\hline 14 & 26 & Wool, raw & 2, 703 & 3,016 & 1.7 & 0.7 & 51.3 & 11.0 & + 11.6 \\
\hline 15 & \(\underline{2}\) & Wool manufactures, n.o.p. & 2,460 & 928 & 1.5 & 0.2 & 66.2 & 64.5 & - 62.3 \\
\hline 17 & 32 & Containers, n.o.p. .................. & 1,888 & 2,686 & 1. 2 & 0.7 & 40.4 & 32.7 & \(+42.3\) \\
\hline 18 & \(3 \theta\) & Books, printed & 1,630 & 1,892 & 1.0 & 0.5 & 28.2 & 9.4 & \(+16.1\) \\
\hline 19 & 31 & Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. & 1,550 & 2,779 & 1.0 & 0.7 & 49.8 & 62.4 & \(+79.3\) \\
\hline 20 & 27 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. & 1,518 & 3,767 & 1.0 & 0.9 & 18.5 & 7.7 & \(+148.2\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Approximately adjusted for British excise tax on distilled spirits included in Canadian statistics. The unadjusted figures are (in thousands); Total Imports, \(\$ 183,081\) and Whisky, \(\$ 25,977\).
2. Lower than 40th.
3. Over \(1000 \%\).
.4. Less than 0.1\%.
than in any other group, from \(80.3 \%\) to \(62.1 \%\) and again to \(52.8 \%\) in 1955 . Virtually all of bituminous and most of anthracite coal comes from the United States; hence the pattern apparent in total imports of these two commodities was repeated. Imports of crude petroleum stood at \(\$ 26.1\) million in 1926-29, accounting for \(72.3 \%\) of total imports. In 1951-54, at \(\$ 45.7\) million, the proportion declined to \(21 \%\), and in 1955 imports of crude petroleum amounted only \(\$ 22.4\) million or \(9.8 \%\) of the total imports of this commodity. Fuel oils went up from \(\$ 0.9\) million to \(\$ 47.5\) million, but declined in 1955 to \(\$ 42.9\) million in an expanded import market. While gasoline, which rose from \(\$ 15\) million to \(\$ 33.4\) million, fell to \(\$ 24.3\) million in a contracted market.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products from the United Kingdom went up from \(\$ 12.5\) million to \(\$ 29.7\) million but fell from \(7.9 \%\) to \(7.3 \%\) as proportion of the import total from that country. However, the United Kingdom share of this group's total imports dropped from \(7.6 \%\) to \(\mathbf{4 . 6 \%}\). Anthracite coal, the principal item in 1926-29 at \(\$ 3.5\) million, rose to \(\$ 4\) million, but was markedly lower than in 1936-39. Pottery and chirıaware became in 1951-54 the main import with an increase from \(\$ 2.8\) million to \(\$ 11.9\) million. Plate and sheet glass is another important commodity in this group and it about quadrupled in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54.

Imports of chemicals and allied products from all countries went up from \(\$ 35.4\) million to \(\$ 205.4\) million, showing the second fastest rate of growth among all major groups as well as an increase in the share of total imports from \(3.1 \%\) to \(5 \%\). Principal chemicals were the main item in all periods, and sy nthetic plastics and drugs and medicines were also included among the leading forty in 1951-54. Imports from the United States rose from \(\$ 23.7\) million to \(\$ 178.4\) million, also registering the second largest relative gain among all major groups and doubling its share of total imports from that country to \(6 \%\). Imports from the United Kingdom increased from \(\$ 4.9\) million to \(\$ 16.4\) million, with a one-third increase in the share of the import total from that country to \(4 \%\). In terms of the respective importance of this group's imports from all countries, the United States had an increase
from \(67 \%\) to \(86.8 \%\), while for the United Kingdom there was a decline from \(13.9 \%\) to \(8 \%\).

Imports of miscellaneous commodities from all countries increased from \(\$ 65.7\) million to \(\$ 419\) million, with the highest rate of growth among all major commodities, and in 1955 they rose sharply to \(\$ 530.6\) million. The corresponding increase in their share of total imports was from \(5.8 \%\) to \(10.1 \%\) and to \(11.3 \%\). Non-commercial items, the principal item in 1926-29 at \(\$ 9.9\) million, went up to \(\$ 49.3\) million in 1951-54 and to \(\$ 72.9\) million in 1955. Settlers' effects and arms and supplies for NATO countries have the greatest weight in this category. the former accounting for the bulk of the increase between 1926-29 and 1951-54 and the latter for most of the increase between 1951-54 and 1955. Aircraft became in 1951-54 the leading import in this group, advancing from \(\$ 1.3\) million to \(\$ 87.2\) million and again to \(\$ 138.1\) in 1955 . The proportion of total imports of aircraft coming from the United States rose from \(67.8 \%\) to \(94.1 \%\) but declined to \(90.2 \%\) in 1955. In the case of the United Kingdom there was a drop from \(29.6 \%\) to \(5.6 \%\) and a recovery to \(9.5 \%\) in 1955. Tourist purchases abroad, the bulk of which came from the United States, increased from \(\$ 7.2\) million in 1936-39 (no figures are available for \(1926-29\) ) to \(\$ 64.1\) million in 1951-54, and rose to \(\$ 71.5\) million in 1955 . Refrigerators and freezers, which are almost entirely purchased in the United States, went up from \$1 million in 1926-29 to \(\$ 42.2\) million in 1951-54. Imports of miscellaneous commodities from the United States rose from \(\$ 46.7\) million to \(\$ 356\) million and to \(\$ 453.1\) million in 1955 , registering the greatest percentage increase of all major commodity groups and the second largest absolute gain. They also doubled their share of the import total from that country to \(11.9 \%\) and again increased it to \(13.1 \%\) in 1955 . Imports from the United Kingdom rose from \(\$ 10\) million to \(\$ 30.3\) million and \(\$ 39.3\) million in 1955, with a rising share of that country's import total from \(6.3 \%\) to \(7.5 \%\) and \(9.8 \%\). In terms of the respective importance of this group's total purchases, the United States increased its share from \(71.1 \%\) to \(85 \%\) and the United Kingdom had a decline from \(15.1 \%\) to \(7.2 \%\). For both countries there were fractional gains in 1955.

\section*{CHAPTER V}

\section*{STATISTICAL NOTES}

\section*{Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts}

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived fom information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantlties. For the correct interpretation of the data the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:
(1) Values and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subs \&ently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs afficials.
(2) Domestic Exports. "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollats, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight. insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports. "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passedfrom customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods ate re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollats at exchange rates authorlzed by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.
(5) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movemante dew:
by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

Imports fram Contral and south Ammiea

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

It may be mentioned at this point, however, that this method of crediting imports from Central or South America is not equivalent to recording on a strict country of origin basis. This principle is followed only in the case when these goods are consigned from the United States to Canada. For goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countrles, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. Starting in 1954 , the results of this study have bena pablishad one a iogulat sawist.


Part A of Table 16 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \(\$ 1\) million in calendar year 1955. The remaining territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Bolivia, Chile, French Guiana, French West Indies, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from recording on a strict consignment basis tends to affect Canadian trade statistics to a varying degree with the different countries. Additional differences are also in evidence as to changes in the extent of the effect of this departure on imports from some countries in various periods. Three distinct groups of countrles may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth are affected to a negligible extent. An average of the yearly data shows that only \(1 \%\) of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period. The very small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of Commonwealth countries in this area may be partly explained by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the \(1953-55\) period was 3 bnut \(2.5 \%\) for the group as a whole. Petroleum and xetroleum products form the greater part of Canada's

TABLE 16. lmports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Half-Years, 1955-1956
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{4}{*}{Country and Commoitly}} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1956} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{January-June} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{July-December} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{January-June} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Constrned from} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Proportion Consigned from U.S.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Constgned from} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Proportion Consigned from U.S.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Proportion Consigned from U S.} \\
\hline & & United btates & Country Credted & & United States & Country Credited & & United States & Country Credited & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{Totat. Coumamemath Countrles}} & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \(\%\) & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{A. By Primitioal Countries of Central mad South America} \\
\hline & & 789 & 23,383 & 3.3 & 388 & 30,542 & 1.2 & 373 & 24,69 & 1.5 \\
\hline tiarbados & & 2 & 4, 016 & 1 & 5 & 4. 213 & 0.1 & 0 & 1,985 & 0.0 \\
\hline British Guiana & & 12 & 5,380 & 0.2 & 353 & 12,582 & 2.7 & 333 & 5,176 & 6.0 \\
\hline Jamaica & & 727 & 6,787 & 9.7 & 0 & 8,053 & 0.0 & 11 & 10, 551 & 0.1 \\
\hline : eeward and Windward Islands & & 0 & 1,795 & 0.0 & 2 & 659 & 0.3 & 1 & 1.418 & 0.1 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago & & 6 & 5,142 & 0.1 & 0 & 4,692 & 0.0 & 3 & 5,240 & 0.1 \\
\hline Total, Other Oil-Exporting Conntries & & 1,398 & 99,818 & 1.4 & 2, 151 & 114,605 & 1.8 & 2,245 & 108, 139 & 2.0 \\
\hline Setherlands Antille & & 334 & 12,210 & 2.7 & 458 & 17.720 & 2.5 & 1.724 & 15,397 & 10.1 \\
\hline Venemuela & & 1,062 & 87,638 & 1.2 & 1,693 & 96,884 & 1.7 & 521 & 92,742 & 0.6 \\
\hline Total, Gither Countriem & & 17,835 & 42,330 & 29.6 & 29,843 & 47.008 & 38.6 & 40,688 & 50,454 & 44.6 \\
\hline Aisentine & & 795 & 1,039 & 43.3 & 275 & 2, 305 & 10.7 & 862 & 1, 276 & 34.2 \\
\hline Trazil & & 4,841 & 7.771 & 38.4 & 6,011 & 12,124 & 33.1 & 5,339 & 10,861 & 33.0 \\
\hline Colombia & & 2, 113 & 7.058 & 23.0 & 4,070 & 8,979 & 31.2 & 4,618 & 7,911 & 36.9 \\
\hline Costa Rica & & 551 & 2,467 & 18.3 & 187 & 2,743 & 6.4 & 261 & 970 & 21.2 \\
\hline Suba & & 933 & 4,867 & 16.1 & 410 & 3,815 & 9.7 & 777 & 6.766 & 10.3 \\
\hline Dominican Republic & & 142 & 1,025 & 12.2 & 105 & 257 & 29.0 & 596 & 274 & 68.5 \\
\hline Ecuador & & 1,564 & 1,385 & 53.0 & 1,600 & 638 & 71.5 & 1,368 & 904 & 60.2 \\
\hline E] Salvador & & 402 & 1,718 & 19.0 & 33 & 809 & 3.9 & 145 & 699 & 17.2 \\
\hline Tuatemala & & 705 & 2, 297 & 23.5 & 200 & 1, 343 & 13.0 & 416 & 1, 560 & 21.1 \\
\hline Haiti & & 518 & 174 & 74.9 & 751 & 154 & 83.0 & 732 & 221 & 76.8 \\
\hline ifonduras & & 588 & 21 & 96.6 & 610 & 447 & 57.7 & 615 & 1,876 & 26.8 \\
\hline Mexico & & 3,360 & 6,847 & 32.9 & 14, 183 & 4,424 & 76.2 & 23, 337 & 9,060 & 72.0 \\
\hline Nicarasua & & 33 & 311 & 9.6 & 160 & 925 & 14.7 & 197 & 289 & 40.5 \\
\hline ''anama & & 701 & 3,432 & 17.0 & 473 & 4,431 & 9.6 & 584 & 4,799 & 10.8 \\
\hline Plyerto Rico & & 51 & 308 & 14.2 & 48 & . 687 & 6.5 & 94 & 973 & 8.8 \\
\hline Evertiven & & 107 & 1. 136 & 8.6 & 134 & 2, 269 & 5.6 & 289 & 1. 249 & 18.8 \\
\hline & & & & B, By Pri & incipal lin & ort Statis & cal liems & nith Codes & & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Onde patroinam for rellains \\
Denter, kreet. \\
Stear, for refining \\
Sananas, fresh \\
asuxite and alumina.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7153 \\
262 \\
262 \\
3 \\
6001-2
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
638 \\
6,207 \\
0 \\
3,213 \\
823
\end{array}
\] & 85,574
18,271
15,106
8,199
6,630 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
0.7 \\
25.4 \\
0.0 \\
28.2 \\
11.0
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,402 \\
7,858 \\
0 \\
2,729 \\
495
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
92,813 \\
18,268 \\
14,746 \\
8,904 \\
12,223
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1.5 \\
30.1 \\
0.0 \\
23.5 \\
3.9
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
343 \\
9,471 \\
0 \\
2,770 \\
542
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
92,735 \\
18,521 \\
16,764 \\
9,183 \\
6,269
\end{array}
\] & 0.4
33.8
0.0
23.2
8.0 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sotton, raw \(\qquad\) \\
ifiht fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3 \(\qquad\) \\
Gasoline. \\
auve oll \\
isal, istle, tampico fibres \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3001 \\
& 7172 \\
& 7164 \\
& 7171 \\
& 3413
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1.929 \\
212 \\
246 \\
88 \\
1.750
\end{array}
\] & 1,277
4,134
4,838
3,183
, 205 & 60.2
4.9
4.8
8.7
89.5 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,351 \\
0 \\
458 \\
0 \\
1.555
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,211 \\
10,164 \\
4,190 \\
2,856 \\
180
\end{array}
\] & 80.6
0.0
9.9
0.0
89.6 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
21,615 \\
188 \\
563 \\
254 \\
1,816
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
4,182 \\
5,360 \\
4,209 \\
4,194 \\
\hline 337
\end{tabular} & 83.8
3.4
11.8
5.7
84.3 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Sica beans, not roasted \(\qquad\) \\
Pbanuts, green \\
Persel fuel. \\
Tomatoes, fresh \\
Fax, vegetable and mineral, \(\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{D}\).
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
271 \\
94 \\
7174 \\
127 \\
9770
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
286 \\
98 \\
0 \\
238 \\
678
\end{array}
\] & 1,052
2,046
1,963
1,822
71 & 21.4
4.6
0.0
11.6
90.5 & 212
68
0
0
497 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,596 \\
868 \\
917 \\
70 \\
130
\end{array}
\] & 11.7
7.3
0.0
0.0
79.3 & 262
133
323
174
806 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
629 \\
1,329 \\
1,325 \\
1,656 \\
142
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
29.4 \\
9.1 \\
19.6 \\
9.5 \\
85.0
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Yirns of synthetic textile fibres \\
Coca butter and cocoa paste. \\
hercury and quicksilver \\
iron ore. \\
Hool, washed and scoured \\
suebracho extract.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3369 \\
233-4 \\
6218 \\
5001 \\
3262 \\
8111
\end{array}
\] & 104
168
61
286
445
192 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
554 \\
186 \\
171 \\
0 \\
247 \\
204
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
15.8 \\
47.5 \\
28.3 \\
100.0 \\
64.3 \\
48.5
\end{array}
\] & 0
101
165
609
138
202 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
630 \\
518 \\
488 \\
1 \\
27 \\
232
\end{array}
\] & 0.0
16.4
25.3
99.8
83.6
46.5 & 0
111
42
125
272
140 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1.145 \\
112 \\
40 \\
235 \\
229 \\
344
\end{array}
\] & 0.0
49.8
51.8
34.7
54.3
28.9 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Pine, white or other, n .o.p. \\
Castor oil, inedible \\
Stinawood oll, inedible. \\
Heapples, canned \\
Ftieapples, fresh. \\
ieaf, stemmed.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4052 \\
1601 \\
1602 \\
56 \\
16 \\
1782
\end{array}
\] & 143
195
172
0
447
3 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
49 \\
192 \\
14 \\
104 \\
101 \\
253
\end{array}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
74.5 \\
50.4 \\
92.5 \\
0.0 \\
81.6 \\
1.2
\end{tabular} & 165
54
7
1
53
29 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
347 \\
232 \\
476 \\
500 \\
3 \\
273
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
32.2 \\
18.9 \\
1 . \frac{4}{4} \\
0.2 \\
94.6 \\
9.6
\end{array}
\] & 8
99
24
0
468
18 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
415 \\
228 \\
15 \\
118 \\
62 \\
233
\end{array}
\] & 1.9
30.3
61.5
0.0
88.3
7.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Lesan דun 9.8\$.

TABLE 17. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, \(1955-56\)


\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\).
}

Imports from bhaes two countries, lind hiesa commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker ar via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining comitries' goods consigned from the United States is very much higher than in the case of the first two groups. For all countries in this category the average for the 1953-55 period was almost \(30 \%\), varying from about \(65 \%\) for Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador to \(15 \%\) and less for Surinam, Cuba, El salvador and Nicaragua. The yearly and particularly the half-yearly data for the individual countries on the whole show a very irregular pattern, as for instance in the case of the Dominican Republic, \& Salvador, Honduras and Puerto Rico. A number of countries, such as Costa Rica, Guatemala, Fanama and Surinam, display a general tendency for the proportion of consignments from the United Etates to decrease markedly. An opposite tendency is shown by Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, and very monderately by Brazil and Colombia. The data for the first half of 1956 are by and large in line with those general trends.

Part B of Table 16 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America in excess of \(\$ 0.5\) million in calendar year 1955, in order of luportance by value. In that year these commodities comprised about \(93 \%\) of total imports from the area. The proportion of shipments consigned from the United States as part of the import total of the ilemized commodities shows wide fluctuations for the 1953-55 averages. It was as low as less than \(5 \%\) for peanuts, synthetic yarns, gasoline, petroleum, fuel oils, stove oil, canned pineapples and sugar; and as high as over \(80 \%\) for wax and sisal, ittle and tampico fibres and over \(70 \%\) for fresh phazapples.

The proportion of consignments from the United States in relation to total imports of the itemized commodities also shows a rather irregular pattern turing the 1953-55 period for the yearly and es:ccially the half-yearly data, as for instance in the case of cigar leaf, pine and iron ore. Such commodities as petroleum, bananas and castor oil :ended to register a decline, while such items as coffee, cotton and wool tended to move in the opposite direction. The data for the first half of 1956 reveal a considerable number of departures from these general trends.

Table 17 lists the principal imports into Canada from six selected countries in Central and South America, in order of importance by value (1) 1955. The itemized imports comprised in that gear between \(70 \%\) (Cutes) and almost \(100 \%\) (Colomifa) of total imports from those countries. A com-
parisas of thoss somanodities willen ate lioported into Canada from more than one of the six countries shows on the whole a lack of uniformity with regard to the incidence of the relative proportion of consignments from the United States over calendar years 1953-55 and the first half of 1956. For example, very high averages in the 1953-55 period for some. countries, such as Ecuador for bananas and cocoa beans and Mexico for cotton, contrast with much lower averages for others, such as Colombia and Costa Rica for bananas and Brazil for cocoa beans and cotton. Bananas show a tendency for the proportion of consighments from the United States to decline from the rather high levels of 1953 ; but for Costa Rica there is a reversal of the trend in the first half of 1956. For coffee and sisal, istle and tampico fibres, where the latter has a much higher average percentage of consignments from the United States than the former, there is the opposite tendency for the average to increase between 1953 and 1955, but in a number of cases the trend is reversed in the first half of 1956. Cotton is an example of divergent tendencies. For Brazil the percentage has declined from the relatively low level of 1953 to nil in the first half of 1956; while in the case of Mexico the proportion has been increasing from a much higher initial level.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area and with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, the structure of the market in each individual case strongly influencing the pattern of trade. For instance, the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. Generally there is a great deal of variation among the various commodities as to the proportion of consignments from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were during 1953-55 on the average only \(1.3 \%\) less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of atime individual commodities, however, the effects would have been ohviously quite large.

\section*{Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues}

\author{
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1955, p. 56) \\ Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1955, p. 57)
}

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1955, p. 58)
F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1955, p. 58)
"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1955, p.59)
Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half-Year 1955, p. 27)
The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1954, p. 33)
Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First HalfYear 1954, p. 33)

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1953, p. 30)
The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year 1953, p. 43)
Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade, (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36, and subsequent annual issues)
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

\section*{Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade}

\section*{Current Publications}

Monthly Summaries:
Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade
Monthly Reports:
Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption
Quarterly Reports:
Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance af International Payments

\section*{Annual and Special Publications}

Annual Reports:
Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments

Special Reports:
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-W ar Years, 1946-1952

\section*{PART II}

\section*{STATISTICAL TABLES}

\section*{A. DIRECTION OF TRADE}

TABLE 1. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, tmports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 195 2-1956
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Year and Quarter} & All Countries & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth 1 and Ireland & Europe & Latin America & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1952. & & 4.301.081 & 2.306.955 & 745,845 & 284.638 & 473.822 & 272.397 & 217.425 \\
\hline 1953 & & 4.117.408 & 2.418.915 & 665, 232 & 245,692 & 370,136 & 198.254 & 219.177 \\
\hline 1954. & & 3,881,272 & 2.317.153 & 653.408 & 203.867 & 341.335 & 186.662 & 178.847 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4.281 .784 & 2. 559.343 & 769.313 & 249,929 & 378.078 & 160.830 & 166. 292 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952} & 1 Q & 989,002 & 541,847 & 156,436 & 84.429 & 80.074 & 78,491 & 47.725 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.107,620 & 571, 460 & 244,540 & 73.386 & 101,398 & 69.836 & 47,002 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,053,938 & 556.322 & 185.614 & 67.008 & 143.871 & 53,853 & 47,268 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.150.522 & 637.328 & 159.256 & 59,813 & 148.480 & 70.217 & 75. 431 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & \(1 Q\) & 900.567 & 564,301 & 123.934 & 57,799 & 57,205 & 47,875 & 49,454 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.093.025 & 624.119 & 190.300 & 67.648 & 111.929 & 51.655 & 47.373 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 1.073.871 & 612.003 & 192.532 & 68,413 & 103.026 & 45, 116 & 52,782 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1.049,943 & 618.492 & 156,486 & 51,832 & 97.976 & 53,607 & 69,588 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & \(1 Q\) & 851.025 & 526.534 & 134,883 & 37.896 & 59,175 & 38.128 & 54,609 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 988.879 & 594.005 & 149,911 & 57,685 & 82, 390 & 56.230 & 48.657 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 976.654 & 581. 443 & 174.331 & 51,681 & 85,473 & 48,867 & 36.859 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,064.714 & 615, 171 & 194,483 & 56.804 & 114. 297 & 45,437 & 38.722 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & \(1 Q\) & 951,349 & 566,811 & 182, 802 & 53.966 & 70.591 & 38,394 & 38.785 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.080.526 & 636.317 & 201,823 & 64,346 & 93, 648 & 39,394 & 45.001 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.113.770 & 661.944 & 197.991 & 73.827 & 96.747 & 43,156 & 40.108 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.138.139 & 694.271 & 186.897 & 57.791 & 115,094 & 39,886 & 42,399 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & 12 & 1.035.157 & 628.414 & 179, 792 & 59,425 & 93.508 & 35,698 & 38.322 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.234,929 & 716.959 & 189.170 & 73.044 & 157.579 & 44.867 & 53,309 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Total Exports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline 1952 & & 4.355.960 & 2.349,044 & 751.049 & 287. 507 & 475.766 & 273,581 & 219.013 \\
\hline 1953 & & 4.172,601 & 2.463.051 & 688, 874 & 247.807 & 372,713 & 198.958 & 221,198 \\
\hline 1954. & & 3. 946.917 & 2, 367,439 & 658.315 & 205,396 & 345,634 & 188,297 & 181,838 \\
\hline 1955 . & & 4.351,284 & 2.612.182 & 773.994 & 251.493 & 383,457 & 162,180 & 167,999 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952..} & & 1.001,821 & 551, 884 & 157.475 & 85.577 & 80.491 & 78,696 & 47.918 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1.119.938 & 580.436 & 245,745 & 73,952 & 101,906 & 70.310 & 47.590 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 1,069,189 & 588.221 & 187. 178 & 67. 595 & 144,290 & 54.141 & 47,764 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,165,012 & 648.723 & 160.651 & 60,383 & 149.079 & 70.434 & 75.741 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953.} & 12 & 913.905 & 574,945 & 124,661 & 58.538 & 57.887 & 48,002 & 49.872 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,105,793 & 834,649 & 191.128 & 68.050 & 112.319 & 51.775 & 47,872 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.088.965 & 624,005 & 193.488 & 69.073 & 103.785 & 45.292 & 53.322 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,063.937 & 629.453 & 159,598 & 52, 146 & 98.721 & 53.688 & 70.131 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954.} & 12 & 866,289 & 537. 177 & 139,889 & 38,320 & 60.848 & 39.244 & 54,810 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,005.024 & 607.638 & 151,137 & 58, 073 & 82.950 & 56.318 & 48.910 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 993,133 & 594,785 & 175,568 & 52,009 & 86.332 & 47.048 & 37.391 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1.082.471 & 627.838 & 195.721 & 56.994 & 115. 505 & 45,688 & 40.725 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955.} & \(1 Q\) & 986,63.0 & 579.765 & 163, 804 & 54,333 & 71.033 & 38.729 & 38.986 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1.096,638 & 649,041 & 202,738 & 64,691 & 94.852 & 39.687 & 45.629 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.133.757 & 675.713 & 199.349 & 74, 180 & 100.511 & 43.490 & 40.515 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.154.258 & 707,862 & 188.103 & 58, 289 & 117,061 & 40. 254 & 42,889 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1956} & \(1 Q\) & 1.051.495 & 641.647 & 180.932 & 80,118 & 94,101 & 35,861 & 38.835 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1.252.876 & 731,909 & 190.481 & 73.438 & 158.121 & 45,093 & 53.640 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Only those countrles in the Commonwealth in 1956 are Included in the total for previous years.

TABLE D. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters. - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & All Countries & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth \(\stackrel{1}{-}\) and Ireland & Europe & Latin
America & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Inports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% 000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1952 & & 4,030,468 & 2,976,962 & 359,757 & 185, 091 & 151, 284 & 284. 225 & 73, 148 \\
\hline 1953 & & 4, 382, 830 & 3. 221, 214 & 453,391 & 171,094 & 173, 172 & 289, 968 & 73,991 \\
\hline 1954 & & 4, 093, 1962 & 2,961,380 2 & 392,472 2 & 182, 853 & 178, 565 & 284, 405 & 93,523 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4, 712, 370 & 3.452. 178 & 400,531 & 210,010 & 204, 343 & 319, 256 & 126.053 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952} & - 1Q & 916.119 & 693,991 & 68.248 & 41,927 & 32, 599 & 65, 161 & 14. 192 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.034, 230 & 763, 806 & 93.172 & 50, 104 & 37, 806 & 71,669 & 17.673 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 995, 170 & 714. 519 & 97.973 & 50,698 & 37, 101 & 73, 708 & 21, 170 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.084,949 & 804. 846 & 100.365 & 42,361 & 43,778 & 73,687 & 20, 113 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & 1 Q & 997.964 & 763,054 & 95. 279 & 29.404 & 30,945 & 64. 102 & 15.181 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.218. 599 & 909. 359 & 124, 312 & 47,273 & 49,086 & 73. 630 & 14.941 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1.118, 161 & 799. 283 & 119,816 & 49.553 & 45, 414 & 82, 794 & 21.302 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1.048, 106 & 749, 518 & 113,985 & 44,864 & 47. 728 & 69,442 & 22.56E \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & 12 & \[
925,865
\] & \[
690,081
\] & \[
\text { 88, } 219
\] & 29.247 & 31,608 & 70.222 & 16,489 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.124,247 \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) & 812.701 \({ }^{2}\) & 115,910 \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) & 52.454 & 48,099 & 74,640 & 20.443 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1. 001.226 & 707. 214 & 96. 514 & 52,914 & 47,544 & 69,464 & 27, 577 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & 1.041,858 & 751.384 & 91,829 & 48. 238 & 51, 314 & 70,079 & 29, 014 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & 12 & 990.710 & 745, 674 & 85,433 & 35, 720 & 32. 119 & 68, 222 & 23.543 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.218,704 & 903. 569 & 97. 448 & 59.417 & 50,576 & 79,040 & 28,652 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 1. 216,655 & 878,431 & 110,558 & 57.934 & 53.853 & 83.255 & 32,624 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1. 286.301 & 924, 505 & 107, 090 & 56,939 & 67,795 & 88. 738 & 41. 233 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & 12 & 1,272, 210 & 961,474 & 97. 795 & 39. 161 & 46. 250 & 91.307 & 36, 223 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,573,050 & 1, 155, 770 & 140.998 & 58.794 & 82. 298 & 91,096 & 44.093 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Trade Balance} \\
\hline & & \$000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1952 & .-. & + 325.492 & - 627.918 & + 391.292 & + 102.415 & + 324.482 & - 10.644 & + 145,865 \\
\hline 1953 & ... & - 210.229 & - 758,163 & + 215, 482 & + 76,714 & + 199,540 & - 91,010 & + 147.207 \\
\hline 1954 & ...- & - 146,280 \({ }^{\text {? }}\) & - 593.9413 & + 265, 843 ? & + 22.543 & + 167,070 & - 96,108 & + 88.313 \\
\hline 1955 & & - 361,086 & - 839,997 & \(+373.463\) & + 41,483 & + 179.114 & - 157, 096 & + 41.946 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1952} & \(1 Q\) & + 85.702 & - 142,328 & + 89.228 & + 43.649 & + 47,892 & + 13,535 & + 33,726 \\
\hline & 2Q & + 85,708 & - 183, 370 & + 152.573 & + 23.848 & + 64, 100 & - 1,360 & \(+29.917\) \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & \[
+74,019
\] & \[
\text { - 146. } 298
\] & + 89, 205 & + 16.897 & + 107. 189 & - 19.567 & + 26.593 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & + 80.063 & - 155.922 & + 60.287 & + 18.021 & + 105, 302 & - 3.252 & + 55, 628 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & \(1 Q\) & -84,059 & - 188, 109 & + 29,382 & + 29,134 & + 26,943 & - 16,100 & + 34,691 \\
\hline & 2 Q & - 112,806 & - 274.710 & + 66.816 & + 20.777 & + 63, 234 & - 21.854 & + 32,932 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & - 29, 196 & - 175. 279 & + 73.672 & + 19,520 & + 58.371 & - 37.501 & + 32,021 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & + 15,831 & - 120.065 & + 45.612 & + 7.282 & + 50.993 & - 15,554 & + 47.564 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & \(1 Q\) & - 59,576 & - 152.904 & \(+47,670\) & + 9,073 & + 29,240 & - 30,978 & + 38,322 \\
\hline & 2Q & - 119,223 \({ }^{2}\) & - 205,062 \({ }^{2}\) & + \(35.227 \frac{2}{}\) & + 5,619 & + 34,851 & - 18,324 & + 28,467 \\
\hline & 3 Q & - 8,094 & - 112.429 & + 79.054 & - 905 & + 38,788 & - 22.415 & + 9.813 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & \(+40.613\) & - 123.546 & + 103,892 & + 8.756 & + 64, 191 & - 24,391 & \(+11.711\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & 12 & - 24,080 & - 165,908 & + 98,370 & + 18,614 & + 38,914 & - 29,493 & + 15,423 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & - 122.065 & - 254,528 & + 105, 289 & + 5,274 & + 44.276 & - 39,353 & + 16,977 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & - 82,898 & - 202.718 & + 88.791 & \[
+\quad 16.246
\] & \(+46.657\) & - 39.765 & \[
+\quad 7,890
\] \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & - 132.042 & - 216.842 & + 81.013 & + 1.350 & \(+49.267\) & - 48.484 & \[
+\quad 1.655
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1956} & -1Q & - 220,715 & - 319,827 & + 63,138 & + 20,957 & \(+47.852\) & - 55,446 & + 2,611 \\
\hline & 2 Q & - 320.374 & - 423,862 & + 49.483 & + 14,638 & + 75.823 & - 46,003 & + 9.547 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 are included in the total for previous years.
2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million imports from the United kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July -Dec. & Jan. -June & July - Dec. & Jan,-June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America} \\
\hline United States & 1,188,420 & 1,230,495 & 1,120,539 & 1,196,614 & 1,203,128 & 1,356, 215 & 1,345, 374 \\
\hline Alaska & 364 & 766 & 462 & 810 & 547 & 674 & 1, 771 \\
\hline St. Pierre and Miquelon & 843 & 676 & 614 & 612 & 709 & 673 & 661 \\
\hline Greenland & 64 & 130 & 1 & 298 & 27 & 59 & 59 \\
\hline Total, North Americe ........................ & 1,189, 491 & 1. 232,067 & 1,121,616 & 1,198, 334 & 1,204, 410 & 1.357,621 & 1,347, 865 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antilles:} \\
\hline Bermuda & 1,404 & 1,666 & 1,433 & 1,559 & 1.489 & 1,521 & 1,295 \\
\hline British Honduras & 138 & 238 & 156 & 143 & 142 & 162 & 109 \\
\hline Bahamas & 1,115 & 1,183 & 1,086 & 1,185 & 1,008 & 1,125 & 1,082 \\
\hline Barbados. & 1,459 & 2,275 & 1,993 & 2,385 & 1,883 & 2,404 & 2,070 \\
\hline Jamaica & 5,414 & 7,076 & 5, 531 & 6,021 & 5, 398 & 7. 508 & 8, 527 \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands & 1. 791 & 2,073 & 1,927 & 2,004 & 2,021 & 2,128 & 2,110 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago................................ & 4, 308 & 5,182 & 5,630 & 5,795 & 5,843 & 6, 782 & 5,640 \\
\hline Ainerican Virgin Islands & 108 & 70 & 67 & 52 & 113 & 77 & 65 \\
\hline Costa Rica & 1,050 & 1,149 & 1,756 & 1,078 & 1,558 & 2,018 & 1,355 \\
\hline Cuba & 7.954 & 8, I70 & 8,327 & 9,128 & 7,766 & 6,144 & 6,785 \\
\hline Dominican Republic & 1,960 & 2,033 & 2,226 & 2,043 & 1,960 & 2, 208 & 2,438 \\
\hline El Salvador. & 921 & 980 & 731 & 795 & 1,075 & 733 & 1, 203 \\
\hline French West Indies & 15 & 11 & 11 & 13 & 12 & 11 & 7 \\
\hline Guatemala. & 824 & 1,410 & 926 & 1,095 & 1,086 & 1.422 & 1,344 \\
\hline Hait & 1,135 & 1,535 & 1,757 & 1,550 & 950 & 1,496 & 1,493 \\
\hline Honduras. & 243 & 313 & 251 & 220 & 318 & 270 & 388 \\
\hline Mexico. & 12,511 & 16,475 & 12,035 & 15,324 & 16,275 & 20,851 & 17.967 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilles & 628 & 680 & 845 & 930 & 730 & 714 & 643 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 587 & 767 & 941 & 712 & 917 & 852 & 797 \\
\hline Panana & 3,009 & 1,371 & 1,822 & 2,235 & 1,235 & 1,589 & 2,304 \\
\hline Puerto Rico ............................................. & 4,152 & 3,601 & 3,689 & 4,068 & 5,136 & 4,579 & 5,684 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 15,628 & 19,694 & 17,755 & 19,094 & 17, 762 & 21,633 & 20,833 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 35, 099 & 38, 563 & 35,384 & 39,244 & 39, 132 & 42,963 & 42,483 \\
\hline Total, Central America and Antilles.. & 50,727 & 58,257 & 53, 139 & 58,338 & 56,894 & 64, 597 & 63,316 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South America:} \\
\hline British Gulana & 2,211 & 2,566 & 2, 332 & 1.748 & 1,339 & 1,628 & 2,018 \\
\hline Falkland Islands & 1 & 40 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 274 & 1 \\
\hline Argentina & 4,692 & 2, 749 & 1,616 & 5,076 & 2,770 & 4.063 & 2,247 \\
\hline Bolivia & 2,489 & 3, 012 & 278 & 994 & 436 & 650 & 812 \\
\hline Brazil & 25,564 & 11,997 & 30,045 & 15, 051 & 6,584 & 4,936 & 5,551 \\
\hline Chile & 1,064 & 2,881 & 1,252 & 1,878 & 1,699 & 2,121 & 1,684 \\
\hline Colombia & 6,617 & 13,529 & 8,217 & 12,783 & 12, 259 & 10,432 & 9,885 \\
\hline Ecuador & 1,323 & 2,897 & 2, 524 & 2,985 & 2, 726 & 2, 227 & 3,008 \\
\hline French Guiana & 0 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Paraguay. & 206 & 133 & 117 & 50 & 74 & 17 & - 177 \\
\hline Peru. & 9, 094 & 6,014 & 2, 847 & 2, 239 & 2, 533 & 3,468 & 4, 522 \\
\hline Surinam & 349 & 363 & 470 & 441 & 512 & 459 & 534 \\
\hline Uruguay .... & 499 & 2,413 & 1,183 & 1,601 & 978 & 1,377 & 1, 029 \\
\hline Venezuela. & 17,586 & 18,899 & 15,507 & 15,466 & 14,586 & 16, 170 & 15,477 \\
\hline Cormmonwealth Countries & 2,212 & 2,606 & 2,333 & 1,751 & 1. 339 & 1,902 & 2, 018 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 69, 684 & 64,891 & 64,059 & 58, 566 & 45,158 & 45,922 & 45,025 \\
\hline Total, South America & 71,896 & 67. 497 & 66,392 & 60, 317 & 46,497 & 47, 823 & 47,043 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE II Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & July-Dec & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline & 8 '000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Europe:} \\
\hline United Kingdom & 314,234 & 350,998 & 284,594 & 368,814 & 384,625 & 384,688 & 368,961 \\
\hline Austria & 1.537 & 3,599 & 640 & 2,217 & 1, 293 & 4,732 & 1,926 \\
\hline Belgium and Luxembourg & 31,774 & 37,736 & 22,581 & 32,406 & 24, 058 & 29,326 & 25,946 \\
\hline Denmark & 4,680 & 1.623 & 1,316 & 1,613 & 1,274 & 1,898 & 1. 280 \\
\hline France & 14,350 & 17.931 & 18,072 & 15, 727 & 19,984 & 22,579 & 25,502 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republlc & 33,909 & 49,949 & 31,648 & 55, 251 & 39, 108 & 51,643 & 59,629 \\
\hline Iceland & 1,414 & 644 & 414 & 285 & 237 & 268 & 153 \\
\hline Ireland & 5,755 & 7,601 & 2,668 & 6,153 & 6,375 & 6,433 & 4,754 \\
\hline Netherlands & 21,055 & 21,327 & 12,622 & 27, 155 & 20,538 & 27, 151 & 21, 064 \\
\hline Norway & 20,327 & 16,951 & 21,009 & 22,804 & 20,543 & 26,488 & 26,753 \\
\hline Sweden & 2,818 & 1,769 & 1,305 & 2,213 & 3,525 & 4,097 & 3,063 \\
\hline Switzerland & 14, 152 & 15,681 & 13,979 & 12,847 & 15,249 & 10,391 & 16,950 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 314, 234 & 350.998 & 284, 594 & 368, 814 & 384,625 & 384,688 & 368, 961 \\
\hline Other Countries & 151,773 & 174,808 & 126, 253 & 178,642 & 152, 186 & 185, 004 & 187, 019 \\
\hline Total, North-Western Europe & 466, 007 & 525,806 & 410,947 & 547, 456 & 536, 810 & 569,692 & 555, 981 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southern Eurcpe:} \\
\hline Gilbraltar & 274 & 212 & 155 & 97 & 130 & 156 & 106 \\
\hline Malta & 1,666 & 1,641 & 1,518 & 1,525 & 1,748 & 2, 186 & 1,318 \\
\hline Greece & 806 & 754 & 1, 133 & 1,372 & 1,856 & 2, 442 & 1,501 \\
\hline Italy & 14,585 & 18,585 & 10,411 & 13,433 & 10,415 & 17, 238 & 18, 223 \\
\hline Portugal & 3,431 & 560 & 1,350 & 768 & 750 & 1,804 & 601 \\
\hline Azores and Madeira & 111 & 120 & 423 & 218 & 135 & 176 & 102 \\
\hline Spain & 1,450 & 12,729 & 1, 017 & 1.717 & 1,721 & 2, 489 & 2,921 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 1,940 & 1,854 & 1,673 & 1,622 & 1,878 & 2, 342 & 1,424 \\
\hline Other Countries & 20,383 & 32,748 & 14, 334 & 17,507 & 14,876 & 24,150 & 23,348 \\
\hline Total. Southern Europe & 22,323 & 34,602 & 16,006 & 19,130 & 16, 754 & 26,491 & 24,772 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eastern Europe:} \\
\hline Albania & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Bulgaria & 1 & 3 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 104 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia & 72 & 51 & 124 & 171 & 294 & 768 & 4,534 \\
\hline Finiand & 581 & 807 & 200 & 276 & 1, 075 & 661 & 1,285 \\
\hline Germany, Eastern & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 32 & 2,229 & 1, 213 \\
\hline Hungary & 48 & 1 & 31 & 4 & 124 & 41 & 23 \\
\hline Poland & 126 & 57 & 129 & 429 & 25 & 3,980 & 19,446 \\
\hline Roumania & 93 & 1 & 1 & 73 & 250 & 147 & 123 \\
\hline U.S.S.R.; Estonia, Latvia, Lithuan & 1 & 1 & 2,877 & 1.977 & 1. 523 & 1,157 & 18,000 \\
\hline Yugoslavia & 1,813 & 127 & 279 & 6,840 & 227 & 136 & 744 \\
\hline Total, Eastern Europe & 2,734 & 1, 045 & 3, 646 & 9, 774 & 3,550 & 9,121 & 45,472 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middle East:} \\
\hline Aden & 22 & 12 & 20 & 2 & 13 & 3 & 8 \\
\hline Arabia & 1,720 & 924 & 821 & 773 & 691 & 553 & 1,118 \\
\hline Egypt & 9,546 & 2,142 & 685 & 516 & 722 & 569 & 1.739 \\
\hline Ethlopia & 32 & 23 & 36 & 82 & 38 & 35 & 78 \\
\hline Iran & 525 & 228 & 355 & 402 & 414 & 230 & 451 \\
\hline Iraq & 305 & 153 & 271 & 154 & 346 & 824 & 451 \\
\hline Israel & 3,641 & 5,418 & 3, 023 & 7,151 & 1,808 & 2,750 & 1,148 \\
\hline Italian Africa & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1. & 0 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Jordan & 25 & 13 & 43 & 80 & 24 & 25 & 47 \\
\hline Lebanon & 4, 112 & 1, 049 & 344 & 638 & 753 & 540 & 629 \\
\hline Libya & 647 & 632 & 461 & 379 & 40 & 34 & 16 \\
\hline Sudan & 4 & 13 & 6 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 53 \\
\hline Syria & 380 & 198 & 657 & 512 & 814 & 231 & 395 \\
\hline Turkey & 1, 146 & 309 & 4,768 & 2,318 & 380 & 287 & 632 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 22 & 12 & 20 & 2 & 13 & 3 & 8 \\
\hline Other Countries & 22,083 & 11, 101 & 11,471 & 13,007 & 6,032 & 6,060 & 6,757 \\
\hline Total, Middle East & 22,105 & 11, 113 & 11,490 & 13,010 & 6, 045 & 6, 063 & 6, 760 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 \\
\hline & Jan. -June & July - Dec. & Jan. -June & July -Dec. & Jan. -June & July - Dec. & Jan. -June \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Asia:} \\
\hline Ceylon & 2,610 & 697 & 931 & 2,216 & 1,654 & 1. 017 & 1. 903 \\
\hline Hong Kong. & 4,278 & 4,722 & 4. 443 & 3,809 & 3. 789 & 3.474 & 3,387 \\
\hline India & 23,808 & 13,379 & 5,103 & 12,586 & 9,044 & 15,625 & 16,074 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 1,371 & 1,483 & 1.521 & 1,462 & 1,690 & 1.731 & 2, 261 \\
\hline Pakistan & 20,975 & 11, 128 & 4. 434 & 4,536 & 2,547 & 3,655 & 5,918 \\
\hline Other British East Indies ........................... & 1 & 26 & 2 & 16 & 8 & 45 & 96 \\
\hline Afghanistan & 140 & 10 & 43 & 12 & 7 & 13 & 11 \\
\hline Burme. & 313 & 131 & 73 & 139 & 238 & 242 & 44 \\
\hline China, except Taiwan & 0 & 0 & 0 & 70 & 1,002 & 14 & 438 \\
\hline Taiwan & 702 & 780 & 1,372 & 1,814 & 796 & 431 & 367 \\
\hline Indo-China............................................... & 258 & 93 & 124 & 66 & 157 & 180 & 357 \\
\hline Indonesia & 1,203 & 787 & 802 & 518 & 383 & 561 & 435 \\
\hline Japan ...................................................... & 37,282 & 81, 286 & 61, 430 & 35, 044 & 45,313 & 45,580 & 55,487 \\
\hline Koree & 9,930 & 5, 061 & 2,302 & 895 & 2,637 & 4.877 & 1,894 \\
\hline Philippines & 7, 169 & 6, 703 & 8,115 & 7, 748 & 9,793 & 8,343 & 7,855 \\
\hline Portuguese Asia & 105 & 85 & 27 & 16 & 66 & 108 & 238 \\
\hline Thailand & 703 & 806 & 1,026 & 741 & 1,378 & 963 & 911 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ..................... & 53,044 & 31.433 & 16,434 & 24,626 & 18, 722 & 25,547 & 29,639 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 57,805 & 85, 742 & 75, 315 & 47,063 & 61,770 & 61,313 & 68, 035 \\
\hline Total, Other Asia.............................. & 110,848 & 127,176 & 91, 749 & 71.689 & 80.492 & 86,860 & 97,674 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Airica:} \\
\hline British East Africa \(\frac{1}{1}\) & & & & & & & \\
\hline Mauritius and Seychelles & 153 & 195 & 163 & 212 & 272 & 330 & 18 \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nyasaland \({ }^{\text {2 }}\)......................... & 1,094 & 1,126 & 1,801 & 2,144 & 1,895 & 2.428 & 2,414 \\
\hline Union of South Africa ............................. & 23, 788 & 26,975 & 23, 197 & 16,686 & 29,855 & 26,171 & 36,060 \\
\hline Other British South Africe & 2 & 13 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\
\hline Gambia ... & 3 & 26 & 23 & 15 & 29 & 48 & 38 \\
\hline Gold Const & 438 & 1,311 & 1, 082 & 1,231 & 427 & 1,034 & 514 \\
\hline Nigeris .................................................... & 169 & 773 & 737 & 715 & 366 & 524 & 358 \\
\hline Slerta Leone & 101 & 134 & 137 & 219 & 263 & 335 & 368 \\
\hline Other British West Africa .......................... & 1 & 0 & 10 & 23 & 21 & 12 & 24 \\
\hline Belgian Congo & 1.538 & 1,811 & 1.473 & 2. 155 & 1.851 & 1.683 & 1.391 \\
\hline French Aftica & 818 & 430 & 710 & 494 & 747 & 429 & 505 \\
\hline Liberia. & 1,424 & 1. 721 & 2,492 & 1,579 & 1,075 & 1,381 & 42 \\
\hline Madagascar & 42 & 22 & 22 & 18 & 38 & 33 & 18 \\
\hline Morocco ................................................... & 2, 279 & 1,530 & 1,899 & 925 & 781 & 1.010 & 1,510 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa............................. & 793 & 1,204 & 1,501 & 1, 113 & 1.174 & 870 & 1.191 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa. & 793 & 1, 204 & 164 & 158 & 168 & 106 & 96 \\
\hline Canary Is lands ......................................... & 10 & 13 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Spanish Africa ........................................ & 28 & 33 & - 16 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 25,748 & 30.552 & 27, 154 & 21,248 & 33, 130 & 30,884 & 39,969 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 6,928 & 6,767 & 8, 278 & 6, 446 & 5,836 & 5,512 & 4,754 \\
\hline Total, Ocher Africa & 32,677 & 37,319 & 35,432 & 27,694 & 38.960 & 36,397 & 44, 723 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Oceonia:} \\
\hline Australia & 17.893 & 21, 736 & 21,996 & 23, 772 & 28,267 & 30.215 & 24,030 \\
\hline FP11............................................................. & 201 & 223 & 248 & 406 & 299 & 756 & 455 \\
\hline New Zealand........................................... & 2,941 & 4,534 & 5,256 & 9, 551 & 10,444 & 11,900 & 9, 279 \\
\hline Other British Oceanla ............................... & 62 & 2 & 45 & 58 & 82 & 2 & 61 \\
\hline French Oceania ...................................... & 302 & 185 & 185 & 204 & 287 & 190 & 277 \\
\hline Hawail ................................................... & 3,257 & 2, 128 & 1,758 & 1,464 & 1,920 & 2,004 & 2,294 \\
\hline United States Oceania.............................. & 128 & 125 & 98 & 171 & 158 & 177 & 79 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 21,097 & 26,494 & 27. 545 & 33.787 & 39,091 & 42,874 & 33, 824 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 3,687 & 2,438 & 2,041 & 1,839 & 2,365 & 2,371 & 2,650 \\
\hline Total, Oceania ................................... & 24,784 & 28,932 & 29,586 & 35, 626 & 41,457 & 45, 244 & 36,474 \\
\hline Total, Commoawealth Countries .................. & 433,925 & 463,643 & 377,507 & 470,946 & 496,560 & 509,873 & 496,676 \\
\hline Total, Untted States and Dependencles ........ & 1,196,430 & 1,237,184 & 1,126, 613 & 1,203,179 & 1, 211,001 & 1,363,727 & 1,355,277 \\
\hline Total, All Countries .................................... & 1,993,592 & 2,123,814 & 1, 839, 903 & 2, 041,369 & 2,031,875 & 2, 249, 909 & 2,270,086 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.
2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.
3. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America:} \\
\hline United States & 1,672,413 & 1,548,801 & 1, 502,781 & 1, 458, 599 & 1,649, 243 & 1,802,935 & 2, 117, 244 \\
\hline Alaska. & 1,336 & 1.625 & 2,622 & 4,951 & 1,824 & 2. 108 & 1,538 \\
\hline St. Pierre and Miquelon............................. & 18 & 48 & 9 & 21 & 10 & 42 & 17 \\
\hline Greenland ................................................ & 2 & 4 & 4 & 9 & 7 & 6 & 5 \\
\hline Total, North America.......................... & 1,673,769 & 1,550.478 & 1,505,416 & 1,463,580 & 1,651,084 & 1, 805,092 & 2,118,805 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antilies:} \\
\hline Bermuda... & 55 & 71 & 144 & 246 & 139 & 119 & 129 \\
\hline British Honduras & 57 & 82 & 59 & 65 & 38 & 126 & 91 \\
\hline Balamas & 118 & 309 & 181 & 237 & 148 & 124 & 130 \\
\hline Barbados & 1,030 & 1,345 & 1,290 & 4,068 & 4,018 & 4, 218 & 1. 985 \\
\hline Jamalca. & 6,388 & 5,373 & 7,801 & 7. 508 & 7. 514 & 8,053 & 10,562 \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands ................. & 194 & 1,016 & 498 & 752 & 1,795 & 661 & 1,419 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago & 3,138 & 4,924 & 4,348 & 5,247 & 5,148 & 4,692 & 5,243 \\
\hline American Virgin Islands & 0 & 0 & \(\underline{1}\) & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Costa Rica. & 4,342 & 5,130 & 3, 541 & 4. 205 & 3,018 & 2.930 & 1,231 \\
\hline Cube. & 6,210 & 5,444 & 6, 107 & 3,806 & 5,800 & 4,225 & 7,543 \\
\hline Dominican Republic................................... & 2,641 & 3, 213 & 1. 243 & 420 & 1,167 & 362 & 870 \\
\hline El Salvador ............................................... & 1. 259 & 130 & 533 & 418 & 2,120 & 842 & 844 \\
\hline French West Indies ................................... & 0 & 0 & 1 & \(\underline{1}\) & & 157 & 1 \\
\hline Guatemala & 1. 521 & 1.738 & 2.781 & 2,279 & 3,002 & 1,543 & 1,976 \\
\hline Halti. & 337 & 411 & 793 & 777 & 692 & 905 & 953 \\
\hline Honduras & 1,937 & 2,657 & 1,479 & 1. 110 & 609 & 1.057 & 2. 291 \\
\hline Mexico. & 10,326 & 5,459 & 9, 167 & 4,866 & 10,207 & 18,607 & 32,397 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilles & 2,033 & 6,121 & 6,332 & 14,250 & 12,544 & 18, 178 & 17, 121 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 134 & 257 & 81 & 100 & 344 & 1,085 & 486 \\
\hline Panama .................................................. & 1,875 & 1.762 & 2,935 & 2.915 & 4,133 & 4.904 & 5,383 \\
\hline Puerto Rico.............................................. & 361 & 511 & 844 & 359 & 359 & 735 & 474 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 10,980 & 13,120 & 14,321 & 18, 123 & 18,800 & 17,993 & 19.558 \\
\hline Other Countries & 32,976 & 32.834 & 35,836 & 35,504 & 43,996 & 55,530 & 71,570 \\
\hline Total, Central America and Antilles.. & 43,305 & 45, 905 & 50, 157 & 53,627 & 62,796 & 73,523 & 91, 127 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South America:} \\
\hline British Gulana ........................................ & 7,813 & 9,987 & 6,788 & 13,694 & 5,372 & 12,935 & 5,509 \\
\hline Falkl and Islands ..................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Argentina. & 4,457 & 4.072 & 1,363 & 1,375 & 1,834 & 2,580 & 1. 938 \\
\hline Boilvia.. & 715 & 700 & 261 & 6 & 3 & 16 & 59 \\
\hline Brazill & 14,772 & 20,275 & 16,368 & 15,254 & 12,612 & 18,135 & 16,200 \\
\hline Crille ....................................................... & 749 & 303 & 198 & 38 & 232 & 18 & 515 \\
\hline Colombia ................................................. & 11,280 & 11,935 & 12,045 & 12,775 & 9,171 & 13,049 & 12,529 \\
\hline Ecuador .... .................................................... & 1,178 & 1.510 & 1. 229 & 2,534 & 2,949 & 2, 238 & 2, 272 \\
\hline French Guiana ........-................................. & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Paraguay & 180 & 80 & 247 & 273 & 96 & 141 & 86 \\
\hline Peru & 853 & 2,075 & 1,394 & 870 & 306 & 563 & 1,067 \\
\hline Surinam ..................................................... & 502 & 843 & 1,069 & 1,724 & 1,243 & 2, 403 & 1,538 \\
\hline Uruguay ................................................... & 1,870 & 1,033 & 595 & 430 & 266 & 217 & 500 \\
\hline Venezuela................................................ & 71,095 & 84,052 & 82,504 & 85,090 & 88,700 & 98,577 & 93,263 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 7,813 & 9,987 & 6,788 & 13,095 & 5.372 & 12,935 & 5,509 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 107,652 & 126,880 & 117, 272 & 120,372 & 117.413 & 137,936 & 129,966 \\
\hline Total, South America......................... & 115,465 & 136, 867 & 124, 060 & 134, \(06 \%\) & 122,785 & 150,872 & 135,475 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 \\
\hline & Jen. June & July-Dec. & Jan.-Jupe & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June \\
\hline & \(8{ }^{3} 000\) & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & 8'000 & \$'000 & \$ \({ }^{\prime} 000\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Dumope:} \\
\hline United Kingdom & 219,590 & 233,801 & 204,129 & 188, 343 & 182,883 & 217,648 & 238,793 \\
\hline Austris. & 1,514 & 1,453 & 1,579 & 1,464 & 1, 303 & 1,406 & 1.848 \\
\hline Belglum and Luxembourg & 14,414 & 14,668 & 11.824 & 13,253 & 11,833 & 17, 218 & 22,613 \\
\hline Denmark. & 987 & 1,178 & 1,522 & 1,941 & 1,614 & 2,655 & 2,666 \\
\hline France. & 11,324 & 10,943 & 9.983 & 12,063 & 10,390 & 14,626 & 14.752 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic ...................... & 14, 186 & 21,321 & 18, 021 & 26, 464 & 21,752 & 33, 851 & 39.123 \\
\hline Iceland. & 68 & 12 & 54 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\
\hline Ireland ......................................................... & 239 & 343 & 903 & 247 & 169 & 167 & 256 \\
\hline Netherlands. & 10, 169 & 12, 129 & 8,884 & 12,678 & 8,660 & 12,291 & 10,501 \\
\hline Normay. & 958 & 1,331 & 1,011 & 972 & 1,001 & 1,365 & 1,238 \\
\hline Sweden. & 4,598 & 4,743 & 4. 189 & 4,986 & 5,260 & 6,892 & 7,045 \\
\hline Switzerland & 9,439 & 10;998 & 9,700 & 9,451 & 8,298 & 11,067 & 10, 202 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 219,950 & 233, 801 & 204.129 & 188, 343 & 182,883 & 217,648 & 238, 793 \\
\hline Other Countries & 67,907 & 79, 119 & 68, 668 & 83, 526 & 70,287 & 101, 540 & 110, 248 \\
\hline Total, North-W estem Europe & 287,497 & 312,920 & 272,798 & 271,868 & 253, 169 & 319, 189 & 349, 041 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southem Europe:} \\
\hline Gibraltar & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \(\underline{1}\) & 1 \\
\hline Malta ....................................................... & 30 & 37 & 30 & 37 & 22 & 40 & 21 \\
\hline Greece ....................................................... & 105 & 119 & 112 & 119 & 124 & 156 & 120 \\
\hline 1taly .......................................................... & 6,533 & 7.738 & 5,900 & 9,106 & 6,728 & 11,774 & 10,085 \\
\hline Portugal...................................................... & 796 & 1,166 & 701 & 1,097 & 821 & 1,120 & 1,040 \\
\hline Azores and Madeira & 100 & 79 & 80 & 113 & 87 & 113 & 80 \\
\hline Spain m.................................................... & 2, 433 & 2,186 & 3,192 & 2,374 & 2, 780 & 3,440 & 3, 120 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countrles ...................... & 30 & 37 & 30 & 38 & 22 & 41 & 22 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 9,966 & 11,287 & 9,985 & 12,809 & 10,540 & 16,602 & 14,445 \\
\hline Total, Southem Europe ....................... & 8,996 & 11,324 & 10,014 & 12,847 & 10,562 & 16,642 & 14,467 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eastem Earope:} \\
\hline Albania ..................................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Bulgaria ................................................... & 0 & \(\stackrel{1}{1}\) & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Czechoslovakla ........................................ & 1.411 & 1, 178 & 897 & 899 & 1,174 & 1,706 & 2,094 \\
\hline Finland ..................................................... & 201 & 347 & 262 & 347 & 161 & 223 & 224 \\
\hline Germany, Eastem..................................... & 281 & 678 & 197 & 524 & 204. & 368 & 198 \\
\hline Hungary .................................................... & 43 & 141 & 147 & 63 & 56 & 68 & 80 \\
\hline Poland ...................................................... & 120 & 124 & 198 & 207 & 181 & 414 & 706 \\
\hline Roumania................................................. & 1 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline U.S.S.R., Estonis, Latvia, Lithuania ........ & 282 & 561 & 147 & 551 & 84 & 551 & 487 \\
\hline Yugoslavis ............ ................................... & 58 & 43 & 109 & 175 & 177 & 339 & 321 \\
\hline Total, Eastem Europe....................... & 2. 397 & 3,079 & 1,957 & 2. 770 & 2,037 & 3,672 & 4. 111 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middle East:} \\
\hline & 10 & 0 & 70 & 9 & 20 & 28 & 42 \\
\hline Arabla & 2,185 & 11 & 830 & 1,295 & 4. 223 & 2. 763 & 7, 167 \\
\hline Egypt. & 1,305 & 2,898 & 279 & 161 & 239 & 55 & 83 \\
\hline Ethiopia................................................... & 26 & 18 & 21 & 76 & 29 & 61 & 84 \\
\hline & 619 & 406 & 884 & 501 & 991 & 1. 073 & 453 \\
\hline Ireq .......................................................... & 110 & 1, 261 & 10 & 228 & 533 & 766 & 250 \\
\hline Israel ........................................................ & 631 & 681 & 571 & 469 & 598 & 568 & 918 \\
\hline Italian Africa .......................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Jordan & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Lebaron. & 8,078 & 11, 506 & 7,049 & 10,364 & 6,394 & 11,526 & 9,708 \\
\hline Libya ....................................................... & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Sudan ........................................................... & 20 & 40 & 9 & 48 & 49 & 48 & 51 \\
\hline Syria ........................................................ & 29 & 27 & 9 & 14 & 11 & 1, 048 & 915 \\
\hline Turkey ........................................................ & 485 & 306 & 320 & 379 & 434 & 309 & 353 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ..................... & 10 & 0 & 70 & 9 & 20 & 28 & 42 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 13, 487 & 17, 154 & 10,081 & 13,537 & 13,504 & 18, 218 & 19.982 \\
\hline Total, Middle East............................. & 13,497 & 17, 153 & 10, 152 & 13,545 & 13, 524 & 18,246 & 20, 023 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(\$ 500,00\).
}

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1953} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 \\
\hline & Jan, -June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July -Dec. & Jan. -June \\
\hline Other Asia: & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ \({ }^{\circ} 00\) & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$'000 \\
\hline Ceylon & 8,261 & 6,200 & 6, 755 & 5,712 & 7.901 & 7,080 & 7, 828 \\
\hline Hong Kong & 2,410 & 2,017 & 2,117 & 2,037 & 3, 051 & 2,824 & 3,082 \\
\hline India & 14,090 & 12,537 & 14, 174 & 13,880 & 18,608 & 16,539 & 16,029 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 11,469 & 10,427 & 8,994 & 10, 592 & 13, 569 & 15,241 & 14.575 \\
\hline Pakistan & 216 & 342 & 339 & 227 & 339 & 477 & 661 \\
\hline Other British East Indies & 172 & 178 & 115 & 57 & 42 & 29 & 56 \\
\hline Afghanistan ..................... & 2 & 40 & 9 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 \\
\hline Burma. & 2 & 0 & 79 & 0 & \(-7\) & 0 & 1 \\
\hline China, except Taiwan & 694 & 425 & 1,365 & 256 & 1,824 & 1,301 & 4.317 \\
\hline Taiwan. & 15 & 60 & 1 & 186 & 78 & 77 & 63 \\
\hline Indo-China. & 1 & 0 & 14 & 31 & 31 & 141 & 12 \\
\hline Indonesis. & 388 & 210 & 314 & 297 & 806 & 195 & 452 \\
\hline Japan & 5. 727 & 7.902 & 6.650 & 12,547 & 13,905 & 22,813 & 28,987 \\
\hline Korea & 1 & 54 & 164 & 6 & 221 & 259 & 2 \\
\hline Philippines & 707 & 2, 279 & 1.750 & 2, 251 & 962 & 1,065 & 1,245 \\
\hline Portuguese Asla & 7 & 7 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Thsiland ... & 239 & 657 & 354 & 432 & 504 & 638 & 552 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 36,618 & 31,700 & 32, 493 & 32, 565 & 43,511 & 42, 789 & 42,229 \\
\hline Other Countries & 7,782 & 11,634 & 10, 702 & 16,006 & 18,339 & 26,494 & 35,629 \\
\hline Total, Other Assia. & 44,399 & 43,335 & 43.195 & 48,571 & 61, 849 & 69, 284 & 77,858 \\
\hline Other Arrica: & & & & & & & \\
\hline British East Africa? & 1, 705 & 7,688 & 6,353 & 9,499 & 5, 042 & 8,116 & 4,455 \\
\hline Mauritius and Seychelles & 1,705 & 7,688 & 8,353 & & 5,042 & 8.116 & 1,567 \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nyasaland \({ }^{3}\) & 339 & 3,525 & 977 & 184 & 106 & 376 & 167 \\
\hline Union of South Africa & 2,303 & 2,313 & 2,324 & 3. 587 & 2,566 & 3,689 & 3, 212 \\
\hline Other British South Africa & 1 & 8 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Gambia. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Gold Coast & 1,692 & 1,467 & 1,488 & 498 & 1,488 & 2, 287 & 1,270 \\
\hline Nigeria. & 708 & 876 & 773 & 93 & 742 & 116 & 648 \\
\hline Sierra Leone & 0 & 2 & 7 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 18 \\
\hline Other British West Africa & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Belgian Congo & 993 & 1,254 & 1,029 & - 460 & 1,648 & 1,025 & 595 \\
\hline French Africa & 1,134 & 1,497 & 1,207 & 1,977 & 1,304 & 1,963 & 779 \\
\hline Liberia. & 0 & 372 & 132 & 3 & 0 & 214 & 273 \\
\hline Madagascar. & 8 & 0 & 243 & 61 & 1 & 13 & 22 \\
\hline Morocco & 265 & 264 & 84 & 113 & 82 & 113 & 53 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa. & & & 28 & 163 & 24 & 104 & 239 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa. & 62 & 11 & 162 & 19 & 21 & 23 & 42 \\
\hline Canary Islands & 13 & 17 & 14 & 12 & 15 & 10 & 13 \\
\hline Spanish Africa & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 6,748 & 15,878 & 11,923 & 13,864 & 9,950 & 14,586 & 11,340 \\
\hline Other Countries & 2, 476 & 3,415 & 2,899 & 2,808 & 3,111 & 3,464 & 2,017 \\
\hline Total, Other Africa .......................... & 9,224 & 19,294 & 14,823 & 16, 672 & 13, 061 & 18,05 I & 13,357 \\
\hline Oceania: & & & & & & & \\
\hline Australia & 6,314 & 17, 150 & 7,754 & 16,903 & 8,454 & 17,841 & 8,729 \\
\hline Fiji...... & 2. 063 & 3,491 & 2,362 & 3,451 & 1,617 & 3,399 & 2, 055 \\
\hline New Zealand........................................... & 5,862 & 2,710 & 5, 057 & 2,257 & 7. 222 & 5,094 & 8,215 \\
\hline Other British Oceania .............................. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline French Oceania & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Hawaii & 2. 126 & 2,509 & 2, 365 & 2,927 & 1,253 & 2.052 & 1,996 \\
\hline United States Oceania ....... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 14,239 & 23,351 & 15,172 & 22,613 & 17, 293 & 26,335 & 19,000 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & \[
2,126
\] & 2,509 & 2,368 & 2,927 & 1,253 & 2,052 & 1.996 \\
\hline Total, Oceania ................................. & 16,364 & 25,862 & 17,541 & 25,538 & 18,546 & 28,387 & 20,996 \\
\hline Total, Commoawealth Countries .................. & 296, 027 & 327, 875 & 284,927 & 289, 247 & 277, 850 & 332,355 & 336, 492 \\
\hline Total, United states and Dependencies ........ & 1,676, 236 & 1, 553, 446 & 1,508, 613 & 1,466,834 & 1,652,679 & 1,807,831 & 2,121, 253 \\
\hline Total, All Countries ...................................... & 2, 216, 563 & 2,166,267 & 2,050, 112 & 2,043, 084 & 2,209,414 & 2,502,956 & 2, 845, 260 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.
. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

\section*{B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES}

TABLE. IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Commodity } \\
\text { Renk in } \\
1955
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '55 to \\
1st half '56
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July -Dec. & Jan. -June & July-Dec. & Jan. - June & \\
\hline & & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ \({ }^{\text {2 }}\) ( 800 & \$'000 & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 368, 772 & 437, 708 & 369, 074 & 383, 274 & 460, 614 & + 24.8 \\
\hline 3 & Wheat & 166, 483 & 208, 856 & 165,554 & 172, 662 & 258, 250 & + 56.0 \\
\hline 10 & Barley & 32,345 & 57, 018 & 36, 126 & 40,335 & 31,978 & - 11.5 \\
\hline 11 & Wheat flour & 47. 475 & 40,554 & 39,585 & 34,857 & 35,932 & 9.2 \\
\hline 14 & Whisty & 23,792 & 35, 364 & 24,659 & 36,023 & 26, 779 & + 8.6 \\
\hline 22 & Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) & 9,206 & 4,511 & 13,835 & 17. 444 & 21,511 & + 55.5 \\
\hline 28 & Tobacco, unmanufactured ...................................... & 13,311 & 4,775 & 22,352 & 4,195 & 11,921 & - 46.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} & Oll seed cake and meal & 3,235 & 4.511 & 6,774 & 8.657 & 10,253 & + 51.4 \\
\hline & Animals and Antmal Product: & 134, 403 & 135,458 & 126, 027 & 137,594 & 123, 639 & 1.9 \\
\hline 16 & Flsh, fresh and frozen & 22,581 & 34, 069 & 23,912 & 31,351 & 24,381 & + 2.0 \\
\hline 25 & Fur skins, undressed & 12, 226 & 10,771 & 15,878 & 12,409 & 13, 656 & - 14.0 \\
\hline 31 & Fish, cured. & 11,315 & 12,026 & 10,618 & 13,321 & 10, 131 & 4.6 \\
\hline 36 & Molluscs and crustaceans & 10,160 & 7, 162 & 11,958 & 8, 288 & 11,554 & 3.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{39} & Fish, canned & 12,062 & 13, 758 & 6, 351 & 11.866 & 5,833 & 8.2 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products .................................. & 8, 104 & 11.865 & 9,340 & 13,476 & 10,330 & + 10.6 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 631,582 & 746, 772 & 730, 328 & 790,593 & 736,462 & + 0.8 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper & 305,430 & 330, 240 & 321,874 & 344,003 & 344,990 & + 7.2 \\
\hline 2 & Planks and boards & 132, 736 & 191,988 & 189,370 & 195,943 & 161,992 & - 14.5 \\
\hline 4 & Wood pulp & 133,037 & 138, 381 & 145, 165 & 152,139 & 152,427 & + 5.0 \\
\hline 17 & Pulpwood & 18, 188 & 27,578 & 17,851 & 30,804 & 18,674 & + 4.6 \\
\hline 23 & Plywoods and veneers & 9,902 & 11,653 & 15,893 & 14,211 & 17,063 & + 7.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24} & Shingles & 9,509 & 14, 673 & 14,429 & 14,716 & 12,042 & - 16.5 \\
\hline & Fron and its Products .............................................. & 159,548 & 141,144 & 168,808 & 232,974 & 199,351 & + 20.2 \\
\hline 8 & Iron ore & 7,210 & 32, 509 & 22, 109 & 77, 705 & 32, 281 & + 46.0 \\
\hline 12 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts. & 49.423 & 21,396 & 47,921 & 24, 285 & 47. 155 & - 1.6 \\
\hline 20 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 17,945 \(\underline{2}\) & 20, 227 & 17, 656 & 18, 133 & 19,960 & + 13.0 \\
\hline 21 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets & 3,944 & 7,268 & 11, 309 & 22,386 & 7,491 & - 33.8 \\
\hline 32 & Scrap iron and steel & 2,750 & 13, 118 & 7.164 & 13,772 & 10,103 & + 41.0 \\
\hline 34 & Automoblle parts (except engines) ......................... & 9.622 & 5. 753 & 6,811 & 13,522 & 12,077 & + 77.3 \\
\hline 35 & Rolling mill products & 2,537 & 2.856 & 9,989 & 10,324 & 11.747 & + 17.6 \\
\hline 40 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts ................. & 8,424 & 7. 653 & 10,677 & 6,714 & 7.416 & - 30.5 \\
\hline \(\pm\) & Locomotives and parts .......................................... & 3, 702 & 3,835 & 2, 301 & 10, 163 & 11.401 & \(+395.5\) \\
\hline 1 & Ferro-alloys & 2, 716 & 3,932 & 3,587 & 9,578 & 10,313 & +187.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} & Automobiles, passenger ........................................ & 5, 093 & 2,630 & 5,305 & 7,860 & 9,351 & + 76.3 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products............................. & 344,453 & 364,564 & 396,497 & 429,893 & 430, 787 & + 8.8 \\
\hline 5 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated. & 91,243 & 90,911 & 109, 309 & 105,860 & 114,012 & + 4.3 \\
\hline 6 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 92,460 & 89,932 & 105,327 & 105,644 & 98,629 & 6.4 \\
\hline 7 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 60.253 & 67, 081 & 68,645 & 95,279 & 94,346 & + 37.4 \\
\hline 13 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ........................ & 24,928 & 33,464 & 35, 226 & 35,332 & 31,309 & - 11.1 \\
\hline 18 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ......................... & 18,699 & 21,831 & 18, 163 & 19,031 & 13,317 & - 26.7 \\
\hline 29 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured & 14,566 & 13,074 & 12,131 & 14,184 & 20,764 & + 71.2 \\
\hline 33 & Electrical apparatus, noo.p. & 11,684 & 11, 229 & 9, 785 & 10,915 & 11.334 & + 15.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Sllver, unmanufactured & 8,625 & 10,328 & 9,704 & 9,639 & 8,328 & - 14.2 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 67, 812 & 77. 761 & 89.474 & 116.726 & 135,164 & + 51.1 \\
\hline 9 & Asbestos, unmanufactured & 37.628 & 44.938 & 43,001 & 51.803 & 46,921 & + 9.1 \\
\hline 18 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined & 2,915 & 3,403 & 12,048 & 24, 205 & 46,305 & + 284.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{27} & Abrasives, artificial, crude ... & 15,616 & 11,606 & 12,701 & 14, 241 & 13,940 & + 9.8 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products................................. & 77,526 & 83, 767 & 106, 158 & 103,882 & 115, 891 & + 9.2 \\
\hline 15 & Fertilizers, chemical & 26,449 & 15,893 & 33.413 & 22.883 & 27, 162 & - 18.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26} & Synthetic plastics, primary forms & 7. 796 & 12, 198 & 12,667 & 14,698 & 12,692 & + 0.2 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities & 49,704 & 42,327 & 38, 188 & 41,487 & 57,868 & + 47.7 \\
\hline 30 & Nod-commercial items.. & 9,680 & 11,374 & 9,106 & 16, 121 & 14,376 & + 57.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{37} & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ....................... & \[
17,860
\] & 10,582 & \[
10,856
\] & 9,050 & 25,972 & \[
+139.2
\] \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to All Countries & 1, 899, 903 & 2,041,369 & 2.031,875 & 2.249, 909 & 2.270,086 & + 11.7 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities litmized ................................. & 1,526, 761 & 1. 716,909 & 1. 729,093 & 1,908,551 & 1,988, 069 & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports litemized...................... & 83.0 & 84.1 & 88.1 & 84.7 & 84.8 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not Included in leading forty exports in 1955.
2. Revised to include exports of machine needles.

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Commodity Rank in 1955} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Change fom } \\
\text { 1st half ' } 55 \\
\text { to } \\
\text { 1st half ' } 56
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & July-Dec. & Jan\%-June & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Veretable Products & 255.031 & 285,258 & 270.968 & 296.507 & 294,877 & + 8.8 \\
\hline 17 & Coffee, green & 34.910 & 29,304 & 27,388 & 29.622 & 32. 230 & + 17.7 \\
\hline 20 & Sugar, unrefined & 20.133 & 31.386 & 20, 126 & 32. 186 & 21.800 & 8.3 \\
\hline 22 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated & 11,563 & 12. 704 & 20.684 & 23,426 & 21.522 & 4.1 \\
\hline 27 & Vegetables, fresh & 21.071 & 11.957 & 27. 255 & 11,597 & 28.719 & 2.0 \\
\hline 36 & Citrus truits, tresh & 15.716 & 15.554 & 15.016 & 14.887 & 17.373 & 15.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{39} & Tea, black & 12,570 & 11,011 & 15. 207 & 10.376 & 12.505 & - 17.8 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 43.490 & 41,922 & 50.285 & 57.517 & 57.805 & + 15.1 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 168.203 & 163.121 & 190,572 & 191.041 & 217,418 & \(+14.1\) \\
\hline 15 & Cotton, raw & 24,936 & 27.505 & 32.956 & 28,075 & 31.933 & 3.1 \\
\hline 18 & Cotton fabrics & 25,369 & 20.643 & 27.541 & 25,859 & 35. 106 & + 27.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{32} & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles & 15.783 & 18.077 & 17.479 & 21.560 & 20.533 & + 17.5 \\
\hline & Wool tabrics & 18.107 & 14.260 & 15.166 & 16.782 & 19.949 & + 31.5 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 82,348 & 83, 653 & 91.80 & 104.149 & 112.849 & + 22.9 \\
\hline 19 & Paperboard, paper and products & 21,606 & 21.952 & 24,331 & 28,359 & 30,720 & + 26.3 \\
\hline 30 & Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter & 17.444 & 16,623 & 17.072 & 17. 722 & 17.764 & \(+4.1\) \\
\hline 31 & Logs, timber and lumber & 12,010 & 11.985 & 14,544 & 18. 229 & 21,176 & + 45.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Books, printed & 11.085 & 12.806 & 12.285 & 13,750 & 12,859 & \(+4.7\) \\
\hline & Fon and its Products & 735.224 & 587.273 & 773.682 & 832.286 & 1.167.642 & + 50.9 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2} & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 206.618 & 173,601 & 207,682 & 238,193 & 309.544 & + 49.0 \\
\hline & Automobile parts (except ensines) & 114.190 & 66.293 & 144,364 & 102.141 & 157.477 & + 9.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6} & Rolling mill products & 54,094 & 43.469 & 50,603 & 79.076 & 120.830 & +138.8 \\
\hline & Tractors and parts & 51.724 & 31,090 & 53,080 & 62.295 & 90, 928 & + 71.3 \\
\hline 8 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 48.671 & 36. 243 & 57,902 & 43,015 & 63,537 & + 9.7 \\
\hline 9 & Automobiles, passenger & 42,212 & 18.634 & 40,746 & 42.980 & 94.255 & + 131.3 \\
\hline 14 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 39,682 & 20.669 & 35.750 & 27,124 & 43.553 & + 21.8 \\
\hline 21 & Pipes, tubes and filtings & 30,795 & 28,885 & 20.195 & 30,095 & 57.752 & + 186.0 \\
\hline 28 & Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts & 13,879 & 17.678 & 15,369 & 20,955 & 19.145 & + 24.6 \\
\hline 33 & tron ore & 4.754 & 15,682 & 8.195 & 23. 368 & 11.116 & + 35.6 \\
\hline 34 & Automobiles, treight & 7. 597 & 7,537 & 12,872 & 17,570 & 25, 170 & + 95.5 \\
\hline 37 & Tools & 11,642 & 11,957 & 12.398 & 14.341 & 16,449 & + 32.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{1}{1}\)} & Scrap iron and steel & 894 & 1.154 & 5. 395 & 8,997 & 17.322 & + 221.1 \\
\hline & Ball and roller bearings & B. 667 & 5.506 & 7. 143 & 7.815 & 10,458 & + 46.4 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{4} & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 163.697 & 193.488 & 176.724 & 222,069 & 236, 691 & + 33.9 \\
\hline & Electrical apparatus, n.0.p & 94,026 & 113.513 & 103.940 & 122.775 & 125,754 & + 21.0 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Product & 274,098 & 325.118 & 286.005 & 377,679 & 344.314 & + 20.4 \\
\hline 3 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined & 106.290 & 106,497 & 107,993 & 121,786 & 120.055 & + 11.2 \\
\hline 10 & Fuel oils & 26.138 & 44,783 & 26. 522 & 51,232 & 33,931 & + 27.9 \\
\hline 11 & Coal, bituminous & 32. 388 & 38,057 & 34. 161 & 40,292 & 43.251 & + 26.6 \\
\hline 29 & Gasoline & 13.476 & 21,088 & 14. 160 & 21,671 & 14.511 & 2.5 \\
\hline 35 & Ccal, anthracite & 13,823 & 19.321 & 12.460 & 17.664 & 12,875 & 3.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\underline{1}\)} & Glass, plate and sheet & 6. 260 & 5.976 & 8. 157 & 10.020 & 11.907 & + 46.0 \\
\hline & Brick and tile & 6,007 & 6.679 & 7. 265 & 9,923 & 11,211 & + 54.3 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Cheraicals and Allied Products & 109,363 & 111.043 & 121.46 & 139.037 & 148.502 & + 22.3 \\
\hline 16 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. & 23,201 & 22,992 & 25,044 & 32.633 & 31,519 & + 25.9 \\
\hline 25 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms & 16.750 & 18.143 & 19,362 & 21.710 & 24,172 & \(+24.8\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Drugs and medicines & 14,794 & 10,534 & 13. 246 & 11.772 & 15,041 & + 13.6 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities & 218.659 & 250.207 & 247,907 & 288,671 & 265.116 & 6.9 \\
\hline 5 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) & 49.641 & 50,756 & 65,794 & 72. 297 & 54,371 & 17.4 \\
\hline 12 & Non-commercial items & 23,069 & 33.694 & 34. 405 & 38,524 & 35,677 & 3. 7 \\
\hline 13 & Tourist purchases & 26. 270 & 42, 497 & 26.791 & 44,676 & 27.844 & + 3.9 \\
\hline 23 & Refrigerators and freezers & 25.821 & 13.042 & 24.535 & 19,400 & 29,572 & 20.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{24} & Parcels of small value & 20.352 & 20.285 & 20.816 & 20,823 & 24, 212 & + 16.3 \\
\hline & Total Imports from All Countries & 2,050.112 & 2.043.084 & 2,209,414 & 2,502,966 & 2.845.200 & + 28.8 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Hemized & 1.394.030 & 1.301.982 & 1,503.39\% & 1,667,593 & 1,975,628 & \\
\hline & Percent of lmports litemized & 68.0 & 63.7 & 68.0 & 66.6 & 69.4 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.
}

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st half" 55 to \\
1st half " 56
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Uniced States Share of Item Total 1st hall ' 56} \\
\hline & & Jen. June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & & \\
\hline & Agricultaral and Vegetable Products ........... & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \prime 000 \\
& 98,840
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \prime 000 \\
& 114,485
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8 \prime 000 \\
& 66,944
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \prime 000 \\
& 93,584
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 000 \\
& 86,657
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
{ }^{\%}
\] & \[
18.8
\] \\
\hline 10 & Whisky & 20,816 & 31,728 & 21,522 & 32,619 & 23,920 & + 11.2 & 89.3 \\
\hline 20 & Barley & 12,763 & 22,842 & 4,963 & 18,008 & 13, 198 & + 165.8 & 41.3 \\
\hline 28 & Fodders, n.o.p. & 11,310 & 8,435 & 7, 028 & 5,238 & 5,615 & - 20.1 & 74.8 \\
\hline 34 & Wheat & 8,512 & 3,491 & 5,801 & 4,768 & 12,892 & + 122.2 & 5.0 \\
\hline 1 & Vegetables, fresh & 1,213 & 2,252 & 1,438 & 2, 215 & 2,596 & + 80.5 & 67.3 \\
\hline & Animals and Anlmal Products & 90,704 & 93,017 & 88,654 & 92,803 & 87, 360 & - 1.5 & 70.7 \\
\hline 9 & Fish, fresh and frozen & 22, 448 & 33,396 & 23,622 & 30,838 & 24, 180 & + 2.4 & 99.2 \\
\hline 19 & Fur skins, undressed & 9, 024 & 9,559 & 11,788 & 11,346 & 10,585 & - 10.2 & 77.5 \\
\hline 22 & Molluscis and crustaceans & 10,086 & 6, 573 & 11,773 & 7,865 & 11,387 & - 3.3 & 98.6 \\
\hline 27 & Pork, frest & 7,754 & 9,426 & 8,257 & 6,798 & 6,857 & - 17.0 & 98.4 \\
\hline 36 & Meats, canned & 5,616 & 5,044 & 4,586 & 4,434 & 4.478 & - 2.4 & 89.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{38} & Cattle, dairy and pure-bred & 3,288 & 3,434 & 3,904 & 4,279 & 4,685 & + 20.0 & 79.3 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Prodacts .................... & 5,046 & 5,674 & 4,743 & 5,514 & 5,265 & \(+11.0\) & 51.0 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper .............ace... & 513,523 & 593,888 & 581,617 & 639, 409 & 611,668 & + 5.2 & 83.1 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper & 276, 117 & 282,517 & 279, 503 & 298, 819 & 299,980 & + 7.3 & 87.0 \\
\hline 2 & Planks and boards & 86,817 & 138, 797 & 129,952 & 143.472 & 123,061 & - 5.3 & 76.0 \\
\hline 3 & Wood pulp & 101,371 & 105, 064 & 112, 296 & 121, 501 & 125,901 & + 12.1 & 82.6 \\
\hline 14 & Pulpwood & 17,068 & 21,692 & 16,651 & 22,806 & 17. 501 & + 5.1 & 93.7 \\
\hline 18 & Shingles & 9, 256 & 14,323 & 13,967 & 14,236 & 11,706 & - 16.2 & 97.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{17} & Plywoods and veneers & 9,289 & 11,091 & 13.431 & 13,010 & 15,296 & + 13.9 & 89.6 \\
\hline & Iron and ite Prodects ................................... & 93, 427 & 75, 153 & 96, 139 & 129,176 & 107, 280 & + 11.6 & 53.8 \\
\hline 6 & Iron ore ................................................... & 3,245 & 23,017 & 17.422 & 62, 291 & 25,709 & + 47.6 & 79.6 \\
\hline 6 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 35,208 & 14,844 & 40,851 & 19.731 & 40,635 & 2 & 86.6 \\
\hline 18 & Pigs, Ingots, blooms and billets .............. & 3,913 & 6, 882 & 6,492 & 17,811 & 6,329 & - 2.5 & 84.5 \\
\hline 30 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .. & 4,012 & 4, 225 & 7,915 & 3,786 & 3,578 & - 54.8 & 48.2 \\
\hline 32 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................ & 5,664 & 4, 752 & 5,220 & 5,648 & 7,540 & + 44.4 & 37.8 \\
\hline 35 & Ferro-alloys ............................................ & 1,797 & 2,655 & 2,309 & 6,786 & 6,882 & \(+198.1\) & 66.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} & Scrap iron and steel ................................ & 727 & 3,856 & 2,366 & 3,757 & 4,122 & + 74.2 & 40.8 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products................. & 190,561 & 193. 396 & 211,527 & 232, 163 & 237,916 & \(+12.5\) & 55.2 \\
\hline 4 & Nickel, primary and seml-tabricated......... & 61,847 & 61,782 & 75, 388 & 70,441 & 75,615 & + 0.3 & 66.3 \\
\hline 5 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.... & 41,228 & 34,224 & 43,531 & 39,597 & 40,394 & - 7.2 & 41.0 \\
\hline 7 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ........ & 24, 355 & 31,535 & 26,537 & 50, 053 & 48,077 & + 81.2 & 51.0 \\
\hline 12 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated........... & 17, 493 & 20,806 & 22, 397 & 25,081 & 24,016 & + 7.2 & 76.7 \\
\hline 23 & Silver, unmanufactured ............................. & 8,446 & 9,095 & 9,322 & 8,826 & 8,055 & - 13.6 & 96.7 \\
\hline 25 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated........... & 12,680 & 11,660 & 9,370 & 7,531 & 6,302 & - 32.7 & 47.3 \\
\hline 29 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured ............. & 5, 203 & 5,733 & 5,240 & 6,463 & 9, 092 & + 73.5 & 43.8 \\
\hline 31 & Non-fertous ores, n.o.p. & 4,118 & 6,574 & 2,435 & 5,068 & 6,873 & + 182.3 & 65.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p & 5,607 & 3,662 & 4,903 & 6,471 & 5,296 & + 8.0 & 46.7 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Miserals and Products............. & 48, 838 & 49,575 & 65,479 & 83,961 & 105,363 & +60.9 & 78.0 \\
\hline 11 & Asbestos, unmanufactured....................... & 24, 180 & 23,693 & 26, 235 & 27,015 & 26,755 & + 2.0 & 57.0 \\
\hline 15 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined......... & 2,915 & 3,403 & 12,048 & 24. 205 & 46,305 & + 284.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline 21 & Abrasives, artificial, crude ...................... & 13, 110 & 9,805 & 10,742 & 12.096 & 11,793 & + 9.8 & 84.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Lime, Diaster and cement......................... & 2,081 & 3, 191 & 2,920 & 5,736 & 4,318 & + 47.9 & 99.3 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Prodicts................... & 44,500 & 41,410 & 59, 052 & 52, 972 & 69,269 & +17.3 & 59.8 \\
\hline 13 & Fertilizers, chemical ............................. & 24,869 & 14,297 & 28,424 & 16, 151 & 23,986 & - 15.6 & 88.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. & 2,674 & 3,466 & 3,885 & 4,063 & 3,716 & - 4.4 & 55.1 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities......................... & 35, 100 & 30, 015 & 28,972 & 26,934 & 34,594 & + 19.4 & 59.8 \\
\hline 24 & Alrcraft and parts (except engines) .......... & 16,080 & 9,043 & 9,614 & 7,876 & 15,375 & + 59.9 & 59.2 \\
\hline 26 & Non-commercial items.............................. & 5,399 & 7,528 & 6. 248 & 10,520 & 8,968 & \(+43.5\) & 62.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{33} & Electrical energy.................................... & 3,307 & 4,113 & 5,916 & 4,697 & 6,058 & + 2.4 & \(100.0{ }^{3}\) \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the United States & 1.120,539 & 1,196,614 & 1,203, 128 & 1.356, 215 & 1,345,374 & + 11.8 & 59.3 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized .................... & 942,906 & \& 033, 505 & 1, 058, 212 & 1. 193, 952 & 1, 179,833 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Iternized........ & 84.1 & 86. & 88.0 & 88.0 & 87. 7 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.
}
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\).
3. A very small amount of efectical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States

1. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.
2. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.
3. A very small amount of scrap iron and steel was also imported from New Zealand and the United Kingdom
4. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also Imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United King dom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline 1956 \\
\hline \text { Jan. - June } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st hall' 55 to 1st half'56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U.K. Share of Item Total 1st hall' 56} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural snd Vegetable Products & 83,192 & 144, 049 & 144,978 & 127, 164 & 141,955 & - 2.1 & 30.8 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 46.729 & 86, 261 & 73,011 & 75, 263 & 86, 260 & + 18.1 & 33.4 \\
\hline 5 & Barley & 4,987 & 28,960 & 25,238 & 18,594 & 7,605 & - 69.9 & 23.8 \\
\hline 9 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 11,049 & 3,530 & 19.736 & 2,596 & 9,490 & - 51.9 & 79.6 \\
\hline 11 & Wheat Dour & 15,983 & 12,695 & 9,968 & 8,496 & 10, 520 & + 5.5 & 29.3 \\
\hline 12 & Oil seed cake and meal & 1,978 & 3.960 & 6,630 & 8,447 & 10, 125 & + 52.7 & 98.8 \\
\hline 19 & Flax seed (chlelly for crushing) & 434 & 1. 197 & 2,157 & 3, 194 & 9,027 & +318.5 & 42.0 \\
\hline 33 & Oats & 70 & 90 & 1,617 & 1, 104 & 31 & -98.1 & 1.3 \\
\hline 34 & Fodders, n.o. & 34 & 444 & 1,127 & 1,440 & 1,295 & + 14.9 & 17.3 \\
\hline 36 & Soybeans & 128 & 1,572 & 793 & 1,689 & 1,736 & +118.9 & 94.5 \\
\hline 37 & Apples, fresh & 0 & 1,050 & 1,163 & 1,190 & 1,348 & + 15.9 & 36.2 \\
\hline 38 & Vegetable olls (except essential oils) & 0 & 495 & 418 & 1,799 & 1,013 & +142.3 & 58.4 \\
\hline 1 & Indian corn .......................................... & 435 & 0 & 665 & 750 & 1.483 & +123.0 & 71.7 \\
\hline & Animals and Animat Products & 11, 773 & 10, 101 & 7, 563 & 10,296 & 6,566 & - 13.2 & 5.3 \\
\hline 20 & Fur skins, undresse & 3, 063 & 1,049 & 3,702 & 951 & 2,511 & - 32.2 & 18.4 \\
\hline 22 & Fish, canned. & 5,236 & 5,730 & 571 & 3,902 & 211 & - 63.0 & 3.6 \\
\hline 25 & Cheese. & 2 & 1.156 & 1,243 & 2, 387 & 1. 069 & - 14.0 & 81.3 \\
\hline 39 & Leather, unmanufactured & 1,000 & 729 & 871 & 1, 000 & 755 & - 13.3 & 17.1 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textles and Products & 447 & 902 & 425 & 1,354 & 620 & +45.9 & 6.0 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 65,528 & 81.129 & 77,538 & 80,445 & 64,686 & - 16.8 & 8.8 \\
\hline 3 & Planks and boards & 32,601 & 35,997 & 37.493 & 32,927 & 21.617 & - 42.3 & 13.3 \\
\hline 7 & Wood pulp & .16,250 & 18, 236 & 17, 403 & 17, 411 & 12,477 & - 28.3 & 8.2 \\
\hline 8 & Newsprint pape & 11,932 & 16,707 & 15,553 & 17, 460 & 22, 168 & + 42.5 & 6.4 \\
\hline 23 & Pulpwood, & 540 & 3,795 & 510 & 3,831 & 396 & - 22.4 & 2.1 \\
\hline 29 & Pulpboard and paperboar & 450 & 817 & 1,579 & 1,527 & 2,579 & +63.3 & 38.7 \\
\hline 30 & Plywoods and veneer & 498 & 424 & 2,060 & 969 & 1,608 & - 21.9 & 9.4 \\
\hline 32 & Posts, poles and piling & 337 & 2. 219 & 292 & 2, 486 & 419 & + 43.5 & 20.4 \\
\hline 40 & Railway ties ................................................ & 1.210 & 606 & 514 & 1, 353 & 748 & + 45.5 & 83.6 \\
\hline & Pron and tts Products....................................... & 4.889 & 10,626 & 11,058 & 19,428 & 11,359 & + 2.7 & 5.7 \\
\hline 16 & Iron ore & 2, 021 & 3,728 & 2,292 & 6. 721 & 3,949 & + 72.3 & 12.2 \\
\hline 17 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets & 0 & 0 & 2,303 & 3,970 & 409 & -82.2 & 5.5 \\
\hline 18 & Scrap iron and steel. & 848 & 4. 428 & 1,864 & 3,999 & 563 & - 69.8 & 5.6 \\
\hline 27 & Ferro-alloys & 777 & 979 & 1,129 & 2,235 & 2.734 & +142.2 & 26.5 \\
\hline 28 & Rolling mill products.................................. & 153 & 183 & 2,022 & 1,306 & 1,990 & - 1.6 & 16.9 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................... & 681 & 789 & 617 & 506 & 1, 059 & + 71.6 & 5.3 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................... & 104,410 & 104,540 & 121,702 & 126, 081 & 122,091 & + 0.3 & 28.3 \\
\hline 2 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ....... & 36,653 & 38.604 & 46,525 & 52,519 & 47, 112 & + 1.3 & 47.8 \\
\hline 4 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated............ & -25,948 & 20,898 & 25,460 & 26,930 & 26,702 & + 4.9 & 28.3 \\
\hline 6 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated............ & 17,688 & 17,430 & 20, 214 & 19,943 & 19,949 & - 1.3 & 17.5 \\
\hline 10 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated................ & 6,975 & 9,668 & 11,674 & 8.613 & 6,681 & - 42.8 & 21.3 \\
\hline 13 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured ................. & 8,944 & 7. 239 & 6. 849 & 7. 691 & 11,550 & + 68.6 & 55.6 \\
\hline 14 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .............. & 4,411 & 6, 177 & 7,699 & 5, 247 & 5,982 & - 22.3 & 44.9 \\
\hline 26 & Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals ................ & 2,151 & 2, 232 & 1, 118 & 2, 401 & 705 & - 36.9 & 23.0 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................ & 5. 324 & 6,947 & 9, 090 & 9, 459 & 10,374 & + 14.1 & 7.7 \\
\hline 15 & Asbestos, unmanufactured ..... & 2,357 & 4, 218 & 4,478 & 4,998 & 4,951 & +10.6 & 10.6 \\
\hline 24 & Abrasives, artificial, crude & 2,493 & 1,791 & 1,946 & 2,144 & 2,115 & + 8.7 & 15.2 \\
\hline 35 & Coal and coke............................................. & 290 & 207 & 1,324 & 1.191 & 1,872 & + 41.4 & 42.6 \\
\hline & Chemicats and Allied Products ...................... & 6,965 & 8,711 & 10,823 & 9,122 & 10, 127 & - 6.4 & 8.7 \\
\hline & Principal chemicals (except acids) ת.O.D.... & 260 & 2,131 & 3,128 & 1,406 & 1,625 & - 48.1 & 24.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{31} & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ................ & 2,114 & 1,382 & 1,897 & 999 & 356 & - 81.2 & 2.8 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities .....................a........ & 2,068 & 1.809 & 1,445 & 1,342 & 1,183 & - 18.1 & 2.0 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom & 284.594 & 368,814 & 384,625 & 364, 688 & 368,961 & - 4.1 & 16.3 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities temized...................... & 269, 708 & 349,803 & 366,853 & 363,585 & 346,790 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ............. & 94.8 & 94.8 & 98.4 & 94.5 & 94.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.
2. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Commodity Rank in 1955} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from lst half' 55 to 1st half 56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U.K. Share of Item Tota] 1st half' 56} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jonn-June & July-Dec. & Jen.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \(\%\) \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products................ & 11,928 & 16,231 & 12,143 & 17, 198 & 12,941 & + 6.6 & 4.4 \\
\hline 13 & Whisky & 2,693 & 4.351 & 2.522 & 4,363 & 2.759 & + 9.4 & 72.3 \\
\hline 17 & Confectionery, including candy & 1,693 & 2,662 & 1,969 & 3.149 & 2.009 & + 2.0 & 52.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Cereal foods and bakery products ................ & 831 & 1,521 & 1.021 & 1,936 & 1.102 & + 7.9 & 38.0 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 5,529 & 5, 010 & 5,345 & 7.906 & 6,922 & + 29.5 & 12.0 \\
\hline 24 & Leather, unmanufactured & 2.008 & 1. 643 & 1.854 & 2.153 & 2,428 & + 31.0 & 47.4 \\
\hline 32 & Fur skins, undressed & 839 & 424 & 782 & 1,956 & 1.165 & + 49.0 & 11.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35} & Leather footwear and parts & 1,163 & 1.264 & 1,089 & 1.429 & 1,503 & + 38.0 & 41.8 \\
\hline & Fibres, Tertiles and Products & 45,815 & 43,661 & 45,647 & 49,749 & 52,500 & + 15.0 & 24.1 \\
\hline 2 & Wool fabrics & 16,422 & 12,912 & 13,487 & 15,017 & 17.724 & + 31.4 & 88.8 \\
\hline 6 & Wool noils and tops & 5,867 & 6,728 & 7,459 & 6,692 & 6,608 & - 11.4 & 97.4 \\
\hline 7 & Apparel (except hats)-of all textiles & 5,893 & 7.728 & 5,355 & 8,419 & 6.055 & + 13.1 & 29.5 \\
\hline 14 & Cloth, coated and impregnated & 1.591 & 1,543 & 3,002 & 2,942 & 2.572 & - 14.3 & 26.0 \\
\hline 18 & Cotton fabrics & 3, 014 & 2,473 & 2,388 & 2,686 & 2.727 & + 14.2 & 7.8 \\
\hline 21 & Cotton yarns, threads and cords & 1,919 & 1,848 & 2,075 & 2,196 & 3, 013 & \(+45.2\) & 56.3 \\
\hline 26 & Carpets and mats, wool & 1,963 & 1,672 & 1,614 & 1.952 & 2.424 & + 50.2 & 39.4 \\
\hline 27 & Wool yarns and warps & 1,682 & 1,401 & 1,671 & 1.712 & 1,937 & + 15.9 & 84.8 \\
\hline 37 & Lines, cordage and netting, mo.p & 1,266 & 854 & 1,526 & 926 & 1.532 & + 0.4 & 53.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns. & 378 & 865 & 1,195 & 1,107 & 1,087 & - 9.0 & 14.6 \\
\hline & Wood, Wrod Products and Paper ........................ & 2,280 & 2.828 & 2,507 & 3,306 & 2,932 & + 17.0 & 2.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Books, printed.. & 1.006 & 1,186 & 992 & 1.234 & 1. 130 & + 13.9 & 8.8 \\
\hline & Iron and tis Products & 78,332 & 51,563 & 54,128 & 57,865 & 81.918 & + 51.3 & 7.0 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 21,613 & 13,500 & 14,364 & 15,835 & 18,896 & + 31.6 & 6.1 \\
\hline 5 & Automobiles, pessenger. & 12.358 & 4,731 & 8,590 & 6,609 & 14,609 & + 70.1 & 15.5 \\
\hline 9 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts. & 8,714 & 5,663 & 7,229 & 5.455 & 6,346 & - 12.2 & 10.0 \\
\hline 11 & Rolling mill products & 5,972 & 4,108 & 3,130 & 5,201 & 10,012 & +219.9 & 8.3 \\
\hline 12 & Pipes, tubes and fittings & 5,641 & 4.636 & 3,337 & 4.899 & 8,597 & + 157.6 & 14.9 \\
\hline 22 & Castings ard forgings & 2.216 & 2.220 & 1,055 & 3,186 & 2,448 & + 132.0 & 30.6 \\
\hline 23 & Wire and wire products & 1,785 & 1.604 & 1,992 & 2,033 & 2,624 & + 31.7 & 26.5 \\
\hline 28 & Tractors and parts ....................................... & 3,284 & 1,083 & 2.400 & 839 & 1,861 & - 22.5 & 2.0 \\
\hline 30 & Automobile parts (except engines)................ & 1,480 & 1.619 & 1.341 & 1.679 & 1,760 & + 31.2 & 1.1 \\
\hline 33 & Tools & 1,323 & 1,101 & 1,168 & 1.519 & 1,888 & + 61.6 & 11.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Bicycles, tricycles and parts & 1,247 & 829 & 1,274 & 1.033 & 1.806 & + 41.8 & 92.9 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 22,967 & 26,031 & 22,506 & 28,333 & 34,223 & + 52.1 & 14.5 \\
\hline 3 & Electrical spparatus, n.o.p. & 7.522 & 11,122 & 8,423 & 12,518 & 12,795 & + 51.9 & 10.2 \\
\hline 4 & Platinum metals & 8.692 & 8,840 & 7.606 & 7,912 & 9,994 & + 31.4 & 96.3 \\
\hline & Aluminum primary and semi-fabricated ....... & 538 & 631 & 626 & 1,185 & 4,008 & + 540.3 & 53.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} & Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .... & 1.573 & 951 & 826 & 931 & 1, 259 & + 52,4 & 12.6 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................ & 12,805 & 15,685 & 12,693 & 19,316 & 16,704 & + 31.6 & 4.9 \\
\hline 10 & Pottery and chinaware..... & 5,718 & 5,577 & 5,337 & 5,986 & 6.341 & + 18.8 & 73.9 \\
\hline 20 & Glass, plate and sheet................................. & 1,679 & 1,627 & 2, 052 & 2, 732 & 3.030 & + 47.7 & 25.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25} & Coaj, anthracite .......................................... & 1.454 & 2,149 & 1,016 & 2,674 & 990 & - 2.6 & 7.7 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ & 8,839 & 9,751 & 9, 668 & 12,960 & 11,185 & + 15.7 & 7.5 \\
\hline 16 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ... & 1,791 & 2.454 & 1,733 & 3,440 & 2,020 & \(+16.6\) & 6.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19} & Pigments ..................................................... & 2,086 & 2,237 & 2,158 & 2,720 & 2,528 & + 17.1 & 23.8 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ............................. & 15,635 & 17,581 & 18,247 & 21.017 & 19,467 & + 6.7 & 7.3 \\
\hline 8 & Aircraft and parts (except engines).............. & 2,168 & 2,568 & 7,403 & 5,727 & 4,894 & - 33.9 & 9.0 \\
\hline 15 & Non-commercial items & 4.493 & 4,226 & 2,455 & 3,409 & 2,441 & - 0.6 & 6.8 \\
\hline 29 & Ammunition & 1,547 & 1,192 & 1,244 & 1,807 & 1.484 & + 19.3 & 62.3 \\
\hline 34 & Containers, m,o.p........... & 1.346 & 1.268 & 1,048 & 1,632 & 1,980 & + 88.9 & 38.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{36} & Toys and sporting goods .............................. & 892 & 1.527 & 853 & 1,664 & 829 & - 2.8 & 10.7 \\
\hline & Total Imports from the United Kingdom ............. & 209,129 & 188, 343 & 182, 883 & 217,648 & 238,793 & + 30.6 & 8. 4 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized........................ & 157, 160 & 138,538 & 138, 661 & 162,494 & 183,217 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Imports Itemized ............................ & 77.0 & 73.6 & 75.8 & 74.7 & 76.7 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Commodity } \\
\text { Rask in } \\
1955
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half'5s to ist half'56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Europe's Share of 7tem Total 1st halp 56} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products. & 60, 749 & 92,822 & 64, 763 & 77, 032 & 143, 376 & \(+121.4\) & 31.1 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 47, 269 & 77, 116 & 44,211 & 52, 066 & 119, 292 & \(+169.8\) & 46.2 \\
\hline 4 & Flax seed (chlefly for crushing) & 6,089 & 2. 233 & 8, 194 & 12, 282 & 8,557 & + 4.4 & 39.8 \\
\hline 12 & Rye & 166 & 2, 207 & 4,352 & 2,578 & 5,422 & + 24.6 & 94.5 \\
\hline 15 & Barley & 2, 330 & 3,889 & 2,030 & 1,826 & 4,857 & + 139.3 & 15.2 \\
\hline 23 & Vegetable oils (except essential oils) & 192 & 973 & 773 & 1,714 & 508 & - 34.3 & 29.3 \\
\hline 25 & Oats & 749 & 2,003 & 984 & 1,273 & 254 & - 74.2 & 11.0 \\
\hline 29 & Whisky & 812 & 931 & 829 & 1,111 & 719 & - 13.3 & 2.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33} & Wheat flour & 1,109 & 691 & 812 & 828 & 672 & - 17.2 & 1.9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 12,192 & 8,781 & 7,400 & 10,950 & 7,200 & - 2.7 & 5.9 \\
\hline 16 & Fish, cured & 1,466 & 1,196 & 1,320 & 2,216 & 595 & - 54.9 & 5.9 \\
\hline 17 & Fish, canned & 1.926 & 3, 055 & 1,788 & 1,508 & 1,084 & - 39.4 & 18.6 \\
\hline 19 & Hides and stins (except furs) & 1. 429 & 1. 523 & 1,645 & 1,415 & 1. 281 & - 22.1 & 25.6 \\
\hline 21 & Butter & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2,732 & 743 & + 1 & 94.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Meats cooked, and meats, n.o.p. & 558 & 611 & 481 & 751 & 557 & + 15.8 & 21.4 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 1,314 & 1. 791 & 1,763 & 3,200 & 1,421 & - 18.4 & 13.8 \\
\hline 24 & Regs and waste, textile & 414 & 1, 046 & 956 & 1,499 & .731 & - 23.5 & 29.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Synthetic thread and yarn & 351 & 407 & 371 & 1,028 & 420 & - 13.2 & 33.5 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 8,981 & 15,427 & 14, 703 & 16,372 & 9,974 & - 32.8 & 1.4 \\
\hline 6 & Wood pulp & 5,896 & 7,492 & 8.726 & 6,486 & 5,848 & - 33.0 & 3.8 \\
\hline 9 & Newsprint psper & 1,086 & 4,715 & 4, 208 & 4,133 & 2, 047 & - 51.4 & 0.6 \\
\hline 14 & Pulpwood & 579 & 2,092 & 690 & 4,167 & 776 & + 12.5 & 4.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Planks and boards & 1,311 & 670 & 714 & 1,083 & 741 & \(+\quad 3.8\) & 0.5 \\
\hline & Fron and Its Producte .................-...................... & 6. 293 & 12,529 & 11,423 & 19,981 & 14,569 & \(+27.5\) & 7.3 \\
\hline 8 & Scrap iron and steel & 0 & 4,833 & 2,932 & 5,991 & 5,169 & + 76.3 & 51.2 \\
\hline 10 & Iron ore & 238 & 3,807 & 581 & 6,919 & 1,692 & + 191.2 & 5.2 \\
\hline 18 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 413 & 812 & 1,323 & 1,948 & 2,116 & + 59.9 & 10.6 \\
\hline 20 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets & 30 & 384 & 2,481 & 509 & 340 & -86.3 & 4.5 \\
\hline 22 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 1,516 & 491 & 1.896 & 899 & 988 & - 41.7 & 2.1 \\
\hline 26 & Rolling mill products & 582 & 473 & 1,091 & 1. 104 & 1. 388 & + 27.0 & 11.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Engines, internal combustion, and parts ........ & 1,417 & 658 & 640 & 513 & 829 & + 29.5 & 11.2 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrows Metals and Products & 27,891 & 38,535 & 39,450 & 49.130 & 44,679 & \(+13.3\) & 10.4 \\
\hline 2 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ............. & 7, 382 & 9,882 & 13, 135 & 15,191 & 14,392 & + 9.6 & 15.3 \\
\hline 3 & Nickel, primary and seml-fabricated & 11,314 & 11,261 & 13. 219 & 14,988 & 17, 708 & + 34.0 & 15. 5 \\
\hline 7 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 5,321 & 8,401 & 8,166 & 6, 160 & 5,989 & - 28.7 & 6. 1 \\
\hline 11 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated & 1,206 & 3,094 & 914 & 6, 073 & 168 & - 81.5 & 1.3 \\
\hline 27 & Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. & 64 & 629 & 379 & 1,656 & 3, 183 & +739.8 & 30.4 \\
\hline 29 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ................. & 282 & 1,748 & 331 & 1,577 & 197 & - 40.5 & 0.6 \\
\hline 32 & Brass, primary and semi-fabricated & 440 & 1,015 & 876 & 867 & 631 & - 28.0 & 19. 2 \\
\hline 34 & Metallic scrap, n.o.p. . & 65 & 1,206 & 860 & 716 & 960 & + 11.6 & 34.2 \\
\hline 35 & Electrical apparatus, n.O.D. ......................... & 1.446 & 733 & 967 & 599 & 292 & - 69.8 & 2.6 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{5} & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .................. & 6,229 & 10,329 & 8,589 & 12,971 & 9,482 & + 44.3 & 7.0 \\
\hline & Asbestos, unmanufactured & 5,614 & 9, 475 & 5,913 & 11,899 & 8,652 & + 46.3 & 18.4 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products .-...................... & 15,291 & 17,701 & 16,064 & 20,512 & 18,298 & + 13.9 & 15.8 \\
\hline 13 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ................... & 1. 696 & 2,562 & 1,739 & 4,112 & 4,697 & +170.1 & 37.0 \\
\hline 37 & Fertilizers, chemical & 0 & 0 & \(\underline{2}\) & 1,325 & 1 & + 335.5 & 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Drugs and medicines & 885 & 712 & 774 & 536 & 556 & - 28.2 & 23.9 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities & 2,675 & 1, 836 & 2,051 & 1.628 & 2,02.7 & - 1.8 & 3.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{28} & Non-commercial items & 1, 054 & 946 & 832 & 1,110 & 958 & + 15.1 & 6. 7 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to Europe .................... & 141,563 & 199, 770 & 164,237 & 211,841 & 251.086 & + 52.9 & 11.1 \\
\hline & Tolal of Commodities temized ......................... & 114,697 & 175, 972 & 141,933 & 188,982 & 226,009 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Menized ............. & 81.3 & 88.1 & 86.4 & 87.8 & 90.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Commodity } \\
\text { Rank in } \\
1955
\end{gathered}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Change from } \\
\text { 1st half' } 55 \\
\text { to } \\
\text { Ist halr } 56
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half' 56} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Agricultaral and Vegetable Products} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{*000 \$'000} & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10.100
1.420} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,961 \\
2,079
\end{array}
\]} & 9.476 & 16.054 & 11,460 & \(+\quad 20.9\) & 3.9 \\
\hline 15 & Fruits, canned and preserved & & & 919 & 2.311 & 1.409 & + 53.3 & 22.5 \\
\hline 20 & Wines & 917 & 1.529 & 971 & 1.583 & 1. 200 & + 23.6 & 64.4 \\
\hline 21 & Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned.. & 232 & 1.655 & 676 & 1. 819 & 700 & + 3.3 & 10.0 \\
\hline 22 & Nuts & 1.533 & 843 & 1.105 & 1.356 & 1. 289 & + 16.7 & 11.8 \\
\hline 25 & Florist and nursery stock & 716 & 1.424 & 739 & 1.454 & 989 & + 33.8 & 30.5 \\
\hline 30 & Cocoa butter and cocoa peste & 990 & 753 & 747 & 1.109 & 749 & \(+0.3\) & 39.6 \\
\hline 40 & Brandy & 500 & 807 & 557 & 886 & 841 & \(+15.1\) & 75.9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 3.518 & 4.479 & 3. 922 & 6.372 & 4. 544 & + 15.9 & 7.9 \\
\hline 16 & Cheese. & 1.091 & 1.426 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1. 330} & 1.601 & 1,502 & + 12.9 & 81.9 \\
\hline 35 & Fish, canned & 579 & 591 & & 864 & 506 & 22.2 & 15.1 \\
\hline & Filres, Textlies and Products & 12,033 & 11.839 & 12.750 & 13,893 & 16.230 & \(+27.3\) & 7.5 \\
\hline 7 & Carpets and mats, wool & 2.260 & 2,102 & 2.422 & 2.800 & 2.849 & + 17.6 & 46.3 \\
\hline 13 & Cotton falrics & 1,642 & 1. 281 & 1.685 & 1,810 & 2.574 & + 52.8 & 7.3 \\
\hline 14 & Apparel (except hats) of all lextiles & 1. 257 & 1.837 & 1.415 & 2,004 & 1.857 & + 31.2 & 9.0 \\
\hline 24 & Wool fabrics & 1.125 & 708 & 1.179 & 1. 230 & 1.744 & + 47.9 & 8.7 \\
\hline 34 & Lace and embroldery & 1, 081 & 643 & 815 & 726 & 1.031 & \[
+26.5
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{41.3
9.4} \\
\hline 39 & Synthetic fabrics & 464 & 654 & 689 & 780 & 1.022 & + 46.3 & \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 19 \\
& 23
\end{aligned}
\]} & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 3,627 & 4,585 & 4,050 & 4,821 & 4,657 & \(+15.0\) & 4.1 \\
\hline & Corkwood and products ........ & 845 & 1. 207 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,373} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.292
1,316} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.111} & - 19.1 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
50.4 \\
9.9
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Books, printed & 1. 086 & 1.266 & & & & + 13.5 & \\
\hline & Tron and its Products...................................... & 19.694 & 23.948 & 20,928 & 30. 602 & 45.705 & +118.4 & 3.9 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 7. 506 & 8,627 & 7.481 & 9.616 & 9,546 & + 27.9 & 3.1 \\
\hline 2 & Rolling mill products & 3,164 & 4.280 & 2,594 & 6,509 & 14,171 & + 448.3 & 11.7 \\
\hline 8 & Automobiles, passenger & 1.178 & 1,280 & 2.155 & 2.814 & 6,904 & + 218.9 & 7.3 \\
\hline 9 & Pipes, tubes and fittings & 1. 145 & 2,600 & 1.980 & 2. 725 & 3. 336 & + 70.2 & 5.8 \\
\hline 18 & Tools & 1,034 & 1. 156 & 1.137 & 1.579 & 1.714 & + 50.7 & 10. 4 \\
\hline 27 & Ball and roller bearings & 648 & 751 & 907 & 1.112 & 1.537 & + 69.5 & 14.7 \\
\hline 36 & Wire and wire products & 516 & 463 & 700 & 807 & 1.566 & + 123.7 & 15.8 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 8,621 & 11.974 & 8. 773 & 14,013 & 15,169 & \(+72.9\) & 6.4 \\
\hline 3 & Clocks, watches and parts & 3. 287 & 4.246 & 2,972 & 4,636 & 3.478 & \(+17.0\) & 67.3 \\
\hline 5 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 1.942 & 3.279 & 2. 636 & 3,615 & 4.300 & + 83-1 & 3.4 \\
\hline 12 & Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 1.298 & 2. 395 & 1.370 & 2. 119 & 1.797 & + 31.2 & 47.1 \\
\hline 1 & Cryolite & 382 & 421 & 0 & 728 & 2. 290 & \(+2\) & 99.5 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 5. 881 & 8.489 & 6.565 & 13.776 & 11.1 m & + 70.5 & 3.3 \\
\hline 6 & Glass, plate and sheet & 1.541 & 2. 116 & 1.828 & 3.489 & 4.088 & + 123.6 & 34.3 \\
\hline 10 & Dlamonds, unset. & 1,869 & 1,744 & 2,242 & 2. 389 & 2. 666 & + 18.9 & 57.9 \\
\hline 11 & Lime, plaster and cement & 427 & 1.700 & 178 & 3,513 & 555 & \(+211.8\) & 20.4 \\
\hline & Cremicals and Allied Products & 3.550 & 5.670 & 4.699 & 7,921 & 5. 832 & \(+24.1\) & 3.9 \\
\hline 17 & Dyeing and tanning materials. & 1.104 & 1.212 & 1.219 & 1,548 & 1.459 & + 19.7 & 22.1 \\
\hline 26 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ..... & 505 & 777 & 546 & 1.596 & 876 & \(\pm 80.4\) & 2.8 \\
\hline 31 & Fertilizers, chemical. & 126 & 1.446 & 490 & 1.273 & 298 & - 39.6 & 4.8 \\
\hline 38 & Drugs and medicines & 594 & 809 & 606 & 685 & 858 & + 41.6 & 5.7 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities & 12, 703 & 13.913 & 11.532 & 14.196 & 13.760 & \(+19.3\) & 5.2 \\
\hline 4 & Non-commercial items & 5. 416 & 4.887 & 3. 279 & 3,682 & 3,893 & + 18.7 & 10.9 \\
\hline 28 & Cameras and parts (except X-ray) & 887 & 865 & 909 & 1.029 & 1.038 & + 14.0 & 35.1 \\
\hline 29 & Jewellery and precious stones, h.o.p. & 1,020 & 857 & 1.043 & 875 & 1. 241 & + 19.0 & 32.3 \\
\hline 32 & Containers, n.o.p. ......... & 682 & 808 & 658 & 1.082 & 1.023 & + 55.5 & 20.1 \\
\hline 33 & Tays and sporting goods & 590 & 995 & 582 & 1.008 & 673 & + 15.6 & 8.8 \\
\hline 37 & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.O.p. ...... & 793 & 831 & 838 & 685 & 1.050 & + 25.3 & 7.6 \\
\hline & Total Emports from Europe ............................... & 79, 707 & 98,808 & 82, 695 & 121.648 & 128,548 & + 55.4 & 4. 5 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Hemized ......................... & 55.190 & 68, 950 & 56.719 & 84.215 & 92, 803 & & \\
\hline & Percent of lmports ltemized.............................. & 69.2 & 69.7 & 68.6 & 69.2 & 72.2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included among leading forty imports in 1955.
2. Over \(1000 \%\).

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the Uaited Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half' 55 to 1st half' 56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(C^{\prime}\) wealth Share of Item Tota] Ist hall 56} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$ \({ }^{2} 000\) & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ................ & 27. 765 & 22,313 & 25,693 & 21,284 & 25,512 & - 0.7 & 5.5 \\
\hline 3 & Wheat & 11,684 & 9,146 & 12,309 & 8,354 & 11,640 & - 5.4 & 4.5 \\
\hline 5 & Whest flour & 10,173 & 8,383 & 7,314 & 7,586 & 8,194 & + 12.0 & 22.6 \\
\hline 17 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 2, 042 & 994 & 2.476 & 1.129 & 1,942 & - 21.6 & 16.3 \\
\hline 31 & Fodders, n.o.p. & 488 & 481 & 517 & 500 & 434 & - 16.1 & 5.8 \\
\hline 35 & Whisky & 372 & 376 & 457 & 438 & 396 & - 13.3 & 1.5 \\
\hline 40 & Rubber tires and tubes & 213 & 331 & 407 & 410 & 451 & + 10.8 & 13.0 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 7,003 & 10,514 & 9,074 & 10,385 & 9,050 & - 0.3 & 7.3 \\
\hline 12 & Fish, cured & 2,516 & 2,715 & 2,539 & 2,939 & 2,761 & + 8.7 & 27.3 \\
\hline 13 & Fish, canned ............................................... & 864 & 3.381 & 2.736 & 2,597 & 2,006 & - 26.7 & 34.4 \\
\hline 25 & Pork and beef, pickled................................. & 679 & 597 & 778 & 638 & 822 & + 5.7 & 95.9 \\
\hline 28 & Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated ........ & 701 & 801 & 649 & 64.5 & 680 & + 4.8 & 20.2 \\
\hline 29 & Tallow ........................................................ & 132 & 556 & 359 & 934 & 550 & \[
+53.2
\] & 30.8 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products ......................... & 1,439 & 2,601 & 1,322 & 2,009 & 1,478 & + 11.8 & 14.3 \\
\hline 33 & Appare) (except hats) of all textiles ............. & 342 & 506 & 397 & 546 & 304 & - 23.4 & 23.9 \\
\hline 37 & Cotton fabrics .............................................. & 374 & 358 & 357 & 514 & 253 & - 29.1 & 71.1 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ........................ & 20,939 & 29,557 & 34, 255 & 30, 178 & 25,126 & - 26.7 & 3.4 \\
\hline 1 & Planks and boards ...................................... & 9,608 & 13,627 & 17,936 & 15,028 & 12,363 & - 31.1 & 7.6 \\
\hline 2 & News print paper & 6.777 & 11.099 & 11.421 & 11.090 & 8,929 & - 21.8 & 2.6 \\
\hline 21 & Wood pulp & 892 & 1.579 & 1,435 & 910 & 1,084 & - 24.5 & 0.7 \\
\hline 26 & Bond and writing paper, uncut & 294 & 650 & 673 & 665 & 471 & - 30.0 & 54.1 \\
\hline 34 & Wrapping paper & 398 & 492 & 411 & 500 & 442 & + 7.5 & 29.4 \\
\hline & Iron and its Products & 22,952 & 21,460 & 24,793 & 43,149 & 42,818 & \(+72.7\) & 21.5 \\
\hline 4 & Automobile parts (except engines)................ & 8,726 & 4,745 & 5.293 & 12.554 & 11,136 & \(+110.4\) & 92.2 \\
\hline 6 & Locomotives and parts. & 717 & 3,516 & 2,250 & 10,082 & 11.376 & + 405.6 & 99.8 \\
\hline 7 & Automobiles, passenger & 4,197 & 2,284 & 4,616 & 7.571 & 7,148 & + 54.9 & 76.4 \\
\hline 9 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 3.826 & 5,186 & 3,668 & 2,251 & 2,621 & - 28.5 & 13.1 \\
\hline 10 & Automobiles, freight & 1,813 & 1,398 & 2.624 & 3,149 & 2.693 & + 2.6 & 88.3 \\
\hline 20 & Rolling mill products & 479 & 603 & 801 & 2,026 & 2,104 & + 162.7 & 17.9 \\
\hline 22 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts........ & 673 & 765 & 931 & 1,237 & 1,608 & + 72.7 & 21.7 \\
\hline 23 & Railway cars, coaches and parts.................. & 176 & 357 & 1,615 & 487 & 15 & - 99.1 & 12.2 \\
\hline 24 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts. & 853 & 899 & 910 & 1,104 & 1,116 & + 22.6 & 2.4 \\
\hline 32 & Tools ......................................................... & 390 & 489 & 415 & 572 & 657 & + 58.3 & 70.8 \\
\hline 39 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ............................. & 121 & 13 & 392 & 468 & 338 & - 13.8 & 56.7 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................... & 5,896 & 10,933 & 11,837 & 10,765 & 7.484 & + 36.8 & 1.7 \\
\hline 8 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated......... & 4. 229 & 4,393 & 4,476 & 4,555 & 2,308 & - 48.4 & 2.3 \\
\hline 11 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ............. & 121 & 2,522 & 2,841 & 2.871 & 1,068 & - 62.4 & 1.1 \\
\hline 14 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ........................ & 1,034 & 1,706 & 2,354 & 1.916 & 2,211 & - 6.1 & 19.5 \\
\hline 30 & Copper wire and copper manufactures ........... & 73 & 420 & 561 & 464 & 468 & - 16.6 & 7.2 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minersals and Products ................ & 2.243 & 3,294 & 3,172 & 2,751 & 2,344. & - 26.1 & 1.7 \\
\hline 15 & Asbestos, unmanufactured............................ & 1.602 & 2, 159 & 2.166 & 1,683 & 1,426 & - 34.2 & 3.0 \\
\hline & Chemicals and \llied Products ........................ & 3,907 & 4,528 & 5,184 & 4.726 & 5,451 & + 5.2 & 4.7 \\
\hline 16 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms.................. & 1,550 & 1,634 & 2,028 & 1,729 & 1,768 & - 12.8 & 13.9 \\
\hline 27 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. .... & 620 & 540 & 769 & 526 & 584 & - 24.1 & 8.7 \\
\hline 38 & Drugs and medicines ................................... & 676 & 633 & 513 & 355 & 390 & - 24.0 & 16.7 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ............................. & 3,438 & 3,086 & 2,980 & 6,362 & 13,205 & +343.1 & 22.8 \\
\hline 18 & Non-commercial iterss .................................. & 478 & 827 & 552 & 2,524 & 3,002 & + 443.8 & 20.9 \\
\hline 19 & Packages ................................................... & 1,050 & 544 & 775 & 2.213 & 1,958 & + 152.6 & 81.9 \\
\hline 1 & Aircraft and parts (except engines)............... & 200 & 393 & 220 & 489 & 6,645 & \(+2\) & 25.6 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth.. & 95,581 & 108,286 & 118,311 & 131,618 & 132,469 & + 12.0 & 5.8 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized. & 82,153 & 92,098 & 103,943 & 116, 249 & 116,362 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports itemized ............. & 86.0 & 85.1 & 87.9 & 88. 3 & 87.8 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included among leading forty exports in 1955.
2. Over 1000\%

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Irel and
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Change from } \\
\text { 1st half' } 55 \\
\text { to } \\
\text { 1st half' } 56
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C'wealth Share of Item Tote: 1st half' 56} \\
\hline & & Jan,-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Veretable Products & 52,892 & 67, 188 & 61, 445 & 70,021 & 58,382 & 5.0 & 19.8 \\
\hline 1 & Sugar, unrefined & 16, 496 & 29,662 & 15,967 & 29,950 & 17.749 & + 11.2 & 81.4 \\
\hline 2 & Rabber, crude and semi-fabricated & 7, 057 & 8, 389 & 13,406 & 13,739 & 12,382 & 7.6 & 57.5 \\
\hline 3 & Tea, black & 10, 127 & 9,995 & 13,615 & 9,355 & 11,604 & - 14.8 & 92.8 \\
\hline 8 & Nuts & 3,247 & 1,404 & 3,772 & 1,848 & 2,185 & - 42.1 & 20.0 \\
\hline 9 & Vegetable oils (except essential olls) ......... & 2,852 & 2, 220 & 3, 057 & 2,382 & 3,035 & - 0.7 & 27.4 \\
\hline 10 & Fruits, dried & 440 & 4,767 & 915 & 4,099 & 449 & 50.9 & 12.5 \\
\hline 12 & Corfee, green & 4, 269 & 2,507 & 2,312 & 1,559 & 3,452 & \(+\quad 49.3\) & 10.7 \\
\hline 13 & Coca beans, not roasted & 2,863 & 907 & 2,762 & 861 & 1,963 & - 28.9 & 46.5 \\
\hline 16 & Molasses and syrups & 1, 150 & 1,235 & 1, 175 & 1,421 & 1,082 & - 7.9 & 51.9 \\
\hline 20 & Rubber footwear and parts & 456 & 147 & 894 & 547 & 1,060 & + 18.6 & 54.6 \\
\hline 21 & Frults, canned and preserve & 414 & 728 & 505 & 901 & 132 & - 73.9 & 2.1 \\
\hline 22 & Rum & 563 & 732 & 818 & 701 & 619 & + 0.2 & 44.4 \\
\hline 23 & Spices & 1,028 & 661 & 844 & 673 & 694 & + 7.8 & 50.2 \\
\hline 27 & Wines & 390 & 497 & 380 & 510 & 358 & - 0.6 & 19.2 \\
\hline 33 & Brandy & 161 & 280 & 176 & 274 & 196 & + 11.4 & 23.2 \\
\hline 37 & Beans, n .0. & 7 & 87 & 296 & 64 & 92 & - 68.9 & 18.0 \\
\hline & Animal end Animal Products & 5,397 & 3,594 & 6,149 & 6, 022 & 6,553 & + 6.6 & 11.3 \\
\hline 14 & Sausage casings & 1,348 & 1,046 & 1,540 & 1,869 & 2,725 & - 76.9 & 97.4 \\
\hline 15 & Meats, canned. & 913 & 1, 817 & 888 & 1,935 & 563 & - 36.6 & 41.6 \\
\hline 18 & Mutton and lamb, fresth & 1, 348 & 68 & 2,124 & 239 & 1,529 & - 28.0 & 98.0 \\
\hline 26 & Cheese. & 1 & 1 & 476 & 736 & 25 & - 94.7 & 1.4 \\
\hline 30 & Beef and veal, fresh & 385 & 7 & 200 & 403 & 87 & - 58.5 & 10.5 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textlies and Products ......................... & 12,005 & 11, 724 & 14,707 & 14,478 & 17.585 & +19.6 & 8.1 \\
\hline 5 & Wool, raw & 5,476 & 3,632 & 7,214 & 4,811 & 9, 120 & + 26.4 & 69.0 \\
\hline 6 & Flax, hemp and jute fabrics & 3,627 & 5, 228 & 4,800 & 5,601 & 4, 426 & - 7.8 & 73.4 \\
\hline 17 & Cotton fabrics & 849 & 728 & 973 & 1,409 & 1,494 & + 53.5 & 4.3 \\
\hline 28 & Carpets and mats, wool ................................. & 569 & 547 & 332 & 437 & 513 & + 54.5 & 8.3 \\
\hline 29 & Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .......... & 429 & 430 & 239 & 430 & 548 & + 129.3 & 13.7 \\
\hline 32 & Cotton, raw & 57 & 77 & 88 & 429 & 134 & \(+\quad 52.3\) & 0.4 \\
\hline 35 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ............. & 104 & 161 & 112 & 268 & 272 & + 142.9 & 1.3 \\
\hline 36 & Carpets and mats (except wool) .................... & 121 & 134 & 200 & 268 & 123 & - 38.5 & 8.0 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and \(\mathbf{P}\) mper & 226 & 213 & 282 & 291 & 488 & + 89.3 & 0.4 \\
\hline 40 & Logs, timber and lumber ................................. & 136 & 124. & 151 & 176 & 334 & + 121.2 & 1.6 \\
\hline & Iron and tts Products & 108 & 104 & 137 & 163 & 213 & + 55.5 & 2 \\
\hline & Non-Fentons Metals and Products & 5, 477 & 11,908 & 7.380 & 10,793 & 8,391 & + 13.7 & 3.5 \\
\hline 4 & Bauxite and alumina for aluminum ................. & 3,456 & 10,319 & 5,633 & 9,614 & 4,495 & - 20.2 & 66.9 \\
\hline 11 & Manganese ore. & 0 & 320 & 288 & 4,282 & 1,311 & + 597.3 & 32.2 \\
\hline 19 & Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 929 & 636 & 611 & 1,651 & 1.086 & + 77.7 & 28.5 \\
\hline 24 & Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p. & 3 & 3 & 581 & 708 & 806 & + 38.7 & 33.5 \\
\hline 34 & ETectrical apparatus, n .0.p. ......................... & 88 & 150 & 288 & 146 & 154 & - 48.5 & 0.1 \\
\hline & Nom-Metallic Minerals and Products ................. & 4,298 & 4,848 & 3,288 & 5,878 & 4,853 & + 27.1 & 1.4 \\
\hline 7 & Petroleum, crude and partly reflned............... & 3, 160 & 3,690 & 2,922 & 3, 782 & 3,236 & + 10.7 & 2.7 \\
\hline 25 & Abrasives....................................................... & 369 & 399 & 526 & 708 & 878 & + 66.9 & 9.6 \\
\hline 39 & Mineral jelly and wax.................................... & 96 & 178 & 78 & 282 & 128 & + 68.4 & 7.1 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Prodocts ......................... & 435 & 336 & 316 & 488 & 402 & + 27.2 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Miscell meous Commodities .............................. & 922 & 1. 227 & 852 & 967 & งอร & + 10.1 & 0.4 \\
\hline 31 & Non-commercial items .................................. & 337 & 368 & 261 & 283 & 257 & - 1.5 & 0.7 \\
\hline 38 & Containers, ก.O.D.......................................... & 133 & 148 & 149 & 211 & 186 & + 24.8 & 3.7 \\
\hline & Total Imports from the Commonwealith............... & 81,701 & 101, 252 & 98, 137 & 114,873 & 97.855 & + 3.0 & 3.4 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemined.......................... & 75,470 & 94, 225 & 91,046 & 109,463 & 91,482 & & \\
\hline & Percent of huports Lenulzed .............................. & 82.4 & 93.2 & 85.7 & 85.3 & 93.4 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\)}
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\)
3. Prtor to 1955 alf bauxite and alumina imported from the Commonwealth were included in the item now described as "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum".

TABLE Kiv. Dunuestic Exports to Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Enamouthey } \\
& \text { itank in } \\
& 1955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{aroup and Commodily} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chenge from lst half 55 to 1st half' 56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Lat. Am. \\
Share of Item Total 1st half 56
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jon,-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Lgricultural and Vegetable Prodscts} & \$ 000 & \[
\$ 000
\] & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & & \[
35.389
\] & \[
22.384
\] & 19.411 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
17,475 \\
9,068
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16,285} & \[
\text { - } 16.1
\] & 3.5 \\
\hline 1 & & 11,208 & 9,747 & 10.033 & & & 26.0 & 20.7 \\
\hline 3 & Wheat & 18,541 & 5,828 & 4.120 & 2,399 & 3, 268 & 20.7 & 1.3 \\
\hline 15 & Malt & 2,321 & 2,083 & 1. 771 & 1,910 & 2. 141 & + 20.9 & 48.6 \\
\hline 15 & Rubber tires and tubes & 1.032 & 1,287 & 1. 238 & 629 & 785 & - 38.6 & 22.6 \\
\hline 35 & Potatoss, certified seed & 91 & 1,364 & 299 & 1,066 & 316 & 36.6
\(+\quad 6.4\) & 11.3 \\
\hline 25 & Oatineal and rolled oats & 359 & 308 & 335 & 412 & 185 & + 44.8 & 70.3 \\
\hline 20 & Whisky & 245 & 349 & 351 & 389 & 479 & \(\begin{array}{r}48.8 \\ +\quad 38.5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 1.6 \\
\hline 315 & Rubber products (except tires and footwear) & 228 & 314 & 279 & 359 & 396 & +
\(+\quad 31.9\) & 29.4 \\
\hline 35 & Oats ............................................................ & 377 & 293 & 326 & 262 & 279 & 14.9 & 12.1 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products .......................... & 8,751 & 8, 050 & 7.377 & 7,969 & 8,577 & + 16.3 & 6.9 \\
\hline 9 & Mulk, powdered, condensed, eva porated & 2,478 & 2.658 & 2,488 & 3,712 & 2,465 & 0.9 & 73.2 \\
\hline 11. & Fish, cured & 4,074 & 2. 879 & 2,386 & 2. 243 & 2,856 & + 19.7 & 28.2 \\
\hline 2\% & Cattle, dairy and pure-bred & 320 & 292 & 484 & 624 & 1.163 & + 150.6 & 19.7 \\
\hline 2 s & Leather, unmanufactured & 439 & 422 & 512 & 458 & 541 & + 5.7 & 12.2 \\
\hline 52 & Fish, canned. & 199 & 823 & 339 & 378 & 323 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 12.5
5.5 \\
\hline 36 & Eggs in the shell (chiefly food) & 1,005 & 419 & 594 & 105 & 614 & \(+3.4\) & 43.7 \\
\hline & Fillres, Textiles and Products & 507 & 603 & 760 & 1,083 & 1, 099 & + 44.6 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 10.6 \\
& 19.1
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 71 & Synthetic thread and yarn & 4 & 31 & 243 & 495 & 239 & 1.6 & \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Prodncts and Paper & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{12,103 18,248} & 12.180 & 14,730 & 13,342 & \(+\quad 9.5\) & 1.8 \\
\hline 2 & News print paper & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{7.483} & 12,833 & 8. 926 & 9,389 & 9,588 & + 7.4 & 2.8 \\
\hline 16 & Wood pulp & & 3,415 & 1.464 & & 1.521 & + 3.9 & 1.0 \\
\hline 27 & Bond and writing peper, uncut & 449 & 647 & 497 & \[
275
\] & 337 & - 32.2 & 38. 7 \\
\hline 38 & Book paper & 296 & 290 & 269 & 330 & 336 & + 25.7 & 9.7 \\
\hline & Iron and its Products. & 17.696 & 13,015 & 14,881 & 15.506 & 16,007 & + 7.6 & 8.0 \\
\hline 4 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 5, 666 & 7,304 & 5,312 & 6.193 & 5,366 & + 1.0 & 26.9 \\
\hline 8 & Rolling mill products & 238 & 289 & 3,044 & 3,458 & 3,830 & + 25.8 & 32.6 \\
\hline 13 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 5,527 & 3,056 & 2.493 & 1,801 & 2.704 & + 8.5 & 5.7 \\
\hline 16 & Railway track material (except rails) ............. & 0 & 1 & 1.678 & 1.867 & 778 & - 53.6 & 85.8 \\
\hline so & Tractors and parts & 1.757 & - 534 & 580 & 575 & 286 & - 50.3 & 8.9 \\
\hline 185 & Engines, internal combuscion, and parts & 610 & 518 & 592 & 330 & 194 & - 67. 4 & 2.6 \\
\hline & Non-Ferroens Metals and Products & 10.924 & 14,320 & 8,910 & 8.388 & 10.420 & \(+16.9\) & 2.4 \\
\hline 8 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 3. 262 & 4,632 & 3,469 & 2.918 & 3.089 & - 11.5 & 27.1 \\
\hline 19 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 3. 533 & 3,907 & 1.778 & 2.169 & 2,345 & + 31.9 & 2.4 \\
\hline 14 & Copper wire and copper manufactures.... & 1.254 & 1,605 & 1.749 & 2, 049 & 3,425 & + 95.8 & 52.5 \\
\hline 23 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated... & 1.600 & 2. 169 & 653 & 161 & 152 & - 76.7 & 0.2 \\
\hline 33 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 251 & 289 & 376 & 324 & 360 & - 4.3 & 3.2 \\
\hline 18 & Brass, manufactured & 170 & 202 & 398 & 211 & 249 & - 37.4 & 39.2 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 2.806 & 4.302 & 3.112 & 4.989 & 2,902 & - 6.7 & 2.1 \\
\hline \(\gamma\) & Asbestos, unmanufactured ... & 2,308 & 3,364 & 2, 481 & 3.930 & 1,887 & - 23.9 & 4.0 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ & 3. 809 & 8,677 & 9, 706 & 10.242 & 6, 820 & - 29.7 & 5.9 \\
\hline 3 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms & 1,214. & 5.984 & 6. 124 & 6. 588 & 3.346 & - 45.4 & 26.4 \\
\hline 17 & Fertilizers, chemical & 441 & 107 & 1,186 & 737 & 370 & - 68.8 & 1.4 \\
\hline 21 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.O.p. & 486 & 555 & 435 & 710 & 677 & + 55.6 & 10.0 \\
\hline 28 & Drugs and medicines. & 446 & 419 & 394 & 386 & 509 & + 29.2 & 21.9 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities & 2.375 & 2,704 & 1,451 & 2,652 & 5,113 & \(+252.4\) & 8.8 \\
\hline 83 & Ships, sold .................................................... & 1,011 & 975 & 0 & 1.050 & 1.500 & + 2 & 100.0 \\
\hline 37 & Films, motion picture, not exposed................ & 248 & 447 & 137 & 468 & 299 & + 118.2 & 45.0 \\
\hline 41 & Non-commercial items & 169 & 320 & 240 & 343 & 238 & - 0.8 & 1.7 \\
\hline 2 & Aircraft and parts (except engines).. & 236 & 206 & 428 & 135 & 2, 605 & + 506.6 & 10.0 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to Latin America ......... & 94,358 & 920.309 & 77.788 & 83.042 & 80, 565 & + 3.6 & 3.5 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemixed ....................... & 84,445 & 83.344 & 70.483 & 74,08\% & 69.448 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Bomestic Erports Momized ............... & 89.5 & 90.3 & 90.6 & 89.2 & 86.2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1956 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st halt '55
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to } \\
& \text { half ' } 56
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half '56} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec, & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & Acricultaral and Vegetable Prodacts................ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \prime 000 \\
& 51,641
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 0000 \\
& 46,344
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 0000 \\
& 47,929
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8.000 \\
& 46,501
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \prime 000 \\
& 50,599
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\% \\
+\quad 5.6
\end{array}
\] & \[
17.2
\] \\
\hline 2 & Collee, green & 28, 168 & 24,862 & 24, 293 & 25,994 & 27,785 & + 14.4 & 86.2 \\
\hline 3 & Bananas, fresh & 11,020 & 11,945 & 11,412 & 11, 632 & 11,952 & + 4.7 & \(100.0 \frac{1}{}\) \\
\hline 6 & Sugar, unrefined & 3,638 & 1,724 & 4, 159 & 2,237 & 4. 050 & - 2.6 & 18.6 \\
\hline 8 & Nuts & 3, 257 & 1. 590 & 2,336 & 1,294 & 1,621 & - 30.3 & 14.8 \\
\hline 9 & Vegetables, fresh & 2,042 & 254 & 2. 142 & 5 & 1,923 & - 10.2 & 7.2 \\
\hline 10 & Cocoa beans, not roasted & 675 & 2, 307 & 434 & 1,216 & 384 & -11.5 & 9.1 \\
\hline 12 & Vegetable olls (except essential olls) ... & 258 & 197 & 584 & 782 & 395 & - 32.4 & 3.6 \\
\hline 16 & Frutts, canned and preserved ....................... & 296 & 1. 130 & 197 & 782 & 254 & + 28.9 & 4.0 \\
\hline 17 & Cocoa butter and cocos paste........................ & 624 & 424 & 353 & 601 & 130 & - 63.2 & 6.9 \\
\hline 22 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 376 & 339 & 297 & 341 & 280 & - 5.7 & 20.0 \\
\hline 23 & Pineapples, fresh & 495 & 67 & 515 & 46 & 514 & - 0.2 & 88.8 \\
\hline 24 & Molasses and syrups & 70 & 458 & 173 & 240 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 25 & Rice & 140 & 45 & 0 & 375 & 299 & + 2 & 14.8 \\
\hline 31 & Sugar, rellined & 62 & 0 & 0 & 324 & 88 & + \({ }^{2}\) & 91.6 \\
\hline 31 & Melons, fresh & 198 & 0 & 250 & 17 & 371 & + 48.4 & 27. 0 \\
\hline 32 & Coffee and substitutes, n.o.p. & 0 & 97 & 182 & 75 & 3 & - 100.0 & 4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33} & Clurus fruits, fresh & 0 & 59 & 53 & 188 & 39 & - 26.4 & 0.2 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products........................... & 1,168 & 1,188 & 856 & 1,476 & 945 & \(+10.4\) & 1.6 \\
\hline 13 & Meats, canned & 798 & 728 & 430 & 929 & 255 & - 40.7 & 18.8 \\
\hline 37 & F1sh, canned & 172 & 128 & 125 & 92 & 158 & + 26.4 & 4.7 \\
\hline 38 & Fur skins, undressed & 22 & 96 & 30 & 183 & 145 & + 383.3 & 1.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Hides and skins (except furs) ........................ & 42 & 109 & 124 & 82 & 202 & + 62.9 & 3.5 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products ......................... & 5,430 & 4,286 & 7,351 & 19,943 & 31,272 & + 325. 4 & 14.4 \\
\hline 4 & Cotton, raw & 1,590 & 1,057 & 3,206 & 16,562 & 25,797 & + 704.6 & 80.8 \\
\hline 7 & Manila, sisal, istie and tampico flbres .......... & 1,782 & 1,433 & 2,046 & I, 864 & 2,241 & + 9.5 & 56.2 \\
\hline 14 & Synthetic fibres, tops and yams.................... & 771 & 692 & 658 & 630 & 1,145 & + 74,0 & 15.3 \\
\hline 15 & Wool, raw.................................................... & 616 & 570 & 809 & 408 & 849 & + 4.9 & 6.4 \\
\hline 29 & Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords............. & 73 & 112 & 137 & 95 & 36 & - 73.7 & 3.3 \\
\hline 35 & Rags and waste, textle............................... & 295 & 272 & 106 & 187 & 116 & + 9.4 & 2.2 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{21} & Wood, wood Products and Paper, & 390 & 334 & 235 & 560 & 481 & \(+104.7\) & 0.4 \\
\hline & Logs, timber and lumber & 379 & 309 & 223 & 537 & 460 & + 106.3 & 2.2 \\
\hline & Irom and its Praducts ....................................... & 463 & 741 & 276 & 620 & 868 & \(+142.0\) & 0.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19} & Iron ore. & 457 & 737 & 266 & 610 & 360 & + 35.3 & 3.2 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .................... & 1.432 & 401 & 450 & 1, 123 & 1,646 & + 265.8 & 0.7 \\
\hline 18 & Mercury and quicksilver. & 54 & 66 & 232 & 653 & 82 & -64.7 & 10.0 \\
\hline 27 & Manganese ore.............................................. & 256 & 0 & 0 & 311 & 868 & + \(\underline{2}^{\text {d }}\) & 21.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28} & Chrome ore & 0 & 0 & 206 & 103 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................ & 82,587 & 85, 058 & 88,622 & 100,003 & 94,813 & + 7.0 & 27.5 \\
\hline 1 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined............... & 80,274 & 77,957 & 83, 590 & 90, 432 & 90,251 & + 8.0 & 75.2 \\
\hline 5 & Fuel olls ..................................................... & 1,851 & 6,695 & 4,770 & 9, 189 & 4.217 & - 11.6 & 12.4 \\
\hline 34 & Fluorspar. & 53 & 169 & 66 & 168 & 209 & + 216.7 & 86.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Silex and crystallized quartz ....................... & 373 & 228 & 169 & 23 & 44 & -74.0 & 14.6 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ........................ & 443 & 300 & 513 & 718 & 547 & + 6.6 & 0.4 \\
\hline 20 & Dyeing and tanning materials \(\frac{5}{\text {-..................... }}\) & 305 & 268 & 396 & 434 & 484 & + 22.2 & 7.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Principal chemicals (except aclds) n.o.p. .... & 71 & 22 & 26 & 201 & 6 & - 76.9 & 4 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ............................. & 1. 308 & 890 & 1, 029 & 1,051 & 1,432 & + 39.2 & 0.5 \\
\hline 11 & Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. .............. & 925 & 539 & 748 & 625 & 948 & + 26.7 & 90.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} & Non-commercial tems ................................. & 149 & 143 & 113 & 157 & 112 & - 0.9 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Total imports from Latin Americe ..................... & 144, 863. & 139,542 & 147, 262 & 171,994 & 182,403 & + 23.9 & 6.4 \\
\hline & Total of Conmodities Itemized........................ & 142, 627 & 137, 828 & 145, 846 & 170,624 & 179, 080 & & \\
\hline & Percent of lmports Itemized ............................. & 98.5 & 98.8 & 99.0 & 99.2 & 98, 2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. A very small amount of fresh bananas was also imported from Eritish Honduras and the United States.
2. Over \(1000 \%\).
3. Less than \(\$ 500,00\).
4. Less than \(0.1 \%\)
5. All or mostly quebracho extract.

\section*{C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME-GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES}

TABLE XVI. Prices \(\frac{1}{2}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups 2 and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956 Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} \\
\hline & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1Q & 2Q & 3 Q & \(4 Q\) & \(1 Q\) & \(2 Q\) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 103.5 & 96.8 & 96. 5 & 96. 7 & 98.2 & 96.6 & 96. 1 & 93.7 & 35. 8 \\
\hline Barley & 87.4 & 81.1 & 83.9 & 87.4 & 86.7 & 83. 2 & 79.7 & 77.6 & 83. 2 \\
\hline Oats & 84.4 & 90.7 & 103. 7 & 110.7 & 102.2 & 100. 7 & 96.2 & 1020 & 94.0 \\
\hline Rye & 48.6 & 43.2 & 45.3 & 56.4 & 49.0 & 39.9 & 46.5 & 51.4 & 54. 3 \\
\hline Wheat & 109.5 & 100.6 & 99.4 & 98.9 & 102. 2 & 100.0 & 96.6 & 93.3 & 94.4 \\
\hline Wheat flour & 90.7 & 86.4 & 85.7 & 84.6 & 85.7 & 86.2 & 86. 2 & 84.1 & 81.4 \\
\hline Whisky & 118.9 & 120.4 & 119.8 & 121. 2 & 118.8 & 117.4 & 121.4 & 118.2 & 118. 5 \\
\hline Tobacco, 姣-cure & 108. 1 & 111.0 & 111.0 & 111.8 & 112. 2 & 113.6 & 111.4 & 115.7 & 108. 5 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 107. 3 & 97.3 & 99.0 & 98.9 & 95.4 & 101.2 & 10 \%. 1 & 99. 1 & 100.1 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 125.6 & 108.5 & 111.2 & 98.0 & 115. 0 & 116.8 & 97.2 & 80.7 & 101.3 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 104. 3 & 105.0 & 108.0 & 108. 9 & 109. 5 & 105.5 & 115.7 & 125.6 & 118.8 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 74. 1 & 74.5 & 87.1 & 84. 7 & 82.9 & 72.5 & 87.0 & 84. 3 & 74.5 \\
\hline Cattle hides, raw & 73.5 & 58.7 & 53.9 & 53.3 & 52.8 & 51.4 & 56.8 & 60.9 & 63.8 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactured & 128. 1 & 120.9 & 122.2 & 116.9 & 118.8 & 125. 6 & 128.1 & 128. 4 & 129.1 \\
\hline Beet and veal, fresh & 121.9 & 81.9 & 105.0 & 108. 6 & 120.3 & 106. 4 & 94.9 & 146.8 & 106.4 \\
\hline Mllk, processed & 90.3 & 96.6 & 99.7 & 100.6 & 104. 3 & 102.3 & 100. 3 & 97.4 & 98.9 \\
\hline Eggs in the shell & 98. 2 & 91.4 & 88.6 & 82.6 & 95.6 & 105.2 & 104.6 & 94.8 & 110.2 \\
\hline Floree and Textiles & 114.1 & 108. 6 & 106. 4 & 106. 0 & 106. 4 & 10\%. 1 & 106. 1 & 107. 6 & 108.2 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 118.3 & 116.3 & 118.0 & 115.9 & 118. 1 & 1.85 & 118.9 & 119. 1 & 121.1 \\
\hline Planks and boards & 107. 7 & 103.8 & 107.4 & 105.6 & 108. 2 & 108. 0 & 107. 3 & 107. 6 & 109.0 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 106. 2 & 110.4 & 122.5 & 112.5 & 121.7 & 129.5 & 127.5 & 127.6 & 132.8 \\
\hline Plywood & 122.8 & 110.5 & 116.7 & 114.0 & 122.8 & 114.0 & 114.9 & 113. 2 & 112. 3 \\
\hline Pulpwood & 131.0 & 126.0 & 126.5 & 116. 2 & 127.2 & 133.5 & 123. 2 & 112.7 & 118.3 \\
\hline Wood pulp & 103.9 & 100.7 & 101.6 & 100. 1 & 101. 1 & 101.5 & 103.7 & 103.8 & 106. 0 \\
\hline Newsprint paper & 130.0 & 130.0 & 130.5 & 129.3 & 130.5 & 130. 2 & 131.4 & 133.0 & 134.5 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products & 134. 2 & 132.3 & 133.3 & 132.2 & 132.7 & 133.5 & 134.2 & 137.8 & 138,4 \\
\hline Iron ore & 129.4 & 128.3 & 185. 8 & 131.8 & 135.8 & 136. 6 & 134.9 & 142.5 & 148.8 \\
\hline Pig iron & 111.4 & 112.0 & 118.1 & 109.9 & 113.7 & 118.1 & 121.8 & 124. 6 & 121.8 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 138. 1 & 138.7 & 139. 4 & 139. 2 & 138.8 & 139.6 & 140.0 & 146. 7 & 146. 6 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 116. 1 & 118.3 & 123.0 & 119.2 & 121. 5 & 122.9 & 128.3 & 130.8 & 131.0 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 126. 5 & 125.8 & 122.4 & 123.4 & 122. 7 & 121.8 & 121.8 & 121.8 & 122. 2 \\
\hline Nom-Ferrous Metals and Products & 135.0 & 134. 6 & 149.4 & 139. 8 & 146. 2 & 152.0 & 159.5 & 163. 6 & 1680 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 126. 4 & 130.8 & 141.3 & 133. 6 & 139.0 & 144.5 & 148.9 & 150. 4 & 161.0 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 1428 & 138.6 & 170.9 & 144.0 & 160.0 & 176.8 & 198. 7 & 204.8 & 214.0 \\
\hline Lead, primary and semi-fabrlcated & 71.3 & 70.9 & 76.1 & 74.4 & 76. 0 & 76.3 & 78.9 & 86. 3 & 83.9 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 200.0 & 204.7 & 220.5 & 217. 4 & 220.3 & 221. 6 & 222.7 & 223.8 & 223.4 \\
\hline Platinum metals, unmanufactured & 103. 8 & 97.1 & 93.6 & 88. 7 & 89.7 & 91.5 & 104.6 & 119.2 & 118. 3 \\
\hline Silver, unmanufactured & 111.7 & 110.9 & 115.7 & 110.4 & 114.3 & 117.8 & 119.6 & 118.7 & 118.3 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated & 91.2 & 80.1 & 92.6 & 86.1 & 91.7 & 94.5 & 100.6 & 106.6 & 105. 6 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 149. 5 & 150.2 & 149.9 & 148.7 & 150.5 & 149.8 & 150.4 & 156. 7 & 155.5 \\
\hline Asbestos, unmanufactured & 156. 6 & 154. 2 & 154.5 & 152.9 & 154.9 & 153. 5 & 155. 9 & 166.1 & 162.0 \\
\hline Coal & 128.9 & 128.8 & 128.3 & 128. 7 & 129.6 & 129. 1 & 126. 6 & 126.0 & 127.0 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude & 145. 5 & 155. 9 & 153.9 & 152. 7 & 154. 2 & 155.9 & 153. 3 & 153.8 & 159. 7 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer & 117.1 & 115.0 & 114.8 & 115. 3 & 115. 1 & 114.3 & 114.3 & 114.4 & 115.3 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical & 124.6 & 122. 3 & 120.4 & 121.3 & 121. 2 & 119.8 & 119.2 & 118.4 & 119.4 \\
\hline Mlscellaneous chemicals & 111.3 & 108.9 & 113.5 & 113.9 & 113.4 & 113.1 & 113.6 & 114.0 & 114.2 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products & 123. 6 & 123.5 & 125.2 & 125.0 & 125. 7 & 125.2 & 126. 3 & 126. 0 & 128.0 \\
\hline Rubber products & 142.3 & 143.2 & 157.5 & 154.5 & 161.8 & 159.7 & 160.3 & 158.0 & 163.8 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures & 117. 7 & 117.8 & 116. 7 & 117.2 & 116.7 & 116. 2 & 116. 8 & 117.2 & 117. 1 \\
\hline Total Domestic Exports & 118.3 & 115.1 & 117.5 & 115.5 & 117.7 & 118. 3 & 119. 1 & 119.5 & 121.5 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
\(\mathrm{Ch}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{p}, 56\),

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume \({ }^{1}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1953 -1956 Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} \\
\hline & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & \(1 Q\) & 2Q & 3 Q & 4Q & 1Q & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 123.8 & 105.0 & 99.7 & 93.9 & 98.3 & 95. 0 & 110.2 & 102.9 & 130.4 \\
\hline Barley & 580.5 & 408.9 & 338.1 & 235, 7 & 381.0 & 276.1 & 463.0 & 131.6 & 447.8 \\
\hline Oats & 317.2 & 142.1 & 51.0 & 60.4 & 67.8 & 50.9 & 24.9 & 28.8 & 12. 3 \\
\hline Rye & 183.7 & 90.0 & 99.3 & 12.8 & 151.6 & 155.1 & 78.7 & 30.0 & 158.6 \\
\hline Wheat & 213.4 & 153.5 & 140.0 & 134.1 & 136.9 & 154.9 & 133.9 & 159.6 & 292.6 \\
\hline Wheat flour.. & 90.0 & 81.4 & 69.4 & 67.0 & 81.4 & 59.6 & 69.6 & 67.5 & 71.4 \\
\hline Whisky & 196.8 & 182.2 & 189.2 & 134.0 & 171.3 & 167.3 & 280.7 & 153.6 & 182.1 \\
\hline Tobacco, flue-cured & 183.9 & 208.6 & 307.1 & 643.1 & 379.8 & 92.8 & 101.6 & 440. 1 & 79.2 \\
\hline Catte, dalry & 25. 2 & 19.3 & 23.7 & 21.6 & 26.8 & 24.2 & 22.2 & 27.6 & 33.7 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 8.6 & 18.0 & 7.5 & 5.9 & 17.5 & 5.1 & 1.3 & 0.9 & 2.3 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 125. 3 & 145.5 & 136. 4 & 122.0 & 124. 1 & 151.2 & 139.2 & 107.8 & 114.9 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed . & 122.3 & 132.8 & 139.6 & 205.0 & 119.9 & 76.8 & 181.1 & 187.4 & 103. 1 \\
\hline Cattle hides, rew & 45.3 & 107.7 & 111.9 & 89.5 & 125.0 & 91.4 & 141.7 & 72.7 & 77.9 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactured & 57.4 & 62.9 & 70.6 & 64.0 & 72.4 & 59.8 & 85.4 & 74.2 & 74.4 \\
\hline Beef and veal, fresh....... & 20.8 & 15.1 & 7.0 & 5.6 & 4.3 & 8.6 & 9.8 & 5.0 & 8.6 \\
\hline Milk, processed. & 77.4 & 52.0 & 53.2 & 36.0 & 54.8 & 77.8 & 38.7 & 39.9 & 50.4 \\
\hline Eggs in the shell & 15.3 & 14.0 & 7.8 & 21.3 & 3.3 & 2.4 & 4.0 & 23.6 & 0.6 \\
\hline Fibres and Textiles & 46.8 & 42.4 & 47.1 & 34.3 & 43.0 & 50.3 & 60.8 & 42.2 & 41.9 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 114.8 & 124.2 & 135.2 & 122.8 & 138.9 & 141.7 & 137.7 & 125.8 & 131.4 \\
\hline Planks and boards & 134.4 & 159.6 & 183.1 & 165. 3 & 195.8 & 201.9 & 169.4 & 147.9 & 157.3 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 88.3 & 98.3 & 106.3 & 115.1 & 106.7 & 108.0 & 95.2 & 77.5 & 87.4 \\
\hline Plywood. & 54.7 & 79.5 & 116.9 & 106.7 & 140.1 & 113.9 & 106.4 & 115.5 & 113.5 \\
\hline Puipwood & 80.3 & 83.3 & 88.3 & 78.7 & 56.9 & 121. 2 & 98.2 & 97.1 & 52.4 \\
\hline Wood pulp & 113.1 & 127.4 & 138.3 & 124.5 & 148.2 & 139.8 & 140.5 & 132.0 & 142.6 \\
\hline Newsprint paper & 124.3 & 127.6 & 133.2 & 122. 5 & 136.2 & 135.6 & 139.0 & 130.0 & 139.3 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products & 77.4 & 64.0 & 83.3 & 59, 5 & 79.9 & 110.9 & 83.0 & 62.1 & 98.1 \\
\hline Iron ore., & 448.7 & 584.0 & 1,386.6 & 100.5 & 1.131.1 & 2,565.4 & 1,749.6 & 134.9 & 1,507.9 \\
\hline Pig tron \({ }^{3}\) & 52, 167 & 30,616 & 38,454 & 371 & 34,946 & 74,058 & 44,366 & 5,524 & 47,346 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 73.0 & 74.8 & 74. 1 & 98.3 & 98.1 & 60.3 & 39.3 & 88.4 & 94.5 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 77.8 & 75.4 & 68.3 & 73.6 & 70.5 & 51.7 & 76.1 & 67.8 & 74.7 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 108.1 & 39.1 & 59.0 & 49.4 & 38.3 & 117.9 & 30.6 & 61.8 & 83.8 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 127.6 & 133.1 & 139.7 & 135.0 & 144.9 & 141.1 & 137.9 & 139.4 & 135.8 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 147.9 & 150.4 & 161.0 & 150.4 & 182. 3 & 164.6 & 146.3 & 123.9 & 148. 4 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 109.2 & 122. 2 & 127.6 & 108.9 & 130.3 & 133. 4 & 136.3 & 121.8 & 117.9 \\
\hline Lead, primary and semi-fabricated... & 154.6 & 166.6 & 142. 4 & 150.1 & 131.6 & 157.3 & 129, 1 & 71.7 & 111.2 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semiofabricated & 110.1 & 120.6 & 132.2 & 127.5 & 143.1 & 132.2 & 126.0 & 137.5 & 138.8 \\
\hline Platinum metals, unmanufactured & 150.5 & 169.1 & 167.0 & 168.0 & 155.3 & 195. 1 & 151.5 & 229.6 & 185.7 \\
\hline Silver, unmanufactured & 233.5 & 264.6 & 258.8 & 247.3 & 286.9 & 232. 9 & 269.6 & 215.5 & 219.7 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated & 149.1 & 172.2 & 180.0 & 200.5 & 174.8 & 158.0 & 183. 4 & 134.9 & 143.9 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 103.9 & 102.1 & 145.0 & 100.7 & 151.1 & 149.9 & 177.8 & 1.54 .2 & 210.9 \\
\hline Asbestos, unmanufactured. & 129.5 & 129.3 & 148.2 & 106.0 & 163.7 & 151.9 & 171.5 & 111.9 & 165, 1 \\
\hline Coal & 13.4 & 11.5 & 32.8 & 27.8 & 31.5 & 34.7 & 37.2 & 38, 8 & 48.0 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude. & 148.8 & 130.5 & 130.8 & 107.6 & 139.8 & 127.3 & 148.3 & 134.0 & 131.9 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer. & 147.5 & 175. 7 & 229.2 & 244.3 & 217.4 & 203.2 & 252.1 & 239.9 & 265. 5 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical & 94.1 & 95.2 & 128.6 & 175.5 & 127.5 & 85.6 & 125.0 & 136.4 & 114.9 \\
\hline Miscellaneous chemicals. & 104.1 & 99.5 & 116.3 & 115.6 & 143.2 & 96.1 & 110.4 & 83.3 & 133.6 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products. & 95.0 & 80.3 & 71.0 & 68.1 & 73.4 & 70.0 & 71.7 & 85.3 & 116.3 \\
\hline Rubber products .... & 23.1 & 31. 1 & 24.6 & 33.0 & 24.5 & 18.2 & 22.1 & 25.0 & 25.3 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures. & 63.3 & 50.8 & 58.4 & 52.9 & 61.5 & 60.7 & 58.2 & 53.5 & 68.4 \\
\hline Totol Domestic Exports..... & 113.2 & 109.6 & 118. 5 & 107.1 & 119.4 & 122.8 & 124. 1 & 112.6 & 132.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI Into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1955 , Cb . V. D. 56 .
}

TABLE XVII. Prices \(\frac{1}{2}\) of Imports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} \\
\hline & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 12 & 2Q & 3Q & 4Q & 1Q & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Prodacts & 97.4 & 104. 4 & 99.8 & 102.2 & 99.6 & 98.2 & 99.0 & 99.2 & 101.3 \\
\hline Bananas, fresb & 121.8 & 124.6 & 125.0 & 122.7 & 125.6 & 126.1 & 124.3 & 123.0 & 125.0 \\
\hline Cltrus fruits, fresh & 123.4 & 147.3 & 143,4 & 125.7 & 145.7 & 153. 5 & 154.7 & 144.4 & 164.4 \\
\hline Fruits, dried. & 120.6 & 124.7 & 126.3 & 118.0 & 120.8 & 130.8 & 129.6 & 122.8 & 122.8 \\
\hline Nuts ........... & 81.5 & 83.3 & 76.8 & 74.7 & 75.5 & 77.9 & 75.3 & 78.8 & 77.2 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh and frozen .....o................................. & 76.9 & 77.2 & 90.3 & 88.1 & 90.3 & 79.4 & 117.8 & 95.9 & 88.1 \\
\hline Soybeans & 82.8 & 89.5 & 71.6 & 79.2 & 74.5 & 71.3 & 89.5 & 68.6 & 88.3 \\
\hline Sugar, unretined. & 82.2 & 77.7 & 76.5 & 77.3 & 73.7 & 78.3 & 77.1 & 80.8 & 76.1 \\
\hline Cocoa beans, not rossted & 79.7 & 137.9 & 110.6 & 124.8 & 116.5 & 92.7 & 91.7 & 78.3 & 71.8 \\
\hline Coflee, green .............. & 200.7 & 252.1 & 205.6 & 225.8 & 192.9 & 196.6 & 207.9 & 203.4 & 213.9 \\
\hline Tea, black.... & 86.6 & 104. 0 & 118.4 & 136. 3 & 132.8 & 85.7 & 109.1 & 105.5 & 109. 5 \\
\hline Whisky & 95.1 & 96.8 & 96.2 & 97.7 & 96.8 & 88.8 & 96.1 & 97.1 & 87.3 \\
\hline Vegetable oils (except essential olls) & 71.4 & 67.0 & 63.1 & 63,6 & 62.1 & 61.7 & 65.7 & 70.9 & 78.8 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed. & 67.4 & 61.0 & 80.8 & 79.2 & 86.6 & 81.8 & 71.8 & 82.4 & 81.6 \\
\hline Fibres and Textiles. & 100.4 & 99.8 & 95.5 & 97.8 & 98. 3 & 95.6 & 92.7 & 93.4 & 88.8 \\
\hline Cotton, raw & 105. 2 & 104.6 & 105.2 & 107.0 & 108.2 & 106. 1 & 100.0 & 89.4 & 95.1 \\
\hline Cotton fabrics & 72.6 & 66.1 & 71.1 & 71.4 & 72.1 & 70.8 & 69.8 & 73.6 & 69.2 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, unbleached & 60.9 & 59.6 & 56.3 & 58.3 & 58.3 & 56.3 & 53.0 & 54.3 & 53.6 \\
\hline Wool, raw......as..eno............ & 147.6 & 153.6 & 142.7 & 139.6 & 144.6 & 146.8 & 141.7 & 136.7 & 137.6 \\
\hline Wool tops & 114.9 & 111.9 & 97.9 & 103.0 & 99.3 & 96.3 & 92.5 & 91.0 & 91.0 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 98.9 & 102.3 & 94.0 & 102.6 & 88.9 & 91.7 & 92.6 & 97.2 & 78.1 \\
\hline Synthetic fibres and fabrics & 99.9 & 100.0 & 98.7 & 98.9 & 98.7 & 98.8 & 98.7 & 97.1 & 86. 8 \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico fibres.................................... & 76.3 & 64.2 & 58.7 & 57.4 & 59.8 & 59, 1 & 58.9 & 63.9 & 62.9 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper ............................................... & 117.1 & 117.5 & 119.4 & 117.4 & 119.1 & 118.4 & 121.6 & 123.1 & 124.0 \\
\hline Paperboard, paper and products & 103.4 & 103.1 & 105.3 & 102.7 & 104.4 & 105. 2 & 108.9 & 111.7 & 113.2 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals...... & 134.2 & 136.5 & 138. 4 & 137.5 & 138.7 & 138.7 & 138.7 & 138.7 & 138.7 \\
\hline Irom and Steel and Products & 120.1 & 120.4 & 125.2 & 121.9 & 123.6 & 124.9 & 130.2 & 132.8 & 133.0 \\
\hline Iron ore & 189.8 & 188.5 & 192.6 & 191.7 & 193.6 & 193.4 & 195.1 & 202.6 & 207.0 \\
\hline Rolling mill products. & 127.4 & 127.4 & 138.3 & 130.9 & 132.8 & 139.6 & 145.9 & 148.1 & 147.0 \\
\hline Farm Implements and macbinery & 117.8 & 116.8 & 118.3 & 116.1 & 117.4 & 117.4 & 122.4 & 123.8 & 122.8 \\
\hline Machinery ( \(\mathrm{non-fam} \mathrm{)}\) & 116.6 & 118.3 & 123.0 & 119.2 & 121.5 & 122.8 & 128.3 & 130.8 & 131.0 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts ................................... & 114.9 & 113.4 & 118.0 & 116.2 & 117.5 & 117.8 & 120.2 & 124.0 & 124.9 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Prodocts & 119.7 & 120.4 & 124.8 & 122.4 & 124.7 & 124. 7 & 129.1 & 132.2 & 133.2 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 101.7 & 88.4 & 93,0 & 69.1 & 91.7 & 93.5 & 95.8 & 103.8 & 99.1 \\
\hline Electrical apparatus, n.0.p........................................ & 123.9 & 125.9 & 128.3 & 126.6 & 127.6 & 127.7 & 131.1 & 133.3 & 134.3 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............................. & 104.8 & 102.1 & 100.6 & 100.3 & 109.8 & 99.2 & 102.5 & 102.2 & 102.4 \\
\hline Bricks and thes ........................................................ & 117.9 & 122.1 & 129.3 & 125.1 & 127.2 & 129.2 & 135.7 & 136.8 & 136.8 \\
\hline China tableware. & 105.9 & 107.6 & 113.0 & 110.1 & 112.2 & 112.4 & 117.3 & 119.9 & 119.5 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite & 126.0 & 112.4 & 107.6 & 110.6 & 104.6 & 104.7 & 108.5 & 112.0 & 108.9 \\
\hline Coal, bituminous & 93.9 & 89.3 & 88.0 & 84.2 & 88.0 & 86.0 & 92.9 & 91.1 & 97.8 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet ............................................... & 134.3 & 139.0 & 143.4 & 138.7 & 140.4 & 143.9 & 150.7 & 150.1 & 149,0 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for reflning....................................... & 103, 0 & 106. 1 & 104, 2 & 105.6 & 106.0 & 103.0 & 102.4 & 102.9 & 101.3 \\
\hline Gasoline . & 105.6 & 92.0 & 90.8 & 89.8 & 89.8 & 90.7 & 91.1 & 96.6 & 95.9 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertlizer ............................................ & 109.4 & 108. 1 & 169.9 & 108. 5 & 110.0 & 109.3 & 111.8 & 112.4 & 112.0 \\
\hline Fertilizer.................................................................. & 107.6 & 109.8 & 112.6 & 112.9 & 112.9 & 107.1 & 115.0 & 115. 5 & 115. 5 \\
\hline Paints and plements & 97.8 & 98.3 & 100.5 & 98.4 & 100. 1 & 100.9 & 102. 4 & 103.3 & 105. 5 \\
\hline Chemicals, industrial & 110.9 & 110.9 & 112.4 & 110.8 & 112.1 & 112.3 & 114.3 & 115.5 & 115.3 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products ................................................ & 111.0 & 105. 3 & 119.7 & 114.8 & 117.2 & 120.7 & 131.3 & 127.6 & 120.0 \\
\hline Ruhber and products ................................................. & 120.8 & 106. 5 & 171.0 & 148.3 & 156. 5 & 173.8 & 206.8 & 194.5 & 167.4 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufacturers .................... & 101.3 & 99.5 & 99.3 & 98.8 & 99.2 & 98.7 & 100.4 & 100. 3 & 99.4 \\
\hline Total Imports .............................................................. & 109.4 & 109.5 & 110.5 & 109.6 & 110.1 & 109.9 & 112.8 & 113.9 & 113.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Annual figures are direct annual computations, Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import stadsacal classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1955 , Cl. V, D. 56 .

\section*{TABLE XIX. Physical Volume \(\frac{1}{2}\) of Imports by Groups \(\frac{2}{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956 Interim Indexes}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} \\
\hline & 1953 & 1954 & 1935 & 1Q & 2Q & \(3 Q\) & 4Q & 12 & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 134.0 & 137.8 & 149.3 & 126.0 & 155.4 & 141. 4 & 175.2 & 137.0 & 172.6 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 109.0 & 107.4 & 107.3 & 86.1 & 127.4 & 125.9 & 90.1 & 91.4 & 132.6 \\
\hline Citrus fruits, fresh & 114.0 & 112.7 & 110.7 & 115.3 & 119.4 & 88.1 & 116.9 & 117.9 & 120.9 \\
\hline Fruits, dried & 100.6 & 101.0 & 107.5 & 88.4 & 61.5 & 87.1 & 193.5 & 63.5 & 49.2 \\
\hline Nuts & 79.3 & 87.4 & 78.6 & 75.8 & 103.8 & 55.5 & 84.3 & 81.5 & 99.1 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh and frozen & 586.7 & 658.2 & 664.8 & 769.9 & 1,078.3 & 343.5 & 404.2 & 677.3 & 1,138.4 \\
\hline Soybeans & 316.9 & 475.2 & 550.6 & 244.7 & 334.8 & 289.8 & 1,333,8 & 141.3 & 625.8 \\
\hline Sugar unrefined & 91.6 & 105.1 & 108.5 & 40.4 & 130.9 & 136.9 & 125.8 & 53.8 & 124.6 \\
\hline Cocoa beans, not roasted & 83.3 & 76.6 & 70.8 & 79.3 & 108.5 & 38.0 & 57.5 & 53.1 & 100.3 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 122.5 & 108.7 & 118.4 & 110.8 & 112.8 & 113.9 & 135.5 & 132.0 & 129.7 \\
\hline Tea, black & 130.0 & 129.4 & 123.3 & 109.6 & 148.9 & 112.9 & 118.1 & 105.9 & 158.7 \\
\hline Whisky & 130.9 & 114.4 & 116.2 & 89.3 & 95.8 & 111.8 & 162.9 & 79.7 & 114.3 \\
\hline Vegetable oils (except essential oils) & 174.1 & 187.9 & 188.1 & 224.4 & 206.0 & 147.8 & 172.0 & 142.6 & 183.9 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 111.4 & 111.5 & 113.2 & 184.5 & 85.9 & 73.3 & 118.8 & 139.2 & 83.0 \\
\hline Fibres and Texdiles & 110.0 & 95.3 & 113.9 & 111.0 & 113.0 & 111.0 & 120.6 & 134.7 & 137, 6 \\
\hline Cotton, raw & 95.0 & 90.2 & 104.5 & 109.3 & 111.3 & 83.6 & 113.4 & 139.1 & 96.4 \\
\hline Cotton fabrics & 145.9 & 131.8 & 142.2 & 154.9 & 135.9 & 127.8 & 150.8 & 203.4 & 167.9 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, unbleached & 107.7 & 97.1 & 117.2 & 85.2 & 123.3 & 135.7 & 124.5 & 83.8 & 124.6 \\
\hline Wool, rew & 84.0 & 40.6 & 54.5 & 64.7 & 65.2 & 48.8 & 38.7 & 77.3 & 85.8 \\
\hline Wool tops & 73.5 & 50.8 & 62.2 & 60.1 & 67.7 & 61.2 & 60.1 & 65.8 & 59.3 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 101.7 & 71.9 & 71.2 & 71.1 & 88.7 & 84.1 & 62.9 & 82.1 & 115.1 \\
\hline Synthetic fibres and fabrics & 123.0 & 105.4 & 133.9 & 132.5 & 116.5 & 134.4 & 160.5 & 155.1 & 132.2 \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico fibres & 62.5 & 78.3 & 89.8 & 106.8 & 86.8 & 70.1 & 95.6 & 91.9 & 107.5 \\
\hline Wood Products and Poper & 186.9 & 191.7 & 223.7 & 202.7 & 219.8 & 230.8 & 241.0 & 243.6 & 255.0 \\
\hline Paperboard, paper and products & 220.3 & 245.5 & 290.7 & 255.8 & 290.0 & 299.8 & 315.6 & 302.8 & 334.5 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals & 179.1 & 176.4 & 175.8 & 178.7 & 168.3 & 179.2 & 177.2 & 178.7 & 170.5 \\
\hline Iron sad Steel and Products & 181.7 & 139.2 & 162.9 & 140.4 & 179.8 & 163.8 & 167.1 & 194. 7 & 252.3 \\
\hline Iron ore. & 95.8 & 69.9 & 105.7 & 0.5 & 108.7 & 199.3 & 111.4 & 5.5 & 133.1 \\
\hline Rolling mill products & 116.7 & 91.2 & 111.7 & 83.5 & 99.3 & 113.4 & 149.8 & 157.1 & 233.5 \\
\hline Farm implements and machiner & 126.8 & 87.6 & 107.6 & 82.4 & 134.7 & 110.6 & 102.6 & 134.6 & 177.3 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 158.7 & 148.0 & 167.0 & 140.9 & 176.6 & 171.4 & 177.9 & 191.7 & 244.0 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 216.0 & 175.8 & 237.7 & 234.9 & 291.9 & 211.4 & 213.7 & 329.5 & 362.6 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Prodects & 200.9 & 155.8 & 210.8 & 183.6 & 192. 1 & 214.0 & 248.9 & 212.3 & 253.6 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 102.9 & 106.6 & 120.0 & 82.4 & 124.6 & 120.9 & 152.0 & 70.5 & 121.1 \\
\hline Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 257.5 & 265.4 & 284.4 & 275.2 & 251.4 & 282.6 & 327.7 & 285.1 & 319.9 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Mineral and Products & 103.5 & 96.6 & 108.6 & 81.5 & 106. 1 & 122.1 & 125.5 & 98.3 & 123.6 \\
\hline Bricks and tiles & 144.0 & 107.5 & 137.6 & 105.2 & 133.1 & 148.2 & 161.7 & 166.3 & 171.1 \\
\hline China tableware & 97.3 & 95.7 & 94.2 & 87.0 & 92.4 & 105.1 & 92.5 & 83.6 & 114.1 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite & 56.5 & 52.4 & 49.7 & 47.6 & 34.3 & 51.6 & 65.9 & 44.4 & 38.4 \\
\hline Coal, bituminous & 79.0 & 61.8 & 66.3 & 46.4 & 77.3 & 70.3 & 70.7 & 52.4 & 89.8 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet & 98.0 & 78.3 & 112.8 & 87.7 & 120.2 & 118.2 & 124.0 & 118.1 & 165.6 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for refining & 105.1 & 104.3 & 114.7 & 97.9 & 114.2 & 126.7 & 120.3 & 118.1 & 126.2 \\
\hline Gasoline. & 98.9 & 80.7 & 84.7 & 41.6 & 93.7 & 99.1 & 105.4 & 46.4 & 83.1 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer & 170.2 & 171.6 & 198.8 & 168. 5 & 202. 6 & 208, 6 & 214.9 & 198.6 & 243.4 \\
\hline Fertilizer & 160.9 & 162.7 & 166.0 & 116.0 & 186.0 & 170.3 & 194.8 & 119.0 & 182.4 \\
\hline Paints and pigments. & 151.8 & 143.3 & 162.0 & 148.3 & 169.0 & 163.2 & 167.2 & 164.6 & 190.9 \\
\hline Chemicals, industrial. & 179.9 & 156.9 & 194.9 & 148.6 & 198.9 & 214.0 & 217.6 & 148.9 & 264.3 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products. & 313.4 & 321.8 & 322.5 & 268.8 & 359.7 & 366.6 & 290.7 & 280.7 & 356.3 \\
\hline Rubber and products. & 132.5 & 133.4 & 138.7 & 134.9 & 160.0 & 127.2 & 134.1 & 133.4 & 146.8 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufacturers & 961.0 & 851.8 & 935.6 & 631.6 & 1,036.2 & 1,189.8 & 886.5 & 775.4 & 1,100.5 \\
\hline Total Imports & 151.0 & 141.0 & 160.3 & 135.9 & 168.2 & 165.8 & 172.3 & 168.7 & 208.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII into appropriate value indexes.

Ch. V, D. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1955 ,

\section*{D. CURRENT SERIES}

TABLE NX. Iomestic Exports Lo Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months


TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million imports from the United Kingdom), Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.
 Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Momins & 1947 & 1948 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{WCELSTIC HMPORTS:} \\
\hline dithuary & 86.7 & 97.2 & 106.9 & 104.8 & 116.3 & 125.5 & 119.6 & 115.6 & 114.3 & 119.2 \\
\hline February & 88.1 & 99.2 & 106.7 & 104.0 & 118.2 & 124.6 & 119.2 & 115.7 & 115.9 & 119.4 \\
\hline March & 88.5 & 96.4 & 105.2 & 105.2 & 119.7 & 124.3 & 119.4 & 115.5 & 116.5 & 120.3 \\
\hline April & 90.6 & 99.1 & 104.8 & 106.3 & 121.6 & 123.1 & 119.5 & 116.2 & 117.5 & 120.8 \\
\hline May & 91.2 & 97.8 & 104.1 & 105.6 & 122.4 & 121.5 & 118.7 & 116.0 & 117.2 & 121.7 \\
\hline I une & 93.6 & 97.8 & 103.8 & 107.1 & 123.4 & 121.4 & 119.1 & 116.6 & 118.3 & 121.9 \\
\hline July & 92.6 & 98.6 & 102.0 & 108.9 & 124.3 & 121.0 & 118.6 & 115.4 & 117.4 & \\
\hline August & 93.6 & 99.9 & 101.2 & 110.1 & 126.0 & 120.7 & 118.7 & 115.0 & 118.0 & \\
\hline sioptember & 93.8 & 102.6 & 99.9 & 111.7 & 125.4 & 120.1 & 118.8 & 114.4 & 118.4 & \\
\hline Cutaber & 94.1 & 104.8 & 102.9 & 111.2 & 125.9 & 120.3 & 118.3 & 114.7 & 119.0 & \\
\hline Mo.tuber. & 94.8 & 105.0 & 103.5 & 112.0 & 126.4 & 120.4 & 117.1 & 114.5 & 118.9 & \\
\hline Deceinimer. & 95.0 & 104.9 & 104.0 & 112.2 & 126.2 & 119.2 & 116.1 & 114.5 & 119.4 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Annual mans} & 81.6 & 100.0 & 103.3 & 108.3 & 123.0 & 121.8 & 118.3 & 115.1 & 117.5 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume Indexes} \\
\hline Januaty & 93.9 & 94.4 & 86.5 & 82.3 & 95.7 & 100.8 & 103.5 & 87.8 & 104.4 & 117.8 \\
\hline February & 79.5 & 82.0 & 75.0 & 74.8 & 77.2 & 97.0 & 90.2 & 92.7 & 99.9 & 113.7 \\
\hline Warch & 92.1 & 90.5 & 80.4 & 84.6 & 94.6 & 111.3 & 100.6 & 106.7 & 116.8 & 106.2 \\
\hline A;rll & 82.2 & 83.7 & 88.5 & 75.4 & 94.7 & 110.4 & 98.3 & 98.2 & 111.5 & 123.6 \\
\hline May & 114.6 & 112.6 & 102.3 & 106.1 & 103.1 & 122.9 & 125.0 & 119.3 & 122.2 & 137.4 \\
\hline 3 une & 113.7 & 93.1 & 95.9 & 105.4 & 98.8 & 121.1 & 134.8 & 114.4 & 124.6 & 135.6 \\
\hline July & 99.7 & 99.3 & 92.4 & 90.9 & 117.5 & 119.4 & 129.3 & 109.5 & 115.7 & \\
\hline A.agust & 92.2 & 87.6 & 97.0 & 91.1 & 108.3 & 112.0 & 112.6 & 109.5 & 126.2 & \\
\hline Birptember & 90.8 & 107.6 & 89.2 & 97.5 & 99.6 & 109.5 & 111.1 & 112.8 & 126.5 & \\
\hline O.taber & 103.9 & 114.3 & 102.0 & 110.6 & 115.0 & 121.3 & 113.3 & 106.9 & 122.6 & \\
\hline Pevember. & 104.2 & 109.2 & 110.1 & 102.0 & 117.2 & 125.5 & 116.9 & 124.5 & 126.7 & \\
\hline December. & 109.4 & 117.7 & 107.1 & 100.8 & 117.3 & 127.5 & 119.6 & 131.3 & 122.8 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Atatual Index.} & 98.5 & 100.0 & 94.2 & 93.6 & 103.5 & 114.9 & 113.2 & 109.6 & 118.5 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Iadexes} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{impores} \\
\hline I innuary & 81.0 & 97.1 & 103.3 & 107.2 & 119.9 & 119.9 & 108.4 & 109.5 & 109.0 & 113.3 \\
\hline Pebruary & 82.2 & 98.0 & 104.0 & 107.6 & 122.6 & 117.3 & 108.1 & 109.1 & 109.6 & 113.7 \\
\hline March & 83.9 & 98.0 & 103.9 & 108.6 & 124.8 & 114.9 & 109.0 & 108.9 & 110.4 & 114.3 \\
\hline April & 86.6 & 99.1 & 104.5 & 109.3 & 128.4 & 112.9 & 109.0 & 110.0 & 110.6 & 113.8 \\
\hline Hay. & 88.5 & 99.8 & 102.6 & 108.5 & 129.7 & 110.7 & 109.3 & 110.2 & 109.7 & 113.1 \\
\hline Tune & 88.5 & 99.9 & 102.0 & 108.5 & 129.9 & 109.4 & 109.9 & 110.6 & 109.8 & 113.5 \\
\hline \({ }^{1}\) uly & 87.9 & 98.8 & 100.7 & 109.0 & 129.9 & 107.9 & 109.9 & 110.7 & 109.1 & \\
\hline Aigust & 87.6 & 99.5 & 100.7 & 110.8 & 127.3 & 106.6 & 110.2 & 110.3 & 109.6 & \\
\hline Sisptember & 89.3 & 100.2 & 101.3 & 112.6 & 128.4 & 106.7 & 111.0 & 109.8 & 111.3 & \\
\hline Detober & 90.1 & 101.7 & 102.0 & 114.0 & 124.1 & 107.7 & 110.7 & 109.4 & 112.1 & \\
\hline Ricuember. & 92.8 & 102.6 & 104.3 & 113.6 & 121.5 & 108.0 & 110.1 & 109.0 & 112.8 & \\
\hline Seceintuer. & 95.2 & 102.8 & 107.0 & 116.4 & 121.5 & 108.4 & 110.0 & 109.0 & 113.6 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Amuad Inilax} & 88.0 & 100.0 & 102.6 & 110.3 & 126.2 & 110.4 & 109.4 & 109.5 & 110.5 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume Indexes} \\
\hline duane? & 97.4 & 96.6 & 98.5 & 90.0 & 124.3 & 116.4 & 136.1 & 116.2 & 127.5 & 161.7 \\
\hline Fepruary & 98.1 & 84.6 & 90.2 & 84.7 & 101.9 & 109.1 & 130.0 & 121.7 & 127.1 & 161.4 \\
\hline isfarch & 113.3 & 91.5 & 103.4 & 99.5 & 125.0 & 128.8 & 149.9 & 147.2 & 152.7 & 183.7 \\
\hline April & 118.6 & 104.0 & 105.7 & 96.2 & 139.4 & 130.4 & 163.2 & 143.5 & 156.3 & 210.9 \\
\hline May. & 123.6 & 102.6 & 111.2 & 121.8 & 142.0 & 157.8 & 174.3 & 148.3 & 178.4 & 219.3 \\
\hline Iune & 118.9 & 106.1 & 111.9 & 118.5 & 126.1 & 134.4 & 167.6 & \(170.6{ }^{1}\) & 164.5 & 195.2 \\
\hline July & 117.4 & 103.7 & 104.4 & 106.4 & 129.9 & 144.5 & 167.6 & 139.4 & 153.6 & \\
\hline lugust & 106.3 & 94.5 & 95.6 & 109.8 & 127.3 & 129.0 & 141.7 & 137.2 & 174.5 & \\
\hline -i.ptember & 105.9 & 100.6 & 99.5 & 113.1 & 111.9 & 148.4 & 148.4 & 132.4 & 168.6 & \\
\hline 5 Staber & 128.5 & 108.9 & 104.6 & 128.1 & 125.8 & 158.6 & 146.0 & 137.8 & 184.7 & \\
\hline November. & 112.3 & 105.7 & 104.6 & 131.3 & 121.7 & 152.2 & 144.9 & 154.7 & 178.2 & \\
\hline Tuecember... & 92.8 & 102.7 & 90.7 & 104.2 & 102.0 & 143.7 & 139.2 & 139.7 & 154.1 & \\
\hline Annual Index. & 110.9 & 100.0 & 102.0 & 109.2 & 122.7 & 138.0 & 151.0 & 141.0 & 160.3 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



TABLEXXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Quarter} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline First Quarter & 124.8 & 119.2 & 115. 2 & 115.5 & 119.5 & 117.3 & 108.5 & 109.2 & 109.6 & 113.9 \\
\hline Second Quarter & 122.0 & 119.0 & 116.3 & 117.7 & 121.5 & 110.2 & 109.2 & 110.3 & 110.1 & 113.4 \\
\hline Third Quarter. & 120.6 & 118.5 & 115.0 & 118.0 & & 107.1 & 110.3 & 110.3 & 109.9 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Fourth Quarter,} & 119.9 & 116.9 & 114.5 & 119.1 & & 107.9 & 110.2 & 109.1 & 112.8 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume Indexes} \\
\hline First Quarter ... & 103.0 & 98.2 & 96.1 & 107.1 & 112.6 & 118.1 & 138.7 & 128.3 & 135.9 & 168.7 \\
\hline Second Quarter & 118.1 & 119.5 & 110.6 & 119.4 & 132.2 & 140.9 & 168.7 & 154. \(0^{1}\) & 166.2 & 208.6 \\
\hline Third Quarter.... & 113.7 & 117.9 & 110.4 & 122.8 & & 140.6 & 152.5 & 136.4 & 165.8 & \\
\hline Fourth Quarter. & 124.8 & 116.9 & 121.0 & 124. 1 & & 151.7 & 143.4 & 144.2 & 172.3 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(3 \%\). Allowance sbould be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Month} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{U.S. Dollar in Canada} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Pound Sterling in Canada} \\
\hline & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Canadian cents per unit} \\
\hline January & 100. 48 & 97.05 & 97.29 & 96.60 & 99.87 & 279.51 & 273.05 & 273.56 & 269.12 & 280.35 \\
\hline February & 100. 10 & 97.73 & 96.65 & 97.69 & 99.91 & 278.43 & 275.55 & 271.93 & 271.97 & 280.43 \\
\hline March & 99.59 & 98.33 & 97.08 & 98.43 & 99.87 & 278.58 & 276.92 & 273.29 & 274.81 & 280.17 \\
\hline April & 98.09 & 98.37 & 98.25 & 98.62 & 99.68 & 275.46 & 277.13 & 276.93 & 275.86 & 279.93 \\
\hline May & 98.38 & 99.41 & 98.43 & 98.59 & 99.18 & 275.49 & 279.80 & 277.48 & 275.69 & 278.49 \\
\hline June & 97.92 & 99. 44 & 98.13 & 98.44 & 98.53 & 272.68 & 279.82 & 276.61 & 274.66 & 276.16 \\
\hline July & 9C. 91 & 99.18 & 97.44 & 98.46 & & 270.21 & 279.29 & 274.59 & 274.25 & \\
\hline August & 96.11 & 98.83 & 97.02 & 98.51 & & 268.05 & 278.25 & 272.95 & 274. 56 & \\
\hline September. & 95.98 & 98.43 & 96.97 & 98.78 & & 267.11 & 275.94 & 271.65 & 275.22 & \\
\hline October........................................... & 96.43 & 98.25 & 96.98 & 99.53 & & 269.36 & 275.76 & 271.34 & 277.96 & \\
\hline November ...................................... & 97.66 & 97.77 & 96.92 & 99.94 & & 273.52 & 274.89 & 270.90 & 280.04 & \\
\hline December ..................................... & 97.06 & 97.31 & 96.80 & 99.95 & & 272. 40 & 273.52 & 269.88 & 280.15 & \\
\hline Annual Average......................... & 97.89 & 98.34 & 97.32 & 98.63 & & 273.40 & 276.66 & 273.39 & 275.35 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: Dank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).
Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencles are published currently in Prices and Price Indexes, D. B. S., monthly, and Foreign Trade, Deparment of Trade and Commerce, bl-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months
\begin{tabular}{l|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r|r}
\hline Month & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Average \\
\(1935-39\)
\end{tabular} & 1948 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{E. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION}

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from all Countries, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1955-1956


\footnotetext{
1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are inc Juded in Division 59 .
}

TABLE XXVII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United States, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1955-1956

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the Inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United King dom, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1955-1956

1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59 .

\section*{\(65-204\) \\ c. 1}


\section*{REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE}

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1957


DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

\title{
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS \\ International Trade Division \\ External Trade Section
}

\section*{REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE}

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1957

Published by Authorily of
The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS}

\section*{PART I}
Chapter Page
1. Leading Developments in Canada's Foreign Trade ..... 5
General Trends ..... 5
Main Commodity Changes ..... 6
Exports ..... 6
Imports ..... 8
Direction of Trade ..... 9
Canada's Rank in World Trade ..... 12
1I. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 13
Trade with the United States ..... 13
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 14
Imports from the United States ..... 14
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 15
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 16
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 16
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 17
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 20
Trade with Europe ..... 20
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ..... 21
Trade with Latin America ..... 24
IV. Composition of Canadian Trade ..... 27
Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates ..... 27
V. Statistical Notes ..... 33
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 33
Imports from Central and South America ..... 34
Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues ..... 37
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade ..... 37
TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT
Table
1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade ..... 5
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 9
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1956 ..... 11
4. Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 13
5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 15
6. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries ..... 18
7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 21
8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 23
9. Trade of Canada with Latin America ..... 25
10. Exports to All Countries, Alternative Classifications, 1954-1956 (Unadjusted for Uranium) ..... 28
11. Exports to All Countries, Altemative Classifications, 1954-1956 (Adjusted for Uranium) ..... 29
12. Exports to the United States, Altemative Classifications, 1954-1956 (Unadjusted Ior Uranium) ..... 30
13. Exports to the United States, Alternative Classifications, 1954-1956 (Adjusted for Uranium) ..... 31
14. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items, Average 1953-1955 and Calendar Year 1956 ..... 35

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS - Concluded}

\section*{CHARTS}

\section*{Chart}
I. Exports and Imports, by Half-Years, 1952-1957 (Percentage Change) ..... 6
II. Exports and Imports, by Quarters, 1954-1957 (Seasonally Adjusted) ..... 7
PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES
A. Direction of Trade
Table
Page
I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1953-1957 ..... 40
II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports ..... 42
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 45
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries ..... 48
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 49
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 50
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 51
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 52
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 53
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 54
XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 55
XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Excent the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 56
XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 57
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America ..... 58
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 59
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 60
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 61
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 62
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 63
D. Current Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 64
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 65
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 66
XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters ..... 67
XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 67
XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 67
E. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification
XXVI. Total Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Half-Years, 1956-57 ..... 68
XXVII. Total Exports to and Imports from the United States, by Half-Years, 1956-57 ..... 69
XXVIII. Total Exports to and Imports from the United Kingdom, by Half-Years, 1956-57 ..... 70

\section*{CHAPTER 1}

\section*{LEADING DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE}

\section*{General Trends}

Canada's foreign trade reached a new first half-year record in 1957, but with only a small increase over the corresponding period last year. There was a slowing down in the high rate of expansion in the external trade totals which characterized the past two years, to a certain extent reflecting a trend toward some levelling off in overall economic activity at home and abroad. There were larger imports from every leading trading area, and, except for the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, exports to the major areas in Canada's trade also exceeded the levels of a year ago. However, most of the export and import gains were much smaller than last year, especially in trade with the United States.

Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) set a new first half-year record in 1957. But, due in large measure to lower wheat sales which offset increases in other commodities, there was an advance of only \(1.2 \%\) over the corresponding period last year. This compared with a gain of \(11.7 \%\) in the first six months of 1956 and of \(10.3 \%\) in the
first half of 1955. Total exports in the first half of 1957 were higher than a year ago in January, March and May only. There was a \(6.4 \%\) increase in the first quarter, but a \(3.2 \%\) drop in the second quarter.

Imports established a new semi-annual peak In the first half of 1957 , but surpassed the corresponding total of last year by only \(2.1 \%\). This compared with an advance of \(28.8 \%\) in the first six months of 1956 and of \(7.8 \%\) for the same period in 1955. Imports in the first half of 1957 exceeded the levels of last year in every month but June. A gain of \(6.8 \%\) was shown in the first quarter, but there was a decline of \(1.8 \%\) in the second quarter. Imports continued to be larger than exports, and the import balance surpassed by \(6.1 \%\) the previous semi-annual record registered in the first half of 1956.

The recent trends in Canadian foreign trade, on a quarterly basis and with allowance for the seasonal pattern affecting it, are illustrated in an

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half ' 55 \\
to \\
2nd half ' 56
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '56 \\
to \\
1st half '57
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Value of Trade:} \\
\hline Total Exports \(1 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .\). & 2,063.3 & 2,288.0 & 2,304.0 & 2,559.1 & 2, 330.5 & +11.8 & \(+1.2\) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Domestic Exports \({ }^{2}\) \\
Re-Exports 1
\end{tabular} & 2,031.9 31.4 & \(2,249.9\)
38.1 & \(2,269.9\)
34.1 & \(2,519.8\)
39.3 & 2,287. 1 & +12.0
+3.2 & 10.8
+27.3 \\
\hline Imports .......... & 2,209.4 & 2,503.0 & 2,845.3 & 2,860.1 & 2,904.6 & +14.3 & + 2.1 \\
\hline Total Trade......................... & 4,272.7 & 4,791.0 & 5,149.3 & 5,419.3 & 5, 235. 1 & +13.1 & \(+1.7\) \\
\hline Trade Balance .................... & -146.1 & -215.0 & \(-541.3\) & -301.0 & -574.1 & - & - \\
\hline Price Indexes \({ }^{2}\) : & & & \(1948=100\) & & & & \\
\hline Domestic Exports................ & 116.8 & 118.7 & 120.9 & 122.0 & 122.4 & + 2.8 & \(+1.2\) \\
\hline Imports & 109.9 & 111.4 & 113.6 & 112.6 & 116.4 & +1.1 & +2.5 \\
\hline Terms of Trade \({ }^{\mathbf{3}}\)................. & 106.3 & 106.6 & 106.4 & 108.3 & 105.2 & +1.6 & -1.1 \\
\hline Volume Indexes: & & & \(1948=100\) & & & & \\
\hline Domestic Exports................ & 113.1 & 123.3 & 122.1 & 134.3 & 121.6 & \(+8.9\) & - 0.4 \\
\hline Imports \({ }^{4}\)............ & 151.1 & 169.1 & 188.8 & 191.0 & 188.7 & +13.0 & -0.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \(\$ \mathbf{0} 00,000\) ):
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline 103.0 & 62.9 & 51.3 & 45.1 & 23.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
2. Average of direct quarterly indexes.
3. Export price index divided by import price index.
4. Import price index divided into import value index based on total imports less goods for use of United Kingdom or other N.A.T.O. governments.

accompanying chart. Following a decline from the previous peak in mid-1953, an upward movement of trade began in mid-1954. Imports were carried almost uninterruptedly to a new high level in the first quarter of 1957 but fell off in the second quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \(\$ 5.7\) billion. Exports attained a new peak in the third quarter of 1956 , then turned downward and were running at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \(\$ 4.7\) billion in the second quarter of 1957

There was a gradual decline for the average prices of exports from the peak of 123.0 in calendar year 1951 to the level of about 115.0 in the second half of 1954. A steady upward movement began in
the first nalf of 1955, raising the export price average to 122.4 for the first six months of 1957. The average prices of imports fell sharply from a peak of 126.2 in calendar year 1951 to a level of about 109.0-110.0 during the next four years. A somewhat higher plateau of 113.0 was reached in 1956, and in the first half of 1957 there was a further increase to 116.4 . Between the first halves of 1956 and 1957, the average prices of exports and imports rose moderately, but at a higher rate for imports than for exports, resulting in a slight deterioration in the terms of trade. The higher prices were combined, in the case of both exports and imports, with a fractional decline in the volume of trade from the first half-year record levels of the previous year.

\section*{Main Commodity Changes \({ }^{1}\)}

\section*{Exports}

The principal development in the export picture for the first half of 1957 was the decline in wheat sales, by over one-third to about the level of the first six months of 1955 . This reversed the upswing of a year ago, which was due in almost equal measure to new exports to certain countries in the
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables IV and V.

Soviet bloc and to gains in exports to most other markets. In the first half of 1957, sales to Soviet countries declined by four-fifths; but there were also losses in many other markets which taken together accounted for almost two-thirds of the total fall in wheat exports. Shipments of barley again went down but only at half the rate of decline of last year, while those of wheat flour fell twice as much as in the same period of 1956. There were

lower exports of rye and corn but gains for soybeans and oats which almost quadrupled. Total exports of grains and farinaceous products fell off \(28 \%\) in the first half of 1957 as compared with an advance of \(31 \%\) in the corresponding period of 1956. The remaining exports as a whole rose \(6 \%\) as compared to an increase of \(9 \%\) a year ago.

Among other agricultural products, exports of flax went up at twice the rate of increase a year ago and doubled in value, and sales of rape seed rose eightfold. Exports of tobacco were half as large again, partly compensating for last year's decline. But there was some decrease for whisky and oil seed cake and meal. The agricultural and vegetable products group as a whole showed a fall of one-seventh in the first six months of 1957, as compared to an increase of one-quarter in the same period a year ago. The animals and animal products group registered a further and more pronounced contraction of over one-tenth. Fish and fishery products went down moderately, with losses for cured, canned and shell fish and a slight gain for fresh and frozen fish. There were also lower exports of fresh pork, canned meats, dairy and pure-bred (but not beef) cattle, cheese, butter, eggs and powdered, condensed and evaporated milk.

Wood, wood products and paper was as usual the largest major group in the first half of 1957, again accounting for close to one-third of the
export total. However, exports of forest products were somewhat smaller in value than in the first six months of 1956 , this being the first decline for the corresponding period since 1953. Planks and boards fell even more sharply than last year, by an amount exceeding the decrease for the group as a whole. There was also a marked drop for plywoods and veneers and for shingles, and a slight downturn for wood pulp. Newsprint paper, the leading export commodity in every first half-year since 1950, went up at less than half the rate of increase a year ago. Shipments of pulpwood and of pulpboard and paperboard were also somewhat higher.

Non-ferrous metals and products, which maintained the rate of increase of the previous year, became in the first half of 1957 the second largest commodity group and displaced agricultural and vegetable products from that position by a wide margin. Uranium again doubled in value, with the highest relative gain among the leading non-ferrous metals. Exports of aluminum had the greatest absolute increase, equal to over half of the total advance for the group, much more than compensating for a moderate decline a year ago. Nickel, which led the group slightly ahead of aluminum, went up more than twice as much as last year, reflecting entirely a higher average price. There were also value, and even greater volume, gains for zinc and lead, partially reversing declines of the previous year. Exports of miscellaneous non-ferrous metils
rose and there was virtually no change for silver. Primary and semi-manufactured copper, which last year went up much more in value than volume, showed a volume but not value gain in consequence of a marked price drop. Exports of platinum metals, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores and electrical apparatus were also lower.

Non-metallic minerals registered again the highest relative value increase among the major groups, but at a substantially lower rate than a year ago. The latter applied to crude petroleum and asbestos, but not abrasives which went up more than twice as much. Crude petroleum had the largest value gain of all export commodities, but with an increase of three-quarters as compared to an almost threefold advance last year. The iron and its products group also went up by considerably less than a year ago. This was especially evident in the case of iron ore, which increased very little as against a gain of close to one-half in the first half of 1956. Exports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products and passenger cars continued to grow, with increases of over two-fifths, and at a much accelerated rate for the first two items. A \(600 \%\) gain was registered for the still relatively small exports of pipes, tubes and fittings. Sizable advances were also shown in pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and internal combustion engines. However, there were declines for farm implements, scrap iron and steel, ferro-alloys, locomotives, auto parts and trucks.

The miscellaneous commodities group also rose less than a year ago. Aircraft, which last year had one of the highest relative gains among the leading export commodities, now showed the largest percentage drop. But sales of used ships went up fifteenfold, by an amount far in excess of the gain for the group as a whole. There were also considerable increases for electrical energy and non-commercial items. The chemicals and allied products group more than made up for a slight decline last year, with sizably higher exports of synnetic plastics and a slight decrease in fertilizers.

\section*{Imports}

The import situation in the first half of 1957 presented a somewhat mixed picture, unlike a year ago when there were gains for all major groups and almost every leading commodity. Two of the main groups declined in value, and for those which advanced increases were small and generally at a much lower rate than last year; while among the individual leading commodities there were about as many downward as upward trends.

Iron and steel still accounted for two-fifths of total imports and set a new semi-annual record. But the group rose by only less than \(3 \%\) as compared to a \(50 \%\) gain last year when imports were higher for every principal iron and steel item. Non-farm ma-
chinery was as usual the top ranking import commodity, attaining a new semi-annual record, and again registered the largest individual value increase, which exceeded the gain for the group as a whole and accounted for two-thirds of the advance in total imports. Pipes, tubes and fittings showed the largest relative increase among the forty leading imports and also reached a new peak for any halfyear period. The latter was also the case for rolling mill products, farm implements and ball and roller bearings. Internal combustion engines were the only leading commodity in the group that rose somewhat more than last year, and tools were another item that showed an increase. Imports of passenger cars fell by one-third, as compared 'to a \(130 \%\) gain a year ago, with the largest value drop of all import commodities and nearly equal to the total increase for the iron and steel group as a whole. Auto parts did not quite hold their own, imports of tractors, cooking and heating apparatus and iron ore declined moderately, and those of trucks and scrap iron and steel very substantially.

There were also some contrasting developments in fuels. Purchases of crude petroleum rose by close to one-quarter, at twice the rate of increase last year and with a value gain second only to that for non-farm machinery and twice as large as the advance for the whole non-metallic minerals group. But imports of fuel oils fell by one-fifth, almost reversing the gain of a year ago, and there were also lower purchases of gasoline. Bituminous coal went up by only one-tenth as much, while anthracite coal fell six times more than it rose last year. There were also declines for brick and tile, and plate and sheet glass. On balance non-metallic minerals (again the second largest main group, about one-third the size of iron and steel) rose only \(4 \%\) or at only one-fifth of the rate of increase a year ago.

Even smaller relative gains were registered for non-ferrous metals and chemicals, as compared with increases of respectively over one-third and of one-fifth last year. Electrical apparatus, again accounting for more than half the value of the nonferrous metals group, went up slightly. Imports of bauxite and alumina doubled, those of manufactured brass were virtually unchanged, but there were declines for aluminum and copper manufactures, refined platinum metals, cryolite, manganese ore and electro-plated ware. Among the leading chemical items, there were gains for synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines, but not for principal chemicals and pigments.

The largest relative gains among the major groups were registered in the agricultural and animal products. Imports of sugar were considerably higher than a year ago, contributing close to half of the total gain in the agricultural and vegetable products group. There was also a fractional value, and much greater volume, increase for crude and semi-fabricated rubber; but rubber products fell sizably in value. Imports of fruits, vegetables,
nuts, tea and cocoa were higher; however coffee lost about one-third of the increase a year ago. There was also some gain for fur skins but not for hides of canned meats. Imports of wood, wood products and paper remained virtually constant as compared with an advance of over one-fifth a year ago. Printed books went up substantially, but there was a decrease for paperboard, paper and products, logs, timber and lumber, and newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.

The fibres, textiles and products group had a fractional decline as against an increase of one-
seventh last year. Imports of miscellaneous textile apparel and of cotton and wool fabrics rose, but at a much lower rate than a year ago, while purchases of synthetic fabrics went up considerably more. But there was a further and sharper fall for raw cotton, and imports of raw wool contracted by somewhat more than they expanded last year. There was also a decrease for the miscellaneous commodities group. Imports of aircraft fell again, but less sharply. Refrigerators and freezers and non-commercial items declined by more than they rose a year ago. But tourist purchases and imports of medical, optical and dental goods were higher.

\section*{Direction of Trade}

The United States was as usual Canada's leading trading partner in the first half of 1957 , continuing to take close to \(60 \%\) of the Canadian export total and supplying nearly \(74 \%\) of total imports into Canada. The value of exports to the United States increased at the same rate as did total exports and set a new first half-year record. Forest products were again the largest major commodity group, but with a somewhat reduced share to about two-fifths of total exports to the United States, due to a moderate decline to about the level of the first half of 1955. Planks and boards, which had by far the greatest value fall of all commodities, accounted for most of the drop. Ex-
ports of wood pulp also went down, but there was an equivalent value increase for newsprint which remained the top-ranking export to the United States. Crude petroleum again showed the largest absolute gain of all commodities, followed by uranium. There were also marked advances for aluminum and abrasives and more moderate ones for nickel and lead, offset by declines in copper and some other non-ferrous metals and in asbestos. Exports of iron ore were virtually unchanged. Among some of the other principal export commodities, substantial gains were registered in nonfarm machinery, internal combustion engines and electrical energy.

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Total Exports:} \\
\hline United States ..................................... & 61.2 & 58.9 & 59.6 & 60.5 & 59.6 & 58.8 & 59.7 \\
\hline United Kingdorn ................................ & 15.3 & 17.9 & 18.7 & 16.9 & 16.1 & 17. 5 & 14.6 \\
\hline Other Commonwealth and Ire land.......... & 5.2 & 5.2 & 5.8 & 5.8 & 5. 8 & 4.7 & 5.1 \\
\hline Europe & 7.7 & 9.7 & 8.0 & 9.5 & 11.0 & 10.9 & 11.2 \\
\hline Latin America...................................... & 5.1 & 4.5 & 3.8 & 3.7 & 3.5 & 3.8 & 4.8 \\
\hline Others ............................................... & 5. 5 & 3.8 & 4.1 & 3.6 & 4.0 & 4.3 & 4.6 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Imports:} \\
\hline United States ....................................... & 73.3 & 71.4 & 74. 6 & 72.0 & 74.4 & 71.5 & 73.7 \\
\hline United Kingdom .................................. & 9.9 & 9.2 & 8.3 & 8.7 & 8.4 & 8.6 & 9.0 \\
\hline Other Commonwealth and Ireland......... & 4. 0 & 5.0 & 4.3 & 4.6 & 3.5 & 4.3 & 3.7 \\
\hline Europe .................................................. & 3.9 & 4.8 & 3. 7 & 4. 9 & 4. 5 & 5. 9 & 5.0 \\
\hline Latin America..................................... & 7.1 & 6.8 & 6. 7 & 6.9 & 6.4 & 6.3 & 6.4 \\
\hline Others ............................................... & 1.8 & 2.8 & 2. 4 & 2.9 & 2. 8 & 3.4 & 2.2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Total Trade:} \\
\hline United States & 67.5 & 65. 1 & 67.4 & 66.5 & 67.8 & 65.5 & 67.4 \\
\hline United Kingdom & 12. 5 & 13.6 & 13.3 & 12.6 & 11.8 & 12.8 & 11.5 \\
\hline Other Commonwealth and Ireland.......... & 4.6 & 5.1 & 5.0 & 5.2 & 4. 5 & 4.5 & 4.3 \\
\hline Europe ................................................. & 5.7 & 7. 3 & 5.8 & 7.1 & 7.4 & 8.3 & 7.8 \\
\hline Latin America..................................... & 6.1 & 5.6 & 5. 3 & 5.3 & 5.1 & 5.1 & 5.7 \\
\hline Others ................................................... & 3.6 & 3.3 & 3.2 & 3.3 & 3.4 & 3.8 & 3.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Imports from the United States went up at only half the rate of increase for total imports into Canada, but nevertheless attained a new semiannual peak. Iron and steel was as usual the largest major group, again accounting for half of the import total, but did not quite hold its own. Pipes, tubes and fittings showed a marked gain, but the other principal items in the group that did not decline-non-farm machinery, internal combustion engines, farm implements and tools-registered only moderate increases. Passenger cars had the greatest value drop among import commodities. Fibres and textiles, the only group that did not go up a year ago, showed the largest relative increase among those groups that rose in value, resulting mainly from a very sharp upswing in imports of raw cotton. There were declines for most fuels other than bituminous coal which rose slightly and crude petroleum which nearly doubled. Imports of aircraft and refrigerators and freezers were markedly lower.

Trade with the United Kingdom continued in the pattern of the first half of 1956. Exports fell again, by about twice the rate of decrease last year, while imports continued to rise, but only at about one-third of the rate of increase a year ago. On balance, the United Kingdom share of Canada's total trade declined fractionally to \(11.5 \%\). There were lower exports for most major groups. The greatest individual fall, even exceeding somewhat the total drop in exports, took place in wheat which, however, remained the top-ranking export item. But there were considerable gains for tobacco, flax seed and barley. Non-ferrous metals, which declined slightly, moved ahead of agricultural products to become the largest major group by a narrow margin, with gains in copper, nickel and zinc. However there were no advances for any of the principal non-metallic minerals. Exports of forest products were again smaller, planks and boards alone falling by twice the amount of the decrease for the group as a whole. Imports from the United Kingdom were the highest for any half-year period and were even more concentrated on iron and steel products than a year ago. This group augmented its share of total imports to close to two-fifths and accounted for four-fifths of the increase, with marked gains for most of the main items. Imports of textiles, the second largest major group, rose at a considerably lower rate than last year. The greatest value gain for an individual commodity was in aircraft which more than doubled.

Exports to the Commonwealth fell to about the level of the first half of 1955. Many commodities were affected, but the decline was concentrated on only a few items-locomotives, wheat, aircraft and auto parts - which together fell by almost twice the amount of the total drop in exports. This was partly compensated by sharp gains in aluminum, copper, passenger cars, non-farm machinery, pipes, tubes and fittings and newsprint. Planks and boards, again the top ranking export, somewhat more than neld therr ground. Total exports to the Union of South Africa and India fell markedly, and there
were more moderate declines to almost every other principal market in the area. Imports from the Commonwealth went up at the same rate at which exports fell. Among the main suppliers in this group of countries, only Jamaica and British Guiana showed increases, very substantial in both cases, largely as a result of much more than a doubling in imports of bauxite and alumina which accounted for four-fifths of the total import gain. There was also a marked increase for sugar, as usual the leading import from the Commonwealth, shared by almost every supplying country. Among the other leading items, there was an increase for tea and a slight decline for rubber.

Exports to Europe went up less than imports from that area, both exports and imports attaining new first half-year peaks. The greatest single change, as it did a year ago but in the opposite direction, took place in wheat. Still by far the largest individual export, but with a sharply reduced share of the export total, wheat lost three-fifths of the \(80 \%\) gain last year. However, about half of this decline was compensated by an almost fourfold advance in seeds, and there were also sharp increases for barley, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, nickel and aluminum. Imports from Europe became still more concentrated on iron and steel products, which augmented their share of the import total to two-fifths and accounted for most of the increase. Textiles also went up, especially wool fabrics. All of Canada's principal uraaing partners particıpated in the increase in trade with Europe, particularly Italy, France, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Both exports to and imports from Latin America were higher, exports considerably more than imports. Over half of the export gain resulted from sales of used ships. Exports of iron and steel products nearly doubled. There were also marked advances in newsprint, synthetic plastics and aluminum. But there was a sharp fall for aircraft, mainly to Colombia, and further declines for wheat and wheat flour. Panama, which took all the ships, had the greatest absolute and relative gain of \(800 \%\). Exports to Argentina almost quadrupled and to Brazil about doubled. Imports of crude petroleum, all from Venezuela, rose sharply to account for two-thirds of total imports from Latin America. Imports of coffee were slightly lower and there was almost no change for bananas, although there took place a sizable redistribution in purchases from the individual supplying countries. But imports of raw cotton, virtually all from Mexico, almost completely disappeared.

Imports from all the remaining countries fell by somewhat more than exports rose, Japan accounting for over half of total trade with that group. Exports to Japan went up substantially, mainly in primary steel, aluminum, lead, wood pulp, flax seed and barley; while imports from that country gained very slightly. There were also sharp increases in exports to Korea, primarily in fertilizers, and to

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1956
\begin{tabular}{l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{c|}{ Exports f.o.b. } & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ Imports c.i.f. } & Total Trade \\
\hline Country & 1955 & 1056 & Country & 1955 & 1956 & Country & 1955 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Value of Trade
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & U.S. & 000 & & U & ,000 & & U.S. \(5^{\prime} 0\) & , 000 \\
\hline World Total 1 & 84,177 & 93, 335 & World Total \({ }^{1}\). ... & 88,969 & 97,910 & World Total \({ }^{1}\).. & 173,146 & 91,245 \\
\hline 1. United States & 15,553 & 19,0812 & 1. United States .... & 12,369 & 13.752 & 1. United States.. & 27,922 & 32, 8332 \\
\hline 2. United Kingdom .. & 8,468 & 9,292 & 2. United reingdoni & 10, 867 & 10,890 & 2. United Kingdom & 19,335 & 20,182 \\
\hline 3. Germany, Federal Republic \(\qquad\) & 6,135 & 7,358 & 3. Germany, Federal Republic.... & 5,793 & 6.617 & 3. Germany, Federal Republic & 11,928 & 13,975 \\
\hline 4. Canada ............... & 4.784 & 5,277 & 4. Canada ............. & 5,152 & 6.255 & 4. Canada & 9,936 & 11.532 \\
\hline 5. France & 4,911 & 4,538 & 5. France & 4,739 & 5.553 & 5. France & 9, 650 & 10, 091 \\
\hline 6. Belgium and Luxembourg ...... & 2,776 & 3,162 & 5. Vetherlands ...... & 3,208 & 3, 712 & 6. Netherlands .... & 5,896 & 6,574 \\
\hline 7. Netherlands ... & 2,689 & 3,182 & 7. Belgium and Luxembourg .. & 2.930 & 3,272 & 7. Belgium and Luxembourg & 5,606 & 6,434 \\
\hline 8. Japan & 2,011 & 2, 501 & 8. Japan & 2,471 & 3,230 & 8. Japan & 4,482 & 5,731 \\
\hline 9. Italy . & 1,856 & 2,157 & 9. Italy & 2,711 & 3,169 & 9. Italy & 4, 567 & 5.326 \\
\hline 10. Venezuel & 1,912 & 2.124 & 10. Sweden & 1.997 & 2. 209 & 10. Sweden & 3,723 & 4,154 \\
\hline 11. Sweden & 1,726 & 1,945 & 11. Australia & 2,160 & 1.937 & 11. Australia & 3,908 & 3,824 \\
\hline 12. Australia & 1,748 & 1,887 & 12. Switzerland & 1,489 & 1,766 & 12. Venezuela & 3,004 & 3,373 \\
\hline 13. Brazil & 1.423 & 1,482 & 13. India .................. & 1,413 & 1.711 & 13. Switzerland .... & 2,796 & 3,209 \\
\hline 14. Switzerland & 1,307 & 1,442 & 14. Union of South Africa \(\qquad\) & 1.482 & 1,524 & 14. India ............... & 2,689 & 2,980 \\
\hline 15 Malaya and Singapore \(\qquad\) & 1.358 & 1,361 & 15. Malaya and Singapore \(\qquad\) & 1.249 & 1,357 & 15. Malaya and Singapore \(\qquad\) & 2,607 & 2,718 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Trade per Capita \({ }^{3}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1. Venezuela ...........} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1. Canada} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1. Canada ...........} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} \\
\hline & 331 & 357 & & 328 & 389 & & 633 & 717 \\
\hline 2. New Zealand ...... & 334 & 349 & 2. Belgium and Luxembourg & & & 2. Belgium and Luxembourg & & \\
\hline 3. Belgium and Luxembourg ..... & 303 & 342 & 3. Switzerland ..... & 308
299 & 354
352 & 3. New Zealand & 705 & 697
689 \\
\hline 4. Canada ............... & 305 & 328 & 4. Norway ............ & 318 & 350 & 4. Switzerland .... & 562 & 639 \\
\hline 5. Switzerland .......... & 263 & 287 & 5. Netherlands .... & 299 & 341 & 5. Netherlands .... & 549 & 604 \\
\hline 6. Sweden ................ & 238 & 266 & 6. New Zealand .... & 370 & 340 & 6. Norway ........... & 503 & 573 \\
\hline 7. Netherlands ........ & 250 & 263 & 7. Hong Kong & 278 & 327 & 7. Sweden ........... & 513 & 568 \\
\hline 8. Trinidad and To- & & & 8. Sweden & 275 & 302 & 8. Venezuela ..... & 520 & 567 \\
\hline bago & 232 & 260 & 9. Denmark & 265 & 294 & 9. Hong Kong ...... & 468 & 558 \\
\hline 9. Sarawak ................ & 256 & 254 & 10. Sarawak & 236 & 241 & 10. Denmark .. & 504 & 543 \\
\hline 10. Denuark ............. & 238 & 249 & 11. Trinidad and To- & & & 11. Trinidad and To- & & \\
\hline 11. Hong Kong ......... & 190 & 231 & bago ............. & 239 & 237 & bago ........... & 471 & 497 \\
\hline 12. Norway ............... & 195 & 223 & 12. United Kingdom & 212 & 212 & 12. Sarawak ......... & 492 & 495 \\
\hline 13. Australia ............. & 189 & 200 & 13. Venezuela ... & 189 & 210 & 13. Australia ....... & 422 & 406 \\
\hline 14. Malaya and Singa pore \(\qquad\) & 187 & 181 & 14. Finland ............. & 181 & 206 & 14. United Kingdom & 377 & 392 \\
\hline 15. Finland .............. & 186 & 181 & 15. Australia .......... & 233 & 205 & 15. Finland .......... & 367 & 387 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1957; and United Nations Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Series A, Vol. 1x, Nos. 2 and 3.
1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently.
2. Including military aid extended to other countries.
3. Trading countries as listed by I,M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \(\$ 100\) million in 1956 were excluded.
}

Israel, where wheat sales amounted to twice tne total export gain. But shipments of fuel oil and gasoline from the Netherlands Antilles were lower
and imports of petroleum from the Middle East fell sharply.

\section*{Canada's Rank in World Trade}

World trade reached a new peak of U.S. \$191.2 billion in calendar year 1956, with a \(10 \%\) increase at the same rate as in 1955. Exports, recorded on f.o.b. port of exit basis, rose \(11 \%\) to U.S. \(\$ 93.3\) billion as compared to a \(9 \%\) gain in the previous year. Imports, recorded on c.i.f. port of entry basis, went up \(10 \%\) to U.S. \(\$ 97.9\) billion as against a \(12 \%\) increase in 1955. There were advances for all the leading exporting countries except France. Gains were also shown for all the principal importers other than Australia. The greatest rate of expansion for both exports and imports, amounting to close to \(30 \%\) for total trade, was registered by Japan. Gains of one-fifth or more also took place for exports in the case of the United States and West Germany, and for imports in the case of Canada and India.

In 1956, as in most postwar years, Canada's share in world trade amounted to close to \(6 \%\).

Canada also remained the world's fourth leading trading nation. The value of Canada's trade in 1956 was again exceeded only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany which in 1954 regained its prewar position. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other major world traders. In 1956, Canada was again the world's leader on a per capita basis, followed by Belgium and Luxembourg. Canada last held this position in 1953, but New Zealand was in top rank during the next two years. In the first half of 1957, there was an increase in world trade over the corresponding period in the previous year, at about the same rate as in calendar year 1956. This, however, was not true of Canadian trade which rose much less than world trade. However, preliminary data at mid-year 1957 suggest that the per capita trend has so far remained unchanged.

\section*{CHAPTER II}

\section*{TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES}

The United States was as usual Canada's leading trading partner, and the United Kingdom ranked second in order of importance, in the first half of 1957. Those two countries together accounted for \(78.9 \%\) of Canadian foreign trade as compared to \(79.6 \%\) a year ago, with a fractional decline to \(67.4 \%\) for the United States and to \(11.5 \%\) for the United Kingdom. The value of total trade with the United States was higher as a result of a small increase in exports to and imports from that country. The United States share of Canada's total exports remained virtually unchanged at \(59.7 \%\), but there was a fractional decline to \(73.7 \%\) in the proportion of imports into Canada contributed by the United States. The value of total trade with the United Kingdom was lower, as exports to that country fell by an amount greater than the increase in Canada's imports from it. The United Kingdom share of total Canadian exports again went down, from \(16.1 \%\) to \(14.6 \%\), but the proportion of total
imports into this country contributed by the United Kingdom rose from \(8.4 \%\) to \(9 \%\).

Ten other countries accounted for \(1 \%\) or more of exports from or imports into Canada in the first half of 1957, as compared to nine a year ago. There was again little change in the composition of this group of countries, with the inclusion of Italy and the Netherlands and the disappearance of Mexico. West Germany and Japan were the only countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom which shared in more than \(1 \%\) of both Canadian exports and imports. This was also the case for Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands. Australia, the Union of South Africa and Norway in exports, and for venezuela in imports. West Germany became Canada's third leading export market, ahead of Japan by a narrow margin. Venezuela remained the third-ranking source of imports into Canada.

\section*{Trade with the United States}

Canada's total trade with the United States went up by only \(1.1 \%\) in the first half of 1957. Exports rose \(\$ 17.7\) million or \(1.3 \%\) to \(\$ 1,391.2\) million as compared to a gain of \(11.8 \%\) a year ago, and attained a new first half-year peak. Imports from the United States advanced \(\$ 21.9\) million or \(1 \%\) to \(\$ 2,139.2\) million as against an increase of \(28.4 \%\) last year, and reached a new record for any halfyear period. The resulting import balance stood at \(\$ 747.9\) million, only fractionally higher than the previous semi-annual peak set in the first half of 1956.

In the first half of 1957 United States exports went up by \(23 \%\) as compared to \(19 \%\) a year ago.

But United states imports increased by only \(1.5 \%\) as against \(15 \%\) last year. Canada remained the most important trading partner of the United States, accounting for \(21 \%\) of that country's foreign trade. Among the three leading areas in United States foreign trade, only Western Europe (including the United Kingdom) increased its share of both imports into and exports from the United States, to respectively \(22.5 \%\) and \(30.5 \%\). Latin America held its own in imports at \(30 \%\), but its share of the United States export total declined fractionally to \(22 \%\). Canada again contributed \(21.8 \%\) of, United States imports, but showed a decline from \(24.9 \%\) to \(21.1 \%\) in the proportion of the United States export total accounted for by this country.

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half '55 \\
to \\
2nd half '56
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '56 \\
to \\
1st half ' 57
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \(\%\) & \(\%\) \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 1,203.1 & 1,356.2 & 1,345,4 & 1,473.3 & 1,355.7 & + 8.6 & \(+0.8\) \\
\hline Re-Exports & 25.7 & 27.1 & 28.2 & 32.2 & 35.5 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 1,649.2 & 1,803.0 & 2,117.2 & 2,044.5 & 2,139.2 & +13.4 & \(+1.0\) \\
\hline Total Trade & 2,878.0 & 3,186.4 & 3.490 .8 & 3,549.9 & 3,530.4 & \(+11.4\) & +1.1 \\
\hline Trade Balance & - 420.4 & - 419.6 & - 743.7 & - 539.0 & -747.9 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United States \({ }^{1}\)}

Unlike last year, when animals and animal products were the only group that did not quite hold its own, in the first half of 1957 there were increases for four major groups only, and at a very much lower rate than a year ago. Non-metallics again showed the largest advance in both absolute and relative terms. Exports of petroleum continued to register the biggest gain in value of all commodities, rising by three-quarters as compared to an almost \(300 \%\) increase last year, and contributed most of the advance in non-metallic minerals. There was also a one-third increase in abrasives and a trebling for kerosene, but a decline for asbestos and lime, plaster and cement.

The second largest percentage gain was registered in non-ferrous metals, at close to last year's rate of increase. The United States continued to take all the exports or uranium, which again doubled with a gain equivalent to four-fifths of the group's advance. Nickel, which showed virtually no change a year ago, went up by almost one-tenth and remained the leading non-ferrous metal. Aluminum much more than made up for last year's fall with a gain of almost one-third. But lead recovered only a small part of the decline a year ago. There were losses for the remaining principal items in this group. Copper gave up a large part of the ground it won last year, with a fall of almost one-fifth. Zinc went down to about the level of the first half of 1955 , and platinum metals and electrical apparatus fell even below that level. There was a further but very slight drop for silver.

The miscellaneous commodities group went up at about one-fifth of the rate of increase a year ago. For aircraft last year's gain was more than reversed with its value almost cut in half. Exports of electrical energy advanced by two-thirds, and there was another sharp gain for non-commercial items. The iron and steel group showed a fractional gain only, as did iron ore which went up by almost \(50 \%\) a year ago. Non-farm machinery registered a further sharp advance of close to three-fifths, and internal combustion engines somewhat more than made up for last year's halving in exports. Shipments of pipes, tubes and fittings rose from a negligible amount to a two million dollar level, and those of auto parts doubled to half that amount. But there was a decline of one-seventh for farm implements, and there were also lower exports of ferro-alloys, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and scrap iron and steel.

Wood, wood products and paper was as usua! the largest major commodity group, but its share of total exports to the United States was somewhat reduced to about two-fifths, as a result of a moderate decline to about the level of the first half of 1955. Planks and boards fell again by one-fifth,
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.
almost four times as much as a year ago, with by far the largest value drop of all commodities. Exports of wood pulp went down moderately, but there was an equivalent gain for newsprint which remained the top-ranking export to the United States. There was a very sizable decrease for plywoods and veneers, almost three times the amount of last year's advance. Pulpboard and paperboard declined to the level of the first half of 1955 . There was also a further and somewhat more accentuated fall for shingles, and a slight contraction for pulpwood.

A decline was recorded also in agricultural and vegetable products, which lost nearly half of the advance made last year, and a further and more pronounced fall took place for animals and animal products. Exports of whisky and barley went down to slightly below the level of the first half of 1955 , and there were also decreases for wheat, fresh vegetables, apples, maple syrup and sugar, and clover seed. But exports of oats almost quintupled and those of rye were about twelve times higher. There were also gains for fodders, wheat flour, malt, and peat moss and other mosses. Exports of fresh and frozen fish were somewhat higher, but not those of shell and canned fish and fish meal. Beef (but not dairy and pure-bred) cattle went up, but there were sharp declines for fresh pork and canned meats. Exports of fur skins were moderately lower. Chemicals and allied products were another group that declined, with a further but less pronounced fall in fertilizers.

\section*{Imports from the United States \({ }^{2}\)}

A year ago imports of iron and steel showed the largest absolute and relative advance among the major groups and accounted for close to threequarters of the increase in total imports from the United States, with gains for every principal item in the group. In the first half of 1957 purchases of iron and steel declined fractionally for the first time since 1954, compared with a \(50 \%\) increase last year, but still remained by far the most important major group accounting for almost half of the import total. Of the main items in the group that went up-non-farm machinery, as usual the leading import from the United States, internal combustion engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, farm implements and tools-all except engines rose at a very much lower rate than a year ago. The greatest drop in value of all commodities took place in passenger cars whose imports, boosted by a temporary shortage of certain makes last year, were cut almost in half. There was also a marked drop for trucks, scrap iron and steel, and wire and products, a sizable decline in cooking and heating apparatus, and more moderate decreases for auto narts, rolling mill products, tractors, iron ore and hardware.

Fractional declines were also registered for non-ferrous metals and products and wood, wood
2. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
products and paper. Two-thirds of imports in the former group continued to consist of electrical apparatus which showed a very slight gain. There was a fractional decrease for manufactured brass, but imports of manganese ore went up sharply. There were lower imports of paperboard, paper and products, logs, timber and lumber, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter, but printed books went up by one-fifth. The miscellaneous commodities group registered the largest absolute and relative decline of all major groups. There was a further sharp drop in aircraft, of about the same magnitude as last year, as well as marked declines for non-commercial items and refrigerators and freezers. Tourist purchases again went up moderately, and imports of medical, optical and dental goods rose by two-fifths.

Fibres, textiles and products, the only group that did not show a gain a year ago, had the largest relative increase among those groups that went up in value in the first half of 1957. This resulted
largely from a \(350 \%\) upswing in purchases of raw cotton in a virtually complete switch from Mexico. There were also higher imports of cotton and synthetic fabrics, but not of miscellaneous textile apparel. The agricultural and vegetable and the animals and animal products groups also registered increases. There were sharp gains for corn and pickled, preserved and canned vegetables, and virtually no change for fresh vegetables. There was also an increase for crude rubber, but not for rubber products. Fur skins advanced, but not hides and other skins, and imports of citrus fruit and soybeans were lower.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and chemicals also went up moderately. Purchases of crude petroleum almost doubled, with a gain well over a quarter as large again as that for the non-metallic minerals group as a whole. There was a small increase for bituminous coal, but declines for anthracite, fuel oils, gasoline and brick and tile. Synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines went up, but imports of principal chemicals were lower.

\section*{Trade with the United Kingdom}

Canada's trade with the United Kingdom in the first half of 1957 continued in the pattern of a year ago. Exports fell again, by \(\$ 30.4\) million or \(8.2 \%\) to \(\$ 341\) million, as compared with a \(3.9 \%\) decline last year. Imports continued to go up, by \(\$ 21.4\) million to \(\$ 260.1\) million as against an increase of \(30.6 \%\) last year, and reached a new peak for any half-year period. Consequently Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was again reduced, to \(\$ 80.8\) million: it was lower only in both halves of 1950 and the first six months of 1951.

United Kingdom exports to all countries went up by \(5 \%\) and total imports into that country rose \(6 \%\), as compared to increases of respectively \(15 \%\) and \(4 \%\) a year ago. Canada maintained third rank as a market for British products, after the United States and Australia. Canada was also again second only to the United States as a supplier of the United Kingdom. However, while Canada's exports fell for the second consecutive half-year, those from the United States rose by nearly two-fifths.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Change from } \\
& \text { 1st half ' } 56 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { 1st half ' } 57
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \(\%\) \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 384.6 & 384.7 & 369.0 & 443.7 & 338.5 & +15.4 & - 8.3 \\
\hline Re-Exports & 1.9 & 2.8 & 2.5 & 3.2 & 2.5 & - & \\
\hline Imports & 182.9 & 217.6 & 238.8 & 245.9 & 260.1 & + 13.0 & + 8.9 \\
\hline Total Trade & 569.4 & 605.1 & 610.2 & 692.9 & 601.0 & \(+14.5\) & - 1.5 \\
\hline Trade Balance & \(+203.7\) & + 169.8 & +132.6 & + 201.2 & + 80.9 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

There were declines in exports to the United Kingdom for most major groups. The greatest fall in an individual commodity took place in wheat, even exceeding somewhat the decrease in total exports. Nevertheless wheat retained its place as the top-ranking export commodity to the United Kingdom, but its margin over aluminum, the secondranking export item, was reduced very sharply. Of the other leading agricultural products, there were also declines for wheat flour, oil seed cake and meal, fodders, corn, which disappeared, and apples. But there were also substantial gains for barley, flax seed, tobacco, vegetable oils and soybeans. The animals and animal products group had a fractional decline, with lower exports of canned fish, cheese, and hides and skins other than fur skins.

Non-ferrous metals, which fell slightly, moved ahead of agricultural products by a narrow margin to become the largest major group in the first half of 1957 , both groups accounting for \(35 \%\) each of the export total to the United Kingdom. There were moderate gains for copper and nickel and a recovery for zinc to somewhat under the level of the first half of 1955 . But declines were registered for aluminum, platinum metals, lead, miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and selenium. There were decreases for all the leading non-metallic minerals, namely asbestos, abrasives, coal and coke, and carbon and graphite electrodes, reversing the situation prevailing a year ago and resulting in a value drop of two-fifths for the group as a whole. The wood, wood products and paper group fell again but much less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Newsprint lost some of the ground it gained a year ago, and planks and boards fell further but only by one-third as much as last year. Increases were shown in wood pulp, pulpboard and paperboard which advanced sharply for the second year in succession, and in pulpwood, plywoods and veneers, and posts, poles and piling.

The iron and its products group showed the largest absolute advance among the four major groups that went up, with an increase of nearly one-fith. There were continuing gains for iron ore, ferro-alloys, and non-farm machinery which rose by close to one-half, Rolling mill products, which declined very slightly last year, went up by over two-fifths. There was a further, but not nearly as sharp, drop for scrap iron and steel. The chemicals and allied products group recovered some of the ground lost a year ago, and the same was true of the very small miscellaneous commodities group.

\section*{Imports from the United Kingdom \({ }^{2}\)}

Imports from the United Kingdom went up in the first half of 1957 in only four major groups,

\footnotetext{
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.
2. For Hlustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
}
unlike a year ago when there were gains for all of them. Iron and steel was again the most important group. With an advance of one-fifth as compared to one-half a year ago, this group augmented its share of total imports from the United Kingdom to close to two-fifths and accounted for four-fifths of the increase. Non-farm machinery was again the leading import commodity, rising by about the same amount as a year ago but at a lower rate and widening its lead over wool fabrics, the secondranking import item. Among the other iron and steel items that went up, there was also a deceleration in the rate of advance for passenger cars, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, and castings and forgings. Wire and products and auto parts rose at the same rate, and hardware and ball and roller bearings went up by considerably more than a year ago. Tractors more than made up for a decline last year, but there were lower imports of bicycles and tricycles.

Fibres, textiles and products, again the second leading major group, went up at about one-third of the rate of increase a year ago. Wool fabrics rose again but very moderately, continuing to account for one-third of the group's value. There were also further gains for miscellaneous textile apparel and cotton fabrics, while wool noils and tops went up by more than twice the amount by which they fell last year. Imports of flax, hemp and jute manufactures remained unchanged. But decreases were registered for cotton yarns, threads and cords, coated and impregnated cloth, wool carpets and mats, wool yarns and warps and raw wool, miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting, and synthetic fibres, tops and yarns.

Miscellaneous commodities were the only group among those that went up which exceeded, very considerably, the rate of increase a year ago. Imports of aircraft were more than twice as high, much more than making up for last year's decline, and had the biggest value gain of all import commodities. Non-commercial items were one and a half times as large, but there was a very sharp fall for ammunition. Animals and animal products registered a further gain, equal in percentage terms to the decline for the agricultural products group. There was an advance in leather footwear, but not in unmanufactured leather or fur skins. Imports of whisky and cereal foods and bakery products rose, and there was virtually no change for confectionery but a decline for tea.

There was also a contraction in imports of non-ferrous metals \({ }^{3}\) and products as a whole. But this was not true of electrical apparatus; which increased its share of the group to about one-half, or of non-ferrous wire which nearly trebled. However there were declines for refined platinum metals, primary and semi-fabricated aluminum,

\footnotetext{
3. Included in imports of non-ferrous metals for the first half of 1957 is \(\$ 130,000\) worth of copper rods, bars and wire, which were salvaged in the St. Lawrence River and landed in Canada from a British vessel. The goods in question were originally bound for Liverpool in a ship which was sunk off the Gaspe coast in 1942.
}
which fell by four-rifths, and alumitum manufactures. The non-metallic minerals, chemicals and wood products grouns also went down, the last two
only slightly, with lower imports of pottery and chinaware, glass, pigments and principal chemicals, but not printed books.

\section*{Trade with Other Leading Countries}

\section*{Veneruela}

Exports to Venezuela were \(6 \%\) lower, at \(\$ 14.6\) million, but Canada's imports from that country went up by \(32 \%\) to \(\$ 123.5\) million. Wheat flour was as usual the largest export item, but there was a further and sharper decline of two-fifths to \(\$ 2.5\) million. Powdered, condensed and evaporated milk also fell by more than last year, by well over a quarter to \(\$ 1.3\) million. There were also losses for oats, eggs in the shell, wood pulp, copper wire and manufactures, electrical apparatus and asbestos. But exports of non-farm machinery rose by threefifths to \(\$ 1.4\) million, becoming the second-ranking export ahead of milk, and sales of newsprint went up by the same percentage to \(\$ 1.2\) million. There were also gains in dairy and pure-bred cattle, planks and boards, bond and writing paper, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars, barite and synthetic plastics. On the import side, petroleum showed an advance of \(37 \%\) to \(\$ 121.9\) million, accounting for four-fifths of total Canadian purchases of this commodity. But for fuel oils there was a \(70 \%\) drop to \(\$ 1.3\) million.

\section*{Federal Republic of Germany}

A further considerable increase in Canada's trade with Germany took place in the first half of 1957. Exports rose \(21 \%\) to \(\$ 65.6\) million and imports \(16 \%\) to \(\$ 45.4\) million, as compared to increases of respectively \(37 \%\) and \(80 \%\) a year ago. Wheat continued to be by far the largest export item but fell by \(10 \%\) to \(\$ 23.6\) million. Exports of barley went up \(250 \%\) to \(\$ 8\) million, flax seed and rape seed rose from very small amounts to respectively \(\$ 3.4\) million and \(\$ 1.9\) million, aluminum quadrupled to \(\$ 4.9\) million, nickel went by almost three-fifths to \(\$ 3.2\) million and wood pulp almost doubled to \(\$ 1.3\) million. There were also gains for whisky, tobacco, hides and skins, synthetic thread and yarn, newsprint, lead and synthetic plastics. On the other hand, declines were registered for rye, fish, seal and whale oils, iron ore and scrap iron and steel, non-farm machinery, copper, brass and asbestos. Passenger cars remained the leading import, with an increase of two-fifths to \(\$ 9.7\) million. Non-farm machinery went up by two-thirds to \(\$ 6.5\) million, and there were also gains for cotton fabrics, pipes, tubes and fittings, which doubled to \(\$ 1.9\) million, tools, trucks, clocks and watches, electrical apparatus, which was twice as high at \(\$ 1.2\) million, and non-commercial items. But imports of rolling mill products were slightly lower at \(\$ 2.5\) million, and those of cryolite disappeared.

\section*{Japan}

Exports to Japan went up \(17 \%\), by about the same amount as a year ago, to \(\$ 65\) million. Imports from that country, on the other hand, rose only \(2 \%\) as compared to an over \(100 \%\) increase last year. Wheat, which fell by \(17 \%\) to \(\$ 19.9\) million, remained by far the leading export commodity. Sales of barley advanced by one-fifth to \(\$ 7.6\) million, and those of flax seed by almost two-fifths to \(\$ 5.4\) million. There was also a very substantial increase for mustard seed, from a negligible amount a year ago, which was however largely offset by the disappearance of exports of rape seed. Wood pulp became the second-ranking export commodity, with a gain of three-fifths to \(\$ 8.4\) million. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets appeared at \(\$ 3.5\) million. Sales of aluminum rose from a very small amount to \(\$ 2\) million, and the same level was reached in lead which was two and a half times larger in value than a year ago. Shipments of magnesium about held their own. But exports of iron ore and copper were about cut in half, and there were also declines for asbestos and synthetic plastics. Pipes, tubes and fittings continued to be the principal import item from Japan at \(\$ 4.5\) million. There was an increase for miscellaneous textile apparel to \(\$ 4\) million, for toys and sporting goods to \(\$ 1.6\) million, and for plywoods and veneers to \(\$ 1\) million. There was virtually no change for canned fish, at \(\$ 2.4\) million. But imports of cotton fabrics fell to \(\$ 2\) million and those of rolling mill products to \(\$ 1.1\) million.

\section*{Belgium and Luxembourg}

Total trade with Belgium and Luxembourg increased much less than a year ago, due entirely to a slowdown in the rate of increase for imports. Exports to Belgium and Luxembourg rose to about the same extent as last year, by \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 27.7\) million. imports into Canada, which nearly doubled a year ago, went up by only \(5 \%\) to \(\$ 23.8\) million. Sales of wheat, again by far the most important export commodity, fell by almost one-fifth to \(\$ 11.8\) million. But exports of flax seed rose by one-third to \(\$ 3.2\) million, and those of rape seed increased from a negligible amount to \(\$ 1.5\) million. There were also gains for asbestos, to \(\$ 2.1\) million, as well as for rolling mill products, passenger cars, aluminum and lead. Rolling mill products remained very much the principal import item from Belgium and Luxembourg. with an increase of one-third to \(\$ 11\) million. Imports of unset diamonds remained constant at \(\$ 2.3\) million, and those of tin at \(\$ 1.2\) million. But there were declines for wool carpets and mats to \(\$ 2.3\) million, and purchases of plate and sheet glass fell by almost three-fifths to \(\$ 1.1\) million.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, by Half Years
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half " 55 \\
to \\
2nd half ' 56
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '56 \\
to \\
1st half '57
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \(\%\) & \(\%\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Venezauela:} \\
\hline Total Fixports ............................... & 14.6 & 15.2 & 15.5 & 18.9 & 14.6 & \(+16.8\) & - 6.0 \\
\hline Imports ........................................... & 38.7 & 99.6 & 93.3 & 115.1 & 123.5 & \(+16.8\) & \(+32.4\) \\
\hline Trade Balance ............................. & -74.1 & - 32.4 & - 77.8 & - 96.2 & & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Germany, Federal Republic:} \\
\hline Total Fsxports & 39.6 & 53.4 & 54.2 & 80.6 & 65.6 & \(+51.0\) & \(+21.1\) \\
\hline Imports ............................................ & 21.8 & 33.8 & 39.1 & 50.2 & 45.4 & + 48.4 & + 16.1 \\
\hline Trade Balance & \(+17.9\) & \(+19.5\) & \(+15.1\) & + 30.3 & + 20.2 & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Japan:} \\
\hline Total Exports ................................ & 45.4 & 45.6 & 55.5 & 72.5 & 55.0 & + 59.0 & \(+17.0\) \\
\hline Imports ............................................ & 13.9
+31.5 & 22.8 & 29.0 & 31.8
+40.7 & 29.6
\(+\quad 35.4\) & + 39.6 & \(+2.0\) \\
\hline Trade Balance .............................. & \(+31.5\) & + 22.8 & \(+26.5\) & \(+\quad 40.7\) & \(+\quad 35.4\) & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Belgium and Luxembourg:} \\
\hline Total Exports & 24.2 & 32.6 & 25.8 & 32.3 & 27.7 & - 1.1 & + 6.8 \\
\hline Imports .......................................... & 11.8 & 17.3 & 22.6 & 30.1 & 23.8 & \(+74.9\) & + 5.3 \\
\hline Trade Balance ............................. & \(+12.3\) & \(+15.4\) & \(+3.3\) & + 2.2 & + 3.9 & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{France:} \\
\hline Total Exports ............................... & 20.1 & 22.7 & 25.6 & 28.1 & 33.0 & + 23.3 & + 28.8 \\
\hline Imports .......................................... & 10.4 & 14.6 & 14.8
+10.9 & 17.8
+10.8 & 17.0
+160 & \(+22.0\) & \(+15.1\) \\
\hline Trade Balance ............................. & \(+\quad 9.7\) & +8.1 & \(+10.9\) & +10.2 & + 16.0 & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Italy:} \\
\hline Total Exports .................................... & 10.5 & 17.3 & 18.3 & 19.6 & 29.1 & \(+13.2\) & + 59.2 \\
\hline Imports ............................................ & 6.7 & 11.8 & 10.1 & 14.9 & 13.0 & \(+26.4\) & \(+28.5\) \\
\hline Trade Balance ............................. & \(+\quad 3.7\) & \(+5.6\) & \(+8.2\) & + 4.7 & \(+16.2\) & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Netherlands:} \\
\hline Total Exports .............................. & 21.1 & 27.3 & 21.2 & 33.8 & 29.8 & \(+24.0\) & + 40.7 \\
\hline Inports ........................................... & 8.7 & 12.3 & 10.5
+10.7 & 13.3
\(+\quad 20.6\) & 11.6
+8.8 & + 8.0 & \(+10.6\) \\
\hline Trade Balance ............................... & \(+12.4\) & \(+15.0\) & \(+10.7\) & + 20.6 & + 18.2 & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Australia:} \\
\hline Total Exports .............................. & 28.3 & 30.3 & 24. 1 & 23.7 & 25.2 & - 21.5 & + 4.6 \\
\hline Imports & 8.5 & 17.8 & 8.7 & 17.6 & 8.0 & - 1.5 & - 8.2 \\
\hline Trade Ralance ............................. & \(+19.9\) & \(+12.4\) & \(+15.4\) & + 6.1 & + 17.2 & - & \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Union of South Africa:} \\
\hline Total Exports ............................... & 30.0 & 26.3 & 36.1 & 28.9 & 25.9 & \(+\quad 9.7\) & - 28.4 \\
\hline Imports ............................................. & 2.6 & 3.7 & 3.2 & 5.2 & 3.1 & \(+40.7\) & - 3.5 \\
\hline Trade Balance .-............................ & \(+27.5\) & \(+22.6\) & \(+32.9\) & + 23.7 & + 22.8 & - & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Norway:} \\
\hline Total Exports ................................ & 20.6 & 26. 5 & 26.8 & 30.9 & 27.3 & \(+16.9\) & \(+1.9\) \\
\hline Imports ........................................... & 1. 0 & 1.4 & 1.2 & 2.6 & 1.6 & \(+86.2\) & \(+27.1\) \\
\hline Trade Balance ............................. & \(+19.6\) & +25.2 & \(+25.5\) & \(+28 . \frac{4}{2}\) & + 25.7 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{France}

Exports to France rose at about the same rate as a year ago, by \(29 \%\) to \(\$ 33\) million. This, however, was not the case for imports which increased by \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 17\) million as compared with a \(42 \%\) gain last year. Flax seed, which more than doubled in value to \(\$ 5.7\) million, became the leading export commodity, and rape seed made quite a substantial appearance. There was also an increase of over a quarter for wheat and for asbestos, to respectively
\(\$ 3.7\) million and \(\$ 3.1\) million, and a gain of more than one-third in wood pulp to \(\$ 2.5\) million. There was also an appearance of exports in iron ore, aluminum and gasoline, and sales of nickel went up very sharply from an insignificant amount a year ago. But exports of copper fell by one-third to \(\$ 3.2\) million and those of synthetic plastics by threequarters from \(\$ 1.4\) million. Rolling mill products continued to be the leading import from France, with an increase of over two-thirds to \(\$ 3.8\) million. There were also gains in brandy and wines, unmann-
factures leatiser, wool fabrics, nowspapers, matat zines and printed books, non-farm machinery and fertilizers. But imports of pipes, tubes and fittings declined by nearly one-third from \(\$ 1.1\) million, and there were also lower purchases of rubber tires and tubes, lace and embroidery and plate and sheet slass.

\section*{Italy}

Gumada's trade with Italy was half as large again as last year and rose at a higher rate thar that with any other leading trading partner. Exports to Italy went up by \(59 \%\) to \(\$ 29.1\) million and also showed the greatest percentage change for that group of countries; a year ago they rose by even more with a gain of \(74 \%\). Imports from Italy increased by \(29 \%\) to \(\$ 13\) million as compared to a \(50 \%\) rise last year. Among the leading countries in trade only imports from Venezuela registered a larger relative advance. Exports of flax seed went up sevenfold to \(\$ 2.3\) million and rape seed made an appearance at \(\$ 3.1\) million. Exports of pigs, ingots, hlooms and billets rose fourteenfold to \(\$ 2.8\) million, and those of scrap iron were half as large again at \(\$ 2.2\) million. Sales of nickel nearly trebled to reach \(\$ 1.5\) million. Shipments of asbestos more than soubled to \(\$ 1\) million, and those of synthetic nlastics almost quadrupled to somewhat under that level. Exports of aluminum, which became the topranking commodity, were also nearly four times as large at \(\$ 4.2\) million. But sales of wheat fell by three-fifths to \(\$ 3.6\) million. On the import side, wool fabrics about doubled to \(\$ 2.3\) million, and non-farm machinery went up by three-fifths to \(\$ 1.8\) million. There were also gains for cocoa butter and paste, wines, cheese, miscellaneous textile apparel, pipes, tubes and fittings, musical instrụments, and commanion sets and church articles.

\section*{vetherlands}

This \(41 \%\) ilcrease in Canada's exports to the Nutherlands to \(\$ 29.8\) million as against a \(3 \%\) gain a year ago, was exceeded among the leading trading partners only by Italy. The \(11 \%\) advance in imports from the Netherlands to \(\$ 11.6\) million, on the other hand, took place at only about half the rate of increase last year. Sales of wheat, at \(\$ 7.3\) million, were 18\% lower. Flax seed became the leading export commodity with a \(450 \%\) gain to \(\$ 7.6\) million, and rape seed rose fourteenfold. There were also increases for vegetable oils, which more than doubled to \(\$ 1.2\) million, as well as for tobacco, hides and skins, iron ore, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, nickel, zinc, fuel oils and synthetic plastics. Exports of asbestos remained constant. But sales of aluminum fell by one-third to \(\$ 1.3\) million, and there were also declines for wood pulp and newsprint, and no exports of rye. For imports, there was a two-thirds gain in non-commercial items to \(\$ 2\) million. Purchases of electrical apparatus went up to \(\$ 1.1\) million and of florist and nursery stock to \(\$ 1\) million. There were also advances in cotton and synthetic fabrics, hinder and baler twine, non-farm machimery and tin hocks, pias and bars.

\section*{Australia}

Exports to Australia were \(5 \%\) higher at \(\$ 25.2\) million, recovering some of the ground lost a year ago with a \(15 \%\) decline. But imports from that country, which fell by \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 8\) million, went down by considerably more than they rose last year. Exports of newsprint advanced by one-third to \(\$ 4\) afilion, and those of planks and boards very slightly to about the same level. Sales of aluminum were iw. 0 and a half times larger at \(\$ 2.6\) million, and there was a two-fifths gain for asbestos to \(\$ 1.4\) million. Passenger cars trebled to \(\$ 1\) million, but exports of auto parts fell by over one-half to \(\$ 3.6\) million. There were also increases for tobacco, wood pulp, non-farm machinery and copper, but not in rolling mill products and synthetic plastics. Imports of unrefined sugar went up by two-fifths to \(\$ 1.3\) million, but purchases of raw wool fell by two-fifths to \(\$ 2.6\) million. Gains were also shown in canned and preserved (but not dried) fruits, wines, fresh mutton and lamb(but not canned meats), and sausage casings, and rolling mill products made an appearance on the import list.

\section*{Union of South Africa}

Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa was lower as exports fell by \(28 \%\) to \(\$ 25.9\) million and imports declined \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 3.1\) million, which compared with increases of respectively \(20 \%\) and \(25 \%\) a year ago. For exports, there was a gain of over a quarter for planks and boards and newsprint to respectively \(\$ 5.8\) million and \(\$ 3\) million. Sales of passenger cars went up by two-fifths to \(\$ 5.3\) million, and of trucks by \(10 \%\) to \(\$ 1.7\) million; but exports of auto parts declined by nearly one-third to \(\$ 1.2\) million. Sales of aluminum trebled to \(\$ 1\) million, and there were also gains for unmanufactured leather, internal combustion engines, electrical apparatus and synthetic plastics. However, exports of wheat, which stood at \(\$ 7.1\) million a year ago, disappeared, and sales of aircraft fell by \(96 \%\) from the level of \(\$ 6.1\) million. There were also lower exports of canned fish, tallow, wrapping paper, farm implements and non-farm machinery, and principal chemicals. For imports, there were gains in peanuts, wines and brandy and chrome ore, but not in raw wool, copper, manganese ore and abrasives.

\section*{Norway}

Exports to Norway rose only \(2 \%\) to \(\$ 27.3\) million as against a \(30 \%\) increase last year. Canada's exports to that country are of a special nature. consisting mainly of ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. The nickel content went up by \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 15.5\) million, but that of copper was one-third lower at \(\$ 3.7\) million, and there was also a substantial decline for miscellaneous non-ferrous ores to \(\$ 1.4\) million. Exports of wheat fell by over two-fifths to \(\$ 1,8\) million, and there were no shipments of rye, but flax seed nearly trebled to \(\$ 1.6\) million. A sale of a single ship made an appearance at \(\$ 1.7\) million. On the import side there were increases for canned fish and rolling mill products. with a total import gain of \(27 \%\) to \(\$ 1.6\) milion.

\section*{C'APTER III}

\section*{TRADE WITH PRINCIPIL TRADING AREAS}

An increase in Canada's total trade with Furope and Latin America took place in the first half of 1957. There was a fractional gain for Europe to \(7.8 \%\) and for Latin America to \(5.7 \%\), but the proportion of Canadian trade accounted for by the Commonwealth was slightly reduced to \(4.3 \%\). Both exports to and imports from Europe continued to rise and reached first half-year peaks with gains of respectively \(3 \%\) and \(13 \%\). However, trade with Europe showed a much smaller increase than a year ago when it went up by over one-half. Exports to Latin America rose \(39 \%\) as compared to a \(30 \%\)
advance last year, and attained a first half-year level which was only surpassed in 1952. Imports from Latin America, on the other hand, went up by only \(2 \%\) as against a \(24 \%\) increase a year ago, but nevertheless set a new semi-annual record. The decline in Canada's trade with the Commonwealth resulted from a contraction in exports which exceeded an expansion in imports. Exports declined by \(11 \%\), following a \(12 \%\) advance last year. Imports rose \(11 \%\), continuing the recovery from one of the lowest postwar first half-year totals in 1953 to which they fell from the record level of 1951.

\section*{Trade with Europe \({ }^{1}\)}

Total exports to Furope in the first half of 1957 stood at \(\$ 259.8\) million, with a \(3 \%\) increase as against \(52 \%\) a year ago, and went up in every major group other than agricultural and animal products. The greatest single change, as was the case a year ago but in the opposite direction, took place in wheat. A year ago exports of this commodity to Europe rose \(170 \%\), accounting for nearly half of wheat sales to all countries and for four-fifths of the total gain. In that period, wheat sales also contributed close to half of total exports to Europe and almost \(90 \%\) of the increase. There were in the first six months of 1956 new markets in Soviet Russia, resulting from last year's trade agreement \({ }^{2}\), as well as in Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany. In all, wheat sales to the Soviet bloc accounted for well over one-third of total exports of this commodity to Europe and for almost three-fifths of the increase. In the first six months of 1957 exports of wheat to Europe fell by almost two-fifths, contributing half of the total decline to all countries. Shipments to the Soviet bloc went down by almost four-fifths (Poland remaining the only customer but with a sharply reduced total), accounted for \(75 \%\) of the decline in wheat sales to Europe and represented only \(13 \%\) of total wheat exports to that area. Among the other European markets, which all took more wheat a year ago, only Austria and France showed increases. Nevertheless, at \(\$ 73\) million, wheat remained by far the leading export item to Europe in the first half of 1957.

About half of the \(\$ 46.3\) million drop in wheat was compensated by an almost fourfold advance in seeds. Exports of flax seed about trebled to \(\$ 25.2\) million, and rape seed went up from a very small amount to \(\$ 7.9\) million. Sales of barley rose by fourfifths to \(\$ 8.8\) million. Exports of vegetable oils
1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, \(X\) and XI.
2. See Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1956, no. 14 and 24. There are indications that a part of the 1957-58 quota may be shipped during the second half of 1957 .
were over three times higher, those of tobacco more than doubled, and there was also a substantial gain for whisky. For the agricultural group as a whole, an increase of \(120 \%\) a year ago was converted in the first half of 1957 into a \(14 \%\) decline. In animal products, advances for hides, fur skins and dressed furs, cured fish and cooked meats were more than offset by lower sales of canned fish and fish, seal and whale oils. The group registered a further and somewhat more pronounced decline than a year ago.

All the other major groups showed increases, at a higher rate than last year in the case of nonferrous metals, iron and steel and chemicals. Nonferrous metals, which went up by more than twice as much as a year ago, were again the second most important commodity group and had the largest absolute gain. There were increased exports for all the principal non-ferrous metals other than copper and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores. Sales of aluminum, which contributed over two-thirds of the group's increase, were two and a half times as large as a year ago. Nickel, with a further gain of nearly one-third, continued to account for two-fifths of total exports of non-ferrous metals. Sales of lead rose tenfold, those of zinc were three times higher, and there were also increases for metallic scrap, brass and silver.

There were gains for all the leading iron and steel items except scrap. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets went up tenfold. There were marked advances for iron ore, rolling mill products, internal combustion engines and passenger cars, and more moderate ones for industrial machinery and farm implements. Among some of the other main export commodities, there was a further sharp gain for asbestos, and very substantial advances for drugs and medicines, rags and waste, pulpwood and planks and boards, and non-commercial items. Ships, gasoline and fuel oils made an appearance, but there were declines for wood pulp, newsprint and synthetic plastics.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)


In the first half of 1955 imports from Europe rose \(56 \%\) and were higher in every major group with particular emphasis on iron and steel. This group more than doubled in value and accounted for over one-third of total imports and for over half the increase. In the same period of 1957, total imports from Europe rose \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 145.7\) million and were even more concentrated on iron and steel products. With an increase of one-third to a level only slightly below the semi-annual record set in the second half of 1956, the group increased its share of the import total to over two-fifths and contributed \(90 \%\) of the advance. Rolling mill products and non-farm machinery together continued to account for more than half of the value of iron and steel purchases, and at respectively \(\$ 18.3\) and \(\$ 15.1\) million were again the two leading import items. Non-farm machinery went up well over twice as much as a year ago, with the biggest absolute gain among the main import commodities. There was also a sizable increase for passenger cars, to \(\$ 9.7\) million, as well as for pipes, tubes and fittings, and firearms. But except for non-farm machinery none of these or the other principal iron and steel items that went up exceeded the rate of increase a year ago; while declines were registered for wire and products and hardware.

Of the other major groups that went up in the first half of 1957, only miscellaneous commodities rose at a higher rate than a year ago, with increases for non-commercial items, containers, cameras, medical, optical and dental goods, musical instru-
ments, but not jewellery and precious stones. In the fibres, textiles and products group, wool fabrics had a greater and sharper gain than a year ago and registered the largest relative advance among the leading import items. There were also increases for cotton and synthetic fabrics and miscellaneous apparel, but not for wool carpets and mats, and lace and embroidery. Imports of animal, wood and chemical products also went up, with gains in cheese, printed books, paperboard, paper and products, and dyeing and tanning materials. But imports in the agricultural, non-ferrous metals, and non-metallic minerals groups were lower than a year ago. Market declines were recorded for cryolite, plate and sheet glass, and lime, plaster and cement. But there were increases for clocks and watches and electrical apparatus.

Canada's trade with all the leading trading partners in Western Europe went up in the first half of 1957. Italy had the highest percentage gain in both exports and imports, followed by the Netherlands and France for exports and by West Germany and France for imports. West Germany again accounted for about \(25 \%\) of Canada's total exports to Europe and contributed one-third of imports from that area. In contrast to the spectacular upswing a year ago, Canadian exports to the Soviet bloc fell by about four-fifths to \(\$ 11.1\) million, or from \(20 \%\) to \(4 \%\) of total exports to Europe. Purchases from Soviet countries rose slightly, but showed a fractional decline to \(2.5 \%\) in the share of the expanded import total from Furope.

\section*{Trade with Commonwealth and Ireland \({ }^{1}\)}

Canada's exports to the Commonwealth fell by \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 118.7\) million or to about the level of the first half of 1955, with declines to almost all the leading trading partners in the area. While many commodities were affected, the contraction was concentrated on wheat, locomotives, auto parts and aircraft. Taken together, these items contracted by almost twice the amount of the total decrease in exports.

A part or all of certain metal products, as well as of some other comnodities, exported to India, Pakistan and Ceylon is covered under Canada's contribution to the Color bo Plan. As the composition of the commodities involved tends to vary
1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.
from year to year, the respective ups and downs in or the appearance of certain items do not necessarily represent a trend hut are likely to be reversed or to be non-recurrent. For example in the first ralf of 195 f locorotives became the thirdranking export item, mainly because of a sharn increase in shinments financed under the Plan (virtually all to India at \(\$ 9.1\) million) and partly due to larce exnort sales to Pakistan at \(\$ 2.2\) million. Fut in the first half of 1957 exports of locomotives to both countries almost entirely disarpeared.

Of the other principal iron and steel items, exports of auto parts (mainly to Australia), which a year ago were of about the same order of magnitude as locomotives, were cut in half. Declines were also registered for trucks and farm implements, and rolling mill products remained about constant. But there was a further sharp gain for passenger cars to \(\$ 9.9\) million, and non-farm machinery recovered to about the level of the first half of 1955 at \(\$ 3.6\) million. Exports of internal combustion engines and tools were higher, and pipes, tubes and fittings, mostly to Nigeria, made their first substantial appearance with an over \(300 \%\) increase to a one-and-a-half-million-dollar level. On balance, iron and steel remained the most important major group, but showed a decline of a quarter as compared to a gain of almost three-quarters a year ago.

There was a further and very much sharper fall for the agricultural products group. This was largely due to lower wheat sales, caused entirely by the disappearance of shipments to the Union of South Africa. Consequently wheat, the second-ranking export item to the Commonwealth in the first half of 1956, fell by close to three-fifths. Wheat flour lost more ground than it won a year ago, but at \(\$ 6.8\) million exceeded by one-third the value recorded for wheat. There were also lower exports of tobacco, fresh vegetables and rubber tires and tubes, but not of fodders and whisky. Animal products showed another moderate decline, with decreases in powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, pickled pork and beef, and tallow, but not in cured and canned fish and unmanufactured leather. Exports in the miscellaneous commodities group, which last year had the largest relative gain of almost \(350 \%\), were cut in half. This resulted mainly from a \(90 \%\) decline in aircraft, following a thirtyfold advance to \(\$ 5.6\) million in the first half of 1956 , and an eighteenfold increase to \(\$ 8.7\) million in the second half of that year, and affected almost entirely shipments to the Union of South Africa. There was also a slight decline for the small textile group.

Gains were registered in the first half of 1957 for the wood products, non-ferrous metals, nonmetallic minerals and chemical groups, and for the first three this represented a reversal of the situation prevailing a year ago. Planks and boards, again the top ranking export to the Commonwealth at \(\$ 12.7\) million, somewhat more than held their own. News print paper rose to \(\$ 10.2\) million, making
up a large part of last year's decline. There was a sizable gain for wood pulp, but declines were shown in bond and writing paper and in book and wrapping paper. The largest advance was recorded for nonferrous metals which doubled in value. Exports of aluminum nearly quadrupled to \(\$ 8.7\) million, accounting for almost three-fifths of the group total and for four-fifths of the increase. Exports of copper more than doubled, and those of electrical apparatus went up by a quarter. There was also a \(25 \%\) gain for asbestos which made up three-quarters of the non-metallic minerals group. Chemicals went up much more than a year ago, with a sizable advance for synthetic plastics which more than compensated for last year's decline in this commodity.

Canada's imports from the Commonwealth in the first half of 1957 rose \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 108.5\) million, this being the fifth consecutive and the largest first half-year advance since 1953. The gain was dominated by bauxite and alumina and unrefined sugar with increases equivalent to respectively over fourfifths and more than three-fifths of the total import gain. Imports from the Commonwealth were as usual concentrated on primary commodities, and agricultural products again predominated with a threefifths share of the import total. Sugar continued to be the leading import item, with an almost two-fifths increase to \(\$ 24.6\) million. Gains were shared by all the Commonwealth sources except Fiji. Tea, as always coming mainly from India and Ceylon, was the second-ranking import from the Commonwealth with a \(14 \%\) increase to \(\$ 13.3\) million. Imports of cocoa beans, almost entirely from chana and Nigeria, were higher for both countries. But imports of crude and semi-fabricated rubber, the third most important commodity from the Commonwealth, almost entirely from Malaya, were very slightly lower at \(\$ 12.1\) million. Coffee, mostly from British East Africa, fell by one-quarter and purchases of vegetable oils and rubber footwear were cut in half. There were also declines for nuts, molasses and syrups, dried (but not canned or preserved) fruits, rum and spices. On balance, imports of agricultural products from the Commonwealth considerably more than made up for last year's decrease with a gain equivalent to over half the increase in total inports from that area. Animal products, on the other hand, fell by more than they rose a year ago. The main decline took place in sausage casings, mainly from New Zealand. There were also lower imports of meat extracts, but some gains in canned meats and fresh mutton and lamb. Fibres, textiles and products were another group that declined by more than it advanced last year. Imports of raw wool, mostly from Australia and New Zealand, fell in both cases and the total loss of over one-third amounted to more than the decline for the group as a whole. But there was a slight increase for flax, hemp and jute fabrics and cotton fabrics.

Imports of bauxite and alumina from Jamaica and British Guiana led non-ferrous metals with a \(260 \%\) increase, accounting for well over four-fifths of the group total which almost doubled. There was also an almost one-third increase in tin blocks,

AABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United King dom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd half ' 55 to 2nd half ' 56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half ' 56 to 1st half ' 57} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 118.3 & 131.6 & 132. 5 & 120.9 & 117.2 & -8.2 & -11.5 \\
\hline Re-Exports & 0.7 & 0.9 & 1.1 & 0.9 & 1.5 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 95.1 & 114.9 & 98.0 & 123.6 & 108.6 & +7.7 & +10.8 \\
\hline Total Trade & 214.2 & 247.3 & 231.5 & 245.5 & 227.3 & -0.8 & - 1.8 \\
\hline Trace Balance & + 23.9 & + 17.6 & + 35.6 & - 1.9 & + 10.0 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
pigs and bars, but manganese ofre disappeared from the import list. Crude petroleum remained the leading non-metallic mineral, with a slightly lower total, but the group as a whole showed a moderate gain. Wood products, iron and steel, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities, were again of relatively little importance in Canada's imports from the Commonwealth. Rolling mill products amounting to over half a million dollars came from Australia for the second consecutive half-year; only very small sporadic imports of this commodity from Australia and New Zealand took place in the past.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere went up considerably. This was entirely due to an almost \(60 \%\) gain in imports to \(\$ 39.9\) million as exports were very slightly lower at \(\$ 2.6\) million. The import gain was accounted for by bauxite and alumina and sugar. Imports of bauxite from British Guiana rose by almost a quarter to \(\$ 2.1\) million, and those of alumina from Jamaica were well over three times larger at \(\$ 11.9\) million. Those two countries taken together accounted for two-thirds of total imports of sugar from the area, at respectively \(\$ 5.7\) million and \(\$ 7.4\) million. Substantial gains were also registered by Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Leeward and Windward Islands. Agricultural and animal products were as usual the principal export groups to the Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere, accounting respectively for \(35 \%\) and \(26 \%\) of total exports, and wheat flour and fish and fishery products remained the main export commodities. Exports of fish were moderately higher at \(\$ 3.7\) million, but those of wheat flour declined by over one-fifth to \(\$ 4\) million. Jamaica was as usual Canada's principal trading partner in the area, again accounting for over one-third of the export total. Imports from Jamaica, which nearly doubled, contributed two-thirds of the increase in the import total and showed the largest value and percentage gain among all Commonwealth countries.

Exports to the Commonwealth countries in Asia fell by \(19 \%\) to \(\$ 24.7\) million, while imports from that area were \(3 \%\) lower at \(\$ 41\) million. Exports to India, as usual the leading trading partner in the area, showed a decline of over one-third to \(\$ 10.4\) million, equivalent to the total drop in exports to the Asian

Commonwealth countries. Imports from India were \(4 \%\) lower and stood at \(\$ 15.3\) million. The main developments in the export picture was the virtual disappearance of locomotives, partly offset by a sevenfold gain to \(\$ 3.1\) million for aluminun and a m.ore than doubling to \(\$ 1.7\) million for copper. On the import side there were gains for tea, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, and cotton fabrics, but a decline for nuts and no shipments of manganese ore. Both exnorts to and imports from Malaya and Singapore and Pakistan were lower, while the reverse was the case for Hong Kong. Fxports to Ceylon rose by considerably more than the amount of the decline in imports.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Africa were \(23 \%\) lower at \(\$ 31.1\) million while imports were virtually unchanged at \(\$ 11.3\) million. The Union of South Africa \({ }^{1}\) continued to be Canada's principal trading partner but with declines in both exports and imports, and accounted for \(83 \%\) of exports to and \(27 \%\) of imports from the area. There were also lower sales to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Fxports to Nigeria quadrupled, and imports from that country showed a three-fifths increase. There were also higher imports from chana and Mauritius and Sychelles, but not from Pritish Fast Africa.

A decrease took place in Canada's trade with the Commonwealth countries in Oceania. Exports were fractionally lower at \(\$ 33.7\) million, and imports went down by \(16 \%\) to \(\$ 16\) million. The \(5 \%\) increase in exports to Australia \({ }^{2}\) was somewhat more than offset by a \(13 \%\) drop in sales to New Zealand which went down to \(\$ 8.1\) million, the main declines taking place in cars and trucks. Imports from Australia \({ }^{2}\) were \(8 \%\) lower, and those from New Zealand fell by almost a quarter to \(\$ 6.2\) million. A sharp decline in wool purchases amounted to more than twice the drop in value of total imports for the former and contributed about two-thirds of the decrease for the latter country.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Europe went up by \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 6.7\) million, with increases to
1. See Chapter II for a detalled description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa.
2. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Australia.

Ireland (due to higher wheat sales), Malta and Gibraltar. Imports from the area remained very small at a level below \(\$ 0.3\) million.

The following statement lists twelve leading imports which accounted for \(76.7 \%\) and \(79.4 \%\) of total imports from the Commonwealth in the respective first half-years of 1956 and 1957. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1956 and 1957, and Column II shows the quantities in 1957 valued at the average prices prevailing
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & '56 २uantity at '56 Prices & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { '57 Quantity } \\
& \text { '56 Prices }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
{ }^{\prime} 57 \text { Quantity } \\
\text { at } \\
{ }^{57} \text { Prices }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\$'000,000} \\
\hline Sugar, unrefiner.... & 17.7 & 17.6 & 24.6 \\
\hline Tea, black ........... & 11.6 & 12.9 & 13.3 \\
\hline Bauxite and alumina for refining & 4,5 & 12.2 & 12.6 \\
\hline Rubber, crude, etc. & 12.4 & 14.7 & 12.1 \\
\hline Wool, raw. & 9.1 & 5.5 & 5.9 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, etc. & 4.4 & 4.7 & 4.7 \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, etc. & 3.2 & 3.1 & 3.2 \\
\hline Coffee, green....... & 3.5 & 2.6 & 2.6 \\
\hline Cocoa beans ........ & 2.0 & 2.9 & 2.5 \\
\hline Nuts ..................... & 2.2 & 1.8 & 1.7 \\
\hline Mutton and lamb, fresh & 1.5 & 1.6 & 1.6 \\
\hline Vegetable oils...... & 3.0 & 1.5 & 1.5 \\
\hline Total................ & 75.2 & 81.0 & 86.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
in 1956. Thus, for comparison between the two halfyear periods, the equivalent quantity movements are indicated by changes from Column I and Column II, and the equivalent price movements are indicated by changes from Column II to Column III.

In the first half of 1957 the sample as a whole showed a \(14.6 \%\) increase in value, resulting from volume and price gains of respectively \(7.8 \%\) and \(6.4 \%\). This was a reversal of last year's trend when there was a decline of \(0.7 \%\) in volume and of \(2.4 \%\) in the average price level. Bauxite and alumina, with the largest absolute increase registered the sharpest advance in volume of about \(170 \%\). In the case of bauxite and alumina as well as of tea, the value gains resulted mainly from an increase in the quantities purchased as price rose only moderately. For jute fabrics and mutton and lamb the rise in value was entirely due to a higher volume of imports as prices remained stable, while for cocoa a price decline was much more than compensated by an increase in volume. But in the case of sugar an upward price movement almost entirely determined the gain in value. Among those commodities that showed lower value levels, for vegetable oils and coffee this was wholly due to a decline in the quantities imported. The price of rubber fell while volume went up and the opposite was true of wool. In the case of nuts declines were shown in both the quantities purchased and the price level. For petroleum, offsetting price and volume movements resulted in no change in value.

\section*{Trade with Latin America \({ }^{1}\)}

Exports to Latin America went up by \(39 \%\) to \(\$ 112.8\) million, more than making up for four consecutive first half-year declines from the record level of the first six months of 1952. The total export gain in the first half of 1957 was concentrated on a few commodities, namely ships, locomotives, non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, newsprint, synthetic plastics and aluminum. Iron and steel was the most important commodity group, as was the case in the second (but not first) half of 1956, almost doubling in value and increasing its share of the export total from \(21 \%\) in the first six months of 1956 to \(28 \%\) in the same period of 1957 . Locomotives and parts rose from a negligible amount to \(\$ 6.9\) million. Argentina, which took threequarters of the total, and Brazil together accounted for virtually all the shipments of this item. Rolling mill products nearly doubled to \(\$ 7.2\) million, fourfifths of the total being contributed by sales to Mexico which rose by two-thirds. There were considerably higher exports of non-farm machinery to Chile, Mexico, Panama. Peru and Venezuela, with a total increase of two-fifths to \(\$ 7.4\) million. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, almost all to Mexico, were more than three times larger and a similar gain was registered for internal combustion
1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.
engines. There were also substantial increases for passenger cars, railway track materials other than rails, and tractors, but not for farm implements which declined.

Sales of newsprint rose by one-fifth to \(\$ 11.7\) million, with considerable increases in shipments to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela, and accounted for three-quarters of total sales of wood products. There were also gains for wood pulp, planks and boards, and bond and writing paper. The forest products group as a whole rose twice as much as a year ago. Miscellaneous commodities was another group, in addition to wood and iron and steel, which went up at a higher rate than last year, again showing the biggest absolute and relative gain among all the major groups. Aircraft, mostly to Colombia, and used ships to Panama and Peru, accounted for the upswing a year ago. In the first half of 1957 , exports of alrcraft fell by three-fifths, with an over four-fifths decline to Colombia but also a considerable gain for Chile. But sales of used ships, all of which went to Panama with a value of \(\$ 18.8\) million, contributed over half of the total gain in exports to Latin America.

For chemicals and allied products last year's decline of almost one-third was converted into an over two-fifths gain. A year ago synthetic plastics

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half ' 57} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$ \({ }^{\prime} 000,000\)} & \(\%\) & \(\%\) \\
\hline Domestic Exports & 77. 8 & 83.0 & 80.6 & 95.8 & 111.8 & +15. 4 & +38.7 \\
\hline Re-Exports & 0.5 & 0.7 & 0.4 & 0.5 & 1.0 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 147. 3 & 172.0 & 182. 4 & 179.4 & 186.5 & \(+4.3\) & + 2.2 \\
\hline Total Trade & 225.7 & 255.7 & 263.4 & 275.8 & 299.3 & + 7.9 & +13.6 \\
\hline Trade Balance & - 68.8 & - 88.3 & -101.4 & - 83.1 & -73.7 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
had a sharp loss almost equivalent to the entire drop for the group. This year synthetic plastics rose by close to three-quarters to \(\$ 5.7\) million, accounting for about three-fifths of the group total. There was also a further gain in drugs and medicines. Non-metallic minerals, consisting mainly of asbestos, were another group which much more than made up for last year's decrease. Non-ferrous metals and textiles rose considerably less than a year ago. Exports of aluminum had a further and sharper increase of four-fifths to \(\$ 4.3\) million. But there was a very sharp drop for copper, of exactly the same magnitude as the gain for aluminum. Exports of electrical apparatus were almost unchanged.

There was another and larger fall for agricultural products, and animal products went down by more than twice the amount of last year's increase. There were declines for all the leading items in these two groups, namely wheat flour, wheat, malt, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, cured fish, and dairy and pure-bred cattle.

Imports from Latin America rose by \(2 \%\) to \(\$ 186.5\) million as compared with a \(24 \%\) increase a year ago, and reached a new peak for any half-year period. All the major groups went up last year, but the gain were concentrated on three commodities. The outstanding upswing in raw cotton, almost entirely from Mexico, accounted for two-thirds of the total increase in imports. Crude petroleum contributed nearly \(20 \%\) and coffee almost \(10 \%\) of the import gain. The two leading developments in the first half of 1957 consisted, on the one hand, of a \(99 \%\) fall in imports of raw cotton from the level of \(\$ 25.8\) million last year and, on the other, of an over one-third gain in imports of crude petroleur (all from Venezuela) to \(\$ 121.9\) million, which more than compensated for the fall in cotton. There were no nurchases of petroleum from Colombia which supplied some of it in the second half of 1955 and both halves of 1956. But imports of fuel oils, also entirely from Venezuela, fell off very sharply.

Agricultural and vegetable products, amounting to less than half the value of non-metallics, were again the second largest major group. A year ago a gain in coffee substantially exceeded that for the
agrioultural products group, most of the other items showing declines. This year imports of coffee were slightly lower at \(\$ 27\) million but again accounted for over half the group's value. Imports of coffee from Brazil were somew hat larger, but those from Colombia fell by an arount equivalent to about twice the total decline for this commodity. Innorts of bananas were virtually unchanged at \(\$ 12\) million, but there took place a considerable redistribution among the leading supplying countries.

The remaining major groups were of relatively small importance in total imports. In addition to raw cotton, there were also declines for manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, and all the other main textile items. Purchases of manganese ore virtually disappeared. But there were higher imports of canned meats, iron ore, rolling mill products and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores.

Venezuela \({ }^{1}\) was as usual Canada's leading trading partner in Latin America, accounting for \(13 \%\) of exports to and for two-thirds of imports from that area. Mexico was again the most important export market showing a one-quarter gain to \(\$ 22.9\) million, with principal increases in primary and semi-fabricated steel, non-farm machinery and synthetic plastics. But the switch in Canadian purchases of aw cotton from Mexico to the United States resulted in reducing total imports from Mexico by \(71 \%\) to \(\$ 9.4\) million. Brazil was Canada's third leading trading partner, with a doubling in exports to \(\$ 10.8\) million but somewhat reduced imports to \(\$ 16\) million. The main export gains were in newsprint, solling mill products, locomotives, aluminum, copper and electrical apparatus. On the import side, there was some gain for coffee, which accounted for almost four-fifths of total imports from Brazil. Trade with Colombia was substantially lower. Exports fell by one-third to \(\$ 5.8\) million, mainly due to the sharp fall in aircraft, but there was a sizable gain for synthetic plastics. Imports dropped by one-quarter to \(\$ 9.3\) million, as a result of lower purchases of coffee and the disappearance of crude petroleum.
1. See Chapter II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela.

Canada's trade with South American countries other than Venezuela, Brazil and Colombia was markedly higher than a year ago, especially in the case of exports where most of the gain was contributed by Argentina whose purchases from Canada quadrupled. On the import side there were substantial gains for Clile and Peru. Imports from Cuba fell by more than the increase in exports to that country, and this was also the case for Canada's total trade with Latin American countries in the Caribhean islands. Total Canadian exports to Central America were three and a half times larger than last year, Panama accounting for almost all of the increase for the area with a gain of \(800 \%\). Imports from Central America went up much more moderately than did exports. Canada's imports from that area consisted as usual mostiy of bananas which accounted for virtually all the purchases of this commodity from Latin America, with sharp gains for Costa Rica and Honduras but marked declines for Ecuador and Panama. Imports of coffee, again the other leading import from Central America, were higher, Guatemala contributing close to threefifths of the total and two-fifths of the increase.

The following statement lists nine leading items which accounted for \(93.1 \%\) and \(92.9 \%\) of total imports from Latin America in the respective first half-years of 1956 and 1957. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1956 and 1957, and Column II shows the quantities in 1957 valued at the average prices prevailing in 1956. Thus, for comparison between the two half-year periods, the equivalent quantity movements are indicated by changes from Column I to Column III, and the equivalent price movements are indicated by changes from Column II to Column III.

In the first half of 1957 there was a \(2 \%\) value gain for the sample as a whole, with a \(2.5 \%\) decline in volume and a \(4.6 \%\) price increase. Last year the
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { '56 Quantity } \\
\text { at } \\
\text { '56 Prices }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { '57 Quantity } \\
& \text { at } \\
& \text { 56 Prices }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { '57 Quantity } \\
\text { at } \\
\text { at Prices }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & & \$'000,000 & \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, etc. \(\qquad\) & 90.3 & 114.4 & 121.9 \\
\hline Fuel oils ............. & 4.2 & 1.3 & 1.3 \\
\hline Suh-total........... & 94.5 & 115.7 & 123.2 \\
\hline Coffee, green....... & 27.8 & 26.7 & 27.0 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh .... & 12.0 & 12.6 & 12.0 \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined.... & 4.1 & 2.6 & 4.1 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh & 1.9 & 3.4 & 2.7 \\
\hline Nuts .................... & 1.6 & 2.2 & 2.3 \\
\hline Manila, sisal fibres. & 2.2 & 2.2 & 1.8 \\
\hline Cotton, raw .......... & 25.8 & 0.2 & 0.2 \\
\hline Sub-total........... & 75.4 & 49.9 & 50.1 \\
\hline Total............. & 169.8 & 165.5 & 173.2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
total value of the cormmodities in the sample rose \(23.1 \%\), resulting from an even somewhat larger advance in volume combined with a slight fall in the average price level. Petroleum again dominated the sample with a value gain which more than offset the decline for all the other items taken together. Among those commodities which went up in value, for petroleum and nuts this was largely due to an increase in the quantities purchased but there was also some price increase, while in the case of vegetables price went down but volume rose much more sharply. Offsetting price and volume movements took place for bananas and sugar, with no change in value. The value drop in coffee was largely, and that in fuel oils and raw cotton entirely, caused by a lower volume of imports. But in the case of manila fibres the decline in value resulted wholly from the reduced price level for this commodity.

\section*{CHAPTER IV}

\section*{THE COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE}

\section*{Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates}

Prior to October 1, 1954, exports of uranium ores and concentrates were included in export statistical item 6580, non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. at nominal values only. This procedure resulted in a significant undercounting of the total value of Canadian exports; during the first nine months of 1954 alone, the shortfall amounted to \(\$ 17\) million. Consequently, as of October 1, 1954; arrangements were made to show the true value of uranium exports, but to prevent its disclosure uranium ores and concentrates were transferred to statistical item 8490, drugs and chemicals, n.o.p.

Restrictions on the publication of statistics relating to exports of uranium have been recently relaxed, and a new export statlstical item 6560 has been established to cover uranium ores and concentrates from January 1, 1957. The transfer of uranium from export statistical item 8490 to item 6560 has affected all the alternative classifications of Canadian trade in the following way.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Commodity Classification & Changes due to Transfer of Uranium from 8490 to 6560 as of January 1, 1957 \\
\hline By Component & Chemicals and Allied Products to \\
\hline Material & Non-ferrous Metals and Products \\
\hline & Mixed Origin \\
\hline By Origin & to Mineral Origin \\
\hline By Degree of & Fully or Chiefly Manufactured to \\
\hline Manufacture & Raw Materials \\
\hline By Purpose & Miscellaneous and Unclassified to Producers' Materials \\
\hline & Chemicals \\
\hline By the S.I.T.C. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { to } \\
\text { Crude Materials, Inedible }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

All exports of uranium during October 1, 1954 to December 31, 1956 went to the United States, and amounted to \(\$ 8.1\) million in \(1954 ; \$ 26.5\) million in 1955 and \(\$ 45.8\) million in 1956. The relevant tables (IV, VI, XVII, XXVI, XXVII) in this Review are adjusted retroactively for the transfer of uranium as discussed above. In addition, the accompanying tables show Canada's exports, according to alternative trade classifications, to all countries and to the United States, unadjusted as well as adjusted for the change in classification of uranium, for the period October 1, 1954 to December 31, 1956.

Table 10 shows exports to all countries according to the alternative classifications of Canadian trade in 1954*56, without an adjustment for the transfer of uranium, and Table 11 presents the same information but taking account of the change in classification of uranium. On an unadjusted basis, exports of non-ferrous metals constituted \(18.3 \%\) of the export total in 1954 with an increase of \(3.9 \%\) over 1953; \(19.3 \%\) of total exports in 1955 with a \(16.6 \%\) gain on the preceding year; and \(19.1 \%\) in 1956 with a \(10.6 \%\) rise over the previous year. On an adjusted basis, exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for respectively \(18.5 \%, 19.9 \%\) and \(20 \%\) of total exports in 1954-56, with corresponding increases of \(5.1 \%, 18.9 \%\) and \(12.5 \%\). On an unadjusted basis, exports of chemicals and allied products constituted \(4: 2 \%\) of the export total in 1954 with a \(17 \%\) increase over \(1953 ; 4.9 \%\) of total exports in 1955 with a \(30.2 \%\) gain on the preceding year; and \(4.7 \%\) in 1956 with a \(8.9 \%\) rise over the previous year. On an adjusted basis, exports of chemicals and allied products accounted for respectively \(4 \%, 4.3 \%\) and \(3.8 \%\) of total exports in \(1954-56\), with corresponding increases of \(11.1 \%\) in 1954 and \(19.8 \%\) in 1955 but a \(0.4 \%\) decline in 1956 .

In the classification by origin, exports of mineral origin, on an unadjusted basis, showed a decline of \(2.6 \%\) in 1954, and an increase of \(23.8 \%\) in 1955 and of \(15.5 \%\) in 1956. On an adjusted basis, exports of mineral origin fell \(1.9 \%\) in 1954, and rose \(25.2 \%\) in 1955 and \(16.5 \%\) in 1956. Exports of mixed origin, unadjusted, declined \(4.7 \%\) in 1954 , and went up \(13 \%\) in 1955 and \(26.3 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of mixed origin dropped \(8.2 \%\) in 1954; and advanced \(4: 8 \%\) in 1955 and \(20.8 \%\) in 1956.

In the classification by degree of manufacture, exports of raw materials, on an unadjusted basis, went down \(20 \%\) in 1954; and rose \(6.2 \%\) in 1955 and \(30 \%\) in 1956. On an adjusted basis, exports of raw materials fell \(19.4 \%\) in 1954 and went up \(7.9 \%\) in 1955 and \(31 \%\) in 1956 . Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, unadjusted, declined \(3.5 \%\) in 1954 and rose \(6.1 \%\) in 1955 and \(8.2 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods went down \(4: 1 \%\) in 1954 and increased by \(5 \%\) in 1955 and 7. \(1 \%\) in 1956.

In the classification by purpose, exports of producers' materials, on an unadjusted basis, fel! \(5.9 \%\) in 1954 , and rose \(14.2 \%\) in 1955 and \(12.4 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of producers' materials declined \(5.6 \%\) in 1954, and advanced \(14.8 \%\) in 1955 and \(12.9 \%\) in 1956. Exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles, unadjusted, went up \(19.5 \%\) in 1954; declined \(7.5 \%\) in 1955, and rose

TAFLE 10. Exports to All Countries, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications
Unadjusted for Uranium

1. Exports of uranium included as follows (ln thousands): \(\$ 8,056\) in \(1954 ; \$ 28,533\) in 1955; \(\$ 45,777\) in 1956
2. Less than \(0.1{ }^{6}\).

TARLE 11. Exports to All Countries, \(1954-1956\), according to Alternative Classifications
Adjusted for Urantum
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Classification and froup & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ \text { '000 } \\
& \text { Domestic }
\end{aligned}
\] & porta & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Component Material:} \\
\hline Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 803,481 & 752,348 & 974,964 & 20.7 & 17.6 & 20.4 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products & 269, 861 & 263,621 & 260, 249 & 7.0 & 6.2 & 5.4 \\
\hline Fibres, Textiles and Products & 20,969 & 22,816 & 22, 568 & 0.5 & 0.5 & 0.5 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 1,378, 354 & 1,520,921 & 1,514,458 & 35. 5 & 35. 5 & 31.6 \\
\hline Iron and its Products. & 300,692 & 398, 782 & 458,849 & 7. 7 & 9. 3 & 9.6 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products \(\frac{1}{}\)....................................................... & 717, 072 & 852,923 & 959,471 & 18. 5 & 19.9 & 20.0 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ..................................................... & 145, 573 & 206, 200 & 292, 100 & 3.7 & 4.8 & 6.1 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products ........................................................... & 153,238 & 183,507 & 182, 854 & 4.0 & 4.3 & 3.8 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities .................................................................. & 92.031 & 80, 666 & 124, 233 & 2.4 & 1.9 & 2.5 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Origin:} \\
\hline F'arm Origin...................................................................................... & 928. 574 & 870,375 & 1,088,337 & 23,9 & 20.3 & 22.7 \\
\hline Wild Life Origin ................................................................................... & 24.453 & 30,347 & 27, 807 & 0.6 & 0.7 & 0.6 \\
\hline Marine Origin .................................................................................... & 132,094 & 128, 144 & 132,720 & 3.4 & 3.0 & 2. 8 \\
\hline Forest Origin .................................................................................... & 1,378, 597 & 1,521,437 & 1,514,582 & 35.5 & 35. 5 & 31.6 \\
\hline Mineral Orizint & 1, 205, 614 & 1,509, 438 & 1,758,062 & 31.1 & 35.3 & 36.7 \\
\hline Mixed Origin ...................................................................................... & 211,940 & 222, 044 & 258,239 & 5.5 & 5.2 & 5. 6 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Degree of Manufactare:} \\
\hline Raw Materials \({ }^{1}\) & 1, 070,331 & 1, 154,571 & 1,512,776 & 27.5 & 27.0 & 31.5 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured & 1,275,371 & 1, 515,244 & 1,549,829 & 32.9 & 35.4 & 32.4 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured ............................................................... & 1,535,570 & 1,611,969 & 1.727, 140 & 39.5 & 37.6 & 36.1 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Purpose:} \\
\hline Producers' Materials \({ }^{1}\) & 2,958, 212 & 3,396, 921 & 3,833,469 & 76.2 & 79.3 & 80.0 \\
\hline Producers' Equipment ......................................................................... & 206. 038 & 213,678 & 224,770 & 5.3 & 5.0 & 4.7 \\
\hline Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants & 17,551 & 26,422 & 37,625 & 0.5 & 0.6 & 0.8 \\
\hline Transport ... ....................................................................................... & 82,015 & 89, 089 & 121,395 & 2.1 & 2.1 & 2. 5 \\
\hline Auxiliary Materials for Commerce anu Inaustry ................................... & 8,745 & 10,984 & 11,358 & 0. 2 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\
\hline Consumers' Goods & 421,376 & 395, 643 & 409,039 & 10.9 & 9.2 & 8.5 \\
\hline Live Anithals for Food & 11, 203 & 5,137 & 1,165 & 0.3 & 0.1 & \(\underline{2}\) \\
\hline Miscellaneous and Unclassiffed .......................................................... & 176, 132 & 143,910 & 150,925 & 4.5 & 3.4 & 3.2 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Total Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By the S.I.T.C.:} \\
\hline Food.................................................................................................. & 892, 209 & 797,902 & 997, 747 & 22.6 & 18.3 & 20.5 \\
\hline Beverages and Tobacco ..................................................................... & 81, 252 & 91,644 & 90, 111 & 2.1 & 2.1 & 1.9 \\
\hline Crude Materials, inedible \({ }^{1}\) & 1,106, 134 & 1,350,737 & 1,424, 148 & 28.0 & 31.0 & 29.3 \\
\hline Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity ........................................... & 20, 212 & 58,399 & 137,472 & 0.5 & 1.3 & 2.8 \\
\hline Animal and Vegetable Ous and Fats ................................................. & 6, 178 & 10,761 & 14,721 & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.3 \\
\hline Chemicals ........................................................................................ & 185,662 & 215,844 & 220, 508 & 4. 7 & 5.0 & 4.5 \\
\hline Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material ........................................ & 1, 330, 533 & 1,487,536 & 1,585, 689 & 33. 7 & 34.2 & 32.6 \\
\hline Machinery and Transport Equipment ................................................... & 272, 680 & 280, 749 & 319,450 & 6.9 & 6.5 & 6.6 \\
\hline Misce1laneous Manufactured Articles .................................................. & 29,222 & 30,379 & 35, 811 & 0.7 & 0.7 & 0.7 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities ..................................... & 22.834 & 27,333 & 37. 487 & 0.6 & 0.6 & 0.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955: \$45,777 in 1956.
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\).

\section*{TABLE 12. Exports to the lnited States, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications}

Unadjusted for Uraniuru
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Classification and Group & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \$ 1000 \\
& \text { Dornestic }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\% \\
\text { pports }
\end{gathered}
\] & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Component Material:} \\
\hline Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 213. 325 & 150. 528 & 199, 334 & 9. 2 & 6.3 & 7.1 \\
\hline Animals and Animal Products & 183, 721 & 181,457 & 177, 468 & 7.9 & 7.1 & 6.3 \\
\hline Fibres, Textiles and Products & 10, 720 & 10,257 & 11,304 & 0. 5 & 0.4 & 0.4 \\
\hline Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 1,107, 411 & 1,221,026 & 1,248,918 & 47.8 & 47.7 & 44.3 \\
\hline Iron and its Products & 168, 580 & 225, 315 & 260, 665 & 7.3 & 8. 8 & 9. 2 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metais and Products & 383,957 & 443,690 & 489, 983 & 16.6 & 17.3 & 17.4 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 98,413 & 149,440 & 224, 840 & 4. 2 & 5. 8 & 8. 0 \\
\hline Chemicals and Allied Products 1 & 85, 910 & 111. 724 & 130,752 & 3. 7 & 4. 4 & 4.6 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Commodities & 65,115 & 55, 906 & 75,392 & 2. 8 & 2. 2 & 2.7 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Nomestic Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Origin:} \\
\hline Farin Origin & 294, 232 & 232, 034 & 265, 947 & 12.7 & 9.1 & 9. 5 \\
\hline Wild Life Origin & 19,699 & 24. 566 & 21,923 & 0. 8 & 0.9 & 0. 8 \\
\hline Marine Origin & 89,680 & 91.612 & 96, 227 & 3.9 & 3.6 & 3.4 \\
\hline Forest Origin & 1,107, 434 & 1,221, 422 & 1,248,993 & 47. 8 & 47.7 & 44. 3 \\
\hline Mineral Origin & 676, 790 & 849, 572 & 1,003, 841 & 29. 2 & 33. 2 & 35.6 \\
\hline Mixed Origin & 129,318 & 140, 136 & 181.724 & 5.6 & 5.5 & 6.4 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By vegree of Mmufacture:} \\
\hline Raw Materials .. & 474, 886 & 513,426 & 650,610 & 20. 5 & 20. 1 & 23. 1 \\
\hline Partially Manufactured & 814, 256 & 983, 403 & 1,018,914 & 35,1 & 38.4 & 36.1 \\
\hline Fully or Chiefly Manufactured 1 & 1,028, 010 & 1,062,514 & 1,149, 131 & 44.4 & 41.5 & 40.8 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By Pupose:} \\
\hline Producers' Materlals & 1, 789, 319 & 2,047, 280 & 2,247,671 & 77. 2 & 80.0 & 79. 7 \\
\hline Producers' Equipment & 123. 242 & 139, 354 & 144. 131 & 5.3 & 5.4 & 5.1 \\
\hline Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants & 12, 516 & 19,830 & 29, 777 & 0.5 & 0.8 & 1. 1 \\
\hline Transport ....... & 31,676 & 23, 669 & 35, 143 & 1.4 & 0.9 & 1.3 \\
\hline Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry & 4,606 & 5,184 & 5,889 & 0. 2 & 0. 2 & 0. 2 \\
\hline Consumers' Goods & 224,942 & 221, 383 & 235, 097 & 9.7 & 8.7 & 8.3 \\
\hline Live Animals for Food & 11.071 & 4,994 & 1,058 & 0.5 & 0.2 & \(\underline{2}\) \\
\hline Miscellaneous and Unclassified 1 & 119.782 & 97,649 & 119,889 & 5. 2 & 3. 8 & 4. 3 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Total Exports} \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{By the S.LT.C.:} \\
\hline Food & 286, 563 & 229,940 & 255, 284 & 12. 1 & 8. 8 & 8.9 \\
\hline Beverages and Tobacco & 55, 697 & 57, 556 & 65,882 & 2. 3 & 2. 2 & 2. 3 \\
\hline Crude Materials, Inedible & 729, 318 & 888, 467 & 927, 238 & 30. 8 & 34. 0 & 32.2 \\
\hline Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity & 17,445 & 54, 801 & 130, 703 & 0.7 & 2.1 & 4. 5 \\
\hline Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .... & 1,931 & 1,872 & 1,914 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.1 \\
\hline Chernicals 1 ................................. & 113, 110 & 138, 519 & 161,256 & 4.8 & 5. 3 & 5. 6 \\
\hline Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material & 991, 150 & 1,057.549 & 1,124, 340 & 41.9 & 40.5 & 39.0 \\
\hline Maclinery and Transport Equipment .. & 141,174 & 148. 071 & 165, 948 & 6. 0 & 5. 7 & 5. 8 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ....... & 16.466 & 16, 839 & 20,164 & 0. 7 & 0.6 & 0.7 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities & 14, 585 & 18,567 & 26, 283 & 0.6 & 0.7 & 0.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands) : \(\$ 8,056\) in 1954: \(\$ 26,533\) in 1955 ; \(\$ 45,777\) in 1956
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\).
}

\section*{TABLE 13. Exports to the linited States, 1954-1956, according to Alternative Classifications}

1. Exporcs of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \(\$ 8,056\) in 1954: \(\$ 26,533\) in \(1955 ; \$ 45,777\) in 1956.
2. Less than \(0.1 \%\).
\(15.4 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles increased \(14.3 \%\) in 1954, fell \(18.3 \%\) in 1955, and rose \(4.9 \%\) in 1956.

In the classification by the S.I.T.C., exports of crude materials, inedible, on an unadjusted basis, went up \(7.5 \%\) in \(1954,20.6 \%\) in 1955 and \(4.1 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of crude materials, inedible, advanced \(8.3 \%\) in \(1954,22.1 \%\) in 1955 and \(5.4 \%\) in 1956. Exports of chemicals, unadjusted, rose \(13 \%\) in \(1954,25.1 \%\) in 1955 and \(9.9 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports in chemicals went up \(8.3 \%\) in \(1954,16.3 \%\) in 1955 and \(2.2 \%\) in 1956.

Table 12 shows exports to the United States according to the alternative classifications of Canadian trade in 1954-56, without an adjustment for the transfer of uranium, and Table 13 presents the same information but taking account of the change in classification of uranium. Exports of non-ferrous metals, on an unadjusted basis, constituted \(16.6 \%\) of the export total to the United States in 1954 with a decline of \(6 \%\) from 1953; \(\mathbf{1 7 . 3 \%}\) of total exports in 1955 with a \(15.6 \%\) increase over the previous year; and \(17.4 \%\) in 1956 with a \(10.4 \%\) gain over the preceding year. On an adjusted basis, exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for respectively \(16.9 \%, 18.4 \%\) and \(19 \%\) of total exports to the United States in \(1954 \times 56\), with a \(4 \%\) fall in 1954, and an increase of \(20 \%\) in 1955 and \(13.9 \%\) in 1956. Exports of chemicals and allied products, on an unadjusted basis, constituted \(3.7 \%\) of the export total to the United States in 1954 with an increase of \(1.5 \%\) over \(1953 ; 4.4 \%\) in 1955 with a \(30 \%\) advance on the preceding year; and \(4: 6 \%\) in 1956 with a \(17 \%\) gain over the previous year. On an adjusted basis, exports of chemicals and allied products accounted for respectively \(3.4 \%, 3.3 \%\) and \(3 \%\) of total exports to the United States in \(1954+56\), with a fall of \(8 \%\) in 1954; a \(9.4 \%\) increase in 1955, and a decline of \(0.3 \%\) in 1956.

In the classification by origin, exports of mineral origin, on an unadjusted basis, declined
\(6.6 \%\) in 1954, but rose \(25.5 \%\) in 1955 and \(18.2 \%\) in 1956. On an adjusted basis, exports of mineral origin fell \(5.4 \%\) in 1954, and advanced \(27.9 \%\) in 1955 and \(19.8 \%\) in 1956. Exports of mixed origin, unadjusted, declined \(9.7 \%\) in 1954, and went up \(8.4 \%\) in 1955 and \(29.7 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of mixed origin fell \(15.3 \%\) in 1954 and \(6.3 \%\) in 1955 , but advanced \(19.7 \%\) in 1956 .

In the classification by degree of manufacture, exports of raw materials, on an unadjusted basis, dropped \(8.5 \%\) in 1954, but went up \(8.1 \%\) in 1955 and \(26.7 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of raw materials declined \(6.9 \%\) in 1954 , and rose \(11.8 \%\) in 1955 and \(29 \%\) in 1956. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods, on an unadjusted basis, fell \(4.2 \%\) in 1954, and went up \(3.4 \%\) in 1955 and \(8.2 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods declined \(5 \%\) in 1954, but rose \(1.6 \%\) in 1955 and \(6.5 \%\) in 1956.

In the classification by purpose, exports of producers' materials, on an unadjusted basis, dropped \(4: 5 \%\) in 1954; but went up \(14.4 \%\) in 1955 and \(9.8 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of producers' materials fell \(4: 1 \%\) in 1954; and advanced \(15.4 \%\) in 1955 and \(10.6 \%\) in 1956. Exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles, on an unadjusted basis, rose \(18 \%\) in 1954, declined \(18.5 \%\) in 1955 and went up \(22.8 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of miscellaneous and unclassified articles advanced \(10.1 \%\) in 1954; fell \(36.3 \%\) in 1955 and increased \(4.2 \%\) in 1956.

In the classification by the S.I.T.C., exports of crude materials, inedible, on an unadjusted basis, rose \(3.7 \%\) in \(1954,21.8 \%\) in 1955 and \(4.4 \%\) in 1956. Adjusted, exports of crude materials went up by \(4.9 \%\) in 1954; \(24.1 \%\) in 1955 and \(6.3 \%\) in 1956. Exports of chemicals, unadjusted, declined \(2.3 \%\) in 1954 and rose \(22.5 \%\) in 1955 and \(16.4 \%\) in 1956. Exports of chemicals, adjusted, fell \(9.2 \%\) in 1954 but advanced \(6.6 \%\) in 1955 and \(3.1 \%\) in 1956.

\section*{CHAPTER V}

\section*{STATISTICAL NOTES}

\section*{Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts}

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the borders of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received ly the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities. For the correct interpretation of the data the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should he kent in mind:
(1) Values and Quantities. These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
(3) Re-Exports. "Re-Fxports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports. "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of inuports is the value as determined for customs duty purnoses. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.
(5) Countries to which Trade is Credited. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned, whether or not that country possesses a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. Ir such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States.

The effect of this procedure is discussed below.
(6) Time Periods. The terms "month" and"'year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the

Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the movement of goods in given calendar periods.

\section*{Imports from Central and South America}

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

The introduction of the new method has resulted in the recording of goods produced in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States on the basis of the country of origin principle. However, for goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Ca nada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effect on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. Starting in 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals
that the departure from recording on a strict consignment basis tends to affect Canadian trade statistics to a varying degree with the different countries. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished \({ }^{1}\).

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth are affected to a negligible extent. An average of the yearly data shows that only \(1.1 \%\) of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period and \(0.6 \%\) in 1956. The very small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of Commonwealth countries in this area may be partly explained by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the group as a whole was \(2.4 \%\) for the \(1953-55\) period and \(1.6 \%\) in 1956. Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States is very much higher than in the case of the first two groups. For all countries in this category the average for the \(1953-55\) period was \(29.9 \%\), varying from about \(65 \%\) for Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador to \(15 \%\) and less for Surinam, Cuba and El Salvador. The averages for 1953-55 tend to conceal for many countries marked year-to-year fluctuations in the proportion of consignments from the United States, during that period, as for instance in the case of the Dominican Republic, Peru and Puerto Rico. This

\footnotetext{
1. See Table 18 in the Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1956, for imports from Central and South America, by principal countries and leading commodities, according to country of consignment, in 1953-55 and 1956.
}

TABLE 14. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items Average of 1953-55 and Cal endar Year 1956
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Country and Commodity} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Average 1953-55} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} \\
\hline & \multirow{2}{*}{Total Imports} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned froni} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proportion Consigned from U.S.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total Iraports} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proportion Consigned from U.S.} \\
\hline & & United States & Country Credited & & & United States & Country Credited & \\
\hline & \$'000 & 5.000 & \$'000 & \% & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% \\
\hline Total lmports & 32,472 & 9,561 & 22,911 & 29.4 & 34,832 & 9,884 & 24,948 & 28.4 \\
\hline Cocos beans, not poasted ................................ 271 Cocoa butter and cocoa paste ......................... 273 . 4 & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{1,377
1,239
21,530
557
1,150
887
677
1,395
725
1,569} & \multirow[t]{8}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
335 \\
392 \\
4,660 \\
268 \\
37 \\
691 \\
219 \\
571 \\
535 \\
1,291
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,042 \\
347 \\
16,870 \\
289
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 24.3 \\
& 31.6 \\
& 21.6
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
795 \\
588 \\
24.851
\end{array}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\begin{array}{ll}192 & 603 \\ 124 & 464\end{array}\)} & 24.2 \\
\hline Coffee, green ............................................... 283 & & & & & & 4,975 & 19.876 & 20.0 \\
\hline Castor oil, inedible ........................................................... 1601 & & & & 48.1 & 24.851
662 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{223
0} & 439 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{32.7
0.0} \\
\hline Cotton, raw ........................................................ 3001 & & & 1,063 & 7.6 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0
2,194} & & 0 & \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico fibres ..................... 3413 & & & - 195 & 77.9 & & 1.747 & 447
566 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{79.6
0.9} \\
\hline Pine, white or other, n.o.p. ......................... 4052 & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
458 \\
824 \\
\hline 8
\end{tabular} & 32.3 & & 5
650 & 1,141 & \\
\hline Iron ore
Silex and crystalizized quartz ............................................. 7266,73 & & & 824
190 & 40.9
73.8 & 1.791 121 & 650
119 & 1,141 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 36.3 \\
& 98.3
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ................ 9270 & & & 277 & 82.3 & 1,598 & 1,297 & 301 & 81.2 \\
\hline Total Imports .......................................................... & 23,450 & 5.343 & 18,107 & 22.8 & 23,056 & 8,125 & 14,931 & 35.2 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) 3 Coffee, green
\[
283
\] & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
1,538 \\
21,378 \\
380
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
604 \\
4.736 \\
0
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
934 \\
16,642 \\
380
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
39.3 \\
22.2 \\
0.0
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
907 \\
19,838 \\
2,227
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
55 \\
8.066 \\
0
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
852 \\
11,772 \\
2,227
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6.1
40.7
0.0} \\
\hline Petroleum, crude and parthy retined ............. 7153 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{COSTA RICA} \\
\hline Total limports & 7. 722 & 2,699 & 5.023 & 35.0 & 3,893 & 508 & 3.385 & 13.0 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bananas, fresh \(\qquad\) \\
Coffee, green \(\qquad\)
\[
283
\]
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
6,999 \\
653
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,544 \\
142
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
4.455 \\
511
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 36.3 \\
& 21.7
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,322 \\
552
\end{array}
\] & 424
79 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,898 \\
473
\end{array}
\] & 12.8
14.3 \\
\hline Total luports .......................................................... & 10,531 & 1,350 & 9,181 & 12.8 & 12,279 & 177 & 11,502 & 6. 3 \\
\hline  & 601
5,341
551
1,720 & 470
\(-\quad 66\)
113 & 131
5.341
485
1.607 & 78.2
\({ }^{12.2}\)
-12.0
6.6 & 578
6.373
471
2.235 & 512
0
83
65 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
66 \\
6,373 \\
388 \\
2,170
\end{array}
\] & 88.6
0.0
17.6
2.9 \\
\hline Total Imports & 3,879 & 2,514 & 1,365 & 64.8 & 4,498 & 2,822 & 1.676 & 62.1 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Bananas, fresh \(\qquad\) 3 \\
Coffee, green \(\qquad\) 283
\end{tabular} & 2.928 & 2,161 91 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 757 \\
& 382
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
73.8 \\
19.2
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,532 \\
511
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
2.410 \\
213
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,222 \\
298
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 66.4 \\
& 41.7
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total Imports ........................................................ & 19,544 & 7,869 & 11,675 & 40.3 & 41,699 & 27. 877 & 13, 822 & 66.9 \\
\hline Pineapples, canned .................................... 56 & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
734 \\
4,031 \\
2,202 \\
2,646 \\
6,274 \\
883 \\
224
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
5 \\
202 \\
177 \\
735 \\
5,302 \\
719 \\
90
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
728 \\
3.829 \\
2.025 \\
1.911 \\
972 \\
164 \\
134
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
0.8 \\
5.0 \\
8.0 \\
27.8 \\
34.5 \\
81.4 \\
40.2
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
877 \\
3,014 \\
1,939 \\
3,002 \\
28,205 \\
232 \\
645
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
30 \\
260 \\
179 \\
1.277 \\
24,452 \\
203 \\
118
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
847 \\
2.754 \\
1,760 \\
1,725 \\
3,753 \\
29 \\
527
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.4 \\
8.6 \\
9.2 \\
42.5 \\
86.7 \\
87.5 \\
18.3
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Peanuts, green ............................................ 94. & & & & & & & & \\
\hline  & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Cotton, raw ..................................................... 3001 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico tibres ....................... 3413 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline FPluorspar ......................................................... 7258 & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
2. Less than 0.1 .
point is also borne out by a comparison of the 1953-55 and 1956 data for these and some other countries.

The relatively high pronortion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area and with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, the structure of the market in each individual case strongly influencing the pattern of trade. For instance, the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role.

Table 14 lists the principal imports from six selected countries in Central and South America (all of which are included in the third group of countries discussed above) during 1953-55 and 1956. The proportion of consignments from the United States of total imports from the six countries amounted to \(30.1 \%\) in the first period and to \(41.6 \%\) in the second. But there was a great deal of variation in the percentages in any one period, as well as in the direction of change from 1953-55 to 1955, for both the individual countries and the different commodities.

Petroleum from Colombia, and virtually all of the sugar from Cuba, were consigned to Canada from these two countries rather than from the United States. For a few items, such as synthetic yarns, canned pineapples, peanuts and tomatoes, there
was a very low proportion of consignments from the United States. But the opposite was true of sisal, istle and tampico fibres, silex and quartz, wax and fresh pineapples. A disparity was also recorded in the proportion of consignments from the United States in the case of some of the commodities that come from more than one of the six countries. Thus, high averages for cotton from Mexico and bananas from Ecuador contrasted with much lower percentages for cotton from Brazil and bananas from. Colombia and Costa Rica. But in the case of coffee from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico in 1953-55, and of sisal, istle and tampico fibres from Brazil and Mexico in both periods, the averages fell into a fairly close range for each of the two commodities. While there was an increase from 1953-55 to 1956 in the proportion of consignments from the United States for total imports from the six countries taken together, the reverse was the case for Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba and Ecuador. Almost all the leading imports from Mexico showed an increase in the proportion of consignments from the United States. But about half of all the individual commodities listed in Table 14 moved in the opposite direction.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were during 1953-55 on the average only \(1.3 \%\) less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would have been obviously quite large.

\section*{Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues}

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume (Calendar Year 1955, n. 51)
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 195f, p. 52)

Treatment of cold in Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1956, p. 53)
F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1956, p. 54)
"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year 1956, p. 54)
Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 192f-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)
Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, D. 23)
Tariff Kelations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)

Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

\section*{Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade}

\section*{Current Publications}

Monthly Summaries:
Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade
Monthly Reports:
Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Eintered for Consumption
Quarterly Reports:
Articles Exported to Each Country
Articles Imported from Each Country
?uarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments

\section*{Annual and Special Publications}

Annual Reports:
Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. II, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments
Special Reports:
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948
The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952
Canada's International Investment Position, 19261954

\section*{A. DIRECTION OF TRADE}

TABLE 1. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Vears and Quarters, 1953-5 \({ }^{\text {\% }}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & \[
\stackrel{\text { All }}{\text { Countries }}
\] & United States & United Kingdom & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Other } \\
& \text { Common- } \\
& \text { wealth1 and } \\
& \text { Ireland }
\end{aligned}
\] & Europe & \[
\underset{\text { America }}{\text { Latin }}
\] & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} \\
\hline & & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1953 & & 4,117,406 & 2,418,915 & 665, 232 & 245,692 & 370.136 & 198.254 & 219, 177 \\
\hline 1954 & & 3, 881,272 & 2,317, 153 & 653,408 & 203.867 & 341,335 & 186,662 & 178,847 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4.281,784 & 2,559,343 & 769, 313 & 249,929 & 376,078 & 160,830 & 266,292 \\
\hline 1956 & ....... & 4,789,746 & 2,818,655 & 812,706 & 253, 380 & 527,893 & 176,436 & 200.695 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & \(\ldots\) & 900. 567 & 564,301 & 123,934 & 57,799 & 57,205 & 47.875 & 49,454 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,093,025 & 624,119 & 190,300 & 67,648 & 111,929 & 51.655 & 47,373 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,073,871 & 612,003 & 192. 532 & 68,413 & 103.026 & 45,116 & 52,782 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.049,943 & 618,492 & 158.466 & 51.832 & 97.976 & 53,607 & 69,568 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & 12 & 851,025 & 526,534 & 134.683 & 37,896 & 59.175 & 38, 128 & 54,609 \\
\hline & 2Q & 988,879 & 594.005 & 149.911 & 57,685 & 82,390 & 56, 230 & 48,657 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 976,654 & 581.443 & 174,331 & 51,681 & 85,473 & 46,867 & 36.859 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.064,714 & 615.171 & 194.483 & 56,604 & 114,297 & 45,437 & 38,722 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & \[
12
\] & \[
951,349
\] & 566.811 & 182,802 & 53,966 & 70,591 & 38,394 & 38, 785 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,080,526 & 636.317 & 201,823 & 64,346 & 93,646 & 39,394 & 45,001 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1,113.770 & 661.944 & 197,991 & 73,827 & 96,747 & 43,156 & 40,108 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,136, 139 & 694,271 & 186,697 & 57.791 & 115,094 & 39,886 & 42,399 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & 1 Q & 1,035,127 & 628.414 & 179, 792 & 59,425 & 93,506 & 35,698 & 38,291 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,234,798 & 716,959 & 189.170 & 73.044 & 157.449 & 44,867 & 53,309 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1,248, 201 & 725,644 & 219.012 & 60,584 & 142,654 & 43.142 & 57, 165 \\
\hline & 4 Q & \[
1,271,620
\] & \[
\text { 747. } 637
\] & \[
224,732
\] & 60,307 & 134,284 & 52,730 & 51,930 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1957} & 12 & 1.097, 203 & 643,136 & 160, 505 & 55,511 & 126,435 & 55.278 & 56. 338 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1.189,937 & 712.554 & 177.975 & 61,691 & 131,315 & 56,478 & 49,923 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Total Exports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1953 & \(\cdots\) & 4,172,601 & 2,463,051 & 668,874 & 247, 807 & 372,713 & 198,958 & 221, 198 \\
\hline 1954 & ...... & 3,946,917 & 2,367,439 & 658,315 & 205, 396 & 345, 634 & 188,297 & 181,836 \\
\hline 1955 & ..... & 4, 351,284 & 2,612,182 & 773.994 & 251.493 & 383,457 & 162,160 & 167,999 \\
\hline 1956 & \(\cdots\) & 4,863,143 & 2.879,014 & 818,432 & 255, 322 & 530,918 & 177, 373 & 202, 084 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & 12 & 913, 905 & 574,945 & 124,661 & 58,538 & 57.887 & 48,002 & \\
\hline & 2Q & 1, 105,793 & 634,649 & 191, 128 & 68, 050 & 112.319 & 51,775 & 47,872 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,088,965 & 624,005 & 193, 488 & 69,073 & 103,785 & 45.292 & 53,322 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.063,937 & 629.453 & 159, 598 & 52,146 & 98, 721 & 53,888 & 70, 131 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & -. 1Q & 866. 289 & 537, 177 & 139,889 & 38, 320 & 60,848 & 39,244 & 54,810 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,005,024 & 607,638 & 151, 137 & 58.073 & 82,950 & 56,316 & 48,910 \\
\hline & 3 Q & \[
993 \text {, } 133
\] & 594, 785 & 175, 568 & 52,009 & 86, 332 & \[
47.048
\] & \[
\text { 37, } 391
\] \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,082.471 & 627,838 & 195, 721 & 56,994 & 115,505 & 45,688 & \[
40,725
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & . 1Q & 966, 630 & 579,765 & 183, 804 & 54,333 & 71,033 & 38,729 & 38,966 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,096,638 & 649,041 & 202, 738 & 64,691 & 94,852 & 39,687 & 45.629 \\
\hline & 32 & 1, 133, 957 & 675, 713 & 199,349 & 74,180 & 100,511 & 43,490 & 40,515 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1.154, 258 & 707,662 & 188, 103 & 58.289 & 117.061 & 40,254 & 42, 389 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & . 1Q & 1,051,464 & 641,647 & 180, 932 & 60, 118 & 94, 101 & 35,861 & 38,804 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,252,545 & 731,909 & 190,481 & 73,432 & 157,991 & 45,093 & 53,640 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,266,728 & 740,825 & 220, 711 & 60,863 & 143,497 & 43, 337 & 57.495 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,292,406 & 764,633 & 226, 307 & 60,910 & 135, 329 & 53,082 & 52,145 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1957} & -1Q & 1.118,467 & 660.867 & 161.602 & 56,277 & 127.402 & 55,662 & 56,657 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,212.047 & 730, 372 & 179,387 & 62,377 & 132,360 & 57,127 & 50,424 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Oniy those countries in the Commonwealth in 1957 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLI: I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by lears and Quarters - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & All Countries & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth \(\frac{1}{1}\) and Ireland & Europe & Latin America & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 195.3 & & 4,382,830 & 3,221, 214 & 453,391 & 171,094 & 173,172 & 289, 968 & 73,991 \\
\hline 1954 & .. & 4,093, \(196 \frac{2}{2}\) & 2, 961,380 \({ }^{-}\) & 392, \(472{ }^{2}-\) & 182, 853 & 178,565 & 284, 405 & 93, 523 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4.712.370 & 3,452, 178 & 400, 531 & 210,010 & 204, 343 & 319,256 & 126.053 \\
\hline 1956 & & 5, 705, 449 & 4.161,667 & 484,679 & 221,647 & 296,647 & 361.850 & 178,960 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{: 015.7} & 12 & 997.964 & 763, 054 & 95. 279 & 29.404 & 30,945 & 64,102 & 15,181 \\
\hline & 22 & 1,218,599 & 909, 359 & 124,312 & 47, 273 & 49,086 & 73.630 & 14,941 \\
\hline & 39 & 1,118,161 & 799, 283 & 119, 816 & 49,553 & 45,414 & 82,794 & 21,302 \\
\hline & 49 & 1,048, 106 & 749. 518 & 113.985 & 44,864 & 47. 728 & 69,442 & 22,568 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & 121 & 925,865 & 690,081 & 88, 219 & 29, 247 & 31,608 & 70,222 & 16,489 \\
\hline & 09 & 1,124,247 \({ }^{2}\) & 812,7012 & 115,910 \({ }^{2}\) & 52.454 & 48,099 & 74,640 & 20.443 \\
\hline & 32 & 1.001,226 & 707. 214 & 96.514 & 52,914 & 47, 544 & 69,464 & 27. 577 \\
\hline & +2 & 1,041,858 & 751,384 & 91,829 & 48,238 & 51,314 & 70,079 & 29,014 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & 1Q & 990.710 & 745, 674 & 85, 433 & 35, 720 & 32,119 & 68,222 & 23, 543 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,218,704 & 903, 569 & 97, 449 & 59, 417 & 50, 576 & 79,040 & 28,652 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,216,655 & 878,431 & 110,558 & 57,934 & 53,853 & 83,255 & 32,624 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1, 286, 301 & 924, 505 & 107, 090 & 56, 939 & 67, 795 & 88,738 & 41,233 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{13.36} & \(1 ?\) & 1, 272, 210 & 961,474 & 97,795 & 39,161 & 46,250 & 91, 307 & 36,223 \\
\hline & 2 & 1,573.050 & 1,155,770 & 140,998 & 58, 794 & 82, 298 & 91,096 & 44,093 \\
\hline & \(\cdots\) & 1,393,898 & 981, 257 & 124,496 & 64,752 & 80,680 & 93, 162 & 49,550 \\
\hline & 4.9 & 1,466,291 & 1,063,165 & 121, 389 & 58, 940 & 87,418 & 86.285 & 49,094 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1057} & & 1,359,310 & 1, 031, 050 & 113,741 & 40,566 & 57, 151 & 88, 041 & 28,761 \\
\hline & 29 & 1,545,317 & 1, 108, 138 & 146,311 & 68, 056 & 88, 594 & 98. 428 & 35, 790 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Trade Balance} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1953 & & -210, 229 & - 758,163 & +215, 482 & +76.714 & +199,540 & - 91.010 & +147.207 \\
\hline 19.54 & & - \(146,280{ }^{2}\) & - 593,941 \({ }^{2}\) & \[
+265,843 \underline{2}
\] & +22,543 & +167, 070 & - 96, 108 & + 88,313 \\
\hline \[
1955
\] & & -361,086 & \[
\text { - } 839,997
\] & \[
+373,453
\] & +41,483 & \(+179,114\) & -157, 096 & + 41,946 \\
\hline \[
1956
\] & & -842,306 & -1, 282,653 & +333, 753 & +33,676 & +234, 272 & -184,477 & + 23,124 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1953} & \(1 Q\) & - 84,059 & - 188,109 & + 29,382 & +29,134 & + 26.943 & - 16,100 & + 34,691 \\
\hline & 29 & -112.806 & - 274,710 & + 66,816 & +20.777 & + 63.234 & - 21.854 & + 32,932 \\
\hline & 30. & - 29,196 & - 175,279 & + 73,672 & +19,520 & + 58,371 & - 37, 501 & + 32,021 \\
\hline & 48 & + 15.831 & - 120.065 & + 45.612 & + 7.282 & + 50.993 & - 15,554 & + 47, 564 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & - & - 59,576 & - 152,904 & + 47.670 & + 9,073 & + 29,240 & - 30,978 & + 38.322 \\
\hline & 2 Q & -119, 223 2 & - 205,062 \({ }^{2}\) & + 35,227 \({ }^{2}\) & + 5,619 & + 34,851 & - 18,324 & + 28,467 \\
\hline & \(3 \cdot 2\) & - 8,094 & - 112,429 & + 79,054 & - 905 & + 38,788 & - 22,415 & + 9,813 \\
\hline & 42 & + 40.613 & - 123,546 & +103.892 & +8.756 & + 64,191 & - 24.391 & + 11,711 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1355} & 10 & - 24,080 & - 165,908 & + 98, 370 & +18,614 & + 38.914 & - 29,493 & \(+15,423\) \\
\hline & 20 & -122,065 & - 254,528 & +105, 289 & + 5, 274 & + 44,276 & - 39,353 & + 16,977 \\
\hline & 32 & - 82,898 & - 202,718 & + 88,791 & +16,246 & + 46,657 & - 39,765 & + 7,890 \\
\hline & 42 & -132,042 & - 216.842 & + 81,013 & + 1,350 & + 49,267 & - 48,484 & + 1.655 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1959} & 12 & -220, 746 & - 319,827 & + 83, 138 & +20,957 & + 47,852 & - 55,446 & + 2,581 \\
\hline & 20 & -320, 505 & - 423,862 & + 49.483 & +14.638 & + 75,692 & - 46,003 & \[
+9.547
\] \\
\hline & 302 & -127, 170 & - 240,433 & + 96, 215 & - 3,889 & + 62,817 & - 49,825 & \[
+\quad 7,944
\] \\
\hline & 42 & -173,885 & - 298.532 & +104,918 & + 1,970 & + 47, 911 & - 33, 204 & + 3,052 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1957} & - 12 & -240,843 & - 370,183 & + 47,861 & +15,711 & + 70,251 & - 32,379 & \(+27,895\) \\
\hline & 22 & -333,270 & - 377.766 & + 33,076 & - 5.679 & + 43,766 & - 41.301 & +14,634 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Only thase cuantries in the Commonwealth in 1957 are included in the total for previous years.
2. The chanke in the impurt soding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded the second quarter by an amount estimated



TARLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jап. - Јuле & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America:} \\
\hline United States & 1.120, 539 & 1,196,614 & 1,203,128 & 1,356, 215 & 1,345,374 & 1.473, 281 & 1,355,690 \\
\hline Alaska & 462 & 810 & 547 & 674 & 1,741 & 1,387 & 1,953 \\
\hline St. Pierre and Miquelon .......................... & 614 & 612 & 709 & 673 & 661 & 738 & 946 \\
\hline Greenland ............................................... & 1 & 298 & 27 & 59 & 59 & 117 & 0 \\
\hline Total, North America .............. ....... & 1, 121,616 & 1,198,334 & 1,204,410 & 1,357,621 & 1,347, 835 & 1,473,523 & 1,338,599 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antilles:} \\
\hline Bermuda & 1,433 & 1.559 & 1. 489 & 1. 521 & 1,296 & 1,604 & 1.336 \\
\hline British Honduras & 156 & 143 & 142 & 162 & 109 & 139 & 122 \\
\hline Bahamas & 1,086 & 1,185 & 1,008 & 1، 125 & 1,082 & 1, 221 & 1,259 \\
\hline Barbados & 1,993 & 2,385 & 1,863 & 2, 404 & 2,070 & 2,651 & 1.899 \\
\hline Jamalca & 5,531 & 6, 021 & 5. 398 & 7. 509 & 8. 527 & 8,695 & 7.833 \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands & 1.927 & 2,004 & 2.021 & 2.128 & 2. 110 & 2,171 & 2,111 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago ......... & 5,630 & 5.795 & 5.843 & 6,782 & 5,640 & 6,851 & 5,459 \\
\hline American Virgin Islands & 67 & 52 & 113 & 77 & 65 & 65 & 73 \\
\hline Costa Rica & 1,756 & 1.078 & 1,558 & 2,018 & 1.355 & 1, 388 & 1,166 \\
\hline Cuba & 8.327 & 9, 128 & 7. 766 & 6, 144 & 6,785 & 8,586 & 7, 400 \\
\hline Dominican Republic & 2. 226 & 2,043 & 1,960 & 2,208 & 2,438 & 2,547 & 2.446 \\
\hline El Salvador & 731 & 795 & 1,075 & 733 & 1.203 & 1, 092 & 1,315 \\
\hline French West Indies & 11 & 13 & 12 & 11 & 7 & 10 & 14 \\
\hline Guatemala & 926 & 1,095 & 1,086 & 1.422 & 1,344 & 1,659 & 1. 526 \\
\hline Haiti & 1,757 & 1, 550 & 950 & 1.496 & 1,493 & 1,424 & 1,132 \\
\hline Honduras & 251 & 220 & 318 & 270 & 388 & 480 & 577 \\
\hline Mexico & 12,025 & 15,324 & 16,275 & 20,851 & 17.967 & 21,418 & 22. 765 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilles ................................ & 845 & 930 & 730 & 714 & 643 & 706 & 630 \\
\hline Nicaragua ............................................... & 941 & 712 & 917 & 852 & 797 & 605 & 759 \\
\hline Panama & 1,822 & 2,235 & 1,235 & 1,589 & 2,304 & 5,444 & 20, 800 \\
\hline Puerto Rico ............................................ & 3.689 & 4.068 & 5,136 & 4. 579 & 5,694 & 4.727 & 5,702 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 17.755 & 19,094 & 17. 762 & 21,633 & 20,833 & 23,333 & 20,019 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 35. 384 & 39, 244 & 39,132 & 42,963 & 42,483 & 50,151 & 66. 304 \\
\hline Total, Central America and Antilles.. & 53,139 & 58,338 & 56, 894 & 64, 597 & 63.316 & 73,484 & 86,323 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South America:} \\
\hline British Guiana & 2,332 & 1,748 & 1.339 & 1,628 & 2,018 & 2, 333 & 2.346 \\
\hline Falkland Islands & 1 & 2 & 0 & 274 & 1 & 11 & 1 \\
\hline Argentina & 1,616 & 5, 076 & 2,770 & 4, 063 & 2,247 & 3, 936 & 8.690 \\
\hline Bolivia & 278 & 994 & 436 & 650 & 912 & 577 & 635 \\
\hline Brazil & 30.045 & 15,051 & 6,584 & 4.936 & 5,551 & 7,475 & 10.619 \\
\hline Chille & 1,252 & 1,878 & 1,699 & 2, 121 & 1,684 & 2,736 & 2,368 \\
\hline Colombia & 8, 217 & 12,783 & 12,259 & 10,432 & 9, 885 & 7,704 & 6,683 \\
\hline Ecuador & 2, 524 & 2,985 & 2, 726 & 2, 227 & 3,008 & 1,336 & 1,176 \\
\hline French Guiana ........................................ & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Paraguay ................................................ & 117 & 50 & 74 & 17 & 177 & 61 & 101 \\
\hline Peru & 2,847 & 2, 239 & 2, 533 & 3,468 & 4,522 & 6. 815 & 5,190 \\
\hline Surinam & 470 & 441 & 512 & 459 & 534 & 491 & 433 \\
\hline Uruguay & 1,183 & 1,601 & 978 & 1,377 & 1,029 & 1,729 & 1.961 \\
\hline Venezuela .............................................. & 15,507 & 15,466 & 14,586 & 16,170 & 15.477 & 18,858 & 14,447 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 2,333 & 1,751 & 1.339 & 1.902 & 2,018 & 2.344 & 2,347 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 64,059 & 58,566 & 45,158 & 45,922 & 45,025 & 51.720 & 52. 305 \\
\hline Total, South America ........................ & 66,392 & 60,317 & 46,497 & 47,823 & 47,043 & 54,064 & 34.652 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

TABLF II. Direction of Trade-Domestic Fxports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{19.54} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Europe:} \\
\hline United Kingdom & 284,594 & 368,814 & 384,625 & 384,688 & 368,961 & 443,745 & 338,481 \\
\hline Austria & 640 & 2,217 & 1,293 & 4,732 & 1,926 & 3,288 & 3,333 \\
\hline Belgium and Luxembourg & 22,581 & 32,406 & 24.058 & 29,326 & 25,815 & 32,037 & 27.470 \\
\hline Denmark & 1,316 & 1, G13 & 1. 274 & 1,898 & 1,280 & 2. 236 & 1.690 \\
\hline France & 18.072 & 15,727 & 19,984 & 22.579 & 25,502 & 27.654 & 32,731 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic & 31,648 & 55, 251 & 39, 108 & 51.643 & 53,941 & 80, 157 & 65, 213 \\
\hline [celand & 414 & 285 & 237 & 268 & 153 & 139 & 112 \\
\hline Ireland & 2.668 & 6. 153 & 6,375 & 6,433 & 4. 754 & 5,390 & 5,031 \\
\hline ivetherlands. & 12. 622 & 27. 155 & 20,538 & 27, 151 & 21.064 & 33, 495 & 29,546 \\
\hline Norway & 21.009 & 22,804 & 20.543 & 26,488 & 26,753 & 30,929 & 27.214 \\
\hline Sweden & 1.305 & 2.213 & 3. 525 & 4,097 & 3. 063 & 4,831 & 5. 247 \\
\hline Switzerland & 13,979 & 12,847 & 15,249 & 10,391 & 16.950 & 16,585 & 17. 268 \\
\hline Commonwealh Countries .. & 284, 594 & 368,814 & 384,625 & 384,688 & 368.961 & 443,745 & 338.481 \\
\hline Other Countries & 126, 253 & 178,642 & 152,186 & 185, 004 & 181, 201 & 236, 743 & 214.855 \\
\hline Total, North-Western Europe & 410, 847 & 547,456 & 536, 810 & 569,692 & 550, 162 & 680,488 & 553.336 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southern Europe:} \\
\hline Gibrajtar & 155 & 97 & 130 & 156 & 106 & 134 & 166 \\
\hline Aiajta & 1.518 & 1,525 & 1.748 & 2,186 & 1,318 & 2, 746 & 1,494 \\
\hline Greece & 1,133 & 1,372 & 1,856 & 2. 442 & 1.501 & 1.022 & 3,319 \\
\hline Italy & 10,411 & 13,433 & 10,415 & 17.238 & 18.223 & 19.521 & 29,077 \\
\hline Portuga] & 1.350 & 768 & 750 & 1,804 & 601 & 1,095 & 1.408 \\
\hline Azores and Madeira & 423 & 218 & 135 & 176 & 102 & 129 & 84 \\
\hline Spain & 1.017 & 1,717 & 1.721 & 2. 489 & 2,921 & 2,132 & 2,508 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 1,673 & 1,622 & 1,878 & 2, 342 & 1,424 & 2.880 & 1.661 \\
\hline Other Countries & 14,334 & 17.507 & 14,876 & 24, 150 & 23, 348 & 23,900 & 36. 396 \\
\hline Total, Southern Europe & 16,006 & 19.130 & 16. 754 & 26.491 & 24, 772 & 26, 780 & 38,087 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eastern Europe:} \\
\hline Albania & 1 & 0 & \(\underline{1}\) & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Bulgaria & 6 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 104 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia & 124 & 171 & 294 & 768 & 11,352 & 13. 206 & 779 \\
\hline Finland & 200 & 276 & 1,075 & 661 & 1,285 & 667 & 376 \\
\hline Germany, Eastern & \(\underline{1}\) & 0 & 32 & 2, 229 & 1,457 & 1 & 25 \\
\hline Hungary & 31 & 4 & 124 & 41 & 1.911 & 2 & 13 \\
\hline Poland & 129 & 429 & 25 & 3,980 & 16.770 & 1,148 & 9, 729 \\
\hline Roumania & 1 & 73 & 250 & 147 & 123 & 1 & 169 \\
\hline U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania & 2,877 & 1.977 & 1,523 & 1,157 & 18,000 & 6,606 & 351 \\
\hline Yugoslavia & 279 & 6,840 & 227 & 136 & 157 & 56 & 86 \\
\hline Total, Eastern Europe & 3,646 & 9.774 & 3.550 & 9, 121 & 51,161 & 21. 685 & 11.531 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middle East:} \\
\hline Aden. & 20 & 2 & 13 & 3 & 8 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Arabia & 821 & 773 & 691 & 553 & 1.118 & 824 & 1,031 \\
\hline Egypt & 685 & 516 & 722 & 569 & 1.739 & 800 & 302 \\
\hline Ethiopia & 36 & 82 & 38 & 35 & 78 & 43 & 33 \\
\hline Iran & 355 & 402 & 414 & 230 & 451 & 339 & 998 \\
\hline Irag & 271 & 154 & 346 & 824 & 451 & 206 & 648 \\
\hline Israe] & 3,023 & 7, 151 & 1.808 & 2,750 & 1.148 & 1,577 & 3,090 \\
\hline Italian Africa & 1 & 1 & D & 1 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\
\hline Jordan & 43 & 80 & 24 & 25 & 47 & 50 & 17 \\
\hline Lebanon & 344 & 638 & 753 & 540 & 629 & 691 & 388 \\
\hline Libya & 461 & 379 & 40 & 34 & 16 & 85 & 123 \\
\hline Sudan & 6 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 53 & 21 & 179 \\
\hline Syria, & 657 & 512 & 814 & 231 & 395 & 324 & 416 \\
\hline Turkey & 4. 768 & 2. 318 & 380 & 267 & 632 & 2.55 & 296 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 20 & 2 & 13 & 3 & 8 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Other Countries & 11,471 & 13,007 & 6. 032 & 6,060 & 6.757 & 5,221 & 7.528 \\
\hline Total, Middle East & 11,490 & 13,010 & 6. 045 & 6,063 & 6. 768 & 5,222 & 7.529 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jan--June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline Other Asia: & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 \\
\hline Ceylon & 931 & 2,216 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,654
3,779} & 1,017 & 1,903 & 1,438 & \[
2,243
\] \\
\hline Hong Kong & 4,443 & 3,809 & & 3,474 & 3,387 & 3,639 & \[
2,243
\] \\
\hline India & 5,103 & 12,586 & 9,044 & 15,625 & 16,074 & 9.640 & 10,086 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 1. 521 & 1,462 & 1,690 & 1.731 & 2,261 & 1.653 & 1.742 \\
\hline Pakistan & 4,434 & 4,536 & 2,547 & 3,655 & 5,918 & 4. 584 & 5.579 \\
\hline Other British East Indies ......................... & 2 & 16 & 8 & 45 & 96 & 31 & 5. 77 \\
\hline Afghanistan. & 43 & 12 & 7 & 13 & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{11} & 21 \\
\hline Burma. & 73 & 139 & 238 & 242 & 44 & 244 & 74 \\
\hline China, except Taiwan & 0 & 70 & 1,002 & 14 & 438 & 1.989 & 313 \\
\hline Taiwan. & 1,372 & 1.814 & 796 & 431 & 367 & 384 & 770 \\
\hline Indo-China. & 124 & 66 & 157 & 180 & 356 & 190 & 695 \\
\hline Indonesis & 802 & 519 & 383 & 561 & 435 & 808 & B88 \\
\hline Japan & 61,430 & 35,044 & 45,313 & 45,580 & 55, 487 & 72,383 & 64,749 \\
\hline Korea & 2,302 & 895 & 2,637 & 4,877 & 1.894 & 970 & 4,284 \\
\hline Philippines & 8,115 & 7,748 & 9.793 & 8,343 & 7.855 & 10,205 & 8,518 \\
\hline Portuguese Asia & 27 & 16 & 66 & 108 & 238 & 216 & 301 \\
\hline Thalland & 1.026 & 741 & 1,378 & 963 & 911 & 1,025 & 1,129 \\
\hline Commonwealch Countries & 16.434 & 24,626 & 18.722 & 25,547 & 29.639 & 20,986 & 23,082 \\
\hline Other Countries & 75,315 & 47,063 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61,770 \\
& 80,492
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61,313 \\
& 86,860
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 68,036 \\
& 97,674
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
88,417 \\
109,404
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
81,744 \\
105.725
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline Total, Other Assa & 91, 749 & 71,689 & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Africa:} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
British East Africa \(\qquad\) \\
Mauritius and Seychelles
\end{tabular} & 163 & 212 & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{272330}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
170 \\
19
\end{array}
\]} & 245 & 497 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,801} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,144} & & & & 89 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2.213} \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nyasaland & & & 1, 895 & 2,428 & 2,414 & 2. 265 & \\
\hline Union of South Africa & 23,197 & 16,686 & 29,855 & 26,171 & 36,060 & 28,556 & 25,596 \\
\hline Other British South Africa & 3 & 4 & 1 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Gambia ....... & 23 & 15 & 29 & 48 & 38 & 22 & 5 \\
\hline Gold Coast & 1, 082 & 1,231 & 427 & 1,034 & 514 & 967 & 692 \\
\hline Nigeria. & 737 & 715 & 366 & 524 & 358 & 392 & 1,381 \\
\hline Sierra Leone & 137 & 219 & 263 & 335 & 368 & 246 & 299 \\
\hline Other British West Africa & 10 & 23 & 21 & 12 & 24 & 16 & 11 \\
\hline Belgian Congo & 1,473 & 2,155 & 1,851 & 1.683 & 1,391 & 1,395 & 1,250 \\
\hline French Africa & 710 & 494 & 747 & 429 & 505 & 532 & 501 \\
\hline Liberia & 2, 492 & 1. 579 & 1,075 & 1,381 & 42 & 1,739 & 1,473 \\
\hline Madagascar & 22 & 19 & 38 & 33 & 18 & 29 & 24 \\
\hline Morocco & 1.899 & 925 & 781 & 1,010 & 1,510 & 518 & 455 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa & 1,501 & 1,113 & 1, 174 & 870 & 1. 191 & 1,006 & 1,262 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa & 164 & 159 & 168 & 106 & 96 & 77 & 105 \\
\hline Canary Islands ......................................... & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\
\hline Spanish Africa ......................................... & 16 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 10 & 6 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries .................... & 27,154 & 21,248 & 33, 130 & 30.884 & 39,969 & 32,800 & 30,740 \\
\hline Other Countries & 8.278 & 6,446 & 5,836 & 5,512 & 4,754 & 5,310 & 5,074 \\
\hline Total, Other Arica ............................ & 35,432 & 27,694 & 38.965 & 36,397 & 44,723 & 38,111 & 35.814 \\
\hline Oceania: & & & & & & & \\
\hline Australia .................................................. & 21.996 & 23,772 & 28, 267 & 30, 215 & 24,030 & 23,717 & 25,034 \\
\hline Fiji. & 248 & 406 & 299 & 756 & 455 & 666 & 324 \\
\hline New Zealand ............................................. & 5, 256 & 9,551 & 10,444 & 11,900 & 9,279 & 8,716 & 8.016 \\
\hline Other British Oceania ............................... & 45 & 58 & 82 & 2 & 61 & 57 & 46 \\
\hline French Oceania ........................................ & 185 & 204 & 287 & 190 & 277 & 205 & 203 \\
\hline Hawail & 1. 758 & 1,464 & 1,920 & 2,004 & 2. 294 & 1,565 & 1,850 \\
\hline United States Oceania .............................. & 98 & 171 & 158 & 177 & 79 & 133 & 101 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ..................... & 27,545 & 33, 787 & 39,091 & 42,874 & 33,824 & 33,156 & 33,420 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................. & 2,041 & 1,839 & 2,365 & 2,371 & 2,650 & 1,904 & 2,154 \\
\hline Total, Oceania .................................. & 29.586 & 35,626 & 41.457 & 45,244 & 36,474 & 35,060 & 35,574 \\
\hline Total, Commonwealth Countries .................. & 377,507 & 470,947 & 496,560 & 509, 873 & 496.676 & 559,246 & 450, 631 \\
\hline Total, United States and Dependencies ........ & 1,126,613 & 1,203,179 & 1,211,001 & 1.363, 727 & 1,355,246 & 1,481, 159 & 1,365,378 \\
\hline Total, All Countries ................................... & 1, 839,903 & 2.041.369 & 2,031,875 & 2,249,909 & 2.269.925 & 2,519,821 & 2.287.140 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

Table ili. Direction of Trade - Imports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan.- June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 0000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America:} \\
\hline United States & 1.502.781 & 1,458,599 & 1,649,243 & 1,802,935 & 2,117.244 & 2, 044, 423 & 2, 139, 188 \\
\hline Alaska & 2. 622 & 4. 951 & 1,824 & 2,108 & 1.538 & 2, 254 & 1,691 \\
\hline St. Pierre and iviquelon ........................... & 9 & 21 & 10 & 42 & 17 & 21 & 31 \\
\hline Greenland .............................................. & 4 & 9 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\
\hline Total, North America & 1.505.416 & 1,463,580 & 1,651,084 & 1,805,092 & 2, 118,805 & 2,046,701 & 2,140, 914 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antilles:} \\
\hline Bermuda & 144 & 246 & 139 & 119 & 129 & 144 & 99 \\
\hline Eritish Honduras & 59 & 65 & 38 & 126 & 91 & 80 & 154 \\
\hline Bahamas.. & 181 & 237 & 148 & 124 & 130 & 91 & 47 \\
\hline Earbados & 1. 290 & 4, 068 & 4. 018 & 4.218 & 1,985 & 2,649 & 2,808 \\
\hline Jamajca & 7. 801 & 7,508 & 7,514 & 8,053 & 10,562 & 14.071 & 20,432 \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands .... & 498 & 752 & 1,795 & 661 & 1,419 & 774 & 1.888 \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago ...... & 4,348 & 5. 247 & 5,148 & 4,692 & 5. 243 & 5, 808 & 6.499 \\
\hline American Virgin Islands & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\
\hline Costa Hica. & 3.541 & 4. 205 & 3, 018 & 2,930 & 1. 231 & 2,662 & 3, 952 \\
\hline Cuba & 6,107 & 3,906 & 5,800 & 4,225 & 7. 543 & 4,736 & 6. 461 \\
\hline Dominican Republic & 1.243 & 420 & 1,167 & 362 & 870 & 476 & 417 \\
\hline El Salvador & 533 & 418 & 2,120 & 842 & 844 & 289 & 584 \\
\hline French west Indies & 1 & 1 & 1 & 157 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Guaternala & 2.781 & 2,279 & 3,002 & 1. 543 & 1,976 & 1.251 & 2, 380 \\
\hline Haiti & 793 & 777 & 692 & 905 & 953 & 730 & 625 \\
\hline Honduras & 1.479 & 1,110 & 609 & 1. 057 & 2,291 & 4, 788 & 3. 234 \\
\hline Mexico ...-............................................... & 9. 167 & 4,866 & 10. 207 & 18,607 & 32.397 & 9,302 & 9,438 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilles ............................. & 6.332 & 14.250 & 12,544 & 18,178 & 17,121 & 20,998 & 13,468 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 81 & 100 & 344 & 1. 085 & 486 & 169 & 206 \\
\hline Panama & 2.935 & 2,915 & 4,133 & 4, 904 & 5. 383 & 2, 202 & 3,226 \\
\hline Puerto Rico ............................................ & 844 & 359 & 359 & 735 & 474 & 580 & 428 \\
\hline Commonwealch Countries .....................- & 14,321 & 18.123 & 18.800 & 17.993 & 19.558 & 23.617 & 31,928 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 35,836 & 35, 504 & 43,996 & 55,530 & 71,570 & 48,183 & 44,423 \\
\hline Total. Central America and Antilles. & 50,157 & 53, 627 & 62,796 & 73, 523 & 91.127 & 71, 801 & 76.351 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South America:} \\
\hline British Guiana & 6,788 & 13,694 & 5,372 & 12,935 & 5,509 & 14,989 & 8. 017 \\
\hline Falkland Islands ...................................... & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Argentina & 1,363 & 1.375 & 1. 834 & 2,580 & 1,938 & 2,688 & 2, 003 \\
\hline Eolivia & 261 & 6 & 3 & 15 & 59 & 29 & 32 \\
\hline Erazil & 16,368 & 15. 254 & 12,612 & 18,135 & 16. 200 & 18.632 & 16,002 \\
\hline Chile & 198 & 38 & 232 & 18 & 515 & 1,189 & 1,411 \\
\hline Colombia & 12,045 & 12,775 & 9,171 & 13,049 & 12.529 & 10, 527 & 9, 260 \\
\hline Ecuador & 1.229 & 2,534 & 2. 949 & 2, 238 & 2. 272 & 2.226 & 1,641 \\
\hline French Guiana .......................................... & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Paraguay & 247 & 273 & 96 & 141 & 86 & 56 & 82 \\
\hline Peru ...................................................... & 1. 394 & 870 & 306 & 563 & 1.067 & 1,699 & 1,584 \\
\hline Surinam & 1,069 & 1.724 & 1. 243 & 2,403 & 1,538 & 2. 387 & 1, 652 \\
\hline Uruguay & 595 & 430 & 266 & 217 & 500 & 657 & 432 \\
\hline Venezuela & 82. 504 & 85. 090 & 88,700 & 98,577 & 93.263 & 115,138 & 123.500 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 6.788 & 13,095 & 5,372 & 12,935 & 5.509 & 14.989 & 8, 017 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................. & 117. 272 & 120,372 & 117.413 & 137,936 & 129,966 & 155.230 & 157,599 \\
\hline Total, south America ....................... & 124.060 & 134, 067 & 122,785 & 150,872 & 135,475 & 170, 218 & 163, 615 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. t.iss than \(\$ 500.00\).

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1.956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jan, June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Northallestern Europe:} \\
\hline United Kingdom .............................................. & 204, 129 & 188,343 & 182, 883 & 217,648 & 238,793 & 245, 886 & 260, 052 \\
\hline Austria ....................................................... & 1,579 & 1,464 & 1,303 & 1,406 & 1,848 & 2,065 & 2, 055 \\
\hline Pelgium and Luxembourg ........................ & 11,824 & 13,253 & 11. 833 & 17,218 & 22, 613 & 30,115 & 23, 822 \\
\hline Denmark ..................................................... & 1. 522 & 1,941 & 1,614 & 2,655 & 2. 666 & 3,516 & 3, 163 \\
\hline France .................................................... & 9,983 & 12. 063 & 10.390 & 14,625 & 14,752 & 17,848 & 16, 981 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic ...................... & 18,021 & 26, 464 & 21, 752 & 33.851 & 39, 117 & 50.231 & 45,410 \\
\hline Iceland...................................................... & 54 & 5 & 6 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\
\hline Ireland ....................................................... & 903 & 247 & 169 & 167 & 256 & 159 & 318 \\
\hline Netherlands ................................................ & 9,884 & 12,678 & 8.660 & 12,291 & -10,501 & 13.275 & 11.619 \\
\hline Norway & 1,011 & 972 & 1,001 & 1,365 & 1,238 & 2. 542 & 1, 573 \\
\hline Sweden........................................................ & 4,189 & 4,986 & 5. 260 & 6. 892 & 7, 045 & 10,258 & 8,767 \\
\hline Switzerland ................................................ & 9, 700 & 9,451 & 8.298 & 11, 067 & 10, 202 & 12. 099 & 11, 148 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ...................... & 204, 129 & 188,343 & 182, 883 & 217,648 & 238, 793 & 24,5,886 & 260, 052 \\
\hline Oher Countries ..................................... & 68, 668 & 83. 526 & 70,287 & 101,540 & 110. 242 & 142,115 & 124,862 \\
\hline Total, North-Western Europe ............. & 272,798 & 271. 868 & 253,169 & 319, 189 & 349, 035 & 388, 001 & 384,914 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southem Europe:} \\
\hline Gibraltar ................................................ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\
\hline Malta ....................................................... & 30 & 37 & 22 & 40 & 21 & 32 & 35 \\
\hline Greece ....................................................... & 112 & 119 & 124 & 156 & 120 & 154 & 195 \\
\hline Italy & 5,900 & 9. 106 & 6,728 & 11,774 & 10,085 & 14,882 & 12,963 \\
\hline Portugal & 701 & 1,097 & 821 & 1. 120 & 1.040 & 1,232 & 1,013 \\
\hline Azores and Madeira ................................... & 80 & 113 & 87 & 113 & 80 & 84 & 59 \\
\hline Spain....................................................... & 3,192 & 2. 374 & 2,780 & 3,440 & 3,120 & 2,607 & 2,880 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ..................... & 30 & 38 & 22 & 41 & 22 & 32 & 41 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 9. 985 & 12,809 & 10.540 & 16,602 & 14.445 & 18,960 & 17, 109 \\
\hline Total, Southern Europe ....................... & 10,014 & 12.847 & 10.562 & 16.642 & 14,467 & 18,992 & 17. 151 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eastern Europe:} \\
\hline Albania ................................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Bulgaria ................................................. & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline Czechos lovakia ........................................ & 897 & 899 & 1,174 & 1. 706 & 2,094 & 3, 581 & 2,590 \\
\hline Finland ..........................................e.e........ & 262 & 347 & 161 & 223 & 224 & 303 & 203 \\
\hline Germany, Eastern..................................... & 197 & 524 & 204 & 368 & 205 & 574 & 262 \\
\hline Hungary & 147 & 63 & 56 & 68 & 80 & 129 & 240 \\
\hline Poland & 198 & 207 & 181 & 414 & 706 & 1,479 & 452 \\
\hline Roumania & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\
\hline U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania ....... & 147 & 551 & 84 & 551 & 487 & 524 & 151 \\
\hline Yugoslavia & 109 & 175 & 177 & 339 & 321 & 586 & 193 \\
\hline Total, 「astern Europe & 1. 987 & 2. 770 & 2,037 & 3.672 & 4,118 & 7.182 & 4, 091 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middle East:} \\
\hline Aden ........................................................ & 70 & 9 & 20 & 28 & 42 & 31 & 37 \\
\hline Arabia .................................................... & 930 & 1,295 & 4,223 & 2,763 & 7. 167 & 17. 545 & 5,242 \\
\hline Egypt ......................................................... & 279 & 161 & 239 & 55 & 83 & 83 & 110 \\
\hline Ethiopla ........................................................ & 21 & 76 & 29 & 61 & 84 & 41 & 28 \\
\hline Iran ......................................................... & 884 & 501 & 991 & 1,073 & 453 & 604 & 211 \\
\hline Iraq....................................................... & 10 & 228 & 533 & 766 & 250 & 691 & 99 \\
\hline Israel ..................................................... & 571 & 469 & 598 & 568 & 918 & 593 & 798 \\
\hline Italian Africa & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Jordan & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Lebanon.................................................. & 7,049 & 10,364 & 6.394 & 11.526 & 9, 708 & 9, 893 & 14 \\
\hline Libya ..................................................... & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Sudan ....................................................... & 9 & 48 & 49 & 48 & 51 & 46 & 13 \\
\hline Syria ............................................................. & 9 & 14 & 11 & 1, 048 & 915 & 436 & 131 \\
\hline Turkey .................................................... & 320 & 379 & 434 & 309 & 353 & 353 & 241 \\
\hline Commonweaith Countries ..................... & 70 & 9 & 20 & 28 & 42 & 31 & 37 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................. & 10,081 & 13,537 & 13,504 & 18.218 & 19,981 & 30,288 & 6,888 \\
\hline Total, Middle East ............................ & 10,152 & 13,545 & 13,524 & 18,246 & 20, 023 & 30,319 & 6,325 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1954} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June \\
\hline & *'000 & \$'000 & \$ \({ }^{\text {2 }} 000\) & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Asta:} \\
\hline Ceylon & 6,755 & 5. 772 & 7,901 & 7,680 & 7,826 & 8,738 & 7.731 \\
\hline Hong Kong & 2,117 & 2. 037 & 3, 051 & 2.824 & 3, 082 & 2.617 & 3.461 \\
\hline India & 14,174 & 13,880 & 18.608 & 16,539 & 16. 029 & 14.869 & 15,325 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 8, 994 & 10,592 & 13,569 & 15,241 & 14,575 & 13,983 & 14.123 \\
\hline Pakistan & 339 & 227 & 339 & 477 & 661 & 645 & 302 \\
\hline Other British East Indies & 115 & 57 & 42 & 29 & 56 & 66 & 42 \\
\hline Afchanistan & 9 & 0 & 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Burma ........................................................ & 79 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline China, except Taiwan & 1,365 & 256 & 1.824 & 1,301 & 4,317 & 1,404 & 3,609 \\
\hline Talwan & 1 & 186 & 78 & 17 & 63 & 49 & 55 \\
\hline Indo-China & 14 & 31 & 31 & 141 & 12 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline Indonesia & 314 & 297 & 806 & 195 & 452 & 691 & 591 \\
\hline Japan & 6,650 & 12,547 & 13,905 & 22, 813 & 28,987 & 31,839 & 29,558 \\
\hline Korea & 164 & 6 & 221 & 259 & 2 & 6 & 30 \\
\hline Philippines & 1.750 & 2. 251 & 962 & 1, 065 & 1.245 & 1,222 & 2,662 \\
\hline Portuguese Asta & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Thalland .......... & 354 & 432 & 504 & 638 & 552 & 551 & 389 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 32,493 & 32,565 & 43,511 & 42.789 & 42,229 & 40.918 & 40,985 \\
\hline Other Countrles & 10,702 & 16,006 & 18,339 & 26,494 & 35, 629 & 35,767 & 36,897 \\
\hline Total, Other Asta & 43,196 & 48,571 & 61,849 & 69,284 & 77, 858 & 76,686 & 77, 881 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Afitics:} \\
\hline British East Africa & & & & & 4,455 & 2,834 & 3,121 \\
\hline Mauritius and Seychelles ............................ & 6,353 & 9.499 & 5,042 & 8.116 & 1,567 & 6,191 & 2,165 \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nyasaland & 977 & 184 & 106 & 376 & 167 & 553 & 528 \\
\hline Union of South Africa ...... & 2,324 & 3,587 & 2, 566 & 3.689 & 3.212 & 5. 189 & 3,101 \\
\hline Other Beltish South Africa & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 2 \\
\hline Gambia ...... & 0 & 0 & - 0 & - 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Gold Cosst & 1.488 & 496 & 1,488 & 2,287 & 1.270 & 2, 793 & 1.343 \\
\hline Nigeria & 773 & 93 & 742 & 116 & 648 & 338 & 1, 061 \\
\hline Slerra Leone & 7 & 0 & 6 & 2 & 18 & 0 & 5 \\
\hline Other British West Africa & 1 & \(\underline{1}\) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Belgian Congo.. & 1,029 & 460 & 1,648 & 1,025 & 595 & 2.149 & 739 \\
\hline French Africa & 1,207 & 1.977 & 1.304 & 1.963 & 779 & 1,296 & 858 \\
\hline Liberia & 132 & 3 & 0 & 214 & 273 & 168 & 0 \\
\hline  & 243 & 61 & 1 & 13 & 22 & 16 & 11 \\
\hline Morocco ...................................................... & 84 & 113 & 82 & 113 & 53 & 143 & 111 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa ............................ & 28 & 163 & 24 & 104 & 239 & 131 & 17 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa & 162 & 19 & 21 & 23 & 42 & 52 & 0 \\
\hline Canary Islands & 14 & 12 & 15 & 10 & 13 & 11 & 10 \\
\hline Spanish Africa. & 0 & 0 & 16 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
\hline Commonw ealth Countries ........................ & 11,923 & 13,864 & 9.950 & 14,586 & 11, 340 & 17.904 & 11,326 \\
\hline Other Countries ..................................... & 2,899 & 2,808 & 3,111 & 3,464 & 2, 017 & 3,966 & 1,747 \\
\hline Total, Other Africa ............................. & 14,823 & 16,672 & 13,061 & 18,051 & 13,357 & 21,870 & 13,073 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Dceanila:} \\
\hline Australla ................................................. & 7,754 & 16,903 & 8,454 & 17,841 & 8,729 & 17,581 & 8, 010 \\
\hline Fy1 ........................................................ & 2. 362 & - 3,451 & 1,617 & 3,399 & 2, 055 & 4. 212 & 1,714 \\
\hline New Zealand ........................................... & 5,057 & 2,257 & 7, 222 & 5,094 & 8. 215 & 4,106 & 6. 247 \\
\hline Other British Oceania ............................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 142 & 0 \\
\hline French Oceania .......................................... & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Ha wail ..................................................... & 2,365 & 2,927 & 1,253 & 2,052 & 1,996 & -2,378 & 1, 740 \\
\hline United States Oceanim ............................. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ....................... & 15,172. & 26.133 & 17.293 & 26,335 & 19.000 & 26, 040 & 15,971 \\
\hline Other Countries .................en.......a............ & 2, 368 & 2,927 & 1.253 & 2.052 & 1,996 & 2,378 & 1,740 \\
\hline Total, Oceania ................................. & 17,541 & 25,538 & 18,546 & 28,387 & 20,996 & 28,418 & 17,711 \\
\hline Total, Commonwealth Countries .................... & 284,907 & 289,247 & 277, 850 & 332,355 & 336,49 & 369,419 & 368,357 \\
\hline Total, United States and Dependencies .u..... & 1,508,613 & 1,466,834 & 1,652,679 & 1,807, 831 & 2,121,253 & 2,049,633 & 2, 143, 052 \\
\hline rotal, All Countries ..................................... & 2,050, 112 & 2,043,084 & 2,209,414 & 2.502,956 & 2,845,260 & 2,860,189 & 2,904, 627 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).

\section*{B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES}

TABLE IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries


\footnotetext{
1. Revised to take account of change in classification of uranium ores and concentrates. See Ch. Iv
}
2. Not included in leading forty exports in \(1!55\).
3. Over \(1000 \%\).

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Change from } \\
& \text { 1st half ' } 56 \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { 1st hajf ' } 57
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. - June & July-Dec. & Jan--June & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 270, 968 & 296.507 & 294,877 & 333, 900 & 310, 108 & 5.2 \\
\hline 16 & Coffee, green & 27, 388 & 29,622 & 32, 230 & 30,427 & 30,741 & 4.6 \\
\hline 21 & Sugar, unrefined & 20, 126 & 32,186 & 21.800 & 34,028 & 28,721 & \(+31.7\) \\
\hline 27 & Vegetables, fresh & 27, 255 & 11,597 & 26,719 & 16,975 & 27,441 & \(+\quad 2.7\) \\
\hline 29 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated & 20,684 & 23,426 & 21.522 & 19,088 & 21,602 & + 0.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{37} & Citrus fruits, fresh & 15,016 & 14.887 & 17,373 & 15, 223 & 16,835 & 3.1 \\
\hline & Amfrols and Antmal Products & 50.285 & 57,517 & 57,885 & 64, 299 & 62,898 & +87 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textles and Products & 190,572 & 181, 041 & 217,416 & 198, 974 & 216, 121 & - 0.6 \\
\hline 17 & Cotton fabrics & 27, 541 & 25,859 & 35,106 & 27.024 & 36.882 & + 5.1 \\
\hline 20 & Cotton, raw & 32,956 & 28,075 & 31,933 & 26,815 & 27,118 & - 15.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{31} & Apparel (except hats) of all texti & 17. 479 & 21,560 & 20.533 & 24, 260 & 21,983 & + 7.1 \\
\hline & Wool fabrics & 15,166 & 16.782 & 19,949 & 20. 242 & 21,887 & + 9.7 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 91.810 & 104, 149 & 112.849 & 115,359 & 112.912 & + 0.1 \\
\hline 18 & Paperboard, paper and products & 24, 331 & 28.359 & 30.720 & 31, 234 & 30,197 & 1.7 \\
\hline 30 & Logs, timber and lumber & 14, 544 & 18,229 & 21,176 & 19,379 & 17.457 & - 17.6 \\
\hline 35 & Newspapers, magazines and advertlsing matter & 17.072 & 17.722 & 17,764 & 16,671 & 17.407 & 2.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Books, printed & 12.285 & 13.750 & 12,859 & 15,091 & 15, 313 & + 19.1 \\
\hline & From and tts Producta & 773, 688 & 832,286 & 1.167, 612 & 1.063,712 & 1,199,487 & + 2.7 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery ( \(n\) on-farm) and parts & 207,682 & 238,193 & 309, 544 & 318,977 & 348,568 & + 12.6 \\
\hline 2 & Automobile parts (except engines) & 144,364 & 102,141 & 157.477 & 127,311 & 156,375 & - 0.7 \\
\hline 5 & Rolling mill products.. & 50,603 & 79,076 & 120,830 & 113,879 & 124,965 & + 3.4 \\
\hline 6 & Tractors and parts ................................................ & 53,080 & 62,295 & 90,928 & 68,699 & 87,653 & - 3.6 \\
\hline 7 & Automobiles, passenger ....................................... & 40,746 & 42,980 & 94,255 & 31, 284 & 63,156 & - 33.0 \\
\hline 8 & Pipes, tubes and fittings & 20, 195 & 30,095 & 57, 752 & 65, 336 & 79.297 & + 37.3 \\
\hline 9 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .............. & 57,902 & 43.015 & 63.537 & 57,449 & 70.848 & + 11.5 \\
\hline 15 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts \(\qquad\) & 35,750 & 27, 124 & 43,553 & 28,969 & 48.217 & 10.7
\(+\quad 10.7\) \\
\hline 24 & Automobiles, freight ................-............................ & 12.872 & 17.570 & 25,170 & 20,676 & 18,309 & - 27.3 \\
\hline 28 & Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts ............. & 15, 369 & 20.955 & 19.145 & 22, 572 & 16,977 & - 11.3 \\
\hline 32 & Iron ore & 8. 195 & 23,368 & 11,116 & 27,606 & 10,635 & - 4.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{36} & Scrap Iron and stee] & 5.395 & 6,997 & 17,321 & 18,978 & 8,961 & - 48.3 \\
\hline & Tools & 12,398 & 14,341 & 16,449 & 16, 330 & 17,612 & + 7.1 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 176,724 & 222,069 & 236, 701 & 254, 838 & 238, 720 & + 0.8 \\
\hline 4 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .................................-- & 103.940 & 122,775 & 125,754 & 131,538 & 128,970 & + 2.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} & Bauxite and alumina for aluminum ......................... & 7.635 & 13,838 & 6.718 & 17,917 & 15,949 & +137.4 \\
\hline & Noo-Metallic Minerals and Products & 286,005 & 377.679 & 344.314 & 421,657 & 357.56 & + 3.8 \\
\hline 3 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined & 107.993 & 121.786 & 120,055 & 151, 236 & 147, 183 & + 22.6 \\
\hline 10 & Corl, bituminous & 34, 161 & 40.292 & 43.251 & 53, 265 & 44,286 & + 2.4 \\
\hline 13 & Fuel oils & 26,522 & 51,232 & 33,931 & 47,868 & 26,989 & - 20.8 \\
\hline 34 & Gasoline & 14, 160 & 21,671 & 14,511 & 20.706 & 12,941 & - 10.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Coal, anthracite & 12,460 & 17,664 & 12,875 & 17,021 & 10.434 & - 19.0 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ............................... & 121,46 & 139,037 & 148,492 & 140,094 & 150, 821 & \(+1.6\) \\
\hline 19 & Princlpal chemicals (except acids) n.O.D. ............. & 25,044 & 32,633 & 31,519 & 30,352 & 25,445 & - 19.3 \\
\hline 23 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms .......................... & 19,362 & 21,710 & 24,172 & 22.920 & 27,005 & +11.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Drugs and medicines ........................................... & 13,246 & 11,772 & 15,041 & 11,519 & 16.310 & + 8.4 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities & 247,907 & 282, 671 & 285. 116 & 267,353 & 255,986 & - 3.4 \\
\hline 11 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) & 65, 794 & 72, 297 & 54,371 & 36.933 & 51,676 & - 5.0 \\
\hline 12 & Non-commercial items & 34,405 & 38,524 & 35,677 & 47, 421 & 31.406 & - 12.0 \\
\hline 14 & Tourist purchases ................................................ & 26,791 & 44.676 & 27,844 & 47, 361 & 29.554 & + 6.1 \\
\hline 22 & Parcels of small value ........................................ & 20.816 & 20,823 & 24, 212 & 25,159 & 26,060 & + 7.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{26} & Refrigerators and freezers .................................... & 24, 335 & 19,400 & 29,572 & 15,050 & 22, 558 & - 23.7 \\
\hline & Total Emports from All Coumeries ............................... & 2, 209,414 & 2,502.956 & 2.845,200 & 2, 880, 188 & 2,994,627 & \(+2.1\) \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Lemized & 1,473,258 & 1,643,297 & 1,836,264 & 1,890, 788 & 1,981,923 & \\
\hline & Percent of imports Hemlzed ...................................... & 66.7 & 68.7 & 68. 1 & 66. 1 & 68. 2 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Not included in leading forty imports in 1956.
}

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Comrnodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956 \text { L }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '56 to ist half "57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States Share of Item Totat 1st hall '57} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ........... & 66,944 & 88, 584 & 86, 857 & 112,677 & 78,829 & - 9.0 & 19.8 \\
\hline 9 & Whisky & 21,522 & 32,619 & 23,926 & 38,541 & 21,380 & -10.7 & 86.7 \\
\hline 17 & Barley & 4,963 & 18,008 & 13, 198 & 24,273 & 4,636 & - 64.9 & 15.4 \\
\hline 26 & Wheat & 5,801 & 4,768 & 12, 892 & 5,067 & 8,996 & 30.2 & 5.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{35} & Fodders, n.o.p. & 7,028 & 5,238 & 5,615 & 6, 277 & 7, 254 & + 29.2 & 82.8 \\
\hline & Oats .......................................................... & 4,531 & 1,414 & 1,598 & 6,033 & 7,559 & + 373.0 & 89.9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products ...................... & 88,654 & 82, 808 & 87,860 & 90, 108 & 77, 138 & - 11.7 & 70.1 \\
\hline 10 & Fish, fresh and frozen & 23,622 & 30, 838 & 24,180 & 34,516 & 25,066 & +3.7 & 99.) \\
\hline 23 & Fur skins, undressed & 11,788 & 11,345 & 10,585 & 10,246 & 10,159 & - 4.0 & 71.7 \\
\hline 24 & Molluscs and crustaceans & 11,773 & 7,865 & 11,387 & 8,411 & 9,834 & - 13.6 & 98.7 \\
\hline 34 & Pork, fresh & 8,257 & 6,798 & 6,857 & 5,682 & 5,440 & - 20.7 & 99.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{40} & Cattle, dairy and pure-bred ...................... & 3,904 & 4,279 & 4. 685 & 4,105 & 3. 773 & - 19.5 & 89. 0 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textilem and Producta ................... & 4.743 & 5,514 & 5,265 & 8, 039 & 4,834 & - 8. 2 & 42.0 \\
\hline & Wood, Woed Products end Peper ................. & 581, 617 & 689, 409 & 611,868 & 8377850 & 578, 577 & - 5.4 & 81.5 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper ....................................... & 279, 503 & 298,819 & 299,980 & 315,962 & 307, 493 & + 2.5 & 86.7 \\
\hline 2 & Planks and boards .................................... & 129,952 & 143,472 & 123, 061 & 129,533 & 97, 130 & - 21.1 & 73.6 \\
\hline 3 & Wood pulp ................................................ & 112, 296 & 121, 501 & 125,901 & 119,180 & 118, 369 & 6.0 & 79.0 \\
\hline 16 & Pulpwood ............................................... & 16,651 & 22,806 & 17, 501 & 23, 776 & 17.316 & 1.1 & 89.5 \\
\hline 19 & Plywoods and veneers ............................ & 13,431 & 13, 010 & 15, 296 & 10,323 & 9,789 & - 36.0 & 82.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21} & Shingles ................................................. & 13,967 & 14,236 & 11, 706 & 12,151 & 9,078 & - 22.5 & 96.5 \\
\hline & Ton and its Producte & 96,139 & 129, 178 & 107, 280 & (159, 985 & 108,282 & + 0.8 & 50. 7 \\
\hline 5 & Iron ore & 17,422 & 62, 291 & 25,709 & 67, 807 & 25,931 & + 0.9 & 77.7 \\
\hline 12 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts. & 40.851 & 19,731 & 80,835 & 11,966 & 35,246 & - 13.7 & 87.2 \\
\hline 25 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................. & 5,220 & 5, 648 & 7,540 & 11,453 & 11,827 & + 56.9 & 41.5 \\
\hline 28 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.............. & 6,492 & 17,811 & 6,329 & 10,070 & 2,705 & - 57.3 & 23.4 \\
\hline 31 & Ferro-alloys ............................................ & 2,309 & 6,786 & 6,882 & 7, 247 & 5,794 & - 15.8 & 61.4 \\
\hline 36 & Scrap iron and steel ............................... & 2,366 & 3,757 & 4,122 & 7,416 & 3, 721 & 9.7 & 40.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Engines, internal corabustion, and parts .- & 7,915 & 3,786 & 3,578 & 6,321 & 8.218 & + 129.7 & 66.3 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................ & 222.719 & 247, 504 & 259,909 & 275,850 & 287, 95 & + 10,8 & 57.3 \\
\hline 4 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ......... & 75,386 & 70, 441 & 75,615 & 67,897 & 62, 129 & + 8.6 & 64.8 \\
\hline 7 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ........ & 26,537 & 50,053 & 48,077 & 50,222 & 39,436 & - 18.0 & 46.9 \\
\hline 8 & Aluminum, primary and semd-iabricated.... & 43,531 & 39,597 & 40,394 & 56, 147 & 53, 262 & + 31.9 & 42.3 \\
\hline 11 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ........... & 22,397 & 25, 081 & 24,016 & 30,665 & 22, 238 & - 7.4 & 63.7 \\
\hline 14 & Uranium ores and concentrates ................ & 11, 193 & 15,340 & 21,992 & 23, 785 & 45,289 & +105.9 & 100.0 \\
\hline 27 & Silver, unmanufactured ............................. & 9,322 & 8,826 & 8,055 & 9,368 & 7,912 & 1.8 & 94.7 \\
\hline 30 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured ............. & 5,240 & 6,463 & 9, 092 & 5,947 & 4,799 & - 47.2 & 36.2 \\
\hline 32 & Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ........................an. & 4,903 & 6,471 & 6,873 & 6,549 & 5,991 & - 12.8 & 69.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
37 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}} & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ........... & 9,370 & 7. 531 & 6,302 & 6, 375 & 6, 743 & + 7.0 & 41.7 \\
\hline & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ..................... & 4,903 & 6.471 & 5. 296 & 4,717 & 4,370 & - 17.5 & 39.6 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .............. & 65,479 & 83, 861 & 108, 369 & 119,477 & 141,941 & + 34,7 & 81. \\
\hline 6 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ......... & 12, 048 & 24,205 & 46,305 & 56, 728 & 79,976 & + 72.7 & 100.0 \\
\hline 13 & Asbestos, unmanufactured ....................... & 26, 235 & 27,015 & 26,755 & 25, 263 & 26, 224 & - 2.0 & 54.6 \\
\hline 20 & Abrasives, artificial, crude ..................... & 10,742 & 12,096 & 11,793 & 12,889 & 15,490 & + 31.3 & 92.9 \\
\hline 39 & Lime, plaster and cement......................... & 2,920 & 5,736 & 4,318 & 5, 342 & 3,885 & - 10.0 & 99.5 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{15} & Chemicals and Allied Products ..................... & 47.859 & 37,332 & 47,277 & 87,898 & 42,035 & - 11.1 & 42.4 \\
\hline & Fertilizers, chemical .................... & 26, 424 & 16,151 & 23, 986 & 17.934 & 21,615 & - 9.9 & 80.8 \\
\hline & Miscellaneors Commoditiem ......................... & 28, 972 & 26, 884 & 34,594 & 40,788 & 38, 697 & + 4.3 & 80.4 \\
\hline 18 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) .......... & 9,614 & 7, 876 & 15,375 & 13,236 & 6, 001 & - 46.0 & 74.9 \\
\hline 22 & Non-commercial items ............................... & 6,248 & 10,520 & 8,968 & 14,508 & 12,001 & + 33.8 & 69.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{29} & Electrical energy ...................................... & 5.916 & 4,697 & 6, 058 & 9,135 & 10,251 & + 69.2 & 100.03 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the United States & 1.208, 128 & 1,356,215 & 1.345, 374 & 1,473,281 & 1,355, 690 & + 0.8 & 59.8 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized .................... & 1,086,495 & 1,201, 387 & 1,192.633 & 1,318,063 & 1,206,327 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Itemixed......... & 88.6 & 88.6 & 88.6 & 89.1 & 88.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Revised to take account of change in classification of uranium ores and concentrates. See Ch. IV.
}
2. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.
3. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cominodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Group and Cominodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States Share of Item Total 1st half '57} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & *'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \(\cdots\) & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ........... & 131,434 & 138,080 & 151, 712 & 170,053 & 161,308 & \(+6.3\) & 52.0 \\
\hline 22 & Vegetables, fresh & 24, 810 & 11,324 & 24.632 & 16,468 & 24,622 & - 1 & 89.7 \\
\hline 28 & Citrus frults, fresh & 14,779 & 13,309 & 17, 102 & 13, 714 & 16,592 & - 3.0 & 98.6 \\
\hline 32 & Soybeans & 5,466 & 13,994 & 8, 014 & 16,362 & 7.220 & 9.9 & \(100.0 \stackrel{2}{2}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{38} & Fubber products, (except tires and footwear) .. & 8,910 & 8,940 & 10.651 & 9.463 & 9.902 & - 7.0 & \(92 . \mathrm{B}\) \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products ..................... & 32,799 & 34,144 & 35,514 & 37, 351 & 40,267 & + 13.9 & 64.0 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 104,949 & 86,013 & 90,228 & 99,826 & 114,530 & + 26.9 & 53.0 \\
\hline 18 & Cotton fabrics & 21,674 & 18,599 & 25,947 & 18,367 & 27, 004 & + 4.1 & 73.2 \\
\hline 29 & Cotton, raw & 29,649 & 11,083 & 6, 001 & 23,403 & 26,917 & + 348.5 & 99.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Synthetic fabrics & 8,951 & 10,895 & 9, 321 & 11,057 & 10,177 & + 9.2 & 83.5 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 83.571 & 98,425 & 102,433 & 103,075 & 102,294 & 0.1 & 90.6 \\
\hline 14. & Paperboard, paper and products & 23.081 & 26,584 & 28,761 & 28,744 & 28,239 & 1.8 & 93.5 \\
\hline 24 & Logs, timber and lumber & 13,940 & 16,995 & 19,912 & 18.656 & 16,841 & - 15.4 & 96.5 \\
\hline 27 & Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter \(\qquad\) & 16.423 & 16,999 & 16,985 & 15.849 & 16,554 & 2.5 & 95.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Books, printed ......................................... & 10, 156 & 11,188 & 10,443 & 11,927 & 12,697 & + 21.6 & 82.9 \\
\hline & Iron and its Products & 698,266 & 737.213 & 1, 030, 272 & 909, 394 & 1,028, 428 & - 0.2 & 85.7 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 185,532 & 212,999 & 290, 428 & 281, 367 & 309, 289 & +10.3 & 88.7 \\
\hline 2 & Automobile parts (except engines) ........... & 142,858 & 100,294 & 155, 230 & 125,018 & 153, 283 & 1.3 & 98.0 \\
\hline 4 & Rolling mill products ............................. & 44.159 & 65,930 & 94,841 & 76,032 & 93.147 & 1.8 & 74.5 \\
\hline 5 & Tractors and parts. & 50,619 & 61,129 & 89,956 & 67,469 & 83,894 & 5.7 & 95.7 \\
\hline 6 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 50,554 & 37, 211 & 56,862 & 51,873 & 62,867 & + 10.6 & 89.7 \\
\hline 8 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ......................... & 13,660 & 19,926 & 41,247 & 48,133 & 57,358 & + 39.1 & 72.3 \\
\hline 9 & Automobiles, passenget ........................... & 29,991 & 33,557 & 72, 743 & 15,411 & 37, 579 & - 48.3 & 39.5 \\
\hline 12 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 34,930 & 26,440 & 42,187 & 28,119 & 46,899 & + 11.2 & 97.3 \\
\hline 20 & Automobiles, freight ................................ & 12, 072 & 16,563 & 23,921 & 19,469 & 16,800 & - 29.8 & 91.8 \\
\hline 23 & Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts & 15.065 & 20.398 & 18,842 & 22,170 & 16,401 & - 13.0 & 96.6 \\
\hline 25 & Iron ore ................................................... & 7,929 & 22, 544 & 10,483 & 26,073 & 9,851 & 6.0 & 92.6 \\
\hline 26 & Scrap iron and steel & 5, 358 & 8,720 & 17, 317 & 18,975 & 8,925 & - 48.5 & 99.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Tools & 9,981 & 11,065 & 12,620 & 12,534 & 13,518 & + 7.1 & 76.8 \\
\hline & Nom-Ferrous Metals and Products ................. & 133, 871 & 155, 166 & 173,045 & 170,135 & 172,058 & 0.6 & 72.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3
39} & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 92,454 & 106.217 & 108,265 & 111,581 & 109.130 & + 0.8 & 84.6 \\
\hline & Brass, manufactured ................................ & 7,334 & 8,878 & 10,317 & 9,112 & 10,284 & 0.3 & 89.7 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 148,407 & 202, 143 & 178, 686 & 211, 932 & 184,926 & + 3.5 & 51.7 \\
\hline 7 & Coal, bituminous & 34,161 & 40,278 & 43.250 & 53, 265 & 44,286 & + 2.4 & 100.0 \\
\hline 21 & Fuel oils & 14,581 & 28,352 & 17,515 & 25,818 & 15.040 & - 14.1 & 55.7 \\
\hline 30 & Coal, anthracite ........................................ & 11,444 & 14,991 & 11,885 & 15,606 & 9,534 & - 19.8 & 91.4 \\
\hline 34 & Gasoline ................................................ & 8,109 & 16, 193 & 9,187 & 13,629 & 8,943 & - 2.7 & 69.1 \\
\hline 40 & Brick and tile ......................................... & 6,376 & 8,546 & 9,881 & 9,243 & 8,849 & - 10.4 & 95.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3} & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ......... & 10,539 & 11,907 & 8,809 & 9,812 & 16,869 & + 91.5 & 11.5 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products .................... & 106, 055 & 116,557 & 130,399 & 119,966 & 132,308 & \(+1.5\) & 87.7 \\
\hline 15 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. & 22,550 & 27,144 & 28,525 & 26,522 & 22.687 & - 20.5 & 89.2 \\
\hline 17 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............. & 18,603 & 20,668 & 23. 217 & 22,102 & 25,925 & + 11.7 & 96.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35} & Drugs and medicines ................................ & 11,507 & 9,394 & 13,004 & 9, 421 & 13,812 & + 6.2 & 84.7 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ........................ & 212,891 & 240,194 & 224,955 & 222,490 & 203, 068 & 9. 7 & 79.3 \\
\hline 10 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ......... & 59,318 & 66,265 & 49,281 & 34,903 & 40,692 & - 17.4 & 78.7 \\
\hline 11 & Tourist purchases ................................... & 25,925 & 43,044 & 26, 951 & 45,674 & 28,544 & + 5.9 & 96.6 \\
\hline 13 & Non-commercial items .............................. & 27, 839 & 30,591 & 28,751 & 36,405 & 19,389 & - 36.0 & 58.6 \\
\hline 16 & Parcels of small value ............................ & 20,327 & 20,210 & 23,175 & 23,966 & 24,854 & + 7.2 & 95.4 \\
\hline 19 & Refrigerators and freezers ....................... & 24,138 & 18,886 & 28,912 & 14.771 & 21,781 & - 24.7 & 96.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{33} & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o,p. & 10.299 & 10.226 & 8,940 & 13.952 & 12,623 & + 41.2 & 85.4 \\
\hline & Total Imports from the United States ........... & 1,649,243 & 1,802,935 & 2,117,244 & 2,044,423 & 2,139,188 & + 1.0 & 73. 6 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized .................... & 1,185,551 & 1,277,571 & 1, 543,311 & 1, 452,433 & 1,538, 818 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Imports Itemized........................ & 71.9 & 70.9 & 72.9 & 71.0 & 71.9 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Less than \(0.1{ }^{\pi}\).
. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.
3. Not included in leading forty imports in 1956.
}

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Mingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U.K. Share of Item Total 1st half '57} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & 7 \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ............... & 144,978 & 127, 164 & 141,955 & 166,776 & 117,247 & - 17.4 & 29.7 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 73,011 & 75, 263 & 86, 260 & 90, 590 & 53,318 & - 38.2 & 32.3 \\
\hline 7 & Barley & 25, 238 & 18,594 & 7.605 & 29,523 & 9,187 & + 20.8 & 30.4 \\
\hline 9 & Wheat flour & 9,968 & 8, 496 & 10,520 & 10,525 & 9, 012 & -14.3 & 30.8 \\
\hline 10 & Oll seed cake and meal & 6,630 & 8,447 & 10,125 & 10. 250 & 9.285 & -8.3 & 94.3 \\
\hline 12 & Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) .................. & 2,157 & 3,194 & 9,027 & 10,750 & 12,348 & + 36.8 & 28.6 \\
\hline 16 & Tobacco. unmanufactured ............................ & 19.736 & 2, 596 & 9,490 & 3, 334 & 15, 150 & + 59.6 & 83.8 \\
\hline 23 & Vegetable olls (except essential oils) ......... & 418 & 1.799 & 1,013 & 2, 768 & 2. 777 & +174.1 & 56.9 \\
\hline 28 & Fodders, n.o.p. ........................................... & 1.127 & 1.440 & 1,295 & 2,246 & 468 & - 63.9 & 5.3 \\
\hline 31 & Soy beans & 793 & 1,689 & 1.736 & 1,290 & 2, 570 & + 48.0 & 97.3 \\
\hline 36 & Indian corn & 665 & 750 & 1,483 & 922 & 0 & -100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 38 & Apples, fresh & 1. 163 & 1,190 & 1,348 & 907 & 1,004 & - 25.5 & 45.9 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 7,563 & 10,296 & 6,566 & 15,103 & 6,549 & - 0.3 & 6.0 \\
\hline 19 & FYsh, canned ............................................. & 571 & 3,902 & 211 & 7,005 & 162 & - 23.2 & 4.2 \\
\hline 22 & Fur skins, undressed & 3.702 & 951 & 2.511 & 1,714 & 3, 166 & + 26.1 & 22.3 \\
\hline 25 & Cheese & 1,243 & 2, 387 & 1.069 & 2,608 & 526 & - 50.8 & 75.4 \\
\hline 40 & Hides and skins (except furs) & 587 & 796 & 922 & 835 & 682 & - 26.0 & 13.5 \\
\hline & Filores, Textiles and Products & 425 & 1.354 & 620 & 1,260 & 1,421 & +129.2 & 12.3 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Prodacts and Paper'...................... & 77. 538 & 80.445 & 84,686 & 70,645 & 61,991 & - 4.2 & 8.7 \\
\hline 5 & News print paper ............................................. & 15. 553 & 17.460 & 22, 168 & 19,364 & 20,412 & - 7.9 & 5.8 \\
\hline 6 & Planks and boards & 37, 493 & 32,927 & 21.617 & 18,486 & 16. 394 & - 24.2 & 12.4 \\
\hline 8 & Wood pulp. & 17,403 & 17,411 & 12,477 & 17. 286 & 13,495 & + 8.2 & 9.0 \\
\hline 18 & Pulpboard and paperboard & 1,579 & 1,527 & 2,579 & 4,846 & 4,648 & + 80.2 & 59.5 \\
\hline 24 & Pupwood ....... & 510 & 3,831 & 396 & 3,331 & 694 & + 75.3 & 3. 6 \\
\hline 33 & Plywoods and veneers & 2, 060 & 969 & 1,608 & 1,372 & 1,823 & + 13.4 & 15. 4 \\
\hline 39 & Posts, poles and pillng & 292 & 2, 486 & 419 & 1.515 & 575 & +37.2 & 16. 3 \\
\hline & fron and Its Prodacts & 11, 058 & 19.428 & 11.359 & 26, 324 & 13,495 & + 18.8 & 6.3 \\
\hline 13 & Iron ore & 2, 292 & 6,721 & 3.949 & 14,558 & 4,353 & + 10.2 & 13.0 \\
\hline 20 & Ferro-alloys & 1, 129 & 2. 235 & 2, 734 & 3, 000 & 2,944 & + 7.7 & 31.2 \\
\hline 21 & Rolling mill products & 2, 022 & 1. 306 & 1,990 & 3,114 & 2,874 & + 44.4 & 16.7 \\
\hline 30 & Scrap iron and steel .................................... & 1,864 & 3,999 & 563 & 2, 563 & 513 & -8.9 & 5.6 \\
\hline 32 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................... & 617 & 506 & 1,058 & 1,883 & 1,549 & + 46.3 & 5. 4 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................... & 121,702 & 126,081 & 122,091 & 142,245 & 119,691 & - 2.0 & 23.8 \\
\hline 2 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ........ & 46, 525 & 52,519 & 47, 112 & 60.759 & 42,622 & - 9.5 & 33.8 \\
\hline 3 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ........... & 25,460 & 26,930 & 26,702 & 30, 193 & 27.674 & + 3.6 & 32.9 \\
\hline 4 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ............. & 20.214 & 19,943 & 19,949 & 21,592 & 20,905 & + 4.8 & 16.5 \\
\hline 11 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured ................. & 6.849 & 7,691 & 11,550 & 8,653 & 8,092 & - 29.9 & 61.1 \\
\hline 14 & Zinc, prlmary and semi-fabrlcated ............... & 11,674 & 8.613 & 6.681 & 9, 109 & 11. 304 & + 69.2 & 32.4 \\
\hline 15 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ............... & 7. 699 & 5,247 & 5,982 & 7. 456 & 5,510 & - 7.9 & 34.1 \\
\hline 27 & Mis cellaneous non-ferrous metals ................. & 1,218 & 2,809 & 1.650 & 1.898 & 1. 448 & - 12.2 & 14.9 \\
\hline 34 & Selenium and salts .................................... & 528 & 523 & 993 & 1.580 & 920 & - 7.4 & 55.3 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ................ & 9,090 & 3. 459 & 10,374 & 8,833 & 6, 286 & - 39.4 & 3.6 \\
\hline 17 & Asbestos, unmanufactured ........................... & 4,478 & 4,998 & 4,951 & 5,084 & 3,531 & - 28.7 & 7.4 \\
\hline 26 & Abrasives, artificial, crude ......................... & 1,946 & 2. 144 & 2.115 & 1,560 & 1. 192 & - 43.6 & 7.1 \\
\hline 35 & Coal and coke ........................................... & 1. 324 & 1,191 & 1,872 & 547 & 215 & -88. 5 & 7.5 \\
\hline 37 & Carbon and graphite electrodes .................... & 1,206 & 643 & 1,208 & 1. 051 & 1,165 & - 3.6 & 95.7 \\
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{29} & Chemicals and Allied Products ....................... & 10,823 & 9.122 & 10.127 & 11.156 & 10,541 & + 4.1 & 10.6 \\
\hline & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. .... & 3. 128 & 1,406 & 1,625 & 1.841 & 1. 295 & - 20.3 & 26.1 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ............................. & 1.445 & 1.342 & 1.183 & 1,404 & 1,258 & + 6.3 & 1.8 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom & 384,625 & 384, 688 & 368, 961 & 443,745 & 338, 481 & - 8.3 & 14.8 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized ........................ & 362, 072 & 357.529 & 348, 564 & 417.908 & 315,802 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized ............. & 94.1 & 92.9 & 94.5 & 94.2 & 93.3 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE IX. Imports from the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half "56 to 1st half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { U.K. Share } \\
& \text { of } \\
& \text { Item Total } \\
& \text { 1st half '57 }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 12, 143 & 17,198 & 12,941 & 16,986 & 11,941 & - 7.7 & 3.9 \\
\hline 12 & Whisky & 2,522 & 4,363 & 2,759 & 4,596 & 2,918 & + 5.8 & 73.3 \\
\hline 21 & Confectionery, including candy .................. & 1.969 & 3,149 & 2,009 & 2,994 & 2,015 & + 0.3 & 54.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Cereal foods and bakery products ............... & 1.021 & 1,936 & 1,102 & 1,615 & 1,147 & + 4.1 & 36.8 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 5,345 & 7,906 & 6, 922 & 8,286 & 7,413 & + 7.1 & 11.8 \\
\hline 24 & Leather, unmanufactured & 1,854 & 2,153 & 2,428 & 2. 287 & 2,298 & - 5.4 & 45.1 \\
\hline 30 & F'ur skins, undressed. & 782 & 1.956 & 1,165 & 2, 088 & 1.084 & - 7.0 & 8.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34} & Leather footwear and par & 1.089 & 1,429 & 1,503 & 1,463 & 1,608 & + 7.0 & 44.2 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 45.647 & 49,749 & 52,500 & 51,088 & 54,817 & + 4.4 & 25.4 \\
\hline 2 & Waol fabrics ............................................. & 13,487 & 15.017 & 17,724 & 17.538 & 18, 282 & + 3.1 & 83.5 \\
\hline 8 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ........... & 5,355 & 8,419 & 6,055 & 8,933 & 6, 754 & \(+11.5\) & 30.7 \\
\hline 9 & Wool noils and tops ................................... & 7,459 & 6,692 & 6,608 & 6,932 & 8,508 & + 28.8 & 98.1 \\
\hline 17 & Cotton fabrics ............................................ & 2,388 & 2.686 & 2,727 & 2,800 & 3, 354 & + 23.0 & 9.1 \\
\hline 18 & Cotton yams, threads and cords ................ & 2,075 & 2,196 & 3,013 & 2,477 & 2,586 & - 14.2 & 49.8 \\
\hline 23 & Cloth, coated and impregnated.................... & 3,002 & 2,942 & 2,572 & 2,183 & 2,462 & - 4.3 & 29.1 \\
\hline 26 & Carpets and mats, wool .............................. & 1,614 & 1,952 & 2,424 & 1,913 & 2,304 & - 5.0 & 40.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{32
40} & Wool yarns and warps ...............................e. & 1,671 & 1,712 & 1,937 & 1. 288 & I, 626 & - 16.1 & 81.4 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper .................... & 2,507 & 3,306 & 2,932 & 3,345 & 2,878 & - 1.8 & 2.5 \\
\hline & Books, printed ........................................... & 992 & 1,234 & 1.130 & 1,472 & 1,182 & + 4.6 & 7.7 \\
\hline 40 & Iron and its Products ..................................... & 54,128 & 57,865 & 81,918 & 81,021 & 99, 170 & + 21.1 & 8.3 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts .................. & 14,364 & 15,835 & 18,898 & 20,996 & 23, 367 & + 23.6 & 6.7 \\
\hline 4 & Automobiles, passenger ............................ & 8,590 & 6,609 & 14,609 & 8,676 & 15,899 & + 8.8 & 25.2 \\
\hline 5 & Rolling mill products ................................. & 3,130 & 5,201 & 10,012 & 11,377 & 10,864 & + 8.5 & 8.7 \\
\hline 7 & Pipes, tubes and fittings .......................... & 3,337 & 4,899 & 8,597 & 9,325 & 12,592 & + 46.5 & 15.9 \\
\hline 11 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .... & 7, 229 & 5,455 & 6,346 & 5,092 & 7,353 & + 15.9 & 10.4 \\
\hline 19 & Castings and forgings ............................... & 1,055 & 3,186 & 2,448 & 2,876 & 3,196 & + 30.6 & 35.0 \\
\hline 20 & Wire and wire products & 1,992 & 2,033 & 2,624 & 2,658 & 3,445 & \(+31.3\) & 47.4 \\
\hline 28 & Tools ....................................................... & 1,168 & 1,519 & 1,888 & 1,867 & 1,750 & - 7.3 & 9.9 \\
\hline 29 & Automobile parts (except engines) ............. & 1,341 & 1,679 & 1,760 & 1,763 & 2,312 & + 31.4 & 1.5 \\
\hline 33 & Blcycles, tricycles and parts ...................... & 1.274 & 1, 033 & 1,806 & 1,248 & 1,679 & - 7.0 & 85.4 \\
\hline 35 & Tractors and parts & 2,400 & 839 & 1,861 & 955 & 3,479 & + 86.9 & 4.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Hardware, n.o.p & 932 & 1,032 & 1,195 & 1,482 & 1,947 & + 62.9 & 19.9 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .................. & 22,506 & 28,333 & 34,223 & 38,534 & 30, \(\overline{51}\) & - 10.1 & 12.9 \\
\hline 3 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....................... & 8.423 & 12,518 & 12,795 & 15,318 & 14,460 & + 13.0 & 11.2 \\
\hline 6 & Platinum metals ......................................... & 7,606 & 7,912 & 9.994 & 9,146 & 7,316 & - 26.8 & 98.4 \\
\hline 13 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...... & 626 & 1.185 & 4.008 & 3,338 & 762 & - 81.0 & 34.2 \\
\hline 31 & Non-ferrous wire, n-0.p. ............................ & 786 & 555 & 697 & 2, 554 & 1,886 & +170.6 & 42.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .. & 826 & 931 & 1,259 & 1.434 & 1,187 & - 5.7 & 14. 7 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............... & 12,693 & 19,316 & 16,704 & 17,308 & 13,862 & - 17.0 & 3.9 \\
\hline 10 & Pottery and chinaware ................................ & 5.337 & 5,986 & 6,341 & 5,396 & 5. 260 & - 17.0 & 69.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16} & Glass, plate and sheet .............................. & 2,052 & 2,732 & 3, 030 & 2,662 & 2,120 & - 30.0 & 24.5 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ..................... & 9, 666 & 12,960 & 11, 187 & 11,454 & 11,042 & - 1.3 & 7.3 \\
\hline 22 & Pigments ...................................................- & 2,158 & 2,720 & 2,528 & 2,332 & 2,818 & + 11.5 & 27.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25} & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. . & 1.733 & 3,440 & 2,020 & 2,522 & 1,688 & - 16.4 & 6.6 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ........................... & 18.247 & 21,017 & 19,467 & 17,866 & 28,180 & + 44.8 & 11.0 \\
\hline 14 & Aircraft and parts (except engines).............. & 7, 403 & 5,727 & 4,894 & 1,917 & 10,869 & +122.1 & 21.0 \\
\hline 15 & Non-commercia] items ................................ & 2,455 & 3,409 & 2,441 & 4. 269 & 6,077 & +149.0 & 19.3 \\
\hline 27 & Containers, n.0.p. ..................................... & 1,048 & 1,632 & 1.980 & 2.047 & 2,117 & + 6.9 & 37.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{36} & Ammunition ............................................... & 1,244 & 1,807 & 1,484 & 1.255 & 431 & - 71.0 & 15. 5 \\
\hline & Total Imports from the United Kingdom .......... & 182, 883 & 217,648 & 238,793 & 245,886 & 260, 052 & + 8.9 & 9.0 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized ..................... & 135, 789 & 157.710 & 180,671 & 188, 088 & 203, 002 & & \\
\hline & Percent of linports Lemized ............................ & 74.2 & 72.5 & \%. 7 & 74.5 & 78.1 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st half '56 to \\
1st half '57
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half " 57} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec, & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan, -June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products ............. & 64, 755 & 77, 032 & 143, 376 & 140.027 & 123, 098 & - 14. 1 & 31.1 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 44,211 & 52,066 & 119, 292 & 111,498 & 73.033 & - 38.8 & 44.2 \\
\hline 5 & Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) ................, & 8,194 & 12. 282 & 8. 557 & 8, 899 & 25, 224 & + 194.8 & 58.5 \\
\hline 10 & Rye ......................................................... & 4. 352 & 2,578 & 5,422 & 4. 201 & 1,229 & - 77.3 & 29.8 \\
\hline 11 & Barley ..................................................... & 2. 030 & 1.826 & 4. 857 & 4,619 & 8,812 & + 81.4 & 29. 2 \\
\hline 17 & Vegetable oils (except essential oils)........ & 773 & 1,714 & 508 & 3. 272 & 1,670 & + 228.7 & 34.2 \\
\hline 25 & Seeds, D.O.p. (including rape seed)... & 17 & 228 & 86 & 2. 097 & 7.894 & + 1 & 92.6 \\
\hline 28 & Whisky & 829 & 1.111 & 719 & 823 & 1.010 & + 40.5 & 4.1 \\
\hline 32 & Wheat flour & 812 & 828 & 672 & 659 & 428 & - 36.3 & 1.5 \\
\hline 33 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 140 & 470 & 483 & 831 & 1,105 & + 128.8 & 6.1 \\
\hline 39 & Clover seed & 578 & 297 & 513 & 504 & 502 & 2.1 & 40.1 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products & 7. 460 & 10.950 & 7.260 & 6,980 & 6, 731 & - 7.3 & 6.1 \\
\hline 20 & Hides and skins (except furs) & 1,645 & 1,415 & 1,281 & 1,395 & 2, 135 & + 66.7 & 42.1 \\
\hline 23 & Fish, cured & 1,320 & 2. 216 & 595 & 1,676 & 628 & + 5.5 & 6.3 \\
\hline 26 & Fish, canned & 1.788 & 1. 508 & 1. 084 & 755 & 666 & - 38.6 & 17.1 \\
\hline 35 & Meats, cooked and meats, n.o. & 481 & 751 & 557 & 697 & 629 & + 12.9 & 25.7 \\
\hline 36 & Fish, seal and whale oils ......................... & 503 & 417 & 1,043 & 103 & 32 & - 96.9 & 9.1 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 1,763 & 3,260 & 1. 421 & 1. 360 & 2,035 & + 43.2 & 17. 7 \\
\hline 31 & Rags and waste, texcile & 956 & 1,499 & 731 & 767 & 1.080 & + 47.7 & 35. 1 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper & 14.703 & 16.372 & 9,843 & 12,292 & 10,486 & + 6.5 & 1. 5 \\
\hline 8 & wood pulp & 8,726 & 6,486 & 5. 848 & 5.371 & 5,701 & - 2.5 & 3.8 \\
\hline 15 & Pulpwood & 690 & 4,167 & 776 & 4, 014 & 1,340 & + 72.7 & 6.9 \\
\hline 18 & Newsprint paper & 4,208 & 4. 133 & 2,047 & 1,710 & 1, 882 & - 8.1 & 0.5 \\
\hline 30 & Planks and boards & 714 & 1,083 & 741 & 760 & 1.192 & + 60.9 & 0.9 \\
\hline & Fon and tts Products & 11, 423 & 19,984 & 14, 569 & 25,470 & 18888 & + 29.6 & 8.8 \\
\hline 7 & Scrap iron and steel & 2,932 & 5,991 & 5. 169 & 9,644 & 4,488 & - 13.2 & 48.8 \\
\hline 9 & Iron ore ..... & 581 & 6,919 & 1,692 & 8,652 & 2, 607 & + 54.1 & 7.8 \\
\hline 16 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 1,323 & 1.948 & 2. 116 & 2. 397 & 2,488 & \(+\quad 17.6\) & 8.7 \\
\hline 19 & Rolling mill products ................................ & 1. 091 & 1. 104 & 1.386 & 1,531 & 1,908 & + 37.7 & 11.1 \\
\hline 27 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts. & 1.696 & 899 & 988 & 581 & 1,024 & + 3.6 & 2.5 \\
\hline 29 & Engines, intemal combustion, and parts .... & 640 & 513 & 829 & 698 & 1. 104 & + 33.2 & 8.9 \\
\hline 40 & Automobiles, passenger & 215 & 52 & 472 & 535 & 860 & + 82.2 & 6.3 \\
\hline \(\underline{2}\) & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets ................ & 2,481 & 509 & 340 & 116 & 3,468 & + 920.0 & 30.0 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 39,450 & 49,130 & 44,679 & 55, 056 & 56, 981 & \(+27.5\) & 11.3 \\
\hline 2 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 13,219 & 14,988 & 17,708 & 18,858 & 22,930 & + 29.5 & 18.1 \\
\hline 3 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 13, 135 & 15,191 & 14,392 & 13,135 & 11. 858 & - 17.6 & 14.1 \\
\hline 6 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ..... & 8. 166 & 6. 160 & 5,989 & 9,189 & 14,582 & \(+143.5\) & 11.6 \\
\hline 13 & Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ............................ & 379 & 1,656 & 3,183 & 2,664 & 1. 800 & - 43.5 & 21.0 \\
\hline 14 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ............. & 914 & 6. 073 & 169 & 5,110 & 1,744 & + 932.0 & 10.8 \\
\hline 21 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated. & 331 & 1,577 & 197 & 2,425 & 573 & + 190.9 & 1.6 \\
\hline 22 & Metailic scrap, n.0.p. ....... & 860 & 716 & 960 & 1,330 & 1. 023 & + 6.6 & 38.0 \\
\hline 34 & Brass, primary and semi-fabricated ........... & 876 & 867 & 631 & 634 & 664 & + 5.2 & 34. 5 \\
\hline 37 & Silver, unmanufactured .............................. & 43 & 813 & 273 & 865 & 440 & + 61.2 & 5.3 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{4} & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products............... & 6.569 & 12.971 & 9. 482 & 14.988 & 13,530 & + 42.7 & 7.8 \\
\hline & Asbestos, unmanufactured .......................... & 5,913 & 11,899 & 8,652 & 12, 852 & 11.147 & + 28.8 & 23.2 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ..................... & 16, 064 & 20,512 & 18,298 & 18,790 & 21,820 & + 19.8 & 221 \\
\hline 12 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............... & 1,739 & 4,112 & 4,697 & 4, 066 & 3,329 & - 29.1 & 23.3 \\
\hline 38 & Drugs and medicines................................... & 774 & 536 & 556 & 503 & 1. 295 & + 132.9 & 40.1 \\
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
24 \\
\underline{2}
\end{gathered}
\]} & Miscellaneous Commodities ........................... & 2.051 & 1.628 & 2.027 & 2.005 & 4.087 & \(+101.6\) & 5.7 \\
\hline & Non-commercial items .................................. & 832 & 1,110 & 958 & 1. 285 & 1,200 & + 25.3 & 6.9 \\
\hline & Ships, sold ................................................. & 762 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1,724 & & 7.8 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to Europe ................. & 164,237 & 211. 841 & 250,985 & 276,938 & 25\%,750 & + 2.7 & 11.3 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities liemized & 141.869 & 180, 708 & 227, 169 & 251, 721 & 228,448 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports liemized............ & 86.4 & 85.3 & 90. 5 & 90, 9 & 88.6 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Over \(1000 \%\).
2. Not includedin leading forty exports in 1956

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '56 to 1st half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Europe's Share of Item Total 1st half '57} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jon.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetmble Products & 9,476 & 16, 084 & 11,460 & 15,996 & 10,210 & - 10.9 & 3.3 \\
\hline 16 & Vegetables, plckled, preserved, canned .... & 678 & 1,819 & 700 & 2, 766 & 673 & 3.9 & 6.5 \\
\hline 19 & Fruits, canned and preserved ..................... & 919 & 2,311 & 1.409 & 1,795 & 1,260 & - 10.6 & 14.5 \\
\hline 20 & Wines .......................................................... & 971 & 1,583 & 1,200 & 1,877 & 1,319 & + 9.9 & 64.0 \\
\hline 26 & Florist and nursery stock ........................... & 739 & 1,454 & 989 & 1,417 & 1,143 & + 15.6 & 31.4 \\
\hline 31 & Nuts ......................................................... & 1,105 & 1,356 & 1,289 & 820 & 583 & - 54.8 & 1.8 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{17} & Animals and Animal Products & 3,982 & 8,372 & 4,544 & -6,481 & 4,652 & + 2.4 & 7.4 \\
\hline & Cheese & 1,330 & 1,601 & 1,502 & 1,879 & 1,637 & + 9.0 & 80.2 \\
\hline & Fribres, Textlies and Products ..................... & 12,750 & 13,893 & 16,230 & 17,660 & 19,107 & + 17.7 & 8.8 \\
\hline 9 & Carpets and mats, wool ............................ & 2,422 & 2,800 & 2,849 & 3,076 & 2,572 & - 9.7 & 45.2 \\
\hline 12 & Cotton fabrics ........................................... & 1,685 & 1,810 & 2,574 & 2,563 & 2,935 & + 14.0 & 8.0 \\
\hline 13 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ......... & 1,415 & 2,004 & 1,857 & 2,848 & 2,085 & + 12.3 & 9.5 \\
\hline 14 & Wool fabrics ............................................. & 1,179 & 1,230 & 1,744 & 1,983 & 3, 049 & + 74.8 & 13.9 \\
\hline 30 & Synthetic fabrics & 689 & 780 & 1,022 & 1,116 & 1,365 & + 33.6 & 11.2 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Pap & 4, 050 & 4,821 & 4,657 & 6.310 & 5,178 & + 11.2 & 4.8 \\
\hline 21 & Books, printed & 1,125 & 1,316 & 1,277 & 1,677 & 1,414 & + 10.7 & 9.2 \\
\hline 25 & Corkwood and products....... & 1,373 & 1,292 & 1,111 & 1,351 & 1,088 & - 2.1 & 51.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33} & Paperboard, paper and products & 282 & 560 & 750 & 1,242 & 925 & + 23.3 & 3.1 \\
\hline & Iron and lts Products & 20, 928 & 30,602 & 45,705 & 62,385 & 61, 204 & + 33.9 & 5.1 \\
\hline 1 & Rolling mill products .............................. & 2,594 & 6,509 & 14,171 & 23,301 & 18, 347 & + 29.5 & 14.7 \\
\hline 2 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................... & 7. 461 & 9,616 & 9,546 & 15,743 & 15,074 & + 57.9 & 4.3 \\
\hline 3 & Autornoblles, passenger & 2,165 & 2,814 & 6,904 & 7, 197 & 9,677 & + 40.2 & 15.3 \\
\hline 8 & Pipes, tubes and fittings & 1,960 & 2,725 & 3,336 & 4,318 & 4, 704 & + 41.0 & 5.9 \\
\hline 18 & Tools. & 1,137 & 1,579 & 1,714 & 1,656 & 2, 017 & +17.7 & 11.5 \\
\hline 22 & Ball and roller bearings .............................. & 907 & 1,112 & 1,537 & 1,382 & 1. 631 & + 6.1 & 14.0 \\
\hline 23 & Wire and wire products .............................. & 700 & 807 & 1,566 & 1,117 & 911 & - 41.8 & 12.5 \\
\hline 34 & Firearms and parts ................................... & 151 & 215 & 703 & 1,229 & 1.096 & + 55.9 & 35.0 \\
\hline 37 & Automoblles, treight .................................. & 498 & 687 & 884 & 816 & 905 & + 2.4 & 4.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Hardware, n.o.p. & 434 & 642 & 893 & 744 & 740 & - 17.1 & 7.6 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Producte.................. & 8,773 & 14,013 & 15,169 & 16,509 & 13,553 & - 10. 7 & 5.7 \\
\hline 5 & Clocks, watches and parts. & 2,972 & 4,636 & 3,478 & 5,817 & 4,306 & + 23.8 & 71.0 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{15} & Electrical apparatus, n.O.D. ...................... & 2,636 & 3,615 & 4,300 & 4,107 & 4, 562 & + 6.1 & 3.5 \\
\hline & Tin blocks, plgs and bars .... .................... & 1.370 & 2,119 & 1,797 & 1,672 & 1,809 & + 0.7 & 42.0 \\
\hline & Nom-Metallic Minemis and Producte ............... & 6, 565 & 13,778 & 11, 181 & 16,963 & 8.317 & - 25.7 & 2.3 \\
\hline 7 & Glass, plate and sheet ............................... & 1,828 & 3,489 & 4, 088 & 3,793 & 2, 191 & - 46.4 & 25.4 \\
\hline 10 & Diaroonds, unset ........................................ & 2.242 & 2,389 & 2,666 & 2,611 & 2, 588 & - 2.9 & 60.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{11
38} & Lime, plaster and cement.......................... & 178 & 3, 513 & 555 & 4,657 & 63 & -88.6 & 3.3 \\
\hline & Glass, cut, pressed or blown...................... & 423 & 741 & 595 & 1,051 & 696 & + 17.0 & 7.3 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Prodvets .....................0 & 4,609 & 7,921 & 5,832 & 7,637 & 6, 588 & + 13.0 & 4.4 \\
\hline 24 & Dyeing and tanning materials ................... & 1,219 & 1,548 & 1,459 & 1,196 & 1,500 & + 2.8 & 23.3 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{36} & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p... & 546 & 1,596 & 876 & 1,231 & 1.023 & + 16.8 & 4.0 \\
\hline & Fertilizers, chemical ............................... & 490 & 1,273 & 296 & 1,447 & 455 & + 53.7 & 6.9 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities........................... & 11,532 & 14,198 & 13,780 & 18,159 & 16,936 & + 23.1 & 6.6 \\
\hline 4 & Non-commerclal items ................................. & 3. 279 & 3, 682 & 3,893 & 5,686 & 6, 138 & + 57.7 & 19.5 \\
\hline 27 & Containers, n.o.p. ..................................... & 658 & 1,082 & 1,023 & 1,371 & 1,123 & + 9.8 & 19.7 \\
\hline 28 & Cameras and parts (except X-ray)............... & 909 & 1,029 & 1,036 & 1,312 & 1,152 & + 11.2 & 35.9 \\
\hline 29 & Jewellery and precious stones, n.0.p. ........ & 1,043 & 875 & 1,241 & 1,096 & 1,147 & - 7.6 & 35.2 \\
\hline 35 & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. .. & 838 & 665 & 1,050 & 812 & 1,105 & + 5.2 & 7.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{39} & Musical instruments ................................... & 616 & 789 & 717 & 923 & 819 & + 14.2 & 16.5 \\
\hline & Total Imports trom Europe ............................. & 82.695 & 121, 648 & 128, 548 & 168, 099 & 145, 745 & +13.4 & 5.0 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized ....................... & 55, 186 & 81, 863 & 90,597 & 122,695 & 107,827 & & \\
\hline & Percent of lmports Itemized........................... & 66. 7 & 67.1 & & 73.0 & 74.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United King dom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Commodity
Rank in
1956} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '56 to 1st half '57
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C'wealth Share of Item Totel 1st half '57} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 25,693 & 21,284 & 25,512 & 22,621 & 17.744 & - 30.4 & 4.5 \\
\hline 2 & Wheat & 12, 309 & 8,354 & 11,640 & 9,679 & 5,041 & - 56.7 & 3. 1 \\
\hline 5 & Wheat flour & 7, 314 & 7, 586 & 8,199 & 7, 348 & 6.772 & - 17.4 & 23.2 \\
\hline 20 & Tobsacco, unmanufactured ....-.................... & 2,476 & 1,129 & 1.942 & 1,233 & 1,826 & - 6.0 & 10.1 \\
\hline 32 & Fodders, n.o.p. & 517 & 500 & 434 & 602 & 471 & + 8.5 & 5. 4 \\
\hline 33 & Vegetables, fresh & 200 & 472 & 607 & 378 & 385 & - 36.6 & 17.3 \\
\hline 35 & Whisky & 457 & 438 & 396 & 458 & 467 & + 17.9 & 1.9 \\
\hline 40 & Rubber tires and tubes ................................ & 407 & 410 & 451 & 348 & 338 & - 25.1 & 10. 1 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products ....................... & 9,074 & 10.395 & 9,050 & 11,111 & 8,887 & - 2.0 & 8. 1 \\
\hline 10 & Fish, cured & 2,539 & 2,939 & 2,761 & 2,940 & 2,911 & + 5.4 & 29.4 \\
\hline 12 & Fish, canned ........................................... & 2,736 & 2,597 & 2,006 & 3. 068 & 2,327 & + 16.0 & 58.8 \\
\hline 24 & Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .... & 649 & 645 & 680 & 1,316 & 601 & - 11.6 & 25.3 \\
\hline 26 & Pork and beef, pickled .............................. & 778 & 638 & 822 & 568 & 573 & - 30.3 & 95.7 \\
\hline 28 & Tallow .................................................... & 359 & 934 & 550 & 678 & 275 & - 50.0 & 14.7 \\
\hline 29 & Leather, unmanufactured ........................... & 437 & 439 & 541 & 581 & 792 & + 46.4 & 17.4 \\
\hline & Flires, Textlies and Products ..................... & 1,322 & 2,009 & 1.478 & 1,893 & 1,435 & - 2.9 & 12,5 \\
\hline 38 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ......... & 397 & 546 & 304 & 518 & 289 & - 4.9 & 28.2 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..................... & 34, 255 & 30, 178 & 25,126 & 27. 519 & 27.129 & + 8.0 & 3.8 \\
\hline 1 & Planks and boards .................................. & 17.936 & 15,028 & 12,363 & 12.428 & 12,692 & + 2.7 & 9.6 \\
\hline 3 & Newsprint paper & 11.421 & 11.090 & 8.929 & 10,806 & 10, 184 & +14.1 & 2.9 \\
\hline 23 & Wood pulp & 1,435 & 910 & 1,084 & 946 & 1,523 & + 40.5 & 1.0 \\
\hline \(\cdot 31\) & Bond and writing paper, uncut & 673 & 665 & 471 & 581 & 401 & - 14.9 & 44.6 \\
\hline 34 & Book paper & 292 & 342 & 440 & 468 & 397 & - 9.8 & 11.0 \\
\hline 37 & Wrapping paper ........................................ & 411 & 500 & 442 & 388 & 382 & - 13.6 & 29. 2 \\
\hline & Iron and its Products & 24.793 & 43,149 & 42,818 & 24,631 & 30,626 & - 28.5 & 14.3 \\
\hline 4 & Automobile parts (except engines) ............. & 5,293 & 12.554 & 11,136 & 6,323 & 5.905 & - 47.0 & 81.5 \\
\hline 7 & Locomotives and parts .............................. & 2, 250 & 10.082 & 11,376 & 1. 265 & 22 & - 99.8 & 0.3 \\
\hline 8 & Automobiles. passenger ............................ & 4,616 & 7.571 & 7, 148 & 5.180 & 9,920 & + 38.8 & 73.2 \\
\hline 11 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts .................. & 3,668 & 2,251 & 2,587 & 2,847 & 3. 598 & + 39.1 & 12.6 \\
\hline 14 & Automobiles, freight .................................. & 2.624 & 3,149 & 2,693 & 1,907 & 2,508 & - 6.9 & 91.8 \\
\hline 17 & Rolling mill products ................................ & 801 & 2.026 & 2, 104 & 1,862 & 2,101 & - 0.1 & 12. 2 \\
\hline 18 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .... & 931 & 1. 237 & 1.663 & 1,864 & 1,733 & + 4.2 & 14.0 \\
\hline 25 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 910 & 1,104 & 1.116 & 776 & 829 & - 25.7 & 2.1 \\
\hline 27 & TooIs ........................................................ & 415 & 572 & 657 & 621 & 918 & + 39.7 & 52.9 \\
\hline \(\underline{1}\) & Pipes, tubes and fittings ........................... & 392 & 468 & 338 & 370 & 1. 458 & +331.4 & 35.1 \\
\hline & Non-Fermus Metals and Products ................. & 11,837 & 10.765 & 7,484 & 11, 639 & 15,232 & +103.5 & 3.0 \\
\hline 9 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...... & 4,476 & 4, 555 & 2, 308 & 5, 153 & 8.684 & +276. 3 & 6. 9 \\
\hline 15 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .......... & 2,841 & 2,871 & 1.068 & 3, 267 & 2,344 & +119.5 & 2. 8 \\
\hline 16 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ...................... & 2,354 & 1.916 & 2.211 & 1,872 & 2. 780 & +25.7 & 25. 2 \\
\hline 39 & Copper wire and copper manufactures ....... & 561 & 464 & 468 & 341 & 346 & -26.1 & 9.1 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............. & 3.172 & 2,751 & 2,344 & 2,355 & 2,395 & + 2.2 & 1.4 \\
\hline 22 & As bestos, unmanufactured ........................ & 2,168 & 1,683 & 1,426 & 1,328 & 1,797 & + 26.0 & 3.7 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products .................... & 5.184 & 4.725 & 5,451 & 5,889 & 7. 661 & + 40.5 & 7.7 \\
\hline 19 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms .............. & 2, 028 & 1,729 & 1,768 & 1,567 & 2, 220 & + 25.6 & 15.5 \\
\hline 30 & Principal chemicals (except acids) m.o.p. .. & 769 & 526 & 584 & 508 & 314 & - 46.2 & 6. 3 \\
\hline 36 & Drugs and medicines ................................. & 513 & 355 & 390 & 458 & 418 & + 7.2 & 12. 9 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities ......................... & 2,880 & 6,362 & 13, 205 & 13,254 & 6,112 & -53.7 & 8. 5 \\
\hline 6 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ........... & 220 & 489 & 6,645 & 8,665 & 661 & - 90.1 & 6. 2 \\
\hline \[
13
\] & Non-commercial items .............................. & 552 & 2.524 & 3, 002 & 1.890 & 2,559 & - 14.8 & 14.8 \\
\hline 21 & Packages ................................................. & 775 & 2, 213 & 1.958 & 1.053 & 1. 248 & - 36.3 & 81.6 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth & 118,311 & 131,618 & 132,469 & 120,891 & 117.202 & - 11.5 & 5.1 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized ...................... & 102,900 & 116, 501 & 117. 703 & 104,449 & 101, 010 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports Itemired ......... & 87.0 & 88.5 & 88.9 & 86.4 & 86.2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Not included in leading forty exports in 1956.
}

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Cornmodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st hall '56 to 1st half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C'wealth Share of Item Total Ist hall ' 5 ?} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agriculural and Vegetable Products ............. & 61,445 & 70, 021 & 58,382 & 73,382 & 63, 890 & + 9.4 & 20.6 \\
\hline 1 & Sugar, unrefined........................................ & 15,967 & 29,950 & 17,749 & 31,706 & 24,573 & + 38.4 & 85.6 \\
\hline 2 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated ............. & 13,406 & 13,739 & 12, 382 & 10,788 & 12,080 & - 2.4 & 55.9 \\
\hline 3 & Tea, black .............................................. & 13,615 & 9,355 & 11, 504 & 11,397 & 13, 274 & + 14.4 & 93.3 \\
\hline 8 & Vegetable oils (except essential olls)........ & 3, 057 & 2,382 & 3, 035 & 3,592 & 1,540 & - 49.3 & 17. 5 \\
\hline 9 & Coffee, green ............................................. & 2,312 & 1, 559 & 3,452 & 2,143 & 2, 564 & - 25.7 & 8.3 \\
\hline 11 & Fruits, dried & 915 & 4, 099 & 449 & 4,019 & 411 & - 8.5 & 11.9 \\
\hline 12 & Nuts & 3,772 & 1.849 & 2,185 & 2.051 & 1. 669 & - 23.6 & 13.7 \\
\hline 13 & Cocoa beans, not roasted & 2,762 & 861 & 1. 963 & 1,929 & 2. 478 & + 26.2 & 63.1 \\
\hline 17 & Molasses and syrups. & 1,175 & 1, 421 & 1,082 & 1,255 & 1,047 & - 3.2 & 40.9 \\
\hline 23 & Rum & 618 & 701 & 619 & 1, 048 & 605 & - 2.3 & 43.0 \\
\hline 24 & Rubber footwear and parts & 894 & 547 & 1, 060 & 131 & 561 & - 47.1 & 42.8 \\
\hline 25 & Spices & 644 & 673 & 694 & 461 & 618 & - 11.0 & 44.2 \\
\hline 27 & Wines. & 360 & 510 & 358 & 511 & 412 & + 15.1 & 20.0 \\
\hline 32 & Fruits, canned and preserved & 505 & 901 & 132 & 573 & 520 & + 293.9 & 6.0 \\
\hline 35 & Rice & 25 & 12 & 265 & 205 & 2 & - 99.2 & 0.1 \\
\hline 36 & Brandy & 176 & 274 & 196 & 265 & 220 & + 12.2 & 22.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Natural gums, resins and balsam & 118 & 204 & 181 & 165 & 92 & - 49.2 & 3.1 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products ....................... & 6,149 & 6, 022 & 6, 553 & 5,462 & 5,686 & - 13.2 & 9.0 \\
\hline 10 & Sausage casings & 1,540 & 1,669 & 2,725 & 2,565 & 2,119 & - 22.2 & 94.3 \\
\hline 19 & Meats, canned & 888 & 1,935 & 563 & 1,383 & 615 & + 9.4 & 26.2 \\
\hline 21 & Mutton and lamb, fresh .............................. & 2,124 & 239 & 1,529 & 309 & 1,596 & + 4.4 & 89.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Meat extracts ........................................... & 193 & 47 & 232 & 166 & 91 & - 60.8 & 71.1 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textlles and Products ..................... & 14, 707 & 14,479 & 17,585 & 13,976 & 14,536 & - 17.3 & 6.7 \\
\hline 5 & Wool, raw ................................................. & 7. 214 & 4,811 & 9, 120 & 4,093 & 5,894 & - 35.4 & 57.6 \\
\hline 6 & Flax, hemp and jute fabrics...................... & 4,800 & 5,801 & 4,426 & 5,762 & 4.745 & + 7.2 & 74.2 \\
\hline 14 & Cotton fabrics .......................................... & 973 & 1. 409 & 1,494 & 1,543 & 1,613 & + 8.0 & 4.4 \\
\hline 26 & Carpets and mats, wool ............................ & 332 & 437 & 513 & 528 & 511 & - 0.4 & 9.0 \\
\hline 28 & Flax, hemp and jute, raw .......................... & 166 & 51 & 377 & 449 & 94 & -75.1 & 57.3 \\
\hline 29 & Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres ...... & 239 & 430 & 548 & 266 & 34 & - 93.8 & 1.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30} & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ......... & 112 & 268 & 272 & 542 & 692 & + 154.4 & 3.1 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ................... & 262 & 291 & 488 & 380 & 495 & + 1.4 & 0.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34} & Logs, timber and lumber ............................ & 151 & 176 & 334 & 183 & 256 & - 23.4 & 1.5 \\
\hline & Iron and its Products & 137 & 163 & 213 & 1,106 & 898 & + 321.6 & 0.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Rolling mill products & 0 & 0 & 0 & 739 & 562 & + 1 & 0.4 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrons Metals and Products................... & 7.380 & 18.763 & 8, 391 & 21,423 & 16,227 & + 93.4 & 6. 8 \\
\hline 44 & Bauxite and alumina for aluminum ............. & 5, 833 & 9, 614 & 4,495 & 14,837 & 12,640 & +181.2 & 79.3 \\
\hline 15 & Tin blocks, pigs and bars ........................ & 611 & 1,651 & 1,086 & 1,895 & 1, 427 & + 31.4 & 33.1 \\
\hline 16 & Manganese ore ......................................... & 188 & 4,282 & 1,311 & 1, 313 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 18 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ......... & 0 & 0 & 328 & 1, 716 & 0 & - 100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 20 & Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p....................... & 581 & 708 & 806 & 1,083 & 1,430 & + 77.4 & 47.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Chrome ore ................................................ & 12 & 280 & 132 & 294 & 370 & +180.3 & 56.5 \\
\hline & Nom-Motallic Minerals and Products ............... & 3,888 & 5,878 & 4,953 & 6,357 & 5,249 & 4 6. 0 & 1.5 \\
\hline & Petroleum, crude and partly refined & 2, 922 & 3. 782 & 3, 236 & 4, 151 & 3,166 & - 2.2 & 2.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{22} & Abrasives ................................................ & 526 & 708 & 878 & 862 & 850 & - 3.2 & 8. 1 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ...................... & 316 & 488 & 402 & 366 & 365 & - 9.2 & 0.2 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities .......................... & 858 & 987 & 989 & 1,240 & 1. 276 & + 29.0 & 0. 5 \\
\hline 33 & Non-commercial items ................................ & 261 & 283 & 257 & 336 & 341 & + 32.7 & 1.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{38} & Containers, n.o.p. ..................................... & 149 & 211 & 186 & 229 & 200 & + 7.5 & 3.5 \\
\hline & Total Imports from the Commonwealth ........... & 98, 137 & 119,878 & 97, 055 & 123, 692 & 108, 622 & + 10.9 & 3. 7 \\
\hline & Total of Commoditles Itemized .................... & 89, 936 & 107,829 & 92,254 & 117,494 & 101, 913 & & \\
\hline & Percent of lmperts Itemized............................ & 94.5 & 93.8 & 94.2 & 05. 0 & 93.8 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Conmodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st. hall '56 to 1st. half ' 5 ?} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st, half " 5 "} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$ \({ }^{1000}\) & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products .............. & 19,411 & 17.475 & 16. 285 & 17,394 & 12.413 & - 23.8 & 3. 1 \\
\hline 2 & Wheat flour & 10, 033 & 9,068 & 7,423 & 7. 019 & 4.640 & - 37.5 & 15.9 \\
\hline 6 & Wheat............................................................. & 4,120 & 2,399 & 3,268 & 3. 925 & 2,237 & - 31.5 & 1.4 \\
\hline 15 & Malt & 1,771 & 1,910 & 2. 141 & 1.962 & 1,927 & - 10.0 & 41.6 \\
\hline 22 & Potatoes, certified seed. & 299 & 1. 066 & 318 & 1,295 & 142 & - 55.3 & 7.8 \\
\hline 24 & Rubber tires and tubes ............................... & 1,238 & 629 & 785 & 649 & 985 & + 25.5 & 29.3 \\
\hline 28 & Whisky ........................................................ & 351 & 389 & 479 & 529 & 590 & + 23.2 & 2.4 \\
\hline 29 & Oats........................................................ & 328 & 262 & 279 & 563 & 522 & + 87.1 & 6. 2 \\
\hline 32 & Rubber products (except tires and footwear) & 279 & 359 & 396 & 357 & 254 & - 35.9 & 21.6 \\
\hline & Animals and Animal Products ........................ & 7,377 & 7,969 & 8,577 & 9,485 & 6. 037 & - 29.6 & 5.5 \\
\hline 7 & Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated...... & 2,488 & 3,712 & 2,465 & 4.172 & 1,637 & - 33.6 & 68.9 \\
\hline 11 & Fish, cured................................................ & 2,386 & 2,243 & 2,856 & 2,966 & 2. 503 & - 12.4 & 25.2 \\
\hline 20 & Cattle, dalry and pure-bred ........................ & 464 & 624 & 1.163 & 764 & 439 & - 62.3 & 10.4 \\
\hline 26 & Leather, unmanufactured .......................... & 512 & 458 & 541 & 641 & 686 & + 26.8 & 15.1 \\
\hline 30 & Eggs in the shell (chiefly food) ................ & 594 & 105 & 614 & 182 & 93 & - 84.9 & 52.8 \\
\hline 39 & Fish, canned & 339 & 378 & 323 & 267 & 349 & + 8.0 & 9.0 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products ...................... & 760 & 1.083 & 1,099 & 1. 257 & 1.143 & + 4.0 & 3.9 \\
\hline 37 & Synthetic thread and yarn ........................... & 243 & 495 & 239 & 418 & 300 & + 25.5 & 13.6 \\
\hline 38 & Felts and jackets, for papermaking ........... & 216 & 219 & 265 & 339 & 327 & + 23.4 & 78.0 \\
\hline & Wood, Wood Products and Paper ................... & 12, 180 & 14. 730 & 13,342 & 16. 297 & 15,696 & + 17.6 & 2.2 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper ........................................ & 8,926 & 9,389 & 9,586 & 12, 670 & 11,662 & + 21.7 & 3.3 \\
\hline 17 & Wood pulp ................................................. & 1,464 & 3,203 & 1, 521 & 1.171 & 1,561 & + 2.6 & 1.0 \\
\hline 25 & Planks and boards ................................... & 124 & 389 & 678 & 696 & 939 & + 38.5 & 0.7 \\
\hline 34 & Bond and writing paper, uncut.................... & 497 & 275 & 337 & 390 & 365 & + 8.3 & 40.6 \\
\hline & Iton and its Products ................................... & 14.881 & 15, 506 & 16, 007 & 21.430 & 39, 734 & + 92.0 & 14. 4 \\
\hline 3 & Machinery (nonofarm) and parts ................... & 5,312 & 6. 193 & 5,366 & 7,363 & 7.449 & + 38.8 & 26.1 \\
\hline 5 & Rolling mill products ............................... & 3,044 & 3,458 & 3,830 & 4,189 & 7.238 & + 89.0 & 42.1 \\
\hline 12 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts. & 2,493 & 1.801 & 2,704 & 2,859 & 2,177 & 19.5 & 5.4 \\
\hline 18 & Railway track material (except ralls)......... & 1,678 & 1,867 & 778 & 1,616 & 1,151 & + 47.9 & 98.0 \\
\hline 19 & Automabiles, passenger ............................ & 96 & 46 & 864 & 1,118 & 1. 250 & + 44.7 & 9.2 \\
\hline 21 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets ................ & 31 & 86 & 408 & 1, 368 & 1,293 & + 216.9 & 11.2 \\
\hline 35 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .... & 592 & 330 & 194 & 530 & 660 & + 240.2 & 5.3 \\
\hline 36 & Tractors and parts... & 580 & 575 & 288 & 430 & 429 & + 49.0 & 17.9 \\
\hline 1 & Locomotives and parts & \(\underline{2}\) & 18 & 2 & 115 & 6,774 & \(+3\) & 90.2 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .................. & 8, 910 & 8,394 & 10,420 & 10.715 & 11. 155 & \(+7.1\) & 2.2 \\
\hline 8 & Aluminurn, primary and semi-fabricated ...... & 1. 778 & 2. 169 & 2,345 & 3,756 & 4.283 & + 82.6 & 3.4 \\
\hline 10 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....................... & 3.469 & 2.918 & 3,069 & 2,912 & 3, 036 & 1.1 & 27.5 \\
\hline 13 & Copper wire and copper manufactures ....... & 1.749 & 2,049 & 3,425 & 1.879 & 1,487 & 56.6 & 38.9 \\
\hline 31 & Nickel, primary and semifabricated........... & 376 & 324 & 360 & 399 & 518 & + 43.9 & 0.4 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Producte .............. & 3, 112 & 4. 989 & 2.902 & 5. 210 & 3. 561 & + 22.7 & 2.1 \\
\hline 9 & Asbestos, unmanufactured .......................... & 2,481 & 3,930 & 1,887 & 4,099 & 2. 527 & + 33.9 & 5.3 \\
\hline & Chemicals and Allied Products ..................... & 3. 708 & 10, 242 & 6. 820 & 8,468 & 9,768 & \(+43.2\) & 9.9 \\
\hline 4 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............... & 6, 124 & 6. 586 & 3,346 & 5,103 & 5.739 & + 71.5 & 40.2 \\
\hline 23 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p... & 435 & 710 & 677 & 774 & 623 & 8.0 & 12.6 \\
\hline 27 & Drugs and medicines .................................. & 394 & 366 & 509 & 511 & 571 & + 12.2 & 17.7 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodities .......................... & 1.451 & 2,682 & 5, 113 & 5,617 & 21.250 & +315.6 & 29.7 \\
\hline 14 & Ships, sold ................................................. & 0 & 1.050 & 1,500 & 3,471 & 18,849 & + \({ }^{3}\) & 85.7 \\
\hline 16 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ........... & 428 & 135 & 2, 605 & 636 & 1.057 & 59.4 & 9.9 \\
\hline 33 & Non-commercial items ............... ................. & 240 & 343 & 238 & 506 & 346 & + 45.4 & 2.0 \\
\hline 40 & Films, motion picture, not exposed ........... & 137 & 468 & 299 & 270 & 186 & - 37.8 & 34.3 \\
\hline & Total Domestic Exports to Latin America...... & 77. 788 & 83.042 & 80,565 & 95,871 & 111, 756 & + 38.7 & 4. 9 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities lemized ...................... & 68, 109 & 72,994 & 70,371 & 84, 879 & 99,801 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Domestic Exports liemized ........... & 87.6 & 87. 9 & 87.3 & 88.5 & 89.3 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Not included in ieading forty exports in 1956.
2. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
3. Over \(1000 \%\)

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { Rank in } \\
& 1956
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & 1957 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change trom 1st half '56 to 1st half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1st half ' 57} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and Vegetable Products & 47.929 & 48,501 & 50,599 & 48,085 & 52.750 & \(+4.3\) & 17.0 \\
\hline 2 & Coffee, green & 24, 293 & 25,994 & 27,785 & 26.114 & 26.993 & - 29 & 87.8 \\
\hline 4 & Bananas, fresh & 11.412 & 11,632 & 11,952 & 11,4.55 & 11.986 & + 0.3 & 99.9 \\
\hline 6 & Sugar, unreilned & 4,159 & 2,237 & 4.050 & 2,323 & 4,149 & + 2.4 & 14.4 \\
\hline 8 & Nuts & 2,326 & 1,294 & 1.621 & 2,058 & 2,272 & + 40.2 & 18.7 \\
\hline 10 & Vegetabres, fresh & 2,142 & 5 & 1,923 & 207 & 2.682 & + 39.5 & 9.8 \\
\hline 13 & Rice & 0 & 375 & 299 & 1. 381 & 706 & +136.1 & 30.4 \\
\hline 16 & Fruits, canned and preserved .... & 197 & 782 & 254 & 1,105 & 162 & - 36.2 & 1.9 \\
\hline 18 & Cocoa beans, not roasted & 434 & 1.216 & 384 & 771 & 304 & - 20.8 & 7.7 \\
\hline 19 & Vegetable oils (except essential olls) ... & 584 & 782 & 395 & 697 & 497 & + 25.8 & 5.6 \\
\hline 26 & Cocoa butter and cocoa paste ............... & 353 & 601 & 130 & 478 & 341 & +162. 3 & 13.7 \\
\hline 27 & Pineapples, fresh & 515 & 46 & 514 & 71 & 423 & - 17.7 & 81.3 \\
\hline 28 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 297 & 341 & 280 & 268 & 321 & + 14.6 & 21.1 \\
\hline 32 & Melons, fresh & 250 & 17 & 371 & 22 & 379 & + 2.2 & 27.8 \\
\hline 33 & Natural gums, resins and balsam & 70 & 89 & 64 & 276 & 359 & +460.9 & 11.9 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Sugar, refined & 0 & 324 & 98 & 129 & 0 & -100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline & Antmals and Animal Products & 856 & 1.476 & 945 & 1,441 & 1.362 & + 44.1 & 2.2 \\
\hline 22 & meats, canned & 430 & 929 & 255 & 681 & 901 & +253. 3 & 38.4 \\
\hline 30 & Hides and skins (except furs) .................... & 124 & 82 & 202 & 223 & 6 & - 97.0 & 0.2 \\
\hline 34 & Fish, canned & 125 & 92 & 158 & 153 & 196 & +24.1 & 5.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Fur skins, undressed ............................... & 30 & 183 & 145 & 110 & 37 & -74.5 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Fibres, Textiles and Products & 7,351 & 19,943 & 31.272 & 7. 440 & 3,775 & - 87.9 & 1.7 \\
\hline 3 & Cotton, raw & 3,206 & 16,562 & 25,797 & 3, 363 & 168 & - 99.3 & 0.6 \\
\hline 7 & Manlla, sisal, istle and tampico fibres ..... & 2, 046 & 1.864 & 2, 241 & 1,776 & 1,807 & - 19.4 & 54.4 \\
\hline 9 & Synthetic fibres, tops and yams ................. & 658 & 630 & 1,145 & 1,090 & 734 & - 35.9 & 9.3 \\
\hline 17 & Wool, raw ................................................ & 809 & 408 & 849 & 502 & 566 & - 33.3 & 5.5 \\
\hline 23 & Cloth, coated and impregnated .................- & 69 & 0 & 484 & 194 & 0 & -100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 29 & Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords ......... & 137 & 95 & 356 & 169 & 224 & - 37.1 & 10.0 \\
\hline 36 & Rags and waste. textile & 106 & 187 & 116 & 146 & 45 & - 61.2 & 0.9 \\
\hline 40 & Cocton linters & 66 & 122 & 135 & 70 & 87 & - 35.6 & 8.8 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{24} & Wood, Wood Products and Paper .................... & 235 & 560 & 480 & 232 & 68 & -85.8 & 0.1 \\
\hline & Logs, timber and lumber ........................... & 223 & 537 & 460 & 187 & 39 & - 91.5 & 0.2 \\
\hline & Tror and its Products ................................... & 276 & 620 & 668 & 2,556 & 1. 728 & +158.7 & 0.1 \\
\hline 11 & Iron are & 266 & 610 & 360 & 1.431 & 784 & +117.8 & 7.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15} & Rolling mill products & 0 & 0 & 267 & 1,112 & 920 & +244.6 & 0.7 \\
\hline & Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ............... & 450 & 1,123 & 1.646 & 1.698 & 1.558 & - 5.3 & 0.7 \\
\hline 12 & Non-ferrous ores, п.о.p. ............................ & 0 & \(\underline{1}\) & 637 & 1.084 & 1. 247 & + 95. 8 & 70.0 \\
\hline 20 & Manganese ore ......................................... & 0 & 311 & 868 & 213 & 6 & - 99.3 & 0.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Mercury and quicksilver ............................. & 232 & 453 & 82 & 317 & 295 & +259.8 & 43.8 \\
\hline & Non-Metallic Minerals and Products ............. & 88,622 & 100,003 & 94.813 & 116, 229 & 123, 515 & \(+30.3\) & 34.5 \\
\hline 1 & Petroleum, crude and-partly refined ........... & 83,590 & 90,432 & 90, 251 & 108, 536 & 121,907 & + 35.1 & 82.8 \\
\hline 5 & Fuel olls ................................................ & 4.770 & 9,189 & 4, 217 & 6.967 & 1,252 & -70.3 & 4.6 \\
\hline 25 & Fluorspar ................................................ & 66 & 168 & 209 & 436 & 83 & -60.3 & 74.1 \\
\hline 39 & Lime, plaster and cement ........................ & 0 & 51 & 58 & 154 & 166 & +186. 2 & 8. 6 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{21} & Chemicals and Allied Products ................... & 513 & 718 & 547 & 552 & 358 & - 34.6 & 0.2 \\
\hline & Dyeing and tanning materials \(\frac{3}{}\)................ & 396 & 434 & 484 & 485 & 265 & - 45.2 & 4.1 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous Commodilies ......................... & 1,029 & 1,051 & 1.432 & 1,215 & 1.355 & - 5.4 & 0.5 \\
\hline 14 & Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ........... & 748 & 625 & 948 & 700 & 791 & - 16.6 & 79.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{35} & Non-commercial items .............................. & 113 & 157 & 112 & 169 & 127 & \(+13.4\) & 0.4 \\
\hline & Total Imports trom Latin America ................. & 147, 262 & 171.994 & 182,403 & 179,447 & 186,469 & + 2.2 & 6.1 \\
\hline & Total of Commodities Itemized ...................... & 145,242 & 170,056 & 180,956 & 177, 623 & 184, 227 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Imports Itemized ......................... & 98.6 & 98. 9 & 99.2 & 99.0 & 96.8 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
2. All or mostly quebracho extract.

\section*{C. PRICES AND FHYSICAL VOLUME-GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES}

TABLE XVI. Prices \(\frac{1}{4}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Cormodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} \\
\hline & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & IQ & 2Q & 3Q & 4Q & 1Q & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricuitural and Animal Products & 96.8 & 96. 5 & 85. 7 & 93. 8 & 95.5 & 97.0 & 99.0 & 88.8 & 97.7 \\
\hline Barley & 81.1 & 83.9 & 81.8 & 77.6 & 83.2 & 83.9 & 80.4 & 76.2 & 77.6 \\
\hline Oats & 90.7 & 103.7 & 98.3 & 101.7 & 97. 0 & 99.8 & 100.2 & 107.5 & 84.3 \\
\hline Rye ............................................................................ & 43.2 & 45.3 & 53.5 & 51.4 & 54.3 & 53.1 & 50.2 & 53.1 & 43.2 \\
\hline Wheat & 100.6 & 99.4 & 94.4 & 93.3 & 94.4 & 95.5 & 95.5 & 96.6 & 92.2 \\
\hline Wheat flour & 86.4 & 85.7 & 82.4 & 84.1 & 81.4 & 81.4 & 83.1 & 82.0 & 79.3 \\
\hline Whisky ...................................................................... & 120.4 & 119.9 & 119.2 & 118.2 & 118.5 & 116.8 & 121.2 & 120.6 & 119.3 \\
\hline Tobacco, flue-cured & 111.0 & 111.0 & 114.5 & 115.7 & 108.5 & 107.6 & 118.2 & 118.4 & 115.5 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 97.3 & 99.0 & 102.2 & 99.1 & 100. 1 & 104. 1 & 108.0 & 106.4 & 103.2 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 108. 5 & 111.2 & 96.3 & 85.5 & 94.9 & 102.4 & 94.5 & 80.0 & 106.1 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 105.0 & 108.0 & 122.9 & 125.6 & 118.2 & 122.3 & 129.9 & 125.9 & 122.1 \\
\hline F'ur skins, undressed & 74.5 & 87.1 & 78.3 & 84.3 & 74.5 & 63.3 & 76.1 & 70.8 & 64.9 \\
\hline Cattle indes, raw & 58.7 & 53.9 & 61.2 & 60.9 & 63.8 & 59.9 & 61.2 & 65.9 & 62.0 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufacture & 120.9 & 122.2 & 128.4 & 128. 4 & 129.1 & 128.4 & 127.8 & 126.6 & 125.0 \\
\hline Beef and veal, fresh .................................................. & 81.9 & 105.0 & 95.4 & 102.3 & 106. 4 & 95.8 & 85.6 & 100.6 & 113.1 \\
\hline Milk, processed & 96.6 & 99.7 & 92.9 & 101.1 & 98.9 & 89.4 & 91.1 & 98.6 & 93.4 \\
\hline Eggs in the shell & 91.4 & 88.6 & 93.6 & 94.8 & 110.2 & 108.4 & 82.8 & 71.7 & 83.6 \\
\hline Fibres and Textiles ........................................................... & 108. 6 & 106. 4 & 108. 7 & 107.6 & 108.2 & 110.1 & 110. 4 & 111.6 & 12.5 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 116.3 & 118.0 & 120.1 & 119.2 & 121.0 & 120.3 & 118. 4 & 118.3 & 120.8 \\
\hline Planiss and boards & 103.8 & 107. 4 & 106.7 & 107.6 & 109.0 & 106.9 & 103. 7 & 101.9 & 102.7 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 110.4 & 122. 5 & 130.0 & 127.6 & 132.8 & 133.9 & 125.4 & 118.2 & 118.3 \\
\hline Plywood & 110.5 & 116.7 & 109.6 & 113.2 & 112.3 & 108.8 & 101.8 & 97.4 & 95.6 \\
\hline Pulpwood................................................................... & 125.0 & 126.5 & 120.4 & 113.2 & 118.3 & 123.3 & 124.2 & 116.0 & 122.6 \\
\hline Wood pulp & 100.7 & 101.6 & 104.5 & 103.8 & 105. 5 & 104.1 & 104.1 & 103. 6 & 104.8 \\
\hline Newsprint paper & 130.0 & 130.5 & 134.1 & 133.0 & 134.5 & 134.1 & 134.3 & 133.9 & 137.9 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products .............................................. & 132.3 & 134.8 & 143.1 & 14.3 & 141.9 & 143.1 & 145.6 & 148.9 & 151.0 \\
\hline Iron ore ..................................................................... & 128.3 & 135.8 & 144.2 & 137.7 & 143.3 & 143.3 & 146.3 & 147. 3 & 149.0 \\
\hline Pig iron .................................................................. & 112.0 & 118.1 & 124.1 & 124.6 & 121.8 & 123.3 & 128.0 & 121.8 & 127. 2 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 138.7 & 139.4 & 146.8 & 146.7 & 146.6 & 146.8 & 147.0 & 156.3 & 156.7 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 118.3 & 123.0 & 131.7 & 130.8 & 131.0 & 131.6 & 133.4 & 135.2 & 135.9 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts .................................... & 125.8 & 127. 3 & 136.0 & 134.3 & 134.7 & 134.7 & 140. 1 & 141.8 & 143.7 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products ................................. & 134.6 & 149.4 & 165. 0 & 163.6 & 168. 0 & 164.4 & 163.6 & 162.7 & 158.0 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated ...................... & 130.8 & 141.3 & 161.8 & 150.4 & 161.0 & 163.2 & 168.6 & 164.8 & 163.4 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated........................... & 138.6 & 170.9 & 196.1 & 204.8 & 214.0 & 193.8 & 176.9 & 160.9 & 147.7 \\
\hline Lead, puimary and semi-fabricated ............................ & 70.9 & 76.1 & 85.8 & 86.3 & 83, 9 & 84.5 & 83.9 & 81.7 & 74.1 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ........................... & 204.7 & 220.5 & 224.8 & 223.8 & 223.4 & 224.2 & 228.1 & 247.3 & 250.6 \\
\hline Platinum metals, unmanufactured ............................... & 97.1 & 93.6 & 118.3 & 119.2 & 118.3 & 119.0 & 116.5 & 114. 5 & 104.8 \\
\hline Sllver, unmanufactured ........ ..................................... & 110.9 & 115.7 & 118.3 & 118.7 & 118.3 & 118.3 & 117.8 & 116.1 & 118.3 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated............................. & 80.1 & 92.6 & 106.7 & 106.6 & 105.6 & 104.2 & 109.4 & 108.5 & 97.6 \\
\hline Non-Notallic Minerals and Products & 150.2 & 149.9 & 156.1 & 158.7 & 155. 5 & 157.8 & 155.8 & 156. 7 & 156.4 \\
\hline Asbestos, unmanufactured .......................................... & 154.2 & 154.5 & 163.6 & 166.1 & 162.0 & 166.1 & 162.9 & 162.7 & 162.1 \\
\hline Coal ......................................................................... & 128.8 & 128.3 & 126.8 & 126.0 & 127.0 & 125. 1 & 128.1 & 130.9 & 131.3 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude ....................................... & 155.9 & 153.9 & 157.8 & 153.8 & 159.7 & 159.8 & 157.8 & 160.3 & 160.2 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer ............................................ & 115.0 & 114.8 & 114.0 & 114.4 & 115.3 & 113.5 & 112.4 & 112.8 & 113.0 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical ................................................ & 122. 3 & 120.4 & 116.3 & 118.4 & 119.4 & 115.5 & 111.8 & 112.4 & 112.4 \\
\hline Miscellaneous chemicals ......................................... & 108.9 & 110.2 & 111.0 & 110.6 & 110.7 & 110.7 & 111.7 & 112.6 & 113.1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products ............................................... & 123. 5 & 125. 2 & 128.6 & 126. 0 & 128. 0 & 125.8 & 127. 1 & 129.1 & 129.0 \\
\hline Rubber products ......................................................... & 143.2 & 157.5 & 158.9 & 158.0 & 163.8 & 158.6 & 158.2 & 156.9 & 161.5 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .................... & 117.8 & 116.7 & 117.3 & 117.2 & 117.1 & 117.2 & 118.0 & 118.3 & 118.7 \\
\hline Total Domestic Exports ............................................... & 115.1 & 117. 7 & 121.3 & 120.0 & 121.8 & 121.7 & 122.3 & 122.4 & 122.3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Annual figures are direct annual computations, Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year. 1956, Ch. V, D. 51 .

TABLE XVII. Physical Volume \({ }^{2}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957 interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1957} \\
\hline & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & \(1 Q\) & 2Q & 3Q & 4 Q & 1Q & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Aeficulural and Anlmal Products & 105.0 & 99.7 & 122.6 & 102. 7 & 131.1 & 122.8 & 129. 6 & 100.5 & 94.3 \\
\hline Barley & 408.9 & 338.1 & 430.9 & 131.6 & 447.8 & 436.8 & 707.3 & 300.4 & 282.7 \\
\hline Oats & 158.7 & 51.0 & 42.0 & 28.9 & 12.0 & 57.6 & 66.6 & 44.8 & 119.7 \\
\hline Rye & 90.0 & 99.3 & 117.6 & 30.0 & 158.6 & 270.6 & 12.7 & 17.7 & 147.0 \\
\hline Wheat & 153.5 & 140.0 & 223.6 & 159.6 & 292.6 & 243.0 & 196.1 & 138.4 & 150.0 \\
\hline Wheat Ilour & 81.4 & 69.4 & 69.4 & 67.5 & 71.4 & 70.5 & 67. 9 & 63.9 & 51.7 \\
\hline Whisky & 182.2 & 188.3 & 213.7 & 153.6 & 182.1 & 178.5 & 340.7 & 144.4 & 160.9 \\
\hline Tobacco, flue-cured & 208. 6 & 307.1 & 191.2 & 440.1 & 79.2 & 85.9 & 158.0 & 471.5 & 319.8 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 19.3 & 23.7 & 27.1 & 27.6 & 33.7 & 30.8 & 16.4 & 17.4 & 22.7 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 18.0 & 7.5 & 1.3 & 0.8 & 2.4 & 1.2 & 1. 3 & 1.3 & 8.7 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 145.5 & 135.4 & 124. 3 & 107.8 & 115.5 & 141.8 & 127.7 & 99.4 & 105.3 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 132.8 & 139.6 & 142.1 & 187.4 & 103.1 & 95.7 & 197.0 & 218.9 & 136.7 \\
\hline Cattle hides, raw & 107.7 & 111.9 & 87.3 & 72.7 & 77.9 & 113.2 & 84.8 & 65.9 & 123.1 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactur & 62.9 & 70.6 & 74.9 & 74.2 & 74.4 & 68.8 & 82.1 & 86.3 & 70.4 \\
\hline Beef and veal, fresh & 15.1 & 7.0 & 10.5 & 7.1 & 8.6 & 10.6 & 15. 2 & 8.3 & 7.9 \\
\hline Milk, processed & 52.0 & 53.2 & 63.4 & 38.5 & 50.4 & 87.1 & 75.9 & 24.3 & 41.3 \\
\hline Exgs in the shell & 14.0 & 7.8 & 7. 7 & 23.5 & 0.6 & 1.2 & 5.3 & 3.2 & 0.7 \\
\hline Fibres and Textilem & 42.4 & 47.1 & 45.5 & 42.2 & 41.8 & 40.7 & 56.8 & 45.3 & 45.1 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper ............................................... & 124.2 & 135.2 & 132.2 & 125.7 & 131.5 & 137.7 & 134.6 & 120.0 & 129.0 \\
\hline Planks and beards ..................................................... & 159.6 & 183.1 & 156.0 & 147.9 & 157.3 & 171.0 & 147.3 & 119.3 & 143.8 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 98.3 & 106.3 & 84.3 & 77.5 & 87.4 & 85.5 & 86.7 & 57.7 & 84.2 \\
\hline Plywood & 79.5 & 116.9 & 104.6 & 115.5 & 113.5 & 96.4 & 93.4 & 85.0 & 122.1 \\
\hline Pulpwood & 83.3 & 88.3 & 94.9 & 96.6 & 52.4 & 127. 0 & 103.9 & 94.8 & 55.2 \\
\hline Wood pulp & 127.4 & 138.3 & 137.7 & 132.0 & 143.3 & 140.6 & 135.6 & 133.3 & 138.5 \\
\hline Newsprint paper & 127.6 & 133. 2 & 137.9 & 130.0 & 139.3 & 140.1 & 142.6 & 131.6 & 140.6 \\
\hline Pron and Steel and Products ............................................. & 64.0 & 82.3 & 89.0 & 60. 6 & 95. 7 & 109.6 & 92. 8 & 71.8 & 100. 7 \\
\hline Iron ore .................................................................... & 584.0 & 1,386.6 & 1,889.7 & 139. 7 & 1,565.7 & 3,630.6 & 2,229.1 & 114.7 & 1,576.4 \\
\hline Pig iron \({ }^{3}\)-................................................................. & 30,616 & 38,454 & 38,923 & 5,525 & 47.346 & 61,439 & 41,323 & 20.733 & 60, 565 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery ................................ & 74.8 & 74.0 & 62.3 & 88.4 & 94.5 & 42.6 & 23.9 & 64.4 & 79.8 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) ............... & 75.4 & 68.0 & 83.7 & 68.0 & 74.4 & 91.3 & 100.5 & 88.4 & 108. 2 \\
\hline Automobiles trucks and parts & 39.1 & 56.7 & 56.7 & 56.1 & 76.0 & 44.6 & 50.5 & 50.8 & 68.8 \\
\hline Non-Ferrome Metels and Products & 134. 5 & 144.2 & 146. 8 & 182. 5 & 143.3 & 148. 1 & 184.1 & 150.3 & 166. 7 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated & 150.4 & 161.0 & 156.5 & 123.9 & 148.4 & 152.3 & 201.0 & 167.1 & 164.1 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 122. 2 & 127.6 & 131.7 & 121.8 & 117.9 & 136.1 & 151.2 & 148.8 & 140.6 \\
\hline Lead, primary and semi-fabricated & 166.6 & 142.4 & 118.9 & 71.7 & 111.2 & 171.5 & 128.8 & 109.7 & 133.3 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 120.6 & 132.2 & 134.4 & 137.5 & 138.8 & 131.8 & 129.2 & 119.1 & 156.5 \\
\hline Platinum metals, unmanufactured & 169.1 & 167.0 & 179.0 & 229.6 & 185.7 & 166.7 & 133.4 & 147.7 & 138.8 \\
\hline Sllver, unmanufactured & 264.6 & 258.8 & 244. 6 & 215.5 & 219.7 & 271.0 & 272.7 & 214.6 & 226.6 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.............................. & 172.2 & 180.0 & 163.8 & 134.9 & 143.9 & 186.5 & 191.1 & 158.2 & 162.0 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .............................. & 102.1 & 144.9 & 197.1 & 154.2 & 210.9 & 188.3 & 222.6 & 211.7 & 254.7 \\
\hline Asbestes, unmanufactured ......................................... & 129.3 & 148.2 & 147.5 & 111.9 & 165.1 & 151.2 & 160.0 & 106.0 & 179.8 \\
\hline Coal ...................... & 11.5 & 32.8 & 32.2 & 38.8 & 48.0 & 22.0 & 20.0 & 25.4 & 15.5 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude ......................................... & 130.5 & 130.8 & 134.5 & 134.0 & 131.9 & 111.8 & 160.6 & 156. 7 & 154.4 \\
\hline Chemtenls and Fertilzet ............................................ & 186. 9 & 200.2 & 200.0 & 198. 3 & 211.3 & 102. 4 & 202. 1 & 211.6 & 228. 1 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemicas................................................ & 95.2 & 128.6 & 116.3 & 136.4 & 114.9 & 96.4 & 117.3 & 149.7 & 112.0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous chemicals .......................................... & 99.5 & 116.3 & 109.8 & 85.9 & 137.9 & 118.3 & 97.8 & 75.4 & 119.0 \\
\hline Miscelleneous Products & 80.3 & 71.0 & 108.1 & 85.3 & 118. 8 & 115.3 & 97.2 & 86.4 & 87.4 \\
\hline Rubber products ........................................................ & 31.1 & 24.6 & 23.2 & 25.0 & 25.3 & 20.8 & 20.9 & 26.9 & 22.9 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures .................... & 50, 8 & 58.4 & 60.4 & 53.5 & 68.4 & 63.1 & 56.1 & 43.4 & 61.2 \\
\hline Totat Domestuc Exporte ............................................... & 109.8 & 118.3 & 128. 4 & 112.2 & 131.9 & 133.4 & 135.2 & 116.6 & 128. 6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into|appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1956, ch. \(v, p\). 51 .

A very large index - not a misprint.
}

TABLE XVIII. Prices 1 of Imports by Groups 2 and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} \\
\hline & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1Q & 2Q & 3Q & 4Q & 1Q & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 104.4 & 99.8 & 99.9 & 98.8 & 101.5 & 101.5 & 99.5 & 100.6 & 107.0 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 124.6 & 125.0 & 121.9 & 123.0 & 125.0 & 118.6 & 124.6 & 116.2 & 120.2 \\
\hline Citrus frults, fresh & 147.3 & 143.4 & 160.1 & 144.4 & 164. 4 & 173.4 & 168.5 & 155.3 & 159.2 \\
\hline Fruits, dried & 124. 7 & 126.3 & 126.5 & 122.9 & 123.7 & 128.2 & 126.9 & 119.8 & 121.8 \\
\hline Nuts & 83.3 & 76.8 & 76.7 & 79. 9 & 77.2 & 74.9 & 76.5 & 80.0 & 72.4 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh and frozen & 77.2 & 90.3 & 90.0 & 95.9 & 88.1 & 100.3 & 86.9 & 88.4 & 95.0 \\
\hline Soy beans & 89.5 & 71.6 & 72.7 & 68.6 & 88.3 & 74.8 & 67.2 & 67.7 & 68.6 \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined & 77.7 & 76.5 & 76.9 & 78.3 & 76.9 & 79.4 & 73.5 & 86.2 & 122.7 \\
\hline Cocoa beans, not roasted & 137.9 & 110.6 & 70.8 & 79.3 & 71.8 & 66.7 & 66.2 & 62.3 & 60.9 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 252.1 & 205.6 & 214.2 & 203.4 & 213.9 & 222.5 & 218.4 & 216.5 & 205. 6 \\
\hline Tea, black & 104.0 & 118.4 & 108.5 & 105. 5 & 109.5 & 101. 7 & 114.5 & 115. 5 & 103.5 \\
\hline Whisky & 96.8 & 96.2 & 98.4 & 97.1 & 98.8 & 100.1 & 98.4 & 97.0 & 92.2 \\
\hline Vegetable oils (except essential oils) & 67.0 & 63.1 & 72.2 & 69.6 & 77.2 & 70.0 & 71.5 & 72.3 & 68.4 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 61.0 & 80.8 & 78.1 & 84.2 & 81.6 & 79.9 & 72.5 & 77.2 & 80.2 \\
\hline Fibres and Textles & 99.8 & 95.5 & 89.2 & 93.2 & 88.8 & 87.2 & 88.8 & 91.5 & 89.7 \\
\hline Cotton, raw & 104.6 & 105.2 & 92.7 & 99.4 & 95.1 & 86.3 & 87.8 & 88.4 & 87.6 \\
\hline Cotton fabrics ....... & 66.1 & 71.1 & 70.9 & 73.6 & 69.3 & 72.0 & 69.6 & 73.1 & 68.2 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, unbleached & 59.6 & 56.3 & 52.3 & 54.3 & 53.6 & 49.7 & 51.0 & 56.3 & 55.0 \\
\hline Wool. raw & 153.6 & 142.7 & 137.9 & 136.7 & 138.1 & 140.1 & 145.8 & 145. 2 & 147.3 \\
\hline Wool tops & 111.9 & 97.8 & 94.8 & 91.0 & 91.0 & 94.8 & 103.0 & 106.7 & 111.9 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 102.3 & 94.0 & 82.6 & 97.2 & 78.1 & 78.9 & 80.3 & 87.7 & 75.8 \\
\hline Synthetic fibres and fabrics & 100.0 & 98.7 & 96.7 & 97.1 & 96.9 & 96.2 & 96.0 & 95.8 & 85.7 \\
\hline Sisal. istle and tampico fibres & 64.2 & 58.7 & 60.6 & 63.9 & 62.9 & 60.6 & 55, 2 & 52. 9 & 51.9 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 117.5 & 119.4 & 123.8 & 123.1 & 124.0 & 124.3 & 123.6 & 123.5 & 125.1 \\
\hline Paperboard, paper and products & 103.1 & 105.3 & 112.7 & 111.7 & 113.2 & 113.3 & 112. 5 & 112.1 & 112.4 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals & 136.5 & 138.4 & 138.9 & 138.7 & 138.7 & 139.0 & 139.0 & 139.0 & 141.9 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products & 120.4 & 125.2 & 133.2 & 132.8 & 133.0 & 132.6 & 134.5 & 136.7 & 136.9 \\
\hline Iron ore & 188.5 & 192.6 & 203. 6 & 203.1 & 207.0 & 203.8 & 201.4 & 204.9 & 208. 1 \\
\hline Rolling mill products & 127.4 & 138.3 & 148.8 & 148.1 & 147.0 & 150. 3 & 151.5 & 157.0 & 156. 2 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 116.8 & 118.3 & 122.4 & 123.8 & 122.8 & 121.7 & 121.2 & 123. 3 & 124.0 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 118.3 & 123.0 & 131.7 & 130.8 & 131.0 & 131.6 & 133.4 & 135.2 & 135.9 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 113.4 & 118.0 & 124.0 & 124.0 & 124.9 & 124. 1 & 122.9 & 126. 2 & 126. 2 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 120.4 & 124.8 & 132.8 & 132. 2 & 133.2 & 132.2 & 133.7 & 135. 7 & 136.6 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 88.4 & 93.0 & 98.8 & 103. 8 & 99.1 & 94.9 & 99.6 & 97.5 & 95.5 \\
\hline Electrical apparatus n.o.p. & 125.9 & 128. 3 & 134.9 & 133.3 & 134.3 & 135. 1 & 137.0 & 140.0 & 141.0 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 102.1 & 100. 6 & 102.0 & 102.2 & 102.4 & 101.1 & 102.0 & 107.8 & 109.6 \\
\hline Bricks and tiles & 122. 1 & 129.3 & 136.9 & 136.8 & 136.8 & 136.6 & 137.2 & 136.4 & 137.7 \\
\hline China tableware & 107.6 & 113.0 & 118.1 & 119.9 & 119.5 & 117.4 & 115. 7 & 114.7 & 114.3 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite & 112.4 & 107.6 & 111.4 & 112.0 & 108. 9 & 108.6 & 114.6 & 126.0 & 118.3 \\
\hline Coal. bituminous & 89.3 & 88.0 & 96.8 & 91.1 & 97.8 & 97.6 & 98.6 & 99.2 & 105.7 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet & 139.0 & 143.4 & 149.6 & 150. 1 & 149.0 & 149.1 & 150.3 & 149. 1 & 148.8 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for refining & 106.1 & 104.2 & 100.1 & 102.9 & 101.3 & 98.8 & 98.4 & 107.4 & 111.5 \\
\hline Gasoline & 92.0 & 90.8 & 91.4 & 94.1 & 91.2 & 91.6 & 88.8 & 94.2 & 90.0 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilzer & & 109.9 & 111.7 & 112.4 & 112.1 & 111.4 & 110.4 & 110.8 & 110.7 \\
\hline Fertilizer ............... & 109.8 & 1126 & 117.1 & 115.5 & 115. 5 & 115.9 & 117.1 & 118.4 & 116. 2 \\
\hline Paints and pigments & 98.3 & 100.5 & 103.9 & 103.3 & 105.5 & 103.9 & 102.7 & 104.5 & 104. 6 \\
\hline Industrial chemicals & 110.9 & 112.4 & 115.0 & 115.5 & 115.3 & 115.0 & 114.2 & 113.9 & 113.9 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products & 105.3 & 119.7 & 118.3 & 127.6 & 120.0 & 112.6 & 113.7 & 116.4 & 112.4 \\
\hline Rubber products & 108.5 & 171.0 & 163.2 & 194. 5 & 167.4 & 143.2 & 149.2 & 160.1 & 143.1 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures & 99.5 & 99.3 & 98.8 & 100.3 & 99.4 & 98.1 & 97.3 & 97.2 & 97.6 \\
\hline Total Imports & 109.5 & 110.5 & 113.0 & 113.8 & 113.4 & 112.2 & 113.0 & 115.8 & 116.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations. Ch. V. D. 51. groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classificalion. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1956

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume \({ }^{1}\) of Imports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1954-1957
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and Selected Commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar Year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} \\
\hline & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1Q & 2Q & 3Q & \(4 Q\) & 1Q & \(2 Q\) \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and Animal Products & 137.8 & 1493 & 167.4 & 137.4 & 172.1 & 160.4 & 196. 5 & 144. 7 & 174.1 \\
\hline Bananas, tresh & 107.4 & 107.3 & 111.7 & 91.4 & 132.6 & 128.5 & 91.7 & 100.3 & 135.3 \\
\hline Clurus fruits, fresh & 112.7 & 110.7 & 108. 1 & 117.9 & 120.9 & 75.1 & 114.5 & 110.3 & 117.0 \\
\hline Fruits, dried & 101.0 & 107.5 & 94.2 & 63.5 & 48. 9 & 107.3 & 158.2 & 57.1 & 53.6 \\
\hline Nuts & 87.4 & 78.6 & 88.0 & 80.4 & 99.1 & 66.1 & 104. 1 & 94.5 & 112.0 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh and frozen & 658.2 & 664.8 & 775. 7 & 677.3 & 1, 138. 4 & 542.3 & 686.1 & 781.8 & 1,039.3 \\
\hline Soybeans & 475.2 & 550.6 & 679.1 & 141.3 & 625. 6 & 238.2 & 1,707.6 & 40.9 & 812.4 \\
\hline Sugar, unreflned & 105.1 & 108.5 & 115.1 & 55.6 & 123. ? & 145.5 & 136. 5 & 45.5 & 116.5 \\
\hline Cocoa beans, not roasted & 76.6 & 70.8 & 71.5 & 53.1 & 100. 3 & 98.2 & 34.4 & 58.7 & 114.4 \\
\hline Caffee, green & 108. 7 & 118.4 & 124.9 & 134.2 & 129.7 & 112.8 & 122.9 & 122.0 & 126.8 \\
\hline Tea, black & 129.4 & 123.3 & 129.7 & 105. 9 & 158.7 & 110.3 & 144.4 & 143.7 & 153.3 \\
\hline Whisky & 114.4 & 116.2 & 113.0 & 79.7 & 112.6 & 108.1 & 150.6 & 82.4 & 126.8 \\
\hline Vegetable olls (except essential olls) & 187.9 & 188.1 & 166.3 & 145.3 & 188. 0 & 158.6 & 172.0 & 135.5 & 142.5 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed. & 111.5 & 113.2 & 112.0 & 136.2 & 83.0 & 97.0 & 124.3 & 174.5 & 114.3 \\
\hline Fibres and Textiles & 95.3 & 113.9 & 133. 2 & 135. 0 & \(13 \% .6\) & 124.0 & 133.9 & 136.0 & 136.2 \\
\hline Cotton, raw & 90.2 & 104.5 & 114.1 & 139.1 & 96.4 & 85.2 & 136.3 & 116.7 & 105. 1 \\
\hline Cotton fabrics. & 131.8 & 142.2 & 165.9 & 203.4 & 167.7 & 124.9 & 164.9 & 213.0 & 181.2 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, unbleach & 97.1 & 117.2 & 122.2 & 83.8 & 124.6 & 129.4 & 154.7 & 82.9 & 134. 2 \\
\hline Wool, raw & 40.6 & 54.5 & 62.7 & 77.3 & 85.4 & 47.5 & 38.3 & 50.1 & 68.2 \\
\hline Wool tops & 50.8 & 62.3 & 61.4 & 65.8 & 59.3 & 62.3 & 58.2 & 64.1 & 69.2 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 71.9 & 71.2 & 100.7 & 82.1 & 115.1 & 112.8 & 92.4 & 91.4 & 116.9 \\
\hline Synthetic flbres and fabrics & 105.4 & 135. 7 & 147.5 & 155.1 & 132.2 & 150.2 & 155. 0 & 169.5 & 149.6 \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico fibres & 78.3 & 89.8 & 90.8 & 91.9 & 107.5 & 60.9 & 103.3 & 98. 5 & 88.6 \\
\hline Wood Products and Paper & 191.7 & 223.7 & 252.2 & 243.6 & 255.0 & 256.5 & 252.1 & 252.7 & 244.0 \\
\hline Paperboard, paper and products & 245.5 & 290. 7 & 320.8 & 302.8 & 334.5 & 321.7 & 324.0 & 302.1 & 325.4 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals .. & 176.4 & 175.8 & 170.3 & 178.7 & 170. 5 & 169.4 & 162.8 & 176.2 & 164.1 \\
\hline Iron and Steel and Products & 139.2 & 168.9 & 212.9 & 194.7 & 252.3 & 194.7 & 209.7 & 209.8 & 236. 7 \\
\hline Iron ore & 69.9 & 105.7 & 122.6 & 5.5 & 133.1 & 192.4 & 158.9 & 5.1 & 126.8 \\
\hline Rolling mlll products & 91.2 & 111.7 & 188.0 & 157.1 & 233.5 & 160.9 & 198.6 & 179.2 & 201.2 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 87.6 & 107.6 & 135.5 & 134.6 & 177.3 & 125.4 & 104.4 & 141.7 & 172.2 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 148.0 & 167.0 & 219.8 & 191.7 & 244.0 & 219.5 & 224.1 & 221.5 & 252. 2 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 175.8 & 237.7 & 286.1 & 329.5 & 362.6 & 182.4 & 269.7 & 283.4 & 302.9 \\
\hline Non-Ferrous Metals and Products & 198. 8 & 210. 8 & 242. 3 & 212.3 & 253. 7 & 249.5 & 253.3 & 222.4 & 234.0 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 106.6 & 120.0 & 105.0 & 70.5 & 121.1 & 114.4 & 113.7 & 83.7 & 143.1 \\
\hline Electrical epparatus n.o.p. & 265.4 & 284.4 & 307.0 & 285.1 & 319.9 & 302.5 & 319.9 & 294.6 & 296.4 \\
\hline Non-Metallic Minerals and Products & 96.8 & 108.6 & 123.6 & 98.3 & 173. 6 & 140.0 & 133. 1 & 98.8 & 118.0 \\
\hline Brichs and tiles & 107.5 & 137.6 & 164.8 & 168.3 & 171.1 & 172.3 & 147.7 & 130.1 & 149.1 \\
\hline China tableware & 95. 7 & 94.2 & 94.2 & 83.6 & 114. 1 & 95.2 & 83.2 & 76.0 & 104.8 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite & 52.4 & 49.7 & 47.7 & 44.4 & 38.4 & 53.3 & 55. 0 & 29.4 & 31.3 \\
\hline Coal, bituminous & 61.8 & 66.3 & 78.1 & 52.4 & 89.8 & 89.7 & 80.5 & 51.2 & 83.2 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet & 78.3 & 112.8 & 128.8 & 118.1 & 165. 6 & 114.3 & 117.4 & 102.1 & 104.4 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for refinin & 104.3 & 114.7 & 141.0 & 118.1 & 126.2 & 164.9 & 154.7 & 134. 5 & 145. 5 \\
\hline Gasoline & 80.7 & 84.7 & 82.7 & 47.6 & 87.4 & 108.6 & 88.1 & 36.8 & 84.8 \\
\hline Chemicals and Fertilizer & 171. 6 & 188.8 & 216.8 & 198.6 & 243.1 & 207. 2 & 2194 & 215.8 & 239. 1 \\
\hline Fertilizer & 162. 7 & 166.0 & 171.1 & 119.0 & 182. 4 & 170.5 & 218.2 & 108.2 & 209. 5 \\
\hline Paints and plgments & 143.3 & 162.0 & 171.9 & 164.6 & 190.9 & 169.6 & 162.4 & 167.2 & 170.2 \\
\hline Industrial chemicals & 156.9 & 194.9 & 202.9 & 148.9 & 264.3 & 208.3 & 189.8 & 160.1 & 187.4 \\
\hline Miscellaneous Products & 321.8 & 322. 5 & 32\%. 7 & 280.9 & 356. 5 & 343.3 & 326. 6 & 305.6 & 378.5 \\
\hline Rubber products & 133.4 & 138. 7 & 149.4 & 133.4 & 146. 8 & 157.3 & 164.2 & 156. 7 & 165.8 \\
\hline Misce lianeous consumers' manufactures & 851.8 & 935.6 & 999.6 & 775.4 & 1,102.5 & 1,215. 8 & 908.7 & 749.4 & 1,083.8 \\
\hline Total mports & 141.0 & 160.3 & 190.0 & 1688 & 2086 & 185. 4 & 198.5 & 177.5 & 189.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVIII Into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification, See Review of Foreign Trode, Calendar Year 1956 , Ch. V, D. 51.

\section*{D. CURRENT SERIES}

TABLE XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months


IABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954 , increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million imports fram the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factux in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLEXXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months
Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Months & 1948 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{DOMESTIC EXPORTS:} \\
\hline January ................................... & 97.2 & 10 F .9 & 104.8 & 116.3 & 125.5 & 119.6 & 115.8 & 114.5 & 119.3 & 122.5 \\
\hline February & 99.2 & 106.7 & 104.0 & 118.2 & 124.8 & 119.2 & 115.7 & 116.0 & 119.9 & 122.0 \\
\hline March & 98.4 & 105.2 & 105.2 & 119.7 & 124.3 & 119.4 & 115.5 & 116.7 & 120.8 & 122.8 \\
\hline April & 99.1 & 104.8 & 106.3 & 121.6 & 123.1 & 119.5 & 116.2 & 117.7 & 121.4 & 122.7 \\
\hline May & 97.8 & 104.1 & 105.6 & 122.4 & 121.5 & 118.7 & 116.0 & 117.4 & 122.0 & 121.9 \\
\hline June & 97.8 & 103.8 & 107. 1 & 123.4 & 121.4 & 119.1 & 118.6 & 118.4 & 122.1 & 122.5 \\
\hline July ......................................... & 98.6 & 102.0 & 108.9 & 124.3 & 121.0 & 118.6 & 115.4 & 117.6 & 121.7 & \\
\hline August ..................................... & 99.9 & 101.2 & 110.1 & 126.0 & 120.7 & 118.7 & 115.0 & 118.1 & 121.9 & \\
\hline September ................................ & 102.6 & 99.9 & 111.7 & 125.4 & 120.1 & 118.8 & 114.4 & 118.5 & 122.0 & \\
\hline October & 104.8 & 102.9 & 111.2 & 125.9 & 120.3 & 118.3 & 114.7 & 119.2 & 122.4 & \\
\hline November ................................. & 105.0 & 103.5 & 112.0 & 126.4 & 120.4 & 117.1 & 114.5 & 119.1 & 122.5 & \\
\hline December & \[
104.9
\] & \[
104.0
\] & 112.2 & 126.2 & 119.2 & 116.1 & 114.5 & 119.4 & 122.2 & \\
\hline Annual Index ........................ & 100.0 & 103.3 & 108.3 & 123.0 & 121.8 & 118.3 & 115.1 & 117.7 & 121.3 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical volume lindexes} \\
\hline January ................................... & 94.4 & 86.5 & 82.3 & 95.7 & 100.8 & 103.5 & 87.8 & 104.2 & 117.7 & 126.4 \\
\hline February .................................. & 82.0 & 75.0 & 74.8 & 77.2 & 97.0 & 90.2 & 92.7 & 99.8 & 113.2 & 108.8 \\
\hline March & 90.5 & 80.4 & 84.6 & 94.6 & 111.3 & 100.6 & 106.7 & 116.6 & 105.8 & 114.7 \\
\hline April .-....................e............... & 83.7 & 88.5 & 75.4 & 94.7 & 110.4 & 98.3 & 98.2 & 111.3 & 123.0 & 116.3 \\
\hline May & 112.8 & 102.3 & 106.1 & 103.1 & 122.9 & 125.0 & 119.3 & 122.0 & 137.0 & 140.0 \\
\hline June & 93.1 & 95.9 & 105.4 & 98.8 & 121.1 & 134.8 & 114.4 & 124.5 & 135.4 & 123.3 \\
\hline July & 99.3 & 92.4 & 90.9 & 117.5 & 119.4 & 129.3 & 109.5 & 115.5 & 136.1 & \\
\hline August & 87.6 & 97.0 & 91.1 & 108.3 & 112.0 & 112.6 & 109.5 & 126.1 & 134.6 & \\
\hline September ................................. & 107.6 & 89.2 & 97.5 & 99.6 & 109.5 & 111.1 & 112.8 & 126.4 & 129.1 & \\
\hline October .................................... & 114.3 & 102.0 & 110.6 & 115.0 & 121.3 & 113.3 & 106.9 & 122.4 & 143.1 & \\
\hline November ................................. & 109.2 & 110.1 & 102.0 & 117.2 & 125.5 & 116.9 & 124.5 & 126.5 & 133.4 & \\
\hline December ................................ & 117.7 & 107. 1 & 100.8 & 117.3 & 127.5 & 119.6 & 131.3 & 122.8 & 128.9 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Annual Index} & 100.0 & 94.2 & 93.6 & 103.5 & 114.9 & 113.2 & 109.6 & 118.3 & 128.4 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{IMPORTS:} \\
\hline January & 97.1 & 103. 3 & 107.2 & 119.9 & 119.9 & 108.4 & 109.5 & 109.0 & 113.4 & 115.0 \\
\hline February & 98.0 & 104.0 & 107.6 & 122.6 & 117.3 & 108. 1 & 109.1 & 109.6 & 113.8 & 116.1 \\
\hline March & 98.0 & 103.9 & 108.6 & 124.8 & 114.9 & 109.0 & 108.9 & 110.4 & 114.4 & 116.7 \\
\hline April & 99.1 & 104.5 & 109.3 & 128.4 & 112.9 & 109.0 & 110.0 & 110.6 & 113.8 & 117.4 \\
\hline May & 99.8 & 102.6 & 108.5 & 129.7 & 110.7 & 109.3 & 110.2 & 109.7 & 113.1 & 116. 7 \\
\hline June ......................................... & 99.9 & 102.0 & 108.5 & 129.9 & 109.4 & 109.9 & 110.6 & 109.8 & 113.5 & 116.7 \\
\hline July \(\qquad\) & 98.8 & 100.7 & 109.0 & 129.9 & 107.9 & 109.9 & 110.7 & 109.1 & 112.4 & \\
\hline August ...................................... & 99.5 & 100.7 & 110.8 & 127.3 & 106.6 & 110.2 & 110.3 & 109.6 & 112.4 & \\
\hline September ................................ & 100.2 & 101.3 & 112.6 & 126.4 & 106. 7 & 111.0 & 109.8 & 111.3 & 112.0 & \\
\hline October & 101.7 & 102.0 & 114.0 & 124.1 & 107.7 & 110.7 & 109.4 & 112. 1 & 112.8 & \\
\hline November & 102.6 & 104.3 & 113. 6 & 121.5 & 108.0 & 110.1 & 109.0 & 112.8 & 113.0 & \\
\hline December & 102.8 & 107.0 & 116.4 & 121.5 & 108.4 & 110.0 & 109.0 & 113.6 & 113.5 & \\
\hline Annual Index ......................... & 100.0 & 102.6 & 110.3 & 126. 2 & 110.4 & 109.4 & 109.5 & 110.5 & 113.0 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Prysical Volume Indexes} \\
\hline January ..o.o.............a.c.a............... & 96.6 & 98.5 & 90.0 & 124.3 & 116.4 & 136.1 & 116.2 & 127.5 & 161.6 & 181.0 \\
\hline February ................................... & 84.6 & 90.2 & 84.7 & 101.9 & 109.1 & 130.0 & 121.7 & 127.1 & 161.2 & 168.4 \\
\hline March ....................................... & 91.5 & 103.4 & 99.5 & 125.0 & 128.8 & 149.9 & 147.2 & 152.7 & 183.6 & 182.3 \\
\hline April ...................................... & 104.0 & 105.7 & 96.2 & 139.4 & 130.4 & 163.2 & 143.5 & 156.3 & 210.9 & 207.7 \\
\hline May ........................................ & 102.6 & 111.2 & 121.8 & 142.0 & 157.8 & 174.3 & 148.3 & 178.4 & 219.3 & 215.4 \\
\hline June ......................................... & 106.1 & 111.9 & 118.5 & 126.1 & 134.4 & 167.6 & 170.61 & 164.5 & 195.2 & 176.6 \\
\hline July ......................................... & 103.7 & 104.4 & 108.4 & 129.9 & 144.5 & 167.6 & 139.4 & 153.6 & 194.0 & \\
\hline August .................................... & 94.5 & 95.6 & 109.8 & 127.3 & 129.0 & 141.7 & 137.2 & 174.5 & 189.4 & \\
\hline September ................................ & 100.6 & 99.5 & 113.1 & 111.9 & 148.4 & 149.1 & 132.4 & 168.6 & 175.2 & \\
\hline October ................................... & 108.9 & 104.6 & 128. 1 & 125.8 & 158.6 & 146.0 & 137.8 & 184.7 & 217.5 & \\
\hline November & 105.7 & 104.6 & 131.3 & 121.7 & 152.2 & 144.9 & 154.7 & 178.2 & 209.1 & \\
\hline December & 102.7 & 90.7 & 104.2 & 102.0 & 143.7 & 139.2 & 139.7 & 154.1 & 159.5 & \\
\hline Annual Index ........................ & 100.0 & 102.0 & 109.2 & 122.7 & 138. 0 & 151.0 & 141.0 & 160.3 & 190.0 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954 . increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not iess than \(10 \%\). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Quarter} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Domestic Exports} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 \\
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{First Quarter Second Quarter Third Quarter Fourth Quarter} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price Indexes} \\
\hline & 119.2 & 115.2 & 115.7 & 120.0 & 122.4 & 108. 5 & 109. 2 & 109.6 & 113.8 & 115.8 \\
\hline & 119.0 & 116.3 & 117.8 & 121. 8 & 122.3 & 109. 2 & 110.3 & 110.1 & 113.4 & 116.9 \\
\hline & 118.5 & 115.0 & 118.2 & 121.7 & & 110,3 & 110.3 & 109.9 & 112.2 & \\
\hline & 116.9 & 114.5 & 119.2 & 122.3 & & 110.2 & 109.1 & 112.8 & 113.0 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical Volume indexes} \\
\hline First Quarter & 98.2 & 96.1 & 106.9 & 112.2 & 116.6 & 138. 7 & 128.3 & 135.9 & 168.9 & 177.5 \\
\hline Second Quarter & 119.5 & 110.6 & 119.3 & 131.9 & 126.6 & 168. 7 & 154. \(0^{1}\) & 166.2 & 208.6 & 199.9 \\
\hline Third Quarter... & 117.9
116.9 & 110.4
121.0 & 122.6
124.0 & 133.4
135.2 & & 152.5
143.4 & 136.4 & 165.8
172.3 & 186.4
195.5 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(3 \%\). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rater, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Month} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{U.S. Dollar in Canads} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Pound Sterling in Canada} \\
\hline & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Canadian cents per unit} \\
\hline January & 97.05 & 97.29 & 96.60 & 99.87 & 96.07 & 273.05 & 273. 56 & 269.12 & 280.35 & 268. 63 \\
\hline Februay & 97.73 & 96.65 & 97.69 & 99.91 & 95.83 & 275.55 & 271.93 & 271.97 & 280.43 & 268.21 \\
\hline March & 98.32 & 97.08 & 98.43 & 99.87 & 95.61 & 276.92 & 273.29 & 274.81 & 280.17 & 267.10 \\
\hline April & 98.37 & 98.25 & 98.62 & 99.68 & 95.97 & 277.13 & 276. 93 & 275.86 & 279.93 & 267. 71 \\
\hline May & 99.41 & 98.43 & 98.59 & 99. 18 & 95. 56 & 279.80 & 277.48 & 275. 69 & 278.49 & 266.76 \\
\hline June & 99.44 & 98.13 & 98.44 & 98. 53 & 95.32 & 279.82 & 276.61 & 274.66 & 276.16 & 266. 02 \\
\hline July & 99.18 & 97.44 & 98.46 & 98.18 & & 279.29 & 274.59 & 274.25 & 274.30 & \\
\hline August & 98.83 & 97.02 & 98.51 & 98.12 & & 278.25 & 272.95 & 274.56 & 273.11 & \\
\hline September. & 98.43 & 96.97 & 98.78 & 97.77 & & 275.94 & 271.65 & 275.22 & 272. 14 & \\
\hline October. & 98.25 & 96.98 & 99. 53 & 97.32 & & 275.76 & 271.34 & 277. 96 & 271.06 & \\
\hline November & 97.77 & 96.92 & 99.94 & 96.44 & & 274.89 & 270.90 & 280. 04 & 268.36 & \\
\hline December & 97.31 & 96.80 & 99.95 & 96.05 & & 273.52 & 269.88 & 280.15 & 267.54 & \\
\hline Annual Average. & 98. 34 & 97.32 & 98.63 & 98. 41 & & 276.66 & 273.39 & 275.35 & 27.16 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: Bank of Canada. Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).
Note: Exchange ratts for these and other currencies are published currently in Prices end Price Indexes. D.B.S., monthly and Foreign Trade. Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Month & Average 1935-39 & 1949 & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{\$'000,000} \\
\hline January & 10.0 & 9.7 & 15.8 & 17.3 & 13.3 & 16. 0 & 11.5 & 11.5 & 12.5 & 13.9 \\
\hline February & 9.4 & 9.6 & 11.7 & 11.7 & 13.0 & 16. 1 & 10.2 & 14.7 & 12.7 & 12.5 \\
\hline March & 11.6 & 12.1 & 13.5 & 8.4 & 15.0 & 15.6 & 12.8 & 12. 2 & 12. 4 & 12. 1 \\
\hline April .............................................. & 8.4 & 9.8 & 11.4 & 16.2 & 11.2 & 11.7 & 13.8 & 10.9 & 12.5 & 10. 8 \\
\hline May & 9.8 & 12.4 & 15.8 & 13.0 & 8.5 & 12.0 & 13.7 & 15.0 & 14.0 & 15. 4 \\
\hline June & 10.7 & 9.8 & 15.0 & 13.8 & 14.6 & 13.7 & 15.6 & 13.3 & 12.9 & 5.2 \\
\hline July & 9.2 & 9.4 & 14.8 & 13.4 & 14.9 & 9.3 & 13.6 & 11.9 & 11.1 & \\
\hline August & 9.7 & 13. 8 & 13.8 & 11.0 & 9,6 & 10.7 & 13.3 & 13.1 & 14. 5 & \\
\hline September. & 10.9 & 11.2 & 10.8 & 10.8 & 12.8 & 10.4 & 11.9 & 12.2 & 12.2 & \\
\hline October.... & 12. 6 & 13.2 & 16.4 & 8. 2 & 10.1 & 9.9 & 12.3 & 11.7 & 12.3 & \\
\hline November & 11.2 & 15.4 & 12.3 & 7.7 & 13.6 & 9.1 & 12.3 & 15.0 & 12.3 & \\
\hline December ...................................... & 10.9 & 12. 5 & 11.3 & 18.3 & 13.5 & 9.8 & 13.7 & 13.4 & 10.4 & \\
\hline Total. & 124.4 & 138.9 & 162. 6 & 149.8 & 150. 1 & 144.3 & 154.7 & 154.9 & 149.8 & 69.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell thelr gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, are now included in the figures for new rold production avallable for export
}

\section*{E. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION}

TABLE XXVI. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imoorts from All Countries, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification. by Half-Years, \(1956=1957\)

1. The provisions of the statistics Act prevent the inciusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23 . They are inciuded in Division 59. 2. Division 91 includes in the first half of 1957 a new account "Shlpments under \(\$ 50.00\) in value" which was established in the Canadian Export Statistical Classiflcation as of January 1, 1957.

TABLE XXVII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United States, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1956-1957

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Divislon 23. They are included in Divislon 59.
2. Division 91 includes in the firsthalf of 1957 a new account "Shipments under \(\$ 50.00\) in value" which was established in the Cansdian Export Statistical Classificationss of January 1, 1957.

TABLE XXVIII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United King dom, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1956-195?

1. Less than \(\$ 500.00\)
2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59 .
3. Dlvision 91 Includes in the first half of 1957 a new account "Shipments under \(\$ 50.00\) in value" which was established in che Canadlar Export Statlstical Classification as of January 1, 1957.


\section*{REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE}

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1958


DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

\title{
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS \\ International Trade Division \\ External Trade Section
}

\section*{REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE}

FIRST HALF YEAR, 1958

\author{
Published by Authority of \\ The Honourable Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce
}

\section*{TABLE OF CONTENTS}

\section*{PART I}
Chapter Page
1. Leading Developments and General Background ..... 5
Leading Developments in the First Half of 1958 ..... 5
Main Export Changes ..... 7
Main Import Changes ..... 8
General Background ..... 10
The International Commodity Position in the Post-War Period ..... 11
The Wheat Situation ..... 13
The Non-Ferrous Metals ..... 13
II. Trade with Leading Countries ..... 15
Trade with the United States ..... 15
Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 15
Imports from the United States ..... 16
Trade with the United Kingdom ..... 17
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 18
Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 18
Trade with Other Leading Countries ..... 19
Federal Republic of Germany ..... 19
Venezuela ..... 19
Japan ..... 19
India ..... 19
Netherlands ..... 19
Belgium and Luxembourg ..... 20
France ..... 21
Australia ..... 21
Union of South Africa ..... 21
Norway ..... 21
Arabia ..... 21
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas ..... 22
Trade with Europe ..... 22
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland ..... 23
Trade with Latin America ..... 26
IV. The Seasonal Pattem of Canadian Trade ..... 28
The Derivation of the Seasonal Patterns ..... 28
The Interpetation of the Seasonal Patterns ..... 29
V. Statistical Notes and Explanations ..... 35
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts ..... 35
Imports from Central and South America ..... 38
Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues ..... 39
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade ..... 39
TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT
Table
1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade ..... 5
2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas ..... 7
3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1957 ..... 9
4. Trade of Canada with the United States ..... 15
5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom ..... 17
6. Trade of Canada with Eleven Leading Countries ..... 20
7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 23
8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Iteland ..... 24
9. Trade of Canada with Latin America ..... 27
10. Seasonal Patterns of Change in Export and Import Value, Price and Volume ..... 29
11. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment ..... 36
12. Imports from Selected Countries in Central and South America, by Principal Statistical Items ..... 37

\section*{CHARTS}
Chart Page
I. Exports and Imports, by Quarters, 1955-1958 (Seasonally Adjusted) ..... 6
II. Selected Export and Import Price Indexes, 1948-1957 ..... 11
III. Domestic Exports - Average Value Seasonal Pattern, 1947-1957 ..... 30
IV. Imports - Average Value Seasonal Pattern, 1947-1957 ..... 31
PART II - STATISTICAL TABLES
A. Direction of Trade
Table
I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1954-1958 ..... 42
II. Direction of Trađe - Domestic Exports ..... 44
III. Direction of Trade - Imports ..... 47
B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities
IV. Domestic Exports to All Countries ..... 50
V. Imports from All Countries ..... 51
VI. Domestic Exports to the United States ..... 52
VII. Imports from the United States ..... 53
VIII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom ..... 54
IX. Imports from the United Kingdom ..... 55
X. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 56
XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) ..... 57
XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 58
XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland ..... 59
XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America ..... 60
XV. Imports from Latin America ..... 61
C. Prices and Physical Volume - Groups and Selected Commodities
XVI. Prices of Domestic Exports ..... 62
XVII. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports ..... 63
XVIII. Prices of Imports ..... 64
XIX. Physical Volume of Imports ..... 65
D. Current Series
XX. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 66
XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas ..... 67
XXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports ..... 68
XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters ..... 69
XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates ..... 69
XXV. New Gold Production Available for Export ..... 69
E. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification
XXVI. Total Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Half-Years, 1957-58 ..... 70
XXVII. Total Exports to and Imports from the United States, by Half-Years, 1957-58 ..... 71
XXVIII. Total Exports to and Imports from the United Kingdom, by Half-Years, 1957-58 ..... 72

\section*{CHAPTER I}

\section*{LEADING DEVELOPMENTS AND GENERAL BACKGROUND}

\section*{Leading Developments in the First IIalf of 1958}

The total value of Canadian trade was \(5.4 \%\) lower in the first half of 1958 than it had been in the corresponding period of 1957 . On account of the strength of a limited number of commodities, total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) were actually \(2.2 \%\) higher in value than in the first half of 1957. However, the value of imports, reflecting the lower level of domestic economic activity, declined by \(11.5 \%\); and the import balance, which had been \(\$ 574\) million in the first six months of 1957, fell to \(\$ 189\) million. The overall decline in Canadian trade in the first half of 1958 compares with a slight increase recorded in the first half of 1957 when total exports had increased by just over \(1 \%\) and imports by about \(2 \%\).

The price index for domestic exports in the first half of 1958 fell by \(0.9 \%\) and that for imports rose by \(1.3 \%\), with the terms of trade deteriorating by \(2.2 \%\). The volume increase in domestic exports at \(3.1 \%\), was thus somewhat greater than the value change, and the decline in the volume of imports was \(12.6 \%\). On a seasonally adjusted basis total exports declined in the last quarter of 1957 and further in the first quarter of 1958: in the second quarter of 1958, however, they increased to an
annual rate of some \(\$ 5.0\) billion. Imports declined in the last three quarters of 1957 and again in the first two quarters of 1958 . The rate of decline between the first and second quarters of 1958 was lower than in previous inter-quarter movements and in the second quarter of 1958 seasonally adjusted imports were running at an annual rate of about \(\$ 5.1\) billion. Taken as a whole, developments in Canadian trade in the first half of 1958 continued the trends which had become increasingly evident in the course of 1957; and the relative stability of exports, the marked decline in imports and the consequent change in the trade balance were in considerable contrast to the developments of 1955 and 1956. In these two years a high level of domestic economic activity, increased exploitation of Canadian natural resources, and expanding world markets were interrelated factors which greatly increased the value and volume of Canadian exports and imports.

The ranking of Canada's leading trading partners was unchanged in the first half of 1958, but there were differing changes in the magnitude of exports to and imports from different countries and areas. Both exports to and imports from the United States and Latin America declined; exports to and imports

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half '56 \\
to \\
2nd half '57
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '57 \\
to \\
1st half '58
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Value of trade:} \\
\hline Total exports \({ }^{1}\) & 2,304.0 & 2,559.1 & 2,330.5 & 2,603.9 & 2,381.3 & + 1.8 & + 2.2 \\
\hline Domestic exports \({ }^{1}\).................. & 2,269.9 & 2,519.8 & 2,287. 1 & 2,552.0 & 2,338.3 & \(+1.3\) & + 2.2 \\
\hline Re-exports \({ }^{1}\).............................. & 34.1 & 39.3 & 43.4 & 51.9 & 43.0 & +32.1 & -0.8 \\
\hline Imports .......................................... & 2,845.3 & 2,860. 1 & 2,904.6 & 2,718.8 & 2,570.0 & - 4.9 & -11.5 \\
\hline Total trade ................................. & 5,149.3 & \(5,419.3\) & 5,235.1 & 5,322.7 & 4,951.3 & - 1.8 & \(-5.4\) \\
\hline Trade bsiance.............................. & 541.3 & - 301.0 & - 574.1 & - 114.9 & - 188.7 & - & - \\
\hline Price Indexes: \({ }^{2}\) & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} & & \\
\hline Domestic exports ....................... & 120.9 & 122. 1 & 122.2 & 120.9 & 121.1 & \(-1.0\) & \(-0.9\) \\
\hline Imports ....................................... & 113.6 & 112.7 & 116.5 & 116.7 & 118.0 & \(+3.5\) & +1.3 \\
\hline Terms of trade \({ }^{3}\)............................ & 106. 1 & 108.3 & 104.9 & 103.6 & 102.6 & -4.3 & -2.2 \\
\hline Volume indexes: & & & \(1948=100\) & & & & \\
\hline Domestic exports ......................... & 122.1 & 134. 3 & 121.8 & 137. 3 & 125.6 & +2.2 & +3.1 \\
\hline Imports \({ }^{4}\)......................................... & 188.8 & 190.9 & 188.5 & 175.9 & 164.8 & -7.9 & -12.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{2}\) Canadian export statistics exclude transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act which were as follows (values in \(\${ }^{\prime} 000,000\) ):
\begin{tabular}{ccccc}
\multicolumn{4}{c}{1956} & \multicolumn{3}{c}{1957} & 1958 \\
Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. -June \\
51.3 & 45.1 & 23.9 & 38.6 & 63.1
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{2}\) Average of direct quarterly indexes.
\({ }^{3}\) Export price inder divided by import price index.
4 Import price index divided into import value index based on total imports less goods for use of United Kingdom or other N.A.T.O. governments.

CHART I

from the United Kingdom both increased; and exports to the Commonwealth and Europe increased as imports from these areas declined. The United States was, of course, the largest single market for Canadian exports and the largest single source of Canadian imports and accounted for \(64.3 \%\) of all Canadian trade. This compared with \(67.4 \%\) in the first half of 1957, and the proportion of Canadian exports going to the United States declined from \(59.7 \%\) in the same period to \(57.5 \%\) in the first six months of 1958, as the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States fell from \(\mathbf{7 3 . 5 \%}\) to \(70.7 \%\). The United Kingdom, second only to the United States in quantitative importance, accounted for \(12.9 \%\) of Canadian total trade in the first half of 1958 as compared to \(11.5 \%\) in the corresponding period of 1957 ; and the proportion of exports going to and imports coming from the United Kingdom were also, at \(15.5 \%\) and \(10.4 \%\) respectively, somewhat higher in the first six months of 1958. The share of the Commonwealth countries in Canadian total trade rose somewhat to \(5.2 \%\) as the proportion of total exports going to the Commonwealth increased from \(5.1 \%\) to \(6.7 \%\) and the proportion of imports coming from the Commonwealth was relatively unchanged at \(3.9 \%\). Europe accounted for \(8.8 \%\) of Canadian total trade in the first half of 1958 , the proportion of total exports shipped to Europe increased to \(12.7 \%\) and the proportion of imports coming from Europe rose to \(5.2 \%\). The proportion of Canadian exports going to Latin America declined
somewhat to \(3.9 \%\), the share of imports from the same region in the total was unchanged at \(6.4 \%\) and \(5.2 \%\) of Canadian total trade was with Latin America.

On the basis of substantially complete statistics, the value of Canadian trade was fourth largest among the leading trading nations of the world in 1957 and was surpassed only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. This was similar to the position in 1954, when the Federal Republic of Germany finally regained its pre-war trading strength, and in all subsequent years. On the basis of trade per capita, however, Canada in 1957 was second only to Belgium among the leading trading countries and had been first in 1956. The high per capita level, which has been a traditional feature of Canadian trade, reflects the continued importance of foreign trade to the Canadian economy.

Among individual commodities, exports were sustained by large increases in the shipments of wheat, cattle, uranium ores, aircraft and parts, farm machinery, and, to a lesser extent, wheat flour, barley, dairy products and nickel. Largely offsetting these increases, there were sizeable declines in the export of crude petroleum, primary and semifabricated aluminum, newsprint paper, woodpulp, used ships, unmanufactured asbestos, copper, lead, zinc, abrasives, iron ore and planks and boards. Among imports there were very large declines in
non-farm machinery, automobile parts, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors and parts, petroleum and coal. Only somewhat reducing the aggregate of the large declines, there were increases in the imports of passenger automobiles, aircraft and parts, fresh vegetables and citrus fruits.

\section*{Main Export Changes \({ }^{1}\)}

The most significant feature of the export situation in the first half of 1958 was the maintenance of a high value tatal in face of generally unfavourable world conditions and in particular the recession in the United States. As was to be expected, the value of exports of forest products and many minerals and metals declined: but, notwithstanding the relative importance of these products in Canadian exports, the aggregate reduction in value was insufficient to offset very considerable value increases in the export of a limited number of commodities, the more important of which were wheat, beef cattle, uranium and aircraft. Exports of wheat accounted for some \(10 \%\) of all Canadian exports in the first six months of 1958 and at \(\$ 232.7\) million were \(40 \%\) higher than in the corresponding period of 1957. About one-half of the increase in the wheat total resulted from increased sales in regular commercial markets, most notably the United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Belgium; Canadian-financed shipments of wheat to India and Pakistan accounted for something under one-half; and shipments worth \$12 million to the Soviet Union, in part fulfillment of a trade agreement signed early in 1956 , and \(\$ 4\) million to China also contributed to the increase.

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IV.
}

Exports of beef cattle, which had amounted to \(\$ 1.2\) million in the first half of 1957 , rose to \(\$ 31.3\) million in the same six months of 1958. Almost all of the cattle were exported to the United States and the large increase continued a movement which developed strongly in the second half of 1957 and was due to the building up of depleted feeder herds following the end of a long drought in the mid southwest United States. Uranium exports, which increased from \(\$ 45.2\) million in the first half of 1957 to \(\$ 114.8\) million in the same period of 1958 , were also virtually all to the United States. Exports of aircraft and parts were valued at \(\$ 62\) million in the first half of 1958 and were thus more than \(400 \%\) higher than in the first half of 1957; and most of the increase was due to large shipments of military aircraft to the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium. Thus, given the importance of wheat, beef cattle, uranium and aircraft in the export total, it is clear that the maintenance of the high level of the first half of 1958 is in some part due to fortuitous and not necessarily recurring factors; and given the magnitude of the increases in the exports of these four commodities and the smallness of the overall increase, it is evident that the total conceals some large declines.

In terms of commodity groups, classified on the basis of component material, agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, nonferrous metals, chemical products and miscellaneous commodities were all valued higher in the first half of 1958 than in the first half of 1957; and lower export values were recorded for fibres, textiles and products, wood, wood products and paper, iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. Exports of

TABLE 2. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

agricultural and vegetable products, which accounted for about \(20 \%\) of all Canadian exports, totalled \(\$ 459\) millon in the first six months of 1958. This was some \(16 \%\) higher than in the corresponding six months of 1957 and contrasted to a decline of about \(14 \%\) recorded in that period. The increase in 1958 was, of course largely due to higher exports of wheat, which was the second largest export commodity in value terms, but exports of wheat flour increased by \(\$ 8.5\) million ( \(29 \%\) ), those of barley by \(\$ 7\) million ( \(24 \%\) ) and those of whisky by \(\$ 3\) million \((11 \%)\). In the same group, flaxseed exports fell by almost \(\$ 20\) million or more than \(45 \%\).

Exports of animals and animal products were valued at \(\$ 165.7\) million in the first half of 1958 and thus increased by more than \(51 \%\). This compared with a decline of about \(11 \%\) in the same period of 1957 and was due mostly to the higher sales of beef cattle. Among other leading commodities in the group, fresh and frozen fish and cured fish also had higher export totals, but fur skin exports declined by some \(10 \%\). Forest products were again the largest export group and exports of wood, wood products and paper, notwithstanding a decline of more than \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 658.2\) million, accounted for more than \(28 \%\) of all domestic exports. The decline in exports of forest products became evident in the second half of 1956, and in the first six months of 1958 the reduction was widely distributed among leading commodities in the group. Exports of newsprint paper, which accounted for more than \(14 \%\) of the export total and which was again the largest export commodity in value terms, fell by almost \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 333.5\) million; exports of wood pulp declined by more than \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 133.2\) million, exports of planks and boards by over \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 127.8\) million, and exports of pulpwood and plywood and veneers by about \(21 \%\) and \(15 \%\) respectively.

Iron and its products accounted for almost \(9 \%\) of Canadian exports in the first half of 1958 and exports of commodities in this group declined by more than \(5 \%\) in value to \(\$ 202.2\) million. The decline contrasted with a moderate increase in the first half of 1957 and was a result of the aggregate of decreases in most of the leading commodities in the group more than offsetting a large increase in exports of farm implements and machinery, which increased by almost \(37 \%\) to \(\$ 55.2\) million, and smaller increases in exports of internal combustion engines and passenger automobiles. Exports of iron ore, which tends, over the year as a whole, to be the leading commodity in the group, declined by almost \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 28.8\) million.

Compared to an increase of just over \(11 \%\) in the first half of 1957, exports of non-ferrous metals increased by something over \(2 \%\) in the same period of 1958 and, at \(\$ 515.1\) million, accounted for some \(22 \%\) of the export total. Exports of many of the commodities in this group were, of course, affected by the unsettled condition of the international markets in raw materials and it is, therefore, necessary to distinguish value and volume movements. The price
of uranium is fixed by contract and the value increase of more than \(150 \%\) therefore reflects an equally large increase in volume; in value terms, it was the increase in uranium exports which was largely responsible for the very much smaller overall increase. Exports of nickel which remained relatively stable in price, also increased - by some \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 134.5\) million - and alone among leading commodities in the group surpassed uranium exports in value. Aluminum exports fell by more than \(19 \%\) to \(\$ 101.9\) million and, over the six months as a whole, the decline was largely in volume. Exports of copper were reduced in both price and volume and in value terms declined by over \(12 \%\) to \(\$ 73.7\) million. Both prices and volume of lead exports were lower in the first half of 1958 than in the first half of 1957 and they declined in value by about \(34 \%\) to \(\$ 10.6\) million. Zinc exports also fell in price, but remained relatively steady in volume and in value fell by \(27 \%\) to \(\$ 25.5\) million. Exports of platinum metals actually increased in volume, but a fall in prices was sufficient to reduce the value from \(\$ 13.2\) million to \(\$ 12.5\) million.

Exports of non-metallic minerals, which had risen by \(28 \%\) in the first half of 1957, declined by \(31.0 \%\) to \(\$ 119.5\) million in the first half of 1958. Crude petroleum exports, which have been largest in value in this group since 1956 , fell by more than \(44 \%\) to \(\$ 44.4\) million, and this compared to an increase of \(72 \%\) in the previous year. Notwithstanding price increases, exports of unmanufactured asbestos decreased by more than \(23 \%\) to \(\$ 36.8\) million, and of abrasives by about \(35 \%\) to \(\$ 10.8\) million. Chemical exports, which had increased by some \(9 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, rose by about \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 101.6\) million and among miscellaneous commodities there was a small decline in noncommercial items and a \(60 \%\) decrease in sale of used ships. Transactions in used ships tend to be irregular and the large decrease reflects unusually high sales in the previous first half-year.

\section*{Main Import Changes \({ }^{1}\)}

The decline in imports in the first six months of 1958 was widespread and among the main commodity groups only forest products and miscellaneous commodities, which between them accounted for some \(15 \%\) of the import total, reached higher levels than in the first half of 1957. Imports of Iron and steel goods, which provided about \(38 \%\) of all imports into Canada, declined most absolutely and relatively and fell by almost \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 962.4\) million. In 1955 and 1956 the high rate of economic growth and especially in domestic resource development had led to significant increases in the import of virtually all the leading commodities in this group: since then, however, the rate of growth has been reduced and the demand for imports has consequently fallen to the point at which there has been some reduction in the high totals of 1955, 1956 and the first half of 1957. Imports of non-farm machinery,

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics see Part II, espectally Table V.
}

TABLE 3. Leading Countries in World Trade, by Value of Trade and Trade per Capita, 1957
\begin{tabular}{l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{c|}{ Exports f.o.b. } & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ Imports c.i.f. } & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ Total trade } \\
\hline Country & 1956 & 1957 & Country & 1956 & 1957 & Country & 1956 & 1957 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Value of trade
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{World total \({ }^{3}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \(\$ 0000000\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{World total \({ }^{1}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$'000,000} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{World total \({ }^{3}\).} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$'000,000} \\
\hline & 93,610 1 & 100,300 & & 98,117 & 107, 300 & & 191, 727 & 207,600 \\
\hline 1. United States & 19,097 \({ }^{2}\) & 20, \(821^{3}\) & 1. United States & 13, 751 & 14, 174 & 1. United States .. & 32, \(848^{2}\) & 34,995 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline 2. United Kingdom. & 9,290 & 9,684 & 2. United Kingdom & 10,881 & 11,412 & 2. United Kingdom & 20, 171 & 21,096 \\
\hline 3. Germany, Federal Republic & 7,358 & 8,575 & 3. Germany,Federal Republic.. & 6,617 & 7,499 & 3. Germany,Federal Republic & 13,975 & 16,074 \\
\hline 4. Canada & 5.288 & 5,467 & 4. Canada & 8,270 & 6,346 & 4. Canada & 11,558 & 11.813 \\
\hline 5. France & 4, 541 & 5,111 & 5. France & 5,558 & 6,170 & 5. France & 10,099 & 11,281 \\
\hline 6. Belgium and Luxembourg & & & 6. Japan & 3,230 & 4,284 & 6. Netherlands & 6,588 & 7,203 \\
\hline & & & 7. Netherlands & 3, 725 & 4,105 & 7. Japan ......... & 5,731 & 7,142 \\
\hline Netherlands & 2, 863 & 3,098 & 8. Italy & 3, 174 & 3, 626 & 8. Belgium and & & \\
\hline 8. Japan & 2,501 & 2,858 & 9. Belgium and & & & Luxembour & 6,434 & 6,618 \\
\hline 9. Italy & 2,145 & 2,540 & Luxembourg.. & 3,272 & 3,432 & 9. Italy & 5,319 & 6, 166 \\
\hline 10. Venezuela & 2.116 & 2, 366 & 10. Sweden & 2, 209 & 2, 424 & 10. Sweden & 4,154 & 4,561 \\
\hline 11. Australia & 1,887 & 2,203 & 11. India & 1,698 & 2,154 & 11. Venezuela & 3,365 & 4,234 \\
\hline 12. Sweden & 1.945 & 2,137 & 12. Switzerland & 1,766 & 1,964 & 12. Australia ..... & 3,851 & 4,135 \\
\hline 13. Switzerland & 1. 442 & 1, 560 & 13. Australia & 1,964 & 1,932 & 13. Switzerland. & 3, 208 & 3,524 \\
\hline 14. Brazil & 1,482 & 1,392 & 14. Venezuela ....... & 1,249 & 1, 868 & 14. India & 2,986 & 3,504 \\
\hline 15. Malaya and Sing apore & 1,361 & 1,363 & 15. Union of South Africa. \(\qquad\) & 1,524 & 1.696 & 15. Union of South Africa \(\qquad\) & 2, 707 & 2.995 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Trade per capita \({ }^{3}\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1. Venezuela .........} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \$} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1. Belgium and Luxembourg..} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \(\$\)} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{1. Belgium and Luxembourg. .} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{U.S. \(\$\)} \\
\hline & 355 & 380 & & 354 & 384 & & 697 & 741 \\
\hline Belgium and & 342 & 357 & 2. Canada ........... & 390 & 383 & 2 Canada .......... & 719 & 712 \\
\hline 3. New Zealand .. & 357 & 341 & 3. Switzerland ..... & 352 & 381 & 3. New Zealand .... & 702 & 708 \\
\hline 4. Canada ......... & 329 & 330 & 4. Netherlands & 342 & 370 & 4. Switzerland..... & 639 & 683 \\
\hline 5. Switzerland ........ & 287 & 302 & 5. New Zealand .... & 345 & 367 & 5. Venezuela ....... & 565 & 680 \\
\hline 6. Trinidad and To- & & & 6. Norway ........... & 350 & 363 & 6. Netherlands .... & 605 & 649 \\
\hline bago .............. & 260 & 299 & 7. Hong Kong & 327 & 349 & 7. Sweden ........... & 568 & 619 \\
\hline 7. Sweden ...... & 266 & 290 & 8. Sweden ... & 302 & 329 & 8. Norway & 573 & 597 \\
\hline 8. Netherlands ... & 263 & 279 & 9. Denmark & 294 & 303 & 9. Trinidad and & & \\
\hline 9. Denmarls & 249 & 262 & 10. Venezuela ....... & & 300 & , Tobago ........ & 497 & 571 \\
\hline 10. Sarawak & 254 & 257 & 11. Trinidad and & & & 10. Denmark ......... & 543 & 566 \\
\hline 11. Norway ............. & 223 & 234 & Tobago & 237 & 272 & 11. Hong Kong ...... & 558 & 554 \\
\hline 12. Australia ........... & 200 & 228 & 12. Sarawak ........... & 241 & 238 & 12. Sarawak ........... & 495 & 495 \\
\hline 13. Hong Kong ........ & 231 & 205 & 13. United Kingdorm & 211 & 221 & 13. Austrabla ......... & 408 & 429 \\
\hline 14. Finland ............. & 181 & 192 & 14. Israel .............. & 201 & 209 & 14. United Kingdom & 392 & 408 \\
\hline 15. United Kingdom.. & 180 & 187 & 15. Finland ........... & 206 & 207 & 15. Finland ......... & 387 & 398 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Sources: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1958; and United Nations Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Serfes A, Vol. X, Nos. 2 and 3.
\({ }_{2}^{1}\) World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe notreporting trade currently.
\({ }^{2}\) Including military aid extended to other countries.
\({ }^{3}\) Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Aden, Netherlands Antilles, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. \(\$ 100\) million in 1957 were excluded.
}
which accounted for about \(10 \%\) of all imports and which had the highest value in both the iron and steel group and in all commodities, fell by \(21 \%\) to \(\$ 275.9\) million. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of automobile parts declined by about \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 133\) million; of rolling mill products by \(54 \%\) to \(\$ 57.4\) million; of pipes, tubes and fittings by \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 63.5\) million; of tractors and parts by some \(29 \%\) to \(\$ 61.9\) million; of farm implements and machinery by almost \(1 \%\) to \(\$ 47.8\) million; of tools by about \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 16.9\) million; and of freight automobiles by \(32.2 \%\) to \(\$ 12.4\) million. Against this general trend, imports of internal combustion engines increased by almost \(1 \%\) to \(\$ 71.4\) million and imports of passenger automobiles by \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 71.3\) million. There is some evidence that the increased imports of passenger automobiles have reflected an increase of the proportion of British and European cars and a decrease in the proportion of Canadian and American cars being sold on the Canadian market. In the first six months of \(1957,243,716\) cars became available (but were not necessarily sold) on the Canadian market and of these \(84.3 \%\) had been produced in Canada, \(4.8 \%\) were imported from the United States, \(5.8 \%\) from the United Kingdom and \(5.1 \%\) from Europe: in the same period of 1958, the number of cars made available fell to 221,237 , of which \(77.1 \%\) were produced in Canada, \(4.5 \%\) were imported from the United States and \(10.7 \%\) and \(7.7 \%\) imported from the United Kingdom and Europe respectively. In value terms the proportion of automobile imports coming from the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe in the first half of 1957 was \(56.9 \%\), \(27.6 \%\) and \(15.5 \%\) respectively; and the relevant figures for the first half of 1958 were \(39.1 \%\) for the United States, \(39.1 \%\) for the United Kingdom and \(21.7 \%\) for Europe.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products accounted for almost \(12 \%\) of Canadian imports in the first half of 1958 and declined by almost \(2 \%\) to \(\$ 305,2\) million. This compared with an increase of \(5 \%\) in the first six months of 1957 and some at least of the decline was due to lower prices paid for sugar, coffee and rubber. In dollar values, imports of sugar fell by \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 24.4\) million, of rubber by
about \(37 \%\) to \(\$ 13.6\) million and of coffee by more than \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 29.7\) million. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of fresh vegetables increased by almost \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 29.8\) million and imports of citrus fruits increased by about \(12 \%\) to \(\$ 18.9\) million. Fibre and textile imports provided about \(8 \%\) of the import total and declined by almost \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 197.2\) million, and among the leading commodities in the group imports of cotton fabrics declined by more than \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 34.3\) million and imports of wool fabrics by almost \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 18.9\) million. Imports of raw cotton increased by just over \(5 \%\) to \(\$ 28.5\) million and imports of textile apparel were virtually stable at \(\$ 22\) million.

Wood, wood products and paper accounted for almost \(5 \%\) of Canadian imports in the first six months of 1958 and for the second successive first half-year changed relatively little in value, being, at \(\$ 114.9\) million, some \(2 \%\) higher than in the corresponding period of 1957. Non-ferrous metal imports provided more than \(8 \%\) of the import total and declined by about \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 217.1\) million as imports of electrical apparatus declined by some \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 124.7\) million and those of bauxite and alumina by about \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 14.6\) million. Imports of non-metallic minerals were second only to iron and steel goods in value and accounted for some \(12 \%\) of the import total. At \(\$ 304.9\) million these imports were about \(15 \%\) less than they had been in the first six months of 1957, when there had been an increase of some \(4 \%\). Imports of crude petroleum, which had risen by almost \(23 \%\) in the first half of 1957, fell by about \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 131.2\) million. This decrease accounted for a significant part of the overall decline, but imports of coal, fuel oils and gasoline were also lower.

Chemical imports were about \(6 \%\) of the total in the first half of 1957 and declined by almost \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 145.2\) million. Among other leading commodities, imports of aircraft and parts increased by \(11.3 \%\) to \(\$ 57.5\) million, and imports of tourist purchases, non-commercial items and refrigerators and freezers all declined.

\section*{General Background}

The magnitude, direction and character of Canadian trade in any given period are determined by a large number of factors, the more important of which are the quantity and quality of the human and material resources of the country; the extent to which these resources are employed; geographical location; and political relations. But Canadian trade is equally a function of these factors in other countries and the higher the general level of resource employment (and, therefore, levels of income), the more cordial political and commercial relations, then the higher are the levels which Canadian trade are likely to reach and the more soundly based the specialization underlying world trade is likely to be. For a country like Canada, which is greatly dependent on trade, world conditions are especially important, and in earlier issues of this Review \({ }^{2}\) the

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) See especially the Review of Foreign Trade, Pirst Half Year 1956, pp. 12-15.
}
general trends in world trade and production in the post-war period have been described and discussed. and some account will be given of recent developments in Chapters II and III. The remainder of this chapter will discuss the post-war position of some primary commodities important in international trade.

The condition of these commodities in international trade is of great importance, for different reasons, to two broad groups of countries. On the one hand, the underdeveloped countries of Latin America. Africa and Asia are frequently dependent on the demand for a few commodities for their export earnings and thus their prospect of capital accumulation; and, on the other hand, highly industrialized countries (of which the United Kingdom is the example pat excellence) greatly dependent on trade for their supply of foodstuffs and raw materials, also have a stake in the conditions of the commodity markets since a change in these markets, through

its influetice on the terms of trade, may significantly affect their balance of payments. Canada, of course, does not fit easily into either of these two groups of countries but shares to some extent the interests of both; and a significant proportion of Canadian imports consists of raw materials and basic foodstuffs, while even excluding forest products and uranlum, a considerable part of Canadian exports are in the same category.

The uniqueness of the commodity problem arises mainly not from possible conflict of interest between the advanced and primary producing countries, but from price volatility. This greater price volatility is illustrated in Chart II, and historically, as between boom and recession the significant change in manufactured goods has been in output; but, in the short run, the output of many raw materials and foodstuffs has been affected much less by economic fluctuations and these fluctuations have consequently been reflected in sometimes quite violent price changes and sometimes in embarassing surpluses of supply over effective demand. Although there is considerable danger in generalization, this survey will comprise a brief review of international commodity developments in general since the war and a somewhat closer look at two of the markets of particular interest to Canada.

\section*{The Intemational Commodity Position in the Post-War Period}

At the risk of concealing differences in the movement and prices of individual commodities and exaggerating differences between different periods.
international commodity developments since the war may be said to have gone through six phases. The first covers the immediate post-war years up to and including 1948 and was characterized by general shortage; the second consists of the years 1949 and 1950 in which the upward movement in demand seemed to be halted; the third is that of the Korean boom; the fourth that of 1951-1953 in which prices moved generally downward; the fifth covers from 1953 to sometime in 1956 and reflects the world-wide investment boom of that time; and the sixth is the period of the present recession in the commodity markets. In the immediate aftermath of the second world war, world demand for primary commodities, due to the needs of reconstruction, reconversion and the release of pent-up demand, increased greatly and quickly; and world supply, because of war damage, inadequate replacement of equipment and, in some cases, because of difficulties in transportation, lagged behind. The consequent shortages were general but were particularly severe in foodstuffs (especially grains) and an International Emergency Food Council was established to continue the allocation of foodstuffs that had taken place during the war: and even when production of a number of commodities increased, inflationary conditions and poor grain harvests aggravated the shortages and the prices of most commodities rose, in some cases very markedly. Notwithstanding the general excess of supply over effective demand a few commodities were in better balance or even in actual or potential surplus, like rubber and wool; and international discussion aid agreement in this period was dominated by the
belief that, as following the first world war, the boom would be short-lived and that the disposition of surpluses would again be the problem.

Supplies of foodstuffs began to catch up with effective demand in 1948 as improved shipping and transportation facilities and larger wheat crops in Europe and the southern hemisphere relieved the effective shortage of cereals; and as the improvement became general for foodstuffs in 1949, the system of allocations was gradually abandoned. At the same time, the brief recession in the United States affected the volume and prices of a number of commodity imports, especially from the Sterling Area; although the revival of stock-piling in the United States increased the demand for some commodities, especially non-ferrous metals, and thus provided some offset to the effects of the recession. Not surprisingly, the fear of the widespread emergence of a surplus increased in this period and there was much inter-governmental discussion on possible co-operative measures in the production and marketing of wheat, cotton, tea, rubber, tin and sugar. In general, the more even balance of the period was partly due to increased supplies, but also to a more stable demand; and even where there was some evidence of surplus, as in the cotton, tin and rubber markets, it was relatively slight.

The prospect of equilibrium or surplus did not last long and in the first half of 1950 demand for primary commodities increased with economic activity in the United States and prices of raw materials rose; and following the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950 the rise in commodity prices assumed boom proportions. As the war proceeded the scramble for supplies became more hectic, commodity prices rose still further and more government stock-piling led to still greater pressure on available resources. The principal impact of the Korean war was to focus attention on scarcity, rather than on the potential surplus and on the initiative of the United Kingdom, the United States and France, the International Materials Conference was formed early in 1951 to co-ordinate government action to increase production, conserve supplies and obtain the most effective distribution of available supplies among consuming countries. In the three years of its existence the Conference had the participation of some 28 governments and had Commodity Committees on copper, zinc, lead, cotton, manganese, nickel and cobalt, pulp and paper, sulphur, tungsten, molybdenum and wool. The work of the Conference and the reports of a number of national commissions, the best known of which was the Paley Commission in the United States, made it clear that the growth of productive capacity had not kept pace with the growth of demand in a number of primary products since 1945; and in subsequent years there has consequently been much resource development, especially in minerals.

The initiation of international collaboration and the introduction of national controls combined with a number of other factors, notably the expectation
of greater production, changes in stock-piling policy and the accumulation of certain manufactured goods, to halt the very rapid price increase which had reached its peak in the first quarter of 1951. During the remainder of 1951 the prices of many commodities declined although the International Materials Conference proceeded with recommendations for the allocation of a number of commodities. In 1952 the decline in prices became more general, partly as production increased, but also and even more importantly, as inventories accumulated during the boom were liquidated. By 1953 supplies of most commodities were approaching equilibrium with effective demand and the downward movement in prices was halted and not resumed even in face of an American recession. In the same year the activities of the International Materials Conference were discontinued.

From the latter part of 1953 to 1956 the dominant influence on the international commodity position was the character and extent of world economic expansion. Economic activity increased greatly throughout the world, but the demand for capital and durable consumer goods increased relatively more than the demand for other goods; and consequently there was a tendency for the demand for industrial materials to exceed supply. On the other hand, although the consumption of foodstuffs increased, the tendency here was for supply to outrun effective demand. Some very strong particular influences were at work in these years and there were sharp fluctuations in the prices of coffee, cocoa and tea in 1954 and 1955 and in the prices of copper and rubber in 1955 and 1956.

In the first part of 1956 there was evidence of a downward trend in many of the commodity markets and although the trend was interrupted by the Suez crisis and the consequent impetus to inventory accumulation and increase in shipping rates, it continued generally until the spring of 1958. Not all commodities were similarly affected, and in some cases the re-adjustment was reflected less in price changes than in changes in producers' inventories and in curtailment of production. In 1957 the demand for commodities for consumption was somewhat more than maintained, but total demand was less consistent as some consumption demand was met from private and public inventories. The international commodity recession must be seen in the context of the general reduction in economic activity in the United States and elsewhere. But it has been argued that the primary causes of change in the international commodity position pre-date the general recession: and whatever the exact causal relationships, it is plausible, for example, to see the changed position of many minerals as resulting from the effect of increased productive capacity (created subsequent to the Korean boom) being compounded by the impact of more immediate events. The general recession is itself one of the more immediate events which has had an obvious effect on total demand: changes in the strategic stock-piling of the American and British
governments which, in some cases, operated to increase supply and decrease demand were also of importance; and the prices of many metals had been raised to unusually high levels by a number of shortterm factors in the period immediately before the recession.

\section*{The Wheat Situation}

In the first decades of this century the production and marketing of wheat were strategic factors in the national economy and wheat was Canada's staple export; and in the 1920's Canada, on balance, supplied something over \(35 \%\) of world wheat exports and was the leading exporter. In the 1930 's, when wheat began to lose something of its importance in Canadian exports, the Canadian share of the world market declined to some \(30 \%\); and, on the average, the proportion has been relatively unchanged in the post-war period, when Canada has normally been second to the United States among the world's exporters. Since the war wheat has generally ranked second in value to newsprint paper among Canadian exports, and in 1957 accounted for some \(8 \%\) of the export total. This contrasts markedly with the earlier years of the century when wheat had been responsible for \(50 \%\) of Canadian exports: but wheat is still sufficiently important among Canadian exports for fluctuations in wheat shipments markedly to affect the total.

The wheat shortages of the immediate post-war years were largely overcome by 1948 and in subsequent years the world supply has been generally and increasingly in excess of effective demand so that by the end of the 1956-57 crop year the aggregate surplus in the hands of the major exporters the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia - was estimated at more than one billion bushels. This result has been achieved despite acreage reduction in the United States, Canada and Australia and notwithstanding higher absolute levels of world consumption. There are a number of reasons for the large surplus, but the most important explanation is to be found in technological development and in weather conditions in North America, which have been reflected in increased yields. The Canadian yield had been about 12 bushels per acte on the average in the years 1935-1939, by 1945-49 it had risen to some 15 bushels per acre, by 1950-54 to about 21 bushels per acre and by 1955-57 to some 22 bushels per acre.

The higher yields meant that notwithstanding the decline in the relative importance of wheat in the Canadian economy, Canada has had a greater volume of wheat to dispose of in the post-war years than in the \(1920^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\) or \(1930^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\). Whereas Canadian production was at an average of 310 million bushels in the immediate pre-war years, it has in the postwar years covered some 470 bushels annually. This relative abundance has become available at a time when a number of importing countries have been affected by dollar shortages and have consequently or for political reasons increased domestic pro-
duction; when competition on the world market has increased with the emergence of a number of new exporting countries; and when the United States has emerged as the world's leading exporter. Canada, it is true, has remained an efficient and low-cost producer and this, together with the quality of the wheat produced, has resulted in considerable comparative advantage: but it has by no means solved the marketing problem and it is not thus surprising that Canada has been keenly interested in the international agreements negotiated in the postwar years.

The first international wheat agreement was concluded in 1933 and three further agreements have been negotiated in the post-war period. The first was in force from August 1949 to August 1953, the second from then until July 1956, and the third came into force in August 1956 for a three year period. All three post-war agreements have provided for multilaterial contracts for purchase and sale under which the exporting country undertakes to sell to participating import countries on their demand a specific quantity in each crop year at prices not higher than the agreed maximum; and the importing country undertakes to buy from exporting countries on their demand a specific quantity at prices not lower than the agreed minimum. The maximum and minimum prices have differed among the three agreements, being highest in the second; and only during the period of the first agreement (when outside prices were higher than the maximum and thus induced a number of importing countries to join the agreement) have prices, either within or outside the agreement, varied greatly from the average of the maximum and minimum. Since, in practice the agreement is most effective when the general price is close to either the maximum or minimum, and since the United Kingdom (the most important importer) withdrew from the scheme on the expiry of the first agreement, the proportion of world trade covered by the guaranteed quantities has been greatly reduced - from \(61 \%\) in the period of the 1949 agreement to \(43 \%\) in the period of the 1953 agreement and still further to \(39 \%\) in the first year of the 1956 agreement. It is thus clear that the wheat agreements to date have failed to solve the problems of the imbalance between supply and effective demand, and these problems are still the subject of much study.

\section*{The Non-Ferrous Metals}

Metal mining, which has a long history in Canada, has developed very considerably in recent years, and non-ferrous metals have become increasingly important Canadian exports - accounting, on the average, for something like \(20 \%\) of the total in the years 1955-1957. Most of this group is comprised of six metals - nickel, aluminum, copper, uranium, zinc and lead - and these may be further distinguished by the fact that copper, lead and zinc are more sensitive in their price movements than the others: nickel and aluminum are the products of highly integrated industries with few producers and are, therefore, less liable to price fluctuation in
the short run; while uranium, the production of which is a very recent development, is something of a special case. Thus, although nickel, aluminum and uranium accounted for some \(12 \%\) of total exports in 1957, it will be more useful to sketch the market problems of copper, lead and zinc (which, among them, were responsible for about \(5 \%\) of all exports in 1957). Nor is this sketch completely irrelevant to the problems of other metals, since both nickel and aluminum, for example, are competitive substitutes for other base metals.

The copper, lead and zinc producing areas of the world were not seriously damaged during the Second World War, and as a consequence of this and the experience of the nineteen thirties, an early return to a position of surplus supplies was expected in the immediate post-war years and production policies were based on this assumption; and between 1945 and 1950 the development of new copper, lead and zinc resources was at its lowest level in some 50 years. With the Korean war, however, came the realization that supplies had, in fact, lagged behind effective demand, and in the years from 1950, the level of development has been extremely high. As a result of investment initiated subsequent to 1950 , productive capacity began to grow in 1954 and by 1956 had increased sufficiently to affect the market. By this time, of course, other factors were at work and generally in this period
higher flows of supply were becoming available just at the time when levels of consumption were beginning to decline.

In the United States there is a high degree of vertical integration in the copper, lead and zinc industries, but integration is less marked elsewhere, It is, however, generally possible to distinguish producers and consumers: but with considerable integration on the supply side and a strong tendency toward the development of larger metal consuming units much of the trade in copper, zinc and lead is covered by contracts between large producers and large consumers. This, together with the fact that the United States has been transformed from a prewar net exporter into a post-war net importer, has led to the suggestion that the copper. lead and zinc markets in the first post-war years lent themselves to administered prices, and that the prices thus established were, partly on account of strikes, unusually high. It is further suggested that, although the volume of metals actually traded is small, the freeing of the London Metal Exchange in 1953 has successfully re-established that Exchange as a price setter in the international markets; and that this, together with increases in productive capacity, has introduced much greater realism into the markets. Thus the present situation may be seen as an outcome of a number of factors including the growth of productive capacity, decreased demand, changes in stock-piling policy and changes in the market structure.

\section*{CHAPTER II}

\section*{TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES}

The United States and the United Kingdom are Canada's leading trading partners and together accounted for \(77.2 \%\) of Canadian total trade in the first half-year 1958. This compared with \(78.9 \%\) in the corresponding period of 1957; and the share of the United States in Canadian trade in the first six months of 1958 declined by some \(3 \%\) to \(64.3 \%\) as that of the United Kingdom increased somewhat to \(12.9 \%\). The United States provided a market for \(57.5 \%\) of Canadian total exports in the first halfyear 1958 as compared to \(59.7 \%\) in the same six months of 1957; and the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States declined from \(73.5 \%\) in the first half-year 1957 to \(70.7 \%\) in the same period of 1958 . The proportion of Canadian exports going to and of Canadian imports coming from the United Kingdom increased-exports from \(14.6 \%\) in the 1957 period to \(15.5 \%\) in 1958 , and imports from \(9.0 \%\) to \(10.4 \%\). In value terms both exports to and imports from the United States were lower in the first half-year 1958 than in the first six
months of 1957, but exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom were higher in the later period.

In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom, eleven other countries were responsible for \(1 \%\) or more of Canadian exports or Canadian imports in the first six months of 1958. This compared with ten countries in the relevant period of 1957 and the composition of this group as between the two periods was changed only by the inclusion of India and Arabia and the exclusion of Italy in 1958. The Federal Republic of Germany was responsible for a larger share of Canadian total trade than any country other than the United States and the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1958 and like the United states, the United Kingdom and Japan accounted for more than \(1 \%\) of Canadian exports and more than \(1 \%\) of Canadian imports. As in previous periods, Venezuela accounted for the largest share in Canadian imports after the United States and the United Kingdom.

\section*{Trade with the United States}

After the 1953-54 recession, output in the United States increased continuously until the third quarter of 1957. The rate of growth, however, began to decline in 1956 and continued to do so in the first three quarters of 1957 to the extent that by the summer of 1957 the gross national product had almost ceased to increase; and by the first quarter of 1958 the gross national product, in seasonallyadjusted value terms, was almost \(5 \%\) below the peak reached in the third quarter of 1957. The decline seemed to end in the second quarter of 1958 , possibly as a result of higher consumer and govemment expenditure, but the consequent increase in the gross national product was relatively small. United States exports to all countries were some \(18 \%\) lower in value in the first half of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 (when, as a consequence of the Suez crisis, the level of exports had been exceptionally high); and imports from all countries declined by some \(2 \%\) between the same periods. In
the first six months of 1958 Canada continued to be the most important single market for American exports and the leading single source of American imports. Canadian exports to the United States declined in value, but much less sharply than Canadian imports, with the result that the Canadian import balance, at \(\$ 447.8\) million, was but \(60 \%\) of what it had been in the first half of 1957.

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United States \({ }^{1}\)}

Canadian exports to the United States were valued at \(\$ 1,333.1\) million in the first six months of 1958 and were thus \(1.7 \%\) and \(1 \%\) lower than in the same periods of 1957 and 1956 respectively. The 1958 decline would have been much greater but for very large absolute and relative increases in
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics see Part II. especially Table VI.

TABLE 4. Trade of Canada with the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd hall '56 to 2nd half '57} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '57 to 1st balf '58} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. -June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000.000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic exports & 1,345.4 & 1,473.3 & 1,355.7 & 1.511 .9 & 1,333.1 & +2.6 & - 1.7 \\
\hline Re-exports & 28.2 & 32.2 & 35.5 & 38.6 & 35.8 & - & - \\
\hline Imports. & 2,117.2 & 2,044.5 & 2.136.0 & 1,862.5 & 1,816.7 & -8.9 & -14.9 \\
\hline Total trade & 3,490.8 & 3,549.9 & 3, 527.3 & 3,412.9 & 3,185.6 & -3.9 & -9.7 \\
\hline Trade balance. & - 743.7 & - 539.0 & - 744.8 & - 312.1 & - 447.8 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
the export of beef cattle and uranium: the former, which had been valued at \(\$ 1.2\) million in the first half of 1957 , increased to \(\$ 31.3\) million in the first six months of 1958 , and the latter rose from \(\$ 45.3\) million to \(\$ 114.7\) million; and whereas beef cattle and uranium together had accounted for less than \(4 \%\) of all Canadian exports to the United States in the first half of 1957, they were jointly responsible for almost \(11 \%\) in the corresponding period of 1958.

Although exports to the United States declined overall in the first half of 1958 the changes in the nine commodity groups varied and were in some contrast to the changes that had taken place in the first half of 1957. Of the nine groups, only three changed in a similar direction in both periods: fibres and textiles and wood and paper products declined in 1957 and 1958 and non-ferrous metals increased. Agricultural, animal and chemical products, which had all declined in 1957, increased in 1958; and iron and steel goods, non-metallic minerals and miscellaneous commodities, which had all increased in the first half of 1957, declined in the same period of 1958. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products were valued at \(\$ 87.4\) million in the first six months of 1958 and thus, at \(19 \%\) higher than in the same period of 1957, accounted for \(6.5 \%\) of Canadian exports to the United States. Among the leading export commodities in this group. oats and fodders declined by about \(13 \%\) and \(6 \%\) respectively, but these declines were more than offset by increased exports of whisky, barley and wheat, which rose by \(16 \%, 5 \%\) and \(15 \%\) respectively.

Exports of animals and animal products, which had declined by about \(12 \%\) in the first half of 1957 . increased by more than \(60 \%\) to \(\$ 123.8\) million and accounted for \(9.3 \%\) of all Canadian exports to the United States. The higher exports of beef cattle accounted for something like three-quarters of the 1958 increase, but, with the exception of fur skins, there was a general increase among the leading commodities in the group. At \(\$ 539.5\) million, exports of wood, wood products and paper were almost \(7 \%\) less than in the first half-year of 1957. Notwithstanding the reduction, however, forest products were still the largest group in value terms among Canadian exports to the United States and were responsible for \(40.5 \%\) of total exports to that country; and some \(82 \%\) of Canadian exports of wood products to all countries was marketed in the United States. Newsprint paper, which is the most important Canadian export to all countries and to the United States, declined by some \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 287.7\) million, but still accounted for almost \(22 \%\) of Canadian exports to the United States. As in the first six months of 1957, exports of other leading commodities in this group all declined: wood pulp by almost \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 114.2\) million, planks and boards by \(5 \%\) to \(\$ 92.2\) million, pulpwood by about \(21 \%\) to \(\$ 13.7\) million, shingles by almost \(18 \%\) to \(\$ 7.4\) million and plywoods and veneers by more than \(18 \%\) to \(\$ 7.9\) million.

Iron and steel exports were virtually unchanged in the first six months of 1958 and at \(\$ 108\) million were responsible for \(8.1 \%\) of Canadian exports to
the United States. Exports of iron ore which, like domestic production, had increased considerably in 1955 and 1956 and but slightly in the first six months of 1957 , declined by almost \(28 \%\) to \(\$ 18.7\) million; and exports of non-farm machinery decreased by about one-third to \(\$ 7.8\) million as exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and ferro-alloys also dropped significantly. Contrary to the general trend and largely responsible for the relative stability of the total, exports of farm implements and machinery increased by \(45 \%\) to \(\$ 51.1\) million and those of internal combustion engines and parts by \(37 \%\) to \(\$ 11.3\) million.

Second in importance as a group only to forest products, exports of non-ferrous metals, which have risen in every year since 1955, increased by some \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 300.1\) million and accounted for \(22.5 \%\) of total exports to the United States. The continued advance was due to the higher exports of uranium, which accounted for more than one-third of the group total, and the increase in which was more than five times greater than the increase in the group as a whole. Among the other leading commodities in the group, exports were generally reduced and exports of nickel fell by almost \(17 \%\) to \(\$ 68.4\) million, those of aluminum by more than \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 42.3\) million, those of copper by about \(34 \%\) to \(\$ 26\) million and those of zinc by some \(23 \%\) to \(\$ 17.1\) million. Exports of silver, lead and platinum metals also declined. Among non-metallic minerals, exports of crude petroleum, which had risen by more than \(70 \%\) in the first half of 1957 , declined by some \(44 \%\) to \(\$ 44.4\) million and thus contributed greatly to the decrease in the group as a whole. Total exports of non-metallic minerals fell by \(32 \%\) (as compared to an increase of almost \(35 \%\) in the first six months of 1957) and were valued at \(\$ 96.5\) million - some \(7 \%\) of Canadian exports to the United States.

Chemical and allied products accounted for \(3.2 \%\) of Canadian exports to the United States in the first half of 1958 and increased by about \(1 \%\) to \(\$ 42.5\) million. Exports of chemical fertilizers, the leading commodity in the group rose by about \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 22.4\) million. Among other leading export commodities, non-commercial items decreased by some \(13 \%\), electrical energy by \(32 \%\) and aircraft and parts by about 7\%.

\section*{Imports from the United States \({ }^{1}\)}

In the first six months of 1958 imports from the United States declined by almost \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 1,816.7\) million. This compared to a small increase in the corresponding six months of 1957 and the decline was widespread among the leading commodities and the main commodity groups. Among the main groups, the only increases were in forest products and miscellaneous commodities, and the largest relative and absolute decreases were in imports of non-metallic
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
minerals and iron and steel goods. Reflecting the slackening in Canadian economic activity, imports of iron and steel goods declined by some \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 804.5\) million and this followed very large increases in 1955 and 1956, little change in the first half of 1957 and a substantial reduction in the second half of 1957. Notwithstanding the decline, however, iron and steel goods continued to be the most important group among imports from the United States and accounted for \(44.3 \%\) of the total. Imports of non-farm machinery, the leading commodity in the group, had risen greatly in the boom of 1955 and 1956, but in the first six months of 1958 declined by almost \(23 \%\) to \(\$ 238.6\) million and thus contributed about one-third of the decline in the group as a whole. There were twelve other commodities in this group listed among the leading forty imports from the United States in the calendar year 1957. and all declined in value in the first half of 1958. Three of them-automobile parts, rolling mill products, and tractors and parts-declined absolutely by amounts in excess of \(\$ 20\) million: and the others - internal combustion engines, pipes, tubes and fittings, farm implements and machinery, passenger automobiles, cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore, tools, freight automobiles, and scrap iron-declined by amounts varying between \(\$ 381\) thousand (iron ore) and \(\$ 8.8\) million (pipes, tubes and fittings).

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products declined by about \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 156.3\) million and accounted for some \(9 \%\) of all imports from the United

States. All the leading commodities in this group were lower in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 , with imports of soybeans declining most absolutely and relatively. Imports of animals and animal products, which were responsible for \(2.0 \%\) of the import total, declined by almost \(10 \%\) to \(\$ 36.5\) million and those of fibres, textiles and products by more than \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 106.1\) million, some \(6 \%\) of the import total. Imports of wood and paper products increased very slightly and at \(\$ 102.6\) million were responsible for almost \(6 \%\) of all imports from the United States.

Non-ferrous metal imports, which accounted for \(8 \%\) of the total, decreased by almost \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 145.5\) million, largely as the result of an \(11 \%\) decline in imports of electrical apparatus. Imports of non-metallic minerals fell by about \(27 \%\) to \(\$ 134.6\) million and were responsible for \(7.4 \%\) of all imports from the United States. Imports of all the leading commodities in this group declined, and coal imports were reduced by \(29 \%\) to \(\$ 31.5\) million and those of crude petroleum by almost \(74 \%\) to \(\$ 4.4\) million. Imports of chemical and allied products declined by more than \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 126.9\) million and were responsible for \(7 \%\) of the total. Among other leading imports, aircraft and parts increased by \(1 \%\) to \(\$ 41.2\) million, parcels of small value increased by \(2 \%\) to \(\$ 25.3\) million, non-commercial items by \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 19.4\) million and medical, optical and dental goods by \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 14.4\) million.

\section*{Trade with the United Kingdom}

Although the level of economic activity in the United Kingdom was comparatively high in the first half of 1958 the central tendencies, as measured by the statistics on unemployment and unfilled vacancies and by the index of industrial production, seemed to be downwards. Externally, however, the United Kingdom's earnings of foreign reserves in the first six months of 1958 were greater than those of any previous calendar year and some \(\$ 785\) million was added to the gold and dollar reserves. This resulted from the unusual combination of a marked improvement in the British terms of trade and the absence of any great pressure on the sterling balances held in London.

In value terms, British exports to all countries were some \(5 \%\) lower in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957, and imports were reduced by almost \(12 \%\). On the basis of the British statistics, Canada was second only to the United States as a source of British imports, and followed the United States, Australia and the Union of South Africa as a market for British exports. According to the Canadian statistics, Canadian exports to and imports from the United Kingdom both increased in the first half of 1958: exports, however, increased relatively more than imports and Canada's trade surplus with the United Kingdom consequently increased from \(\$ 80.9\) million in the first six months of 1957 to \(\$ 103.1\) million.

TABLE 5. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 2nd half '56 to 2nd half \({ }^{\circ} 57\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half \({ }^{5} 57\) to 1st half '58} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & JuLy - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \(\%\) \\
\hline Domestic exports ........................... & 369.0 & 443.7 & 338.5 & 399.0 & 366.9 & -10.1 & +8.4 \\
\hline Re-exports ...................................... & 2. 5 & 3.2 & 2.5 & 2.7 & 2.8 & - & - \\
\hline Imports .......................e.t.................... & 238.8 & 245.9 & 260.1 & 261.9 & 266.6 & +6.5 & +2. 5 \\
\hline Total trade ...................................... & 610.2 & 692.9 & 601.0 & 663.6 & 636.2 & \(-4.2\) & +5.9 \\
\hline Trade balance ................................... & +132.6 & +201.2 & \(+80.9\) & \(+139.8\) & +103.1 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

At \(\$ 366.9\) million, Canadian exports to the United Kingdom were \(8.4 \%\) higher in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957 (when there had been a decline of more than \(8 \%\) ); and among the main commodity groups only exports of iron and steel goods and of non-ferrous metals were lower than in the previous first half-year. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products accounted for almost \(37 \%\) of all Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and increased by more than \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 135.1\) million. This compared to a decline of \(17 \%\) in the first half of 1957 and wheat, wheat flour and barley exports were very largely responsible for the higher group total and increased, in the aggregate, by more than \(\$ 32\) million. At \(\$ 72.4\) million, wheat exports were almost \(36 \%\) higher than in the first six months of 1957 and accounted for almost one-fifth of the export total; and barley exports more than doubled to \(\$ 20.4\) million as exports of wheat flour increased by more than \(28 \%\) to \(\$ 11.6\) million. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of soybeans and fresh apples also increased, but exports of flaxseed fell by more than \(50 \%\), those of oilseed cake by more than \(70 \%\), those of unmanufactured tobacco by almost \(15 \%\), and those of vegetable oils by about \(52 \%\).

Exports of animals and animal products which had been relatively unchanged in the first half of 1957, increased by more than \(24 \%\) to \(\$ 8.1\) million and were responsible for some \(2 \%\) of the export total. Exports of wood, wood products and paper, which had declined by more than \(4 \%\) in the first six months of 1957 , rose by almost \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 63.5\) million and thus accounted for \(17.3 \%\) of the export total. At \(\$ 20.7\) million, exports of newsprint paper, the leading commodity in the group, were virtually unchanged, but exports of planks and boards, plywoods and veneers, and pulpwood all increased. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of wood pulp, and pulpboard declined.

Iron and steel goods accounted for almost 3\% of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1958 but, in contrast to a significant increase in the previous first half-year, declined by almost \(21 \%\) to \(\$ 10.7\) million. Nonferrous metal exports, which had been proportionately greater than agricultural and vegetable exports in the first six months of 1957, declined by almost \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 113.1\) million and were thus responsible for \(30.8 \%\) of the export total. Aluminum exports declined by some \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 33.1\) million and were thus surpassed in value by exports of nickel which increased by about \(68 \%\) to \(\$ 35\) million. Among the other leading commodities in the group, exports of copper, zinc and lead were reduced significantly while those of platinum metals increased.

Non-metallic mineral exports increased by some \(28 \%\) to \(\$ 8.1 \mathrm{million}\) and so accounted for \(2.2 \%\) of the export total. Chemical exports were valued

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics, see Part II, especially Table VIII.
}
at \(\$ 19.7\) million, some \(87 \%\) higher than in the first half of 1957, and accounted for \(5.4 \%\) of the total. The miscellaneous commodities group which was responsible for less than \(2 \%\) of the total, increased by more than \(450 \%\) to \(\$ 7\) million.

\section*{Imports from the United Kingdom \({ }^{1}\)}

Imports from the United Kingdom increased by some \(9 \%\) in the first six months of 1957 and, at \(\$ 266.6\) million, were about \(3 \%\) above the 1957 level in the first half-year 1958. As with imports from the United States, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom tend to be dominated by iron and steel goods and these accounted for \(40.1 \%\) of the import total in the first six months of 1958. At \(\$ 106.8\) million, iron and steel imports were almost \(8 \%\) higher than in the corresponding period of 1957 and much of the increase was due to the higher imports of passenger automobiles which increased by more than \(68 \%\) to \(\$ 26.8\) million. Imports of internal combustion engines rose by some \(52 \%\) to \(\$ 11.1\) million and those of pipes, tubes and fittings by about \(2 \%\) to \(\$ 12.9\) million; but those of all other leading commodities in the group declined. Non-farm machinery, which has been the most important commodity in the group in recent years fell by almost \(1 \%\) to \(\$ 23.2\) million.

Agricultural and vegetable products, which had declined by almost \(8 \%\) in the first six months of 1957. increased by about \(32 \%\) to \(\$ 15.8\) million and were thus responsible for \(5.9 \%\) of all Canadian imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of whisky increased slightly, those of confectionery more significantly and those of cereal foods and bakery products by some \(25 \%\). At \(\$ 8.1\) million, animal and animal products imports were some \(9 \%\) higher than in the previous first half-year and accounted for \(3 \%\) of the import total. Imports of fibres and textiles had increased somewhat in the first half-year of 1957, but in the same period of 1958 declined by almost \(22 \%\) and at \(\$ 43\) million were responsible for \(16.1 \%\) of the import total. The 1958 decline was widespread among the leading commodities in the group and the only increase recorded was in coated cloth imports. Imports of wool fabrics, which normally rank second only to non-farm machinery among all leading commodities, declined by about \(17 \%\) to \(\$ 15.2\) million. Wood and paper products accounted for less than \(2 \%\) of the import total, but increased by about \(18 \%\) to \(\$ 3.4\) million.

In contrast to decline of more than \(10 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, non-ferrous metal imports increased by almost \(12 \%\) to \(\$ 34.3\) million and so accounted for \(12.9 \%\) of the import total. Much of the increase was due to higher imports of electrical apparatus which increased by about \(21 \%\) to \(\$ 17.5\) million. Non-metallic minerals, which had fallen by some \(17 \%\) in the previous first half-year, were

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table IX.
}
relatively unchanged and at \(\$ 13.9\) million accounted for \(5.2 \%\) of all imports from the United Kingdom. Chemical and allied products declined by about \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 10.2\) million and were thus responsible for \(3.8 \%\)
of the import total. Among other leading commodities the most notable development was an increase of \(49 \%\) (to \(\$ 16.2\) million) in imports of aircraft and parts.

\section*{Trade with Other Leading Countries}

\section*{Federal Republic of Germany}

Exports to the Federal Republic of Germany increased from \(\$ 65.2\) million to \(\$ 97.8\) million and Canadian imports from that country rose from \(\$ 45.4\) million to \(\$ 46.2\) million, As a result of the relatively greater increase in exports, the Canadian export balance rose from \(\$ 20.2\) million to \(\$ 51.9\) million. Behind the large export increase were very much higher shipments of military aircraft and exports of aircraft and parts rose from \(\$ 79\) thousand to \(\$ 35.1\) million and thus displaced wheat as the leading commodity. Wheat exports were relatively stable at \(\$ 23.1\) million. Exports of barley, rye, whisky, flax and rapeseed all declined significantly among agricultural and vegetable products, but those of fresh apples increased. There were diverse changes among other leading commodities, and exports of aluminum, copper, nickel, iron ore, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and synthetic plastics increased considerably as those of scrap iron and steel, wood pulp, and asbestos declined.

Passenger automobiles were the principal Canadian import from the Federal Republic of Gerinany and increased by about \(30 \%\) to \(\$ 13.2\) million and thus by more than imports as a whole. Imports of electrical apparatus almost doubled at \(\$ 2.2\) million; but those of non-farm machinery declined from \(\$ 6.5\) million to \(\$ 5.9\) million. Most of the other leading commodities in the iron and steel group, which tends to dominate imports from Western Germany, also decreased, with particularly heavy reductions in imports of rolling mill products and plpes, tubes and fittings.

\section*{Venezuela}

At \(\$ 21.6\) million, exports to Venezuela were almost \(49 \%\) higher than in the first six months of 1957. Imports, on the other hand, fell by some \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 96.7\) million and the import balance was reduced from \(\$ 108.9\) million to \(\$ 75.0\) million. Petroleum imports were responsible for some \(98 \%\) of the total and declined from \(\$ 121.9\) million to \(\$ 94.9\) million. The higher level of exports to Venezuela in the first six months of 1958 was largely due to considerable increases in the export of wheat, wheat flour, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, and eggs in the shell. Wheat exports rose from \(\$ 43\) thousand to \(\$ 1.0\) million; those of wheat flour (the principal export) almost doubled to \(\$ 4.9\) million; and those of milk and eggs increased by an aggregate of \(\$ 4.1\) million.

\section*{Japan}

A decrease of some \(24 \%\) (to \(\$ 49.2\) million) in exports to Japan and an increase of about \(1 \%\) in imports (to \(\$ 29.8\) million) reduced the Canadian
export balance with that country from \(\$ 35.4\) million to \(\$ 19.4\) million. Wheat exports, which rank first among the leading commodities, increased by some \(\$ 7\) million to \(\$ 27.1\) million. But this and much smaller increases in exports of iron ore and rapeseed were more than offset by reductions in exports of flaxseed, wood pulp, pig iron, aluminum, brass, copper and lead. Among the leading imports from Japan, pipes, tubes and fittings, which had recently been the principal import, fell from \(\$ 4.5\) million to \(\$ 480\) thousand, and rolling mill products from \(\$ 1.1\) million to \(\$ 400\) thousand. A wide range of other imports increased, however, and among the more important were canned fish, cotton fabrics, apparel, plywoods and veneers, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus, and toys and sporting goods.

\section*{India}

Exports to India increased by more than \(340 \%\) to \(\$ 45.7\) million as imports from India declined by almost \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 13.4\) million. As a consequence of these changes, what had been an import balance of \(\$ 5.4\) million in the first six months of 1957 was transformed into an export balance of \(\$ 32.3\) million in the same period of 1958. Some three quarters of the increase in exports resulted from Canadianfinanced shipments of wheat which were valued at \(\$ 27.2\) million and contrasted with a complete absence of wheat shipments in the previous first half-year. Exports of railway rails, which increased by \(\$ 5.2\) million to \(\$ 6.0\) million, copper, aircraft and parts and electrical apparatus were also higher and contributed significantly to the increase. Somewhat offsetting the increases, declines were recorded in exports of wood pulp, newsprint paper, aluminum and fertilizers. The reduction in imports was general, and imports of black tea, flax, hemp and jute fabrics, cotton fabrics, nuts and manganese ore all declined.

\section*{Netherlands}

Canadian total trade with the Netherlands in the first six months of 1958 was significantly higher as exports increased by some \(32 \%\) to \(\$ 39.4\) million and imports by almost \(10 \%\) to \(\$ 12.7\) million. The export balance, because of the greater increase in exports, rose from \(\$ 18.2\) million to \(\$ 26.7\) million. Wheat exports rose from \(\$ 7.3\) million to \(\$ 12.6\) million, those of rapeseed from \(\$ 0.6\) million to \(\$ 3.1\) million, and those of copper from \(\$ 0.2\) million to \(\$ 3.8\) million; and taken together these three commodities increased by somewhat more than the export total. Exports of fresh apples and rye also increased significantly, while exports of barley, vegetable ails and flaxseed were considerably reduced. Among the leading imports, cocoa butter and paste, florist and nursery stock, and electrical apparatus contributed most to the increase.

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with Eleven Leading Countries, by Half Years


\section*{Belgium and Luxembourg}

An increase of more than \(39 \%\) brought exports to Belgium and Luxembourg to \(\$ 38.6\) million. Imports, however, declined by some \(43 \%\) to \(\$ 13.5\) million and the export balance consequently increased from \(\$ 3.9\) million to \(\$ 25.1\) million. Exports of aircraft and parts, which rose from \(\$ 18\) thousand to \(\$ 14.6\) million to become the leading item in the period, increased by more than exports as a whole
and wheat exports increased from \(\$ 11.8\) million to \(\$ 13.1\) million. Offsetting these large increases somewhat, there were significant declines in exports of flaxseed, rapeseed and asbestos. The import reduction was due chiefly to the decrease in rolling mill products, which fell from \(\$ 11.0\) million to \(\$ 1.8 \mathrm{million}\). Among other leading commodities, imports of carpets and mats, unset diamonds and tin blocks, pigs and bars also declined, and those of plate and sheet glass increased.

\section*{France}

Exports to France declined by about \(19 \%\) to \(\$ 26.6\) million and imports from France by about \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 14.7\) million. The greater decline in exports reduced the export balance from \(\$ 16.0\) million to \(\$ 11.9\) million. Against a general trend, copper exports increased from \(\$ 3.2\) million to \(\$ 5.5\) million to become the leading commodity, and aluminum and newsprint paper also increased significantly. Reductions in exports of wheat, which fell from \(\$ 3.7\) million to \(\$ 159\) thousand, flaxseed (froni \(\$ 5.7\) million to \(\$ 4.8\) million), wood pulp (from \(\$ 2.5\) million to \(\$ 942\) thousand) and asbestos (from \(\$ 3.1\) million to \(\$ 1.9\) million) contributed most to the overall decline. The decrease in imports was heavily concentrated in rolling mill products, which declined from \(\$ 3.8\) million to \(\$ 215\) thousand. Among the other leading commodities, passenger automobiles and printed books increased, as did (to a lesser extent) brandy, wines, wool fabrics, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus and plate and sheet glass; and rubber tires and tubes, unmanufactured leather and lace and embroidery declined.

\section*{Australia}

At \(\$ 26.6\) million, exports to Australia were about \(6 \%\) higher than in the first six months of 1957. imports, at \(\$ 12.6\) million, were greater by some \(57 \%\); and the export balance declined from \(\$ 17.2\) million to \(\$ 14.0\) million. Canada does not normally ship wheat to Australia (which is generally a wheat exporter) but exports valued at \(\$ 2.5\) million in the first six months of 1958 more than accounted for the increase in the export total. Among the other leading exports, non-farm machinery increased from \(\$ 560\) thousand to \(\$ 1.1\) million, passenger automobiles from \(\$ 1.0\) million to \(\$ 1.2\) million, automobile parts from \(\$ 3.6\) million to \(\$ 3.8\) million, aluminum from \(\$ 2.6\) million to \(\$ 2.8\) million, and asbestos from \(\$ 1.4\) million to \(\$ 1.6\) million; but planks and boards declined from \(\$ 4.0\) million to \(\$ 3.8\) million, and newsprint paper from \(\$ 4.0\) million to \(\$ 3.7\) million. The higher import total was very largely due to
increased imports of raw sugar, which rose from \(\$ 1.3\) million to \(\$ 4.9\) million. Dried fruits, vegetable oils, lamb and mutton and canned meats also increased, but imports of raw wool declined from \(\$ 2.6\) million to \(\$ 2.0\) million.

\section*{Union of South Africa}

Exports to South Africa increased by some 15\% to \(\$ 29.7\) million, imports declined by about \(34 \%\) to \(\$ 2.2\) mitlion, and the export balance rose in consequence from \(\$ 22.5\) million to \(\$ 27.5\) million. Exports were higher notwithstanding some decline in planks and boards and newsprint paper and mainly on account of higher shipments of passenger automobiles and railway rails. The former increased by \(\$ 1.4\) million to \(\$ 6.8\) million, and the latter, which had not been sold at all to South Africa in the first half of 1957 , were valued at \(\$ 3.3\) million.

\section*{Norway}

From \(\$ 27.3\) million in the first six months of 1957, exports to Norway increased by \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 29.4\) million. Imports declined by some \(24 \%\) to \(\$ 1.2\) million and the export balance thus rose from \(\$ 25.7\) million to \(\$ 28.2\) million. Exports to Norway have a somewhat special character in that much of the total is accounted for by exports of nickel in matte which are sent to Norway for refining. In the first half of 1958 , such exports were valued at \(\$ 19.7\) million compared to \(\$ 15.5\) million in the corresponding period of 1957. Exports of wheat also contributed to the higher total and increased from \(\$ 1.8\) million to \(\$ 2.7\) million.

\section*{Arabia}

Imports from Arabia (which for statistical purposes includes Kuwait and the other Shiekdoms). increased by almost \(458 \%\) to \(\$ 29.2\) million. The imports were virtually all of petroleum, and although exports increased by some \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 1.1\) million, the Canadian import balance with Arabia was increased from \(\$ 4.2\) million to \(\$ 28.1\) million.

\section*{CHAPTER III}

\section*{Trane with principal trading areas}

Canadian trade with Europe and the Commonwealth was higher in value in the first six months of 1958 than in the same period of 1957, but the value of trade with Latin America was reduced. As a consequence of these and other developments the proportion of all Canadian trade conducted with Europe and the Commonwealth increased moderately to \(8.8 \%\) and \(5.2 \%\) respectively and the Latin American share of Canadian total trade declined slightly to \(5.2 \%\). The level of trade with Europe was higher as exports to that region increased more
absolutely (and relatively) than imports from the area declined. Notwithstanding an increase in imports, total trade with the Commonwealth had decreased in the first six months of 1957. In the same period of 1958, however, imports declined significantly, but exports rose by a wider margin and total trade was thus increased. Both exports to and imports from Latin America declined in the first six months of 1958, whereas both had risen in the corresponding months of 1957.

\section*{Trade with Europe \({ }^{\text { }}\)}

Canadian trade with the communist countries of Europe increased in the first six months of 1958 and imports from these countries increased by some \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 4.0\) million and formed some \(3 \%\) of all Canadian imports from Europe. Canadian exports to this group of countries rose by more than \(59 \%\) and at \(\$ 19.3\) million were responsible for about \(6 \%\) of the export total. Exports to the non-communist countries in Europe increased by some \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 280.6\) million, but imports from these countries declined by almost \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 130.2\) million. With the exception of exports to France, Canadian exports to the leading countries in the non-communist group all increased in the first six months of 1958 and those to Western Germany and Belgium-Luxembourg relatively and absolutely most of all. Import changes were somewhat more varied with imports from France, Belgium-Luxembourg and Italy being reduced and those from Western Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland being increased. Western Germany was again the most important single market for Canadian goods and the most important single source of Canadian supplies in the region and accounted for \(32.5 \%\) of all exports to Europe and \(34.3 \%\) of all imports from Europe.

Canadian exports to Europe as a whole were valued at \(\$ 300.8\) million in the first six months of 1958 and were thus almost \(16 \%\) higher than in the previous first half-year. This compared to an increase of \(3 \%\) in the first six months of 1957 and to an increase of \(52 \%\) in the corresponding months of 1956. These fluctuations partly reflected changes in wheat shipments which had been high in the 1956 period, considerably reduced in the following year and were again somewhat higher in the first six months of 1958. In the latter period, wheat exports increased by almost \(5 \%\) to \(\$ 76.6\) million, as a result of higher shipments to Norway, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union, and in accounting for almost \(26 \%\) of the total, remained Canada's most important single export to Europe. Agricultural and vegetable products as a whole declined by some \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 114.1\) million and were thus responsible for \(37.9 \%\) of all Canadian exports to Europe. Other than wheat and rye (which accounts for but a small proportion of the group total) exports of all the leading com-
modities in the group declined, especially those of flaxseed which had more than tripled in the 1957 period but which in the first half of 1958 fell by almost \(40 \%\) to \(\$ 15.2\) million.

Exports of animals and animal products increased by more than \(30 \%\) but, at \(\$ 8.8\) million, still only accounted for \(2.9 \%\) of the export total. Wood and paper products were relatively insignificant in Canadian exports to Europe and declined by almost \(29 \%\) to \(\$ 7.5\) million.

Iron and steel exports, which had increased by approaching \(30 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, fell by more than \(5 \%\) to \(\$ 17.9\) million, to \(6.0 \%\) of the export total. The majority of leading commodities in the group either declined in value or increased but little in absolute terms. The overall reduction, however, would have been much greater but for a \(93 \%\) increase in the sale of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which at \(\$ 6.7\) million became the leading commodity in the group. Exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for \(23.7 \%\) of the export total and at \(\$ 71.4\) million were some \(25 \%\) higher than in the previous first half-year. This was roughly similar to the rise recorded in the earlier period and resulted from widespread increases among the leading commodities in the groups with the more important single contributions being made by nickel and copper. Nickel exports rose by more than \(31 \%\) to \(\$ 30.1\) million and those of copper by almost \(80 \%\) to \(\$ 21.3\) million. Against the general trend in this group, aluminum exports fell by about \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 13.8\) million.

Accounting for \(2.2 \%\) of the total, non-metallic mineral exports declined by about \(52 \%\) to \(\$ 6.5\) million. Chemical and allied products declined by almost \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 19.6 \mathrm{million}\) and thus accounted for \(6.5 \%\) of the export total. Among other leading commodities the most significant change was in the export of aircraft which increased from \(\$ 295\) thousand in the first half of 1957 to \(\$ 50.2\) million

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, \(X\) and XI.
}

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half '56 \\
to \\
2nd half 5 ?
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '57 \\
to \\
1st half '58
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic exports & 251.0 & 276.9 & 257.8 & 291.6 & 300.8 & +5.3 & +16. 7 \\
\hline Re-exports & 1.1 & 1.9 & 2. 0 & 3.9 & 1.6 & - & \\
\hline Imports & 128.5 & 168.1 & 145.7 & 167.1 & 134.8 & -0.6 & - 7.5 \\
\hline Total trade & 380.6 & 447.0 & 405. 5 & 462.6 & 437.2 & +3.5 & + 7.8 \\
\hline Trade balance & +123.5 & +110.8 & +114.0 & +128.5 & +167. 7 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
in the same period of 1958. Aircraft exports thus increased by more than Canadian exports to Europe as a whole and accounted for an unusually high \(16.7 \%\) of the total. The much higher total for aircraft was very largely the result of greatly increased shipments of military aircraft to Belgium and Western Germany.

Canadian imports from Europe had risen by some \(13 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, but declined by about \(8 \%\) to \(\$ 134.8\) million in the same period of 1958. Although a majority of the main commodity groups increased in value, fibres and textiles, iron and steel goods and miscellaneous commodities, which among them accounted for almost \(60 \%\) of the total, declined. Iron and steel goods alone accounted for \(34.1 \%\) of the total and fell by \(25 \%\) to \(\$ 45.9\) million. This contrasted with an increase of almost \(34 \%\) in the first half of 1957 and of the leading commodities in the group only passenger automobiles and internal combustion engines increased. Passenger automobiles increased by about \(52 \%\) to \(\$ 14.7\) million and thus accounted for \(10.9 \%\) of the import total and became Canada's most important single import from Europe. In absolute terms, Western Germany benefitted most from the boom in the Canadian market for European cars and imports from that country increased from \(\$ 8.3\) million in the first half of 1957 to \(\$ 12.8\) million in the same period of 1958. Much greater relative gains resulted in more modest absolute increases in imports of automobiles from France, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Sweden. Imports of non-farm machinery, which normally account for the largest single share of the total, declined by almost \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 12.9\) million. Rolling mill products, which have ranked second to non-farm machinery in recent years, fell by about \(85 \%\) to \(\$ 2.8\) million and thus more heavily than the group as a whole.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products, which had fallen by more than \(10 \%\) in the previous
first half-year, increased by some \(24 \%\) and at \(\$ 12.7\) million accounted for \(9.3 \%\) of the import total. All the leading commodities in the group had higher totals. Imports of animals and animal products accounted for \(4.1 \%\) of all imports from Europe and increased by about \(18 \%\) to \(\$ 5.5\) million. Following an increase of more than \(17 \%\) in the first half of 1957, imports of fibres and textiles declined by almost \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 16.7\) million and were thus responsible for \(12.4 \%\) of the import total. The decline was shared by all the main commodities in the group and there were lower imports of wool, cotton and synthetic fabrics and carpets and apparel. Wood, wood products and paper increased for the second successive first half-year and at \(\$ 5.7\) million were some \(10 \%\) higher than in the previous first six months, thus accounting for \(4.2 \%\) of the total.

In contrast to a reduction of more than \(10 \%\) in the first half of 1957, non-ferrous metal imports increased by more than \(18 \%\) and at \(\$ 16.0\) million accounted for \(11.9 \%\) of all imports from Europe. Imports of electrical apparatus increased by \(78 \%\) to \(\$ 8.1\) million and thus rose by more than the group as a whole. Non-metallic minerals, which had declined by more than \(25 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, increased by \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 9.5\) million or \(7.0 \%\) of the import total. Imports of plate and sheet glass rose by about \(46 \%\) to \(\$ 3.2\) million as those of unset diamonds declined by some \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 2.1\) million. Imports of chemical and allied products rose for the second successive first half-year, but the rate of increase was considerably reduced at about \(3 \%\); and at \(\$ 6.8\) million imports in this group accounted for \(5.0 \%\) of the total. Miscellaneous commodities declined by some \(6 \%\) to \(\$ 16.0\) million and accounted for \(11.9 \%\) of the import total. Non-commercial items, which decreased by more than \(35 \%\) to \(\$ 4.0\) million, declined by twice as much as the group total.

\section*{Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland \({ }^{3}\)}

Canadian trade with the Commonwealth is generally characterized by the export of manufactred goods and wheat and the import of primary products, and is frequently affected by two factors which may differ considerably in successive periods in their impact on the magnitude and rel-
ative distribution of trade. These are the shipment of Canadian goods to Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and other arrangements for

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Except the United Kingdom. For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.
}
financing exports by the Canadian Government, and the price sensitivity of Commonwealth raw materials to changes in international conditions. Both factors were at work in the first half of 1958 , the former in greatly increased exports of wheat to India (under credit) and Pakistan (under grant) and the latter in lower prices for sugar, tea, coffee, bauxite, rubber and wool. Although exports to the Commonwealth as a whole increased by about one-third in the first six months of 1958 and imports declined by about one-tenth, the changes in Canadian trade with different regions of the Commonwealth varied considerably. Canadian exports to the Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean region were virtually unchanged at \(\$ 22.4\) million and accounted for \(14.2 \%\) of exports to all Commonwealth countries and Ireland. Imports, from countries in the Caribbean region on the other hand, accounted for \(34.2 \%\) of total imports from the Commonwealth after declining some \(15 \%\) to \(\$ 34.1\) million. The lower total was due mostly to a reduction in the value of imports from the territories of the West Indies Federation.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia, which were responsible for \(40.4 \%\) of the total, increased by \(166 \%\) to \(\$ 63.9\) million on account of higher shipments to the Colombo countries. Imports from the Asian countries, however, declined by some \(20 \%\) to \(\$ 33.0\) million - or \(33.1 \%\) of the total. The largest relative and absolute decline was in imports from Pakistan and this, together with a considerable decline in imports from India, was largely responsible for the overall decline. About one-fifth of all Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries was shipped to countries in Africa; and exports to these countries increased by about \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 33.3\) million, chiefly on account of increased sales to the Union of South Africa. Imports from African countries accounted for \(10.1 \%\) of the total and declined by \(24 \%\) to \(\$ 10.1\) million. The lower total reflected reductions in imports from Ghana, the Union of South Africa, Mauritius and the Seychelles. Exports to the Commonwealth countries in Oceania increased by about \(3 \%\) to \(\$ 34.3\) million and were responsible for \(21.7 \%\) of Canadian exports to all Commonwealth countries; and \(21.9 \%\) of Canadian imports from the Commonwealth came from the same region as the value of such imports increased by more than \(36 \%\) to \(\$ 21.8\) million.

India, which received \(28.7 \%\) of total exports and supplied \(13.4 \%\) of total imports, was Canada's leading trading partner in the Commonwealth in the first six months of 1958 (mainly because of large Canadian-financed shipments of wheat); and was followed in importance by the West Indies Federation, whence came \(27.1 \%\) of total imports; Australia, which accounted for \(16.8 \%\) and \(12.6 \%\) of exports and imports respectively; and the Union of South Africa, which was responsible for \(18.7 \%\) of the export total, but only \(2.2 \%\) of the import total. The net effect of the various changes in Canadian trade with the different countries and regions of the Commonwealth was to increase the Canadian export balance from \(\$ 6.2\) million in the first half of 1957 to \(\$ 58.3\) million in the corresponding period of 1958 .

Canadian exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland as a whole increased by some \(35 \%\) to \(\$ 158.0\) million. This contrasted with a decline of almost \(12 \%\) in the first six months of 1957 and the change was very largely due to greatly increased exports of wheat, which rose by \(62.1 \%\) to \(\$ 36.4\) million. Behind this very large increase were special shipments to India ( \(\$ 27.2\) million), and Pakistan ( \(\$ 3.9\) million), but also included were wheat exports, valued at \(\$ 2.5\) million, to Australia as a result of the drought in that country. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products as a whole increased by about \(187 \%\) to \(\$ 50.9\) million and accounted for \(32.2 \%\) of all exports to the Commonwealth. In addition to the higher exports of wheat, exports of wheat flour increased by some \(31 \%\) to \(\$ 8.9\) million.

Animals and animal products increased by about \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 9.6\) million and thus accounted for \(6.1 \%\) of the total. Exports of wood, wood products and paper were reduced by about \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 24.2\) million and were responsible for \(15.3 \%\) of the total. The reduction was fairly general among leading commodities in the group and exports of planks and boards declined by \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 11.3\) million, and those of newsprint paper by more than \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 8.8\) million.

At \(\$ 39.9\) million, exports of iron and steel goods were some \(30 \%\) higher than in the previous first half-year and accounted for \(25.3 \%\) of the total. This compared with a decline of \(29 \%\) of the relevant

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half ' 56 to \\
2nd half '57
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58} \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{\$'000,000} & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic exports & 132.5 & 120.9 & 117.2 & 124.3 & 158.0 & +2.8 & +34.8 \\
\hline Re-exports & 1. 1 & 0.9 & 1.5 & 2.0 & 1.0 & - & - \\
\hline Imports & 98.0 & 123. 6 & 111.0 & 129.1 & 99.7 & +4.4 & -10.2 \\
\hline Total trade & 231.5 & 245.5 & 229.7 & 255.4 & 258.6 & +4.1 & +12.6 \\
\hline Trade balance & + 35.6 & - 1.9 & + 7.7 & - 27 & + 59.3 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1957 total on that of 1956 (when the group total had been unusually high because of large shipments of Colombo plan locomotives to India) and much of the 1958 increase was the result of higher exports of rolling mill products. These increased from \(\$ 2.1\) million to \(\$ 11.5\) million as exports of railway rails to India and the Union of South Africa increased by \(\$ 4.5\) million and \(\$ 3.3\) million respectively. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of passenger automobiles rose by more than \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 10.6\) million, with significant increases in exports to the Union of South Africa and Australia; but thase of most other commodities declined more or less significantly.

Non-ferrous metal products accounted for \(8.7 \%\) of the total and decreased by \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 13.8\) million. Exports of aluminum declined by \(26 \%\) to \(\$ 6.4\) million and those of primary and semi-fabricated copper by some \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 2.2\) million; exports of electrical apparatus, however, increased by more than \(30 \%\) to \(\$ 3.6\) million. At \(\$ 3.0\) million, exports of non-metallic minerals were some \(24 \%\) higher than in the previous first half-year and accounted for \(1.9 \%\) of the total. Chemical and allied products decreased by almost \(30 \%\) to \(\$ 1.6\) million and were responsible for \(3.4 \%\) of the total, while \(6.2 \%\) of all Canadian exports to the Commonwealth were classified as miscellaneous commodities. Prominent arnong the latter were aircraft and parts (exports of which tend to fluctuate within a wide margin from year to year), which increased by more than \(400 \%\) to \(\$ 3.5\) million.

As has already been pointed out, primary products dominate Canadian imports from Commonwealth countries and it is, therefore, important in any significant analysis of import changes to pay close attention to price and quantity movements. In the table which follows, quantity and price detail are given for a representative selection of imports from the Commonwealth in the first six months of 1957 and the first six months of 1958; and from this information it is possible to determine the value and volume changes which took place between the two years. Comparison of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity change between the two periods and comparison of column 2 and 3 the corresponding price change.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & \begin{tabular}{l}
'57 Quantity at \\
57 Prices
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
'58 Quantity at \\
- 57 Prices
\end{tabular} & '58 Quantity at -58 Prices \\
\hline & & \$'000,000 & \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined & 24. 6 & 27.1 & 20.7 \\
\hline Bauxite and alu- & & & \\
\hline mina for aluminum & 12.6 & 13.6 & 13.3 \\
\hline Tea, hlack ..... & 13.3 & 11. 4 & 10.3 \\
\hline Rubber, crude, etc. & 12.1 & 8.1 & 6.6 \\
\hline Jute fabrics, etc. & 4. 7 & 4.7 & 4.7 \\
\hline Wool, raw ....... & 5.9 & 4. 4 & 3.9 \\
\hline Cocoa beans... & 2.5 & 1.8 & 3. 4 \\
\hline Vegetable oils & 1. 5 & 3.4 & 3. 2 \\
\hline Mutton and lamb, fresh & 1. 6 & 2.8 & 2. 7 \\
\hline Coffee, green.. & 2.6 & 2.5 & 2.4 \\
\hline Nuts .............. & 1.7 & 1. 1 & 1. 1 \\
\hline Total ........... & 83.1 & 80.9 & 72.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The commodities listed in the table were responsible for \(74.8 \%\) of total imports in the first half of 1957 and \(72.7 \%\) in the same period of 1958 . As a group, the eleven commodities in question declined by \(12.8 \%\) in value between the two periods as a result of a decrease of \(2.6 \%\) in quantity and a reduction of \(10.5 \%\) in price. The price movements were generally downward, the quantity movements mostly so, and the resulting value changes were varied. Alone of the group, cocoa beans rose in price - by \(88.9 \%\) - and, notwithstanding a reduction of \(28 \%\) in quantity, increased by \(36 \%\) in value. Unrefined sugar, which represented something like \(30 \%\) of the total in value terms, decreased by more than \(10 \%\) in value as a similar increase in quantity was more than offset by a reduction of some \(24 \%\) in price. Crude rubber, black tea, raw wool, and green coffee all declined in price, volume and value; and bauxite, vegetable oils, and mutton and lamb rose in value as increases in quantities more than compensated for price reductions. Imports of jute fabrics were unchanged in price and quantity and those of nuts declined equally, in the absence of price change, in value and volume.

Total imports from the Commonwealth declined by about \(10 \%\) to \(\$ 99.7\) million in the first six months of 1958. Much of the overall reduction was due to a decrease of about \(11 \%\) in agricultural and vegetable imports which, at \(\$ 57.0\) million, accounted for \(57 \%\) of the total. Raw sugar, the leading import from the Commonwealth, decreased by almost \(16 \%\) to \(\$ 20.7\) million and was thus responsible for about one-half of the reduction for the group as a whole. Sugar imports, however, actually increased in quantity and the reduction was due wholly to lower prices; and in value terms decreases in imports from Mauritius and the Caribbean countries were more than sufficient to offset significant increases in imports from Australia and the Fiji Islands. In absolute terms, imports of crude rubber declined most in the group and among all the leading commodities and at \(\$ 6.6\) million were some \(45 \%\) less than in the previous first half-year. The lower total reflected reductions in both volume and price and was due mainly to a fall of more than \(\$ 5\) million in imports from Malaya. Imports of crude rubber from Ceylon increased significantly to total more than \(\$ 1\) million. Again as a consequence of lower price and volume, black tea inports (which come mainly from India and Ceylon) declined by \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 10.3\) million. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of vegetable oils increased considerably in volume and by \(110 \%\) (or \(\$ 1.7\) million) in value and this, together with a significant increase in imports of dried fruits and smaller increases in a number of other food imports, did something to offset the large decreases mentioned above.

Animals and animal products, which accounted for \(7.9 \%\) of the total, increased by some \(38 \%\) to \(\$ 7.9\) million and imports of fibres and textiles declined by about \(14 \%\) to \(\$ 12.5\) million to account for \(12.5 \%\) of the total. Flax, hemp and jute fabrics and raw wool, the leading commodities in this group, both declined, the former slightly and the
latter, as a result of smaller quantities being imported at lower prices, by about one-trird. At \(\$ 16.3\) million, imports of non-ferrous metals were some \(13 \%\) lower than in the previous first half-year and accounted for \(16.3 \%\) of the import total. Notwithstanding a slight fall in price, imports of bauxite and alumina (which comes mostly from Jamaica and is the leading commodity in the group)
increased by more than \(5 \%\) in value to \(\$ 13.3\) million. Most of the other leading commodities in the group were, however, reduced. Non-metallic minerals decreased by some \(41 \%\) to \(\$ 3.1\) million and thus accounted for \(3 \%\) of all imports from the Commonwealth. Contributing largely to the group reduction, petroleum imports, entirely from Trinidad, declined by almost \(37 \%\) to \(\$ 2.0\) million.

\section*{Trade with Latin America \({ }^{1}\)}

\begin{abstract}
Although Latin American countries are generally dependent on the export of primary products, there is considerable variation in conditions as among the different countries of the region: Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, for example, are the more industrialized of the Latin American countries (without manufactured products as yet being significant exports); and there is considerable diversity in standards of living, economic structures and composition of trade in the region. It is not, therefore, surprising that an overall decline in both exports and imports should conceal differences in the development of Canadian trade with the various countries. Venezuela is Canada's leading trading partner in the region, and in the first six months of 1958 exports to that country increased by almost \(50 \%\) to \(\$ 21.5\) million and accounted for \(23.3 \%\) of the total. Imports from Venezuela, some \(59.0 \%\) of the total, declined by about \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 96.7\) million, Mexico was second in importance to Venezuela, both as a market for Canadian goods and as a source of Canadian imports; and exports to Mexico declined by some \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 19.8\) million (about onefifth of the total) as imports increased by about \(84 \%\) to \(\$ 17.3\) million (about one-tenth of the total). Among other leading countries in the region, Brazil and Argentina both accounted for a smaller proportion of Canadian trade than in the previous first half-year, and exports to Panama, which had been mostly of used ships in the earlier period, fell by some \(85 \%\).
\end{abstract}

Canadian exports to Latin America as a region declined by almost \(18 \%\) to \(\$ 92.2\) million. This contrasted with an increase of approaching \(40 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, and both the contrast and the 1958 reduction were to a large extent due to fluctuations in the sales of used ships to Panama. These had been valued at \(\$ 1.5\) million in the first half of 1956 and at \(\$ 18.8\) million in the same period of 1957: but in the 1958 period, they were again reduced - to \(\$ 1.6\) million. A considerable reduction in exports of iron and steel goods also contributed to the lower total of the first six months of 1958 .

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products increased by about \(48 \%\) to \(\$ 18.4\) million and thus accounted for \(19.8 \%\) of the total. Exports of wheat and wheat flour - which increased by about \(100 \%\) and \(88 \%\) to \(\$ 4.5\) million and \(\$ 8.7\) million respectively - together increased by more than the group as a whole due to considerably higher exports of wheat to Peru and Venezuela and of wheat flour to

Venezuela. Malt exports also increased-by some \(11 \%\) to \(\$ 2.1\) million-but exports of most other leading commodities in the group declined. Animals and animal products, which had decreased by almost \(30 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, increased by more than \(80 \%\) to \(\$ 10.9\) million or \(11.8 \%\) of the export total. Exports of powdered milk, which increased by \(108 \%\) to \(\$ 3.4\) million, and of eggs in the shell, which increased from \(\$ 93\) thousand to \(\$ 2.7\) million and went very largely to Venezuela, more than accounted for the increase. Wood, wood products and paper were virtually unchanged at \(\$ 15.8\) million and accounted for \(17.1 \%\) of all Canadian exports to Latin America. Notwithstanding the relative stability of the total, exports of newsprint paper, the leading commodity in the group and among all exports to Latin America, increased by some \(7 \%\) to \(\$ 12.4\) million. Exports of newsprint paper to Brazil fell considerably, but this decrease was more than offset by significant increases in exports to Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. Exports of the other leading commodities in the group all declined.

In contrast to an increase of some \(92 \%\) in the first six months of 1957, exports of iron and steel goods declined by more than \(45 \%\) to \(\$ 16.8\) million and accounted for \(18.2 \%\) of the total.Most of the reduction resulted from lower exports of locomotives and parts and of rolling mill products - the former declining by about \(97 \%\) to \(\$ 175\) thousand and the latter by some \(84 \%\) to \(\$ 1.2\) million. By their nature, exports of locomotives and some rolling mill products tend to be discrete in their movements from year to year and the lower totals of these products in the first six months of 1956 were due chiefly to greatly reduced exports of locomotives to Argentina and Brazil and of railway rails to Mexico. Most of the other leading commodities in the group also declined, but exports of non-farm machinery, the principal commodity, increased by about \(13 \%\) to \(\$ 8.4\) million.

At \(\$ 13.8\) million, non-ferrous metal exports accounted for \(14.9 \%\) of the total and were almost \(24 \%\) higher than in the first six months of 1957. Aluminum exports rose by some \(24 \%\) to \(\$ 5.5\) million and exports of electrical apparatus by more than \(63 \%\) to \(\$ 5.0\) million. Exports of primary copper and nickel also increased, but not greatly in absolute terms. Non-metallic mineral exports declined by

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) For relevant statistics see Part \(\Pi\), especially Tables II, III, XIV and XV.
}

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
2nd half '56 \\
2nd half '57
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st half '57 to 1st half '58
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & Jan. - June J & July - Dec, & Jan, - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & & \$'000,000 & & & \% & \% \\
\hline Domestic exports ......................... & 80.6 & 95.8 & 111.8 & 112.9 & 92.2 & +17.8 & -17.5 \\
\hline Re-exports .................................... & 0.4 & 0.5 & 1.0 & 1.2 & 0.9 & - & - \\
\hline Imports ......................................... & 182.4 & 179.4 & 186.5 & 193.4 & 164.0 & + 7.8 & -12.0 \\
\hline Total trade ..................................... & 263. 4 & 275.8 & 299. 3 & 307.5 & 257.1 & +11.5 & -14.1 \\
\hline Trade balance ............................. & -101.4 & \(-83.1\) & \(-73.7\) & -79.4 & -71.0 & - & - \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
about \(12 \%\) to \(\$ 3.1\) million and were thus responsible for \(3.4 \%\) of the export total. Exports of chemical and allied products, which accounted for \(9.7 \%\) of the total, also declined by \(9 \%\) to \(\$ 8.9\) million - and those of miscellaneous commodities fell by almost \(86 \%\) to \(\$ 10.0\) million. The latter decline was chiefly due to smaller exports of used ships to Panama.

Canadian imports from Latin America are similar to those from the Commonwealth countries in that both are composed mostly of primary commodities. It is, therefore, again important to pay close attention to price and volume changes; and the following table gives data which makes it possible to analyse the quantity and value changes for the leading commodities.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Commodity & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { '57 Quantity } \\
& \text { ' } 57 \text { Prices }
\end{aligned}
\] & '58 Quantity at '57 Prices & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { '58 Quantity } \\
& \text { '58 Prices }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & \$'000,000 & \\
\hline Petroleum, crude, etc. \(\qquad\) & 121.9 & 93.2 & \\
\hline Fuel olls ....... & 1.3 & 1.2 & 1.1 \\
\hline Sub-Total ... & 123. 2 & 94.4 & 96.0 \\
\hline Coffee, green .. & 27.0 & 29.1 & 25.3 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 12.0 & 12.5 & 11.5 \\
\hline Cotton, raw..... & 0.2 & 6. 4 & 5. 8 \\
\hline Vegetables, fresh & 2.7 & 3. \(\frac{1}{7}\) & 5. 4 \\
\hline Sugar, urrefined & 4.1 & 5.7 & 3.7 \\
\hline Nuts .............. & 2.3 & 1.4 & 1.4 \\
\hline Manila, sisalfibres \(\qquad\) & 1.8 & 1.3 & 1. 2 \\
\hline Sub-Total .... & 50.1 & 59.5 & 54.4 \\
\hline Total ....... & 173.2 & 153.9 & 150.4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In value terms, the commodities listed were responsible for \(91.7 \%\) of all imports from Latin America in the first six months of 1958 as compared to \(93.0 \%\) in the same period of 1957. Between the two periods, the value of the commodities considered as a group declined by about \(13 \%\) as a fall of some \(11 \%\) in volume was compounded by a reduction of about \(2 \%\) in price. Crude petroleum, by
far the most important commodity in the group, declined by \(22 \%\) in value as an even greater decrease in volume was tempered by a slight increase in price. Fuel oils and manila fibres declined in price, quantity and therefore value, and fresh vegetables increased on all three counts. Of the other commodities in the group, green coffee, bananas and raw sugar all declined in value as increases in volume were more than offset by reductions in price; and raw cotton showed a very large value increase as a very large volume increase much more than compensated for a lower price, while nuts declined equally in volume and value as price remained constant.

Total imports from Latin America, which had increased slightly in the first six months of 1957, declined by some \(12 \%\) to \(\$ 164.0\) million. This was largely due to a fall of almost \(22 \%\) in the import of non-metallic minerals which, at \(\$ 96.6\) million, accounted for \(58.9 \%\) of all imports and decreased by more than imports as a whole. Petroleum, which comes entirely from Venezuela and was responsible for more than \(50 \%\) of the import total, dominates the non-metallic minerals and in declining by about \(22 \%\) to \(\$ 94.9\) million, fell by slightly more than the group as a whole. Agricultural and vegetable products increased by about \(4 \%\) to \(\$ 55.1\) million and were thus responsible for \(33.6 \%\) of the total. The increase was the net balance of diverse movements in the leading commodities in the group; and the most significant increase was in the import of fresh vegetables, while green coffee, bananas and raw sugar (all on account of price reduction) declined considerably.

Imports of fibres and textiles increased by \(113 \%\) to \(\$ 8.0\) million to account for \(4.9 \%\) of the total. Behind this increase was an even greater rise in raw cotton imports from Mexico (whence imports had been very low in the corresponding period of 1957 as a result of diversion to the United States as a source of supply).

\section*{CHAPTER IV}

\section*{THE SEASONAL PATTERN OF CANADIAN TRADE \({ }^{3}\)}

Canadian trade statistics, as published in the Trade of Canada reports are not always an end product but rather, for some purposes, raw material which requires further processing. One of the more interesting and important uses of the trade statistics is as an indicator of general economic development, and it is the purpose of this Chapter to describe and discuss in a general way some of the adjustments to the statistics that this can entail. Specifically, an attempt will be made to derive average seasonal patterns for domestic exports and imports in the post-war period; to consider the meaning and limitations of the derived statistics;
to compare the present patterns with patterns derived earlier in the post-war period; and briefly to survey possible refinements in technique that would accompany the systematic production of seasonally adjusted trade series. Whatever, of course, the prospects for the successful measurement of seasonal influences their importance cannot be questioned; and among the more obvious seasonal factors in Canadian trade are the importance of agricultural products, the effect of the climate on transportation and other forms of economic activity and the fact that consumer demand is regularly heavier at some times of the year than at others.

\section*{The Derivation of the Seasonal Patterns}

Underlying the attempts to measure seasonal variation is a basic assumption that economic time series may be meaningfully and statistically analyzed into a number of components. These components are generally recognized as being (i) the secular trend or general direction in which the series is moving in the long run (however defined); (ii) oscillations about the trend which are of greater or less regularity and which are normally further subdivided into cyclical and seasonal: the cyclical fluctuations are those reflecting the recurring movements of aggregate economic activity through phases of recession, contraction, revival and expansion which, together, last several years; the seasonal movements are periodic within the space of each year; and (iii) random or irregular movements which are not thought to be capable of theoretical explanation, but which may be sufficiently strong in effect, as, for example, the impact of a major war, to become a terminal point for the secular trend and oscillations. It should be emphasized that, although not capable of theoretical interpretation, random or irregular factors may be of great importance in practice and further examples of such factors are a protracted strike in a major industry, wide variation in the onset of winter and abrupt changes in consumer taste. As a matter of method, the derivation of a seasonal pattern normally consists in averaging deviations (from an estimated trend-cycle) for each of the months and quarters in the different years of the period. Although the seasonal pattern can be of great interest in itself, the necessity for its isolation arises from the fact that it may obscure and distort a movement in the trend and/or cycle, and thus make the interpretation of the statistics difficult.

Before it is realistic to assume that a seasonal trade pattern may be derived with precision for any given period, at least two conditions must be satisfied: the trade structure must be reasonably consistent over the period; and the period must be sufficiently long to make it plausible to assume that random or irregular factors will cancel out. The first condition subsumes a number of other conditions (like, for example, the absence of technological changes which would markedly affect the
seasonal flows of exports and imports) and, on the level of the trade totals, is concerned with consistency in the seasonal movements of commodities and commodity groups as well as with consistency in their relative shares of the trade totals. More generally; an attempt may be made to derive a seasonal pattern if the relative importance of the factors giving rise to seasonal variations in exports and imports remains reasonably constant in the period being examined.

As a working hypothesis it is assumed at this stage that the period 1946-58 sufficiently satisfies the couditions to permit the derivation of seasonal pattems of domestic exports and imports. The raw data for this study are thus provided by the monthly and quarterly trade statistics for the period from the second half of 1946 to the first half of 1958 and the results, due to the use of moving averages, cover the period 1947-1957. It seemed appropriate, in a general study of this kind, to keep the statistical methods used as simple as possible and in particular, since the immediate concern is with the seasonal pattern rather than the trend and since the study is descriptive rather than analytical, the method of moving averages has been preferred to the use of a mathematical trend line. Methods which call for subjective judgement have, as far as possible, been similarly avoided.

Thus, the method actually adopted comprised the following calculations and stages:
(i) The trend/cycle was approximated by running a twelve-month moving average through the original data and centring the average on individual months;
(ii) The original data for each month was then expressed as a percentage of the appropriate centred moving average and the result was taken as the measure of seasonality for each month;

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Sce also "The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade" in the Revieu of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1954, pp. 33-37, and "'Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade" ' in the Revieu of Foreign Trade, First Half Year 1953, pp. 24-29. For a general discussion of problems and methods, see Seasonally Adjusted Economic Indicators 1947-55 (DBS Reference Paper, No. 77).
}
(iii) This procedure yielded eleven observations for each of the twelve months and, following the elimination of the extreme observations to reduce the influence of random or irregular factors, an average of nine was struck to obtain a representative value for each month;
(iv) The results so obtained were compared with the results given by eliminating the two highest and the two lowest values for each month and striking the average of the seven remaining observations: the difference was slight, but the average of seven gave a somewhat more consistent
pattern for exports and was therefore generally adopted;
(v) The representative values for each month were adjusted to total 1,200 and the adjusted figures taken as the final index of seasonality.

These calculations were made for the value, volume and price series for both domestic exports and imports and, based on a four-quarter moving average, the quarterly data were similarly treated. The results of the various calculations are presented in Table 10.

\section*{The Interpretation of the Seasonal Patterns}

Of the seasonal patterns presented in Table 10, it may immediately be said that those for domestic export and import prices are the least conclusive: variations in the observations for the same months in different years tend to be as marked as those among observations for different months in the same year and it does not, therefore, seem appropriate to be any more than agnostic toward any suggestion of seasonal variation in export and import prices. The volume patterns, on the other hand, seem, from inspection of the arrayed observations, to be more soundly based and as may be seen from the table the average observations broadly keep pace in direction and magnitude with the value patterns. Thus the price and volume patterns may be excluded from further consideration: the former as being but doubtfully valid and the latter as being sufficiently reflected, for present purposes, in the value movements.

The validity of any particular seasonal pattern calculated as above will be a function both of its internal coherence and of the properties of seasonal patterns in general. As far as the former is concerned a particular seasonal pattern will be the more useful the more accurate the moving average as a measure of the trend and cyclical changes; the smaller the dispersion of individual observations for the different months and quarters about their average; and, in general, the slighter the evidence of any fundamental structural or other changes. The monthly recorded values for domestic exports and imports from January 1947 to December 1957 were plotted in chart form and the relevant trend and cyclical movements, as represented by the centred moving averages, were superimposed. A full evaluation of the accuracy of the centred moving a verage would require some (essentially subjective) judgement of what the trend should look like and some

TABLE 10. Seasonal Pattern in Domestic Export and Import Value, Price and Volume, 1947-1957
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Period} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Value} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Price} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Volume} \\
\hline & Domestic Exports & Imports & Domestic Fxports & Imports & Domestic Exports & 1mports \\
\hline First quarter & 90.0 & 92.3 & 100.1 & 100.6 & 89.8 & 92.4 \\
\hline Second quarter & 102.1 & 107.8 & 100.2 & 100.5 & 101.8 & 107.3 \\
\hline Third quarter . & 101.0 & 98.7 & 99.9 & 99.1 & 101.1 & 99.5 \\
\hline Fourth quarter & 107.0 & 100.5 & 99.8 & 99.8 & 107.3 & 100.8 \\
\hline Average & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline January & 93.2 & 91.9 & 100. 1 & 100.5 & 92.9 & 91.4 \\
\hline February & 83.4 & 86.8 & 100.0 & 100.6 & 83.0 & 85.9 \\
\hline March & 92.9 & 100.1 & 100.2 & 100.9 & 92.5 & 99.4 \\
\hline April & 91.2 & 105.6 & 100.5 & 101.1 & 90.9 & 104.8 \\
\hline May & 109.2 & 113.3 & 100.1 & 100.3 & 109.3 & 113.0 \\
\hline June & 104.9 & 105.8 & 100.2 & 100.1 & 105. 0 & 105.6 \\
\hline July & 102.2 & 101.6 & 99.8 & 99.0 & 103. 2 & 102.9 \\
\hline August & 100.8 & 96.5 & 99.9 & 99.0 & 100.4 & 97.4 \\
\hline Septermber & 99.7 & 97.1 & 99.9 & 99.3 & 99. 7 & 97.9 \\
\hline October & 106.4 & 105.9 & 99.8 & 99.7 & 106.4 & 106.7 \\
\hline November & 107.1 & 103.7 & 99.8 & 99.7 & 107.5 & 104.4 \\
\hline & \[
109.0
\] & \[
91.7
\] & 99.7 & 100.3 & 109. 2 & 90.2 \\
\hline Average & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


assumptions as to the dating of cyclical turning points. From inspection, however, it seemed reasonable to conclude that the trend and cyclical movements are presented with sufficient accuracy to make further discussion of the seasonal patterns derived from them worthwhile: and it may be noted in passing that the centred moving average for imports gave a smoother curve than the export average and thus, the presumption is, a more satisfactory measure; and that there was some evidence of seasonality remaining in the export curve.

The information necessary to a discussion of the elimination of random or irregular influences and of the dispersion of individual observations about their average is presented graphically in Charts III and IV. The monthly and quarterly average seasonal patterns for domestic exports are given in Chart III and the eleven observed ratios for each month and quarter are also plotted and their distribution about the average thus revealed. For the second, third and fourth quarters, the elimination of the four extreme observations seems adequate allowance for random or irregular influences since the remaining observations are reasonably symmetrical in their distribution about the mean without being unduly wide in their dispersion. The pattern for the first quarter is less satisfactory: the elimination of the four extremes leaves five observations ranged closely above the mean with but two observations ranged more widely below the mean. The best monthly results, judged by the same standards of symmetry and dispersion, are obtained for May; and the least satisfactory results are for June, where the distribution is markedly skewed and the dispersion rather high. The results for the other months are reasonably symmetrical in their spread about the mean but the range they encompass is typically wide. From inspection of Chart IV the results for imports are generally more satisfactory. Although the distribution of the observations for the third and fourth quarters is still somewhat skewed after the elimination of the four extremes, the range of their dispersion is small. The monthly observations are generally symmetrical and well concentrated in the region of the mean, with the results for March. April, May, June and December being rather less satisfactory than those for other months.

On the whole the monthly and quarterly patterns for domestic exports and imports seem, so far, to be adequate at least as general guides to seasonal movements. The imperfections that are evident may be due in part to lack of refinement in the techniques used, but they may also be due in part to influence of structural changes over the period. As a measure of such influence, the individual monthly and quarterly observations may be examined for evidence of consistent change, subsidiary patterns may be calculated for selected subperiods, and the present patterns may be compared with patterns calculated earlier but on a similar basis. Based on the mid-three of five observations, subsidiary patterns for domestic exports and imports in the periods 1947-51, 1948-52, 1949-53,
\(1950-54,1951-55,1952-56\), and \(1953-57\) were calculated; and seasonal patterns for the post-war period calculated in 1953, 1954 and 1958 were compared. Although the evidence could be clearer, an examination of the individual observations and of the subsidiary patterns dnes suggest change, particularly in the seasonal movement of exports. There is fairly strong evidence of upward movements in the seasonal index for exports in the second and third quarters and for the months of June and July, similar evidence of downward movements in the fourth quarter and the months of January, October, November and December, and a slighter suggestion of upward movement for February, August and September. On the import side the patterns for the sub-periods are more stable, although there is a hint of downward movement in the first quarter and in the month of October and some indication of upward movement in the months of August and December. Given, however, that this evidence may throw some doubt on the validity of the average export pattern as a measure of the magnitude of monthly and quarterly seasonal variation in the post-war period there is as yet little cause to question the usefulness of the pattern as an indicator of the direction of the month to month and quarter to quarter seasonal changes.

Thus, when all the evidence is in, it seems not unreasonable, subject to certain qualifications to be discussed below, to conclude that the average patterns of seasonal variations in domestic exports and imports do reasonably well as general indications of how, in the post-war period, the annual trade flows have been distributed among the different months and quarters. Nor is this conclusion, nor the fact that the import pattern is the more reliable of the two, inconsistent with what is known of changes in the trade structure in the period being considered \({ }^{1}\). If the commodities entering into trade are classified on the basis of origin, changes in the proportional composition of the trade totals are seen to be greater for domestic exports than for imports, although in both cases the significant changes result from the declining and increasing importance of goods of farm and mineral origin respectively. The (smaller) increase in the importance of mineral goods in imports may be traced to the pace of recent economic development; and the (larger) increase in the importance of these goods in domestic exports reflects this development and is shown in the greatly increased exports of petroleum, iron ore, uranium and other non-ferrous metals. The impact of these changes on the total trade patterns is limited-partly by the fact that even for domestic exports the change only affects some \(20 \%\) of the total over a period of four or five years.

Notwithstanding the utility of the seasonal pattems, it is important to stress their limitations. The more important of these are that, at best, the

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) No attempt is made here to examine the consistency of the patterns with what is known of changes in other relevant factors, (e.g. modes of transportation, the seasonal pattern of consumer expenditure etc.) but such examination would be an important part of a fuller study.
}
results are only approximate and that, again at best, they are more useful as a guide to the past than as an indicator of the future. Even in terms of the particular pattems they yield the results are clearly not perfect: the measure of the trend/cycle is by no means exact; the distribution of individual values about the mean is neither fully symmetrical nor completely concentrated; and the patterns have been affected by changes in the structure of trade. Beyond this, further limitation is imposed by the method used and the nature of the general assumptions. An unweighted moving average would yield an exact measure of the trend only if the original series consisted of a regular trend and a single perfectly regular oscillation. This is clearly not the case in the trade statistics and if the measure of the trend is approximate, so also, it follows, is the measure of seasonality. Nor does it seem likely, whatever the apparent precision of the statistics, that an attempt to resolve an economic time series into its various components can be anything more than approximate: secular, cyclical, seasonal and random factors interact and their separate analysis is no more than an effort broadly to delimit what part each plays in the total outcome. It incidentally follows from this that even where measures of seasonality are felt to be sufficiently accurate to be used in systematic deseasonalization, the seasonally adjusted figures probably do not indicate what the figures would have looked like if there had been no seasonal influences at work.

As far as the export seasonal pattern is concerned, there is a further distorting factor which should be mentioned. Trade statistics are based on the date of the receipt of the relevant customs documents at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and not on the actual date of the export or import. This is not normally a matter of great importance since the movement of goods is not generally in advance of the receipt of the documents by more than two or three days. In the case of goods exported by sea from the major Canadian ports, however, the timelag between the date of the actual export and the date of the covering documents reaching the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is itself subject to seasonal and random variation and, from an inspection of returns from Montreal, may, at its peak, be as long as from four to six weeks. There is as yet no general measure of the importance of this factor, but details are available for wheat exports for several past years, showing that a significant proportion of wheat exports recorded in any month may have in fact been shipped one, two or three or more months previously. The movement of wheat exports may not, of course, be representative of the movement of all commodities exported by sea, but wheat is sufficiently important in Canadian exports and the details on wheat are sufficiently revealing to suggest that the problem is one of some importance.

From what has been said, it is clear that the quarterly pattems are more reliable than the monthly averages: both because they are internally more consistent and because the export pattern will not
be so greatly affected by the distorting factor resulting from lagged customs returns. Canadian imports are at their lowest in the first quarter when, from transportation difficulties and a decline in demand they regularly run at some \(5 \%\) to \(10 \%\) below normal'. In the second quarter, with improved transportation and higher demand, imports are at their highest, at \(5 \%\) to \(10 \%\) above normal. Imports tend to decline to somewhat below normal in the third quarter and to rise to somewhat above normal in the fourth quarter. Domestic exports, again reflecting the influence of transportation problems, are also at their lowest-somewhere in the region of \(8 \%\) to \(12 \%\) below normal - in the first quarter. They then rise sharply to somewhat above normal in the second quarter as accumulated stocks are moved and accumulated demand satisfied, fall somewhat in the third quarter and rise, from the seasonality of some of the major export commodities and from the stockpiling of goods which are expensive to move in winter, to a peak of between \(5 \%\) and \(10 \%\) above normal in the fourth quarter. The differences in the export and import patterns should not be overlooked in any examination of month to month changes in the balance of trade.

Turning to the monthly pattern for imports, this, at very least, may be taken as indicating that imports are seasonally low in December, January, February, August and September; that imports are seasonally high in April, May, June, July, October and November; and that imports are at their lowest seasonally, in February and at their highest in May. The pattern for domestic exports suggests low months in January, February, March, April and September; high months in May, June, July, October, November and December; and a low point in February and high points in May and NovemberDecember.

Constant seasonal indexes are generelly recognized as being an improvement over earlier techniques of making allowance for seasonal influences. As the present study illustrates, however, they are still somewhat imperfect; and although some of the imperfection no doubt springs from the complexity of the problem, some of it could equally be removed by the use of superior techniques. It will, therefore, be useful briefly to describe a more refined technique of adjustment now widely used in the United States, Canada and elsewhere. It may first be pointed out that the defects of the patterns derived above are due in part to the failure to make allowance for the fact that the number of working days varies from month to month and as between the same month in different years, and that this variation will be reflected in the volume of data processed in each month. Allowance may easily be made for this factor by prorating the raw data for any month according to the actual number of working days in the month and subsequently treating the adjusted material as before. A similar allowance

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Normal here is a statistical concept and reprio sents what the quarterly flow of imports would be if the annoal flow were distributed evenly among the four quarters. The index would be 100 .
}
might be made for the time-lag in the receipt of customs documents covering exports moving from the main ports by sea: but, on the assumption that the length of the time-lag fluctuates irregularly. this may be done satisfactorily only in retrospect; and the existence of this time-lag would be something of an intractable problem in any attempt to deseasonalize the trade statistics on a systematic and current basis.

The aim of all methods of time series analysis is to delimit as accurately as possible the various components of the series and the specific limitations of a simple moving average and constant seasonals are that the calculation of the trend/ cycle is unduly approximate, irregular factors may have undue weight, and no account is taken of structural changes. Allowance may be made for the latter factor in any moving seasonal technique, but attention will be concentrated here on the most sophisticated technique now in use. This is the Univac Method II of the US Bureau of the Census in which the problem of slow structural change is quite adequately dealt with. The Univac is a digital computer which performs arithmetical computations accurately, relatively cheaply and at a very high rate of speed and has, therefore, considerable potential as a manipulator of statistical data.

The basic logic of the Univac II method of seasonal adjustment is identical to that of earlier techniques, and still rests on the assumption that a time series may be analyzed into the components defined above, and that more specifically an estimate may be made of the seasonal component and this component subsequently eliminated from the ariginal data. It differs, however, from the method of calculating constant seasonal indexes in that explicit allowance is made for the fact that time series do not generally consist of a regular trend and a single perfectly regular oscillation; in its eleborate technique for identifying and eliminating irregular items in the calculation of the seasonal factors; and in its use of a moving seasonal average. In essence, the Univac II method is an iterative procedure: an estimate of the trend/cycle is made by using a 12 -month moving average and the results divided into the original data to obtain a series comprised approximately of seasonal and irregular components; a series for the seasonal component alone is then calculated and this is divided into the original series to obtain a pre-
liminary estimate of the trend/cycle irregular components; the preliminary series is further smoothed by means of a weighted moving average; a second estimate is then made of the seasonal-irregular factors and a control-chart procedure used to identify extreme items, the weight of which is systematically reduced in subsequent calculations of the seasonal factors by means of a weighted moving average; and the seasonal factors thus calculated are divided into the original data to obtain the final seasonally-adjusted series. The repeated use of moving averages in the method would normally reduce the period for which seasonally adjusted data would be available; but in using a 15 -month moving average to smooth the preliminary season-ally-adjusted series, and in using a weighted moving average (and thus allowing for gradual structural change) in the calculation of the seasonal factor, average values are extrapolated at the ends of the series and the full period for which data is available is thus covered.

Notwithstanding the fact that both methods rest basically on the same assumptions, there are significant differences between the use of constant seasonals and the Univac II method. The Univac method implicitly recognizes a model for time-series of greater complexity than the technique of constant seasonals; and in assuming a prototype in which the oscillations about the trend are by no means regular, in which the irregular factors are not thought hopefully to cancel out almost automatically, and in which the seasonal pattern is expected to change gradually over time, the Univac method is clearly tackling a more realistic problem. To the extent that it solves this problem, the Univac Method is more flexible and less mechanical than that of constant seasonals: but it is also-especially in its extrapolation-less objective, and it is here, perhaps, that most caution is still necessary. It is, however, generally recognized that this refined technique yields seasonally adjusted series which give earlier and better indications of the cause of economic development than other methods of time-series analysis. It should, though, be clear that, whatever the sophistication of the technique, seasonal adjustment is an aid to, and not a substitute for analysis; and that full exploitation of seasonally adjusted trade figures is only possible in conjunction with continuous and critical scrutiny of all factors bearing on seasonal variation.

\section*{CHAPTER V}

\section*{STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS}

\section*{Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts}

Canadian foreign trade statistics are based on information recorded when goods move through Canadian customs ports. Record is kept of value and also, where possible, of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by many other factors. The documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities, and for the correct interpretation of the data the following should be noted:
(1) Values and quantities are based on the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
(2) Domestic Exports or Exports of Canadian Produce include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of foreign commodities which were changed in form by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
(3) Re-Exports or Exports of Foreign Produce include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
(4) Imports or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by customs officials: in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption; if the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption they enter neither the import nor the re-export statistics.

It should be emphasised that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods
to Canada as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b., original point of shipment to Canada. In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date the goods were shipped to Canada.
(5) Trade is credited to countries on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has a seaboard. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States. The effect of this procedure is discussed below.
(6) The time periods "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Most commodity movements actually lead the receipt of the customs forms by only a few days. As the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of the

TABLE 11. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, hy Country of Consignment Calendar Years, 1956 and 1957
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{3}{*}{Country and commodity}} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1957} \\
\hline & & \multirow{2}{*}{Total imports} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proyortion consigned from U.S.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Total imports} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proportion consigned from U.S.} \\
\hline & & & United States & \begin{tabular}{l}
Country \\
credited
\end{tabular} & & & United States & Country credited & \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{A. By principal countries or Central and South America} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \$ 000 & \$,000 & \$ 000 & \% \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total, Commonwealth countries} & 63, 673 & 410 & 63, 263 & 0.6 & 80, 059 & 77 & 79,982 & 0. 1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Barbados} & 4,634 & 5 & 4,629 & 0.1 & 7,628 & 7 & 7,621 & 0.1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{British Guiana} & 20,498 & 333 & 20, 165 & 1.6 & 21,003 & 3 & 21,000 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Jamaica} & 24,633 & 11 & 24.622 & 1 & 40,210 & 8 & 40,202 & 1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Leeward and Windward Is lands} & 2,193 & 1 & 2,192 & 1 & 2,387 & 0 & 2,387 & 0.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Trinidad and Tobago} & 11.051 & 11 & 11. 040 & 0.1 & 8, 205 & 18 & 8,187 & 0.2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total, other oil-exporting coumtries} & 246.521 & 4.045 & 242. 476 & 1.6 & 287, 414 & 3, 68\% & 283, 732 & 1.3 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Netherlands Antilles} & 38, 119 & 2, 342 & 35, 777 & 6.1 & 39,269 & 264 & 39,005 & 0.7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{venezuela} & 208,401 & 1,702 & 206,699 & 0.8 & 248, 145 & 3,418 & 244, 727 & 1.4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total, other countries} & 158, 428 & 59, 674 & 88, 754 & 37. 7 & 136, 638 & 40, 738 & 95,900 & 29,8 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Argentina} & 4,626 & 1,078 & 3,548 & 23.3 & 4, 702 & 613 & 4, 089 & 13.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Brazil} & 34, 832 & 9,884 & 24,948 & 28.4 & 35,325 & 10,946 & 24,379 & 31.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chile ......}} & 1,704 & 238 & 1,466 & 14.0 & 1,622 & 373 & 1,249 & 23.0 \\
\hline & & 23, 056 & 8,125 & 14,931 & 35.2 & 18, 190 & B, 865 & 9,325 & 48. 7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Costa Rica ............}} & 3, 893 & 508 & 3, 385 & 13.0 & 8,606 & 980 & 7,626 & 11.4 \\
\hline & & 12,279 & 1,323 & 10,956 & 10.8 & 13, 866 & 1.183 & 12,683 & 8.5 \\
\hline & Dominican Republic & 1,346 & 929 & 417 & 69.0 & 1.274 & 930 & 344 & 73.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ecuador} & 4, 498 & 2, 822 & 1,676 & 62.7 & 4,428 & 3,500 & 928 & 79.0 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{El Salvador} & 1,133 & 191 & 942 & 16.9 & 1,312 & 473 & 839 & 36.1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Guatemala} & 3,227 & 933 & 2,294 & 28.9 & 3,470 & 1,324 & 2,146 & 38.2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Haiti} & 1. 683 & 1,273 & 410 & 75.6 & 1,494 & 1,236 & 258 & 82.7 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Honduras} & 7, 079 & 1,428 & 5,641 & 20.3 & 4. 575 & 1,153 & 3. 422 & 25.2 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mexico} & 41,699 & 27. 877 & 13,822 & 66.9 & 21,113 & 6, 505 & 14.608 & 30.8 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Panama} & 7,585 & 841 & 6,744 & 11.1 & 7, 198 & 1,118 & 6, 080 & 15.5 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Perus ..........}} & 2,766 & 623 & 2,143 & 22.5 & 2, 799 & 281 & 2,518 & 10.0 \\
\hline & & 1. 054 & 117 & 937 & 11.1 & 972 & 112 & 860 & 11.5 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Surinam ......
Uruguay ....}} & 3,925 & 536 & 3,389 & 13.7 & 3,899 & 643 & 3. 256 & 16.5 \\
\hline & & 1,157 & 542 & 615 & 46.8 & 809 & 173 & 636 & 21.4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{2}{*}{Uruguay}} & \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{B. By princtpul import statistical items with codes} \\
\hline & & \$ 000 & \$'000 & 8'000 & \% & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% \\
\hline Crude petroleum, for refining & 7153 & 205, 765 & 1,276 & 204, 489 & 0.6 & 245, 120 & 2,406 & 242, 714 & 1.0 \\
\hline Coffee, sreen. & 283 & 54. 228 & 16, 893 & 37, 335 & 31.2 & 52, 197 & 19,635 & 32, 562 & 37.6 \\
\hline Sugar, for refining ... & 262 & 33, 250 & 0 & 33, 250 & 0.0 & 45, 288 & 243 & 45, 046 & 0.5 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bauxite and a lumina .................................... 6001 - 2} & 25,078 & 790 & 24, 288 & 3.2 & 36, 163 & 64.3 & 35,520 & 1.8 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 3 & 23,416 & 5. 288 & 18,128 & 22.6 & 24, 385 & 8,242 & 18, 143 & 25.6 \\
\hline Light fuel ofls, Nos. 1-3 & 7171-2 & 24,377 & 810 & 23, 567 & 3.3 & 23, 891 & 657 & 23, 334 & 2.7 \\
\hline Gasoline & 7164 & 10,627 & 814 & 9, 813 & 7.7 & 9,168 & 264 & 8, 904 & 2.9 \\
\hline Cotton, raw & 3001 & 29, 160 & 24,847 & 4, 313 & 85.2 & 4,796 & 2,507 & 2,289 & 52.3 \\
\hline Sisal, istle and tampico flbres & 3413 & 3,809 & 3,121 & 688 & 81.9 & 3, 825 & 3, 409 & 416 & 89.1 \\
\hline Iron ore .. & 5001 & 1,791 & 650 & 1,141 & 36.3 & 3,793 & 634 & 3,159 & 16.7 \\
\hline Pernuts, green & 94 & 3,121 & 260 & 2, 861 & 8.3 & 3. 055 & 187 & 2, 868 & B. 1 \\
\hline Dieseif fuel .... & 7174 & 3, 487 & 323 & 3, 164 & 9.3 & 3, 004 & 12 & 2,992 & 0.4 \\
\hline Tomatoes, fresh & 127 & 2, 042 & 202 & 1,840 & 9.9 & 2, 661 & 229 & 2, 432 & 8.6 \\
\hline Non-lerrous ores, n.o.p. & 6217 & 1, 721 & 199 & 1. 522 & 11.6 & 2, 210 & 0 & 2, 210 & 0.0 \\
\hline Molasses of cane, n.o.p. & 252 & 1,027 & 0 & 1, 027 & 0.0 & 2, 157 & 15 & 2,142 & 0.7 \\
\hline Cocos butter ................. & 273 & 699 & 68 & 631 & 9.7 & 1.476 & 201 & 1,275 & 13.6 \\
\hline Wax, vegetable and miners, , B.o.p. & 9270 & 1.648 & 1,347 & 301 & 81.7 & 1,391 & 991 & 400 & 71.2 \\
\hline Castor oll, inedible & 1601 & 662 & 223 & 439 & 33.7 & 1, 092 & 355 & 737 & 32.5 \\
\hline Cocos beans, not roasted & 271 & 1,830 & 482 & 1,348 & 26.3 & 1,079 & 419 & 660 & 38. 8 \\
\hline Yarns of synthetic textile fibres & 3369 & 2, 235 & 32 & 2, 203 & 1.4 & 965 & 33 & 932 & 3.4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Total imports from Cemtral and south Anerica} & 488, 621 & 64, 129 & 404, 492 & 15. 7 & 504, 111 & 44,497 & 459, 614 & 8. 8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{2}\) Less than 0.1\%.

TABLE 12. Imports from selected Conntries in Central and sonth Americs, by Principal statistical Iteon, \(1957-58\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow{4}{*}{Country and commodity}} & \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{1987} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1858} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Jenuery - June} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{July - December} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Jeduary - Jume} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consligned from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proportion consigned from U.S.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proportion consigned from U.8.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Consigned from} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Proportion conslened from U.S.} \\
\hline & & United Steles & Country credited & & United States & Country credited & & United Btates & Country credited & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{Totel Lumorts ...n..................}} & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% & \$ 0000 & \$ 000 & \% & \$7000 & \$1000 & \% \\
\hline & & 5, 288 & 10,773 & 32.7 & 5,717 & 13,606 & 29.6 & 3,705 & 7,234 & 44.1 \\
\hline Cocoe beans, not rousted & 271 & 88 & 37 & 68.9 & 25 & 365 & B. 4 & 183 & 0 & 100.0 \\
\hline Cocos butter and cocon peste & 273-4 & 34 & 307 & 10.0 & 196 & 516 & 27.5 & 278 & 311 & 47.2 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 283 & 3,230 & 9, 257 & 25.9 & 2. 541 & 8,997 & 22.0 & 4.077 & 5.951 & 40. 7 \\
\hline Castor oll, inediblo. & 1,601 & 160 & 167 & 48.9 & 195 & 570 & 25.5 & 91 & 97 & 48.4 \\
\hline Sianl, istle and tamplco flores & 3,413 & 886 & 74 & 92.1 & 779 & 176 & 81.6 & 574 & 0 & 100.0 \\
\hline Ifon or & 5.001 & 129 & 552 & 18.9 & 505 & 2,500 & 16. 8 & 0 & 291 & 0.0 \\
\hline Mancanese ore & 6.216 & 6 & 0 & 100.0 & 687 & 0 & 100.0 & 0 & 0 & 0.0 \\
\hline Wex, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. & 9,270 & 522 & 225 & 69.9 & 396 & 172 & 69.7 & 345 & 203 & 83.0 \\
\hline Total Inports & & 4. 858 & 5.204 & 43.8 & 4,808 & 4,121 & 53.9 & 5,435 & 2, 855 & 6.8 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 3 & 5 & 253 & 1.8 & 0 & 0 & 0.0 & 0 & 12 & 0.0 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 283 & 4.048 & 4,938 & 45.0 & 4.807 & 4,087 & 54.0 & 5,398 & 2,918 & 64.9 \\
\hline Total imports. & & 582 & 3.374 & 14.7 & 388 & 4,258 & 8.8 & 178 & 2,901 & 5.8 \\
\hline Banamas, fresh & 3 & 433 & 3,056 & 12.4 & 252 & 4,158 & 5.7 & 23 & 2,456 & 0.8 \\
\hline Coffee, reen & 283 & 149 & 312 & 32.3 & 143 & 86 & 58.8 & 155 & 444 & 25.8 \\
\hline Total imports & & 638 & 5,823 & 9.9 & 545 & C, 86 & 7.4 & 894 & 4,593 & 17. \({ }^{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline Pineapples, fresh & 18 & 397 & 23 & 94.5 & 45 & 7 & 86.5 & 438 & 5 & 98.8 \\
\hline Sugar, for refiniog & 282 & 0 & 3, 898 & 0.0 & 243 & 5.709 & 4.1 & 84 & 3,148 & 2.0 \\
\hline Clear leaf, stemmed & 1,782 & 30 & 348 & 10.8 & 75 & 158 & 32.1 & 49 & 200 & 19.7 \\
\hline Yemis, syathelic, for tire fabric & 3,369 & 33 & 701 & 4.5 & 0 & 331 & 0.0 & 32 & 134 & 19.3 \\
\hline Total inporte & & 1.300 & 341 & 79.2 & 2,200 & 587 & 78.5 & 1,648 & A & 5.2 \\
\hline Bananas, frest & 3 & 1,085 & 356 & 74.9 & 1.956 & 227 & B9. 8 & 1,501 & 3 & 98.8 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 283 & 22 & 118 & 15.7 & 163 & 308 & 34.6 & 22 & 78 & 22.0 \\
\hline Total importa & .. & 2,523 & 6, 918 & 26.7 & 3,885 & 7,690 & 34.1 & 6, 718 & 10,634 & 36. 7 \\
\hline Pineapples, casned & 58 & 7 & 63 & 10.0 & 14 & 652 & 2.1 & 0 & 81 & 0.0 \\
\hline Peasuts, sreen. & 94 & 149 & 1,998 & 8.9 & 38 & 870 & 4.2 & 27 & 1,091 & 2.4 \\
\hline Tomatoes, fresh & 127 & 181 & 2,274 & 7.4 & 17 & 154 & 9.9 & 38 & 5,050 & 0.6 \\
\hline Susar, reflined. & 284 & 0 & 0 & 0.0 & 105 & 1.486 & 6.6 & 0 & 250 & 0.0 \\
\hline Coffee, sreen & 283 & 1,125 & 939 & 54.5 & 832 & 883 & 46.8 & 1,581 & 542 & 74.2 \\
\hline Cotton, ram.... & 3,001 & 74 & 31 & 70.5 & 2, 335 & 2,258 & 50.8 & 2,374 & 1.141 & 67.5 \\
\hline Sieal, fstle and tamplico fibres ........... & 3,413 & 238 & 17 & 93.8 & 258 & 33 & 88. 7 & 150 & 8 & 94.9 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
movement of goods in given calendar periods. However, exports moving by sea from the main ports sometimes lead the receipt of the documents by several weeks or more and, since the length of the
lag varies with the port and time of year, the effect on some commodities - wheat, for example - is more significant.

\section*{Imports from Central and South America}

Begining in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepot markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 11 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \(\$ 1\) million in 1956 or 1957 and these are further classified as coming from the United States or the country credited; and it is evident
that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 11 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1956 or 1957 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in individual commodities between the two years. This diversity in effect is further illustrated in Table 12, where imports are listed from six leading countries for 1957 and the first half of 1958. Although the modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

\section*{Reference Material Included In Preceding Issues}

Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p 27) Imports from Central and South America (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 49)
Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 42)
Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926 - 1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)
Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)
Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)
Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half Year, 1953, p. 32)
Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year, 1952, p. 36)
Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1952, p. 34)
Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year, 1949, p. 54)

\section*{Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade}

\section*{Current Publications}

Monthly Summaries:
Domestic Exports
Imports for Consumption
Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Monthly Reports:
Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce
Imports Entered for Consumption

\author{
Quarterly Reports: \\ Articles Exported to Each Country \\ Articles Imported from Each Country \\ Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments
}

\section*{Annual and Special Publications}

Annual Reports:
Trade of Canada, Vol. 1, Summary and Analytical Tables
Vol. Il, Exports
Vol. III, Imports
The Canadian Balance of International Payments
Special Reports:
Exports of Canadian Produce to Overseas Countries via the Uniled States and via Canadian Ports, Calendar Year 1957.
The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948.
The Canadian Balance of Intemational Payments in the Post-W ar Years, 1946-1952.
Canada's International Investment Position, 19261954.

\section*{PART II}

\section*{STÂTISTICAL TABLES}

\section*{A. DIRECTION OF TRADE}

\section*{TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1954-58}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & & \[
{\underset{\text { All }}{\text { Alt }}}_{\text {Countries }}
\] & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth 'and Lreland & Europe & Latin America & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Domestic exports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ \({ }^{\prime} 000\) & \$ 000 & \$ \({ }^{1} 000\) & \$ 000 \\
\hline 1954 & & 3, 881, 272 & 2, 317, 153 & 653, 408 & 203, 867 & 341,335 & 186, 662 & 178, 847 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4, 281, 784 & 2, 559, 343 & 769, 313 & 249,929 & 376.078 & 160.830 & 166, 292 \\
\hline 1956 & & 4,789, 746 & 2, 818,655 & 812,706 & 253, 360 & 527, 893 & 176, 436 & 200, 695 \\
\hline 1957 & & 4, 839, 094 & 2, 867, 608 & 737,530 & 241,516 & 549, 387 & 224,659 & 218, 394 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & 1Q & 851, 025 & 526, 534 & 134, 683 & 37, 898 & 59,175 & 38, 128 & 54, 509 \\
\hline & 2Q & 988, 879 & 594, 005 & 149,911 & 57,685 & 82, 390 & 56, 230 & 48,657 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 976, 654 & 581,443 & 174, 331 & 51,681 & 85, 473 & 46, 867 & 36,859 \\
\hline & 42 & 1.064. 714 & 615, 171 & 194, 483 & 56,604 & 114, 297 & 45,437 & 38.722 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & 12 & 951, 349 & 566, 811 & 182, 802 & 53,966 & 70,591 & 38. 394 & 38,785 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1, 080,526 & 636, 317 & 201, 823 & 64, 346 & 93.646 & 39,394 & 45,001 \\
\hline & \(3 Q^{2}\) & 1,113.770 & 661,944 & 197, 991 & 73.827 & 96, 747 & 43, 156 & 40, 106 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1. 136, 139 & 694, 271 & 186, 697 & 57, 791 & 115, 094 & 39, 886 & 42,399 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & \(1 Q\) & 1,035,127 & 628,414 & 179,792 & 59.425 & 93,506 & 35,698 & 38, 291 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1, 234, 798 & 716,959 & 189. 170 & 73, 044 & 157, 449 & 44, 867 & 53,309 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1, 248, 201 & 725, 644 & 219, 012 & 60, 584 & 142, 654 & 43,142 & 57, 165 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1, 271,620 & 747, 637 & 224, 732 & 60,307 & 134, 284 & 52,730 & 51,930 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1957} & \(1 Q\) & 1.097, 203 & 643, 136 & 160,505 & 55,511 & 126,435 & 55, 278 & 56,338 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,189,937 & 712,554 & 177,975 & 61,691 & 131, 315 & 56, 478 & 49,923 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,282, 691 & 767,445 & 206,001 & 55, 331 & 131. 888 & 57, 020 & 65, 007 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1,269, 263 & 744,474 & 193, 049 & 68,984 & 159, 748 & 55, 883 & 47, 126 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1958} & \(1 Q\) & 1,070,967 & 637, 783 & 156, 563 & 75,444 & 114.070 & 45,533 & 41.574 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1. 267,321 & 695, 328 & 210, 295 & 82, 563 & 186. 779 & 46,659 & 45, 696 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Total exports} \\
\hline & & \$ 0000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \(8{ }^{\prime} 000\) & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1954 & & 3, 946, 917 & 2, 367, 439 & 658,315 & 205,396 & 345, 634 & 188, 297 & 181,836 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4, 351, 284 & 2. 612,182 & 773, 994 & 251,493 & 383,457 & 162, 160 & 167,999 \\
\hline 1956 & & 4, 863, 143 & 2,879, 014 & 818,432 & 255, 322 & 530.918 & 177. 373 & 202, 084 \\
\hline 1957 & & 4,934,380 & 2,941,675 & 742,687 & 245, 056 & 555, 286 & 226, 845 & 222, 831 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & 12 & 866, 289 & 537, 177 & 139, 889 & 38,320 & 60,848 & 39.244 & 54,810 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1, 005, 024 & 607,638 & 151, 137 & 58.073 & 82.950 & 56, 316 & 48,910 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & 993, 133 & 594,785 & 175, 568 & 52,009 & 86, 332 & 47, 048 & 37, 391 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & 1,082. 471 & 627, 838 & 195, 721 & 56,994 & 115, 505 & 45,688 & 40, 725 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & 1Q & 966. 630 & 579, 765 & 183, 804 & 54.333 & 71,033 & 38,729 & 38,966 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,096,638 & 649, 041 & 202, 738 & 64,691 & 94, 852 & 39, 687 & 45,629 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.133, 757 & 675,713 & 199, 349 & 74, 180 & 100, 511 & 43,490 & 40,515 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1. 154, 258 & 707.662 & 188, 103 & 58, 289 & 117.061 & 40, 254 & 42,889 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & \(1 Q\) & 1, 051, 464 & 841,647 & 180,932 & 60, 118 & 94, 101 & 35, 861 & 38,804 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,252,545 & 731,909 & 190, 481 & 73,432 & 157,991 & 45, 093 & 53,640 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1,266, 728 & 740, 825 & 220, 711 & 60, 863 & 143,497 & 43,337 & 57, 495 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1, 292. 408 & 764, 633 & 226, 307 & 60.910 & 135, 329 & 53, 082 & 52, 145 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1957} & . 1Q & 1,118, 467 & 660, 867 & 161,602 & 56, 277 & 127,402 & 55, G62 & 56,657 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,212, 047 & 730, 372 & 179, 387 & 62, 377 & 132, 360 & 57, 127 & 50, 424 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1, 310,634 & 788, 516 & 207, 268 & 56,397 & 132, 645 & 57, 504 & 68, 304 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & 1,293. 232 & 761.921 & 194, 429 & 70,005 & 162, 879 & 56.553 & 47,446 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1958} & . 19 & \[
1,091,771
\] & 655, 592 & 157, 917 & 75, 850 & \[
114,656
\] & 45,815 & 41,940 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,289,561 & 713, 325 & 211,755 & 83, 119 & 187. 756 & 47, 233 & 46,372 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Oniy those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are Included in the total for previous years.
}

TABLE I. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Year and quarter} & All Countries & United States & United Kingdom & Other Commonwealth \({ }^{1}\) and Ireland & Europe & Latin America & Others \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & 81000 \\
\hline 1954 & & 4,093,196 \({ }^{2}\) & 2,961,380 \({ }^{2}\) & 392,472 \({ }^{2}\) & 182,853 & 178,565 & 284,405 & 93,523 \\
\hline 1955 & & 4,712,370 & 3,452,178 & 400.531 & 210,010 & 204, 343 & 319. 256 & 126.053 \\
\hline 1956 & & 5,705,449 & 4,161.667 & 484,679 & 221,647 & 296.647 & 361.850 & 178.960 \\
\hline 1957 & & 5,623,410 & 3,998.549 & 521,958 & 240, 080 & 312,777 & 379,907 & 170,139 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954} & 12 & 925,865 & 690,081 & 88,219 & 29, 247 & 31.608 & 70,222 & 16,489 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,124,247 \({ }^{2}\) & \(812.701^{2}\) & 115,910 \({ }^{2}\) & 52,454 & 48,099 & 74,640 & 20.443 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,001,226 & 707,214 & 96,514 & 52.914 & 47,544 & 69,464 & 27.577 \\
\hline & 4 Q & 1,041,858 & 751.384 & 91,829 & 48,238 & 51.314 & 70.079 & 29,014 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & 1 Q & 990,710 & 745,674 & 85.433 & 35,720 & 32,119 & 68,222 & 23,543 \\
\hline & 2 Q & 1,218,704 & 903,569 & 97. 449 & 59,417 & 50,576 & 79,040 & 28,652 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1,216,655 & 878,431 & 110,558 & 57,934 & 53,853 & 83, 255 & 32,624 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1.286.301 & 924. 505 & 107,090 & 56,939 & 67.795 & 88,738 & 41,233 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & 1Q & 1,272,210 & 961.474 & 97,795 & 39.161 & 46.250 & 91,307 & 36,223 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1.573,050 & 1,155,770 & 140,998 & 58,794 & 82.298 & 91.096 & 44, 093 \\
\hline & 3Q & 1.393, 898 & 981,257 & 124.496 & 64,752 & 80,680 & 93,162 & 49.550 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1,466,291 & 1,063,165 & 121, 389 & 58,940 & 87. 418 & 86,285 & 49,094 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1957} & 1Q & 1,359,310 & 1,029,277 & 113.741 & 41,848 & 57, 151 & 88, 041 & 29,252 \\
\hline & 2Q & 1,545,264 & 1,106,742 & 146.311 & 69,154 & 88,594 & 98,428 & 36.036 \\
\hline & 3 Q & 1,396,050 & 960, 561 & 131,640 & 67.388 & 84,750 & 103.631 & 48,079 \\
\hline & 4Q & 1.322.786 & 901,969 & 130, 265 & 61.691 & 82, 283 & 89.807 & 56, 771 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1958} & 10 & 1,189, 207 & 859,225 & 116,170 & 36,214 & 54.075 & 82.396 & 41.128 \\
\hline & \(2 Q\) & 1,380, 788 & 957,507 & 150, 391 & 63,465 & 80,678 & 81,616 & 47,132 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{Trade balance} \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 \\
\hline 1954 & & \(-146,280^{2}\) & - 593,9412. & +285.843 \({ }^{2}\) & +22.543 & +167,070 & -96.108 & +88, 313 \\
\hline 1955 & & -361,086 & - 839,997 & +373,463 & +41.483 & +179, 114 & -157,096 & +41,946 \\
\hline 1956 & & -842. 306 & -1.282.653 & +333,753 & +33,676 & +234, 272 & -184,477 & +23,124 \\
\hline 1957 & & -689,030 & -1,056.874 & +220. 729 & + 4,976 & +242.509 & \(-153.062\) & +52,682 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1954.} & \(1 Q\) & -59.576 & - 152,904 & +47.870 & +9,073 & \(+29.240\) & - 30,978 & 438, 322 \\
\hline & 2Q & \(-119,223^{2}\) & - 205,062 \({ }^{2}\) & + 35, \(227{ }^{2}\) & +5.619 & + 34.851 & - 18.324 & \(+28,467\) \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & - 8,094 & - 112.429 & + 79,054 & - 905 & + 38,788 & - 22.415 & +9,813 \\
\hline & \(4 Q\) & + 40,613 & - 123,546 & \[
+103,892
\] & +8,756 & +64,191 & - 24,391 & +11.711 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1955} & \(1 Q\) & - 24,080 & - 165,908 & \[
+98,370
\] & +18,614 & +38,914 & -29,493 & +15,423 \\
\hline & 2Q & -122.065 & - 254,528 & +105, 289 & +5.279 & + 44,276 & - 39,353 & +16,977 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & -82.898 & - 202.718 & + 88,791 & +16,246 & + 46,657 & - 39.765 & + 7,890 \\
\hline & 4 Q & -132,042 & - 216.842 & +81,013 & + 1,350 & +49,287 & - 48.484 & +1.655 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1956} & \(1 Q\) & -220. 748 & - 319,827 & + 83, 138 & +20,957 & + 47,852 & -55,446 & +2.581 \\
\hline & 2Q & -320.505 & - 423,862 & + 49,483 & +14,638 & + 75.692 & - 46,003 & +9,547 \\
\hline & 3 Q & -127, 170 & - 240.433 & +96,215 & - 3,889 & + 62.817 & - 49.825 & + 7,944 \\
\hline & 4Q & \(-173,885\) & - 298,532 & +104,918 & + 1,970 & +47,911 & - 33,204 & +3,052 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1957} & 12 & -240,843 & - 388,411 & + 47,861 & +14.429 & + 70.251 & - 32,379 & +27.405 \\
\hline & 2 Q & -333,217 & - 376,370 & + 33.076 & -6.777 & + 43.766 & -41,301 & +14,388 \\
\hline & \(3 Q\) & -85,416 & - 172.046 & + 75.627 & -10,990 & + 47.885 & - 46, 128 & +20.225 \\
\hline & 4Q & - 29,554 & - 140,048 & + 64.164 & + 8,313 & +80,596 & - 33.254 & -9.325 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1958} & \(1 Q\) & - 97.436 & - 203,633 & + 41,748 & +39,836 & +60.581 & - 36,581 & + 813 \\
\hline & 2Q & - 91.227 & - 244.181 & + 61,364 & +19,654 & +107.078 & - 34,383 & - 759 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are included in the total for previous yoars
\({ }^{2}\) The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million imports trom the United King dom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.
}

TABIL.E IL Direcipe of Trade-Domeatin Expacta
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1855} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - Juse & July - Dec, & Jan - June & July - Dec. & Janc. - June \\
\hline & \$ 2000 & 8500 & \$ 000 & 82000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North Anarteat} \\
\hline thelved states & 1,203,128 & 1,356, 215 & 1, 345, 374 & 1, 473, 281 & 1,355,690 & 1.511.918 & 1,333,112 \\
\hline Aliska & 547 & 674 & 1.741 & 1.387 & 1.963 & 846 & 342 \\
\hline hi. Plerre and Miquelon & 709 & 673 & 861 & 738 & 94.6 & 780 & 782 \\
\hline Oremsiand .............................................. & 27 & 59 & 59 & 117 & 0 & 76 & 104 \\
\hline Tutal, Noetm Anterica & 1,204,410 & 1.357,621 & 1,347,835 & 1.475, 323 & 1,358, 589 & 1,513, 620 & 1.334,339 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Crotral Anerica and Antities:} \\
\hline Bermatial & 1,489 & 1.521 & 1. 296 & 1,604 & 1,336 & 1.670 & 1,639 \\
\hline Britlsh Honduras & 142 & 162 & 109 & 139 & 122 & 162 & 116 \\
\hline Bahamas & 1,008 & 1.125 & 1,082 & 1,221 & 1,259 & 1,330 & 1,303 \\
\hline Weal lidies Federation & 15,125 & 18,823 & 16,484 & 20, 388 & 17.302 & 22,974 & 17,301 \\
\hline  & ( 1.863 ) & ( 2,404 ) & ( 2,070) & ( 2,651) & ( 1,899) & ( 2,766) & ( 1,957) \\
\hline Inataica & ( 5,398\()\) & ( 7, 509) & ( 8,527) & ( 8, 698) & ( 7, 833) & ( 11,654 ) & ( 7,845) \\
\hline Lewward and Windwand Islands & ( 2,021) & ( 2,128) & ( 2,110 ) & ( 2,171) & ( 2,111) & ( 2, 202) & ( 2,046) \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago & ( 5.843\()\) & ( 6, 782) & ( 5.640\()\) & ( 6,851) & ( 5, 459) & ( 6, 352) & ( 5.453) \\
\hline Ammrican Virgin Islands & 113 & 77 & 65 & 65 & 73 & 53 & 59 \\
\hline Conta Reica & 1,558 & 2.018 & 1,355 & 1.388 & 1. 166 & 1. 203 & 1,453 \\
\hline Cuba & 7. 766 & 8, 144 & 6,785 & 8,586 & 7,400 & 9,489 & 7.845 \\
\hline Duminican Republic & 1.880 & 2, 208 & 2. 438 & 2,547 & 2,446 & 2, 578 & 2.767 \\
\hline 3id Salvador & 1.075 & 733 & 1. 203 & 1.092 & 1,315 & 1,100 & 1,171 \\
\hline French West Indles & 12 & 11 & 7 & 10 & 14 & 25 & 8 \\
\hline Cuatemals & 1,086 & 1,422 & 1,344 & 1.659 & 1,526 & 1,681 & 2, 265 \\
\hline Haity & 950 & 1. 496 & 1. 493 & 1,424 & 1,132 & 1. 109 & 1,228 \\
\hline 2 sing aras & 318 & 270 & 388 & 480 & 577 & 484 & 589 \\
\hline \#itrico & 16, 275 & 20,851 & 17.967 & 21, 418 & 22, 765 & 19,848 & 17.590 \\
\hline Kictherlands Antules & 730 & 714 & 843 & 708 & 630 & 700 & 891 \\
\hline sicaragus & 917 & 852 & 797 & 005 & 759 & 783 & 972 \\
\hline Panama & 1,235 & 1,589 & 2,304 & 5, 444 & 20, 800 & 9,865 & 3, 088 \\
\hline Puertur Raco & 5,136 & 4. 578 & 5, 694 & 4,727 & 5.702 & 6,908 & 6,429 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countrles ......ac.............. & 17.762 & 21,633 & 20,833 & 23, 333 & 20, 019 & 26, 136 & 20,358 \\
\hline Chier Countries .................................. & 39,132 & 42,963 & 42. 483 & 50,151 & 66, 304 & 55, 826 & 46,355 \\
\hline Total, Ienim Mannes and matilon & -4, 604 & 64, 84 & 63.316 & 73,484 & 86,323 & 81,962 & 66, 713 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South Auburicas} \\
\hline Eutush Geflaua & 1. 535 & 1, 628 & 2,018 & 2,333 & 2,346 & 2.723 & 2,013 \\
\hline Falsland lalands & 0 & 274 & 1 & 11 & 1 & 2 & 49 \\
\hline Argentins & 2.770 & 4,063 & 2. 247 & 3,936 & 8,690 & 5,509 & 4,676 \\
\hline Bollivia & 436 & 650 & 912 & 577 & 635 & 314 & 187 \\
\hline trasall & 6,584 & 4,936 & 5,551 & 7,475 & 10.618 & 15,179 & 9,402 \\
\hline Chile & 1,699 & 2,121 & 1,684 & 3,736 & 2,368 & 1.993 & 1,801 \\
\hline Solombla & 12.259 & 10, 432 & 9,885 & 7,704 & 6,683 & 7. 844 & 6, 321 \\
\hline E'cuador & 2. 736 & 2. 227 & 3,008 & 1,336 & 1. 176 & 1.610 & 1, 199 \\
\hline Frencl Guiana & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
\hline P'araguay & 74 & 17 & 177 & 81 & 101 & 71 & 131 \\
\hline Peru & 2, 533 & 3,488 & 4. 522 & 6,815 & 5. 190 & 4.918 & 7. 553 \\
\hline Eerinam & 512 & 459 & 534 & 481 & 433 & 396 & 482 \\
\hline torumay & 978 & 1,377 & 1,029 & 1,729 & 1,961 & 1,828 & 409 \\
\hline  & 14,586 & 16.170 & 15.477 & 18,858 & 14,447 & 25, 397 & 21,546 \\
\hline Cosmonweal th Countries ...................... & 1,339 & 1,902 & 2,018 & 2, 344 & 2,347 & 2,724 & 2.062 \\
\hline Otier Countries ...................eno.o............ & 45,158 & 45,922 & 45,025 & 51.720 & 52,305 & 65, 163 & 53, 709 \\
\hline  & 46,497 & 47,823 & 47.043 & 84, 004 & 54, 602 & 67.888 & 55,771 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Labsis :
}

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Europe:} \\
\hline United Kingdom & 384, 625 & 384,688 & 368,961 & 443,745 & 338, 481 & 399,049 & 366,858 \\
\hline Austria & 1, 293 & 4, 732 & 1,928 & 3, 288 & 3,333 & 3, 379 & 3,119 \\
\hline Belgium and Luxembourg & 24, 058 & 29,326 & 25,815 & 32,037 & 27, 470 & 32,932 & 38, 365 \\
\hline Denmark & 1,274 & 1,898 & 1,280 & 2,236 & 1,690 & 1,842 & 1,829 \\
\hline France & 19,984 & 22,579 & 25,502 & 27, 654 & 32,731 & 24,775 & 26, 385 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic & 39, 108 & 51,643 & 53,941 & 80, 157 & 85, 213 & 86, 726 & 97, 784 \\
\hline Iceland & 237 & 288 & 153 & 138 & 112 & 159 & 150 \\
\hline Ireland & 6,375 & 6,433 & 4,754 & 5, 390 & 5. 031 & 3. 368 & 3,310 \\
\hline Netherlands & 20,538 & 27, 151 & 21,064 & 33, 495 & 29, 546 & 40,303 & 39, 256 \\
\hline Norway & 20, 543 & 26,488 & 26,753 & 30,929 & 27, 214 & 28,334 & 29,401 \\
\hline Sweden & 3,525 & 4, 097 & 3.063 & 4.831 & 5, 247 & 8, 864 & 5, 124 \\
\hline Switzerland & 15. 249 & 10, 391 & 18.950 & 16,585 & 17, 268 & 7. 777 & 17,844 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 384, 625 & 384,688 & 368,961 & 443, 745 & 338, 481 & 399, 048 & 368, 858 \\
\hline Other Countries & 152, 186 & 165, 004 & 181, 201 & 236, 743 & 214,855 & 236, 458 & 262,565 \\
\hline Total, North-Westem Europe ... & 536,810 & 569,692 & 550, 162 & 680,488 & 553,336 & 635,508 & 629,423 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southern Europe:} \\
\hline Gibraltar & 130 & 156 & 106 & 134 & 166 & 108 & 102 \\
\hline Malta & 1,748 & 2. 186 & 1,318 & 2,746 & 1,494 & 1. 261 & 733 \\
\hline Greece & 1,856 & 2, 442 & 1,501 & 1,022 & 2,335 & 1.788 & 2,958 \\
\hline Italy & 10.415 & 17. 238 & 18,323 & 19.521 & 29,077 & 33,765 & 14,653 \\
\hline Portugal & 750 & 1,804 & 601 & 1,095 & 1,408 & 1,197 & 768 \\
\hline Azores and Madelra & 135 & 176 & 102 & 129 & 84 & 130 & 118 \\
\hline Spain & 1.721 & 2,489 & 2, 821 & 2,132 & 2,508 & 3,407 & 2,844 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 1,876 & 2, 342 & 1,424 & 2.880 & 1,661 & 1,366 & 835 \\
\hline Other Countries ............. & 14,876 & 24, 150 & 23,348 & 23,900 & 35, 411 & 40, 286 & 21,341 \\
\hline Total, Southern Exroge & 16,754 & 26,491 & 24,772 & 26,780 & 37, 072 & 41,652 & 22,178 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eantern Europe:} \\
\hline Albania & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 18 \\
\hline Bulgarla & 1 & 1 & 104 & 1 & 3 & 116 & 42 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia & 294 & 768 & 11,352 & 13,206 & 779 & 643 & 625 \\
\hline Finland & 1,075 & 661 & 1. 285 & 667 & 376 & 564 & 803 \\
\hline Germany, Eastem & 32 & 2, 229 & 1.457 & 1 & 24,887 & 1 & 1 - \\
\hline Hungary & 124 & 41 & 1,911 & 2 & 13 & 279 & 220 \\
\hline Poland & 25 & 3,980 & 16,770 & 1,148 & 10, 713 & 5,956 & 196 \\
\hline Roumania & 250 & 147 & 123 & 1 & 169 & 260 & 738 \\
\hline U.S.S.R., Estonia, Letvie, Lithuanis & 1. 523 & 1,157 & 18,000 & 6, 606 & 351 & 10, 309 & 17,377 \\
\hline Yugoslavia & 227 & 136 & 157 & 56 & 86 & 134 & 151 \\
\hline Total, Eestern Europe & 3,550 & 9,121 & 51, 161 & 21.685 & 12, 515 & 18,260 & 20,252 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Middle East:} \\
\hline Aden & 13 & 3 & 8 & 1 & 2 & \(\stackrel{1}{4}\) & 1 \\
\hline Arabla & 691 & 553 & 1,118 & 824 & 1,031 & 633 & 1, 120 \\
\hline Egypt. & 722 & 569 & 1,739 & 800 & 302 & 919 & 420 \\
\hline Ethiopia & 38 & 35 & 78 & 43 & 33 & 107 & 62 \\
\hline Iran ...... & 414 & 230 & 451 & 339 & 998 & 719 & 977 \\
\hline Irac & 346 & 824 & 451 & 206 & 648 & 422 & 688 \\
\hline Istael. & 1,808 & 2,750 & 1, 148 & 1, 577 & 3, 090 & 1.960 & 2,017 \\
\hline Italian Africa & 0 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Jordan & 24 & 25 & 47 & 50 & 17 & 81 & 63 \\
\hline Lebanon & 753 & 540 & 629 & 691 & 388 & 728 & 1.719 \\
\hline Libya & 40 & 34 & 16 & 85 & 123 & 80 & 39 \\
\hline Sudan & 3 & 1 & 53 & 21 & 178 & 34 & 121 \\
\hline Syria & 814 & 231 & 395 & 324 & 416 & 396 & 538 \\
\hline Turkey & 380 & 267 & 632 & 255 & 296 & 187 & 1,075 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 13 & 3 & 8 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Other Countries ........... & 6,033 & 6,060 & 6,757 & 5,221 & 7. 526 & 6,267 & 8,638 \\
\hline Total, Middle East & 6,045 & 6,063 & 6,765 & 5,222 & 7.529 & 6, 268 & 8,839 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Less than \(\$ 500,00\).
}

TABLE II. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jar. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline Ceylon & 1. 654 & 1.017 & 1,903 & 1,438 & 2. 243 & 970 & 4, 085 \\
\hline Hong Kong & 3. 779 & 3.474 & 3. 387 & 3,639 & 4. 254 & 3,341 & 3,268 \\
\hline India & 9, 044 & 15.625 & 16,074 & 9,640 & 10.086 & 18.905 & 45,378 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 1,690 & 1.731 & 2.261 & 1.653 & 1.742 & 1.574 & 1,565 \\
\hline Pakistan & 2,547 & 3,655 & 5,918 & 4.584 & 5. 579 & 5,816 & 9,497 \\
\hline Other British East Indies ....................... & 8 & 45 & 96 & 31 & 77 & 110 & 64 \\
\hline Afghanlstan ............................................ & 7 & 13 & 11 & 3 & 21 & 67 & 14 \\
\hline Burma & 238 & 242 & 44 & 244 & 74 & 170 & 306 \\
\hline China, except Taiwan & 1.002 & 14 & 438 & 1.989 & 313 & 1,079 & 4,311 \\
\hline Taiman & 796 & 431 & 367 & 384 & 770 & 878 & 584 \\
\hline Indo-China ................................................. & 157 & 180 & 356 & 190 & 695 & 325 & 85 \\
\hline Indonesis & 383 & 561 & 435 & 808 & 888 & 745 & 948 \\
\hline Japan & 45,313 & 45.580 & 55,487 & 72. 383 & 64. 749 & 74,403 & 48,777 \\
\hline Korea & 2.637 & 4,877 & 1.894 & 970 & 4. 284 & 3,018 & 2,551 \\
\hline Philippines & 9.793 & 8, 343 & 7, 855 & 10.205 & 8, 518 & 9, 022 & 5. 483 \\
\hline Portuguese Asia & 66 & 108 & 238 & 216 & 301 & 160 & 149 \\
\hline Thailand ....... & 1.378 & 983 & 911 & 1.025 & 1.129 & 917 & 638 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 18, 722 & 25. 547 & 29.639 & 20.986 & 23.982 & 30. 715 & 63,856 \\
\hline Other Countries & 61. 770 & 61.313 & 68,036 & 88.417 & 81,744 & 90, 781 & 63.846 \\
\hline Total, Other Asda & 80.492 & 86, 860 & 97, 674 & 109,404 & 105,725 & 121,498 & 127, 702 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Africa:} \\
\hline British East Africa & & & 170 & 245 & 497 & 291 & 324 \\
\hline Mauritius and Seychelles ......................... & 272 & 330 & 19 & 89 & 45 & 101 & 37 \\
\hline Rhodesia and Nyzsal and ...o...................... & 1,895 & 2,428 & 2.414 & 2.265 & 2,213 & 2. 743 & 2, 381 \\
\hline Union of South Africa & 29,855 & 26, 171 & 36.060 & 28, 556 & 25,596 & 22,845 & 29.613 \\
\hline Other British South Africa & 1 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 1 & , & 4 \\
\hline Gambia & 29 & 48 & 38 & 22 & 5 & 8 & 11 \\
\hline Ghana & 427 & 1,034 & 514 & 967 & 892 & 562 & 473 \\
\hline Nigerla \(\qquad\) & 366 & 524 & 358 & 392 & 1. 381 & 129 & 130 \\
\hline Sierra Leone ............................................ & 263 & 335 & 368 & 246 & 299 & 194 & 296 \\
\hline Other British West Africa ........................ & 21 & 12 & 24 & 16 & 11 & 13 & 1 \\
\hline Belgian Congo & 1.851 & 1. 683 & 1.391 & 1. 395 & 1,250 & 1. 373 & 1,480 \\
\hline French Africa & 747 & 429 & 505 & 532 & 501 & 363 & 618 \\
\hline Liberia & 1.075 & 1.381 & 42 & 1.739 & 1,473 & 80 & 312 \\
\hline  & 38 & 33 & 18 & 29 & 24 & 7 & 12 \\
\hline Morocco & 781 & 1.010 & 1,510 & 518 & 455 & 278 & 901 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa ........................... & 1.174 & 870 & 1,191 & 1,008 & 1. 262 & 877 & 684 \\
\hline Portugu ese West Atrica & 168 & 108 & 96 & 77 & 105 & 114 & 134 \\
\hline Canary Islands ....................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Spanish Africa ....................................... & 2 & 0 & 1 & 10 & 6 & 9 & 1 - \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 33.130 & 30,884 & 39,969 & 32.800 & 30,740 & 26.885 & 33, 269 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................. & 5. 836 & 5.512 & 4,754 & 5.310 & 5, 074 & 3. 104 & 4,141 \\
\hline Total, Other Amica ......................... & 38,965 & 36,397 & 44,723 & 38, 111 & 35,814 & 29,989 & 37,411 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Oceania:} \\
\hline Australia .............................................e.as & 28, 267 & 30, 215 & 24.030 & 23.717 & 25.034 & 23,849 & 26,479 \\
\hline Fiji ......................................................... & 299 & 756 & 455 & 686 & 324 & 255 & 445 \\
\hline New Zeal and ......................................... & 10.444 & 11.900 & 9, 279 & 8.716 & 8,016 & 8, 948 & 7,379 \\
\hline Other British Oceania & 82 & 2 & 61 & 57 & 46 & 67 & 12 \\
\hline French Oceania & 287 & 190 & 277 & 205 & 203 & 183 & 191 \\
\hline  & 1,920 & 2.004 & 2. 284 & 1,565 & 1.850 & 1,901 & 1,082 \\
\hline United States Oceania & 158 & 177 & 79 & 133 & 101 & 108 & 72 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries .................... & 39.091 & 42,874 & 33.824 & 33.158 & 33,420 & 33. 119 & 34,316 \\
\hline Other Countries .................................... & 2, 365 & 2,371 & 2. 650 & 1,904 & 2. 154 & 2. 192 & 1,345 \\
\hline Total, Oceania ................................. & 41,457 & 45, 244 & 36,474 & 35,060 & 35, 574 & 35,311 & 35,661 \\
\hline Total, Commonweal th Countries ................. & 496,300 & 509,873 & 486, 676 & 559,246 & 450, 681 & 519,997 & 521,554 \\
\hline Total, United States and Dependencies ...... & 1,211,001 & 1,363, 727 & 1, 355, 248 & 1,481,159 & 1,365, 376 & 1,521,736 & 1,341,096 \\
\hline Total, All Countries .................................. & 2,031,875 & 2,249,909 & 2,269,925 & 2,519,821 & 2. 287, 140 & 2,551,954 & 2,338,288 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{1}\) Less than \(\$ 500,00\).

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan,-June & July-Dec. & Jan. June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June \\
\hline & \$000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$000 & \$ 000 & \$000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North America:} \\
\hline United States & 1,649, 243 & 1,802,935 & 2,117, 244 & 2, 044, 423 & 2,136,019 & 1,862,530 & 1,816,732 \\
\hline Alaska & 1,824 & 2,108 & 1. 538 & 2, 254 & 1,691 & 2,928 & 1,705 \\
\hline St. Pierre and Miquelon & 10 & 42 & 17 & 21 & 31 & 60 & 8 \\
\hline Greenland & 7 & 6 & 5 & 5 & 5 & 50 & 1 \\
\hline Total, North America ....................... & 1,651,084 & 1,805, 082 & 2,118,805 & 2. 046, 701 & 2,137,745 & 1,865, 570 & 1,818,446 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Central America and Antules:} \\
\hline Bermuda ............................ & 139 & 119 & 129 & 144 & 99 & 148 & 140 \\
\hline British Honduras & 38 & 126 & 91 & 80 & 154 & 56 & 78 \\
\hline Bahamas & 148 & 124 & 130 & 91 & 47 & 120 & 132 \\
\hline West Indies Federation & 18,475 & 17,624 & 19,209 & 23, 302 & 31, 627 & 26,803 & 27, 099 \\
\hline Barbados & (4, 018) & (4,218) & ( 1,985 ) & ( 2, 649) & ( 2,808) & ( 4, 820) & ( 2, 163) \\
\hline Jamaica & (7, 514) & \((8,053)\) & \((10,562)\) & \((14,071)\) & \((20,432)\) & (19, 778) & \((18,769)\) \\
\hline Leeward and Windward Islands & (1, 795) & ( 661) & ( 1,419 ) & ( 774) & ( 1,888\()\) & ( 499) & ( 1,334 ) \\
\hline Trinidad and Tobago & \((5,148)\) & \((4,692)\) & ( 5,243\()\) & ( 5,808 ) & ( 6,499\()\) & ( 1,706 ) & ( 4,833) \\
\hline American Vlrgin Islands & , & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & , & 1 \\
\hline Costa Rica & 3, 018 & 2,930 & 1,231 & 2, 662 & 3,952 & 4,654 & 3,079 \\
\hline Cuba & 5,800 & 4,225 & 7, 543 & 4,736 & 6,461 & 7, 405 & 5,583 \\
\hline Dominican Republic & 1,167 & 362 & 870 & 476 & 417 & 857 & 1,905 \\
\hline El Salvador & 2,120 & 842 & 844 & 289 & 584 & 728 & 659 \\
\hline French West Indles & 1 & 157 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Guatemala & 3, 002 & 1,543 & 1,976 & 1. 251 & 2,380 & 1,090 & 1,695 \\
\hline Haiti & 692 & 905 & 953 & 730 & 625 & 869 & 775 \\
\hline Honduras & 609 & 1,057 & 2, 291 & 4,788 & 3,234 & 1,341 & 2, 808 \\
\hline Mexico & 10,207 & 18,607 & 32, 397 & 9, 302 & 9, 438 & 11.675 & 17.352 \\
\hline Netherlands Antilies & 12,544 & 18, 178 & 17,121 & 20,998 & 13,468 & 25, 801 & 14,733 \\
\hline Nicaragua & 344 & 1,085 & 486 & 169 & 206 & 349 & 2,538 \\
\hline Panama & 4,133 & 4,904 & 5,383 & 2,202 & 3,226 & 3, 972 & 4,061 \\
\hline Puerto Rico & 359 & 735 & 474 & 580 & 428 & 544 & 498 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 18.800 & 17.993 & 19,558 & 23, 617 & 31, 928 & 27, 127 & 27, 449 \\
\hline Other Countries & 43,996 & 55,530 & 71,570 & 48,183 & 44, 423 & 59, 285 & 55, 683 \\
\hline Total, Central America and Anilles & 62, 796 & 73, 523 & 91, 127 & 71,801 & 76, 351 & 86,411 & 83, 137 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{South America:} \\
\hline British Guiana & 5,372 & 12,935 & 5,509 & 14,989 & 8,017 & 12,986 & 6,646 \\
\hline Falkland Islands & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
\hline Argentina & 1,834 & 2,580 & 1,938 & 2,688 & 2,003 & 2, 700 & 2, 196 \\
\hline Bollvia & 3 & 16 & 59 & 29 & 32 & 116 & 70 \\
\hline Brazil & 12,612 & 18,135 & 16,200 & 18,632 & 16, 002 & 19,323 & 12,939 \\
\hline Chile & 232 & 18 & 515 & 1,189 & 1,411 & 211 & 662 \\
\hline Colombla & 9,171 & 13, 049 & 12,529 & 10,527 & 9,260 & 8,930 & 8,390 \\
\hline Ecuador & 2,949 & 2. 238 & 2,272 & 2, 226 & 1,641 & 2,787 & 1,733 \\
\hline Freach Guiana & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Paraguay & 96 & 141 & 86 & 56 & 82 & 196 & 170 \\
\hline Peru & 306 & 563 & 1,067 & 1.699 & 1,584 & 1,215 & 587 \\
\hline Surinam. & 1,243 & 2,403 & 1. 538 & 2,387 & 1, 652 & 2,247 & 1,239 \\
\hline Uruguay & 266 & 217 & 500 & 657 & 432 & 377 & 139 \\
\hline venezuela & 88, 700 & 98,577 & 93,263 & 115,138 & 123,500 & 124,645 & 96.669 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries ..................... & 5, 372 & 12.935 & 5,509 & 14,989 & 8, 017 & [2, 986 & 6,647 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................... & 117.413 & 137, 936 & 129,966 & 155.230 & 157, 599 & 162,746 & 124,793 \\
\hline Total, South America & 122.785 & 150, 872 & 135,475 & 170,218 & 165, 615 & 175, 733 & 131.441 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE 1II. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1855} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & Jan. - June & July - Dec, & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jon. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{North-Western Europe:} \\
\hline United Kingdom & 182, 883 & 217,648 & 238,793 & 245,886 & 280, 052 & 261,906 & 266, 560 \\
\hline Austria & 1,303 & 1,406 & 1,848 & 2, 065 & 2, 055 & 2,376 & 2,258 \\
\hline Belgium and Luxembourg ...................... & 11,833 & 17, 218 & 22,613 & 30, 115 & 23,822 & 20, 244 & 13,489 \\
\hline Denmark & 1,614 & 2,655 & 2,666 & 3, 516 & 3,163 & 5,453 & 3,517 \\
\hline France ............................................... & 10,390 & 14, 626 & 14,752 & 17,848 & 16,981 & 19, 202 & 14,720 \\
\hline Germany, Federal Republic ................... & 21,752 & 33, 851 & 39,117 & 50, 231 & 45,410 & 52, 236 & 46, 215 \\
\hline Ieeland .................................................. & 6 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 41 & 8 \\
\hline Ireland & 169 & 167 & 256 & 159 & 318 & 901 & 572 \\
\hline Netherlands & 8,660 & 12. 291 & 10, 501 & 13, 275 & 11.619 & 13,777 & 12,717 \\
\hline Norway ................................................... & 1,001 & 1,385 & 1,238 & 2,542 & 1,573 & 1, 572 & 1,204 \\
\hline Sweden & 5, 260 & 6,892 & 7, 045 & 10, 258 & 8.767 & 6,801 & 6,356 \\
\hline Switzerland........................................... & 8,298 & 11,067 & 10. 202 & 12,099 & 11. 148 & 13, 512 & 12,780 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 182, 883 & 217,648 & 238,793 & 245, 886 & 260, 052 & 281,906 & 266, 560 \\
\hline Other Countries & 70,287 & 101, 540 & 110, 242 & 142, 115 & 124,862 & 136, 116 & 113,836 \\
\hline Total, North-Western Eumpe ........... & 253,168 & 318,189 & 349, 035 & 388, 001 & \[
384,914
\] & 398, 022 & 380, 397 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Southern Europe:} \\
\hline Glbraltar ................................................. & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Malta ...................................................... & 22 & 40 & 21 & 32 & 35 & 52 & 35 \\
\hline Greece ................................................ & 124 & 156 & 120 & 154 & 195 & 261 & 157 \\
\hline Italy ..................................................... & 6. 728 & 11,774 & 10,085 & 14,882 & 12,963 & 20,049 & 12,672 \\
\hline Portugal ............................................... & 821 & 1, 120 & 1, 040 & 1,232 & 1,013 & 1,651 & 1,300 \\
\hline Azores and Madeira ............................... & 87 & 113 & 80 & 84 & 59 & 80 & 75 \\
\hline Spain ....................................................... & 2. 780 & 3,440 & 3,120 & 2, 607 & 2,880 & 2. 716 & 2,994 \\
\hline Commonweslth Countries .................... & 22 & 41 & 22 & 32 & 41 & 53 & 36 \\
\hline Other Countries & 10,540 & 16, 602 & 14,445 & 18,960 & 17. 109 & 24.769 & 17, 197 \\
\hline Total, Southern Europe & 10, 562 & 16, 642 & 14.467 & 18,982 & 17. 181 & 24,820 & 17,234 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Eastern Europe:} \\
\hline Albania. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Bulgaria ................................................. & 1 & 2 & 1. & 4 & 1 - & 1 - & 2 \\
\hline Czechoslovakia ...................................... & 1, 174 & 1,706 & 2,084 & 3, 581 & 2,590 & 2,455 & 2, 169 \\
\hline Finland .................................................. & 181 & 223 & 224 & 303 & 203 & 279 & 248 \\
\hline Germany, Eastern ................................. & 204 & 368 & 205 & 574 & 262 & 445 & 351 \\
\hline Hungary ............................................... & 56 & 68 & 80 & 129 & 240 & 168 & 268 \\
\hline Poland ................................................- & 181 & 414 & 706 & 1.479 & 452 & 658 & 407 \\
\hline Rroumania ........................................... & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 8 & 1 & 3 \\
\hline U.S.S.R., Estonia, Lativia, Lithumia .... & 84 & 551 & 487 & 524 & 151 & 2, 858 & 422 \\
\hline Yugoslavia & 177 & 339 & 321 & 588 & 193 & 385 & 401 \\
\hline Total, Eastern Europe & 2,037 & 3,872 & 4,118 & 7,188 & 4,091 & 7. 049 & 4,291 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Midile Eest:} \\
\hline Aden ....................................................... & 20 & 28 & 42 & 31 & 37 & 14 & 38 \\
\hline Arabla ..................................................... & 4. 223 & 2, 763 & 7, 167 & 17,545 & 5,242 & 29.075 & 29,238 \\
\hline Egypt .................................................. & 239 & 55 & 83 & 83 & 110 & 220 & 162 \\
\hline Ethiopia ................................................ & 29 & 61 & 64 & 41 & 28 & 35 & 18 \\
\hline Iran ....................................................... & 991 & 1,073 & 453 & 604 & 211 & 335 & 427 \\
\hline Iraq ....................................................... & 533 & 786 & 250 & 881 & 99 & 336 & 971 \\
\hline Israel .................................................. & 598 & 568 & 918 & 593 & 798 & 788 & 966 \\
\hline Italian Aftica ....................................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Jordan .................................................. & 1 & 1 & 1 - & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\
\hline Lebaion ............................................... & 6, 384 & 11, 526 & 9,708 & 8,893 & 14 & 29 & 21 \\
\hline Libys .................................................. & 3 & 0 & 2 & \(:\) & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
\hline Sudan ...................................................... & 48 & 48 & 51 & 46 & 13 & 32 & 28 \\
\hline Syrie ........................................................ & 11 & 1. 048 & 815 & 436 & 131 & 111 & 110 \\
\hline Turkey ................................................... & 434 & 309 & 353 & 353 & 241 & 800 & 156 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries .................... & 20 & 28 & 42 & 31 & 37 & 14 & 39 \\
\hline Other Countrles ................................. & 13, 504 & 18,218 & 19,981 & 30, 288 & 6,888 & 31, 565 & 32, 088 \\
\hline Total, Middle East .......................... & 13,524 & 18, 246 & 20, 023 & 30,319 & 6,825 & 31, 579 & 32,137 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
1 Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

TABLE III. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Country} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1955} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & Jan.- June & July- Dec. & Jan.- June & July - Dec. & Jan.- June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June \\
\hline & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Asia:} \\
\hline Ceylon & 7.901 & 7,680 & 7,826 & 8,738 & 7, 73: & 7. 185 & 6, 113 \\
\hline Hong Kong & 3, 051 & 2.824 & 3,082 & 2,617 & 3,461 & 3,762 & 4, 283 \\
\hline India & 18,608 & 16,539 & 16, 029 & 14,869 & 15.773 & 13,475 & 13,441 \\
\hline Malaya and Singapore & 13, 569 & 15, 241 & 14. 575 & 13,893 & 14. 123 & 13. 233 & 8,887 \\
\hline Pakistan .............................................. & 339 & 477 & 661 & 645 & 302 & 202 & 292 \\
\hline Other British East Indies & 42 & 29 & 56 & 66 & 42 & 78 & 29 \\
\hline Afghanistan & 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Burma & 7 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 9 & 2 \\
\hline China, except Taiwan & 1,824 & 1,301 & 4,317 & 1. 404 & 3,609 & 1,695 & 2, 808 \\
\hline Taiwan & 78 & 77 & 63 & 49 & 55 & 138 & 46 \\
\hline Indo-China & 31 & 141 & 12 & 4 & 1 & 6 & 2 \\
\hline indonesia & 806 & 195 & 452 & 691 & 591 & 374 & 145 \\
\hline Japan & 13,905 & 22,813 & 28,987 & 31,839 & 29,558 & 32,047 & 29.791 \\
\hline Korea & 221 & 259 & 2 & 6 & 30 & 5 & 22 \\
\hline Philippines & 962 & 1,065 & 1, 245 & 1,222 & 2. 662 & 1,314 & 1.629 \\
\hline Portuguese Asia & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
\hline Thailand & 504 & 638 & 552 & 551 & 389 & 241 & 264 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 43, 511 & 42,789 & 42. 229 & 40,918 & 41,433 & 37,933 & 33, 045 \\
\hline Other Countries & 18,339 & 26, 494 & 35,629 & 35,767 & 36,897 & 35, 825 & 34,710 \\
\hline Total, Other Asia & 61, 848 & 69, 284 & 77,858 & 76, 686 & 78, 329 & 73, 759 & 67, 756 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Other Africa:} \\
\hline Fritish East Africa & & & 4,455 & 2, 834 & 3,121 & 1,868 & 3,006 \\
\hline Mauritius and Seychelles & 5,042 & 8,116 & 1, 567 & 6, 191 & 2,165 & 8,113 & 1,148 \\
\hline Phodesia and Nyasaland & 106 & 378 & 167 & 553 & 528 & 567 & 723 \\
\hline Union of South Aftica & 2, 566 & 3,689 & 3, 212 & 5, 189 & 3, 329 & 3, 530 & 2. 212 \\
\hline Other Brilush South Africa & 1 - & 1 & 2 & 6 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\
\hline Gambla & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Ghana & 1,488 & 2. 287 & 1,270 & 2,793 & 3.047 & 2,942 & 1.787 \\
\hline Nigeria & 742 & 116 & 648 & 338 & 1,061 & 1,294 & 1. 191 \\
\hline Slerra Leone & 6 & 2 & 18 & 0 & 5 & 4 & 1 \\
\hline Other British West Atica & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - & 1 2 & 1 \\
\hline Belgian Congo ..... & 1,648 & 1, 025 & 595 & 2,149 & 1.475 & 1,863 & 270 \\
\hline French Aftica & 1. 304 & 1,963 & 779 & 1,296 & 858 & 1,417 & 702 \\
\hline Liberia & 0 & 214 & 273 & 168 & 0 & 7 & 1 \\
\hline Madagascar & 1 & 13 & 22 & 16 & 11 & 12 & 23 \\
\hline Morocco & 82 & 113 & 53 & 143 & 111 & 181 & 85 \\
\hline Portuguese East Africa & 24 & 104 & 239 & 131 & 17 & 24 & 11 \\
\hline Portuguese West Africa & 21 & 23 & 42 & 52 & 0 & 33 & 2 \\
\hline Canary Islands & 15 & 10 & 13 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 2 \\
\hline Spanish Africa .......... & 16 & 0 & 1. & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries & 9,950 & 14,586 & 11,340 & 17,904 & 13,257 & 18,320 & 10.072 \\
\hline Other Countries & 3,111 & 3,464 & 2, 017 & 3.966 & 2,484 & 3,547 & 1,094 \\
\hline Total, Other Atrica ......................... & 13,061 & 18, 051 & 13,357 & 21, 870 & 15,741 & 21,867 & 11. 168 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{Oceanim:} \\
\hline Australla & 8, 454 & 17.841 & 8,729 & 17. 581 & 8.010 & 20,718 & 12, 579 \\
\hline F1Ji & 1,617 & 3, 399 & 2, 055 & 4,212 & 1.714 & 5,504 & 2,468 \\
\hline New Zealand & 7, 222 & 5.094 & 8,215 & 4, 106 & 6, 247 & 5, 523 & 6,611 \\
\hline Other British Oceania ............................. & 0 & 0 & 0 & 142 & 0 & 0 & 160 \\
\hline French Oceanis ..................... ................ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 19 & 1 - \\
\hline Hawail ................................................... & 1,253 & 2.052 & 1,996 & 2,378 & 1,740 & 2, 263 & 2,173 \\
\hline United States Oceania ........................... & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\hline Commonwealth Countries .................... & 17,293 & 28,335 & 19,000 & 26,040 & 15,971 & 31,745 & 21,818 \\
\hline Other Countries ................................. & 1. 253 & 2,052 & 1,996 & 2, 378 & 1.740 & 2, 282 & 2, 173 \\
\hline Total, Oceania ................................ & 18,546 & 28,387 & 20,996 & 28,418 & 17. 711 & 34, 026 & 23,991 \\
\hline Total, Commonwealth Countries ................ & 277, 850 & 332, 355 & 336,492 & 369, 419 & 370, 376 & 390, 083 & 365, 667 \\
\hline Total, United States and Dependencies ...... & 1, 652, 678 & 1,807,831 & 2,121, 253 & 2, 049, 633 & 2, 139,883 & 1, 888, 266 & 1, 821, 108 \\
\hline Total, All Countries .................................. & 2, 209, 414 & 2,502, 856 & 2, 845, 260 & 2,860,189 & 2,904, 575 & 2, 718, 835 & 2,569,985 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{2}\) Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

\section*{B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES}

TABLE IV. Domestic Enports to All Countries


\footnotetext{
\({ }^{2}\) Over \(1000 \%\)
\({ }^{2}\) Not Included among leading forty exports in 1957.
}

TABLE V. Imports from All Countries
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st half '57 to \\
1st half '58
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & \\
\hline & & \$000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and vegetable products & 294, 877 & 333, 900 & 310, 108 & 342, 117 & 305, 182 & -1.6 \\
\hline 14 & Sugar, unretined & 21,800 & 34, 028 & 28,722 & 46,910 & 24,403 & -15.0 \\
\hline 19 & Coffee, green & 32, 230 & 30,427 & 30, 741 & 28,379 & 29,720 & -3.3 \\
\hline 25 & Vegetables, fresh & 26, 719 & 16,975 & 27,441 & 14,173 & 29,837 & +8.7 \\
\hline 27 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated & 21, 522 & 19,088 & 21, 602 & 17,499 & 13,597 & -37. 1 \\
\hline 35 & Citrus fruits, fresh & 17.373 & 15, 223 & 16,835 & 16, 029 & 18,876 & +12.1 \\
\hline \multirow{4}{*}{1} & Fruit julces and syrups & 10,324 & 8, 802 & 10,510 & 10,173 & 13,888 & +32. 1 \\
\hline & Vegetable oils (except essential oils) & 11,087 & 10,537 & 8, 801 & 12. 202 & 11,884 & +35. 0 \\
\hline & Aminals and animal products & 57,855 & 64, 298 & 62, 888 & 61, 718 & 62,845 & -0. 1 \\
\hline & Fibres, textiles and products & 217,416 & 198, 874 & 216,121 & 192. 630 & 197, 225 & -8. 7 \\
\hline 17 & Cotton fabrics & 35,106 & 27, 024 & 36,877 & 28,172 & 34,254 & -7.1 \\
\hline 23 & Cotton, raw & 31,933 & 26,815 & 27.118 & 22, 369 & 28,494 & +5.1 \\
\hline 24 & Apparel (except hats) of all textlles & 20,533 & 24. 260 & 21,983 & 25, 051 & 22, 032 & + 0.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26} & Wool fabrics & 19,949 & 20, 242 & 21,887 & 19, 051 & 18,852 & -13.9 \\
\hline & Wood, wood products and paper & 112,848 & 115.359 & 112,912 & 112,978 & 114,931 & \(+1.8\) \\
\hline 18 & Paperboard, paper and products .......................... & 30, 720 & 31, 234 & 30, 197 & 31,830 & 31,866 & +5. 5 \\
\hline 33 & Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter... & 17, 764 & 16,671 & 17, 407 & 18,320 & 18.395 & +5.7 \\
\hline 36 & Logs, timber and lumber & 21, 176 & 19,379 & 17.457 & 14,125 & 16,521 & -5.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Books, printed & 12,859 & 15,091 & 15,313 & 16, 155 & 16,664 & +8.8 \\
\hline & from and its products & 1, 167, 842 & 1.063, 712 & 1.189,487 & 931,543 & 962,548 & \(-19.8\) \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 309, 544 & 318,977 & 348, 568 & 283, 031 & 275.906 & -20.8 \\
\hline 3 & Automoblle parts (except engines) & 157,477 & 127, 311 & 156,375 & 103, 700 & 133,000 & -14.9 \\
\hline 5 & Rolling mill products & 120,830 & 113.879 & 124.965 & 96, 292 & 57, 445 & -54.0 \\
\hline 6 & Pipes, tubes and fittings & 57, 752 & 65,336 & 79,297 & 68,430 & 63, 490 & -19.9 \\
\hline 7 & Tractors and parts & 90, 928 & 68,699 & 87,653 & 40, 005 & 61,931 & -29.3 \\
\hline 8 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 63, 537 & 57, 449 & 70, 848 & 53, 022 & 71.374 & +0.7 \\
\hline 9 & Automobiles, passenger & 94, 255 & 31, 284 & 63,156 & 43,440 & 71,339 & +13.0 \\
\hline 15 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 43,553 & 28,969 & 48,217 & 26, 355 & 47. 821 & - 0.8 \\
\hline 29 & Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts ........... & 19, 145 & 22, 572 & 16.977 & 21, 288 & 16, 779 & - 1.2 \\
\hline 31 & Iron ore & 11.116 & 27,606 & 10,635 & 25, 752 & 6,117 & -42.5 \\
\hline 32 & Tools .............................................................. & 16, 449 & 16, 330 & 17,612 & 18,615 & 16,946 & -3.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Automobiles, frelght ............................................ & 25,170 & 20.676 & 18,309 & 11,018 & 12,420 & -32.2 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products & 236, 701 & 254, 838 & 238. 720 & 246, 143 & 217,051 & -9. 1 \\
\hline 4 & Electrical apparatus, b.o.p. & 125, 754 & 131,538 & 128.970 & 120. 358 & 124.655 & -3.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28} & Bauxite and alumina for aluminum & 6,718 & 17.917 & 15,949 & 22, 882 & 14.623 & -8.3 \\
\hline & Non-metallic memerals and prodects & 34, 314 & 421.657 & 357.545 & 420.116 & 304,925 & -14. 7 \\
\hline 2 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ...................... & 120, 055 & 151, 236 & 147, 183 & 158, 374 & 131, 157 & -10.9 \\
\hline 11 & Coal, bituminous & 43, 251 & 53, 265 & 44, 286 & 46, 406 & 31,461 & -29.0 \\
\hline 13 & Fuel olls & 33, 931 & 47.868 & 26,989 & 49, 215 & 21, 973 & -18.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30} & Gasoline & 14, 511 & 20, 706 & 12,941 & 24, 243 & 12, 111 & -6.4 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied products .............................. & 148. 492 & 140, 094 & 150, 842 & 142,979 & 145, 166 & -3.8 \\
\hline 20 & Prlncipal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ........... & 31.519 & 30, 352 & 25,445 & 28, 042 & 20,645 & -18.9 \\
\hline 22 & Synthetic plastics, peimary forms & 24, 172 & 22,920 & 27, 005 & 22, 742 & 27, 109 & + 0.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Drugs and medicines ......................................... & 15, 041 & 11,519 & 16,310 & 12,419 & 17, 866 & + 9.5 \\
\hline & Miscellanoous commodities & 265.116 & 267, 353 & 255, 842 & 288. 714 & 260, 121 & +1.6 \\
\hline 10 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ..................... & 54, 371 & 36, 933 & 51,676 & 42, 015 & 57. 519 & +11.3 \\
\hline 12 & Tourist purchases & 27, 844 & 47, 361 & 29,554 & 47. 849 & 29, 013 & -1.8 \\
\hline 16 & Non-commercial items & 35, 677 & 47. 421 & 31,406 & 40, 922 & 27, 634 & -12.0 \\
\hline 21 & Parcels of small value ......................................... & 24, 212 & 25,159 & 26, 060 & 25. 922 & 26, 711 & +2.5 \\
\hline 34 & Refrigerators and freezers ................................... & 29, 572 & 15,050 & 22,558 & 12, 555 & 19,179 & -15.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{39} & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.0.p. ............ & 13,878 & 12, 255 & 14.782 & 14,161 & 16, 719 & +13.1 \\
\hline & Total imports from all coumties .............................. & 2.845, 260 & 2. 860, 189 & 2, 904, 575 & 2. 718,835 & 2,568, 395 & -11.8 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itemired ................................ & 1,941,357 & 1.886, 384 & 1,906,617 & 1,788, 481 & 1. 742,226 & \\
\hline & Percent of Imports itemized .................................... & 88. 2 & 68.0 & 68. 7 & 65.5 & 67.6 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Not included among forty leading imports in 1957.
}

TABLE VI. Domestic Exports to the United Stetes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st half '57 to \\
1st half '58
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States share of Item total 1st half " 58} \\
\hline & & Jar. - June & July - Dee. & Jan. June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \(\%\) & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and vegetable products & 88,657 & 112,677 & 78,828 & 112,886 & 87,353 & + 10.8 & 19.0 \\
\hline 11 & Whisky & 23,926 & 38, 541 & 21,380 & 39,230 & 24, 830 & + 16.1 & 90.4 \\
\hline 20 & Barley & 13, 198 & 24,273 & 4,636 & 19,871 & 4,903 & + 5.8 & 13.1 \\
\hline 23 & Oats & 1,598 & 6,033 & 7,559 & 12,186 & 6, 583 & - 12.8 & 75. 6 \\
\hline 29 & Wheat & 12, 892 & 5,067 & 8, 996 & 7,151 & 10, 350 & + 15.1 & 4. 4 \\
\hline 32 & Fodders, n.o.p. & 5,615 & 6,277 & 7, 254 & 6,679 & 6,810 & -6.1 & 79. 1 \\
\hline & Animais and antmal products & 87,360 & 90, 108 & 77, 139 & 141,942 & 123, 860 & + 60.6 & 74.7 \\
\hline 10 & Flish, tresh and frozen & 24. 180 & 34, 516 & 25, 066 & 37, 304 & 28.766 & + 14.8 & 99.1 \\
\hline 15 & Cattle, chiefly for beet & 336 & 230 & 1,190 & 40, 419 & 31, 292 & + \({ }^{1}\) & 99.9 \\
\hline 22 & Fur skins, undressed & 10, 585 & 10,246 & 10, 159 & 10, 299 & 8,873 & - 12.7 & 69.6 \\
\hline 24 & Molluscs and crustacesns & 11,387 & 8,411 & 9, 834 & 9.801 & 11,018 & + 12.0 & 97.0 \\
\hline 33 & Beef and veal, fresh & 1,330 & 1,962 & 1,421 & 11,662 & 8,483 & +487.0 & 98.3 \\
\hline 39 & Pork, fresh & 6,857 & 5,682 & 5,440 & 4,703 & 7, 775 & + 42.8 & 99.6 \\
\hline & Fibres, tertiles and products & 5,265 & 6,039 & 4,834 & 5, 557 & 4,314 & \(-10.8\) & 41.5 \\
\hline & Wood, wood products and paper .................. & 611,668 & \(63 \%, 250\) & 578, 577 & 893,328 & 539,497 & - 8.8 & 82.0 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper & 299, 980 & 315,962 & 307. 493 & 302, 797 & 287, 689 & - 6.4 & 86.3 \\
\hline 2 & Wood puld & 125, 901 & 119, 180 & 118,369 & 116,889 & 114, 229 & - 3.5 & 85. 7 \\
\hline 3 & Planks and boards & 123, 061 & 129, 533 & 97, 130 & 107, 846 & 92, 207 & - 5.1 & 72. 1 \\
\hline 16 & Pulpwood & 17, 501 & 23, 776 & 17, 316 & 22, 142 & 13,748 & -20.6 & 90.2 \\
\hline 26 & Shingles & 11, 706 & 12, 151 & 9.078 & 9,600 & 7,479 & - 17.6 & 97. 4 \\
\hline 28 & Plywoods and veneers ........................... & 15. 298 & 10, 323 & 9, 789 & 8.151 & 7,988 & -18.4 & 78.8 \\
\hline & From and its products & 107,280 & 153,385 & 108, 292 & 160, 468 & 107,987 & -0.3 & 53. 4 \\
\hline 7 & Iron ore .................................................. & 25,709 & 87.807 & 25,931 & 84, 249 & 18, 727 & - 27.8 & 65.0 \\
\hline 12 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 40.835 & 11,966 & 95, 248 & 22, 404 & 51, 107 & + 45.0 & 92.5 \\
\hline 21 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................. & 7,540 & 11, 453 & 11,827 & 10.366 & 7,824 & - 93.8 & 31.6 \\
\hline 27 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .. & 3, 578 & 6,321 & 8. 218 & 10, 181 & 11, 257 & + 37.0 & 69.3 \\
\hline 35 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and hillets ............ & 6, 329 & 10,070 & 2,705 & 10,083 & 2, 398 & - 11.3 & 23.6 \\
\hline 37 & Ferroes!loys ........................................... & 6, 882 & 7,247 & 5. 784 & 5,838 & 1,491 & -74.9 & 50.2 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products ................ & 250,909 & 275,880 & 287,945 & 293, 723 & 300, \(10 \%\) & 4.28 & 58.3 \\
\hline 4 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ........ & 75, 615 & 67, 887 & 82, 128 & 70, 742 & 68, 351 & - 16.8 & 50.8 \\
\hline 6 & Uranium ores and concentrates ................ & 21,992 & 23, 785 & 45, 289 & 82, 645 & 114, 662 & +153.2 & 99.9 \\
\hline 8 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated... & 40,394 & 58,147 & 59, 262 & 47, 639 & 42, 289 & - 20.6 & 41.5 \\
\hline 8 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ....... & 48,077 & 50,222 & 39,436 & 30, 401 & 25,964 & \(-34.2\) & 35.2 \\
\hline 14 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated ......... & 24,016 & 30,665 & 22, 238 & 19, 402 & 17,099 & - 23.1 & 67.1 \\
\hline 31 & Silver, unmanufactured & 8,055 & 9,368 & 7, 812 & 7, 566 & 7.656 & - 3.2 & 93.1 \\
\hline 34 & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ........... & 6, 302 & 6, 375 & 6, 743 & 6, 093 & 6,043 & - 10.4 & 56.9 \\
\hline 38 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured ............. & 9, 092 & 5,947 & 4, 799 & 5,372 & 3,671 & -23.5 & 29. 3 \\
\hline 40 & Miscellaneous nod-ferrous metals ........... & 2,020 & 4,422 & 6, 179 & 2,437 & 2, 222 & -64.0 & 77. 8 \\
\hline & Nom-metallic minerals and products...........e- & 105, 363 & 119, 477 & 141,911 & 127, 713 & 96, 507 & -32.0 & 80.8 \\
\hline 5 & Petroleum, crude and partly refliped......... & 46,305 & 56.728 & 79, 976 & 60, 686 & 44. 427 & - 44.4 & 100.0 \\
\hline 13 & Asbestos, unmanutactured ....................... & 26,755 & 25, 263 ' & 26, 224 & 24,799 & 21, 335 & -18.6 & 57.9 \\
\hline 18 & Abrasives, artificial, crude ..................... & 11,793 & 12,889 & 15,490 & 15, 133 & 8, 866 & - 42.8 & 82.1 \\
\hline 36 & Lime, plaster and cement & 4, 318 & 5,342 & 3, 685 & 8,604 & 3,713 & \(-4.4\) & 99.2 \\
\hline , & Gas, exported by plpeline ....................... & 0 & 0 & 916 & 1. 404 & 8, 118 & +784.3 & 100.0 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied products ................... & 47,277 & 37,698 & 42, 035 & 35, 928 & 42,477 & + 1.1 & 41,8 \\
\hline 17 & Fertilizers, chemical ............................. & 23,986 & 17,934 & 21,615 & 17,061 & 22, 362 & + 3.5 & 91.8 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous commodities ......................... & 34,594 & 40, 798 & 36,097 & 40,377 & 30, 978 & -14.2 & 29.1 \\
\hline 19 & Non-commercial items & 8,966 & 14,508 & 12,001 & 16, 881 & 10,388 & -13.4 & 60.3 \\
\hline 25 & Electrical energy ................................... & 6,058 & 9,135 & 10, 251 & 8, 914 & 6, 974 & -32.0 & 100. \(0^{3}\) \\
\hline 30 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ......... & 15,375 & 13, 236 & 8, 001 & 8, 136 & 7,418 & - 7.3 & 120 \\
\hline & Total domestic exports to the United States & 1,345, 374 & 1, 473, 281 & 1,355,690 & 1,511, 818 & 1,333, 112 & - 1.7 & 57.0 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itembed .................... & 1,175, 343 & 1,298,888 & 1,188,180 & 1,344, 176 & 1,187,395 & & \\
\hline & Percent of domestic exports itemized ......... & 87.4 & 88 & 88.4 & 88.9 & 88.1 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Over 1000\%.
\({ }^{2}\) Not included among leadiag forty exports in 1957.
- A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.
}

TABLE VII. Imports from the United States
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st half '57 to \\
1st half '58
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{United States share of item total 1st half " 58} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and vegetable products & 151,712 & 170, 053 & 161,308 & 162,072 & 156, 346 & -3.1 & 51.2 \\
\hline 20 & Vegetables, fresh & 24,632 & 16,488 & 24,622 & 13,658 & 24. 117 & -2.1 & 80.8 \\
\hline 26 & Citrus fruits, fresh & 17,102 & 13, 714 & 16,592 & 14. 213 & 16,559 & -0.2 & 87.7 \\
\hline 35 & Soybeans & 8, 014 & 16,362 & 7. 220 & 16,506 & 5,165 & -28. 5 & \(100.0^{1}\) \\
\hline 40 & Rubber products (except lires and footwear) \(\qquad\) & 10,651 & 9,463 & 9,902 & 8,582 & 9, 154 & - 7.6 & 88.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{,} & Fruit juices and syrups & 9,777 & 7.927 & 9,839 & 8,389 & 13, 192 & +34.1 & 95.0 \\
\hline & Animals and animal products & 35,514 & 37,551 & 40,267 & 31,542 & 36,454 & -9.5 & 58.0 \\
\hline & Fibres, textiles and products & 90, 228 & 99,828 & 114,530 & 94,808 & 106.117 & \(-7.3\) & 53.8 \\
\hline 17 & Cotton fabrics & 25,947 & 18,367 & 27,004 & 19,506 & 26,682 & - 1.2 & 77.9 \\
\hline 19 & Cotton, raw & 6,001 & 23, 403 & 26,917 & 17, 631 & 22,627 & -15.9 & 79. 4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Synthetic fabrics & 9,321 & 11,057 & 10, 177 & 11, 113 & 11,151 & +9.6 & 86.0 \\
\hline & hoorl, wood products and paper & 102.433 & 103, 075 & 102, 294 & 98,929 & 102,592 & + 0. 3 & 89.3 \\
\hline 13 & Paperboard, paper and products & 28,761 & 28,744 & 28, 239 & 29, 221 & 29.670 & +5.1 & 93.1 \\
\hline 24 & Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter \(\qquad\) & 16.985 & 15.849 & 16,554 & 17,218 & 17,475 & +5.6 & 95.0 \\
\hline 27 & Logs, timber and lumber & 19.912 & 18,656 & 16.841 & 13.318 & 15,775 & -6.3 & 95.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{32} & Books, printed & 10.443 & 11. 927 & 12,697 & 12,821 & 13,399 & +5.5 & 80.4 \\
\hline & Iron and its products & 1,030,272 & 909,394 & 1, 028,428 & 773, 641 & 804,537 & -21.8 & 83.6 \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{2} & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 280.428 & 281,367 & 309, 289 & 242, 734 & 238. 558 & -22.9 & 86.4 \\
\hline & Automobile parts (except engines) & 155, 230 & 125, 018 & 153. 283 & 100, 992 & 130,001 & -15.2 & 97.7 \\
\hline 4 & Rolling mill products .............................. & 94,841 & 76,032 & 93. 147 & 76,089 & 48.751 & -47. 7 & 84.9 \\
\hline 5 & Tractors and parts ................................. & 88,956 & 67, 469 & 83,894 & 37,887 & 58, 701 & -30.0 & 94.8 \\
\hline 6 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 56,882 & 51,873 & 62, 867 & 44,373 & 58, 130 & -7.5 & 81.4 \\
\hline 7 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ......................... & 41,247 & 48, 133 & 57. 358 & 48.474 & 48. 534 & -15.4 & 76.4 \\
\hline 11 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 42, 187 & 28.119 & 46,899 & 25,589 & 46,501 & -0.8 & 97.2 \\
\hline 12 & Automobiles, passenger ............................. & 72.743 & 15,411 & 37, 579 & 17,959 & 29,850 & -20.6 & 41.8 \\
\hline 22 & Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts & 18,842 & 22, 170 & 16,401 & 20.473 & 16,361 & -0.2 & 97.5 \\
\hline 25 & Iron ore & 10.483 & 26,073 & 9,851 & 22,742 & 5,826 & -40.9 & 95.2 \\
\hline 28 & Tools & 12. 620 & 12,534 & 13,518 & 14,581 & 13, 137 & - 2.8 & 77.5 \\
\hline 30 & Automobiles, freight & 23.921 & 19,469 & 16,800 & 9,681 & 10, 544 & -37. 2 & 84.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{39} & Scrap Iron and steel ................................ & 17.317 & 18,975 & 8.925 & 10,427 & 6,122 & -31.4 & 99.9 \\
\hline & Non-lerrous metals and products & 173, 045 & 170, 135 & 168,942 & 159,823 & 145,545 & -13.8 & 67.1 \\
\hline 3 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .................... & 108, 265 & 111.581 & 109, 130 & 100, 278 & 97, 609 & -10.6 & 78. 3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Brass, manufactured ................................ & 10.317 & 9,112 & 10, 284 & 9.462 & 10.063 & -2. 1 & 87.5 \\
\hline & Non-metallic minerals and products ............. & 178,686 & 211,932 & 184, 905 & 206,419 & 134, 582 & -27.2 & 44. 1 \\
\hline 8 & Coal, bituminous ....................................... & 43,250 & 53, 265 & 44,286 & 46,406 & 31,461 & -29.0 & 100.0 \\
\hline 21 & Fuel oils & 17.515 & 25,816 & 15.040 & 23, 170 & 10, 461 & -30.4 & 47. 6 \\
\hline 29 & Gasoline ................................................... & 9,187 & 13,629 & 8,943 & 18,030 & 7,052 & -21. 1 & 58.2 \\
\hline 31 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined ......... & 8. 809 & 9,812 & 16,869 & 9, 104 & 4,396 & -73.9 & 3.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Coal, anthracite ..................................... & 11,885 & 15,606 & 9,534 & 12,586 & 7,514 & -21. 2 & 95.7 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied products .................... & 130,399 & 119,966 & 132, 329 & 120,618 & 126, 865 & -4.1 & 87.4 \\
\hline 15 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............. & 23, 217 & 22, 102 & 25.925 & 21,539 & 25,990 & \(+0.3\) & 95.9 \\
\hline 16 & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. & 28,525 & 28,522 & 22,687 & 24,526 & 18,005 & -20.6 & 87.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34} & Drugs and medicines .............................. & 13,004 & 9,421 & 13,812 & 9,953 & 15,064 & +9.1 & 84. 3 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous commodities ......................... & 224,955 & 222,490 & 203, 016 & 214,678 & 203,694 & + 0.3 & 78.3 \\
\hline 9 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ......... & 49. 281 & 34,903 & 40,692 & 37,881 & 41,195 & +1.2 & 71.6 \\
\hline 10 & Tourist purchases ..................................... & 26,951 & 45,674 & 28,544 & 45,507 & 27,996 & -1.9 & 96.5 \\
\hline 14 & Parcels of small value ............................ & 23. 175 & 23, 986 & 24.854 & 24.516 & 25, 330 & +1.9 & 94.8 \\
\hline 18 & Non-commercial items ............................. & 28, 751 & 36,405 & 18,389 & 26, 314 & 19,455 & +5.8 & 70.4 \\
\hline 23 & Reirigerators and freezers ....................... & 28.912 & 14,771 & 21,781 & 12, 170 & 18, 221 & -16.3 & 95.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{33} & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. & 8.940 & 13.952 & 12, 623 & 11,697 & 14,385 & +14.0 & 86.0 \\
\hline & Total imports from the United States ........... & 2.117, 244 & 2,044,423 & 2,136,019 & 1, 862, 530 & 1, 816, 732 & -14.9 & 70.7 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itemized & 1,543,207 & 1, 451, 117 & 1,539,808 & 1, 287, 316 & 1,290, 189 & & \\
\hline & Percent of imports itemized ........................ & 72.9 & 71.0 & 72.1 & 69.1 & 71.0 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.
\({ }^{3}\) Not included among leading forty imports in 1957.
}
T. ABLE VIII. Nomestic Exports to the United Kingdom
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1958} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st hall '57 to ist half' '58} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{U.K. share of itemint total ist half '58} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & A gricultural and vegetable products .......... & 141,955 & 166, 776 & 117,247 & 124,781 & 135, 107 & + 15.2 & 29.4 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 86, 260 & 90, 590 & 53,318 & 76,284 & 72,384 & + 35.8 & 31.1 \\
\hline 9 & Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing) & 9, 027 & 10,750 & 12,348 & 9, 267 & 5,461 & - 55.8 & 23.2 \\
\hline 10 & Wheat nour & 10, 520 & 10, 525 & 9,012 & 11,361 & 11, 556 & + 28.2 & 30.6 \\
\hline :i & Barley & 7,605 & 29, 523 & 9,187 & 10,521 & 20, 383 & +121.9 & 54.6 \\
\hline 1.4 & Oilseed cake and meal & 10, 125 & 10. 250 & 9,285 & 7, 309 & 2,422 & -73.9 & 81.7 \\
\hline 15 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 9, 90 & 3,334 & 15.150 & 1,224 & 12,913 & - 14.8 & 88.0 \\
\hline 22 & Veretaole olls (except essential olls) ...... & 1, 013 & 2,768 & 2, 777 & 2,075 & 1,337 & - 51.9 & 65.8 \\
\hline 24 & Soy beans .................................................. & 1.736 & 1,290 & 2, 570 & 1,378 & 2, 799 & + 8.9 & 82.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Apples, fresh ........................................... & 1,348 & 907 & 1,004 & 1,088 & 1, 023 & + 1.9 & 23.0 \\
\hline & Arimals and animal prodmets ....................... & 8,566 & 15,103 & 6. 549 & 14,442 & 8, 138 & +24.3 & 4.9 \\
\hline 19 & Fish, canned .......................................... & 211 & 7,005 & 162 & 5,762 & 809 & +399.4 & 11.2 \\
\hline 23 & Furskins, undressed & 2, 511 & 1,714 & 3, 166 & 1,145 & 3,194 & + 0.9 & 25. 1 \\
\hline 32 & Cheese .................................................. & 1,069 & 2,608 & 526 & 2, 173 & 70 & -86.7 & 25.9 \\
\hline 37 & Tallow & 429 & 887 & 671 & 1,408 & 373 & - 44.4 & 15.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Hides and skins (except furs) ................... & 922 & 835 & 682 & 1,379 & 1,604 & +135.2 & 24.6 \\
\hline & Febres, textiles and products ..................... & 620 & 1,260 & 1,421 & 2,989 & 1,593 & + 12.1 & 15.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3我} & Synthetic thread and yam ......................... & 1 & 39 & 741 & 1,674 & 1,207 & +62.9 & 53.4 \\
\hline & Wood, wood products and paper & 64,686 & 70.645 & 61,991 & 80,319 & 63,525 & + 2.5 & 9.7 \\
\hline 5 & Newspring paper & 22, 168 & 19,364 & 20,412 & 23,597 & 20,705 & + 1.4 & 6.2 \\
\hline 4 & Planks and boards & 21,617 & 18,486 & 16, 394 & 25, 123 & 19,808 & + 20.8 & 15.5 \\
\hline 7 & Wood pulp & 12, 477 & 17,286 & 13,495 & 15,167 & 10,968 & - 18.7 & 8. 2 \\
\hline 14 & Pulpboard and paperboard & 2,579 & 4,846 & 4,648 & 4,101 & 3,155 & - 32.1 & 49.4 \\
\hline 25 & Plywoods and veneers & 1,608 & 1,372 & 1,823 & 2, 043 & 2,023 & + 11.0 & 20.0 \\
\hline 26 & Pulpwood & 396 & 3, 331 & 694 & 3, 105 & 731 & + 5.3 & 4.8 \\
\hline 35 & Posts, poles snd plling & 419 & 1,515 & 575 & 1,830 & 388 & -32.5 & 16.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Railway ties & 748 & 555 & 815 & 1, 081 & 1,892 & +207. 6 & 90.3 \\
\hline & Iron and its products & 11,359 & 28,324 & 13,495 & 29, 027 & 10,700 & - 20.7 & 5.3 \\
\hline 3 & Iron ore & 3,949 & 14,558 & 4,353 & 19,931 & 6, 201 & + 42.5 & 21.5 \\
\hline 20 & Rolling mill products & 1,990 & 3,114 & 2,874 & 2,379 & 1,469 & -48.9 & 9.1 \\
\hline 21 & Ferro-alloys & 2, 734 & 3,000 & 2.944 & 2, 183 & 1.216 & - 58.7 & 40.9 \\
\hline 31 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................ & 1,059 & 1,883 & 1,549 & 1,392 & 686 & - 55.7 & 2.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33} & Scrap iron and steel ................................ & 563 & 2. 583 & 513 & 1,980 & 234 & - 54.4 & 5.1 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products .................. & 122,091 & 142, 245 & 119,691 & 117, 223 & 113,097 & - 5.5 & 22.0 \\
\hline 2 & Alumioum, primary and semi-fabricated .... & 47, 112 & 60, 759 & 42,622 & 36, 336 & 33, 110 & - 22.3 & 32.5 \\
\hline 3 & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ........ & 26, 702 & 30, 193 & 27,674 & 31,902 & 23,483 & - 15.1 & 31.8 \\
\hline 4 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated......... & 19,949 & 21,592 & 20,905 & 24,469 & 35,008 & +67.5 & 26.0 \\
\hline 12 & Zinc, primary and semi-fahricated ........... & 6,681 & 9,109 & 11, 304 & 8,263 & 6,687 & - 40.8 & 26. 2 \\
\hline 13 & Platinum metals, unmanufactured ............ & 11,550 & 8,653 & 8, 092 & 9.181 & 8.813 & + 8.9 & 70.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16} & Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ........... & 5,982 & 7.456 & 5,510 & 3,862 & 2,572 & -53.3 & 24.2 \\
\hline & Non-metallic minerals and products ............ & 10,374 & 8,833 & 6, 288 & 9,972 & 8,051 & +28.1 & 8.7 \\
\hline 18 & Asbestos, unmanufactured & 4.951 & 5,084 & 3,531 & 4,478 & 3,500 & - 0.9 & 9.5 \\
\hline 38 & Carbor and graphite electrodes ................. & 1,208 & 1,051 & 1,165 & 2,201 & 1,958 & + 68.1 & 98.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29} & Abrasives, artiflicial, crude ...................... & 2,115 & 1,560 & 1,192 & 2,084 & 1,921 & +61.2 & 17.8 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied products .................... & 19, 127 & 11,158 & 10,541 & 17,939 & 19,688 & + 86.8 & 19.4 \\
\hline 27 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............. & 356 & 770 & 897 & 2,901 & 2,986 & +232. 9 & 20.2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{30
1} & Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.D. & 1. 625 & 1,841 & 1,295 & 1,840 & 1,543 & + 19.2 & 35.5 \\
\hline & Drugs and medicines ................................ & 17 & 16 & 4 & 16 & 2, 396 & + & 43.0 \\
\hline & Miscellaneons commodities & 1,183 & 1,404 & 1. 258 & 2,388 & 6,958 & +453,1 & 6.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{39} & Non-commercial items ............................. & 681 & 912 & 677 & 1,094 & 995 & + 47.0 & 5.8 \\
\hline & Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom & 368,961 & 443.745 & 338,481 & 399, 049 & 386,858 & + 8.4. & 15.7 \\
\hline & Total of commodities icemized ................... & 343, 592 & 413,894 & 319,356 & 366, 583 & 331,983 & & \\
\hline & Precent of domestic exports Itemized ......... & 93.1 & 93.3 & 93.5 & 91.9 & 90. 5 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\({ }^{1}\) Not included among forty leading exports in 1957.
\({ }^{2}\) Over 1000 等.

TABLE IX. Imports from the United King dom


TABLEX. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '57 to} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Europe's share of Item total 1st half '58} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$ 000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Acricultural and vegetable products & 143, 376 & 140,027 & 123,098 & 104, 345 & 114,080 & - 7.3 & 24.8 \\
\hline 1 & Wheat & 119,292 & 111,498 & 73,033 & 85, 138 & 76,601 & + 4.9 & 32. 9 \\
\hline 3 & Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing) & B, 557 & 8,899 & 25, 224 & 6, 298 & 15,248 & - 39.5 & 64.8 \\
\hline 11 & Rapeseed & 69 & 2,078 & 7,886 & 5,571 & 6,913 & - 12.3 & 79.8 \\
\hline 13 & Barley & 4.857 & 4,619 & 8,812 & 649 & 6,018 & - 31.7 & 16.1 \\
\hline 25 & Tobacco, unmanufactured & 483 & 831 & 1. 105 & 1,398 & 638 & - 42.3 & 4.3 \\
\hline 28 & Vegetable olls (except essential olls) ...... & 508 & 3. 272 & 1.670 & 521 & 533 & -68.1 & 26. 2 \\
\hline 30 & Whisky & 719 & 823 & 1.010 & 958 & 569 & - 43.7 & 2. 1 \\
\hline 39 & Rye & 5,422 & 4, 201 & 1. 229 & 0 & 2,373 & +93.1 & 47. 0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1} & Apples, fresh & 32 & 0 & 0 & 752 & 2,033 & + 2 & 45. 7 \\
\hline & Antinals and animal products & 7.260 & 6, 980 & 6,731 & 9,157 & 8,785 & + 30.5 & 5.3 \\
\hline 16 & Hides and skins (except furs) & 1,281 & 1,395 & 2,135 & 3, 012 & 2,676 & + 25.3 & 41.0 \\
\hline 22 & Fish, cured & 595 & 1,676 & 628 & 2,310 & 641 & + 2.1 & 5. 8 \\
\hline 36 & Fish, canned & 1,084 & 755 & 666 & 706 & 924 & + 38.7 & 12. 8 \\
\hline 37 & Meats cooked and ineats, no.p & 557 & 697 & 629 & 740 & 618 & - 1.7 & 24.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Fur skins, undressed & 554 & 274 & 826 & 326 & 669 & - 19.0 & 5. 2 \\
\hline & Fibres, textiles and products & 1,421 & 1,360 & 2.035 & 1,598 & 1,333 & - 34.5 & 12.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{29} & Rags and waste, lextile ........................... & 731 & 767 & 1,080 & 1,096 & 628 & - 41.9 & 35. 6 \\
\hline & Wood, wood products and paper ...................... & 28.843 & 12,292 & 10,486 & 13,036 & 7,497 & -28.5 & 1.1 \\
\hline 12 & Wood pulp & 5.848 & 5.371 & 5. 701 & 4.657 & 3,271 & -42.6 & 2. 5 \\
\hline 15 & Pulpwood & 776 & 4,014 & 1,340 & 3,862 & 760 & - 43.3 & 5. 0 \\
\hline 19 & Newsprint paper & 2.047 & 1,710 & 1,882 & 2,972 & 1,655 & - 12.1 & 0. 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26} & Planks and boards & 741 & 760 & 1,192 & 1,049 & 1,453 & + 21.9 & 1. 1 \\
\hline & lon and its products & 14. 569 & 25,470 & 18,882 & 43,129 & 17.871 & \(-5.4\) & 8.8 \\
\hline 8 & Iron ore & 1,692 & 8, 852 & 2,608 & 12.867 & 2,758 & + 5.8 & 9.6 \\
\hline 9 & Scrap iron and steel & 5,169 & 9,644 & 4.488 & 10,871 & 1. 359 & -69.7 & 29.7 \\
\hline 10 & Pigs, ingots, blooms and biliets & 340 & 116 & 3,468 & 10,880 & 6, 699 & + 93. 2 & 65.9 \\
\hline 17 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts & 2,116 & 2,397 & 2,488 & 2,503 & 2,079 & - 16.4 & 8. 4 \\
\hline 20 & Rolling mill products & 1,386 & 1,531 & 1,908 & 2,697 & 875 & - 54.1 & 5.4 \\
\hline 32 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 988 & 581 & 1,024 & 721 & 971 & - 5.2 & 1. 8 \\
\hline 34 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts & 829 & 698 & 1, 104 & 538 & 1. 969 & + 78. 4 & 12. 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35} & Automoblles, passenger ........................... & 472 & 535 & 860 & 600 & 467 & - 45.7 & 3.4 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products & 44,679 & 55,056 & 58,981 & 59, 821 & 71,353 & + 25.2 & 13. 9 \\
\hline 2 & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .......... & 17,708 & 18,858 & 22,930 & 25, 299 & 30, 105 & +31.3 & 22. 4 \\
\hline 5 & Copper, primary and seml-fabricated .......... & 14,392 & 13,135 & 11,858 & 12,824 & 21, 299 & + 79.6 & 28.9 \\
\hline 6 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .... & 5,989 & 9,189 & 14, 598 & 9,629 & 13,772 & \(-5.7\) & 13. 5 \\
\hline 18 & Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. & 2, 881 & 2,505 & 1,605 & 3,256 & 0 & \(-100.0\) & 0.0 \\
\hline 21 & Lead, primary and semj-fabricated & 169 & 5.110 & 1,744 & 2,730 & 1,888 & + 8.3 & 17. 8 \\
\hline 27 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 292 & 367 & 355 & 1,848 & 802 & +125.9 & 6.2 \\
\hline 31 & Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated & 197 & 2,425 & 573 & 1,229 & 1,038 & +81.2 & 4. 1 \\
\hline 38 & Metallic scrap, n. o.p. & 960 & 1,330 & 1,023 & 331 & 208 & -79. 7 & 32. 7 \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{4} & Non-metallic minerals and products............... & 9,482 & 14,958 & 13,530 & 20,528 & 6,538 & -51.7 & 5.5 \\
\hline & Asbestas, unmanulactured ...... & 8,652 & 12,852 & 11,147 & 18,699 & 6, 064 & - 45.6 & 16. 5 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied prodects ...................... & 18,298 & 18,790 & 21,920 & 18,183 & 19,555 & - 10.8 & 19.2 \\
\hline 14 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms & 4,697 & 4,066 & 3.329 & 3,781 & 3, 509 & + 5.4 & 23. 7 \\
\hline 24 & Drugs and medicines & 556 & 503 & 1,295 & 1,230 & 1. 456 & +124 & 26. 1 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous conmodities & 2,027 & 2,005 & 4,087 & 21,888 & 53,809 & \(+\) & 50.6 \\
\hline 7 & Aircraft and parts (except engines) ...ono... & 351 & 229 & 295 & 19.745 & 50, 228 & + \({ }^{+}\) & 81.0 \\
\hline 23 & Non-commercial items & 958 & 1,285 & 1,200 & 1,351 & 1,568 & + 30.5 & 9.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{33} & Ships, sold ................................................ & 0 & 0 & 1,724 & 0 & 1,160 & - 32.7 & 19.4 \\
\hline & Total domestic exports to Europe ................. & 250,955 & 276,988 & 257, 750 & 291, 637 & 300, 819 & + 16. 7 & 12.9 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itemized ...................... & 224,947 & 249,648 & 227, 672 & 265, 644 & 274,453 & & \\
\hline & Percemt of domeatic exports itemized .......... & 89.6 & 90.1 & 88.3 & 91.1 & 91.2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Not included among leading forty exports in 1957. \({ }^{2}\) Over \(1000 \%\).
}

TABLE XI. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\(195 \%\)} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Change from } \\
& \text { ist half '57 } \\
& \text { to } \\
& \text { 1st half '58 }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Europe's share of ftem total lst hall " 58} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July-Dec. & Jan. -June & July-Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultaral and vegetable producta & 11,460 & 15,986 & 10,210 & 18, 472 & 12.671 & +24.1 & 4.2 \\
\hline 15 & Vegetables, pickled, preserved and canned & 700 & 2, 766 & 673 & 3,100 & 819 & + 21.7 & 9.2 \\
\hline 18 & Wine & 1. 200 & 1,877 & 1,319 & 2, 228 & 1,501 & + 13.8 & 62.8 \\
\hline 20 & Fruits, canned and preserved & 1.409 & 1,795 & 1,260 & 1,771 & 1,406 & + 11.6 & 14.6 \\
\hline 24 & Florist and nursery stock & 989 & 1,417 & 1,143 & 1,623 & 1,215 & + 6.3 & 32. 0 \\
\hline 33 & Cocoa butter and cocoa paste & 749 & 782 & 613 & 1,648 & 1.126 & +83.7 & 28.1 \\
\hline 39 & Brendy & 641 & 995 & 705 & 1,234 & 775 & + 9.9 & 75.0 \\
\hline & Animals and anl mal products & 4,544 & 6,481 & 4. 652 & 9, 188 & B, 480 & +17.8 & 8.7 \\
\hline 17 & Cheese & 1,502 & 1,879 & 1,637 & 2,104 & 1,902 & + 16.2 & 84.2 \\
\hline 36 & Fur skins, undressed & 484 & 1,129 & 282 & 1,796 & 343 & +21.6 & 3. 2 \\
\hline & Filles, textiles and products & 16.230 & 17.668 & 19.107 & 18.498 & 16,653 & - 12.8 & 8.4 \\
\hline 8 & Wool fabrics & 1.744 & 1,983 & 3. 049 & 3, 139 & 2, 523 & - 17.3 & 13.4 \\
\hline 9 & Carpets and mats, wool & 2, 849 & 3, 076 & 2,572 & 2. 780 & 2,241 & - 12.9 & 45. 6 \\
\hline 11 & Apparel (except hats) of all textiles ....... & 1. 857 & 2,848 & 2,085 & 3, 003 & 1,993 & - 4.4 & 9.0 \\
\hline 13 & Cotton fabrics & 2,574 & 2, 563 & 2,935 & 2, 035 & 2, 332 & - 20.5 & 6.8 \\
\hline 23 & synthetic labrics & 1, 022 & 1,116 & 1,365 & 1,412 & 1,193 & -12.6 & 9.2 \\
\hline & Wood, wood products and paper & 4,657 & 6, 310 & 5,178 & 6, 865 & 5. 715 & + 10.4 & 5.0 \\
\hline 21 & Books, printed & 1,277 & 1.677 & 1,414 & 1,614 & 1,736 & + 22.8 & 10.4 \\
\hline 29 & Corkwood and products & 1,111 & 1, 351 & 1, 088 & 1,426 & 1,030 & - 5.3 & 57.6 \\
\hline 34 & Paperboard, paper and products & 750 & 1,242 & 925 & 1,283 & 1.146 & + 23.9 & 3.6 \\
\hline & Irom and its products & 45,705 & 62. 385 & 61. 204 & 82. 833 & 45, 931 & -25.0 & 4. 8 \\
\hline 1 & Machinery (non-farm) end parts ................. & 9,546 & 15,743 & 15,074 & 15,574 & 12,857 & - 14.7 & 4. 7 \\
\hline 2 & Rolling mill products ............................... & 14,171 & 23, 301 & 18,347 & 10,246 & 2,838 & -84.5 & 4.9 \\
\hline 3 & Automohiles, pessenger & 6, 904 & 7, 197 & 9,677 & 10,029 & 14,736 & + 52.3 & 20.7 \\
\hline 7 & Plpes, tubes and fittings & 3,336 & 4,318 & 4,704 & 2,998 & 1,600 & -66.0 & 2.5 \\
\hline 14 & Tools & 1,714 & 1,656 & 2,017 & 1.839 & 1, 704 & - 15.5 & 10.1 \\
\hline 27 & Bull and roller bearings & 1,537 & 1. 382 & 1,631 & 937 & 84.2 & -48.4 & 10.5 \\
\hline 28 & Englnes, Internal combustion, and parts .. & 263 & 448 & 598 & 1.956 & 2, 091 & +249.7 & 2.9 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products & 15, 169 & 16. 809 & 13,553 & 20, 744 & 16,047 & + 18.4 & 7.4 \\
\hline 5 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 4,300 & 4,107 & 4, 562 & 5,720 & 8, 125 & + 78.1 & 6. 5 \\
\hline 6 & Clocks, watches and parts ...................... & 3,478 & 5, 817 & 4,306 & 5,600 & 3,347 & - 22.3 & 70.6 \\
\hline 16 & Tin hlocks, Digs and hars & 1.797 & 1,672 & 1,809 & 1,948 & 1,178 & -34.9 & 41.9 \\
\hline 19 & Cryolite & 2,290 & 1,890 & 346 & 2,938 & 454 & + 31.2 & 97.8 \\
\hline & Nom-metallic mimerals and products & 11,191 & 16.963 & 8,317 & 11,270 & 8,479 & + 14.0 & 3.1 \\
\hline 10 & Glass, Dlate and sheet ........................... & 4, 088 & 3,793 & 2,181 & 2.903 & 3,193 & + 45.7 & 36.6 \\
\hline 12 & Diamonds, unset & 2,666 & 2,611 & 2,588 & 2. 400 & 2, 076 & - 19.8 & 44.1 \\
\hline 38 & Class, cut, pressed or hlown .................. & 595 & 1.051 & 696 & 1,278 & 801 & + 15.1 & 7.6 \\
\hline 40 & Glass products, n.o.p. ............................. & 847 & 800 & 818 & 920 & 981 & +19.9 & 22.7 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied products .................... & 5, 832 & 7,637 & ¢. 588 & 3, 272 & 6, 778 & + 2.9 & 4. 7 \\
\hline 22 & Principal chemicals (except acids) s .o.D. & 876 & 1,231 & 1, 023 & 1,878 & 1, 030 & + 0.7 & 5.0 \\
\hline 25 & Dyeing and tanniag materials ................. & 1,459 & 1,196 & 1,500 & 1,141 & 1,336 & - 10.9 & 23.1 \\
\hline 35 & Drugs and medicines & 858 & 751 & 1,109 & 1,042 & 1,283 & +15.7 & 7.2 \\
\hline 37 & Fertilizers, chemical ............................. & 296 & 1,447 & 455 & 1,584 & 252 & - 44.6 & 3.8 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous commodities & 13,780 & 18,158 & 16.936 & 20, 090 & 15,997 & - 5.5 & 6.1 \\
\hline 4 & Non-commerclal items ............................ & 3, 893 & 5,686 & 6, 138 & 6,450 & 3,978 & - 35.2 & 14.4 \\
\hline 26 & Contalners, n.o.p. .................................. & 1,023 & 1,371 & 1,123 & 1,506 & 1,340 & + 19.3 & 24.1 \\
\hline 30 & Cameras and parts (except X-ray)............. & 1,036 & 1,312 & 1,152 & 1,360 & 1.027 & - 10.9 & 27.2 \\
\hline 31 & Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.D. & 1. 050 & 812 & 1,105 & 1,306 & 961 & -13.0 & 5.7 \\
\hline 32 & Jewellery and precious stones, a.O.D...... & 1. 241 & 1,096 & 1,147 & 1,213 & 1.127 & - 1.7 & 35.2 \\
\hline & Totel lmports frow Exrope. & 128.948 & 168, 098 & 145, 745 & 167, 032 & 134,753 & -7.5 & 5.2 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itemized & 89, 922 & 119,184 & 10\%. 181 & 116, 872 & 92, 438 & & \\
\hline & Percent of Imports Itemized. ....................... & 70.0 & 70.9 & 73.5 & 70.0 & 68.6 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C'wealth share of item total 1st half '5B} \\
\hline & & Jan, - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agriculural and vegetable products ........... & 25, 512 & 22,621 & 17. 744 & 21,842 & 50,899 & +186.9 & 11. 1 \\
\hline 4 & Wheat .................................................... & 11,640 & 9,679 & 5,041 & 10,313 & 36, 355 & +621.2 & 15.6 \\
\hline 6 & Wheat flour & 8, 194 & 7, 348 & 6, 772 & 5,906 & 8,900 & + 31.4 & 23.6 \\
\hline 19 & Tabacca, unmanufactured & 1,942 & 1,233 & 1,826 & 1,189 & 1,119 & - 38.7 & 7.6 \\
\hline 37 & Whisky & 396 & 458 & 467 & 418 & 465 & - 0.4 & 1.7 \\
\hline 38 & Fodders, n.o.p. ...................................... & 434 & 602 & 471 & 369 & 296 & - 37.2 & 3.4 \\
\hline 39 & Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned.. & 337 & 406 & 368 & 419 & 488 & + 32.6 & 52.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Vegetables, fresh .................................. & 607 & 378 & 385 & 396 & 719 & +86.8 & 12.1 \\
\hline & Amimals and animal products .................... & 9,050 & 11,111 & 8.887 & 10,779 & 9,641 & +8.7 & 5.8 \\
\hline 11 & Fish, cured & 2,761 & 2,940 & 2,911 & 3,442 & 2,913 & + 0.1 & 26.3 \\
\hline 13 & Fish, canned & 2,006 & 3,068 & 2,327 & 2,313 & 2,271 & - 2.4 & 31.4 \\
\hline 26 & Leather, unmanufactured ......................... & 541 & 581 & 792 & 790 & 1,007 & +27.1 & 19.7 \\
\hline 27 & Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .. & 680 & 1,316 & 601 & 706 & 347 & - 42.3 & 7.7 \\
\hline 30 & Pork and beef, pickled............................. & 822 & 568 & 573 & 586 & 712 & + 24.3 & 95.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{31} & Tallow ..................................................... & 550 & 678 & 275 & 813 & 913 & +232,0 & 36.7 \\
\hline & Fibres, textiles and products ...................... & 1,478 & 1,893 & 1,435 & 2,726 & 1,376 & - 4.1 & 13.2 \\
\hline 29 & Cotton fabrics ....................................... & 253 & 468 & 410 & 811 & 522 & + 27.3 & 64.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Apparel (except hats) of all textlles ....... & 304 & 518 & 289 & 648 & 256 & - 11.4 & 33.7 \\
\hline & Wood, wood products and paper .................. & 25, 126 & 27,519 & 27.129 & 28,437 & 24,230 & - 10.7 & 3.7 \\
\hline 1 & Planks and boards ................................... & 12, 363 & 12,428 & 12,692 & 11,174 & 11,301 & - 11.0 & 8.8 \\
\hline 2 & Newsprint paper ..................................... & 8,929 & 10,806 & 10, 184 & 12,601 & 8,829 & - 13, 3 & 2.6 \\
\hline 20 & Wood pulp & 1,084 & 946 & 1,523 & 1,214 & 951 & - 37.6 & 0.7 \\
\hline 33 & Wrapping paper & 442 & 388 & 382 & 604 & 433 & + 13.4 & 19.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35} & Bond and writing paper, uncut ................. & 471 & 581 & 401 & 554 & 371 & - 7.5 & 44.6 \\
\hline & Irom and its products .................................. & 42,818 & 24, 631 & 39,826 & 30, 632 & 39,850 & + 30.1 & 19.7 \\
\hline 3 & Automobiles, passenger .......................... & 7, 148 & 5, 180 & 9,920 & 6. 136 & 10,648 & + 7.3 & 76.9 \\
\hline 7 & Automobile parts (except engines) ........... & 11, 136 & 6,323 & 5,905 & 4,648 & 5,907 & \(+1\) & 84.0 \\
\hline 8 & Rolling mill products .............................. & 2, 104 & 1, 862 & 2, 101 & 6,530 & 11, 488 & +446.8 & 71.5 \\
\hline 9 & Machinery (non-farm) and parts ................ & 2,587 & 2,847 & 3,508 & 4,083 & 3,201 & - 11.0 & 12.9 \\
\hline 14 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .. & 1,663 & 1,864 & 1,733 & 2, 487 & 1,666 & - 3,9 & 10.2 \\
\hline 17 & Automoblles, freight ................................ & 2,693 & 1,907 & 2,508 & 1,419 & 2, 124 & \(-15.3\) & 77.8 \\
\hline 21 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ........................ & 338 & 370 & 1,458 & 967 & 153 & -89.5 & 8.2 \\
\hline 23 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 1,116 & 776 & 828 & 1,040 & 662 & - 20.1 & 1. 2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25} & Tools .................................................... & 657 & 621 & 918 & 755 & 654 & - 28.8 & 56.3 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products ................ & 7, 484 & 11,839 & 15,232 & 12,197 & 13,841 & - 9.1 & 2.7 \\
\hline 5 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.... & 2, 308 & 5,153 & 8,708 & 4,392 & 6, 445 & - 28.0 & 6.3 \\
\hline 10 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ................... & 2,211 & 1,872 & 2,760 & 4,018 & 3,635 & + 30.8 & 28.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15} & Copper, primary and semi-fabricated ....... & 1,068 & 3,267 & 2,344 & 1,756 & 2,246 & - 4.2 & 3.0 \\
\hline & Non-metallic minerals and products ............ & 2,344 & 2,355 & 2,395 & 4,318 & 2,978 & + 24.3 & 2.5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15} & Asbestos, unsanufactured ....................... & 1,426 & 1,328 & 1,797 & 2, 349 & 1,896 & + 5.5 & 5.1 \\
\hline & Chemicals end allied products .................... & 5,451 & 5,869 & 7,681 & 6,981 & 5.384 & - 28.7 & 5.3 \\
\hline :8 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............. & 1,768 & 1,567 & 2,220 & 1, 579 & 1.562 & - 29.6 & 10. 5 \\
\hline 24 & Fertilizers, chemical .............................. & 10 & 40 & 778 & 973 & 13 & - 98.3 & 0.1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{34} & Synthetic resin manufactures .................. & 300 & 447 & 549 & 501 & 417 & - 24.0 & 37.0 \\
\hline & Drugs and medicines .............................. & 390 & 458 & 418 & 560 & 383 & - 8.4 & 6.9 \\
\hline & Miscellancous commodities ........................ & 13, 205 & 13,254 & 6,112 & 6,434 & 9,806 & +60.4 & 9.2 \\
\hline 12 & Non-commercial items ............................ & 3,002 & 1,890 & 2,559 & 2,979 & 3,150 & + 23.1 & 18.3 \\
\hline 22 & Packages .............................................. & 1,958 & 1,053 & 1,248 & 724 & 1,391 & +11.5 & 78.6 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{28} & Aircrat and parts (except engines).......... & 6, 645 & 8,665 & 661 & 618 & 3,456 & +422.8 & 5.6 \\
\hline & Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth & 132, 468 & 120,891 & 117, 202 & 124, 314 & 158, 007 & \(+34.8\) & 6.8 \\
\hline & Total of commodities ltemized ................... & 105, 284 & 102, 880 & 101, 720 & 103, 781 & 140,268 & & \\
\hline & Percent of domestic exports itemized ......... & 79.8 & 80.1 & 88.8 & 83.5 & 88.8 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Less than \(0.10 \%\)
}

TABLE XIII. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commadity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from \\
1st haif '57
\[
\begin{gathered}
10 \\
\text { hal! '58 }
\end{gathered}
\]
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C'wealth share of Item total 1st hall ' 58} \\
\hline & & Jan.-June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & July - Dec. & Jan.-June & & \\
\hline & & \(8{ }^{3} 000\) & \$000 & \$'000 & \$5000 & \$'000 & \% & - \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and vegetable products & 58,382 & 73, 382 & 63, 890 & 81. 109 & 56,952 & - 10.9 & 18.7 \\
\hline 1 & Sugar, unrelined & 17,749 & 31, 706 & 24,573 & 40, 507 & 20,671 & - 15.9 & 84, 7 \\
\hline 3 & Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated ........... & 12,382 & 10,788 & 12, 080 & 10, 153 & 6,633 & - 45.1 & 48, 8 \\
\hline 4 & Tea, black & 11, 604 & 11,397 & 13, 274 & 8, 295 & 10,334 & - 22, 1 & 88.0 \\
\hline 7 & Vegetable olls (except essential olls) ...... & 3,035 & 3. 592 & 1,540 & 4,002 & 3, 237 & +110.2 & 27.2 \\
\hline 8 & Fruits, dried & 449 & 4,019 & 411 & 4,691 & 1,236 & +200. 7 & 25.0 \\
\hline 9 & Cocos beans, not roasted & 1,963 & 1.929 & 2,478 & 2,303 & 3,447 & +39.1 & 51.5 \\
\hline 12 & Coffee, green & 3,452 & 2,143 & 2,564 & 1,484 & 2,370 & - 7.6 & 8.0 \\
\hline 13 & Nuts & 2,185 & 2,061 & 1,669 & 2, 260 & 1,136 & - 31.9 & 12.0 \\
\hline 15 & Molasses and syrups & 1, 082 & 1,255 & 1,047 & 2,239 & 1,554 & + 48.4 & 57.8 \\
\hline 22 & Rum & 619 & 1,048 & 605 & 1,010 & 1,308 & +116.2 & 61.9 \\
\hline 24 & Fruits, canned and preserved & 132 & 573 & 520 & 675 & 582 & + 11.9 & 6. 1 \\
\hline 25 & Spices & 694 & 461 & 618 & 465 & 573 & - 7.3 & 39.9 \\
\hline 27 & Wines & 358 & 511 & 412 & 568 & 462 & + 12. 1 & 19.3 \\
\hline 28 & Rubber footwear and parts & 1,060 & 131 & 561 & 316 & 716 & + 27.6 & 40.5 \\
\hline 32 & Brandy & 196 & 265 & 220 & 397 & 251 & + 14. 1 & 24.3 \\
\hline 37 & Cocos butter and coco paste & 93 & 192 & 250 & 202 & 798 & +219.2 & 19.9 \\
\hline & Animals and animal products & 6, 553 & 5,462 & 5,688 & 7,049 & 7,850 & +38.1 & 12. 5 \\
\hline 10 & Sausage casings & 2, 725 & 2,566 & 2. 119 & 2,480 & 2,224 & + 5.0 & 98.4 \\
\hline 19 & Meats, canned & 563 & 1,383 & 616 & 1,946 & 832 & +35.1 & 33.9 \\
\hline 20 & Mutton and lamb, fresh & 1, 529 & 309 & 1, 596 & 420 & 2.742 & + 71.8 & 94.0 \\
\hline 33 & Milk, powdered, condenser, evaporated .... & 235 & 5 & 305 & 290 & 6 & - 98.0 & 11.8 \\
\hline 34 & Beel and veal, fresh & 87 & 101 & 145 & 436 & 944 & +551.0 & 58.0 \\
\hline 40 & Meat extracts & 232 & 166 & 91 & 294 & 243 & +167.0 & 81.3 \\
\hline & Fibres, textles and products & 17,585 & 13,976 & 14,536 & 13,067 & 12,461 & - 14.3 & 6.3 \\
\hline 5 & Flax, hemp and Jute fabrics & 4.426 & 5,762 & 4, 745 & 5,163 & 4,660 & - 1.8 & 78.7 \\
\hline 6 & Wool, raw ................................................ & 9. 120 & 4,093 & 5,894 & 3,543 & 3,922 & -33.5 & 64.4 \\
\hline 16 & Cotton fabrics ........................................ & 1.494 & 1, 543 & 1,613 & 1, 519 & 1,204 & - 25.4 & 3.5 \\
\hline 21 & Apparel (except hats) of all textlles ....... & 272 & 542 & 692 & 1,045 & 1, 121 & +620 & 5.1 \\
\hline 26 & Carpets and mats, wool & 513 & 528 & 511 & 528 & 562 & +10.0 & 11.4 \\
\hline 38 & Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. & 107 & 157 & 198 & 228 & 114 & -42.4 & 2.1 \\
\hline & Wood, wood prodects and paper & 488 & 380 & 495 & 384 & 515 & + 40 & 0.4 \\
\hline 39 & Logs, umber and lumber & 334 & 183 & 256 & 160 & 161 & -37.1 & 1.0 \\
\hline & Iron and les products & 213 & 1,106 & 898 & 522 & 573 & - 36. 2 & 0.1 \\
\hline 30 & Folling mill products .............................. & 0 & 739 & 562 & 100 & 5 & - 99.1 & 1 \\
\hline & Non-ferrous metals and products .................. & 8,391 & 21,423 & 18,606 & 22,635 & 16, 269 & - 12. 6 & 7.5 \\
\hline 2 & Bauxite and alunina for aluminum ........... & 4,495 & 14,837 & 12,640 & 16,818 & 13,290 & + 5.1 & 90.9 \\
\hline 11 & Manganese ore ........................................ & 1,311 & 1, 313 & 2,379 & 2,030 & 167 & -93.0 & 25.8 \\
\hline 17 & Tin blocks, plgs and bers & 1,086 & 1,895 & 1,427 & 1.672 & 1,020 & -28.5 & 36. 2 \\
\hline 18 & Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p. & 806 & 1, 083 & 1.430 & 1,377 & 1,023 & - 28.5 & 55.5 \\
\hline 31 & Chrome ore & 132 & 294 & 370 & 267 & 0 & -100.0 & 0.0 \\
\hline 35 & Electrical apparatus, n.o.D. & 154 & 176 & 265 & 297 & 317 & +19.6 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Nom-metallic mimerals and products ............. & 4,953 & 6,357 & 5,249 & 2,439 & 3, 075 & - 41.4 & 1.0 \\
\hline 14 & Petroleum, crude and partly refined .......... & 3,236 & 4. 151 & 3,166 & 325 & 2. 009 & - 36.5 & 1.5 \\
\hline 23 & Abrasives ............................................... & 878 & 862 & 850 & 749 & 276 & -67. 5 & 4. 6 \\
\hline & Chemicals and ailled products .................... & 402 & 368 & 365 & 346 & 428 & + 15.1 & 0.3 \\
\hline & Miscellameous commodities ......................... & 989 & 1,240 & 1,276 & 1,528 & 1,565 & +22.6 & 0.6 \\
\hline 29 & Non-commercial items .............................. & 257 & 336 & 341 & 427 & 341 & 0.0 & 1. 2 \\
\hline 36 & Containers, n.o.p. ................................... & 186 & 229 & 200 & 321 & 285 & +42.5 & 5, 1 \\
\hline & Total imports from the Commonwealth ......... & 97,955 & 123,682 & 111,001 & 129,079 & 98,479 & -10.2 & 3.8 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itemized................... & 91, 231 & 115,325 & 105, 233 & 122, 102 & 92,883 & & \\
\hline & Total of imports Itemized ............................. & 83.1 & 83. 2 & 94.8 & 3. 6 & 93. 2 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Less than \(0.1 \%\)
}

TABLE XIV. Domestic Exports to Latin America
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commodity } \\
& \text { rank in } \\
& 1957
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow{2}{*}{Group and commodity} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1956} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & 1958 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Change from 1st half '57 to \\
1st balf '58
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lat. Am. share of ilem total 1st half '58} \\
\hline & & Jan. - June & July - Dec & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan. - June & & \\
\hline & & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \% & \% \\
\hline & Agricultural and vegetable products ............. & 16,285 & 17,394 & 12,413 & 14,597 & 18,361 & +47.9 & 4.0 \\
\hline 5 & Wheat nour & 7,423 & 7,019 & 4.640 & 5,692 & 8,708 & +87.7 & 23.1 \\
\hline 15 & Malt & 2, 141 & 1,962 & 1.927 & 2,454 & 2,131 & + 10.6 & 40.4 \\
\hline 16 & Wheat & 3. 268 & 3,925 & 2,237 & 1,973 & 4.468 & + 99.7 & 1.9 \\
\hline 23 & Rubber tires and tubes & 785 & 649 & 985 & 676 & 640 & - 35.0 & 23.1 \\
\hline 25 & Potatoes, certified seed & 318 & 1,295 & 142 & 1,360 & 264 & +85.9 & 6. 0 \\
\hline 33 & Oats & 279 & 563 & 522 & 536 & 484 & - 7.3 & 5. 5 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34} & Whisky & 479 & 529 & 590 & 395 & 580 & - 1.7 & 2.1 \\
\hline & Animals and animal products ........................ & 8,577 & 9,485 & 6,037 & 11,694 & 10,913 & + 80.8 & 6. 6 \\
\hline 10 & Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .... & 2,465 & 4,172 & 1,637 & 4,455 & 3,402 & +107. 8 & 75.6 \\
\hline 12 & Fish, cured & 2,856 & 2,966 & 2,503 & 2,739 & 3,144 & + 25.6 & 28.4 \\
\hline 19 & Eggs in the shell (chieny food) & 614 & 182 & 93 & 2,760 & 2,868 & +1 & 79.8 \\
\hline 26 & Leather, unmanufactured ......a................... & 541 & 641 & 686 & 735 & 804 & + 17.2 & 15.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{37} & Cattle, dairy and pure-bred ......an-............o. & 1,163 & 764 & 439 & 459 & 342 & - 22.1 & 5. 7 \\
\hline & Fibres, textiles and products ..................... & 1,099 & 1,257 & 1,143 & 1,908 & 1,437 & \(+25.7\) & 13.8 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{30} & Synthetic thread and yarn ........................... & 239 & 418 & 300 & 905 & 662 & +120.7 & 29.3 \\
\hline & Hood, wood prodncts and paper...................... & 13,342 & 16,297 & 15,696 & 20,331 & 15,804 & + 0.7 & 2.1 \\
\hline 1 & Newsprint paper ....................................... & 9. 586 & 12.670 & 11.662 & 15.669 & 12.427 & + 6.6 & 3. 7 \\
\hline 18 & Wood puld & 1,521 & 1,171 & 1,561 & 1,354 & 1,522 & - 25 & 1. 1 \\
\hline 22 & Planks and boards & 678 & 696 & 939 & 1,286 & 367 & \(-60.9\) & 0.3 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{40} & Book paper & 338 & 228 & 333 & 394 & 280 & - 15.9 & 7.4 \\
\hline & Irom and its products ..................................... & 16,007 & 21, 430 & 30,734 & 25,655 & 16, 8 80 & - 95.3 & 8.3 \\
\hline 3 & Machinery (non-farm)and parts .................... & 5,366 & 7,363 & 7.449 & 7,817 & 8,403 & + 12.8 & 33. 9 \\
\hline 6 & Locomotives and parts ............................. & 2 & 115 & 6. 774 & 3,482 & 175 & -97.4 & 20.5 \\
\hline 7 & Rolling mill products ..............................e. & 3,830 & 4.189 & 7. 238 & 1,896 & 1,180 & -83.7 & 7.3 \\
\hline 13 & Pigs, Ingots, blooms and bllets .............. & 408 & 1,368 & 1,293 & 3,527 & 1,011 & - 21.8 & 9.9 \\
\hline 14 & Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts & 2, 704 & 2,859 & 2, 177 & 2, 472 & 1.449 & -33. 4 & 2.6 \\
\hline 30 & Pipes, tubes and fittings ........................... & 190 & 31 & 433 & 2,365 & 98 & \(-77.4\) & 5. 3 \\
\hline 21 & Automobiles, passenger .....o...................... & 864 & 1,118 & 1. 250 & 1,083 & 1. 122 & - 10.2 & 8.1 \\
\hline 32 & Engines, internal combustion, and parts .. & 194 & 530 & 660 & 437 & 441 & - 33.2 & 2.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{38} & Tractors and parts .................................... & 288 & 430 & 429 & 417 & 442 & + 3.0 & 10.0 \\
\hline & Non-lerrous metals and products ................... & 10,420 & 10,715 & 11,155 & 13, 852 & 13,812 & + 23.8 & 2.7 \\
\hline 8 & Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .... & 2, 345 & 3.756 & 4, 283 & 4,140 & 5,469 & + 27.7 & 5.4 \\
\hline 9 & Electrical apparatus, a.0.p. ..................... & 3, 069 & 2.912 & 3, 036 & 4,482 & 4,954 & + 63. 2 & 38.6 \\
\hline 17 & Copper wire and copper manufactures ...... & 3,425 & 1.879 & 1.487 & 2.017 & 1.081 & - 27.3 & 61.4 \\
\hline 28 & Copder, primary and semi-fabricated ........ & 152 & 303 & 638 & 669 & 728 & +14.1 & 1.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{28} & Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated ......... & 360 & 399 & 518 & 743 & 646 & + 24.7 & 0.5 \\
\hline & Nom-metallic minerals and products ............. & 2,902 & 5,210 & 3,561 & 4,966 & 3,126 & - 12.2 & 2.6 \\
\hline 11 & Asbestos, unmanufactured ....................... & 1.887 & 4,099 & 2,527 & 3, 494 & 2. 464 & - 2.5 & 6.7 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{36} & Barite ....................................................... & 237 & 343 & 328 & 616 & 172 & - 47.6 & 22.4 \\
\hline & Chemicals and allied products .-..............a.o. & 6, 80 & 8,488 & 9,768 & 9,879 & 8,870 & - 9.2 & 87 \\
\hline 4 & Synthetic plastics, primary forms ............. & 3, 346 & 5. 103 & 5,739 & 5,560 & 4,756 & - 17.1 & 32.1 \\
\hline 24 & Principal chemicals (except acids) noo.p. & 677 & 744 & 623 & 915 & 596 & - 4.3 & 13.7 \\
\hline 31 & Drugs and medicines ................................ & 509 & 511 & 571 & 627 & 667 & +16.8 & 12.0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{35} & Fertilizers, chemical ............................. & 370 & 172 & 800 & 176 & 625 & - 21.9 & 2. 6 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous commodities .an....................... & 5,113 & 5,617 & 21,250 & 10,021 & 3,048 & -85.7 & 2.9 \\
\hline 2 & Ships, sold ............................................. & 1,500 & 3,471 & 18,849 & 8,144 & 1.618 & -91.4 & 18. 8 \\
\hline 27 & Aircrait and parts (except eagines) .......... & 2,605 & 636 & 1.057 & 321 & 224 & - 78.8 & 0.4 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{39} & Non-commercial items .............................. & 238 & 506 & 346 & 470 & 397 & + 14.7 & 2.3 \\
\hline & Total domestic exports to Latim America .... & 80,565 & 96,871 & 111,756 & 112,803 & 92, 198 & \(-17.5\) & 3.9 \\
\hline & Total of commodities itemized .................... & 69, 260 & 89, 717 & 99, 791 & 98, 712 & 81, 629 & & \\
\hline & Percent of domestic exports itemized ...n..... & 88.0 & 86.3 & 89.2 & 88.3 & 88.5 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Over \(1000 \%\)
}

TABLE XV. Imports from Latin America


\footnotetext{
Over 1000\%
Less than \(0.1 \%\)
\({ }^{3}\) All or mostly quebracho extract.
}

\section*{C. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME-GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES}

TAPLE XVI. Prtces \({ }^{2}\) of Domestic Erports by Group \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1955. 1958
Interin Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and selected comnodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1957} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1958} \\
\hline & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1Q & 2Q & 3Q & \(4 Q\) & \(1 Q\) & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and animal products & 96.5 & 95.8 & 88.7 & 98.3 & 97.0 & 96.1 & 93.6 & 96. 5 & 97.5 \\
\hline Barley & 83.9 & 81. 8 & 76.9 & 76.2 & 77. 6 & 74.8 & 77.6 & 72.0 & 71.3 \\
\hline Oats & 103. 7 & 98.3 & 83.9 & 94.4 & 84.3 & 79.4 & 81.0 & 92.1 & 82.6 \\
\hline Rye & 45.3 & 53.5 & 44.0 & 53.1 & 43.2 & 42.0 & 44.0 & 44.0 & 45.3 \\
\hline Wheat & 99.4 & 94. 4 & 91.6 & 96.6 & 92.2 & 89.9 & 88.8 & 92.2 & 91.6 \\
\hline Wheat flour & 85.7 & 82.4 & 79.5 & 82.0 & 79.3 & 78.7 & 78.1 & 78.7 & 76.9 \\
\hline Whisky & 119.9 & 119.2 & 121.0 & 120.6 & 119.3 & 120.1 & 123.6 & 117.7 & 117.5 \\
\hline Tobacco, flue-cured & 111.0 & 114.5 & 115. 7 & 118.4 & 115.5 & 115. 7 & 107.0 & 124.4 & 126.7 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 99.0 & 102.2 & 107.5 & 106. 4 & 103.2 & 108.7 & 111.9 & 117.7 & 124.0 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 111.2 & 96.3 & 93.9 & 80.0 & 104.0 & 102. 8 & 89.4 & 110.0 & 121.8 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 108.0 & 122.9 & 121.9 & 125.9 & 122. 1 & 119.7 & 125.8 & 127.6 & 121.3 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 87.1 & 78.3 & 72.5 & 71.1 & 64.9 & 63.8 & 75.8 & 78.9 & 77.8 \\
\hline Cattle hides, raw & 53.9 & 61.2 & 59.8 & 65.9 & 62.0 & 58.6 & 57.0 & 57.0 & 58.3 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactured & 122.2 & 128.4 & 126.3 & 126.6 & 125.0 & 128.1 & 126.6 & 125.3 & 130.0 \\
\hline Beef and veal, fresh & 105.0 & 95, 4 & 94.6 & 100.6 & 112.4 & 96.9 & 91.2 & 117.1 & 140.4 \\
\hline Mill, processed & 99.7 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 100.0 & 99.7 & 101.1 & 98.3 & 100.6 & 104.0 \\
\hline Eggs in the shell & 88.6 & 93.6 & 69.9 & 71.7 & 83.6 & 73.1 & 68.3 & 73.5 & 67.7 \\
\hline Fibres and textiles & 106. 4 & 108. 7 & 112.4 & 111.6 & 112.5 & 113.9 & 111.7 & 110.5 & 108. 5 \\
\hline Wood products and paper & 118.0 & 120.1 & 119.9 & 118.2 & 120.8 & 120.4 & 120.4 & 118.5 & 119.7 \\
\hline Planks and boards & 107.4 & 106. 7 & 100.4 & 101.9 & 102.7 & 98.9 & 99. 2 & 100.0 & 97.4 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 122.5 & 130.0 & 117.0 & 118.2 & 118.3 & 118.0 & 113.3 & 106. 2 & 110.6 \\
\hline Plywood & 116.7 & 109.6 & 95.6 & 97.4 & 95.6 & 94.7 & 94.7 & 92. 1 & 89.5 \\
\hline Pulpwoad & 126.5 & 120.4 & 126.7 & 116.0 & 122.6 & 132.5 & 133.8 & 115.4 & 130.3 \\
\hline Wood pulp..... & 101.6 & 104.5 & 104.9 & 103.6 & 104.8 & 104.6 & 107. 1 & 106. 3 & 104. 9 \\
\hline Newsprint paper & 130. 5 & 134, 1 & 136.8 & 133.9 & 137.9 & 138. 1 & 137. 2 & 135.0 & 137.9 \\
\hline Iron and steel and products & 134.8 & 143. 1 & 151.5 & 150.1 & 151.0 & 151.5 & 153.5 & 157.0 & 157.5 \\
\hline Iron ore & 135.8 & 144. 2 & 148.8 & 147.3 & 149.0 & 149.0 & 149.6 & 149.6 & 147.1 \\
\hline Pig fron & 118.1 & 124.1 & 129.7 & 121.8 & 127.2 & 130.2 & 130.5 & 144.9 & 141.2 \\
\hline 7 Farm implements and machinery & 139.4 & 146.8 & 156. 9 & 156.3 & 156.7 & 157.2 & 157.3 & 161.4 & 166.0 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 123.0 & 131.7 & 136. 8 & 135.2 & 135.9 & 135.9 & 140.3 & 143.9 & 141.3 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 127.3 & 136.0 & 144. 4 & 142.5 & 143.7 & 142. 6 & 148.6 & 151.9 & 151. I \\
\hline Non-lerrous metals and products & 149.4 & 165.0 & 156, 3 & 162.7 & 158.0 & 152.9 & 151.6 & 148.9 & 142. 7 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and seml-fabricated & 141.3 & 161.8 & 164. 5 & 164.8 & 163.4 & 162.2 & 168.4 & 167.9 & 154.8 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabricated & 170.9 & 196. 1 & 146.0 & 160.9 & 147.7 & 140.6 & 134. 7 & 122.7 & 111.4 \\
\hline Lead, primary and semi-fabricated ... & 76.1 & 85.8 & 71.3 & 81.7 & 74.1 & 65.5 & 61.1 & 55, 1 & 55.4 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 220.5 & 224.8 & 248, 2 & 247.3 & 250.6 & 249.3 & 245.4 & 249.6 & 250.7 \\
\hline Platinum metals, unmanufactured & 93.6 & 118. 3 & 103.7 & 114.5 & 104.8 & 101.3 & 94.3 & 90.5 & 81.8 \\
\hline Sllver, unmanufactured.......... & 115.7 & 118.3 & 118.7 & 117.0 & 118.3 & 119.1 & 117.8 & 119.1 & 116.1 \\
\hline Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated & 92.6 & 106. 7 & 91.6 & 108.5 & 97.6 & 81.0 & 79.7 & 76.6 & 73.3 \\
\hline Non-metallic minerals and products & 149. 9 & 156. 1 & 159. 6 & 156. 7 & 157.3 & 160.8 & 162.9 & 165. 6 & 167.8 \\
\hline Asbestos, unmanufactured. & 154.5 & 163.6 & 165.8 & 162.7 & 163. 5 & 165.8 & 170.1 & 171.9 & 170.4 \\
\hline Cosl & 128.3 & 126. 8 & 132, 1 & 130.9 & 131.3 & 133. 2 & 132.3 & 133.0 & 134.2 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude & 153.9 & 157.8 & 164. I & 160.3 & 160.2 & 168.8 & 167.0 & 173.8 & 187.8 \\
\hline Chemicals and rertilizer & 114.8 & 113.8 & 113.3 & 112.9 & 113.0 & 113.9 & 113.3 & 113.8 & 114.3 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical & 120.4 & 116.3 & 112.8 & 112.4 & 112.4 & 113.5 & 112.7 & 113, 5 & 114. 5 \\
\hline Miscellaneous products & 125. 2 & 126.6 & 128.9 & 129.1 & 129.0 & 128. 1 & 129.1 & 130.9 & 130, 3 \\
\hline Rubber products & 157.5 & 158.9 & 159.4 & 158.9 & 161.5 & 158.3 & 159.1 & 169.1 & 163.8 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures & 116.7 & 117.3 & 118.9 & 118.3 & 118.7 & 118.9 & 119.8 & 119.9 & 120.3 \\
\hline Total domestic exports ......... & 117.7 & 121.4 & 121.3 & 122.2 & 122.1 & 121.2 & 120.5 & 121.1 & 121.1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

2 Annual figures are direct annuth computetions, Quarterly firures ere direct querterly computetions.
\({ }^{3}\) The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statlstical classiflcatlon. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1957 , Ch. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XV11. Physical Volume \({ }^{2}\) of Domestic Exports by Groups \({ }^{3}\) and Selected Commodities, \(1955=1958\)
Interira Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Group and selected commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1957} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1958} \\
\hline & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 10 & \(2 Q\) & 3Q & 42 & 19 & 29 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and vegetable products & 99.7 & 122.3 & 112.4 & 101.0 & 94.9 & 112.8 & 139.4 & 111.9 & 132.9 \\
\hline Barley & 338.1 & 430.8 & 325.9 & 300.4 & 282.7 & 283.7 & 440.5 & 217.2 & 557.6 \\
\hline Onts & 51.0 & 42.0 & 118.2 & 51.1 & 119.7 & 120.7 & 187.8 & 53.0 & 128.1 \\
\hline Rye & 99.3 & 117.8 & 47.7 & 17.7 & 147.0 & 26.2 & 3 & 20.0 & 177.9 \\
\hline Wheat & 140.0 & 223.6 & 170.9 & 138.4 & 150.0 & 207.8 & 188.5 & 171.5 & 245.5 \\
\hline Wheat flour & 69.4 & 69.4 & 61.5 & 63.9 & 51.7 & 56.5 & 73.6 & 70.1 & 85.0 \\
\hline Whisky & 188.3 & 213.7 & 205.4 & 144.4 & 160.9 & 209.5 & 304.6 & 160.0 & 186.7 \\
\hline Tobacco, Øue cured & 307.1 & 191.2 & 241.1 & 471.5 & 319.8 & 64.0 & 108.5 & 238.7 & 350.8 \\
\hline Cattle, dairy & 23.7 & 27.1 & 21.4 & 17.4 & 22.7 & 26.4 & 19.1 & 19.7 & 25. 6 \\
\hline Cattle, slaughter & 7.5 & 1.3 & 94.0 & 1. 3 & 8.6 & 90.8 & 279.2 & 153.4 & 79.4 \\
\hline Fish and fish products & 136.4 & 124.3 & 125.8 & 99.4 & 105.3 & 167.3 & 126.4 & 103.2 & 128.2 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 139.8 & 142.1 & 153.8 & 218.0 & 136.7 & 58.0 & 218.3 & 199.2 & 79.8 \\
\hline Cattle hides, raw & 111.9 & 87.3 & 130.9 & 65.9 & 123.1 & 172.9 & 161.8 & 168.9 & 122.5 \\
\hline Leather, unmanufactured & 70.6 & 74.9 & 83.7 & 88.3 & 70.4 & 74.6 & 102.8 & 7.0 & 9.9 \\
\hline Beef and veal. fresh .... & 7.0 & 10.5 & 38.6 & 8.3 & 7.9 & 39.4 & 99.3 & 49.7 & 25.7 \\
\hline Milk, processed & 53.2 & 58.9 & 49.8 & 24.0 & 38.7 & 77.3 & 59.8 & 50.4 & B5. 2 \\
\hline Eggs in the shell & 7.8 & 7.7 & 19.0 & 3.2 & 0.7 & 21.2 & 51.2 & 58.1 & 18.8 \\
\hline Fibres and cextiles & 47.1 & 45.3 & 53.3 & 453 & 45.1 & 59.9 & 62.0 & 48.7 & 34. 6 \\
\hline Wood products and paper & 135. 2 & 132.2 & 127.4 & 120.1 & 129.0 & 136.5 & 123.4 & 108.4 & 123.3 \\
\hline Planks and bos.rds & 183.1 & 156.0 & 143.1 & 119.3 & 143.8 & 160.6 & 147.9 & 119.8 & 144.9 \\
\hline Shingles, red cedar & 106.3 & 84.3 & 73.8 & 57.7 & 842 & 81.2 & 72.5 & 54.1 & 72.0 \\
\hline Plywood. & 116.9 & 104.6 & 103.5 & 85.0 & 122.1 & 94.4 & 112.9 & 76.1 & 78.9 \\
\hline Pulpwood & 68.3 & 94.9 & 87.8 & 94.8 & 55.2 & 117.7 & 83.2 & 71.3 & 44.2 \\
\hline Wood pulo & 138.3 & 137.7 & 131.7 & 133.3 & 138.5 & 136.3 & 118.5 & 102.5 & 136.2 \\
\hline News print paper & 133.2 & 137.9 & 136.5 & 131.6 & 140.6 & 145.0 & 128.7 & 122.1 & 133.0 \\
\hline Iron and steel and products & 82.3 & 89.7 & 100.0 & 71.8 & 100.7 & 133. 4 & 93.7 & 65.3 & 82.5 \\
\hline Iron ore & 1.386.6 & 1.889.7 & 1.930.6 & 114.7 & 1,576. 4 & 4. 288.2 & 1,727.3 & 168.2 & 1. 306.1 \\
\hline Pig tron \({ }^{4}\) & 38, 454 & 38,923 & 87.264 & 20,733 & 60.566 & 141,536 & 127, 296 & 8,207 & 39,935 \\
\hline Farm implements and raschinery & 74.0 & 62.3 & 60.2 & 84.4 & 79.8 & 54.8 & 41.9 & 87.8 & 102. 3 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 88.0 & 83.7 & 97.7 & 88.4 & 108.2 & 89.0 & 104.9 & 76.7 & 85.7 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 56.7 & 56.7 & 50.4 & 50.6 & 68.8 & 45.9 & 36.7 & 59.1 & 54.0 \\
\hline Non-ferrons metals and products & 144.2 & 139.9 & 132.6 & 150.3 & 166.7 & 158.9 & 175.1 & 161.8 & 196.0 \\
\hline Aluminum, primary and seml-fabricated & 161.0 & 156.5 & 150.4 & 167. 1 & 164.1 & 175.5 & 95.7 & 130.5 & 142.5 \\
\hline Copper, primary and semi-fabrlcated & 127.6 & 131.7 & 147.7 & 148.8 & 140.6 & 160.6 & 140.5 & 168.4 & 166.8 \\
\hline Lead. prinary and semi-fabricated & 142.4 & 118.9 & 120.1 & 109.7 & 133.3 & 146.4 & 95.4 & 116.2 & 108.1 \\
\hline Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated & 132.2 & 134.3 & 135.5 & 133.0 & 142.8 & 131.6 & 134.8 & 116.8 & 174.6 \\
\hline Platinum anetals, unma nufactured & 167.0 & 179.0 & 159.4 & 147.7 & 138.8 & 199.4 & 153.1 & 172.6 & 173.3 \\
\hline Silver, unmanufactured ................. & 258.8 & 244.8 & 216.9 & 212.9 & 226.6 & 188.7 & 244.5 & 227.5 & 205.3 \\
\hline Zinc. primary and semi-tabicated & 180.0 & 163.8 & 167.4 & 158.2 & 162.0 & 173.7 & 179.4 & 168.1 & 152.8 \\
\hline Non-metallic minerals and products & 144.9 & 197.1 & 229.5 & 211.7 & 253.3 & 247.3 & 207.2 & 153.8 & 148, 3 \\
\hline As bestos, unmanufactured & 148.2 & 147.5 & 156.0 & 106.0 & 178.2 & 161.2 & 178.4 & 82.0 & 126.1 \\
\hline Coal ................................. & 32.8 & 32.2 & 22.0 & 25.4 & 15. 5 & 20.3 & 26.9 & 21.2 & 19.7 \\
\hline Abrasives, artificial, crude & 130.8 & 134.5 & 154.4 & 156.7 & 154.4 & 160.3 & 146.4 & 99.9 & 79.4 \\
\hline Chemicals and fertiller & 200.2 & 251.4 & 215.9 & 211.6 & 228. 1 & 221.2 & 203.0 & 214.7 & 231.4 \\
\hline Fertilizers, chemical & 128.6 & 116.3 & 119.3 & 149.7 & 112.0 & 120.1 & 95.7 & 123.1 & 112.0 \\
\hline Miscellameous prodacts & 71.0 & 103, 1 & 105.8 & 85.4 & 87.4 & 100.3 & 149.3 & 113.3 & 207.4 \\
\hline Rubber products & 24.6 & 23.2 & 23.4 & 26.9 & 22.9 & 24.3 & 19.9 & 19.8 & 17.0 \\
\hline Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures & 58.4 & 60.4 & 60.9 & 43.4 & 61.2 & 74.6 & 64.2 & 45.5 & 50.9 \\
\hline Total domestic exports & 118.3 & 128.3 & 129.8 & 116.8 & 124.8 & 137.6 & 137.0 & 115.0 & 136. 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) Indexes pruduced by dividing price indexes in Table XYX into appropriate value indexes.
\({ }_{2}^{2}\) The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistchl classificatlon. Ste Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Yonr, 1957 . Ch. IV, p. 11 .

3 Over 1000\%.
- A very large index - not a misprint.
}

TABLE XVIII. Prices \({ }^{1}\) of Imports by Groups \({ }^{2}\) and Selected Commodities, 1955 - 1958
Interim Indexes
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Group and selected commodity} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Calendar year} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1957} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1958} \\
\hline & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & \(1 Q\) & 2Q & 3 Q & 42 & 12 & 2Q \\
\hline & \multicolumn{9}{|c|}{\(1948=100\)} \\
\hline Agricultural and animal products & 99.8 & 99.8 & 104.0 & 102. 3 & 107. 1 & 104. 1 & 102.2 & 102.3 & 102.1 \\
\hline Bananas, fresh & 125.0 & 121.9 & 122.7 & 116.2 & 120.2 & 131.7 & 121.0 & 111.4 & 107. 4 \\
\hline Citrus fruits, fresh & 143.4 & 160. 1 & 160.7 & 155.3 & 159.2 & 157.6 & 171.6 & 191.6 & 224. 1 \\
\hline Fruits, dried & 126.3 & 126.5 & 132.4 & 120.4 & 125.9 & 132.4 & 137.5 & 143.1 & 155.7 \\
\hline Nuts & 76.8 & 76. 7 & 73.8 & 79.3 & 72.4 & 70.7 & 74.9 & 73.8 & 76.3 \\
\hline vegetables, fresh and frozen & 90.3 & 90.0 & 93.4 & 88.4 & 95.0 & 93.1 & 109. 1 & 120.3 & 94.4 \\
\hline Soybeans & 71.6 & 72. 7 & 66.9 & 67.7 & 68.6 & 70.4 & 64.8 & 65.7 & 65.1 \\
\hline Sugar, unrefined & 76.5 & 76. 9 & 110.5 & 93.9 & 122. 7 & 117.6 & 100.6 & 87.4 & 81.4 \\
\hline Cocoa beans, not roasted & 110.6 & 70.8 & 61.7 & 62.3 & 60.9 & 59.1 & 87.0 & 109.3 & 115.4 \\
\hline Coffee, green & 205.6 & 214.2 & 200.4 & 216.5 & 205. 6 & 195.9 & 184.6 & 190.6 & 180. 5 \\
\hline Tea, black & 118.4 & 108.5 & 104.2 & 115.5 & 103.5 & 89.1 & 104.3 & 98.5 & 109.2 \\
\hline Whisky & 96.2 & 98.4 & 94.2 & 97.0 & 92.2 & 97.2 & 93.1 & 93.7 & 93.8 \\
\hline Vegetable oils (except essential oils) & 63.1 & 72. 2 & 67.9 & 72.3 & 68.0 & 64.6 & 67.4 & 71.0 & 62.8 \\
\hline Fur skins, undressed & 80.8 & 78.1 & 75.0 & 77.6 & 80.2 & 72.3 & 68.8 & 72.6 & 74.2 \\
\hline Fibres and textlies & 95.5 & 89.2 & 90.2 & 91.5 & 88.7 & 89.6 & 90.1 & 85.0 & 86. 0 \\
\hline Cotton. raw & 105.2 & 92.7 & 86.9 & 88.4 & 87.6 & 86. 7 & 85.2 & 96.1 & B6. 8 \\
\hline cotton fabrics & 71.1 & 70.9 & 69.0 & 73.1 & 68.2 & 66.9 & 67.7 & 69.4 & 64.9 \\
\hline Jute fabries, unbleached & 56.3 & 52.3 & 55.0 & 56.3 & 55.0 & 54.3 & 54.3 & 57.0 & 53.0 \\
\hline Wool, raw & 142.7 & 137.9 & 146.5 & 145.2 & 147.3 & 148.8 & 142.5 & 138.4 & 120.1 \\
\hline Wool tops & 97.8 & 94.8 & 110.4 & 106. 7 & 111.9 & 114.9 & 110.4 & 98.5 & 90.3 \\
\hline Worsteds and serges & 94.0 & 82.6 & 82.6 & 87.7 & 75.8 & 78.6 & 93.7 & 110.5 & 92.3 \\
\hline Synthetic fibres and fabrics & 98.7 & 96.7 & 96.1 & 95.8 & 95.7 & 95.5 & 97.9 & 100.5 & 99.4 \\
\hline Sisai, istle and tampicolibres & 58.7 & 60.6 & 51.9 & 52. 9 & 51.9 & 50.6 & 52.1 & 51.5 & 51.1 \\
\hline Wood products and paper & 119.4 & 123.8 & 126. 0 & 123.5 & 125. 1 & 128.9 & 128. 4 & 138. 2 & 138.0 \\
\hline Paperboard, payer and products & 105.3 & 112.7 & 113.2 & 112.1 & 112.4 & 112.8 & 115.3 & 117.0 & 115.3 \\
\hline Newspapers and periodicals & 138. 4 & 138.9 & 144.1 & 139.0 & 141.9 & 147.1 & 148.3 & 170.7 & 170.7 \\
\hline Irom and steel and products & 125.2 & 133.2 & 138.1 & 136. 7 & 138.9 & 137.3 & 141.5 & 144. 7 & 142. 4 \\
\hline Iron ore & 192.6 & 203.6 & 208. 7 & 204.9 & 208. 1 & 209.4 & 211.6 & 214.9 & 212.0 \\
\hline Rolling mill products & 138.3 & 148.8 & 158.1 & 157.0 & 156.2 & 159.0 & 164.3 & 166.5 & 158. 5 \\
\hline Farm implements and machinery & 118.3 & 122.4 & 124.5 & 123.3 & 124.0 & 123.6 & 127.2 & 132.6 & 131.1 \\
\hline Machinery (non-farm) & 123. 0 & 131. 7 & 136.8 & 135.2 & 135.9 & 135.9 & 140.3 & 143.9 & 141.3 \\
\hline Automobiles, trucks and parts & 118.0 & 124.0 & 126.6 & 126. 2 & 126.2 & 125.8 & 128.1 & 133.7 & 131.8 \\
\hline Non-ferrons metals and products & 124.8 & 132. 8 & 134.4 & 135.2 & 133.4 & & 134.3 & 135. 8 & 133.8 \\
\hline Tin blocks, pigs and bars & 93.0 & 98.8 & 93.6 & 97.5 & 95.5 & 92, 4 & 90.0 & 93.2 & 91.5 \\
\hline Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. & 128.3 & 134.9 & 142.1 & 140.0 & 141.0 & 141.6 & 145.7 & 148.1 & 146.2 \\
\hline Non-metallic minerals and products & 100.8 & 102.0 & 108.5 & 107.9 & 109.8 & 107. 7 & 108.4 & 108. 1 & 107. 8 \\
\hline Bricks and tiles & 129.3 & 136.9 & 139.0 & 136.4 & 137.7 & 139.7 & 142.0 & 144.0 & 142. 2 \\
\hline China tableware & 113.0 & 118.1 & 115.0 & 114.7 & 114.3 & 113.4 & 117.6 & 120. 7 & 121.0 \\
\hline Coal, anthracite & 107.6 & 111.4 & 121.4 & 126.0 & 118.3 & 116.6 & 125. 2 & 125.1 & 113.9 \\
\hline Coal, bituminous & 88.0 & 96.8 & 104.5 & 99.2 & 105. 7 & 104. 7 & 106.9 & 102.8 & 109. 7 \\
\hline Glass, plate and sheet & 143.4 & 149.6 & 149.2 & 149.1 & 148.8 & 148. 2 & 150.6 & 152.6 & 150.4 \\
\hline Crude petroleum for refining & 104.2 & 100.1 & 107. 4 & 107.4 & 111.5 & 107.4 & 103.5 & 106. 1 & 104.5 \\
\hline Gasoline and fuel oils ......... & 88.8 & 91.4 & 94. 3 & 95.2 & 92.8 & 92.0 & 97.5 & 90.7 & 92.2 \\
\hline Chemicals and fertilizer & 109.9 & 111.7 & 110.8 & 110:8 & 110.8 & 110.5 & 111.4 & 113.2 & 111.3 \\
\hline Fertilizer & 112.6 & 117.1 & 118.6 & 118.1 & 117.4 & 117.8 & 114.1 & 113.8 & 114.1 \\
\hline Paints and pigments & 100.5 & 103.9 & 105.8 & 104. 5 & 104.6 & 105.4 & 108.8 & 110.7 & 109.6 \\
\hline Industrial chemicals & 112.4 & 115.0 & 114.3 & 113.9 & 113.9 & 113.8 & 115.7 & 117.4 & 115.7 \\
\hline Miscellaneons products & 119.7 & 118.3 & 113.2 & 116.4 & 112.1 & 112.1 & 111.9 & 109.7 & 106. 3 \\
\hline Rubber and products & 171.0 & 163.2 & 147.2 & 160.1 & 143.1 & 145.2 & 138.9 & 128.1 & 120.5 \\
\hline Misceilaneous consumers' manufactures & 99.3 & 98.8 & 97.6 & 97.2 & 97.6 & 96.9 & 98.7 & 100. 1 & 98.2 \\
\hline Total imports & 110.5 & 113.0 & 118.6 & 116.1 & 116.8 & 116.0 & 117.4 & 119.1 & 118.8 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }_{2}^{2}\) Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quartarly figures are direct quarterly computations.
The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1957, Ch. IV. p. 41.
}

TABLE XIX. Physical Volume \({ }^{1}\) of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958 Interim Indexes


\footnotetext{
I Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVill into appropriate value indexes,
\({ }^{2}\) The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification, See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year. I957, Ch. IV, D. 41 .
}

\section*{D. CURRENT SERIES}

TABLE XX. Donestic Exports to Princtpal Coumtries and Trading Areas, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Year and Month & \[
\underset{\text { Countries }}{\text { All }}
\] & United States & United Kingdon & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Diner } \\
& \text { Conumonwealth } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { Ireland }
\end{aligned}
\] & Europe & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Latin } \\
& \text { America }
\end{aligned}
\] & Others \\
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{January 1954} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$000} & \$000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 & \$000 & \$'000 \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 260,863 \\
& 274,685 \\
& 315,656 \\
& 392,379 \\
& 354,710 \\
& 341,789
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
157. 067 \\
168, 666 \\
200,801 \\
208, 827 \\
208, 432
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 37,931 \\
& 44,438 \\
& 52,414 \\
& 39,118 \\
& 58,256 \\
& 52,537
\end{aligned}
\] &  & 22,362
19,071
17,742
19,599
30,992
31,799 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10,155 \\
& 13,286 \\
& 14,687 \\
& 20,093 \\
& 19,363 \\
& 16,774
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20,940 \\
& 17,345 \\
& 16,323 \\
& 17,269 \\
& 17,005 \\
& 14,383
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
July \(\qquad\) \\
August \\
Sontember \\
October \\
November \\
December \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 323,921 \\
& 321,968 \\
& 330,765 \\
& 314,306 \\
& 335,123 \\
& 385,1285
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 190,845 \\
& 191,611 \\
& 198,986 \\
& 190,924 \\
& 209,950 \\
& 215,150
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 55,246 \\
& 58,410 \\
& 60,676 \\
& 46,388 \\
& 70,984 \\
& 77,111
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,120 \\
& 19 ; 494 \\
& 14 ; 688 \\
& 19 ; 352 \\
& 19 ; 310 \\
& 17,942
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
25,927 \\
26,097 \\
33, \\
33, \\
359 \\
36,999 \\
36,689 \\
41,
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,981 \\
& 13,670 \\
& 15,216 \\
& 11,965 \\
& 14,878 \\
& 18,955
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
15,804 \\
12,685 \\
8,370 \\
9,738 \\
14,112 \\
14,872
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1955 & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February \\
March \\
April \\
May \\
June \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 305,704 \\
& 296,811 \\
& 348,835 \\
& 335,752 \\
& 367,069 \\
& 377,704
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{179,490
177,669
203,651
190,612
217,579
228,126} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
62,691 \\
54,965 \\
65,145 \\
69,915 \\
660 \\
64,643 \\
65,263
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & 17. 281 & 24,
20.515 & 12, 534
12,798

12, & \\
\hline & & & & 17. 279 & & 12,798
13,072 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 14,034 \\
& 15.189
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & 21, 089 & 26.040 & 12. 0.56 & 16, 039 \\
\hline & & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{13, 152} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15, 271} \\
\hline & & & \[
65,263
\] & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{July ... Septernber October November December} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 348,119 \\
& 381,738 \\
& 383,913 \\
& 374,029 \\
& 336,321 \\
& 375,789
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
197, 801 \\
238, 524 \\
225,619
232,810 \\
235, 573 \\
225, 889
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
63, 134 \\
62. 850 \\
71, 998 \\
63, 671 \\
61, 772
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,480 \\
& 25,180 \\
& 30,167 \\
& 20,852 \\
& 17,870 \\
& 19,069
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
37, 115 \\
32, 561 \\
32, 748 \\
43, 244
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
15, 482 \\
14, 301 \\
12,962 \\
12, 262
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
16,107 \\
14,732 \\
9,268 \\
13,403 \\
13,701 \\
15,295
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline 1956 & & & & & & & \\
\hline January
February & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{359,707
347.875
327.544
382,658
428.501
423,639} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 212,711 \\
& 211,340 \\
& 203,764 \\
& 231,659 \\
& 256,541 \\
& 228,759
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
72, 565 \\
58, 352 \\
48, 874 \\
58, 584 \\
65,363
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,351 \\
& 19,325 \\
& 20,749 \\
& 19 ; 676 \\
& 25,078 \\
& 28,289
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 29,957 \\
& 33,877 \\
& 29,679 \\
& 34,968 \\
& 555,442 \\
& 67,038
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,364 \\
& 11,435 \\
& 10,899 \\
& 13,897 \\
& 15.234 \\
& 15,766
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
11,766 \\
12,946 \\
13, \\
17,269 \\
17,642 \\
17,622 \\
18,94
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline March & & & & & & & \\
\hline ADM1 & & & & & & & \\
\hline Jure ............ & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
July \(\qquad\) \\
August \\
September \(\qquad\) \\
Octaber \\
November \\
December \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 429,319 \\
& 420,274 \\
& 403,617 \\
& 449,128 \\
& 418,768 \\
& 403,726
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
232, 409 \\
262, 264 \\
231, 971 \\
237, 583 \\
230,35
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
75, 615 \\
68, 151 \\
66, 914 \\
83. 428 \\
74, 390
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 21,929 \\
& 18,966 \\
& 19,690 \\
& 17,663 \\
& 22,338 \\
& 20,306
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61,687 \\
& 39,417 \\
& \$ 1,550 \\
& 45,987 \\
& 43,730 \\
& 44,567
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 15,549 \\
& 12,926 \\
& 14,566 \\
& 20,518 \\
& 15,117 \\
& 17,095
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 17,022 \\
& 18,550 \\
& 21,593 \\
& 18,350 \\
& 16,569 \\
& 17,010
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{1957} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February \\
March \\
April \\
May \\
June
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 395,178 \\
& 340.138 \\
& 360,187 \\
& 365,343 \\
& 437,388 \\
& 487,006
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 212,909 \\
& 208,540 \\
& 221.687 \\
& 222,820 \\
& 220,89 \\
& 228,799 \\
& 228,934
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{63,420
51,852
45,233
53,736
68,266
55,974} & \begin{tabular}{l}
22,768 \\
18,145 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 50,399
32,836 & 21,418
13,715 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25, 265} \\
\hline & & & & 18, 145
14.598 & 33, 301 & 13, 715 & \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{17,706
23,244} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{44,099} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{22, 398} & 15, 634 \\
\hline & & & & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 18,791 \\
& 15,498
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & & & & \multirow{6}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
20,679 \\
16,898 \\
17,793 \\
19,713 \\
20,491 \\
28,797
\end{array}
\]} & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
July \\
August \(\qquad\) \\
September \(\qquad\) \\
October \\
November \(\qquad\) \\
December \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 437,970 \\
& 428,595 \\
& 415,027 \\
& 398,832 \\
& 427,044 \\
& 443,387
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 248,683 \\
& 268,918 \\
& 249,843 \\
& 253,884 \\
& 250,827 \\
& 239,763
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 68,833 \\
& 69,458 \\
& 67,710 \\
& 55,266 \\
& 73,727 \\
& 64,056
\end{aligned}
\]} & & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
52, 620 \\
34, 744 \\
37, 887 \\
49, 460 \\
72, 400
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
2,088 \\
19,033 \\
15,899 \\
15,996 \\
20,250 \\
20, \\
20
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 25,067 \\
& 19,645 \\
& 20,695 \\
& 16.968 \\
& 11,288 \\
& 17,282
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{19.58} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February
\(\qquad\) \\
March \(\qquad\) \\
April \(\qquad\) \\
May \\
June \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 382,604 \\
& 319.584 \\
& 368,779 \\
& 370.521 \\
& 476,587 \\
& 470,587 \\
& 420,113
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{224,439
194,668
218,677
226,774
242,072
226,483} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61.088 \\
& 42.141 \\
& 53.344 \\
& 51.234 \\
& 81.064 \\
& 77.968
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
3,084,084 \\
25,441 \\
26,918 \\
24,711 \\
31,151 \\
26,701
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
1,334 \\
34,364 \\
38,3 \\
3873 \\
38,795 \\
89,946 \\
58,938
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 19,493 \\
& 10,917 \\
& 15,124 \\
& 15,163 \\
& 16,747 \\
& 14,749
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,167 \\
& 12,054 \\
& 16,353 \\
& 13,855 \\
& 15,607 \\
& 16,234
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE XXI. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

\({ }^{1}\) The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, Increased the value of Imports recorded in that month by an mmount estimated at not leas than \(\$ 40\) million (some \(\$ 30\) million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \(\$ 5\) million Imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating compasisons with other periods.

TABLEXXII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, hy Months
Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)

\({ }^{1}\) The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume Index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than \(10 \%\). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods.

TABLE XXIII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, \(1948=100\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Quarter} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Domestic exports} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Imports} \\
\hline & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1958 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1958 \\
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
First quarter \(\qquad\) \\
Second quarter \(\qquad\) \\
Third quarter \\
Fourth quarter
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Price indexes} \\
\hline & 115.2 & 115.7 & 120.0 & 122.2 & 121.1 & 109.2 & 109.6 & 113.8 & 116.1 & 119.1 \\
\hline & 116.3 & 117.8 & 121.8 & 122. 1 & 12I. 1 & 110.3 & 110.1 & 113.4 & 116.9 & 116.8 \\
\hline & 115.0 & 118.2
119.2 & 121.8
122.3 & 121.2 & & 110.3 & 109.8 & 112.3 & 116.0 & \\
\hline & 114.5 & 119.2 & 122.3 & 120.5 & & 109. 1 & & 113.0 & 117.4 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Physical volume indexes} \\
\hline First quarter ............................... & 96.1 & 106. 9 & 112.2 & 116.8 & 115.0 & 128.3 & 135.9 & 168.9 & & 150.8 \\
\hline Second quarter ............................ & 110.6 & 119.3 & 131.9 & 128.8 & 136.1 & \(154.0{ }^{1}\) & 166. 2 & 208.6 & 199.9 & 178.9 \\
\hline Thifd quarter ................................... & 110.4 & 122.6 & 133. 3 & 137.6 & & 138.4 & 165.8 & 186.2 & 181. 3 & \\
\hline Fourth quarter ............................ & 121.0 & 124.0 & 135.2 & 137.0 & & 144.2 & 172.3 & 195, 5 & 170.4 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \(3 \%\). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparlsons with other periods.

TABLE XXIV. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Month} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{U.S. dollar in Canada} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Pound sterling in Canada} \\
\hline & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1956 & 1954 & 1955 & 1956 & 1957 & 1958 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Canadian cents per unit} \\
\hline Januaty & 97. 29 & 96.60 & 99.87 & 96.07 & 98.47 & 273.56 & 269.12 & 260.35 & 268.63 & 277.07 \\
\hline February & 96.65 & 97.69 & 99.91 & 95.83 & 98. 10 & 271.93 & 271.97 & 280.43 & 268.21 & 276. 29 \\
\hline March & 97.08 & 98.43 & 99.87 & 95.61 & 97. 73 & 273.29 & 274.81 & 280.17 & 267. 10 & 275. 19 \\
\hline April & 98. 25 & 98,62 & 99.68 & 95.97 & 97.06 & 276.93 & 275.86 & 279.93 & 267.71 & 273.45 \\
\hline May & 98.43 & 98.59 & 99.18 & 95.56 & 96.69 & 277. 48 & 275.69 & 278.49 & 266.76 & 272. 28 \\
\hline June & 98.13 & 98. 44 & 98.53 & 95.32 & 96. 18 & 276.61 & 274. 68 & 276.16 & 266.02 & 270. 44 \\
\hline July & 97.44 & 98.46 & 98.18 & 95.09 & & 274.59 & 274.25 & 274. 30 & 265.12 & \\
\hline August & 97.02 & 98.51 & 98.12 & 94.80 & & 272.95 & 274. 58 & 273.11 & 263.83 & \\
\hline September & 98.97 & 98.78 & 97.77 & 95.92 & & 271.65 & 275.22 & 272.14 & 267. 19 & \\
\hline October & 96.98 & 99.53 & 97.32 & 96.47 & & 271.34 & 277.96 & 271.08 & 270.13 & \\
\hline Novembet & 98.92 & 99.94 & 96.44 & 96.24 & & 270.90 & 280.04 & 268.36 & 389.76 & \\
\hline December & 96.80 & 99.95 & 96.05 & 97. 74 & & 269.88 & 280.15 & 267.54 & 274.29 & \\
\hline Annual average & 97. 32 & 98. 63 & 98.41 & 95. 88 & & 273.39 & 275.35 & 275.16 & 267. 88 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Source: Bank of Canada, Noon average market rate for business days in month (year).
Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencles are published currently in Prices and Price Indexes, D.B.S., monthly and Foreign Trade, Department of Trade and Commerce, bl-weekly.

TABLF XXV. New Gold Production Avallable for Export, by Months
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Month & Average
\[
1935-39
\] & 1950 & 1951 & 1952 & 1953 & 1954 & 1855 & 1956 & 1957 & 1958 \\
\hline & \multicolumn{10}{|l|}{( \(0^{000,000}\)} \\
\hline January & 10.0 & 15.8 & 17.3 & 13.3 & 16.0 & 11.5 & 11.5 & 12.5 & 13.9 & 14.8 \\
\hline February & 9.4 & 11.7 & 11.7 & 13.0 & 16.1 & 10.2 & 14.7 & 12.7 & 12.5 & 18.1 \\
\hline March. & 11.6 & 13.5 & 8.4 & 15.0 & 15.6 & 12.8 & 12.2 & 12.4 & 12. 1 & 11.5 \\
\hline Aprl! & 8.4 & 11.4 & 16.2 & 11.2 & 11.7 & 13.8 & 10.9 & 12.5 & 10.8 & 10.9 \\
\hline May & 9.8 & 15.8 & 13.0 & 8.5 & 12.0 & 13.7 & 15.0 & 14.0 & 15.4 & 13.3 \\
\hline June. & 10.7 & 15.0 & 13.8 & 14.6 & 13.7 & 15.6 & 13.3 & 12.9 & 5.2 & 15.0 \\
\hline Juls & 9.2 & 14.8 & 13.4 & 14.9 & 9.3 & 13.6 & 11.9 & 11.1 & 12.7 & \\
\hline Auguat. & 9.7 & 13.8 & 11.0 & 9.6 & 10.7 & 13.3 & 13.1 & 14.5 & 3.9 & \\
\hline September . & 10.9 & 10.8 & 10.8 & 12.8 & 10.4 & 11.9 & 12.2 & 12.2 & 10.2 & \\
\hline October .. & 12.6 & 16.4 & 8.2 & 10.1 & 9.9 & 12.3 & 11.7 & 12.3 & 16.3 & \\
\hline Novamber & 11.2 & 12.3 & 7.7 & 13.6 & 9.1 & 12.3 & 15.0 & 12.3 & 16.4 & \\
\hline December & 10.9 & 11.3 & 18.3 & 13.5 & 9.8 & 13.7 & 13.4 & 10.4 & 17. 1 & \\
\hline Total .......... & 124.4 & 162.6 & 149.8 & 150.1 & 144.3 & 154.7 & 154.9 & 149.8 & 146.5 & 83.6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note: since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid ander the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell thelr gold to private residents and non-residents, elther for export or for safo-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, gre now included in the figures for new gold production available for export.

\section*{E. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION}

TABLE XXV1. Total Exports (Domesttc Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from All Countries, by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1957-1958


\footnotetext{
\({ }^{1}\) The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
}

TABLE XXVII. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports from the United States, by Sections and Divislons of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, 1957-1958


\footnotetext{
\({ }^{2}\) The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the Inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are Included in Division 59.
}

TABLE XXVIII, Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) to and Imports Prom the United Kingdom, by Sections and Divistons of the Standard International Trade Classification, by Half-Years, \(195 \%\) - 1958
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Section and division codes} & \multirow{3}{*}{Title description} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Total exports} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{2mports} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1957} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\frac{1958}{\text { Jan. }- \text { June }}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1957} & 1958 \\
\hline & & Jan, - June & July = Dec. & & Jan. - June & July - Dec. & Jan, - June \\
\hline \multirow[b]{11}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 00 \\
& 01 \\
& 02 \\
& 03 \\
& 04 \\
& 05 \\
& 06 \\
& 07 \\
& 08 \\
& 09
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Food} & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$'000 & \$ 000 & \$'000 \\
\hline & & & 118,437 & 113,508 & 6,575 & 10, 708 & 7,638 \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Live animals, chiefly for food .........................} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\begin{array}{rrr}0 \\ 353 & 112 \\ 411\end{array}\)}} & 20 & 69 & 55 & 44 \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{497
76} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{279
249} & 243 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{113
40} \\
\hline & Dairy products, eggs and honey ............................ & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{526
208
208} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2,186} & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{176} & \\
\hline & Fish and fish preparations .............................. & & & 902
105,676 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1, \(\begin{array}{r}182 \\ \hline 209\end{array}\)} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
158 \\
1.476
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & Cereals and cereal preparations ............................................................ & \[
\begin{array}{r}
208 \\
71.591 \\
1.840
\end{array}
\] & 6.079
99,210 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2, 2,165} & & 2, 318
1,340 & \\
\hline & Sugar and sugar preparations ................................. & 1,840
18 & 1.853
154 & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,154} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,720} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,476 \\
.778
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices ......................... & 15 & 5 5 & \({ }_{3}\) & & & 1,345 \\
\hline & Fodders (except unmilled cereals) ..................... & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10,007
88} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
8,570 \\
58
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,146 \\
8
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{198} & 1 & , 4 \\
\hline & Miscellaneous food preparations ........................ & & & & & 181 & 195 \\
\hline 1 & Reverages and tobacco & 15, 501 & 1,585 & 13, 129 & 4,348 & 7.010 & 4,552 \\
\hline 11 & Beverages & 316 & 331 & 185 & 4,156 & 6,609 & 4,273 \\
\hline 12 & Tobacco and manufactures .................................. & 15, 185 & 1,255 & 12,944 & 193 & 400 & 279 \\
\hline 2 & Crude matertals, inedible & 87. 890 & 122,106 & 98,784 & 14,289 & 12, 117 & 10,434 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 21 \\
& 22 \\
& 23 \\
& 24 \\
& 25 \\
& 26 \\
& 27 \\
& 28 \\
& 29
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Hides, skins and furs, undressed \\
Oi] seeds, nuts and kernels \\
Crude rubber, including synthetic \({ }^{1}\) \\
Wood, lumber and cork \\
Pulp and waste paper ............................................ \\
Textile fibres, unmanufactured \\
Crude minerals and fertilizers \\
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap \\
Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,911 \\
15,208
\end{array}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,631 \\
10,782
\end{array}
\]} & 4,909 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1.093
19} & 1,870 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,790} \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{8, 415} & & & \\
\hline & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{18, 951} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-31, \({ }^{2} 8\)} & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{155} & 159 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{42} \\
\hline & & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{23,670
11,107} & & 3 & \\
\hline & & 13, 569 & 15,384 & & - 1 & 11 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
22 \\
7,186
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & 544 & 1,187 & 11, 107 & 10,664 & 8,267 & \\
\hline & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{31,280} & 5,396 & 4,132 & 1,510 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,032
128} & 7, 690 \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{53,908
1,062} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{45,541
833} & 128 & & \(\begin{array}{r}698 \\ \hline 79\end{array}\) \\
\hline & & 383 & & & 718 & 646 & 576 \\
\hline 3 & Mineral fuels, Iatricants and electricity & 223 & 455 & 475 & 1, 093 & 2,300 & 618 \\
\hline 4 & Animal and vegetable olls and fats ....................... & 3,462 & 3,570 & 1,798 & 352 & 910 & 2,294 \\
\hline 5 & Chemicals & 12. 772 & 20,625 & 22,301 & 11,503 & 13,301 & 10,901 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{51
52
53
54
55
56
59} & \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Chemical elements and compounds Mineral tar and related crude chemicals Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials Medicinal and pharmaceutical products \\
Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations \\
Fertilizers, manufactured \\
Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals \({ }^{3}\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3,651 \\
0 \\
35 \\
5
\end{array}
\]} & 4,535 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{4, 180
0
6} & 2, 220 & 3, 268 & 1,877 \\
\hline & & & 42 & & 3,930 & 3,897 & 3, 339 \\
\hline & & & 18 & 2. 409 & 821 & 1,179 & 1, 138 \\
\hline & & & 4 & 1 & 242 & 268 & 295 \\
\hline & & & & 0 & 16 & 15 & 14 \\
\hline & & 9,081 & 16,025 & 15,704 & 4,019 & 4,090 & 4,078 \\
\hline 6 & Manufactured goods, classified by material ........... & 131,017 & 128,303 & 109. 2944 & 105,599 & 105, 341 & 93,727 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 61 \\
& 62 \\
& 63 \\
& 64 \\
& 65 \\
& 66 \\
& 67 \\
& 68 \\
& 69
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{9}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Leather and products and dressed furs \\
Rubber manufactures, n.o.p. \\
Wood and cork products (except furniture) \\
Paper, paperboard and products \\
Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p. \\
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p. \\
Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery \\
Base metals (including iron). \(\qquad\) \\
Manufactures of metals
\end{tabular}} & & 1, 139 & 998 & 2,581 & 2,530 & 2,836 \\
\hline & & \[
23
\] & & 27 & 700 & 828 & 827 \\
\hline & & \[
3,037
\] & 4,309 & 3, 100 & 2. 429 & 2,407 & 2, 102 \\
\hline & & \[
26,347
\] & 28, 767 & 25, 574 & . 830 & , 997 & 865 \\
\hline & & 971 & 1,888 & 1,428 & 37,010 & 30,641 & 29,948 \\
\hline & & 1,198 & 2,291 & 2,038 & 10, 136 & 11, 005 & 11, 289 \\
\hline & & \[
245
\] & 208 & 184 & 8. 281 & 8.956 & 6, 399 \\
\hline & & \[
98,355
\] & 89,373 & 75, 631 & 30, 543 & 32, 241 & 24,464 \\
\hline & & \[
204
\] & 309 & 274 & 13,090 & 15,937 & 14,996 \\
\hline 7 & Machimery and transport equipment ........................ & 3,730 & 4,466 & 8, 558 & 89, 443 & 77,984 & 112,531 \\
\hline & Machinery other than electric ............................. & 2,743 & 2, 494 & 1,689 & 36, 399 & 34,835 & 39,340 \\
\hline 72 & Electric machinery and apparatus ..................... & 419 & . 773 & . 681 & 17,004 & 14,912 & 19,982 \\
\hline 73 & Transport equipment .......................................... & 568 & 1,199 & 6,228 & 36, 040 & 28,237 & 53, 209 \\
\hline 8 & Miscellaneous manufactured articles ...a................ & 1,020 & 990 & 803 & 19,312 & 22,689 & 19,367 \\
\hline 81 & Building fixtures and fittings ............................ & 2 & & 2 & 704 & 910 & 835 \\
\hline 82 & Furniture and related fixtures ............................. & 3 & 1 & 12 & 420 & 270 & 544 \\
\hline 83 & Travel goods, handbags, etc, ............................ & \({ }_{1}^{18}\) & 13 & 5 & + 537 & - 579 & -562 \\
\hline 84 & Clathing .......................................................... & 218 & 133 & 191 & & & \\
\hline 85 & Footwear ....................................................... & 76 & 151 & 40 & 1. 858 & 2,150 & 1.941 \\
\hline 86 & Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. & 329 & 370 & 253 & 2,698 & 2, 617 & 2.983 \\
\hline 89 & Manufactured articles, n.o.p. ........................... & 391 & 333 & 299 & 5,971 & 7,052 & 6,737 \\
\hline 9 & Miscellaneous transactions and commodities ......... & 729 & 1,157 & 1,066 & 7,538 & 9,346 & 4,499 \\
\hline & Postal packages .............................................. & 43 & 44 & 41 & 664 & 714 & 683 \\
\hline 92 & Live animals not for food ................................ & 5 & & 27 & 138 & 323 & 156 \\
\hline 93 & Returned goods and special transactions ........... & 681 & 1.095 & 998 & 6, 736 & 8, 309 & 3,660 \\
\hline & Grand total, cavered by S.LT.C. ........................... & 340,990 & 401,697 & 369, 672 & 160, 052 & 261,906 & 266, 560 \\
\hline & Grand tota, covered by S.LT.C. .......................... & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
\({ }^{2}\) The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
\({ }^{2}\) Less than \(\$ 500.00\).
}

```


[^0]:    1. Newfoundland's share ( 3 months only): Total Exports $0.6 \%$; Total Imports $0.04 \%$; Total Trade $0.3 \%$.
[^1]:    1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
[^2]:    1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.
[^3]:    1. For illustrative statistics see Part II، especially Tables II, III, XII and XIII.
[^4]:    1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June $1950(1948=100)^{\prime \prime}$, D.B.S., 1950; or annual issues of the "Heview of Foreign Trade".
[^5]:    1. See also "Difference in Canadian and roreign frade Statistics", Foreign Trade, Niay "26, 1951; "iReview of Foreign Trade", 1947 edition pp. 10-14, 1949 edition pp. 53-4; "Supplements" to the United Nations' ""Monthly Bulletin of Statistics".
[^6]:    1. See: Hirschman, A.O., "National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade", University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.
[^7]:    1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with 'Orhers" in 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948 , although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of theyears specified.
[^8]:    1. Over $1,000^{\circ}$.
[^9]:    Leses !han 8500.00

[^10]:    1. Over $1,000 \%$.
[^11]:    . Annual values are annual indexes. Quarteriy values are unweighted averages of monthly indexes except as noted.

[^12]:    $x$ Underlined percentages are percent of total world value: other percentages are of continental totals.

    + Chiefly United States Dependencies.

[^13]:    x The members of the O.E.E.C. are Austria, Belgiun, Luxembourg, Donmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerlund, Iurkey, the United Kingdom, the Fiestern Zones of Germany, and Trieste。

[^14]:    SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

[^15]:    a Less than $\$ 500$.
    b Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.
    c Included under Foreiga Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.
    \& Included under Comonmeal th Countries prior to 1948.

    - Not listed separately before 1949.
    $f$ Included under Commonmealth Countries prior to 1949.
    g January-March only.

[^16]:    2-Less than $\$ 50,000$

[^17]:    $x$ Includer military equiprent returned to Canada to an estimated value of WC. 1 million.

[^18]:    1. Not avallable.

    Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations, Direction of International Trade, Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. III, Nos. ${ }^{3}, 2$, and Trade of Canada, 1951, Vol. I.

[^19]:    1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.
[^20]:    1. Only those countries accounting for $1 \%$ or more of exports or imports in the first half of 1952 are discussed here.
[^21]:    1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1952 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore palestine is included
[^22]:    1. Jenuary to March only.
    2. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
[^23]:    1. January to March only.
    2. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
[^24]:    1. Included with Germany, Western.
    2. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
[^25]:    1. Less than $\$ 500.00$
    2. Over $1000 \%$.
[^26]:    1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
    2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year 1951 , Ch. V, P. 41
    3. Mostly seed grain in the pirst quarter.
    4. Affected by lower contract price for buik shipments to the United Kingdom.
    5. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining reliable export valuations for pulpwood in the period immediately following the abolition of exchange control.
[^27]:    1. Indexes producet by dividing price indexes in Table $X V I$ into appropriate value indexes.
[^28]:    1. Newfoundland and Palestine excluded throughout to maintain comparability.
[^29]:    Sources: International Monetary F'und, International Financial Statistics, September, 1953; and United Nations Statistical Office, Population and Vital Statistics Reports, Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. V, Nos. $2,3$.

    1. Trading countries as listed by I.M.F., except that Netherlands Antilles, Canary Islands, and countries with neither exports nor imports of U.S. $\$ 100$ million in 1952 were excluded.
    2. Not separately listed until July, 1953.
[^30]:    1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.
[^31]:    1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, X and XI.
[^32]:    1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables II, III, XII, and XIII.
[^33]:    Source: United Nations Statistical Office, Direction of International Trade, Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. 111 , No. 12., and Trade of Canada, Imports, Deceiaber, 1952.

    1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1251.
[^34]:    1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 se treated as Commonwealth countries in this table,
[^35]:    1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in. 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.
[^36]:    1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
[^37]:    1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
    2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.
[^38]:    1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
[^39]:    Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, September, 1954.

    1. World total exclusive of China, U.S.S.R., and those countries of Eastern Europe not reporting trade currently. 2. Including military ald extended to other countries.
[^40]:    1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Table VI.
[^41]:    1. A review of certain links used in the import price index for 1934 and 1929 indicates that this index probably overstates the level of import prices for 1926-29 and 1930-34 by perhaps 3 points and 1 point respectively. These adjustments would affect particularly the indexes for Groups II and I.
[^42]:    1. Price indexes and terms of trade for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
    2. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text.
[^43]:    1. Frice and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.
[^44]:    1. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
    2. Volume calculation omitted as probably misleading. See text,
    3. Price and volume indexes for the war years are less accurate than in other years.
[^45]:    1. Price indexes for the war years are not subject to the usual interpretation. See text.
[^46]:    1. For a more adequate discussion of post-war price movements and especially of the 1951 turning-point see Review of Forelgn Trade, First Half-Year 1952, p. 27.
[^47]:    1. Less than $\$ 500,00$.
[^48]:    1. Less than $\$ 500,00$.
    2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.
[^49]:    1. Less than $\$ 500.00$.
[^50]:    1. Over $1000 \%$.
[^51]:    1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XVI into appropriate value indexes.
    2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. IV, pp. 23-24.
    3. A very large index - not a misprint.
[^52]:    1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954 , Increased the value of imports recorded in that montir by an amount estimated at not less than $\$ 40$ million (some $\$ 30$ milion of which represented amports from the Unted Stales, and some $\$ 5$ million imports from the United Kingdom), Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch, V. D. 33.
