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Review of

FOREIGN TRADE 1948



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INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

Review of

FOREIGN TRADE 1948

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FOREWORD

This Report takes the place of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada which appeared annually before the Second World War. Some of the material published in that earlier Report has since been incorporated into the three annual volumes of Trade of Canada. Though in continuation of the earlier series, this publication does not therefore present as detailed information as was contained in its predecessor.

Briefly, this Report is designed to provide summary information for the general reader. Those interested in obtaining more detailed data on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A special feature of this review is that it contains an analysis of the volume of Canadian Trade in addition to the regular analysis based on value. It also contains particulars of the Indexes of Quantum and Prices for International Trade, the computation of which was completed recently in the Bureau.

The preparation of the Report was under the supervision of Mr. C. D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. He was assisted by Mr. A. A. Tooms and Mr. G. P. Bourne. The statistical tables were prepared, to conform with the needs of the Report, under the direction of Mr. L. A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
June 1, 1949.

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*Gold imports and exports are excluded from all tables, see pp. 40-42.

Part I. Survey of Foreign Trade in 1948

I. INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND

Canada's foreign trade in 1948 had favourable results in spite of the adverse developments in the international background which appeared in 1947. The most important result which emerged from Canada's trade during 1948 was the substantial increase in the balance of exports which contributed materially to the marked recovery in Canada's foreign exchange reserves. This was accomplished through unprecedented shifts in the direction of Canadian trade. While there was a reduction in the export balance with overseas countries, particularly with the United Kingdom and other members of the sterling area and Europe, Canada's import balance with the United States underwent a greater contraction.

Doubling of the export balance with all countries was due to the rise in the value of exports being much greater than the increase in imports. Most of the rise in exports came from higher prices, while with imports a substantial drop in the volume of restricted imports offset much of the large price increases. The terms of trade however moved adversely during the year.

These favourable features of 1948 trade, due partly to the Emergency Exchange Conservation program, conceal some of the adverse international developments affecting foreign trade. A brief review which follows touches on some of the developments in the international background.

The most outstanding new element affecting world trade in 1948 was, of course, the establishment by the United States of the Economic Cooperation Administration in the general framework of the European Recovery Program. The effects of this Program upon the countries receiving assistance and the direct purchases in Canada made under it helped to prevent a more severe contraction of exports to Europe than actually developed during the year. But the influence of world-wide exchange difficulties experienced in 1947 continued to be shown even in the purchases by countries receiving direct assistance from the E.C.A.

In addition, the exchange positions of many other countries deteriorated in 1948. There was consequently an extension by many countries of exchange restrictions which it had been necessary to impose in 1947. These exchange difficulties were generally associated with a shortage of dollars, and restrictions upon expenditures in North America became particularly widespread. Canadian export trade to many countries was adversely affected in 1948 by these restrictions. The reductions in Canadian exports to the Commonwealth Dominions, other Commonwealth countries and many other countries directly reflect the extension or reintroduction of import controls abroad.

The exchange position of the European countries and their overseas dependencies participating in the European Recovery Program is of vital

significance to Canada because of the large export balances which Canada has customarily had with these countries. Their position has been seriously impaired by the recent war, its aftermath, and other dislocations. This has prevented the satisfactory restoration of the mechanism of international settlements which was a vital element in the background of Canadian trade before the war.

As a direct consequence of war devastation and economic dislocations, the European nations with a balanced current account in 1938, had an estimated current deficit in 1947 of \$7.5 billion with the rest of the world, and \$5.6 billion in 1948.

The European Recovery Program, devised to help bridge this gap and to assist countries toward eventual recovery, is, of course, of paramount importance. But there have been further developments in the background of European trade adversely affecting Canadian trading interests. One of these in 1948 was the further restriction of imports from dollar areas, and simultaneously, the development by these countries of trade with each other, using special arrangements and bilateral trade deals. These measures have already affected Canadian trade in an adverse manner.

Further changes in price and cost structure may continue to impede the development of their exports to this country which is one of the effective ways of increasing trade. To date only the United Kingdom has made outstanding progress in efforts to increase sales to Canada.

At the same time, there were some favourable factors in 1948 which acted to expand some Canadian exports. High economic activity in the United States continued and absorbed additional goods, the entry of which was facilitated by United States tariff concessions. During 1948 the time became opportune for the lifting of Canadian export restrictions to the United States including those on meat, cattle and grains. This gave rise to substantial gains in Canadian exports to the United States at a time when the demands for many of these products were declining in overseas countries. The maintenance of most import restrictions throughout the year reduced the volume of Canadian imports from the United States, further affecting the balance of trade with that country.

As a consequence of all these factors important changes in the direction of trade led to the achievement of an impressive result for the peacetime record of foreign trade. From the viewpoint of volume there was, however, only a slight increase in exports against the 1947 level and a 9 p.c. fall in imports.

In comparison with 1938, the volume of Canadian trade now stands at an amount almost double the pre-war level, and at current prices the turnover has increased 3.8 times.

Canadian exports compare favourably with those of the United States and the United Kingdom in this high increase at a time when the trade of many other countries dwindled and the production of many is but a fraction of the pre-war level. This in itself is a partial explanation of the difficulties encountered. But these difficulties are of the much more basic nature already referred to.

In addition to these basic factors, the impact of which may be somewhat prolonged in the ordinary course of events, there are some corollary unfavourable tendencies. One of these is the similarity in the aims of trade development in many countries. It has always been a Canadian hope to export a higher proportion of processed and finished goods. Exports of a variety of manufactured products would diversify and complement the narrow range of bulky staples and raw materials. The great progress made in manufacturing during the war years prepared technical bases for this development.

Unfortunately, at this time, many of the prospective customers, overseas countries, for example, have set for themselves similar aims in industrialization and trade. Canada's most important overseas export market, the United Kingdom, sees part of the solution of its present difficulties in the continuous expansion of exports of manufactures. At the end of 1948, most overseas markets were practically closed to many Canadian manufactures and only the expanding United States market absorbed certain of the newly developed lines of production.

To the influence of all these factors, the problems of Canada's exchange position are added. A current deficit with the United States has been customary, leading at times to "dollar shortages". The fading hope for the early re-establishment of multilateral exchanges, may require some important readjustments in future international economic relations.

Difficulties of this kind, associated with the continued vulnerability of exports of Canadian staples, and with but slow increases or setbacks in the exports of newly developed manufactures, are working against all Canadian efforts.

The recent promising developments in oil and iron ore offer the more positive prospects. These developments, coupled with increased exports to the United States, should reduce significantly Canadian disequilibrium with that country.

II. FOREIGN TRADE IN 1948

General Aspects

Salient developments in Canadian foreign trade during 1948, will be discussed in detail later. They are summarized in this section. For details of methods and definitions of foreign trade statistics see Chapter III.

Record Levels Attained

In spite of increasing difficulties in international trade, Canadian trade, due to high levels of production, consumption and prices, succeeded in 1948 in mastering temporarily many of the difficulties encountered, as far as the general result is concerned. Influenced by the policies adopted, by making use of the expanding market in the United States, and with overseas purchases partly sustained by the European Recovery Program, total trade attained even unprecedented high levels; in comparison with the year 1938, the total trade turnover increased 3.8 times (imports 3.9, exports 3.7 times).

This high level may also be illustrated by the average amount of transactions per calendar day: this average, of 4.2 million dollars in 1938, increased to 15.7 million in 1948.

In value, the level of imports attained an all-time high. The peak for exports was in the years 1944-1945 because of the large outflow of war materials. For the peace-years, however, the 1948 exports were at their all-time high. In 1948, Canada, for the first time in peace-years, ranged as the first country in both exports and imports of the United States and in the imports of the United Kingdom.

Price Increases Unbalanced

The prices of goods, because of the general rise in price levels, were influenced by strong upward tendencies. Special indexes computed to measure these changes (see Chapter IV) show that the rise was not uniform: the prices of imported goods increased, on the average, 13 per cent, whereas the rise in prices of exported goods was 10 per cent.

Terms of Trade Less Favourable

With the price levels of export goods rising more slowly than the prices of imports, the terms of trade underwent an unfavourable change, in contrast to the previous year. If the prices in 1938 were to be compared on a barter basis, assuming that for every 100 units of exports, 100 units of imports were obtained in 1938, these terms became somewhat more favourable in 1946, when 100 units of exports obtained 102.5 units of imports. This figure decreased to 101.3 in 1947. In 1948, the relative buying power of exports weakened and 100 units of exports were worth only 97.5 units of imports. This general relationship, of course, varied in the group and item price movement.

Real Volume Less than Twofold of 1938

New comprehensive indexes of import and export prices have been computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the commodity groups and for single important commodities (see Chapter IV). Using these indexes as deflators, the volume indexes calculated show that on the average the volume of imports in 1947 equalled 199.5 (1938=100). In relation to this doubling of the pre-war volume, the year 1948 shows a drop of 9.3 per cent (18.5 points) and the import volume for this year is estimated at 181 only. According to the same methods, the export volume for 1947 may be estimated at 171.4, from which position the 1948 exports showed an increase of 0.9 per cent (1.5 points), resulting in an average volume of 172.9.

These estimates show that the real or physical volume of trade in comparison with 1938 has not quite doubled, standing at 1.8 and 1.7 respectively. Nevertheless an increase in the volume of trade of such proportions in a decade is remarkable.

Influences Molding the Pattern of Foreign Trade

Canada took an active part in the Geneva conference, as a result of which tariff reductions were accorded by various countries. These reductions, especially from the Canadian point of view those of the United States, had a favourable effect on the development of exports.

Along with the contraction of trade with Europe, and the countries of the sterling area, accompanying newly introduced restrictions in many overseas countries, the major influence on foreign trade was exerted by two important policy measures: (a) The emergency exchange conservation program of the Canadian Government, continued through the year, restricted the imports affecting our dollar position from the United States and other countries not short of dollars. Its prohibitions and quotas affected some 300 items and were instrumental in holding back or changing the source of supply of these imports, and (b) lifting of the embargoes on exports of cattle, meat and coarse grains to the United States, in effect for varying periods. The combination of all these measures decisively reversed the position of trade and changed its direction.

Another important influence was the Marshall Plan. This enabled Western Europe to maintain a level of consumption and imports which would otherwise have been impossible, and this affected Canadian trade. Canadian credits to overseas countries, of course, were also a factor. Even with this financial assistance overseas countries' purchases from Canada were reduced.

Radical Changes in Trade by Countries

The most remarkable feature of trade in 1948 was the unprecedented increase in trade with the United States. Whereas imports were reduced somewhat from their previous high of 76.7 per cent to 68.5 per cent, the exports rose to an all-time high of 48.9 per cent. This concentration of trade with one single country has rare counterparts in world trade. While this expansion in trade occurred, there were declines in exports to the sterling area and European countries.

Another salient feature is the increase of imports from the United Kingdom. This tendency is one of the basic aims of the United Kingdom economic policies, and considered most necessary also in this country.

The increase of imports from Latin-America, not so large in absolute amounts, but proportionally 14 times the amount of 1938, is another significant feature. The increasing purchases of petroleum from Venezuela are the largest single change.

Little Progress in Diversification

On the general background of the persisting basic concentration in exports of staple goods, there was some diversification in the commodities exported in 1948. This diversification, however, was limited mostly to exports to the United States, and, moreover, to few types of goods. The restrictions of the overseas markets further limited the trade in manufactured products. Even some of the traditional exports were either sharply curtailed or eliminated.

The decline in individual items is often small in value and obscured in the group totals, like iron and its products, where certain items, like agricultural implements, have acted to maintain totals.

Total Results

The total of transactions of foreign trade in 1948—\$5,747 million—is the highest on record, surpassing even the war-years records. While the import total alone is also the all-time high, exports were at a somewhat higher level during the war exports peak, in 1944 and 1945.

The comparison of these results with the last pre-war year (1938), made in the following statement, corresponds closely also to the comparison with the period 1935-39, often used in Canadian indexes; the level of 1938 is very near to the 1935-39 average level, especially for imports.

COMPARISON WITH 1938

(Million dollars)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total transactions
1938.....	677	849	1,526
1948.....	2,637	3,110	5,747
Increase in total value, times.....	3.9	3.7	3.8
Increase in volume, times.....	1.8	1.7	1.76

Comparison with the preceding year, 1947, reveals an increase of 10.6 per cent in exports, and a greatly reduced rate of increase in imports; an increase of only 2.4 per cent. In 1948 Canada's favourable balance of trade increased to \$473 million. Canada's trade balance in recent decades has been favourable except in 1920 and in 1929-31.

COMPARISON WITH 1947

(Million dollars)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total transactions	Balance
1947.....	2,574	2,812	5,386	+238
1948.....	2,637	3,110	5,747	+473
Absolute Increase.....	+63	+298	+361	+235
Per Cent Increase.....	+2.4	+10.6	+6.7	+98.7

A very substantial part of increases in trade figures, of course, is due to the increases in prices. After the elimination of the price factor, the increase in the real or physical volume of trade is found to equal about one-half of the increase in value (see Chapter IV).

The figures of Table 17 (p. 103) show the heavier concentration of increases in exports during the last months of the year. This was due to a large extent to the great expansion in exports to the United States following the removal of embargoes, and also partly to large deliveries late in the year of the newly constructed ships. In all months, only June figures were lower than those of the preceding year. In imports, several months' results were below the levels of 1947.

The generally favourable results obtained in 1948 cover, and partly conceal, the manifold difficulties encountered during the year in the struggle for markets and the balancing of trade. To the old factors of vulnerability of Canadian trade, many new kinds of problems have been added by the practical breakdown of international convertibility.

Foreign Trade and Population

In the following table an attempt is made to estimate the amount of foreign trade in constant dollars as of 1938. The price indexes computed on the basis 1938 = 100 have been used for this deflation. The indexes

FOREIGN TRADE IN ACTUAL AND CONSTANT DOLLARS

	Foreign trade (Million dollars)		Volume indexes (1938 = 100)		Estimate of foreign trade in constant dollars (as in 1938) (Million dollars)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1938.....	848.7	677.5	100.0	100.0	849	678
1946.....	2,339.2	1,927.3	162.2	172.0	1,378	1,164
1947.....	2,811.8	2,573.9	171.4	199.5	1,455	1,348
1948.....	3,110.0	2,636.9	172.9	181.0	1,464	1,223

for domestic exports are used for both domestic and foreign produce exports, although they are computed for domestic produce exports only. As the re-exports are proportionately very small, the error is probably negligible.

The comparison of trade results with population shows clearly the results of economic development and increased activity during the war and post-war years: with a population increase of only 15.5 per cent, Canadian exports, even in volume figures, have increased 73 per cent against 1938, and imports 81 per cent (in 1947 twofold).

Exports per capita have increased from \$76 in 1938 to \$241 in 1948, in constant dollars from 76 to 114, imports from 61 to 95 (at their highest in 1947, imports attained 108 constant dollars per capita).

FOREIGN TRADE PER CAPITA

	Population (Thousands)	Population Increase (1938=100)	Foreign trade per capita (dollars)		Foreign trade per capita in constant dollars	
			Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1938.....	11,152	100.0	76	61	76	61
1946.....	12,307	110.4	190	157	112	95
1947.....	12,582	112.8	223	205	116	108
1948.....	12,883	115.5	241	205	114	95

Comparisons with Production and National Income

The following comparisons with other indexes of Canadian Economic Activity should be used with caution since the components of the various indexes are not always directly comparable and their relationships are influenced by many factors. Nevertheless a comparison of the broad economic trends indicated is of value and interest.

The index of industrial production, as based on computation of volume, is compared directly with the volume indexes of foreign trade.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

	Industrial production volume index		Foreign trade volume index (1938=100)	
	1935-39 = 100	1938 = 100 (shifted basis)	Exports (domestic)	Imports
1938.....	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
1946.....	159.2	155.9	162.2	172.0
1947.....	175.5	171.9	171.4	199.5
1948.....	181.5	177.8	172.9	181.0

On the base 1938=100, the export volume index shows remarkably parallel and roughly proportionate movement with the index of industrial production. The rise of imports exceeds in rapidity domestic industrial production, although the reduction of this rate in 1948 was substantial.

During recent years, the proportion of exports from the gross national product has been moving at the level of about one-fifth of the total product.

NATIONAL PRODUCT AND EXPORTS

	Gross national product at market prices (Million dollars)	P.C. of exports of merchandise (excluding gold)	P.C. of exports of merchandise and non-monetary gold
1938.....	5,165	16.5	19.6
1946.....	11,863	19.7	20.5
1947.....	13,519	20.8	21.5
1948.....	15,414	20.2	20.9

In the following statement, both exports and imports are compared with the gross supply of goods and services as represented by the gross national product, with the addition of imports of goods and services.

	Gross supply of goods and services (Million dollars)	Per cent of merchandise	
		Exports (total)	Imports
1938.....	6,422	13.2	10.5
1946.....	14,734	15.9	13.8
1947.....	17,131	16.4	15.0
1948.....	19,032	16.3	13.9

The intensity of Canadian efforts during recent years to export more, as a counterpart to the increasing imports, may be seen in the ratios showing that the amount of national product exported has increased relatively much more than personal expenditures on goods and services.

	Gross national product	Personal expenditures on goods and services	Exports of merchandise (total)	Gross home investment
1938.....	100	100	100	100
1946.....	230	210	277	307
1947.....	262	237	331	502
1948.....	298	265	366	531

Gross national product during these dynamic years has grown more rapidly than the consumption of goods and services. Out of this increased margin, besides heavy investment, it was possible to increase also the share destined for exports. The exports of merchandise, therefore, show proportionately larger increases than the national product.

The ratio of this increase is surpassed only by the increase of gross home investment. This latter important component of national expenditures, after proportionately largest increases, during 1947 and 1948 equalled in value almost exactly the value of exports:

	Gross home investment	Exports of merchandise
	(Million dollars)	
1938.....	582	849
1947.....	2,923	2,812
1948.....	3,090	3,110

Trade With the United States

The unusually large imports of investment and consumers' goods from the United States in 1947 resulted in imports being almost double the exports. The reduction of this gap, by greatly increased exports and a slight reduction of imports, constitutes the greatest single characteristic of trade with the United States in 1948. The structure of trade, as well as the pattern by countries, was influenced by this major change.

The percentage of **imports** from the United States was reduced to 68.5—equalling the level of the year 1929, which represented a maximum attained after the First World War. The swollen imports of war years attained their maximum of 82.3 per cent in 1944. Between this peak and the lowest (54.2 per cent during the depression year of 1933) lies a wide variety of percentage relations, mostly over 60 per cent.

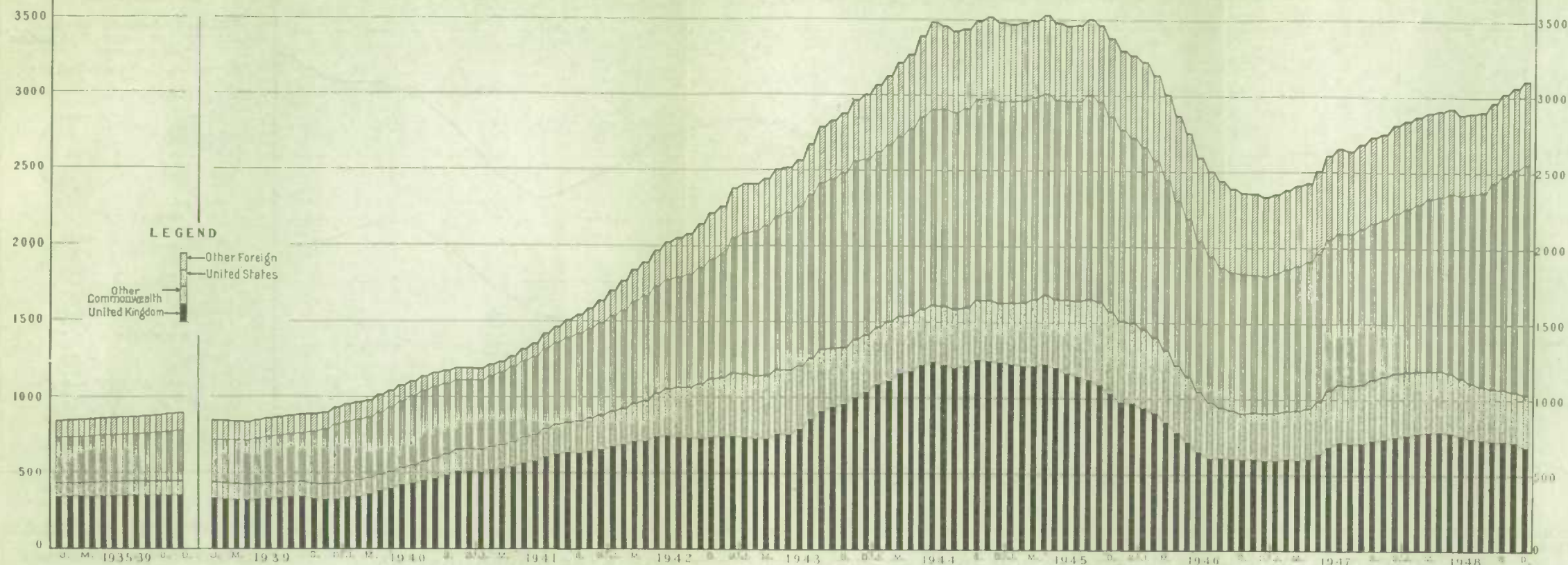
Contrary to this, the percentage of **exports** to the United States achieved in 1948 its all-time high of 48.9 per cent. Being the highest absolute figure of exports to the United States ever reached, and making Canada the first country in the United States imports, this was also relatively the highest figure, with almost exactly one-half of the total exports going to one single country. Never before was there such concentration of Canadian exports.

PER CENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CANADIAN TRADE

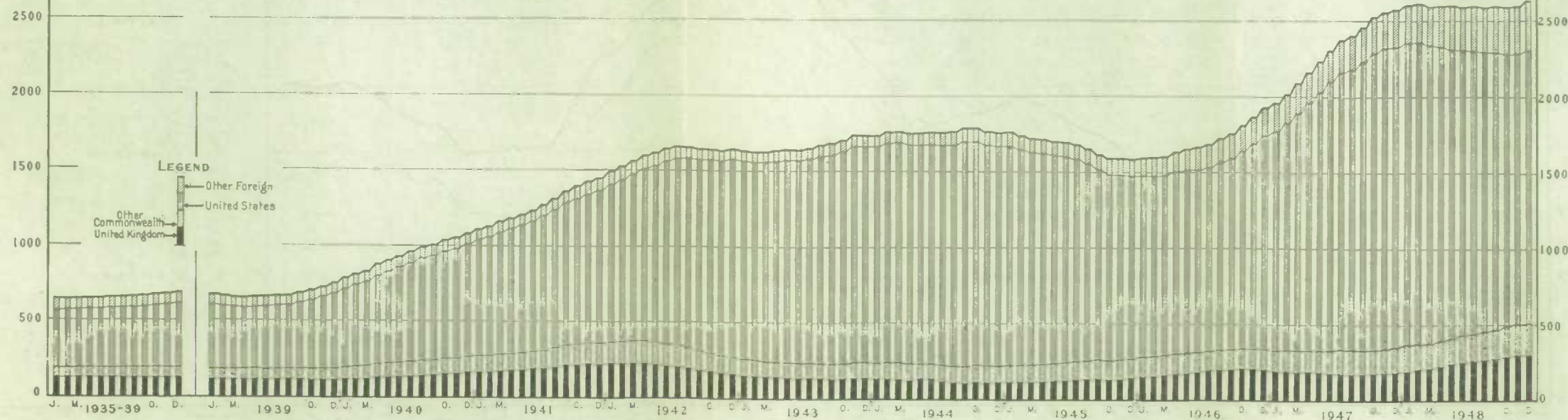
	Imports	Exports (total)
1938.....	62.7	32.8
1946.....	75.8	38.8
1947.....	76.7	37.6
1948.....	68.5	48.9

MILLION
DOLLARS

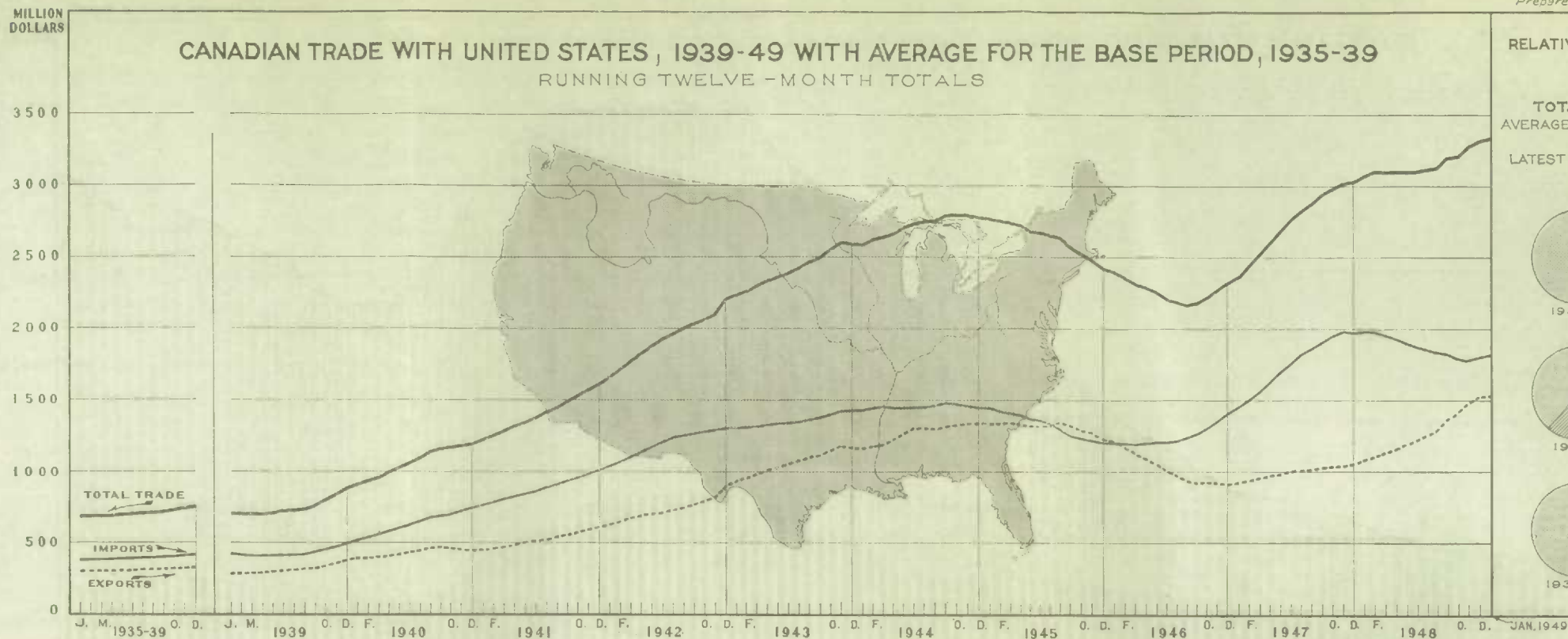
Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD) 1939-48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39
RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALSMILLION
DOLLARSMILLION
DOLLARS

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA, 1939-48 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39
RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALSMILLION
DOLLARS

CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, 1939-49 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS

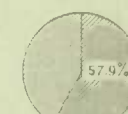


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED STATES
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

TOTAL



1935-39



1948

IMPORTS

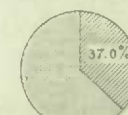


1935-39

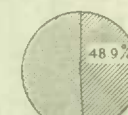


1948

EXPORTS

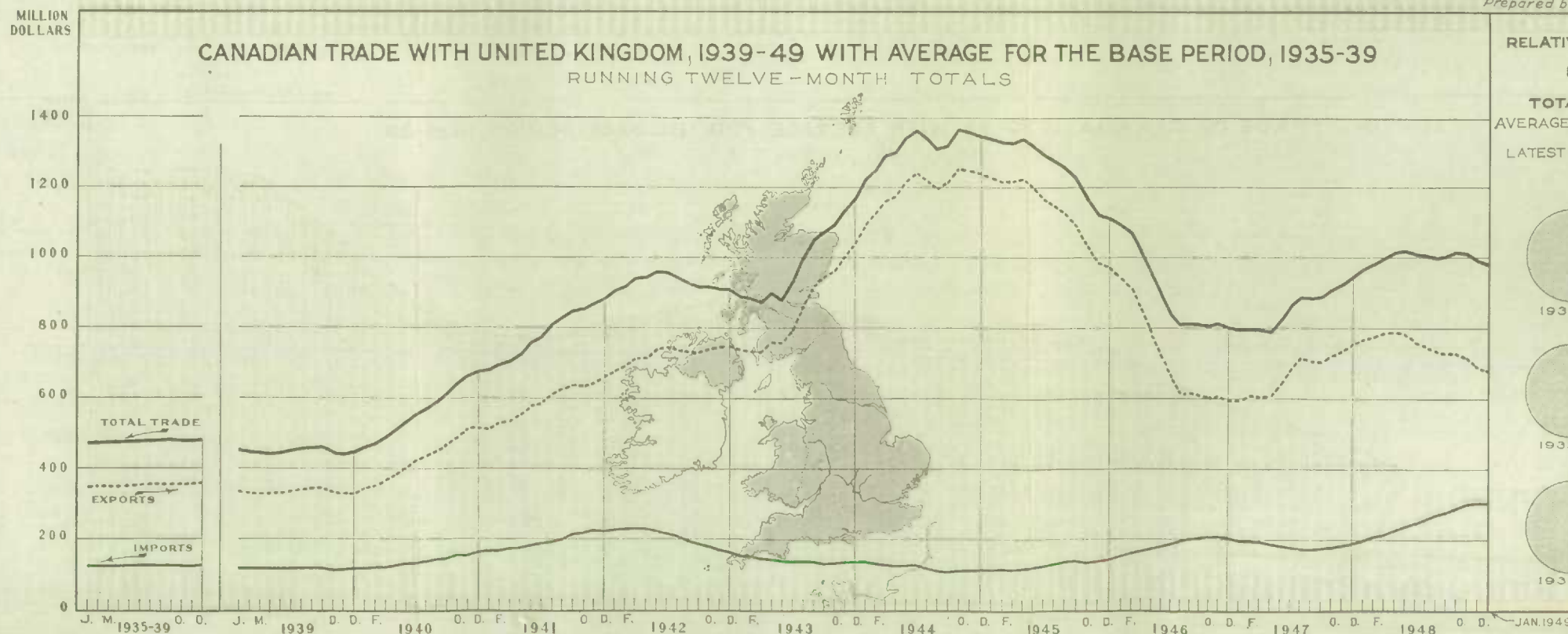


1935-39



1948

CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-49 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS

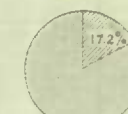


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
UNITED KINGDOM
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

TOTAL



1935-39



1948

IMPORTS



1935-39



1948

EXPORTS



1935-39



1948

The per cent of **unbalanced imports** was in consequence only 15·7. Only during the years 1934-36 was this proportion ever so low except in the year 1945, when there was a favourable commodity balance with the United States.

TRADE BALANCE

	Imports	Exports (total)	Balance	Balance in per cent of imports
	(Million dollars)			
1938.....	425	279	-146	34·4
1946.....	1,405	909	-496	35·4
1947.....	1,975	1,057	-918	46·5
1948.....	1,806	1,522	-284	15·7

This improvement in the balance was one of the major factors contributing to the improvement in Canada's exchange position in 1948. This result was mainly achieved by the increase of exports, of almost 50 per cent, while the curtailing of imports was of less consequence.

INCREASE AGAINST 1938 (1938=100)

	Imports	Exports
1938.....	100	100
1946.....	330·6	325·3
1947.....	464·7	378·9
1948.....	424·9	545·5

The remarkable increase of **exports**, partly, of course, caused by higher prices, was a result of the concurrence and coincidence of many factors. The basic demand was created by the continuing high level of economic activity in the United States (some 10 per cent rise both in the value of national production and national income), and the capacity to use additional quantities of products. Formal facilities were given by the tariff reductions accorded by the United States in the Geneva agreement. The reduced purchases of the United Kingdom and overseas countries made diversions of exports possible and, in most cases, necessary. Abnormally high prices for some metals contributed to the increases in their output and increased exports. The greatest single factor, however, characteristic for 1948 in its additional effect in the increase, was the **lifting of embargoes** on cattle and meat and coarse grains.

Most of these factors are closely inter-related. For example, the lifting of embargoes and the unprecedented large exports of cattle and meats were made possible by the termination of British purchases of beef and poultry. Likewise a large part of the increase in exports of lumber to the United States can be directly related to the reduced British requisitions of Canadian lumber. The reduced purchases of Canadian newsprint in Australia made it possible to divert exports to the United States market.

The improved supplies situation and increased production in Canada were also factors leading to the removal of embargoes, or heavier shipments in some industries.

A rough measure of the comparative importance of contribution by different economic branches in the increase may be gained by considering the increase in the commodity groups.

INCREASE IN VALUE BY GROUPS AS AGAINST 1947

(Million dollars)

Animals and animal products.....	123.8
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	73.5
Total.....	197.3
Wood, wood products and paper.....	143.4
Non-ferrous metals.....	66.3
Iron and its products.....	34.8
All other groups.....	25.0
Total.....	269.5
Total increase.....	466.8

Although animals and animal products (mainly cattle, meat and other products) and agricultural and vegetable products (mainly coarse grains and seeds) contributed 42.2 per cent of the increase, they were far from being a single cause of this increase.

On the other hand, the proportional increase of agricultural commodities, on the background of 1938 and 1947 exports, is remarkable by its range.

EXPORTS OF SOME OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO THE UNITED STATES

(Million dollars)

	Cattle	Meats	Animal Products, other	Grains (coarse)
1938.....	6.5	0.7	3.7	0.7
1947.....	13.6	0.5	5.9	3.4
1948.....	72.4	33.7	18.8	37.6

All these figures represent, of course, value increases and the increases in volume are smaller (see Chapter IV).

The profound reorientation of many Canadian exports in 1948 was unfortunately not accompanied by similar changes in the exports of manufactured goods. Many of these exports, seemingly on the way of development in 1947, but shut out of overseas' markets by restrictions in 1948, could not find outlets in the United States. The increase in exports of farm machinery stands out as one of the few examples of an increase in the more advanced manufactured goods.

A major factor influencing the imports from the United States were the restrictions placed upon the imports in November of 1947, and effective during the whole of 1948. More than 300 tariff items and sub-items were affected, either as outright prohibition, or on the quota basis. The quota restrictions had the effect of reducing imports from ten scheduled countries, and affected mainly United States imports.

It is, of course, difficult to estimate exactly the extent of influence of these restrictions, because of increased prices and difficulties of identifying some of the affected items. But they are quite apparent in some commodities (automobiles, textiles, fruits, vegetables and many manufactured goods). The following comparisons of decreases for some items might serve as an example of effects.

	1947	1948	Decrease
	(Million dollars)		
Fruits.....	50.6	27.5	23.1
Vegetables.....	21.5	5.6	15.9
Vegetable products, other.....	14.5	8.6	5.9
Refrigerators.....	12.1	5.7	6.4
Clocks and watches and parts.....	3.6	1.7	1.9
Automobiles.....	67.5	10.4	57.1
Cotton products.....	100.4	46.1	54.3
Artificial silk and products.....	19.8	10.9	8.9
Textile products, other.....	25.5	14.0	11.5

The decrease of imports of these few commodities only amounts to \$185 millions. According to estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce, the direct decrease in the value of imports of capital goods, schedule III, during eleven months amounted to \$45 millions. Taking into consideration the increases in prices on totals, the savings from all the restrictions on imports from the United States appear substantial. At the same time, the effect of the quotas was to divert some of the purchases to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The fact that even with the program of restrictions, the total value of imports from the United States was reduced by 9.1 per cent only was determined by counteracting factors: price rises, and substantial increases in volume in many of the more essential items, especially in fuels and some types of equipment and producers' goods. The most marked of such increases were agricultural machinery and non-metallic minerals. The latter group increased by some 25 per cent (coal, petroleum and products). The increase of purchases of crude petroleum could easily have taken larger proportions, because of increased Canadian consumption, if the additional purchases had not been diverted to Venezuela. This diversion, of course, led to no conservation of exchange.

Trade with the United Kingdom

According to British statistics, Canadian imports into the United Kingdom in 1948 exceeded those from the United States, and Canada became the first among British sources of imports. She ranged fifth in British exports, followed by the United States as sixth.

SIX PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

(according to their order in 1948: British Data)

	British Imports (Million £, CIF values)					
	Canada	United States	Australia	Argentina	New Zealand	Netherlands Antilles
1938.....	78.7	118.0	71.8	38.5	46.9	14.7
1947.....	233.3	297.1	97.1	130.6	90.0	34.6
1948.....	216.6	184.4	169.3	121.8	108.8	59.9
	British Exports (Million £)					
	Australia	Union of South Africa	India	Eire	Canada	United States
1938.....	38.2	39.5	33.8	20.3	22.5	20.5
1947.....	71.9	91.8	91.5	56.0	43.5	48.0
1948.....	145.0	120.7	96.6	75.7	69.6	66.2

In these statistics, imports contain part of the goods intended to be re-exported to other countries, and re-exported goods shipped to Canada are not included, so that the imports, from the Canadian viewpoint, may be overstated, and exports understated. But the appraisal of the situation is essentially correct. This position was a result of the shrinkage in United States exports rather than an increase in Canadian exports.

The share of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom contracted significantly in 1948 and the ratio was much less than was the case before the war. Exports to the United Kingdom constituted more than 40 per

PER CENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN CANADIAN TRADE

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total Transactions
1938.....	17.6	40.2	30.2
1947.....	7.4	26.8	17.5
1948.....	11.4	22.1	17.2

cent of the Canadian total in 1938. In the world of free exchange convertibility, this excess of exports was a most essential basic feature of Canadian trade. Imports from the United Kingdom, at the same time, were only about 18 per cent.

The swollen commodity movements of the war years brought exports (including munitions) to their highest level in 1944 (1.2 billion), whereas imports from the United Kingdom reached their all-time record in 1948 (300 million). Being still at the one-quarter level in 1946 and 1947, these exports constituted only 22 per cent in 1948.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM (CANADIAN DATA)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total Transactions	Balance (excess of exports)	Balance in p.c. of imports
	(Million dollars)				
1938.....	119.3	341.4	460.7	+222.1	185.3
1947.....	189.4	753.7	943.1	+564.3	397.9
1948.....	299.5	688.7	988.2	+389.2	129.9

INDEXES OF THE VALUE OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM (1938=100)

	Imports	Exports (total)	Total Transactions	Excess of exports
1938.....	100	100	100	100
1947.....	158.8	220.8	204.7	255.2
1948.....	251.0	201.7	214.5	176.0

Even the diminished exports in 1948 were financed to a large extent by the Economic Co-operation Administration purchases: the authorizations for British purchases in Canada up to the end of the year amount to \$487 millions, more than half the amount allocated to the United Kingdom having been authorized for offshore purchases in Canada. Even considering that some of these purchases could not be effected in 1948, the proportion of exports financed by the ECA appears to be a major part of the total exports. Part of the remaining exports was financed by drawings on the Canadian loan of \$1,250 millions to the United Kingdom. These drawings amounted to \$52 millions in 1948 compared with \$423 millions in 1947.

The **principal products exported** to the United Kingdom during 1948 show a fairly consistent content, the most important group of agricultural products, led by wheat and flour of wheat, forming about 40 per cent of the total exports. Bacon, ham, and eggs make up about 15 per cent of the total exports, equalling the group of wood and wood products. During the past year, the decreasing importance of wood (with a strong decrease in the exports of planks and boards) was accompanied by an almost

corresponding increase in the value of non-ferrous metals (aluminum and copper). The reduction in exports (some 9 per cent—65.0 million dollars) was about the same size, therefore, as the decreases in agricultural and animal products (61 million dollars).

Canadian agricultural products are highly competitive on the British market, their average values being lower than the values of similar products from other countries*. The difficulties now encountered in marketing these goods in the United Kingdom result from exchange difficulties, as well as from the policy of the United Kingdom to increase trade with European countries.

The concentration on the British market as the major export outlet for Canadian **agricultural products** does not originate from war conditions. This trade has traditionally had significant dimensions. In the years before the recent war it increased appreciably and reached new peaks for some commodities during the war and after. Actually, Canada has become the principal source of the wheat supply. She also supplies the main quantities of bacon and ham, and many other products. The following statement of quantities is given according to British statistics, which are more suitable in this respect as some of the shipments to the United Kingdom are re-exported to other countries (wheat).

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS

(British Data, in 1,000 cwts. of 112 lbs.)

	1938	1947	1948
Wheat.....	28,831	68,761	66,566
Wheat flour.....	3,653	13,217	12,722
Oats and oat products.....	1,974	2,309	77
Beans, dried.....	254	58	0
Beef.....	15	293	416
Bacon, hams.....	1,691	1,962	1,871
Meat (canned pork).....	16	119	58
Cheese.....	678	459	324
Poultry.....	13	107	0
Eggs, shell.....	18	650	538
Eggs, frozen.....	—	14	106
Eggs, dried.....	—	110	93
Milk, condensed.....	179	246	12
Milk, powder.....	—	87	0
Apples, fresh.....	3,007	663	—
Fruits, canned.....	198	110	0
Tomato products.....	384	220	1
Vegetable products.....	73	13	15
SO ² fruits.....	27	71	3
Salmon, canned.....	156	208	56
Potatoes, not new.....	—	1,500	—

*With one exception, the average values of all principal Canadian food products were lower in 1948 than the values of similar products from other countries (data of the Canadian Agricultural Specialist).

Reflecting British plans and efforts to expand her shipments to this country, the **imports from the United Kingdom** show a remarkable increase of almost 60 per cent (58.1 per cent) over 1947, attaining an unprecedented value of \$300 millions.

The most significant increases occurred in imports of textiles and iron products. The extent of some of these is indicated in the following comparison:

SELECTED IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

(Million dollars)

	1938	1947	1948
Cotton products.....	9.3	15.8	28.8
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5.6	8.6	23.8
Wool products.....	14.4	37.3	58.6
Artificial silk and products.....	1.9	11.5	16.5
Automobiles.....	0.4	2.0	16.8
Electrical apparatus.....	1.8	3.8	6.3
Engines and boilers.....	1.7	5.7	6.7

It is noteworthy that at the time of the greatest investment boom in Canada, the British share in the imports of machinery and equipment is still so limited, \$20.4 millions in 1948 compared with \$381.6 millions from the United States.

Increases in the multitude of smaller items are less significant, except, perhaps, an increase of over three million dollars (5.4 million in 1947 and 8.8 million in 1948) in the imports of alcoholic beverages, and an increase of \$3.3 millions in clay products.

Trade With Other Countries

Trade with all other countries, except the United States and the United Kingdom, in its per cent share, was, in 1948, at the level of 1938 in imports (about one-fifth of the total), and slightly higher in exports (between one-quarter and one-third).

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN PER CENT OF TOTAL

	Exports (total)	Imports
1938.....	26.9	19.7
1947.....	35.6	15.9
1948.....	28.9	20.2

Taken as a whole, however, trade with other countries has increased proportionately more than trade with the United Kingdom. At the same time, this trade was also characterized by a large favourable balance.

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

	Exports (total)	Imports	Balance	Balance in p.c. of im- ports
	(Million dollars)			
1938.....	228.5	133.5	+ 95.0	71.2
1947.....	1,001.5	409.8	+591.7	144.4
1948.....	899.1	531.6	+367.5	69.1

The high level of exports to other countries reached in 1947 was not maintained in 1948 as a counterbalance to the decrease of the British share, largely as a consequence of exchange difficulties and trade policies of the sterling countries and Continental Europe. The decrease in the balance of trade with other countries was even steeper than that of trade with the United Kingdom (38 per cent as against 31 per cent). The decrease in exports to other British countries in 1948 accounted for about 70 per cent of the net reduction in exports to "all other countries". Most of the remaining reduction was in exports to Continental Europe. But general declines in many exports to Europe were partly offset by exceptionally large deliveries of ships to France in 1948.

COMPARISON OF TRADE BALANCES

(Million dollars)

	United Kingdom	United States	All other countries
1938.....	+222.1	-146.0	+ 95.0
1947.....	+564.3	-918.1	+591.7
1948.....	+389.2	-283.6	+367.5

The magnitude of Canadian contributions to the recovery of overseas countries besides the United Kingdom may be illustrated by a rough comparison of the export credits advanced to seven countries, with the exports to these countries. Net amounts of credits to these countries (France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Netherland East Indies (Indonesia) and China) are compared in the following with exports to the same countries during the same years.

The high proportion of credits to these countries stands out in relief also in comparison with the total results of trade with all other countries. It was the double of the balance in 1946, and constituted 25 per cent of the total favourable balance with all other countries in 1947 (20 per cent in 1948).

The primary purpose of the credits has been to assist and develop Canadian trade with the borrowing countries. The credits have also had

the effect of aiding in the economic rehabilitation of these countries and some further expansion of trade might be hoped for in subsequent increases of imports from them. During 1948 there was as yet little evidence of development along these lines.

EXPORT CREDITS AND EXPORTS

	Net export credits to countries other than the United Kingdom	Canadian exports to:	
		Mother countries only	Including colonies
		(Million dollars)	
1945.....	104.6	1	1
1946.....	209.7	250.8	259.8
1947.....	140.0	264.6	277.6
1948.....	73.7	241.6	252.5

(¹) Exports in 1945 were financed by substantial amounts of Canadian Mutual Aid and other contributions as well as by credits.

In addition to exports financed by Canadian loans there have been substantial movements of goods to other countries in Europe and Asia financed by the official contribution of the Canadian Government to UNRRA and post-UNRRA Relief. During the last three years alone these shipments amounted to \$68 million in 1946, \$38 million in 1947 and \$19 million in 1948. There have also been exports financed by military and other relief, mainly in earlier years. And for years there have been substantial shipments of relief goods by private organizations and individuals in Canada.

Trade results with other countries are conveniently condensed in tables 15 and 16 (pages 93 and 99), by showing the principal commodities of trade for thirteen countries following the United States and United Kingdom trade. These sections are supplemented by information on trade with some of the less important countries, which trade shows some significant features or which were receivers of export credits.

Exports to the **thirteen most important other countries** in 1948 amounted to \$437 million, e.g. 17.5 per cent of the total exports. Imports from the thirteen most important other countries, at the same time, were \$331 million, or 12.6 per cent. If these percentage figures were added to the United States and United Kingdom figures, the part of trade covered amounts to 92.5 per cent for imports and 88.7 per cent for exports.

A short enumeration of principal products of the trade with these countries may help to concentrate the picture further.

On the **import** side, the third country, with a share of \$95 million, is Venezuela. Most of these imports were crude petroleum. The share of the fourth country—India—is very much smaller—only about one-third of the third one (\$35 million, mostly jute fabrics and tea). Next follow the five countries which lie in the \$20-30 million class—Australia (with mostly raw wool and raisins), Mexico (raw cotton, sisal, istle and tampico fibre), Cuba (raw sugar), British Malaya (rubber and tin), and Brazil (coffee, cotton, and vegetable oils).

The next six countries are much smaller in their transactions—between \$10 to \$17 million: San Domingo (raw sugar), British Guiana (also raw sugar, and bauxite), Belgium (glass, rolling-mill products and diamonds), France (diverse manufactured products), New Zealand (mostly raw wool), and Ceylon (with tea and rubber).

All of these imports consist mainly of a few specialized raw materials and foods needed in Canada.

The export side of the thirteen most important countries (after the United States and United Kingdom) is more complicated, as a variety of products are exported in smaller quantities. The three countries immediately following the United States and United Kingdom are France, with \$93 million in 1948, British South Africa, with \$84 million, and Newfoundland, with \$55 million. About 70 per cent of exports to France in 1948 consisted of ships, Copper, rye, and fertilizer followed.

The long list of products exported to British South Africa is headed by automobiles (about 13 million), planks and boards, and a variety of manufactured goods.

Exports to Newfoundland were at exactly the same level during the last two years. Principal products were meats, wheat flour, petroleum products, coal and machinery. The anticipation of the Confederation with Canada has not exerted any visible influence on the exports of products during 1948. With the incorporation of Newfoundland as a new province, this trade, of course, becomes internal and Canadian foreign trade figures will be reduced for the following years by this trade. But in its place there will appear substantial exports from Newfoundland to other countries of fish, newsprint, base metals and other primary products which in recent years have exceeded in value Canadian exports to Newfoundland. Five countries follow, with exports of between \$30 and \$44 million: the Netherlands (wheat, rubber, barley, etc.), India (railway equipment, automobiles, aluminum, etc.), Australia (automobiles, newsprint, planks, etc.), Belgium (wheat, flaxseed, rye, fish, etc.), and Italy (wheat, rye and a variety of food products).

There remain four countries with exports of between \$18 and \$29 million: China (ships, machinery, newsprint, and railroad materials), Norway (flaxseed, nickel, wheat, etc.). The shipments of the principal products of Switzerland's trade (wheat) were again probably somewhat larger actually because many shipments of Canadian wheat reach Switzerland through other countries. The next products were copper, barley and oats. Finally, New Zealand exports were made up mostly of automobiles, newsprint and lumber. More details on these goods may be found in the respective tables.

Additionally, the following two lists might be of interest:

1948 Imports from the following countries had the highest value on record:

United Kingdom	Fiji	Morocco
British East Africa	Belgium	Iran
Gold Coast	Brazil	Dominican Republic
Nigeria	Costa Rica	Alaska (United States)
British Guiana	Czechoslovakia	Virgin Islands (United States)
Trinidad and Tobago	Denmark	Hawaii
Hong Kong	Italy	Puerto Rico
Australia	Mexico	Venezuela

1948 Exports had the highest value on record to:

United States	Denmark	Salvador
Aden	Haiti	Dominican Republic
Union of South Africa	Honduras	Siam
Gold Coast	Mexico	Switzerland
Hong Kong	Indonesia	Syria
Afghanistan	Nicaragua	Alaska (United States)
Bolivia	Norway	Hawaii (United States)
Bulgaria	Paraguay	Uruguay
Chile	Portugal	Venezuela
Cuba	Portuguese Africa	

Geographical Pattern of Trade

The following percentage figures are the measure of the increase in trade with the Western Hemisphere.

PER CENT OF TRADE WITH COUNTRIES OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

	Imports	Exports (total)
1938.....	68.5	37.8
1946.....	84.7	47.5
1947.....	81.1	47.6
1948.....	79.3	56.9

In imports, from a high of 68.5 per cent in 1938, after ten years of war and postwar developments, more than a 10 per cent rise in the importance has resulted. The concentration of exports has undergone an even more drastic proportionate increase from 37.8 to 56.9 per cent. With about 80 per cent of all imports, and only a little less than 60 per cent of all exports going to the Western Hemisphere, the close connection of Canada with this part of the world finds itself confirmed in a most unmistakable fashion.

The following statement illustrates the geographical distribution of trade by British countries and other important groupings:

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

	Value (Millions of Dollars)			Per cent of Total		
	Exports (Domestic produce only)					
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
United Kingdom.....	339.7	751.2	686.9	40.6	27.1	22.4
Other British Countries.....	103.2	417.3	345.5	12.3	15.0	11.2
United States.....	270.5	1,034.2	1,501.0	32.3	37.3	48.8
Latin America.....	17.4	129.8	123.7	2.1	4.7	4.0
Europe (other countries).....	73.2	347.8	316.8	8.7	12.5	10.3
Other foreign countries.....	33.6	94.6	101.5	4.0	3.4	3.3
Total.....	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Imports					
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
United Kingdom.....	119.3	189.4	299.5	17.6	7.4	11.4
Other British Countries.....	66.8	165.0	204.6	9.9	6.4	7.7
United States.....	424.7	1,974.7	1,805.8	62.7	76.7	68.5
Latin America.....	16.0	159.1	221.3	2.4	6.2	8.4
Europe (other countries).....	39.9	57.6	71.4	5.9	2.2	2.7
Other Foreign Countries.....	10.8	28.1	34.3	1.5	1.1	1.3
Total.....	677.5	2,573.9	2,636.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

The exports to **Commonwealth countries** declined in 1948 from \$1,168.5 million in 1947 to \$1,032.4 million, due mainly to the reduction in shipments to the United Kingdom. There was also a marked decline in Canadian shipments to Australia and New Zealand and the British West Indies. The only new record was established for shipments to the Union of South Africa (\$83.2 million, as against \$66.7 million in 1947 and \$15.5 million in 1938).

Canadian exports to the **non-Commonwealth countries** showed an increase of \$437 million, rising from \$1,606.4 million in 1947 to \$2,043 million in 1948. This, however, is due to the large shipments to the United States; without these, this group of countries would show an actual reduction of \$22.6 million.

There are some increases to note. Canadian exports were higher by more than a million dollars to Cuba, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, in Latin America; and to Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland, in Europe. There are substantial increases noted in Canada's exports to Japan, Indonesia, Portuguese Africa and Syria.

The diminished part of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, on the background of increased trade with the United States, is clearly reflected in these figures.

The increased importance of exports to Latin-America, intensive in proportion but comparatively small in the absolute figures, might be observed in the first part of the table. Even more extensive developments in imports from these countries in 1948 were strongly influenced by the increased purchases of petroleum in Venezuela.

All other foreign countries have no practical importance in foreign trade: their significance in exports was only 3.3 per cent, and in imports only a little more than 1 per cent.

As rearrangement of data from another viewpoint, another percentage series might be of interest: that of the decrease in exports to the sterling area and ERP countries. The exports to these countries were:

EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) TO THE STERLING AREA AND ERP COUNTRIES

	United Kingdom	Other sterling areas	Other ERP countries ¹	Total sterling areas and ERP countries
1947.....	27.1	12.9	11.7	51.7
1948.....	22.4	9.4	10.2	42.0

¹ Including colonies

Roughly taken, the total exports to the sterling area and ERP countries during 1948 were necessary to fill the proportional share occupied in 1938 by the United Kingdom only.

Structure of Domestic Exports

The basic structure of Canadian exports, consisting predominantly of large quantities of specialized products, has not changed during the past years. The table of principal exports, reduced to 31 commodities (see page 80), shows even a little more advanced concentration (from 79.5 in 1938 to 81.7 in 1948).

PER CENT OF 31 PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN EXPORTS

1938.....	79.5
1947.....	79.9
1948.....	81.7

Seven items of these principal commodities may, for illustrating purposes, be reduced to the following short statement:

	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	Million dollars			Per Cent		
Newsprint, paper and wood-pulp..	140.6	550.9	628.3	16.7	19.9	20.4
Planks and boards; pulpwood.....	49.5	242.9	239.6	5.9	8.8	7.8
Wheat and wheat flour.....	107.0	461.8	368.2	12.9	16.5	12.0
Total.....	297.1	1,255.6	1,236.1	35.5	45.2	40.2

Newsprint, paper and wood-pulp were 16.7 per cent of exports in 1938 and increased to one-fifth (20.4 per cent) in 1948. If to this were added lumber (planks and boards) as well as pulpwood, the share of bulky forest products is found to exceed one-quarter the total (28 per cent in 1948). After further addition of the most important agricultural export—wheat and wheat flour—the share of the principal large items appears to have increased from 36 per cent in 1938 to 40 per cent in 1948, with an even higher proportion (45 per cent) in 1947.

From this simplified picture, an even more important share of exports of staples in the post-war trade may be concluded.

Besides this general tendency, there are, however, some new currents indicating that the recent post-war years have contributed also to the long striven at diversification of exports.

In the agricultural field four items, in comparison with 1938, show increases of eight to seventeen times (in nominal values):

	1938	1948	Increase —times
	(Million dollars)		
Seeds.....	3.0	49.7	17
Meats (other than bacon and ham).....	5.4	63.4	12
Cattle.....	9.2	73.9	8
Eggs.....	0.5	39.2	8

Besides exports of cattle and meats, for the first time exported in such quantities, the lesser exports of seeds and eggs are less conspicuous, although the increase in exports of seeds was much more extensive proportionately.

In the field of manufactured products, most spectacular, though non-recurring, was the contribution of Canadian shipyards. Shipbuilding and repairing were very low in 1938, and the value of exported ships in 1948 represented an increase of 407 times, proportionately the largest increase amongst principal products. This increase was due, however, to a concentration of deliveries under building contracts for France, Brazil and China, and cannot be maintained.

Farm machinery exports increased tenfold, all other machinery fourfold. Among other metals, ferro-alloys are proportionately most remarkable, showing an increase of 18 times. The rolling-mill products and non-ferrous metals, zinc and its products, and lead and its products, increased from four to fivefold.

	1938	1948	Increase —times
	(Million dollars)		
Ships and vessels.....	0.2	81.5	407
Farm machinery.....	7.8	73.8	9.5
Machinery, except farm.....	9.8	40.5	4
Fertilizers.....	7.1	36.4	5
Ferro-alloys.....	1.3	24.1	18
Rolling-mill products.....	4.8	23.8	5
Zinc and products.....	9.8	42.5	4
Lead and products.....	9.0	34.7	4

These increases for this year are outstanding because the general exports of non-ferrous metals and products, although increased in value, in their proportional importance dropped almost 50 per cent. Amongst these increases, those of zinc and lead were, of course, due to the short-lived inflationary rise in prices of these metals.

If to these were added the fivefold rise in fertilizers, the list of principal commodities which contributed substantially to the general increase of more diversified exports is obtained. While some of them are only a temporary feature, many of them are quite characteristic of the new trends in Canadian exports. Farm machinery, for instance, has already a firm market in the United States which may look forward to further development, as have also many minerals and their products. Among these items, the most dependent on the United States market are cattle, which are exported there almost exclusively. Large proportions of metals and fertilizers were also directed to this market. Most notable, however, are those increases which were directed towards overseas markets.

On the whole these new lines are a most noteworthy alteration in the character of exports. They show a certain diversification as compared with

the year 1938. At the same time, the loss of vital markets to some of Canada's manufacturing industries, like automobiles, due to restrictions in the sterling area and elsewhere, has not yet found an alternative solution. The diversification in the agricultural products is greater than in the year 1947, although some of these exports might be of a temporary character, and the overseas markets for some commodities have either disappeared or been sharply reduced.

With these exports, the case of pulp and paper might also be noted. The three forms of exports: pulpwood (basic raw material), wood-pulp (an intermediary stage) and newsprint (finished product), show the following development (in per cent of the total of these items):

	1910	1920	1930	1938	1947	1948
Pulpwood.....	44	8	7	9	6	7
Wood-pulp.....	37	40	21	19	32	33
Newsprint.....	19	52	72	72	62	60

The well-developed trend during the four decades before the war, to export more in the form of finished product, appears reversed, at least temporarily. This, however, is a new development. The increased wood-pulp production is partly the output of new pulp mills constructed by American companies to supply parent companies with pulp instead of pulpwood. As Canadian newsprint production capacity has been fully utilized during recent years, this new line of export is practically a new feature of diversification.

The statement below indicates the changes in the **structure of exports by groups of commodities** between 1947 and 1948. From nine groups, six show increases ranging from 3 per cent to 63.9 per cent (this last in

CHANGES IN EXPORTS (DOMESTIC) BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

	1947	1948	Per cent of increase
	(Million dollars)		
Increased Groups:—			
Miscellaneous.....	88.7	145.4	63.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	331.4	434.9	31.2
Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....	303.9	395.9	30.3
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	74.6	94.9	27.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	886.2	953.7	7.6
Iron and its Products.....	273.2	281.5	3.0
Diminished Groups:—			Per cent of decrease
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	49.3	45.6	7.5
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	683.7	643.7	5.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	83.8	79.8	4.8

the miscellaneous products group is influenced by the exports of ships). The groups which show diminution against 1947 are agricultural and vegetable products, fibres, textiles and products, as well as chemicals and allied products.

In these value figures, all increases are larger than decreases but, as the computations of the real volume show, many of these exports were actually much smaller in the real volume (see chapter IV).

Exports of Foreign Produce

Re-exports have never played an important part in Canadian trade. The percentages of re-exports from total (domestic and foreign) exports have developed as follows:

1938.....	1.3 p.c.
1946.....	1.2 p.c.
1947.....	1.3 p.c.
1948.....	1.1 p.c.

In comparison with the United Kingdom, the typical re-exporting country, this trade is much smaller: the United Kingdom re-exports ranged about 12 per cent in 1938 and only in postwar conditions have gone down to 4.5 per cent.

In the following statement, an attempt is made to illustrate this type of trade by breaking it down into principal commodities re-exported:

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF FOREIGN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM CANADA IN 1938, AND 1946-1948

(Thousands of Dollars)

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
1. Machinery (except farm).....	1,126	2,012	5,988	7,129
2. Clay and its products.....	488	1,274	1,597	2,438
3. Autos, trucks and parts.....	413	1,076	1,818	2,294
4. Aircraft and parts.....	138	4,469	3,887	2,050
5. Engines and boilers.....	97	153	1,588	1,596
6. Wool and its manufactures.....	475	2,362	1,164	1,083
7. Diamonds (industrial) dust and borts.....	—	—	1,926	1,040
8. Electrical apparatus.....	310	709	911	951
9. Packages.....	952	508	667	908
10. Scientific and educational equipment.....	608	431	181	758
11. Cotton and its manufactures.....	133	304	861	724
12. Furs.....	250	1,788	1,079	607
13. Petroleum and its products.....	878	538	1,128	486
14. Books and printed matter.....	224	502	401	457
15. Farm implements and machinery.....	82	90	307	439
16. Paintings.....	664	239	299	426
17. Flax, hemp and jute products.....	21	64	108	415
18. Silver and its manufactures.....	551	829	356	333
19. Fruits and fruit juices.....	112	410	477	314
20. Rubber and its manufactures.....	54	68	1,124	291
21. Artificial silk and its manufactures.....	57	71	317	265
22. Aluminum and its products.....	54	44	252	233
23. Vegetables.....	—	87	131	232
Total—Principal Commodities.....	7,678	18,028	26,567	25,469
Total—Re-exports.....	11,100	26,951	36,888	34,591

Seven commodities, with a total exceeding \$1 million, compose the bulk of this trade. Of these, machinery is the principal item, giving about 1/5 of the total. Most of these are metal working and miscellaneous machinery and parts, exported mainly to the United States and United Kingdom, parts only to various other countries. Clay products (china and earthenware) are imported from the United Kingdom and re-exported to the United States. The third item, automobiles, trucks and parts, consists mostly of automobile parts going to a multitude of countries. Aircraft parts, in the main war articles, are going to the United Kingdom, the United States, and to many other countries. Wool and its manufactures, like many other products with smaller amounts, are also re-exported mostly to the United Kingdom and United States. From the smaller items, books and printed matter are worthy of note. In this field, Canada has become a distributing centre for some of the printed matter of the United States and United Kingdom, re-exported to a multitude of countries.

In the character of re-exports, more or less constant trends have been maintained during the last three years, which are similar to this trade before the war. Some articles, like furs, silver and its manufactures, and rubber and its manufactures, have had new temporary importance in the intermediate years 1946 and 1947.

Structure of Imports

The range of goods imported is much more complex than that of exports. The number of statistical categories included in the imports in the latest publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics consists of more than 2,200 items as against only around 850 in the exports. But for purposes of comparison, this whole variety of goods may be usefully concentrated in a small list of commodities. In fact, table 9 (page 79), with its 30 items, contains almost all important single commodities. Many others are, of course, sum-totals of sub-items of commodity groups.

In the year 1938, these thirty commodities amounted to 68.6 per cent of total imports. Similar proportions in 1947 and 1948 were 73 and 76 per cent respectively. From this, it might be concluded that the general pattern of essential imports is not only being maintained but the concentration is even more apparent during the last years.

PER CENT OF SEVEN LARGEST COMMODITIES FROM TOTAL IMPORTS

(in the order of importance in 1948)

	1938	1947	1948
Petroleum and products.....	8.2	8.0	11.4
Machinery, except farm.....	5.4	8.0	8.2
Coal and products.....	5.8	6.0	7.8
Farm implements and machinery.....	3.0	4.1	5.3
Cotton and manufactures.....	4.4	7.0	5.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	5.5	6.5	4.9
Wool and manufactures.....	3.7	3.3	4.4
Total in per cent.....	36.0	42.9	47.1

A few such complex items constitute the bulk of imports. Taking the commodities, the imports of which surpassed \$100 million in 1948, seven commodities and commodity groups account in 1948 for 47.1 per cent. These commodities, 36 per cent in 1939, constituted in 1947, 42.9 per cent, and in 1948, 47.1 per cent: from about one-third, their importance has increased to about one-half of the total imports. Moreover, with the exception of automobiles, trucks and parts, with a diminishing share, the share of all these commodities has increased.

Analysis reveals that these key products are mostly producers' goods, being either producers' equipment (farm implements and machinery, and other types of machinery), materials for auxiliary use in industry and direct consumption (petroleum and products, coal and products), or producers' materials and related goods (cotton and manufactures, wool and manufactures). To these materials are added transportation means (automobiles, trucks and parts), which also pertain more to the producers' or durable than to consumers' goods. All these items, at the same time, show in 1948 definite tendencies to increase in value. The range of this increase may be summarized in the following statement, comparing the range of increase against 1938 and 1947.

	Import values in 1948, times, against	
	1938	1947
Farm implements and machinery.....	6.9	1.3
Machinery, except farm.....	5.9	1.0
Cotton and manufactures.....	4.6	0.7
Petroleum and products.....	5.4	1.5
Coal and products.....	5.3	1.3
Wool and manufactures.....	4.6	1.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	3.4	0.8

All these increases are, of course, nominal and the real volume increases are, on the average, about one-half lower.

In addition to rising prices, the very pronounced trend in the increase of imports of productive equipment has been brought about by two major factors. First, it is a direct result of the unprecedented strength of the present investment boom. The restrictions under Schedule 2, which were introduced during the year, did not reduce the total value of imports in this category (with the exception of automobiles, prohibited by Schedule I and later placed under quota).

For instance, the imports of the three most important items of investment goods (machinery, farm machinery and engines and boilers), were at their highest ever recorded (in million dollars):

1938.....	65.0
1947.....	355.3
1948.....	407.4

On the other hand, imports of consumers' goods were definitely reduced by the restrictions and quotas on imports from ten countries (mainly from the United States). These restrictions led to their acquiring a subnormal proportion of the total; as well as changing the sources of goods imported under quota.

This is revealed by the ratio of increases in other direct consumption goods, which is much smaller. Especially moderate are increases in foods, except nuts and coffee. Below is given the ratio of increases in the commodities included amongst thirty leading ones.

INCREASES IN THE VALUE OF IMPORTS OF SELECTED FOODS

(times against 1938, according to value)

	1947	1948
Nuts.....	6.3	8.9
Coffee and chicory.....	3.7	6.1
Sugar.....	2.7	3.4
Fruits.....	3.7	2.8
Vegetable oils.....	2.2	2.2
Tea.....	2.2	1.8
Grain and products.....	2.1	1.7

The total per cent of these seven commodities in total imports, having constituted 12.9 per cent in 1938, has receded to 9.9 in 1947, and to 9.7 per cent in 1948.

Analyzing the imports by groups, the most far-reaching increase is found in the group of non-metallic minerals and products, which group increased by about five times against 1938 to 50 per cent against the previous year. These increases are due to the imports of coal, petroleum and products. The increase in iron and its products group is almost entirely due to the increases of farm implements and machinery.

All other groups, especially agricultural products, fibres and textiles, and miscellaneous commodities, show decreases in volume which are larger than the figures of value suggest because of increases in prices. Most of these last decreases are the consequence of import restrictions on consumer goods imported from the United States.

III. METHODS AND CONCEPTS

Definitions and Methods

Foreign trade statistics are derived by recording the physical movement of goods outwards or inwards across the frontiers or through ocean ports and the valuations placed upon them at the time of movement. Such statistics cannot take cognizance of the complex financial transactions involved in this physical movement of goods and which may take place prior to or subsequent to the actual shipment (although in investigating the balance of international payments such financial transactions are an important consideration).

Certain problems of procedure arise in recording trade statistics and require explanation. For the correct interpretation of the statistics of foreign trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of terms used be carefully kept in mind, if the true position of trade in relation to the total of Canada's international transactions is to be understood.

Quantities and Values.—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means imports entered for consumption. "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value of such or the like goods when sold for home consumption in the ordinary course of trade under fully competitive conditions, in like quantities and under comparable conditions of sale at the time when and place whence such goods were exported by the vendor abroad to the purchaser in Canada; or the price at which the goods were sold by the vendor abroad to the purchaser in Canada, exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported direct to Canada, whichever may be greater. (See Sects. 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.) Under these provisions and amendments thereto, some imports are given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payments for the imports are made.

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Sect. 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin that have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, aluminum extracted from imported ore, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

Foreign Exports: Valuation.—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise that had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual amount received in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, and other handling charges.

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 transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after 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 which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Discrepancies Between Canadian and Foreign Statistics

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 is one of long standing, and has frequently given rise to a confused and erroneous picture of the actual trade values. Unfortunately, there is little likelihood of improving comparability until greater international uniformity in valuation and classification is achieved.

The differences arise from a variety of causes, many of which lie outside the independent control of either country concerned. The most important sources of difference are the following:—

1. Differences in the system of valuation used by Canada and those used by other countries. The differences may arise as follows:—

- (a) Canadian exports are generally shown on an f.o.b. basis, freight costs from the original point of consignment to the destination being excluded. Many countries value imports on a c.i.f. basis, and include the freight content. Canadian imports are valued at the fair market price at the point in the exporting country from

which they are consigned. Other countries may include freight to the point of exit in their export valuations. This latter procedure is followed by the United States, and their valuation of coal shipped to Canada is always substantially higher than the corresponding Canadian import figure.

- (b) Customs evaluators may set arbitrary valuations on certain commodities to protect the domestic market from dumping, for example. This will lead to differences between the figures of the two countries.
- (c) Disturbances in currency relationships between countries may introduce an additional element of difference. The exporting country may use one foreign exchange rate and the importing country another.

2. The element of timing is of considerable importance where Canadian exports are concerned, particularly with bulk goods shipped to other continents. There are usually large quantities of goods in movement at the beginning or end of any trading period, and these affect the comparability between the statistics of the two countries for the period under consideration.

3. Another cause of difference between the recorded value of Canadian exports and reciprocal figures for the importing country lies in the fact that exports from Canada are classified geographically according to country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. Thus, it is possible that Canadian records may show an export as consigned to an intermediate country, whereas the country finally importing the goods for consumption may record them either as an import from the intermediate country or from Canada. Despite these difficulties, country of consignment is the only satisfactory method of classifying exports geographically.

Frequently, the exporter does not know at the time of shipment where the goods are ultimately going, and the need for haste in bringing out trade statistics on a current basis restricts the information to that provided on the customs export entry. Often the only definite destination the shipper can show is the country to which the goods are immediately consigned. Furthermore, bulk commodities such as wheat may change ownership and possibly destination while in transit from Canada. Under the circumstances, it is evident that the onus of reconciliation must be placed on the importing nation. It alone has available the documentary evidence which will show the course of the goods from country of source to final destination.

This situation is under discussion at statistical conferences, from time to time, but no real solution has yet been reached for the problems involved.

Valuation CIF and FOB

The valuation principles adopted in Canadian foreign trade statistics are determined by tariff policies and concepts, as well as by the customs procedures in use. In many countries, including the United Kingdom, other concepts are used. Of these concepts, the valuation of imports c.i.f. port of entry, (e.g. adding to the values on the frontier, the cost insurance and

freight expenses incurred during the transportation from the point of exit to the point of entry) and exports f.o.b. port of exit, is recognized as having advantages in international comparisons because of their wide use.

The wide use of the f.o.b. basis for exports, and the c.i.f. basis for imports was recognized in the International Convention Relating to Economic Statistics adopted by the League of Nations International Conference (in 1928).

The same bases are employed in statistics of World Trade published in International Financial Statistics by the International Monetary Fund where the relevant data for Canadian trade are submitted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. But in the balance of payments statistics published by the Fund, imports are shown on an f.o.b. basis for countries where data are available.

In the following statement a provisional series of data is given showing the imports and exports adjusted in order to arrive at the conception of c.i.f. and f.o.b. values as recommended by the International Convention.

CIF AND FOB VALUES OF CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE

(Millions of dollars)

	Imports			
	Total value of imports according to the system of valuation in use	Additional cost ¹ of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept	Total value of Canadian imports c.i.f.	Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc.
1938.....	678	87	765	12.8
1946.....	1,927	206	2,133	10.6
1947.....	2,574	256	2,830	9.9
1948.....	2,637	267 ²	2,904	10.1
	Exports			
	Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use	Additional cost ¹ of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment	Total value of Canadian exports f.o.b.	Per cent added by freights, and handling charges
1938.....	849	33	882	3.9
1946.....	2,339	116	2,455	5.0
1947.....	2,812	120	2,932	4.3
1948.....	3,110	149 ²	3,259	4.8

(¹) Estimated from freight and shipping records of International Payments Section.

(²) Subject to revision.

The importance of this supplementary series is apparent, for instance, in the computation of the comparative importance of external trade of Canada, and its per cent value in the world trade. The difference between the Canadian import data and those computed in c.i.f. values is about ten per cent when aggregates of imports from all countries are taken. Consequently, if the data of other countries (in c.i.f. values) are compared with the Canadian data (without freight, insurance, etc. charges), then Canada's own figures show her share to be about ten per cent smaller.

The values of Canadian exports on a strictly f.o.b. basis are similarly some four per cent higher than the usual total value of exports, because in most cases the exports are valued f.o.b. factory or point of inland shipment and additional transportation to the frontier must be added.

Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

Statistics showing the gross exports and imports of gold have not been published since 1939. The physical movements of gold include a variety of monetary and non-monetary movements which are affected by special circumstances unrelated to normal commercial trade. They consequently require special analysis into non-monetary and monetary transactions.

The only gold now included in Canadian statistics of external commodity trade is contained in some relatively small items which include commercial gold. A separate series described below is regularly published showing "net exports of non-monetary gold".

Non-Monetary Gold

Currently produced Canadian gold is regarded as non-monetary gold in Canadian statistics. The production of gold for export constitutes a special type of production not widely different in many respects from other commodities produced in Canada for export. Gold produced for export is a source of external receipts like newsprint or nickel and consequently represents a current source of foreign exchange or monetary reserves. The principal difference between gold and these other commodities lies in the general acceptability of gold and the fixed price and market in the United States which give special characteristics to gold as an export.

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 or the arts in Canada and exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint.

Since the beginning of exchange control this figure 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 liquid 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 "net 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 upon the reserves are parallel although the circumstances differ.

Because of the basis of calculation these figures of non-monetary gold cannot be readily divided into transactions with more than one country even though some gold might be sold elsewhere than in the United States. Likewise when the gold goes into Canada's monetary stocks it does not affect Canada's account with any one country, although indirectly there is a special bilateral significance to transactions of this kind, as they represent either an actual or potential source of supply of United States exchange for meeting Canada's deficits with the United States.

A table showing net exports of non-monetary gold for a period of years follows:

Net Exports of Non-monetary Gold

(Millions of dollars)

1937.....	145.1	1943.....	142.0
1938.....	160.5	1944.....	109.7
1939.....	184.4	1945.....	96.0
1940.....	203.0	1946.....	95.8
1941.....	203.7	1947.....	99.3
1942.....	184.4	1948.....	119.0

Monetary Gold

Data on monetary movements, in so far as they are related to the balance of payments generally, are available in reports on the Canadian balance of payments.

Among the more characteristic monetary gold transactions affecting Canada are the sales of gold by Canada from the official reserves to settle liabilities abroad or the receipts of gold arising out of settlement of balances which other countries have to cover in Canada. Gold sold in the United States out of Canadian official stocks to meet current account deficits with that country is an example of the first transaction, while gold received from the United Kingdom in certain periods in settlement of part of the British deficiency of Canadian dollars is an example of the second type.

While the above transactions are the more typical monetary gold movements affecting Canada's own official reserves there are other monetary gold movements of a different character arising out of central banking transactions. During the war, for example, gold was held for safekeeping in the Bank of Canada for overseas central banks. When this gold was shipped to Canada it gave rise to very large movements into the country. But later there were equally large movements out when the gold was moved for sale in the United States or for storage elsewhere.

Similarly certain types of earmarking of gold do not give rise to balance of payments transactions while other types may simply give rise to offsetting transactions which can be left out of the balance of payments. But other types of earmarking transactions may involve the sale of Canadian gold to non-residents to be held under earmark in Canada. Such transactions are a part of net exports of non-monetary gold if they are out of current Canadian production.

Other purely monetary gold transactions would include sales or purchases of gold held in the official reserves which simply result in changes in the form of external reserves, switches between gold and U.S. dollar balances, for example. Then, too, in periods when most of Canadian gold production went into official reserves, as was the case in 1948, the rise in these reserves represents transactions in monetary gold providing an accounting offset to the non-monetary gold transactions.

IV. SPECIAL EXCURSUS

Value, Prices and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade

Changes in the values of imports and exports over a period may be caused by variations in quantity, by fluctuations in prices or by a combination of both of these factors. It is desirable, therefore, to isolate each of the two factors of price and quantity in order to observe the relative effects of their movement apart from the combined effect displayed by trade values. New interim indexes of prices of imports for consumption and of exports of domestic produce have been constructed at the Bureau to serve this purpose. Such an index of prices when divided into an index of trade values can be said to "deflate" the trade totals according to that proportion of the value level caused by price level change. The resulting index is an index of the physical volume of trade which is a measure of the quantum of the current year trade in terms of the base year prices. Consequently, indexes of value, price and volume, together with the trade values, are presented for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 based on 1938 in table I (page 47).

Since the price indexes utilized as "deflators" are grouped in a manner differing somewhat from the conventional trade groups—a circumstance determined by the problems of pricing—values, value indexes and resultant volume indexes have been grouped similarly. The groups usually designated in trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into group I, agricultural and other primary products; with a sub-group of rubber and its products transferred to the miscellaneous group because of its high content of synthetic rubber manufactures. Temporary trade and certain imports into Canada on United Kingdom account have been deleted. Other adjustments, such as the transfer of ships from the miscellaneous group to iron and steel and their products, represent an improvement in group classification by component material and aid comparison to the extent of this gain in precision.*

The indexes of the values of the different commodity groups of imports and exports in part (b) of Table I show that in the case of imports between 1947 and 1948 appreciable reductions have occurred in all groups except those of iron and steel and their products, non-metallic minerals and their products, and chemicals and fertilizer. Since, however, these three groups were approximately 50 per cent of the total import value in 1948 and their value increases over 1947 were substantial, the total value imported in 1948 increased. The mixed nature of the group increases and decreases is thus obscured to a degree by this movement of the aggregate import value. A similar, though more pronounced increase of the 1948 index of the total value of exports of domestic produce (from 331.3 to 367.2 on the 1938 base), tends to obscure declines in the

*See footnote to Table I for limits to trade content. For a complete description of the indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, July, 1949. (Reference Paper No. 5)

values of fibres and textiles, chemicals and fertilizer, and miscellaneous products exported. These declines in value are, however, in groups whose proportion of the export trade is relatively minor; approximately 7 per cent in 1948. The larger proportion continued to increase by comparison with 1938 at varying rates.

Both import and export values of miscellaneous products have declined since 1946. The import value decline for this group was greater in 1948 than in 1947, however, decreasing 22.8 per cent of its 1947 value in that year. The export values of this group of articles, on the other hand, declined to a greater extent in 1947 than in 1948, a certain proportion of this decline being due to a decline in the value of war materials such as aircraft and parts (from \$9.9 million in 1946 to \$6.5 million in 1947). Declines in both years in the value of fibres and textiles exported reflect declines in the exported value of fabrics and processed textiles, a trend which is emphasized by the volume declines of part (d) of Table I for that group.

Import and export price levels displayed by part (c) of Table I were, of course, high in 1946, 1947 and 1948 in relation to 1938. Furthermore, increases were registered consistently in 1948 over 1947 and in 1947 over 1946 in all groups and aggregates. The increases were in varying proportions, however. Among the 1948 import prices, the groups of fibres and textiles, iron and steel and their products, non-ferrous metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products increased most. Canadian imports of each of these groups are substantial, with the result that the value of total imports during the year rose slightly even though there were decreases in the volume of imports of each group except that of the non-metallic minerals. Prices of all imports rose by approximately 13 per cent, in contrast to a reduction in the volume of imports of about 9 per cent. In the case of export prices, the group index which attained the highest level in 1948 was that of wood products and paper which stood at 242.7 in that year. The important groups of iron and steel and their products and non-ferrous metals showed increases in the price indexes of 13.4 and 17.5 per cent of their 1947 levels respectively, however, and other smaller increases characterized the remaining groups of exports, such as agricultural and other primary products. Price increases in 1948, therefore, accounted for the major part of the increase of \$300 million in the value of Canadian exports during the year. The increase in the price index of all exports was about 10 per cent compared with an increase shown in volume of about 1 per cent.

The relative significance of changes in prices and volume of exports and imports in 1948 is shown by the following summary statement:

	1947	1948	Increase of Value	Increase of Price	Increase(+) Decrease(-) of Volume
	(Million dollars)			Percent	
Domestic exports*.....	2,774.9	3,075.4	300.5	9.9	(+) 0.9
Imports for consumption*.	2,570.9	2,634.6	63.7	12.9	(-) 9.3

*Totals adjusted according to the price indexes, see footnotes (2) and (3) Table I.

The relative levels of these import and export price indexes are significant since they indicate a change in the net barter terms ratio to have occurred in 1948. Prices of exports have increased, on the average, at a rate which is less than the rate of increase of import prices. Assuming that 100 units of exports of domestic produce would have purchased 100 units of imports for consumption in 1938, this 100 units of exports would have obtained 102.5 units of imports in 1946, 101.3 units of imports in 1947, but only 97.5 units of imports in 1948. The "barter terms", therefore, may be said to have become unfavourable in 1948 in relation to both 1947 and 1938.*

When the price factor is isolated from the value data some substantial declines of volume of the import and export commodity groups may be observed in 1948 relative to 1947. Part (d) of Table I reveals volume declines in 1948 in all the import groups with the single exception of non-metallic minerals and their products. An overall decline in import volume is consistent with the fact of emergency exchange conservation measures instituted in November, 1947. Many classes of imports were prohibited by these regulations and others placed under permit on a quota basis with the object of conserving United States dollars. A large number of consumers' articles were comprehended by these regulations. Hence, partly as a consequence, Group VIII of the volume indexes shows the greatest decline in 1948, since these commodities are in the main consumers' manufactured articles of apparel and home furnishings. The decline of 8.1 per cent of the 1946 volume in 1947 for this group can be accounted for in part by a reduction in the amount of Canadian goods returned. During 1946 these were valued at \$68 million and in that year consisted largely of war materials such as aircraft and their parts. In 1947 this item had declined to \$7 million and was only slightly higher in 1948.

The large declines in the volume of imports of metal products in 1948 over 1947—9.2 per cent in the case of imports of iron and steel and their products and 17.2 per cent in the case of imports of non-ferrous metals and their products—reflect also the effects of the commodity restrictions, particularly the controls upon imports of capital goods and production materials imposed under Schedule 3 of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. The reduction in the volume of imports of automobiles, trucks and parts was especially substantial.

Decline of the import volume of agricultural and other primary products in 1948 also reflects some of the restrictions but is moderate by contrast with declines in some of the other groups (8.9 per cent of the preceding year). Alone with a substantial increase of import volume in 1948, as well as in 1947, are the non-metallic minerals and their products, among which imports of coal and petroleum products bulk large. Other items in this group are also to a large extent producers' materials for industry less affected by import restrictions.

Evidence of a decline in the export volume of manufactured articles is afforded by the indexes of volume for the groups of fibres and textiles, chemicals and fertilizer and miscellaneous articles. Fibres and textiles and miscellaneous articles have declined in volume since 1946 by significant percentages of their volume in the previous year. A considerable

*This result may have been influenced slightly by factors that have not been taken into account, such as re-export prices.

proportion of all these groups are processed articles such as fabrics, paints, acids and pharmaceuticals, apparel and home furnishings, which compete for overseas markets with other countries and which were adversely affected by increased import restrictions abroad in 1948.

Groups of exported commodities which are a more significant proportion of the total export volume—wood products and paper, metals and their products and non-metallic minerals—increased in volume in 1948. Agricultural and other primary products declined by only 1.6 per cent of their 1947 volume although there were considerable variations in the volume of individual commodities. The wood products and paper group, which consists mainly of planks and boards, wood-pulp and newsprint, increased in export volume by $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of its 1947 volume only. But the two groups of metals and their products and non-metallic minerals and their products increased in export volume by larger percentages of their 1947 volume. Due to these largely offsetting changes the aggregate index of export volume, therefore, gained about 1 per cent of its 1947 volume in 1948.

The indexes of some of these groups conceal significant declines in the volume of exports of important items, of manufactured products particularly, in 1948. But the exports of ships and vessels, for example, were valued at \$81.4 million in 1948 by contrast with \$24 million in 1947. This influence on the iron and steel group is such as to account for some of its increase in volume by comparison with 1947. Other products of iron and steel such as automobiles, trucks and parts, machinery (other than farm machinery), and ferro-alloys show significant declines. These trends are revealed by the analysis of selected items which follows in the next section.

All aggregate indexes stand at high absolute levels in the post-war period relative to 1938, the pre-war base of comparisons, as evidence of the considerable expansion in Canada's foreign trade which occurred during and continued after the last world war. The statement below in which the aggregate indexes have been collected clearly demonstrates this (1938=100).

	1946	1947	1948
Imports for consumption—			
Value indexes.....	284.8	380.9	390.3
Price indexes.....	165.6	190.9	215.6
Volume indexes.....	172.0	199.5	181.0
Exports of domestic produce—			
Value indexes.....	276.1	331.3	367.2
Price indexes.....	169.8	193.3	212.4
Volume indexes.....	162.2	171.4	172.9

Import volume has declined in 1948 on the average, since an apparent increase in value is due in the main to price increases. Much of the

explanation of this phenomena is afforded by the fact of emergency exchange conservation measures instituted late in 1947. Export volume has increased in 1948 but at a rate which is less than the rate of increase in 1947 over 1946. Evidently, though exports overseas have been variously subject to tendencies to decline in volume in 1948, even with purchases under the European Recovery Program, contrary tendencies, such as increased exports to the United States, have sustained the volume of exports of many groups of commodities.

1.—Comparisons of the Declared Values, Prices* and Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Commodity Groups in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodity Groups ⁽¹⁾	1938	1946	1947	1948
(Thousands of Dollars)				
(a) Declared Values				
Imports for Consumption—				
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	138,395	354,911	414,457	403,014
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	87,443	264,121	390,589	350,619
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	32,143	69,623	89,548	73,730
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products...	162,750	487,674	758,132	783,401
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	38,529	124,369	167,840	156,419
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	121,265	330,446	449,340	603,271
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	35,662	95,039	115,943	121,291
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	58,795	196,104	185,071	142,817
Adjusted total imports ⁽²⁾	674,982	1,922,287	2,570,920	2,634,562
U.K. Government and temporary imports.....	2,469	4,992	3,024	2,383
Totals, Declared Values.....	677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944	2,636,945
Exports of Domestic Produce—				
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	293,903	914,484	982,017	1,045,472
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	13,055	53,760	49,347	45,554
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	211,613	625,591	886,192	953,674
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products...	60,357	245,329	297,121	362,913
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	179,664	247,810	303,937	395,948
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	25,013	57,360	74,614	94,915
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	19,496	67,589	83,804	79,840
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	34,258	100,292	97,870	97,123
Adjusted total exports ⁽³⁾	837,359	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,439
Temporary exports.....	225	—	—	—
Totals, Declared Values.....	837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,439

*For a description of the methods 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 are published elsewhere as calculated on a 1935-39 base by means of a fixed weighting system referring to the same period. Tests with current weights are referred to in the above publication. The indexes are converted mechanically to a 1938 base for the present comparisons.

(1) Groups, though classified by component material differ slightly from conventional groups.

(2) Excluding: imports for the use of the United Kingdom 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.

1.—Comparisons of the Declared Values, Prices* and Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Commodity Groups in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938—Con.

Commodity Groups ⁽¹⁾	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
	(1938 = 100)			Per cent	
(b) Value Indexes					
Imports for Consumption—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	256.4	299.5	291.2	+16.8	— 2.8
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	302.0	446.7	401.0	+47.9	—10.2
III. Wood Products and Paper....	216.6	278.6	229.4	+28.6	—17.7
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	299.6	465.8	481.4	+55.5	+ 3.3
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	322.8	435.6	406.0	+34.9	— 6.8
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	272.5	370.5	497.5	+36.0	+34.3
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	266.5	325.1	340.1	+22.0	+ 4.6
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	333.5	314.8	242.9	— 5.6	—22.8
Totals, Imports ⁽²⁾	284.8	380.9	390.3	+ 33.7	+ 2.5
Exports of Domestic Produce—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	311.2	334.1	355.7	+ 7.4	+ 6.5
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	411.8	378.0	348.9	— 8.2	— 7.7
III. Wood Products and Paper....	295.6	418.8	450.7	+41.7	+ 7.6
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	406.5	492.3	601.3	+21.1	+22.1
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	137.9	169.2	220.4	+22.7	+30.3
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	229.3	298.3	379.5	+30.1	+27.2
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	346.7	429.9	409.5	+24.0	— 4.8
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	292.8	285.7	283.5	— 2.4	— 0.8
Totals, Exports ⁽³⁾	276.1	331.3	367.2	+ 20.0	+ 10.8
(c) Price Indexes					
Imports for Consumption—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	229.2	250.2	267.1	+ 9.2	+ 6.8
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	206.9	259.8	299.4	+25.6	+15.2
III. Wood Products and Paper....	147.6	160.7	174.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.8
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	125.7	145.3	165.4	+15.6	+13.8
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	141.3	184.1	207.3	+30.3	+12.6
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	145.0	170.3	214.0	+17.4	+25.7
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	131.6	154.9	162.2	+17.7	+ 4.7
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	160.1	164.5	173.3	+ 2.7	+ 5.3
Totals, Imports ⁽²⁾	165.6	190.9	215.6	+ 15.3	+ 12.9

* (1) (2) (3) See footnotes on page 47.

1.—Comparisons of the Declared Values, Prices* and Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Commodity Groups in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938—Conc.

Commodity Groups ⁽¹⁾	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
	(1938 = 100)			Per cent	
(c) Price Indexes—Conc.					
Exports of Domestic Produce—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	192.4	202.6	219.3	+ 5.3	+ 8.2
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	158.3	202.5	235.9	+27.9	+16.5
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	183.8	226.8	242.7	+23.4	+ 7.0
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	154.2	169.3	192.0	+ 9.8	+13.4
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	130.9	161.3	189.5	+23.2	+17.5
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	117.3	136.7	154.6	+16.5	+13.1
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	109.2	115.1	128.9	+ 5.4	+12.0
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	136.8	142.4	156.7	+ 4.1	+10.0
Totals, Exports ⁽²⁾	169.8	193.3	212.4	+ 13.8	+ 9.9
(d) Volume Indexes					
Imports for Consumption—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	111.9	119.7	109.0	+ 7.0	— 8.9
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	146.0	171.9	133.9	+17.7	—22.1
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	146.7	173.4	131.2	+18.2	—24.3
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	238.3	320.6	291.1	+34.5	— 9.2
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	228.5	236.6	195.9	+ 3.5	—17.2
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	187.9	217.6	232.5	+15.8	+ 6.8
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	202.5	209.9	209.7	+ 3.7	— 0.1
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	208.3	191.4	140.2	— 8.1	—26.8
Totals, Imports ⁽²⁾	172.0	199.5	181.0	+ 16.0	— 9.3
Exports of Domestic Produce—					
I. Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	161.7	164.9	162.2	+ 2.0	— 1.6
II. Fibres and Textiles.....	260.1	186.7	147.9	—28.2	—20.8
III. Wood Products and Paper.....	160.8	184.7	185.7	+14.9	+ 0.5
IV. Iron and Steel and their Products.....	263.6	290.8	313.2	+10.3	+ 7.7
V. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	105.3	104.9	116.3	— 0.4	+10.9
VI. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	195.5	218.2	245.5	+11.6	+12.5
VII. Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	317.5	373.5	317.7	+17.6	—14.9
VIII. Miscellaneous.....	214.0	200.6	180.9	— 6.3	— 9.8
Totals, Exports ⁽³⁾	162.2	171.4	172.9	+ 5.4	+ 0.9

* (1) (2) See footnotes on page 47.

Division of the absolute values of trade by the appropriate price indexes results in a physical volume figure in terms of 1938 dollars; the base of the price index. This calculation has been made as a supplement to the volume indexes of part (d) of table I, and the results exhibited in Chart (p. 51) for both imports and exports. Expressions of these data in terms of absolute volume permits readier visual comparison.

Selected Commodities Imported into Canada

Tables 2, 3 and 4 display value, price and volume indexes of certain commodities selected for their importance in Canada's import trade and by reason of the fact that price measurement has been possible to a degree. In the price series, however, no adjustment has been made for the following:—

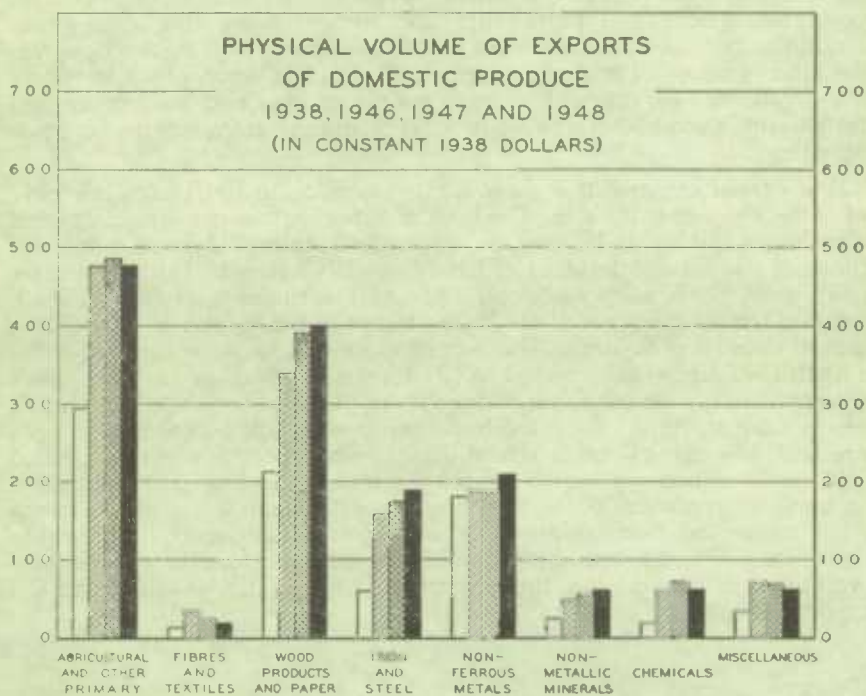
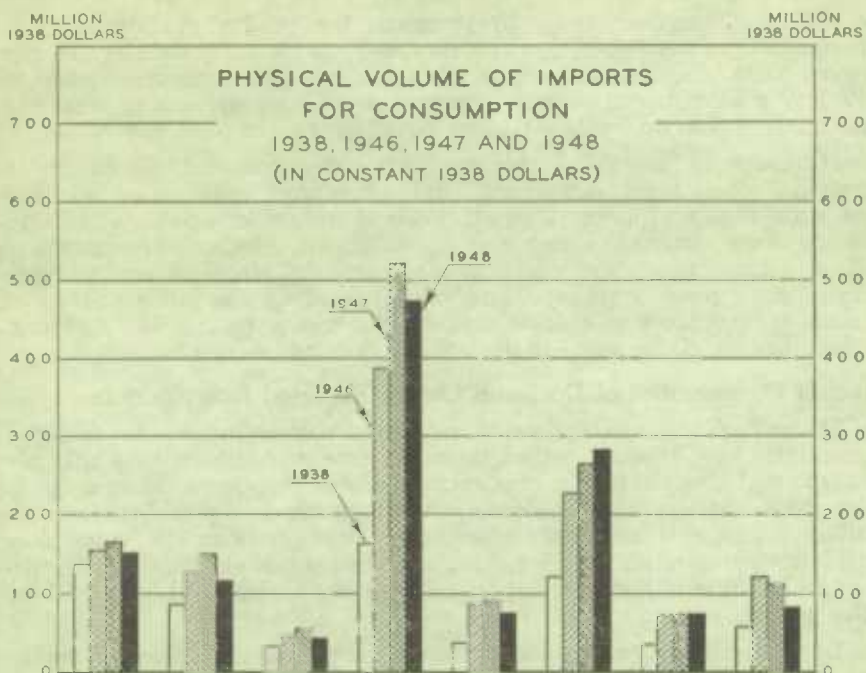
- (a) qualitative change due to variation in the kind of article imported though not of the article as such. For example, the automobile of 1948 is not the same vehicle as its 1938 counterpart, even though it is of the same manufacture, and the difference is qualitative.
- (b) valuation error. Import values are the appropriate foreign export values converted to Canadian funds at official rates which have not always been apt to the particular case. Moreover, import valuations are fair market valuations when sold for home consumption, or the equivalent where dumping regulations have been in force. In a few instances of the latter case the values of some commodities are arbitrary.

The price indexes of table 3 are crude to the extent above indicated. They are unit valuations in the main although wholesale and retail prices relative to the particular case are utilized also. Value totals for the principal commodities imported are shown by table 9, Part II and are not all indexed in the tables of this section. Some of the value indexes of table 2 of this section refer to totals identical with those of the table of principal commodities in Part II, others are more specific and represent in so far as possible typical items of the group shown among the principal items. The total value of the selected commodities is in excess of 75 per cent of the total import trade.

Table 2 exhibits the mixed value increases and declines in 1948 and 1947 already noticed in the analysis by commodity groups. These changes range from a high increase of 598.3 points of the value index for cocoa beans to a maximum decline of 128.9 points of the value index for artificial silk and fabrics, which is 14 per cent less than its 1947 value.

Table 3 shows a consistent trend to price increase in 1948 except for slight declines shown for oranges, nuts, corn, paints and paint materials and fertilizer, but none of these has declined to a level which approaches the 1938 base.

The changes in volume displayed by table 4 are mixed in tendency. Numerous declines in imported volume are evident. Artificial silk and fabrics have declined most in 1948 from the 1947 level by 148.4 points of the index, 21.2 per cent lower than in 1947. Other materials for Canadian industry, such as raw cotton, tinplate, sisal, istle and tampico fibre and tin in blocks, pigs and bars have declined also from the 1947 volume level but all of these indexes, except that for tinplate, stand at high levels relative to 1938. The automobiles, trucks and parts items, restricted under schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, show the second largest import volume decline in 1948 from the 1947 level of the index. The volume of imported machinery, other than that used on farms,



has declined also, whereas, by contrast, the import volume of farm implements and machinery appreciated in 1948 by approximately 18 per cent over 1947. Other declines of the volume of 1948 imports relative to 1947 levels have been in such consumers' articles as newspapers and periodicals, book and other paper, oranges, raisins and tea of India.

Increases in the volume of such imported commodities as crude petroleum, coal, farm implements and machinery, washed or scoured wool, nuts, clay and its products, coffee and sodium compounds, in 1948 offset to some extent the declines noted above. Increased imports of textiles, automobiles, and china and glass from the United Kingdom have accounted for some of these. Reduced imports from the United States of consumers' articles and automobiles, trucks and parts in 1948 account, on the other hand, for many of the volume declines shown in table 4.

Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported from Canada

Tables 5, 6 and 7 exhibit value, price and volume indexes for selected commodities of Canada's export trade. These are chosen in a manner similar to that adopted for the import commodities of the preceding section. These price indexes, as in the case of the imports, do not take account of qualitative changes and are subject to valuation error in some few instances. Value totals for the principal commodities exported are shown by table 10, in part II of this report and are not all indexed in the tables of this section.

Table 5 demonstrates some unusual indexes for the values of cattle, fresh beef and veal, and ferro-alloys. These have increased their values since 1938 by amounts which are relatively spectacular. On the other hand, the exported values of wheat, wheat flour, planks and boards, automobiles, trucks and parts, furs and fur products and some other commodities declined in 1948 from their 1947 levels. No marked change in the kind of goods of domestic origin exported has taken place in recent years, however. Exports still consist mainly of raw and semi-processed materials with a somewhat smaller proportion of fully manufactured articles to vary the list.

Few export commodities show a price decline in 1948 from the 1947 level of the indexes of table 6. The bulk of export prices continued upward to high levels relative to 1938. Consequently, in table 7 appear numerous declines of the volume indexes of 1948 from 1947 levels. Price increases have in some cases such as bacon and hams, fertilizer and refined lead, accounted for an increase of the value index to the extent of concealing an actual decline of volume. The record increases in the volume of cattle and fresh beef and veal exported in 1948 have resulted, in the main, from the removal of the embargo on shipments of these materials to the United States in August, 1948. Export volume declines, it will be seen from table 7, are with the exceptions of wheat, planks and boards, wheat flour and fish, in commodities appearing toward the end of the list. These account for a smaller proportion of the total trade volume than those at the top of the list since the commodities are arranged in order of 1948 value importance. Volume increases would appear therefore to compensate for volume declines in 1948, though confined to slightly less than half the commodities listed.

2.—Comparisons of the Values of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Value Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Crude petroleum for refining	218.0	310.5	467.7	+ 42.4	+ 50.6
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	352.9	558.1	588.1	+ 58.1	+ 5.4
3. Anthracite coal.....	232.2	226.8	311.8	- 2.3	+ 37.5
4. Bituminous coal.....	455.1	567.5	754.1	+ 24.7	+ 32.9
5. Farm implements and machinery.....	336.4	518.7	688.9	+ 54.2	+ 32.8
6. Raw cotton.....	332.6	455.8	431.5	+ 37.0	- 5.3
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	328.1	463.5	399.9	+ 41.3	- 13.7
8. Washed or scoured wool....	380.3	352.3	476.4	- 7.4	+ 35.2
9. Worsted tops.....	209.2	249.4	469.3	+ 19.2	+ 88.2
10. Tinplate.....	57.5	90.8	74.0	+ 57.9	- 18.5
11. Skelp (hot rolled, for pipes and tubes).....	101.7	106.8	135.8	+ 5.0	+ 27.2
12. Iron ore.....	228.5	449.4	548.0	+ 96.7	+ 21.9
13. Sugar for refining.....	181.0	264.2	353.7	+ 46.0	+ 33.9
14. Oranges.....	471.1	291.4	247.8	- 38.1	- 15.0
15. Raisins.....	132.8	232.1	215.9	+ 74.8	- 7.0
16. Rubber and its products....	177.8	254.5	280.0	+ 43.1	+ 10.0
17. Newspapers and periodicals.	178.8	187.9	176.5	+ 5.1	- 6.1
18. Book and other paper.....	250.5	306.2	228.9	+ 22.2	- 25.2
19. Nuts.....	647.5	632.0	889.3	- 2.4	+ 40.7
20. Clay and its products.....	232.8	314.1	401.7	+ 34.9	+ 27.9
21. Indian corn.....	157.7	294.2	289.2	+ 86.6	- 1.7
22. Artificial silk and fabrics....	591.9	923.8	794.9	+ 56.1	- 14.0
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.	455.1	565.8	630.3	+ 24.3	+ 11.4
24. Plate and window glass.....	248.9	431.3	509.1	+ 73.3	+ 18.1
25. Coffee (green).....	433.7	367.3	656.0	- 15.3	+ 78.6
26. Tea of India.....	120.0	145.5	123.4	+ 21.3	- 15.2
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars....	271.1	302.8	358.2	+ 11.7	+ 18.3
28. Paints and paint materials...	250.1	356.1	378.3	+ 42.4	+ 6.2
29. Sodium compounds.....	202.5	254.3	318.7	+ 25.6	+ 25.3
30. Fertilizer.....	210.6	303.7	288.0	+ 44.2	- 5.2
31. Cocoa beans.....	436.4	558.1	1,156.4	+ 27.9	+ 107.2

3.--Comparisons of the Prices* of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Price Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Crude petroleum for refining	118.1	155.6	213.0	+ 31.8	+ 36.9
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	134.6	160.5	182.0	+ 19.2	+ 13.4
3. Anthracite coal.....	177.4	181.8	204.2	+ 2.5	+ 12.3
4. Bituminous coal.....	196.7	214.3	273.2	+ 8.9	+ 27.5
5. Farm implements and machinery.....	115.4	124.5	140.4	+ 7.9	+ 12.8
6. Raw cotton.....	253.5	323.0	344.3	+ 27.4	+ 6.6
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	139.6	160.1	175.0	+ 14.7	+ 9.3
8. Washed or scoured wool....	134.7	170.1	215.4	+ 26.3	+ 26.6
9. Worsted tops.....	185.4	212.4	268.0	+ 14.6	+ 26.2
10. Tinplate.....	93.1	101.6	118.4	+ 9.1	+ 16.5
11. Skelp (hot rolled, for pipes and tubes).....	116.3	132.0	167.7	+ 13.5	+ 27.0
12. Iron ore.....	130.6	148.5	165.8	+ 13.7	+ 11.6
13. Sugar for refining.....	202.4	255.6	277.5	+ 26.3	+ 8.6
14. Oranges.....	264.1	176.4	166.5	- 33.2	- 5.6
15. Raisins.....	116.9	172.1	172.1	+ 47.2	—
16. Rubber and its products....	150.3	130.8	134.5	- 13.0	+ 2.8
17. Newspapers and periodicals.	135.3	140.3	151.9	+ 3.7	+ 8.3
18. Book and other paper.....	143.0	165.7	181.8	+ 15.9	+ 9.7
19. Nuts.....	319.8	393.4	389.0	+ 23.0	- 1.1
20. Clay and its products.....	137.8	148.9	157.9	+ 8.1	+ 6.0
21. Indian corn.....	320.4	342.2	330.9	+ 6.8	- 3.3
22. Artificial silk and fabrics....	115.8	132.1	144.3	+ 14.1	+ 9.2
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.	198.5	280.0	355.0	+ 41.1	+ 26.8
24. Plate and window glass.....	128.5	152.4	157.8	+ 18.6	+ 3.5
25. Coffee (green).....	218.5	308.9	318.0	+ 41.4	+ 2.9
26. Tea of India.....	120.7	146.0	191.5	+ 21.0	+ 31.2
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars....	169.0	167.7	223.2	- 0.8	+ 33.1
28. Paints and paint materials...	152.4	198.7	195.8	+ 30.4	- 1.5
29. Sodium compounds.....	106.0	111.7	122.8	+ 5.4	+ 9.9
30. Fertilizer.....	138.7	151.2	147.5	+ 9.0	- 2.4
31. Cocoa beans.....	171.9	394.7	710.5	+ 29.6	+ 80.0

*For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes" Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949.

4.—Comparisons of the Volume of Selected Commodities Imported for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938.

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Crude petroleum for refining	184.6	199.6	219.6	+ 8.1	+ 10.0
2. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	262.2	347.7	323.1	+ 32.6	— 7.1
3. Anthracite coal.....	130.9	124.8	152.7	— 4.7	+ 22.4
4. Bituminous coal.....	231.4	264.8	276.0	+ 14.4	+ 4.2
5. Farm implements and machinery.....	291.5	416.6	490.7	+ 42.9	+ 17.8
6. Raw cotton.....	131.2	141.1	125.3	+ 7.5	— 11.2
7. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	235.0	289.5	228.5	+ 23.2	— 21.1
8. Washed or scoured wool....	282.3	207.1	221.2	— 26.6	+ 6.8
9. Worsted tops.....	112.8	117.4	175.1	+ 4.1	+ 49.1
10. Tinplate.....	61.8	89.4	62.5	+ 44.7	— 30.1
11. Skelp (hot rolled, for pipes and tubes).....	87.4	80.9	81.0	— 7.4	+ 0.1
12. Iron ore.....	175.0	302.6	330.5	+ 72.9	+ 9.2
13. Sugar for refining.....	89.4	103.4	127.5	+ 15.7	+ 23.3
14. Oranges.....	178.4	165.2	148.8	— 7.4	— 9.9
15. Raisins.....	113.6	134.9	125.5	+ 18.8	— 7.0
16. Rubber and its products....	118.3	194.6	208.2	+ 64.5	+ 7.0
17. Newspapers and periodicals	132.2	133.9	116.2	+ 1.3	— 13.2
18. Book and other paper.....	175.2	184.8	125.9	+ 5.5	— 31.9
19. Nuts.....	202.5	160.7	228.6	— 20.6	+ 42.3
20. Clay and its products.....	168.9	210.9	254.4	+ 24.9	+ 20.6
21. Indian corn.....	49.2	86.0	87.4	+ 74.8	+ 1.6
22. Artificial silk and fabrics....	611.1	699.3	550.9	+ 14.4	— 21.2
23. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.	229.3	202.1	177.5	— 11.9	— 12.2
24. Plate and window glass....	193.7	283.0	322.6	+ 46.1	+ 14.0
25. Coffee (green).....	198.5	118.9	206.3	— 40.1	+ 73.5
26. Tea of India.....	99.4	99.7	64.4	+ 0.3	— 35.4
27. Tin in blocks, pigs, bars....	160.4	180.6	160.5	+ 12.6	— 11.1
28. Paints and paint materials...	164.1	179.2	193.2	+ 9.2	+ 7.8
29. Sodium compounds.....	191.0	227.7	259.5	+ 19.2	+ 14.0
30. Fertilizer.....	151.8	200.9	195.3	+ 32.3	— 2.8
31. Cocoa beans.....	253.9	141.4	162.8	— 44.3	+ 15.1

5.—Comparisons of the Value of Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Value Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Newsprint.....	254.1	327.2	366.2	+ 28.8	+ 11.9
2. Wheat.....	280.0	296.7	271.9	+ 6.0	— 8.4
3. Wood-pulp.....	411.2	641.2	762.9	+ 55.9	+ 19.0
4. Planks and boards.....	349.4	580.6	546.2	+ 66.2	— 5.9
5. Flour of wheat.....	718.5	1,114.5	709.6	+ 55.1	— 36.3
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms.....	213.2	228.2	365.2	+ 7.0	+ 60.0
7. Fish and fishery products...	326.0	310.4	320.5	— 4.8	+ 3.3
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets...	76.6	93.4	141.3	+ 21.9	+ 51.3
9. Pure bred cattle.....	811.2	841.8	1,355.6	+ 3.8	+ 61.0
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter.....	145.3	101.8	818.0	— 29.9	+703.5
11. Nickel.....	105.2	115.1	140.6	+ 9.4	+ 22.2
12. Farm implements and machinery.....	367.9	542.2	946.9	+ 47.4	+ 74.6
13. Bacon and hams.....	214.8	200.9	226.4	— 6.5	+ 12.7
14. Fresh beef and veal.....	5,013.6	1,700.2	6,739.2	— 66.1	+296.4
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	314.3	367.8	221.1	+ 17.0	— 39.9
16. Pulpwood.....	210.6	253.1	319.4	+ 20.2	+ 26.2
17. Zinc spelter.....	280.2	309.0	425.2	+ 10.3	+ 37.6
18. Asbestos milled fibres.....	149.2	186.5	235.0	+ 25.0	+ 26.0
19. Other machinery (except farm).....	158.8	419.3	414.4	+164.0	— 1.2
20. Fertilizer.....	454.4	486.6	514.8	+ 7.1	+ 5.8
21. Refined lead and pig lead...	185.0	336.9	379.2	+ 82.1	+ 12.6
22. Whiskey.....	274.4	212.7	249.5	— 22.5	+ 17.3
23. Platinum.....	165.3	125.1	180.0	— 24.3	+ 43.9
24. Furs and fur products.....	229.1	206.1	171.1	— 10.0	— 17.0
25. Ferro-alloys.....	722.7	1,645.2	1,836.9	+127.6	+ 11.7
26. Red cedar shingles.....	224.3	407.1	450.4	+ 81.5	+ 10.6
27. Cheese.....	184.8	119.3	101.4	— 35.4	— 15.0

6.—Comparisons of the Prices¹ of Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Price Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Newsprint.....	159.6	187.9	205.1	+ 17.7	+ 9.2
2. Wheat.....	202.9	211.0	228.8	+ 4.0	+ 8.4
3. Wood-pulp.....	161.2	207.8	230.1	+ 28.9	+ 10.7
4. Planks and boards.....	268.2	348.2	362.2	+ 29.8	+ 4.0
5. Flour of wheat.....	187.4	240.9	224.0	+ 28.5	- 7.0
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms.....	73.3	68.9	72.0	- 6.0	+ 4.5
7. Fish and fishery products...	216.7	204.9	238.9	- 5.4	+ 16.6
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets.	136.9	193.8	221.1	+ 41.6	+ 14.1
9. Purebred cattle.....	268.9	278.9	269.7	+ 3.7	- 3.3
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter.....	192.6	182.4	264.1	- 5.3	+ 44.8
11. Nickel.....	85.8	93.6	103.2	+ 9.1	+ 10.3
12. Farm implements and machinery.....	116.1	120.2	136.4	+ 3.5	+ 13.5
13. Bacon and hams.....	127.0	145.5	188.7	+ 14.6	+ 29.7
14. Fresh beef and veal.....	192.7	199.1	275.6	+ 3.3	+ 38.4
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	168.0	182.4	195.4	+ 8.6	+ 7.1
16. Pulpwood.....	189.4	210.3	229.1	+ 11.0	+ 8.9
17. Zinc spelter.....	255.1	297.7	387.1	+ 16.7	+ 30.0
18. Asbestos milled fibres.....	115.3	144.3	166.6	+ 25.2	+ 15.5
19. Other machinery (except farm).....	127.7	160.4	172.6	+ 25.6	+ 7.6
20. Fertilizer.....	120.2	127.9	146.6	+ 6.4	+ 14.6
21. Refined lead and pig lead...	275.4	417.6	564.8	+ 51.6	+ 35.2
22. Whiskey.....	143.7	152.8	167.8	+ 6.3	+ 9.8
23. Platinum.....	150.3	144.9	218.4	- 3.6	+ 50.7
24. Furs and fur products.....	230.9	132.2	142.2	- 42.7	+ 7.6
25. Ferro-alloys.....	233.5	250.2	294.0	+ 7.2	+ 17.5
26. Red cedar shingles.....	233.0	364.4	351.1	+ 56.4	- 3.6
27. Cheese.....	141.5	172.7	205.7	+ 22.0	+ 19.1

¹ For a description of the methods of compiling the price indexes see "Export and Import Price Indexes" Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949.

7.—Comparisons of the Volume of Selected Commodities of Domestic Origin Exported in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 1938

Commodities	1946	1947	1948	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
				1947 over 1946	1948 over 1947
Volume Indexes	(1938 = 100)			Percent	
1. Newsprint.....	159.2	174.1	178.5	+ 9.4	+ 2.5
2. Wheat.....	138.0	140.6	118.8	+ 1.9	- 15.5
3. Wood-pulp.....	255.1	308.6	331.6	+ 21.0	+ 7.5
4. Planks and boards.....	130.3	166.7	150.8	+ 27.9	- 9.5
5. Flour of wheat.....	383.4	462.6	316.8	+ 20.7	- 31.5
6. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms.....	290.9	331.2	507.2	+ 13.9	+ 53.1
7. Fish and fishery products..	150.4	151.5	134.2	+ 0.7	- 11.4
8. Copper ingots, bars, billets..	56.0	48.2	63.9	- 13.9	+ 32.6
9. Purebred cattle.....	301.7	301.8	502.6	—	+ 66.5
10. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter.....	75.4	55.8	309.7	- 26.0	+455.0
11. Nickel.....	122.6	123.0	136.2	+ 0.3	+ 10.7
12. Farm implements and machinery.....	316.9	451.1	694.2	+ 42.3	+ 53.9
13. Bacon and hams.....	169.1	138.1	120.0	- 18.3	- 13.1
14. Fresh beef and veal.....	2,601.8	853.9	2,445.3	- 67.2	+186.4
15. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	187.1	201.6	113.2	+ 7.7	- 43.8
16. Pulpwood.....	111.2	120.4	139.4	+ 8.3	+ 15.8
17. Zinc spelter.....	109.8	103.8	109.8	- 5.5	+ 5.8
18. Asbestos milled fibres.....	129.4	129.2	141.1	- 0.2	+ 9.2
19. Other machinery (except farm).....	124.4	261.4	240.1	+110.1	- 8.1
20. Fertilizer.....	378.0	380.5	351.2	+ 0.7	- 7.8
21. Refined lead and pig lead..	67.2	80.7	67.1	+ 20.1	- 16.9
22. Whiskey.....	191.0	139.2	148.7	- 27.1	+ 6.8
23. Platinum.....	110.0	86.3	82.4	- 21.5	- 4.5
24. Furs and fur products.....	99.2	155.9	120.3	+ 57.2	- 22.8
25. Ferro-alloys.....	309.5	657.6	624.8	+112.5	- 5.0
26. Red cedar shingles.....	96.3	111.7	128.3	+ 16.0	+ 14.9
27. Cheese.....	130.6	69.1	49.3	- 47.1	- 28.7

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

PART II.—STATISTICAL TABLES

A.—HISTORICAL TABLES

1.—Imports and Exports (Domestic), by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1948

Year	Imports from—							
	All Countries ¹	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign
	Value	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value Per cent of Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000
Ended June 30—								
1886.....	96.0	39.0	40.7	2.4	2.5	42.8	44.6	11.8 12.2
1891.....	111.5	42.0	37.7	2.3	2.1	52.0	46.7	15.2 13.5
1896.....	105.3	32.8	31.2	2.4	2.2	53.5	50.8	16.6 15.8
1901.....	177.9	42.8	24.1	3.8	2.2	107.4	60.3	23.9 13.4
1906.....	283.6	69.2	24.4	14.6	5.1	169.3	59.6	30.7 10.9
Ended Mar. 31—								
1911.....	452.7	109.9	24.3	19.5	4.4	275.8	60.8	47.4 10.5
1916.....	508.2	77.4	15.2	27.8	5.5	370.9	73.0	32.1 6.3
1921.....	1,240.2	214.0	17.3	52.0	4.2	856.2	69.0	118.0 9.5
Ended Dec. 31—								
1926.....	1,008.3	164.7	16.3	49.9	5.0	668.7	66.3	125.0 12.4
1929.....	1,299.0	194.8	15.0	62.3	4.8	893.6	68.8	148.3 11.4
1930.....	1,008.4	162.6	16.1	65.2	6.5	653.7	64.8	127.0 12.6
1931.....	628.1	109.5	17.4	42.5	6.8	393.8	62.7	82.3 13.1
1932.....	452.6	93.5	20.7	34.5	7.6	263.5	58.2	61.0 13.5
1933.....	401.2	97.9	24.4	34.8	8.7	217.3	54.2	51.2 12.7
1934.....	513.5	113.4	22.1	43.7	8.5	293.8	57.2	62.6 12.2
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	84.4 5.8
1942.....	1,644.3	161.1	9.8	112.7	6.9	1,304.7	79.3	65.8 4.0
1943.....	1,735.1	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 ²	1,585.8	140.5	8.9	131.2	8.2	1,202.4	85.8	111.7 7.1
1946 ²	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

¹Includes Canadian military equipment returned. The percentages are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded, the percentages becomes: 1945, 7.8, 8.4; 76.7; 7.1; 1946, 7.6, 7.4, 75.3, 9.7.

²Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

1.—Imports and Exports (Domestic) by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1948—conc.

Year	Exports (Domestic) to								
	All Countries ¹	United Kingdom		Other Commonwealth		United States		Other Foreign	
	Value	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000		\$'000,000	
Ended June 30—									
1886.....	77.8	36.7	47.2	3.3	4.2	34.3	44.1	3.5	4.5
1891.....	88.7	43.2	48.8	3.9	4.4	37.7	42.6	3.8	4.2
1896.....	109.7	62.7	57.2	4.0	3.7	37.8	34.4	5.2	4.7
1901.....	177.4	92.9	52.3	7.9	4.5	68.0	38.3	8.7	4.9
1906.....	235.5	127.5	54.2	11.0	4.6	83.5	35.5	13.5	5.7
Ended Mar. 31—									
1911.....	274.3	132.2	48.2	16.8	6.1	104.1	38.0	21.2	7.7
1916.....	741.6	451.9	60.9	30.7	4.2	201.1	27.1	58.0	7.8
1921.....	1,189.1	312.8	26.3	90.6	7.6	542.3	45.6	243.4	20.5
Ended Dec. 31—									
1926.....	1,261.2	459.2	36.4	95.7	7.6	457.9	36.3	248.4	19.7
1929.....	1,152.4	290.3	25.2	105.0	9.1	492.7	42.8	264.4	22.9
1930.....	863.6	235.2	27.2	81.1	9.4	373.4	43.3	173.9	20.1
1931.....	587.7	170.6	29.0	49.2	8.4	240.2	40.9	127.7	21.7
1932.....	489.9	178.2	36.4	39.0	7.9	158.7	32.4	114.0	23.3
1933.....	529.4	210.7	39.8	44.5	8.4	168.2	31.8	106.0	20.0
1934.....	640.3	270.5	41.6	64.9	10.0	218.6	33.7	95.3	14.7
1935.....	725.0	303.5	41.9	74.1	10.2	261.7	36.1	85.6	11.8
1936.....	937.8	395.4	42.1	84.3	9.0	333.9	35.6	124.3	13.3
1937.....	997.4	402.1	40.3	104.2	10.4	360.0	36.1	131.1	13.2
1938.....	837.6	339.7	40.6	103.2	12.3	270.5	32.3	124.2	14.8
1939.....	924.9	328.1	35.5	102.7	11.1	380.4	41.1	113.7	12.3
1940.....	1,179.0	508.1	43.1	147.9	12.5	443.0	37.6	80.0	6.8
1941.....	1,621.0	658.2	40.6	220.4	13.6	599.7	37.0	142.6	8.8
1942.....	2,363.8	741.7	31.4	412.1	17.4	885.5	37.5	324.4	13.7
1943.....	2,971.4	1,032.6	34.8	369.0	12.4	1,149.2	38.7	420.6	14.2
1944.....	3,439.9	1,235.0	35.9	385.4	11.2	1,301.3	37.8	518.2	15.1
1945.....	3,218.3	963.2	29.9	523.6	16.3	1,197.0	37.2	534.5	16.6
1946.....	2,312.2	597.5	25.8	307.2	13.3	887.9	38.4	519.6	22.4
1947.....	2,774.9	751.2	27.1	417.3	15.0	1,034.2	37.3	572.2	20.6
1948.....	3,075.4	686.9	22.4	345.5	11.2	1,501.0	48.8	542.1	17.6

¹Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

2.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign), and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-48

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries ¹	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Imports									
1926...	1,008.3	164.7	73.6	668.7	33.5	19.3	33.9	11.7	2.9
1927...	1,087.1	182.6	84.4	706.7	32.2	29.9	31.9	16.5	2.9
1928...	1,222.3	190.8	91.8	825.7	27.2	29.5	34.8	19.7	2.9
1929...	1,299.0	194.8	95.9	893.6	24.9	30.5	33.2	22.2	3.9
1930...	1,008.4	162.6	81.3	653.7	24.3	27.4	29.4	22.7	7.0
1931...	628.1	109.5	52.6	393.8	17.6	17.4	19.6	10.9	6.7
1932...	452.6	93.5	39.7	263.5	14.8	12.8	14.0	8.8	5.5
1933...	401.2	97.9	32.8	217.3	12.8	10.5	14.2	9.1	6.7
1934...	513.5	113.4	36.1	293.8	16.7	15.4	20.7	11.2	6.2
1935...	550.3	116.7	38.3	312.4	16.3	18.5	26.5	12.0	9.7
1936...	635.1	123.0	39.5	369.1	17.0	28.4	33.6	16.0	7.7
1937...	808.9	147.3	46.4	490.5	17.2	24.9	45.3	22.3	15.0
1938...	677.4	119.3	39.9	424.7	17.4	21.8	32.6	16.2	5.5
1939...	751.0	114.0	37.1	496.9	17.1	21.0	38.1	18.6	8.2
1940...	1,081.9	161.2	19.2	744.2	24.6	36.2	63.2	25.8	7.6
1941...	1,448.8	219.4	6.9	1,004.5	36.6	56.8	74.8	36.9	12.9
1942...	1,644.3	161.1	5.2	1,304.7	32.9	44.1	46.2	36.2	13.8
1943...	1,735.1	135.0	5.4	1,423.7	53.2	45.0	23.3	38.8	10.8
1944...	1,758.9	110.6	9.3	1,447.2	66.5	54.8	32.9	25.2	12.4
1945...	1,585.8	140.5	18.5	1,202.4	76.9	56.7	40.4	28.5	21.8
1946...	1,927.3	201.4	39.7	1,450.3	93.9	79.6	47.9	35.7	23.8
1947...	2,573.9	189.4	57.7	1,974.7	110.3	102.1	87.3	30.0	22.6
1948...	2,636.9	299.5	71.5	1,805.8	135.7	150.1	94.0	48.1	32.3
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)									
1926...	1,276.6	460.4	145.7	470.6	43.2	33.1	76.4	34.0	13.2
1927...	1,231.0	411.5	160.1	483.8	42.6	26.1	63.9	27.9	14.9
1928...	1,363.8	447.9	211.3	502.7	44.5	29.9	77.3	31.8	18.4
1929...	1,178.3	291.8	145.2	515.3	47.5	35.8	82.6	40.1	20.0
1930...	883.1	236.5	99.6	389.9	48.5	23.6	44.9	24.7	15.4
1931...	599.6	171.7	81.0	249.8	34.8	10.0	29.6	10.3	12.4
1932...	497.8	179.1	75.7	165.0	28.3	6.8	24.4	11.9	6.6
1933...	535.6	211.3	71.4	173.0	23.9	7.6	25.2	15.1	8.1
1934...	656.2	271.4	59.2	224.0	21.0	11.2	30.0	24.6	14.8
1935...	737.9	304.3	47.9	273.1	21.7	12.7	28.9	32.2	17.1
1936...	950.5	396.3	78.2	344.8	24.4	12.9	32.4	40.5	21.0
1937...	1,012.1	403.4	72.2	372.2	30.5	19.5	42.9	47.2	24.2
1938...	848.7	341.4	78.3	278.8	27.6	14.2	36.4	51.3	20.9
1939...	935.9	328.9	58.0	389.8	29.2	16.2	44.8	46.3	22.8
1940...	1,193.2	512.3	28.7	451.9	42.1	21.0	35.8	45.3	55.9

¹Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence differ slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

N.B.:—The above recorded exports to the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with that country during the prewar period include substantial shipments of wheat subsequently diverted to continental Europe and elsewhere. These shipments were particularly large in the period from 1926 to 1930.

2.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign), and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-48

—concluded

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries ¹	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)—conc.									
1941...	1,640.4	661.2	13.4	609.7	79.1	31.2	70.4	49.5	125.9
1942...	2,385.4	747.9	53.9	896.6	98.2	20.1	202.5	111.1	255.1
1943...	3,001.4	1,037.2	93.8	1,166.7	95.2	20.0	180.1	80.9	327.6
1944...	3,483.1	1,238.1	323.2	1,334.6	112.4	26.1	212.4	58.7	177.6
1945...	3,267.4	971.4	409.5	1,227.4	113.8	47.9	337.2	56.0	104.1
1946...	2,339.2	598.8	336.1	908.6	124.6	77.8	129.2	57.7	106.4
1947...	2,811.8	753.7	374.4	1,056.6	167.0	113.7	136.2	103.3	106.8
1948...	3,110.0	688.7	330.8	1,522.2	153.7	94.8	140.6	64.0	115.1
Balance of Trade									
1926...	+ 268.3	+ 295.7	+ 72.1	-198.2	+ 9.7	+ 13.9	+ 42.5	+ 22.3	+ 10.3
1927...	+ 143.9	+ 228.9	+ 75.7	-222.8	+ 10.4	- 3.7	+ 32.0	+ 11.4	+ 12.0
1928...	+ 141.5	+ 257.1	+119.5	-323.0	+ 17.3	+ 0.4	+ 42.6	+ 12.1	+ 15.5
1929...	- 120.7	+ 97.1	+ 49.3	-378.2	+ 22.6	+ 5.2	+ 49.4	+ 17.9	+ 16.1
1930...	- 125.3	+ 73.9	+ 18.3	-263.8	+ 24.2	- 3.7	+ 15.4	+ 1.9	+ 8.4
1931...	- 28.5	+ 62.2	+ 28.4	-144.0	- 17.2	- 7.4	+ 10.1	- 0.6	+ 5.7
1932...	+ 45.2	+ 85.6	+ 36.0	- 98.5	+ 13.5	- 6.0	+ 10.4	+ 3.2	+ 1.1
1933...	+ 134.4	+ 113.4	+ 38.6	- 44.3	+ 11.0	- 2.9	+ 10.9	+ 6.0	+ 1.4
1934...	+ 142.7	+ 158.0	+ 23.1	- 69.8	+ 4.2	- 4.1	+ 9.3	+ 13.4	+ 8.7
1935...	+ 187.6	+ 187.6	+ 9.6	- 39.3	+ 5.4	- 5.8	+ 2.4	+ 20.2	+ 7.4
1936...	+ 315.4	+ 273.3	+ 38.8	- 24.4	+ 6.5	- 15.5	- 1.1	+ 24.6	+ 13.3
1937...	+ 203.2	+ 256.1	+ 25.9	-118.3	+ 13.3	- 5.4	- 2.4	+ 24.9	+ 9.3
1938...	+ 171.3	+ 222.1	+ 38.4	-146.0	+ 10.2	- 7.7	+ 3.7	+ 35.1	+ 15.3
1939...	+ 184.9	+ 214.9	+ 20.9	-107.1	+ 12.1	- 4.8	+ 6.8	+ 27.7	+ 14.6
1940...	+ 111.3	+ 351.1	+ 9.6	-292.3	+ 17.5	- 15.2	- 27.3	+ 19.5	+ 48.4
1941...	+ 191.6	+ 441.8	+ 6.5	-394.8	+ 42.5	- 25.5	- 4.4	+ 12.6	+ 113.1
1942...	+ 741.1	+ 586.8	+ 48.7	-408.1	+ 65.3	- 24.0	+156.3	+ 74.9	+ 241.3
1943...	+1,266.3	+ 902.3	+ 88.4	-257.0	+ 42.0	- 25.0	+156.7	+ 42.1	+ 316.8
1944...	+1,724.2	+1,127.5	+313.9	-112.7	+ 45.9	- 28.7	+179.5	+ 33.6	+ 165.2
1945...	+1,681.5	+ 830.9	+391.0	+ 25.0	+ 37.0	- 8.8	+296.7	+ 27.5	+ 82.3
1946...	+ 411.9	+ 397.4	+296.4	-496.7	+ 30.6	- 1.8	+ 81.3	+ 22.0	+ 82.6
1947...	+ 237.9	+ 564.3	+316.8	-918.1	+ 56.8	+ 11.6	+ 48.9	+ 73.4	+ 84.3
1948...	+ 473.1	+ 389.2	+259.3	-283.6	+ 18.1	- 55.3	+ 46.7	+ 15.9	+ 82.8

¹Totals represent the sum of unrounded figures and hence vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

N.B.:—The above recorded exports to the United Kingdom and the balance of trade with that country during the prewar period include substantial shipments of wheat subsequently diverted to continental Europe and elsewhere. These shipments were particularly large in the period from 1925 to 1930.

B.—CURRENT COMPARISONS WITH LAST PRE-WAR CALENDAR YEAR (1938, 1946, 1947 AND 1948)

3.—Imports by Countries

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth Countries				
Europe—				
United Kingdom ¹	119,202 ¹	201,423 ¹	189,370 ¹	299,502 ¹
Eire.....	27	53	76	85
Gibraltar.....	²	Nil	Nil	Nil
Malta.....	2	56	12	5
Totals, Europe.....	119,321	201,542	189,458	299,592
America—				
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427	11,091
Bermuda.....	69	122	57	139
Barbados.....	2,132	5,548	7,776	6,387
Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371	9,557
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	4,137	5,654	9,027
Bahamas.....	2,383	788	615	648
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			199	308
British Honduras.....	102	1,221	584	834
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358	15,380
Falkland Islands.....	²	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals, America.....	22,537	43,755	43,041	53,371
Africa—				
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,991	7,892	29	19
Union of South Africa.....			4,228	3,816
Other British South Africa.....			²	²
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	93	181	484
Gambia.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493	9,751
Nigeria.....	362	4,772	2,149	4,939
Sierra Leone.....	11	Nil	18	5
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
British Sudan.....	27	53	26	36
British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683	9,543
Totals, Africa.....	4,760	21,794	20,807	28,593
Asia—				
India.....	8,181	27,877	42,250	33,400
Pakistan.....				1,306
Burma.....	273	1	3	³
Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653	11,182
Aden.....	9	Nil	Nil	5,531
British Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,908	21,878
Other British East Indies.....	127	Nil	30	52
Hong Kong.....	785	163	982	1,866
Palestine.....	131	500	31	49
Totals, Asia.....	23,463	38,157	71,857	75,264
Oceania—				
Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222	27,415
New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831	11,603
Fiji.....	2,394	3,123	4,178	8,275
Other Oceania.....	16	420	Nil	Nil
Totals, Oceania.....	16,016	35,253	29,231	47,293
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	186,099	340,501	354,394	504,114

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 67.

3.—Imports by Countries—continued

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign Countries				
United States and Possessions—				
United States.....	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679	1,805,763
Alaska.....	102	389	744	1,323
American Virgin Islands.....	Nil	32	16	46
Guam.....	"	50	Nil	Nil
Hawaii.....	145	346	709	796
Puerto Rico.....	6	198	270	1,583
Totals, United States and Possessions.....	424,984	1,406,312	1,976,418	1,869,511
Latin America—				
Argentina.....	2,149	14,372	17,961	5,746
Bolivia.....	8	32	8	Nil
Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,888	20,559
Chile.....	179	424	339	332
Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,197	8,668
Costa Rica.....	76	1,546	727	3,109
Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,751	22,606
Dominican Republic.....	2	7,127	8,186	17,270
Ecuador.....	28	157	207	889
Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488	8,209
Haiti.....	62	778	227	176
Honduras.....	38	15,573	6,999	6,182
Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980	27,258
Nicaragua.....	Nil	29	87	172
Paraguay.....	59	264	232	230
Peru.....	3,005	847	407	1,989
Salvador.....	17	2,428	1,342	1,166
Uruguay.....	137	618	321	714
Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688	94,758
Totals, Latin America	16,016	125,611	159,142	221,259
Europe—				
Albania.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Austria.....	83	"	89	281
Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120	13,661
Bulgaria.....	2	Nil	Nil	2
Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	964	3,645	4,809
Denmark.....	174	157	1,455	9,585
Estonia.....	20	Nil	Nil	4
Finland.....	68	23	30	39
France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755	12,648
Germany.....	9,930	11	498	1,729
Greece.....	29	64	95	144
Hungary.....	161	Nil	50	103
Iceland.....	3	9	30	76
Italy.....	2,631	2,704	3,872	6,981
Latvia.....	15	Nil	Nil	1
Lithuania.....	2	"	"	2
Netherlands.....	3,756	2,497	3,530	5,831
Norway.....	733	836	4,999	1,103
Poland.....	261	1	3	22

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 67.

3.—Imports by Countries—continued

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign Countries—conc.				
Europe—conc.				
Portugal.....	272	2,188	1,409	1,177
Azores and Madeira.....	179	241	655	364
Roumania.....	44	1	1	19
Spain.....	793	4,484	3,003	2,586
Sweden.....	2,114	3,681	3,184	2,763
Switzerland.....	3,488	11,149	1,941	7,444
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics....	257	1,519	181	4
Yugoslavia.....	64	2	23	5
Totals, Europe.....	39,891	39,570	57,568	71,381
Other Foreign Countries—				
Abyssinia.....	2	1	9	38
Afghanistan.....	Nil	1,587	Nil	Nil
Belgian Congo.....	1	664	815	1,644
Burma.....	4	4	4	6
Canary Islands.....	14	Nil	2	7
China.....	2,466	2,321	2,304	3,912
Egypt.....	547	252	205	1,490
French Africa.....	65	353	252	112
French East Indies.....	218	Nil	1	9
French Guiana.....	Nil	2	2	Nil
French Oceania.....	1	22	18z	Nil
French West Indies.....	1	3	19	57
Greenland.....	512	271	Nil	Nil
Iran.....	84	274	299	959
Iraq.....	303	1,489	1,502	799
Indonesia.....	786	57	200	2,261
Japan.....	4,643	3	350	3,144
Korea.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Liberia.....	38	60	25	7
Madagascar.....	36	123	18	28
Morocco.....	69	18	36	346
Netherlands Guiana.....	Nil	59	519	873
Netherlands Antilles.....	2	3,186	8,648	7,286
Philippine Islands.....	386	2,058	8,063	6,442
Portuguese Africa.....	1	510	392	77
Portuguese Asia.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	7	15	11
Siam.....	10	12	28	79
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
Syria.....	13	71	30	28
Tripoli.....	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	4	3	Nil
Turkey.....	251	1,880	2,672	1,064
Totals, Other Foreign Countries..	10,460	15,285	26,425	30,679
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	491,353	1,586,779	2,219,550	2,132,831
Grand Totals.....	677,451	1,927,279	1,573,944	2,636,945

¹Figures include Canadian goods returned, mainly military equipment amounting to \$544,000 in 1938, \$80,092,000 in 1940, \$839,000 in 1947, and \$842,000 in 1948. ²Less than \$500.

³Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.

⁴Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

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4.—Exports (Domestic), by Countries

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Commonwealth Countries				
Europe—				
United Kingdom.....	339,689	597,506	751,198	686,914
Eire.....	4,439	7,956	17,598	9,257
Gibraltar.....	7	334	252	15
Malta.....	403	4,671	6,705	3,250
Totals, Europe.....	344,538	610,467	775,753	699,436
America—				
Newfoundland.....	8,403	38,229	55,085	55,055
Bermuda.....	1,414	3,805	5,108	4,102
Barbados.....	1,077	6,205	9,063	5,654
Jamaica.....	4,442	15,500	18,214	12,350
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	19,140	26,354	17,105
Bahamas.....	1,778	8,341	3,688	3,636
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			7,592	6,177
British Honduras.....	280	1,110	1,375	1,151
British Guiana.....	1,398	7,109	10,273	8,229
Falkland Islands.....	1	2	39	
Totals, America.....	22,507	99,441	136,791	113,459
Africa—				
Northern Rhodesia.....	15,547	68,633	450	606
Union of South Africa.....			66,674	83,248
Other British South Africa.....			15	6
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	3,284	7,369	2,711
Gambia.....	20	63	66	26
Gold Coast.....	184	871	1,652	2,072
Nigeria.....	81	1,021	2,285	876
Sierra Leone.....	192	410	811	717
Other British West Africa.....	Nil	Nil	2	6
British Sudan.....	210	510	1,028	42
British East Africa.....	676	2,220	4,682	3,473
Totals, Africa.....	17,984	77,012	85,034	93,783
Asia—				
India.....	2,863	49,046	42,947	33,698
Pakistan.....				7,775
Burma.....	123	442	823	1
Ceylon.....	192	2,140	4,079	1,710
Aden.....	89	256	1,602	2,653
British Malaya.....	2,448	3,224	7,464	9,288
Other British East Indies.....	5	51	9	16
Hong Kong.....	2,223	4,362	6,398	8,256
Palestine.....	164	3,562	8,473	5,036
Totals, Asia.....	8,107	63,083	71,795	68,432
Oceania—				
Australia.....	32,982	38,194	60,294	38,257
New Zealand.....	16,371	16,110	37,386	18,375
Fiji.....	367	375	1,386	492
Other Oceania.....	45	20	63	156
Totals, Oceania.....	49,765	54,699	99,129	57,280
Totals, Commonwealth Countries	442,902	904,701	1,168,501	1,032,391

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 70.

4.—Exports (Domestic), by Countries—continued

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign Countries				
United States and Possessions—				
United States.....	270,461	887,941	1,034,226	1,500,987
Alaska.....	120	276	300	865
American Virgin Islands.....	34	110	160	116
Guam.....	3	5	199	318
Hawaii.....	1,364	2,758	3,299	5,867
Puerto Rico.....	329	2,926	21,605	2,300
Totals, United States and Possessions.....	272,311	894,016	1,040,789	1,510,453
Latin America—				
Argentina.....	4,675	14,039	31,697	16,680
Bolivia.....	117	529	567	1,046
Brazil.....	3,522	24,602	31,660	28,601
Chile.....	604	3,565	4,392	4,495
Colombia.....	1,270	8,930	9,950	8,406
Costa Rica.....	99	873	1,780	1,216
Cuba.....	1,186	5,270	7,502	10,987
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,541	1,914	2,386
Ecuador.....	52	801	1,626	1,308
Guatemala.....	120	928	1,630	1,548
Haiti.....	120	1,121	1,366	1,393
Honduras.....	170	624	641	677
Mexico.....	2,340	10,536	11,701	15,045
Nicaragua.....	75	366	590	701
Panama.....	304	1,502	1,882	4,123
Paraguay.....	11	85	153	369
Peru.....	892	3,080	3,695	2,529
Salvador.....	47	454	665	1,103
Uruguay.....	216	2,671	3,371	4,201
Venezuela.....	1,256	11,086	12,989	16,935
Totals, Latin America.....	17,372	92,603	129,771	123,749
Europe—				
Albania.....	8	122	505	90
Austria.....	8	3,679	3,070	3,110
Belgium.....	9,555	63,626	52,749	33,035
Bulgaria.....	9	9	14	123
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	9,871	13,779	11,395
Denmark.....	1,528	1,527	4,328	7,748
Estonia.....	2	Nil	2	Nil
Finland.....	482	507	1,212	2,280
France.....	9,152	74,380	81,058	92,963
Germany.....	18,261	6,867	6,690	13,214
Greece.....	1,565	9,738	5,440	9,663
Hungary.....	4	1,063	946	820
Iceland.....	18	3,123	2,485	1,845
Italy.....	1,745	20,387	35,688	32,379
Latvia.....	276	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lithuania.....	912	2	Nil	2
Netherlands.....	10,267	33,883	55,940	43,684
Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320	23,429
Poland.....	1,035	22,501	15,380	5,804

For footnote, see end of table, p. 70.

4.—Exports (Domestic), by Countries—concluded

Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Foreign Countries—conc.				
Europe—conc.				
Portugal.....	135	2,662	3,502	5,181
Azores and Madeira.....	4	71	392	77
Roumania.....	42	1	103	440
Spain.....	101	695	941	596
Sweden.....	5,411	9,133	17,461	7,207
Switzerland.....	736	8,636	14,196	19,389
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	937	17,705	4,866	112
Yugoslavia.....	12	12,030	6,729	2,250
Totals, Europe.....	73,219	321,483	347,794	316,834
Other Foreign Countries—				
Abyssinia.....	Nil	30	94	74
Afghanistan.....	Nil	1	36	43
Belgian Congo.....	106	1,201	1,292	2,241
Burma.....	³	³	³	173
Canary Islands.....	3	333	46	12
China.....	2,885	42,915	34,984	29,128
Egypt.....	396	15,086	10,922	10,205
French Africa.....	804	8,945	4,598	2,747
French East Indies.....	28	269	858	498
French Guiana.....	6	180	264	129
French Oceania.....	80	121	230	153
French West Indies.....	172	1,278	1,743	538
Greenland.....	Nil	234	128	88
Iran.....	80	431	946	684
Iraq.....	40	3,231	2,160	831
Indonesia.....	902	6,833	5,807	7,959
Japan.....	20,770	1,027	559	8,001
Korea.....	¹	126	30	23
Liberia.....	20	67	144	129
Madagascar.....	9	263	176	408
Morocco.....	97	1,169	1,447	1,700
Netherlands Guiana.....	39	476	826	695
Netherlands Antilles.....	204	1,399	1,844	2,175
Philippine Islands.....	1,465	8,901	10,448	9,810
Portuguese Africa.....	1,395	2,128	1,898	3,258
Portuguese Asia.....	1	76	147	104
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	270	784	1,158	1,432
Siam.....	20	58	415	609
Spanish Africa.....	Nil	Nil	62	54
Syria.....	64	228	2,546	6,094
Tripoli.....	Nil	Nil	5	5
Other Italian Africa.....	Nil	3	7	²
Turkey.....	1,916	1,618	2,229	2,012
Totals, Other Foreign Countries..	31,772	99,411	88,049	92,012
Totals, Foreign Countries.....	394,681	1,407,514	1,606,401	2,043,047
Grand Totals.....	837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438

¹Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1948.²Less than \$500.³Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

5.—Imports by Leading Countries

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1948.

1938	Rank in			Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	1	United States.....	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679	1,805,763
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	119,292	201,433	189,370	299,502
30	4	3	3	Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688	94,758
6	3	4	4	India.....	8,181	27,877	42,250	34,706
5	5	9	5	Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222	27,415
37	7	7	6	Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980	27,258
40	10	5	7	Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,751	22,606
3	19	8	8	British Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,008	21,878
34	9	10	9	Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,888	20,559
106	21	21	10	Dominican Republic.....	¹	7,127	8,186	17,270
7	11	11	11	British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358	15,380
10	25	15	12	Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120	13,661
11	23	19	13	France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755	12,648
13	12	14	14	New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831	11,603
15	28	13	15	Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653	11,182
24	16	17	16	Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427	11,091
36	21	26	17	Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493	9,751
68	64	42	18	Denmark.....	174	157	1,455	9,585
9	14	27	19	Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371	9,557
29	29	24	20	British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683	9,543
23	26	28	21	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	4,137	5,654	9,027
8	15	18	22	Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,197	8,668
21	31	31	23	Fiji.....	2,394	3,123	4,178	8,275
60	22	16	24	Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488	8,209
16	13	12	25	Switzerland.....	3,488	11,149	11,941	7,444
108	30	20	26	Netherlands Antilles.....	¹	3,186	8,648	7,286
18	33	32	27	Italy.....	2,631	2,704	3,872	6,981
41	38	22	28	Philippine Islands.....	386	2,058	8,063	6,442
26	20	23	29	Barbados.....	2,132	5,548	7,776	6,387
73	6	25	30	Honduras.....	38	15,573	6,999	6,182
Totals, Above Countries.....					633,755	1,862,035	2,597,884	2,560,617
Grand Totals, Imports.....					677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944	2,636,945

¹Less than \$500.

6.—Exports (Domestic), by Leading Countries

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1948.

1938	Rank in			Country	1938	1946	1947	1948
	1946	1947	1948		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2	1	1	1	United States.....	270,461	887,941	1,034,226	1,500,987
1	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	339,689	597,506	751,198	686,914
10	3	3	3	France.....	9,152	74,380	81,058	92,963
7	4	4	4	British South Africa.....	15,547	68,633	67,139	83,860
11	8	7	5	Newfoundland.....	8,403	38,229	55,085	55,055
8	10	6	6	Netherlands.....	10,267	33,883	55,940	43,684
21	6	9	7	India.....	2,863	49,046	42,947	41,473
3	9	5	8	Australia.....	32,982	38,194	60,294	38,257
9	5	8	9	Belgium.....	9,555	63,626	52,749	33,035
27	13	11	10	Italy.....	1,745	20,387	35,688	32,379
20	7	12	11	China.....	2,885	42,915	34,984	29,128
18	11	14	12	Brazil.....	3,522	24,602	31,660	28,601
12	14	16	13	Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320	23,429
46	30	21	14	Switzerland.....	736	8,636	14,196	19,389
6	17	10	15	New Zealand.....	16,371	16,110	37,386	18,375
17	15	15	16	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	19,140	26,354	17,105
36	21	23	17	Venezuela.....	1,256	11,086	12,989	16,935
14	20	13	18	Argentina.....	4,675	14,039	31,697	16,680
23	23	24	19	Mexico.....	2,340	10,536	11,701	15,045
5	34	37	20	Germany.....	18,261	6,867	6,690	13,214
15	18	17	21	Jamaica.....	4,442	15,500	18,214	12,350
19	24	22	22	Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	9,871	13,779	11,395
37	37	32	23	Cuba.....	1,186	5,270	7,502	10,987
51	19	25	24	Egypt.....	396	15,086	10,922	10,205
50	29	26	25	Philippine Islands.....	1,465	8,901	10,448	9,810
28	25	40	26	Greece.....	1,565	9,738	5,440	9,663
22	46	33	27	British Malaya.....	2,448	3,224	7,464	9,288
13	32	18	28	Eire.....	4,439	7,956	17,598	9,257
35	28	28	29	Colombia.....	1,270	8,930	9,950	8,406
24	39	38	30	Hong Kong.....	2,223	4,362	6,398	8,256
Totals, Above Countries.....					784,876	2,133,861	2,572,016	2,906,125
Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic).....					837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438

7.—Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Fruits.....	20,948	95,496	77,477	59,561
Nuts.....	3,499	22,591	22,050	31,027
Vegetables.....	6,051	27,243	24,822	7,523
Grains and products.....	17,274	20,197	36,453	30,565
Sugar and products.....	20,581	39,879	57,420	71,752
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	5,626	7,415	16,460
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	16,162	14,382	23,914
Tea.....	9,570	10,208	20,655	17,739
Beverages, alcoholic.....	6,970	12,911	13,727	15,692
Gums and resins.....	1,404	5,635	6,183	6,214
Oils, vegetables.....	11,870	15,062	25,642	20,912
Rubber and products.....	11,290	20,079	28,730	31,607
Tobacco.....	2,251	3,364	3,184	3,170
Vegetable products, other.....	7,418	16,300	18,139	13,784
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	125,121	310,753	356,278	349,919
Animals and Animal Products—				
Fish and fishery products.....	2,491	4,599	5,073	5,520
Furs and products.....	5,651	27,292	22,451	24,568
Hides and skins, raw.....	2,936	3,651	12,011	8,351
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,612	4,182	6,574	4,985
Leather, manufactured.....	2,352	5,062	7,459	5,425
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	938	4,685	13,728	11,872
Animals and products, other.....	8,247	14,766	19,613	23,981
Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....	25,227	64,237	86,909	84,702
Fibres, Textiles and Products—				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	13,237	44,397	60,481	56,829
Cotton, products.....	16,298	74,761	119,413	78,518
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	23,142	37,873	27,259
Silk and products.....	6,832	4,041	7,421	3,843
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	9,638	29,825	30,070	47,744
Wool products.....	15,547	34,744	54,393	67,322
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	22,103	34,493	29,680
Textile products, other.....	13,615	31,108	46,446	39,425
Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	87,443	264,121	390,589	350,619
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	5,050	8,586	16,898	11,484
Wood, manufactured.....	4,296	11,467	17,688	13,766
Paper.....	7,520	18,834	23,027	17,213
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	30,737	31,935	31,268
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	32,143	69,623	89,548	73,730

7.—Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Iron and its Products				
Iron ore.....	2,830	6,467	12,717	15,507
Scrap.....	857	2,163	4,197	10,454
Castings and forgings.....	2,574	7,445	8,598	9,793
Rolling-mill products.....	25,470	53,376	77,970	83,929
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	8,411	13,464	18,598
Wire and chain.....	1,992	5,563	9,413	12,653
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	68,352	105,405	139,993
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,147	7,431	10,388	10,144
Household machinery.....	2,613	6,361	16,220	11,043
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	5,261	6,432	12,205	22,541
Business, printing machinery.....	5,804	12,851	22,187	24,476
Other non-farm machinery.....	23,238	104,642	155,399	159,031
Tools.....	2,172	10,135	11,454	10,999
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	12,720	31,702	69,540	27,303
Automobile parts.....	24,722	66,453	98,432	101,261
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,459	9,510	15,681	11,568
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	29,462	43,882	50,285
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,670	10,462	13,647	6,828
Iron products, other.....	15,944	43,851	61,558	55,850
Totals, Iron and its Products.....	162,554	491,069	762,359	782,255
Non-ferrous Metals and Products—				
Aluminum and products.....	4,899	14,693	17,183	17,662
Brass, copper, and products.....	3,170	9,454	13,121	12,146
Tin.....	2,258	6,109	6,820	7,936
Precious metals, except gold.....	2,776	13,897	12,996	16,010
Clocks and watches.....	2,252	7,808	9,026	5,302
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	13,054	47,788	68,773	62,127
Non-ferrous products, other.....	9,987	20,532	33,008	34,628
Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....	38,396	120,281	160,926	155,812
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—				
Clay and products.....	7,660	17,825	24,059	30,773
Coal.....	35,826	120,354	138,950	186,388
Coal products.....	3,346	12,728	14,739	19,839
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	23,258	28,626	25,925
Petroleum, crude.....	40,972	89,471	127,459	191,980
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	14,635	34,272	79,735	109,802
Stone and products.....	6,880	14,676	18,357	20,084
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,733	20,027	20,273	21,391
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	121,721	332,611	452,198	606,182
Chemicals and Allied Products—				
Acids.....	1,694	3,228	3,510	3,926
Cellulose products.....	1,719	6,554	5,457	4,451
Drugs and medicines.....	3,389	9,371	11,653	13,164
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	4,313	9,209	10,415	10,117

7.—Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.				
Fertilizers.....	3,873	4,561	6,585	6,298
Paints and varnishes.....	3,774	9,437	13,441	14,277
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	7,908	12,564	13,787	18,481
Synthetic resins and products.....	980	14,519	16,304	15,012
Chemical products, other.....	7,556	23,431	31,933	32,654
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35,206	92,974	113,085	118,380
Miscellaneous Commodities—				
Films.....	1,318	2,418	2,828	3,624
Toys and sporting goods.....	2,446	4,885	7,639	4,331
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,080	5,201	12,134	5,816
Musical instruments.....	1,236	3,361	4,712	3,357
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	13,582	17,330	17,594
Aircraft and parts.....	2,883	9,448	12,284	7,854
Works of art.....	2,287	1,693	1,691	1,865
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,715	9,125	15,870	316
Parcels of small value.....	4,428	14,460	24,529	9,590
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	441	3,188	2,536	2,211
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	5,251	14,694	14,009	7,052
Miscellaneous, other.....	9,133	17,337	23,848	25,401
Canadian goods returned.....	2,269	68,145	7,228	7,988
Non-commercial articles.....	3,801	14,173	15,414	18,348
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....	49,640	181,710	162,053	115,346
Grand Totals, Imports.....	677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944	2,636,945

8.—Exports (Domestic), to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products				
Fruits.....	13,085	15,124	14,890	11,132
Vegetables.....	6,504	13,754	17,557	9,541
Wheat.....	89,394	250,306	265,200	243,023
Grains, other.....	12,892	44,724	49,103	75,321
Flour of wheat.....	17,638	126,733	196,578	125,151
Farinaceous products, other.....	11,976	18,971	18,750	20,871
Sugar and products.....	2,015	4,120	7,650	5,826
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,942	36,296	28,478	29,278
Vegetable fats and oils.....	162	5,346	6,497	14,726
Rubber and products.....	14,905	22,477	33,125	33,151
Seeds.....	3,011	13,228	16,693	49,748
Tobacco.....	5,501	6,446	14,157	8,392
Vegetable products, other.....	2,871	20,963	15,018	17,539
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	190,897	578,488	683,697	643,698
Animals and Animal Products—				
Cattle.....	9,232	18,015	14,980	73,899
Other animals, living.....	1,409	5,184	5,034	13,606
Fish and fishery products.....	26,530	86,486	82,359	83,028
Furs and products.....	14,097	32,291	29,048	24,118
Leather and products.....	5,648	16,938	20,318	13,019
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	66,389	62,081	69,960
Meats, other.....	5,403	62,547	40,776	63,399
Cheese.....	11,874	21,948	14,162	12,042
Milk products, other.....	4,346	12,975	15,538	18,331
Eggs, shell and processed.....	498	26,772	36,968	39,163
Animal products, other.....	8,193	8,928	10,181	22,360
Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....	118,136	358,473	331,445	434,925
Fibres, Textiles and Products—				
Cotton products.....	2,615	10,551	11,238	10,233
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	103	2,449	1,153	1,882
Wool and products.....	1,326	19,945	8,863	12,091
Artificial silk and products.....	2,270	8,293	11,761	7,171
Textile products, other.....	6,741	13,522	16,332	14,177
Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	13,055	53,760	49,347	45,554
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
Planks and boards.....	35,887	125,391	208,375	196,023
Pulpwood.....	13,642	28,731	34,529	43,573
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	17,641	55,763	78,950	74,103
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	114,021	177,803	211,564
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,889	7,971	7,963	7,360
Newsprint paper.....	104,615	265,865	342,293	383,123
Paper, other.....	8,258	21,573	30,840	33,559
Books and printed matter.....	950	6,276	5,439	4,368
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	211,613	625,591	886,192	953,674

8.—Exports (Domestic), to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Iron and Its Products—				
Iron ore.....	1	4,353	6,023	5,301
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	9,485	21,545	24,057
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,566	3,328	4,080	2,691
Rolling-mill products.....	4,769	7,528	10,935	23,773
Locomotives and parts.....	241	26,981	15,672	8,792
Farm machinery and implements.....	7,790	28,662	42,238	73,760
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,239	4,176	5,693	5,316
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	15,535	41,022	40,539
Automobiles, freight.....	6,924	43,201	37,918	18,841
Automobiles, passenger.....	15,311	13,993	33,579	20,905
Automobile parts.....	2,679	21,110	20,142	15,340
Railway cars and parts.....	159	26,342	3,368	6,593
Iron products, other.....	6,371	22,779	30,941	35,557
Totals, Iron and Its Products...	60,139	227,473	273,156	281,465
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—				
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	56,030	63,956	102,046
Brass and products.....	1,089	3,373	3,875	4,677
Copper and Products.....	53,315	37,005	59,298	79,036
Lead and products.....	8,983	16,846	30,945	34,684
Nickel.....	52,496	55,205	60,443	73,802
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	21,469	22,581	25,478
Zinc and products.....	9,816	27,769	30,193	42,496
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,114	20,939	19,135	16,822
Non-ferrous products, other.....	3,152	9,174	13,512	16,907
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	179,664	247,810	303,937	395,948
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—				
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	24,481	32,969	41,979
Coal.....	1,541	5,946	5,621	11,556
Petroleum and products.....	878	4,622	6,884	9,304
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	3,774	11,727	13,110	13,381
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,504	10,585	16,030	18,694
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	25,013	57,361	74,614	94,915
Chemicals and Allied Products—				
Acids.....	1,354	2,060	3,713	5,728
Medicinal preparations.....	1,566	5,343	4,400	3,070
Fertilizers.....	7,066	32,108	34,386	36,374
Paints and varnishes.....	910	4,407	7,346	6,235
Calcium compounds.....	488	2,813	2,202	2,787
Soda and sodium compounds.....	4,000	4,414	5,232	4,840
Chemical products, other.....	4,111	16,444	26,526	20,807
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products...	19,496	67,589	83,804	79,840

8.—Exports (Domestic), to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Miscellaneous Commodities—				
Toys and sporting goods.....	526	1,802	1,889	1,886
Films.....	3,527	2,510	3,305	3,916
Ships and vessels.....	218	17,856	23,965	81,448
Aircraft and parts.....	2,799	9,507	5,900	11,290
Electric energy.....	4,183	7,070	5,611	4,376
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	2,133	9,121	11,039	7,207
Miscellaneous, other.....	3,630	7,519	14,852	11,935
Donations and gifts.....	¹	30,163	10,627	9,248
Non-commercial articles.....	2,556	10,124	11,523	14,115
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....	19,571	95,672	88,710	145,420
Grand Totals, Export (Domestic).....	837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438

¹Not available.

9.—Principal Imports

Note:—Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1948.

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Petroleum and products.....	55,607	123,743	207,194	301,782
Machinery, except farm.....	36,916	130,286	206,011	217,091
Coal and products.....	39,172	133,082	153,689	206,227
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	68,352	105,405	139,993
Cotton and manufactures.....	29,535	119,158	179,894	135,347
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	37,442	98,155	167,972	128,564
Wool and manufactures.....	25,185	64,569	84,463	115,066
Rolling-mill products, steel.....	25,470	53,376	77,970	83,929
Sugar and products.....	20,581	39,879	57,420	71,752
Electrical apparatus.....	13,054	47,788	68,773	62,127
Fruits.....	20,948	95,496	77,477	59,561
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	29,462	43,882	50,285
Rubber and products.....	11,290	20,079	28,730	31,607
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	30,737	31,935	31,268
Nuts.....	3,499	22,591	22,050	31,027
Clay and products.....	7,660	17,825	24,059	30,773
Grain and products.....	17,274	20,197	36,453	30,565
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	22,103	34,493	29,680
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	23,142	37,873	27,259
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	23,258	28,626	25,925
Furs and products.....	5,651	27,292	22,451	24,568
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	16,162	14,382	23,914
Vegetable oils.....	11,870	15,062	25,642	20,912
Stone and products.....	6,880	14,676	18,357	20,084
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	8,411	13,464	18,598
Tea.....	9,570	10,208	20,655	17,739
Aluminum and products.....	4,899	14,693	17,183	17,662
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	13,582	17,330	17,594
Paper.....	7,520	18,834	23,027	17,213
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	5,626	7,415	16,460
Totals, above Commodities.....	464,677	1,327,824	1,854,275	2,004,572
Grand Totals, Imports.....	677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944	2,636,945

10.—Principal Exports (Domestic)

Note:—Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1948.

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Newsprint.	104,615	265,865	342,293	383,123
Wheat.	89,394	250,306	265,200	243,023
Wood-pulp.	27,731	114,021	177,803	211,564
Planks and boards.	35,887	125,391	208,375	196,023
Wheat flour.	17,638	126,733	196,578	125,151
Aluminum and products.	23,744	56,030	63,956	102,046
Fish and fishery products.	26,530	86,486	82,359	85,028
Ships and vessels.	218	18,822	23,965	81,448
Copper and products.	53,315	37,005	59,298	79,036
Grains, other than wheat.	12,892	44,724	50,103	75,321
Cattle.	9,232	18,015	14,980	73,899
Nickel.	52,496	55,205	60,443	73,802
Farm machinery and implements.	7,790	28,662	42,238	73,760
Bacon and hams.	30,906	66,389	62,081	69,960
Meats, other than bacon and hams.	5,403	62,547	40,776	63,399
Automobiles, trucks and parts.	24,914	78,304	91,639	55,086
Seeds.	3,011	13,228	16,693	49,748
Pulpwood.	13,642	28,731	34,529	43,573
Zinc and products.	9,816	27,769	30,193	42,496
Asbestos and products.	13,317	24,481	32,969	41,979
Machinery, except farm.	9,783	15,535	41,022	40,539
Eggs, shell and processed.	498	26,772	36,968	39,163
Fertilizers.	7,066	32,108	34,386	36,374
Lead and products.	8,983	16,846	30,945	34,684
Paper, other than newsprint.	8,258	21,573	30,840	33,559
Rubber and products.	14,905	22,477	33,125	33,151
Alcoholic beverages.	10,942	36,296	28,478	29,278
Precious metals, except gold.	22,955	21,469	22,581	25,478
Furs and products.	14,097	32,291	29,048	24,118
Ferro-alloys.	1,306	9,485	21,545	24,057
Rolling-mill products.	4,769	7,528	10,935	23,773
Totals, Above Commodities.	666,053	1,771,094	2,216,344	2,513,639
Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic)	837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Fruits.....	146	28	49	103
Nuts.....	95	24	17	20
Vegetables.....	227	49	112	20
Grains and products.....	371	60	401	899
Sugar and products.....	529	7	724	1,325
Cocoa and chocolate.....	503	1	2	486
Coffee and chicory.....	260	203	251	297
Tea.....	2,865	Nil	316	140
Beverages, alcoholic.....	5,136	4,416	5,375	8,759
Gums and resins.....	64	68	65	57
Oils, vegetable.....	4,538	54	98	1,873
Rubber and products.....	509	395	359	520
Tobacco.....	382	243	90	96
Vegetable products, other.....	765	148	266	700
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	16,390	5,696	8,125	15,295
Animals and Animal Products—				
Fish and fishery products.....	93	6	43	55
Furs and products.....	1,136	766	698	438
Hides and skins, raw.....	69	5	Nil	Nil
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,453	1,360	2,288	3,086
Leather, manufactured.....	559	1,293	1,740	1,765
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	165	201	155	3,074
Animals and animal products, other.....	1,165	556	711	1,046
Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....	4,640	4,187	5,635	9,464
Fibres, Textiles and Products—				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	31	3	10	—
Cotton products.....	9,330	10,209	15,761	28,827
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	3,673	6,840	9,225	6,078
Silk and products.....	439	435	528	412
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5,585	5,743	8,600	23,822
Wool products.....	14,412	27,532	37,320	58,564
Artificial silk and products.....	1,870	9,532	11,534	16,514
Fibres and textile products, other.....	4,755	4,698	8,257	12,175
Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	40,095	64,992	91,236	146,392
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	18	7	14	7
Wood, manufactured.....	260	267	414	245
Paper.....	1,140	727	926	953
Books and printed matter.....	2,158	1,059	1,188	1,829
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,576	2,060	2,542	3,034

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Iron and its Products—				
Iron ore.....	42	Nil	1	—
Scrap.....	¹	9	141	1
Castings and forgings.....	595	1,001	1,041	1,916
Rolling-mill products.....	9,037	937	868	1,655
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	553	266	382	1,622
Wire and chain.....	1,161	1,001	742	634
Farm implements and machinery.....	683	183	272	2,106
Hardware and cutlery.....	763	1,486	1,794	1,746
Household machinery.....	631	1,244	1,614	1,446
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	523	230	186	214
Business and printing machinery.....	291	270	654	1,243
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,735	3,673	7,251	8,647
Tools.....	388	546	726	867
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	386	581	2,046	16,834
Automobile parts.....	145	116	139	742
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	369	932	1,712	1,770
Engines and boilers.....	1,672	1,641	5,675	6,734
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	90	223	92
Iron products, other.....	1,601	1,212	2,047	2,556
Totals, Iron and Its Products...	21,646	15,418	27,514	50,825
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—				
Aluminum and products.....	809	1,581	591	593
Brass, copper, and products.....	422	401	1,154	467
Tin.....	757	4,112	3	23
Precious metals, except gold.....	773	8,682	8,311	11,390
Clocks and watches.....	38	134	299	229
Electrical apparatus n.o.p.....	1,825	2,142	3,750	6,343
Non-ferrous metal products, other.....	1,184	1,387	2,028	1,729
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	5,808	18,439	16,136	20,774
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—				
Clay and products.....	4,050	7,598	9,943	13,192
Coal.....	6,564	901	516	2,011
Coal products.....	40	23	318	796
Glass and glassware.....	1,349	2,172	3,143	4,668
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	70	14	16	9
Stone and products.....	206	342	519	611
Non-metallic mineral products, other.....	766	3,238	2,196	2,475
Totals, Non-metallic Minerals and Products...	13,045	14,288	16,651	23,762
Chemicals and Allied Products—				
Acids.....	546	225	240	424
Cellulose products.....	104	422	589	309
Drugs and medicines.....	829	1,112	1,421	1,309
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	603	756	812	1,031

¹Less than \$500.

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.				
Fertilizers.....	6	2	2	2
Paints and varnishes.....	1,485	983	905	1,035
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	2,229	1,153	1,163	1,434
Synthetic resins and products.....	41	82	85	100
Chemical products, other.....	1,128	1,004	1,143	1,143
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....	6,971	5,739	6,360	6,787
Miscellaneous Commodities—				
Films.....	97	65	121	170
Toys and sporting goods.....	495	1,003	1,736	2,092
Refrigerators and parts.....	1	Nil	2	134
Musical instruments.....	77	139	216	283
Scientific and educational equipment....	651	490	623	901
Aircraft and parts, except engines.....	694	466	594	698
Works of art.....	361	489	654	1,022
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	583	1	32	12
Parcels of small value.....	199	38	65	50
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	36	12	8	8
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	841	1,909	1,986	1,437
Miscellaneous, other.....	2,050	1,991	3,163	9,566
Canadian goods returned.....	544	60,092 ¹	839	842
Non-commercial articles.....	491	3,919	5,131	5,954
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....	7,121	70,614	15,171	23,169
Grand Totals, Imports from United Kingdom.....	119,292	201,433	189,370	299,502

¹Chiefly composed of military equipment returned to Canada.

12.—Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Fruits.....	11,411	7,600	5,001	293
Vegetables.....	4,347	2,822	4,358	195
Wheat.....	51,666	140,577	208,995	196,534
Grains, other.....	10,009	7,510	7,448	99
Flour of wheat.....	9,586	53,257	72,448	61,640
Farinaceous food products, other.....	8,279	3,393	2,472	515
Sugar and products.....	198	86	17	17
Alcoholic beverages.....	121	132	433	550
Vegetable fats and oils.....	44	185	332	1,872
Rubber and products.....	4,693	2,353	3,226	1,501
Seeds.....	446	1,016	3,169	2,159
Tobacco.....	5,236	4,576	11,392	6,330
Vegetable products, other.....	1,245	746	563	218
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	107,281	224,253	319,854	271,923
Animals and Animal Products—				
Cattle.....	2,457	463	211	217
Other animals, living.....	63	3	5	9
Fish and fishery products.....	6,475	13,036	6,492	1,812
Furs and products.....	8,795	10,842	7,379	7,966
Leather and products.....	4,197	1,870	4,936	1,841
Bacon and hams.....	30,495	65,204	60,573	67,845
Meats, other.....	3,315	29,490	14,542	9,516
Cheese.....	11,023	21,251	13,599	11,085
Milk products, other.....	2,837	3,569	4,694	114
Eggs, shell and processed.....	401	26,094	35,938	37,083
Animal products, other.....	3,118	1,570	2,494	630
Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....	73,176	173,392	150,863	138,118
Fibres, Textiles and Products—				
Cotton products.....	880	527	472	951
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	86	961	299	252
Wool and products.....	429	822	522	515
Artificial silk and products.....	514	10	167	97
Textile products, other.....	1,516	51	99	76
Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,425	2,371	1,560	1,891
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
Planks and boards.....	19,374	36,237	77,621	43,888
Pulpwood.....	26	Nil	Nil	279
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	3,269	24,493	28,992	21,420
Wood-pulp.....	3,678	10,122	14,741	21,369
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,236	1,905	3,348	2,624

12.—Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
conc.				
Newsprint paper.....	5,695	6,565	4,623	5,320
Paper, other.....	4,010	3,976	5,147	5,284
Books and printed matter.....	198	1,742	1,646	458
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	38,486	85,040	136,119	100,642
Iron and Its Products—				
Ferro-alloys.....	232	2,808	8,148	9,970
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,502	3,242	3,910	1,747
Rolling-mill products.....	1,614	380	683	1,748
Locomotives and parts.....	Nil	1	2	Nil
Farm machinery and implements.....	1,129	2,585	3,355	3,837
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,232	520	753	1,050
Machinery, except farm.....	4,325	766	2,357	2,130
Automobiles, freight.....	2	46	Nil	Nil
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,119	49	497	48
Automobile parts.....	27	258	575	260
Iron products, other.....	1,335	6,437	1,441	1,120
Totals, Iron and Its Products.....	13,517	17,092	21,721	21,910
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—				
Aluminum and products.....	12,199	23,135	25,433	39,918
Brass and products.....	488	251	371	406
Copper and products.....	26,124	19,638	25,810	34,802
Lead and products.....	6,656	7,674	10,613	14,536
Nickel.....	27,531	5,625	12,954	12,627
Precious metals, except gold.....	9,845	8,850	8,630	11,277
Zinc and products.....	6,572	4,752	10,314	12,623
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	713	9,388	479	318
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,325	2,681	4,333	5,359
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	91,453	81,994	98,937	131,866
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—				
Asbestos and products.....	1,462	1,925	2,297	3,261
Petroleum and products.....	49	6	225	930
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	942	2,031	2,734	2,185
Non-metallic products, other.....	637	519	1,532	1,307
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3,090	4,481	6,788	7,683
Chemicals and Allied Products—				
Acids.....	868	907	1,899	3,003
Medicinal preparations.....	798	246	336	102
Fertilizers.....	Nil	830	650	Nil

12.—Exports (Domestic) to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.				
Paints and varnishes.....	386	302	478	267
Calcium compounds.....	48	104	43	52
Soda and sodium compounds.....	25	Nil	Nil	3
Chemical products, other.....	2,907	1,582	4,679	3,887
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....	5,032	3,971	8,085	7,314
Miscellaneous Commodities—				
Toys and sporting goods.....	297	54	88	86
Films.....	1,798	308	313	308
Ships and vessels.....	90	3	11	—
Aircraft and parts.....	87	654	412	956
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	1,010	219	428	292
Miscellaneous, other.....	596	306	1,540	261
Donations and gifts.....		1,795	3,225	2,432
Non-commercial articles.....	350	1,573	1,255	1,233
Totals, Miscellaneous Com- modities.....	4,228	4,912	7,272	5,568
Grand Totals, Exports (Domes- tic) to United Kingdom.....	339,689	597,506	751,198	686,914

¹Not available.

13.—Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Fruits.....	13,264	63,013	50,605	27,513
Nuts.....	798	10,233	10,129	14,345
Vegetables.....	4,786	23,954	21,529	5,559
Grains and products.....	4,311	16,356	35,326	29,337
Sugar and products.....	561	1,801	3,381	561
Cocoa and chocolate.....	536	32	273	39
Coffee and chicory.....	386	486	980	205
Tea.....	11	1	1,176	—
Beverages, alcoholic.....	81	1,216	2,496	1,394
Gums and resins.....	1,036	3,622	4,434	4,615
Oils, vegetable.....	2,103	6,483	8,576	7,902
Rubber and products.....	3,555	14,798	15,068	14,041
Tobacco.....	1,527	1,172	1,262	1,436
Vegetable products, other.....	4,008	12,379	14,492	8,608
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	46,963	155,546	169,727	116,555
Animals and Animal Products—				
Fish and fishery products.....	826	1,482	1,702	1,248
Furs and products.....	3,149	14,764	18,586	21,154
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,224	578	8,350	4,706
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,092	2,306	3,435	1,650
Leather, manufactured.....	943	3,339	5,184	3,250
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	278	1,877	6,701	3,297
Animals and products, other.....	3,283	9,530	13,252	8,904
Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....	10,795	33,876	57,210	44,209
Fibres, Textiles and Products—				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	12,658	44,397	45,821	32,013
Cotton products.....	4,509	56,375	100,443	46,109
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	704	2,786	3,941	2,021
Silk and products.....	5,181	3,140	5,998	2,498
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	247	1,273	3,968	848
Wool products.....	26	4,362	11,558	2,871
Artificial silk and products.....	1,106	11,436	19,755	10,883
Textile products, other.....	5,737	16,396	25,542	14,003
Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	30,168	140,165	217,026	111,246
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	4,478	7,904	15,539	10,586
Wood, manufactured.....	3,424	9,248	15,622	12,182
Paper.....	5,562	17,783	21,639	16,022
Books and printed matter.....	12,541	29,241	29,941	28,585
Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	26,405	64,176	82,741	67,375

13.—Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Iron and its Products—				
Iron ore.....	1,538	4,417	9,689	11,960
Scrap.....	829	1,760	2,792	5,893
Castings and forgings.....	1,987	6,445	7,556	7,866
Rolling-mill products.....	15,328	52,164	76,767	79,827
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,361	8,146	13,082	16,957
Wire and chain.....	749	4,562	8,658	11,991
Farm implements and machinery.....	19,196	67,725	104,598	137,434
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,000	5,793	8,275	8,080
Household machinery.....	1,814	5,098	14,474	9,569
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	4,697	6,195	11,789	22,302
Business, printing machinery.....	4,899	6,253	21,334	22,860
Other non-farm machinery.....	20,283	106,712	147,793	148,912
Tools.....	1,373	9,289	10,175	9,584
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	12,328	31,121	67,459	10,391
Automobile parts.....	24,527	66,314	98,235	100,492
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,105	8,564	13,959	9,695
Engines and boilers.....	5,753	24,739	37,574	40,615
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,589	10,365	13,381	6,721
Iron products, other.....	13,497	41,345	58,317	51,978
Totals, Iron and its Products...	134,844	467,007	725,898	713,127
Non-ferrous Metals and Products—				
Aluminum and products.....	1,967	6,196	6,956	8,214
Brass, copper, and products.....	2,764	9,004	11,880	11,639
Tin.....	32	369	457	249
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,894	4,667	4,604	4,548
Clocks and watches.....	819	2,559	3,564	1,717
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	10,493	45,321	64,396	54,904
Non-ferrous products, other.....	6,396	15,943	28,476	27,921
Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	24,365	84,059	120,333	109,192
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—				
Clay and products.....	3,065	10,089	13,605	16,884
Coal.....	27,329	119,354	138,431	184,376
Coal products.....	3,287	12,694	14,412	19,040
Glass and glassware.....	3,528	19,719	20,929	17,024
Petroleum, crude.....	31,223	58,384	77,119	90,761
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	13,411	30,159	68,174	96,481
Stone and products.....	6,131	11,434	15,836	16,946
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,949	12,912	15,778	14,861
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	91,923	274,845	364,282	456,373
Chemicals and Allied Products—				
Acids.....	915	2,856	3,159	3,319
Cellulose products.....	1,533	6,112	4,828	4,132
Drugs and medicines.....	2,015	7,881	9,777	11,325

13.—Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.				
Dyeing and tanning materials.	1,789	6,578	6,947	7,475
Fertilizers.	2,167	4,054	4,715	4,613
Paints and varnishes.	1,953	8,426	12,239	13,160
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	5,222	11,143	12,352	16,871
Synthetic resins and products.	913	13,596	14,955	13,637
Chemical products, other.	5,802	22,972	30,615	31,528
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.	22,309	83,618	99,587	106,060
Miscellaneous Commodities—				
Films.	1,056	2,177	2,444	3,265
Toys and sporting goods.	1,355	3,729	5,609	1,761
Refrigerators and parts.	1,079	5,201	12,131	5,682
Musical instruments.	942	2,875	3,696	2,298
Scientific equipment.	3,189	12,999	16,426	16,390
Aircraft and parts.	2,189	8,968	11,685	7,153
Works of art.	1,673	1,096	749	612
Canadian tourists' purchases.	8,009	9,122	15,832	298
Parcels of small value.	4,120	14,417	24,449	9,529
Wax, mineral and vegetable.	316	1,028	1,126	1,101
Miscellaneous consumer goods.	3,048	11,951	10,723	4,824
Miscellaneous, other.	5,522	13,712	18,847	13,925
Canadian goods returned.	1,416	5,209	5,475	5,725
Non-commercial articles.	2,954	9,520	8,682	9,064
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.	36,958	102,004	137,875	81,627
Grand Totals, Imports from United States.	424,731	1,405,297	1,974,679	1,805,763

14.—Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—				
Fruits.....	417	5,470	6,116	7,978
Vegetables.....	925	2,430	5,957	5,036
Wheat.....	12,035	18,070	355	6,608
Grains, other.....	698	19,287	3,445	37,607
Flour of wheat.....	187	462	12	5
Farinaceous products, other.....	2,017	7,708	5,754	7,205
Sugar and products.....	1,309	1,979	3,396	3,997
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,573	29,499	19,383	24,567
Vegetable fats and oils.....	90	1,999	2,034	1,926
Rubber and products.....	138	5,371	3,721	10,212
Seeds.....	1,839	6,283	7,355	24,092
Tobacco.....	5	15	10	12
Vegetable products, other.....	745	15,203	8,267	10,077
Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	30,978	113,776	65,808	139,322
Animals and Animal Products—				
Cattle.....	6,492	16,387	13,588	72,405
Other animals, living.....	1,287	1,128	4,560	12,721
Fish and fishery products.....	12,429	50,536	44,259	57,698
Furs and products.....	4,497	19,679	20,342	15,615
Leather and products.....	545	5,499	4,584	4,826
Bacon and hams.....	245	Nil	3	2
Meats, other.....	727	222	509	33,702
Cheese.....	310	5	67	48
Milk products, other.....	108	355	257	1,552
Eggs, shell and processed.....	1	25	76	562
Animal products, other.....	3,729	5,115	5,885	18,810
Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....	30,351	98,951	94,130	217,941
Fibres, Textiles and Products—				
Cotton products.....	13	486	641	695
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	10	1,340	668	1,513
Wool and products.....	443	4,172	3,289	7,230
Artificial silk and products.....	9	211	1,865	1,619
Textile products, other.....	1,256	4,273	3,930	5,978
Totals, Fibres, Textiles, and Products.....	1,731	10,483	10,393	17,035
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
Planks and boards.....	11,557	60,384	79,769	127,948
Pulpwood.....	10,375	28,731	34,054	42,237
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	10,080	24,086	37,443	41,789
Wood pulp.....	21,562	99,973	156,122	184,973
Manufactured wood, other.....	92	2,348	1,710	1,942

¹Less than \$500.

14.—Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities—continued

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—				
conc.				
Newsprint paper.....	85,191	224,782	291,893	340,334
Paper, other.....	970	4,862	8,589	13,843
Books and printed matter.....	466	2,661	1,981	1,871
Total, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	140,293	447,827	611,561	754,937
Iron and Its Products—				
Iron ore.....	1	4,353	6,023	5,301
Ferro-alloys.....	742	4,308	11,739	12,481
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	64	28	31	621
Rolling-mill products.....	11	207	284	1,115
Locomotives and parts.....	4	47	37	30
Farm machinery and implements.....	2,367	14,460	23,479	50,575
Hardware and cutlery.....	227	530	477	991
Machinery, except farm.....	157	2,282	3,403	5,782
Automobiles, freight.....	3	5	2	Nil
Automobiles, passenger.....	87	23	43	17
Automobile parts.....	32	1,588	2,004	1,794
Railway cars and parts.....	3	56	13	2
Iron products, other.....	452	4,069	9,931	13,510
Totals, Iron and Its Products...	4,149	31,956	57,466	92,219
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—				
Aluminum and products.....	425	10,931	5,904	25,875
Brass and products.....	234	1,939	1,405	1,236
Copper and products.....	7,238	6,825	9,739	17,763
Lead and products.....	324	3,886	13,416	18,158
Nickel.....	12,386	41,459	38,808	56,318
Precious metals, except gold.....	12,580	10,802	10,963	13,796
Zinc and products.....	175	17,788	14,516	25,766
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	29	1,557	875	584
Non-ferrous products, other.....	533	3,372	4,643	7,050
Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....	33,924	98,559	100,269	166,546
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—				
Asbestos and products.....	5,130	17,821	25,407	32,094
Coal.....	882	3,517	163	2,228
Petroleum and products.....	81	770	691	1,237
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,734	9,553	10,373	11,056
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,104	4,597	8,478	10,847
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	11,931	36,258	45,112	57,462

14.—Exports (Domestic) to the United States, by Groups and Commodities—concluded

Group and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Chemicals and Allied Products—				
Acids.....	364	582	1,126	1,866
Medicinal preparations.....	56	166	118	123
Fertilizers.....	5,336	17,668	18,139	20,498
Paints and varnishes.....	38	644	1,066	1,912
Calcium compounds.....	24	102	39	298
Soda and sodium compounds.....	1,605	3,500	3,675	2,980
Chemical products, other.....	421	7,336	7,743	5,891
Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....	7,844	29,998	31,906	33,568
Miscellaneous Commodities—				
Toys and sporting goods.....	58	460	203	242
Films.....	1,142	107	101	613
Ships and vessels.....	7	879	244	278
Aircraft and parts.....	12	1,775	786	4,519
Electric energy.....	4,181	7,068	5,608	4,376
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	158	1,374	1,491	1,277
Miscellaneous, other.....	1,753	1,538	1,447	1,497
Donations and gifts.....	¹	205	164	173
Non-commercial articles.....	1,947	6,707	7,539	8,981
Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....	9,258	20,131	17,583	21,956
Grand Totals, Exports (Domestic) to United States.....	270,461	887,941	1,034,226	1,500,987

¹Not available.

15.—Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Venezuela—				
Crude Petroleum.....	1,455	26,742	46,284	94,195
Totals, Venezuela.....	1,469	26,886	46,688	94,758
India—				
Jute fabrics.....	2,946	11,528	21,512	16,648
Tea.....	3,895	6,813	8,239	6,972
Oils, vegetable.....	62	78	1,104	2,456
Nuts.....	350	1,728	1,256	2,394
Carpets.....	246	2,118	3,340	1,327
Totals, India.....	8,191	27,877	42,250	34,706
Australia—				
Wool, raw.....	1,186	8,748	7,749	12,456
Raisins.....	2,603	2,276	2,062	4,149
Copra.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,695
Pineapple, canned.....	80	Nil	Nil	1,673
Worsted tops.....	920	2,591	756	1,346
Butter.....	373	Nil	616	1,248
Rabbit skins.....	Nil	2,353	231	745
Currants dried.....	546	331	194	728
Totals, Australia.....	9,044	19,754	14,222	27,415
Mexico—				
Cotton, raw.....	Nil	3,922	9,719	19,943
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	88	3,627	2,145	4,190
Coffee, green.....	Nil	268	181	524
Crude petroleum.....	Nil	—	689	414
Totals, Mexico.....	576	14,610	16,980	27,258
Cuba—				
Sugar, raw.....	65	6,707	16,966	18,874
Mollasses.....	16	966	1,515	1,474
Tobacco.....	143	1,641	1,448	1,176
Alcohols, industrial.....	Nil	Nil	642	433
Scrap iron.....	Nil	Nil	102	201
Fruit pulp.....	Nil	1,316	429	150
Totals, Cuba.....	440	13,228	23,751	22,606
British Malaya—				
Rubber, crude.....	6,394	4,239	12,065	14,806
Tin.....	1,401	1,627	4,143	5,519
Scrap Iron.....	Nil	—	338	938
Totals, Malaya.....	10,278	5,871	16,908	21,878

15.—Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brazil—				
Coffee, green.....	347	4,668	2,849	8,783
Cotton, raw.....	Nil	2,308	4,695	3,216
Oils, vegetable.....	Nil	1,146	950	2,830
Cocoa, raw.....	Nil	Nil	1,525	1,929
Wax, vegetable and mineral.....	24	2,004	1,350	999
Oranges.....	14	Nil	Nil	808
Totals, Brazil.....	769	14,018	13,888	20,559
Dominican Republic—				
Sugar, raw.....	—	6,830	8,147	17,035
Coffee, green.....	—	Nil	Nil	226
Totals, Dominican Republic¹.....	—	7,127	8,186	17,270
British Guiana—				
Sugar, raw.....	5,364	5,479	6,663	7,955
Bauxite ore.....	1,471	6,414	5,392	7,071
Rum.....	67	226	237	266
Totals, British Guiana.....	7,113	12,187	12,358	15,380
Belgium—				
Glass.....	821	762	2,478	2,947
Rolling-mill products, iron.....	619	Nil	6	2,207
Diamonds, unset.....	715	1,584	1,058	2,002
Tin, in blocks, etc.....	Nil	Nil	2,216	1,474
Wool and manufactures.....	192	255	636	927
Cotton manufactures.....	620	249	687	803
Totals, Belgium.....	6,181	4,429	10,120	13,661
France—				
Engines, Diesel and parts.....	Nil	459	73	2,068
Wool manufactures.....	231	495	1,095	1,705
Fertilizers.....	467	200	1,459	1,593
Machinery.....	100	25	35	972
Beverages, distilled.....	571	619	901	886
Furs.....	409	365	260	460
Cotton manufactures.....	137	44	176	422
Wines.....	279	294	319	419
Totals, France.....	6,105	4,610	8,755	12,648

¹Less than \$500.

15.—Imports from Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
New Zealand—				
Wool, raw.....	1,604	7,393	6,366	6,677
Sausage casings.....	911	1,231	1,428	1,702
Butter.....	798	Nil	1,200	1,634
Hides, raw.....	786	1,311	1,356	974
Totals, New Zealand.....	4,562	11,956	10,831	11,603
Ceylon—				
Tea.....	2,436	3,386	9,843	8,609
Rubber, raw.....	472	Nil	914	1,545
Cocoanut, desiccated.....	31	211	874	867
Totals, Ceylon.....	3,679	3,745	11,653	11,182

B.—Imports from 15 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
British East Africa—				
Coffee.....	1,311	—	246	1,734
Tea.....	5	—	773	1,664
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	189	3,523	6,596	6,108
Totals, British East Africa.....	1,735	3,603	7,683	9,543
Gold Coast—				
Cocoa beans.....	82	3,417	3,517	7,958
Manganese oxide.....	372	1,881	2,895	1,565
Mahogany lumber.....	—	82	80	167
Totals, Gold Coast.....	631	5,381	6,493	9,751
Jamaica—				
Sugar.....	3,816	4,630	4,583	6,668
Cocoa beans.....	220	320	479	1,426
Rum.....	52	1,757	852	856
Tomatoes, fresh.....	11	9	—	141
Cocanut, dissicated.....	—	—	57	95
Totals, Jamaica.....	6,192	10,484	6,371	9,557
Trinidad and Tobago—				
Petroleum and products.....	4	290	2,453	5,507
Sugar.....	1,779	2,802	2,541	2,418
Beverages, distilled.....	9	605	348	236
Cocoa beans.....	348	—	—	710
Totals, Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	4,137	5,654	9,027
Newfoundland—				
Iron ore.....	1,084	1,632	2,712	3,028
Fish, fresh and frozen.....	397	2,325	1,476	1,837
Whale oil.....	—	648	1,415	1,819
Fluor spar.....	88	642	599	928
Fish, dried, salted.....	124	364	394	634
Canadian goods returned.....	67	1,978	396	582
Stone.....	108	374	441	535
Totals, Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,268	9,427	11,091
Colombia—				
Coffee.....	664	5,376	6,019	8,634
Petroleum, crude.....	6,329	4,130	3,059	—
Totals, Colombia.....	6,903	9,708	9,197	8,668

B.—Imports from 15 Countries of Lesser Importance, but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Czechoslovakia—				
Glass and manufactures of.....	310	506	1,799	1,000
Wool piece goods.....	42	—	24	1,337
Rubber and manufactures of.....	9	—	145	317
Cotton piece goods.....	51	16	21	909
Settlers' effects.....	1	8	50	171
Precious stones.....	20	131	152	156
Totals, Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	964	3,645	4,809
Denmark—				
Butter.....	—	—	—	7,214
Cryolite.....	—	—	962	901
Engines.....	—	—	243	687
Settlers' effects.....	1	—	10	147
Totals, Denmark.....	174	156	1,455	9,585
Guatemala—				
Bananas.....	—	566	6,986	6,991
Coffee.....	85	2,092	2,037	901
Chicle gum, crude.....	—	76	384	246
Totals, Guatemala.....	85	2,928	9,488	8,209
Italy—				
Lemons.....	93	38	137	1,436
Nuts.....	334	978	208	1,270
Cherries, sulphured or in brine.....	176	210	398	430
Broom corn.....	—	179	264	358
Olive oil.....	358	—	19	307
Totals, Italy.....	2,631	2,704	3,872	6,981
Netherland—				
Artificial silk and manufactures of.....	209	83	870	1,027
Plants and bulbs.....	475	1,108	965	944
Settlers' effects.....	8	43	176	823
Tin.....	5	—	—	592
Diamonds.....	102	372	256	511
Furs.....	1	64	—	501
Totals, Netherlands.....	3,756	2,497	3,530	5,831
Indonesia—				
Copra.....	—	—	—	2,022
Cigar leaf.....	44	57	171	186
Totals, Indonesia.....	786	57	200	2,261

B.—Imports from 15 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by
Main Commodities—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Netherlands Antilles—				
Coal oil	—	1,081	3,787	2,716
Gasoline	—	685	2,033	2,221
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	—	1,177	2,689	2,198
Totals, Netherlands Antilles	—	3,186	8,648	7,286
Norway—				
Fish, canned or preserved	323	5	703	748
Whale oil	—	601	4,005	—
Totals, Norway	733	836	4,999	1,103
San Domingo—				
Sugar	—	6,831	8,147	17,035
Coffee	—	—	—	226
Totals, San Domingo	—	7,127	8,186	17,270

16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
France—				
Ships.....	Nil	4,105	8,424	59,023
Copper, in ingots.....	1,475	2,753	4,770	5,964
Rye.....	4	Nil	8,145	3,379
Fertilizers.....	Nil	1,956	1,310	2,477
Zinc spelter.....	181	3,812	4,599	2,455
Flaxseed.....	Nil	68	20	2,115
Ship materials.....	Nil	Nil	632	1,905
Farm implements.....	95	906	1,592	1,809
Aluminum, in bars.....	Nil	994	3,626	1,721
Asbestos.....	604	1,630	1,295	1,630
Machinery.....	9	908	1,241	1,608
Rubber, crude.....	Nil	881	3,914	1,298
Totals, France.....	9,152	74,380	81,058	92,963
British South Africa—				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	3,373	5,779	15,110	12,726
Planks and boards.....	513	12,721	9,696	7,754
Electrical apparatus.....	681	1,608	2,833	4,199
Farm implements.....	874	1,857	2,345	4,033
Newsprint paper.....	904	1,925	3,175	3,595
Fish, canned or preserved.....	619	223	2,898	3,427
Motor vehicles, other.....	Nil	3,707	353	2,554
Machinery.....	273	594	1,513	2,508
Linseed oil.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,181
Stockings, full-fashioned.....	5	1,158	1,968	2,031
Wheat.....	27	9,356	Nil	2,013
Railway cars and coaches.....	Nil	Nil	263	1,872
Paper board.....	204	847	1,272	1,545
Railway rails.....	1,779	581	Nil	1,412
Artificial silk fabrics.....	Nil	523	874	1,361
Leather, patent and upper.....	13	656	1,405	1,175
Shingles.....	25	348	103	1,135
Book paper.....	18	562	533	1,013
Totals, British South Africa.....	15,547	68,633	67,139	83,860
Newfoundland—				
Meats.....	559	3,300	5,128	6,123
Wheat flour.....	1,288	3,959	4,821	5,341
Petroleum products.....	638	2,660	3,023	5,176
Coal.....	605	2,509	2,907	3,598
Machinery.....	342	655	3,719	2,384
Milk products.....	371	1,067	1,109	1,839
Paper.....	234	921	1,218	1,516
Army, Navy and Air Force Stores.....	Nil	14	436	1,430
Wool manufactures.....	190	1,297	1,576	1,320
Fodders.....	150	467	740	1,085
Vegetable cooking fats.....	11	1,441	2,478	1,076
Totals, Newfoundland.....	8,403	38,229	55,085	55,055

16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Netherlands—				
Wheat.....	3,375	6,530	16,250	4,993
Rubber manufactures.....	299	486	900	4,245
Barley.....	147	Nil	Nil	3,792
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,615
Aluminum, in bars and rods.....	9	810	1,763	3,240
Copper, in ingots and bars.....	745	1,303	2,936	2,360
Linseed oil.....	Nil	55	Nil	2,123
Rye.....	122	366	165	2,009
Oil cake.....	15	Nil	Nil	1,375
Iron, bars and rods.....	Nil	31	1,296	1,176
Planks and boards.....	120	473	10,005	945
Pulpwood.....	386	Nil	272	900
Totals, Netherlands.....	10,267	33,883	55,940	43,684
India—				
Railway rails.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,587
Locomotives.....	Nil	3,181	Nil	5,737
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	1,485	3,593	8,083	4,974
Aluminum manufactures.....	160	2,483	3,371	2,263
Newsprint paper.....	31	1,478	1,424	1,865
Wheat.....	Nil	20,110	Nil	1,637
Copper, in bars and ingots.....	36	862	1,236	1,260
Wheat flour.....	1	Nil	16,792	763
Machinery.....	217	482	671	720
Railway cars and coaches.....	Nil	6,674	6	598
Fertilizers.....	Nil	939	1,209	534
Zinc spelter.....	48	52	88	483
Totals, India.....	2,863	49,046	42,947	41,473
Australia—				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	8,803	11,781	14,757	15,428
Newsprint paper.....	7,612	10,068	13,986	4,349
Planks and boards.....	1,679	3,635	7,922	3,950
Cotton fabrics.....	778	2,192	2,768	2,336
Aluminum, in bars and rods.....	84	902	1,066	1,673
Machinery.....	1,629	554	1,273	1,259
Wood-pulp.....	18	787	1,496	1,066
Abrasives.....	63	191	775	814
Asbestos.....	453	522	519	731
Electrical apparatus.....	731	331	734	711
Containers.....	189	492	1,106	622
Totals, Australia.....	32,982	38,194	60,294	38,275
Belgium—				
Wheat.....	5,698	7,786	19,680	5,144
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	288	3,921
Rye.....	69	556	7,131	2,742
Fish, canned.....	67	Nil	3,052	2,501

16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Belgium—conc.				
Meats.....	Nil	3,244	4,368	2,414
Aluminum, in bars and rods.....	49	765	1,516	1,395
Barley.....	80	65	25	1,332
Milk, processed.....	62	269	54	1,124
Bars, iron.....	Nil	204	598	946
Farm implements.....	15	344	611	901
Asbestos.....	693	505	629	880
Oats.....	36	1,691	1,442	819
Totals, Belgium.....	9,555	63,626	52,749	33,035
Italy—				
Wheat.....	299	1,344	383	8,649
Wheat flour.....	3	4,130	24,189	5,958
Rye.....	4	Nil	6,571	4,177
Macaroni and spaghetti.....	Nil	247	181	2,362
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	Nil	380	1,025	1,735
Fish, canned.....	1	2,117	411	1,448
Cereal foods.....	43	Nil	1	903
Milk, processed.....	Nil	Nil	180	842
Meats.....	Nil	2,307	19	782
Fish, dried.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	776
Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	Nil	301	293	731
Barley.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	696
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	573
Totals, Italy.....	1,745	20,387	35,688	32,379
China—				
Ships.....	Nil	5,483	1,451	5,485
Machinery.....	Nil	449	4,898	3,519
Newsprint paper.....	Nil	2,216	3,885	2,604
Aircraft and parts.....	Nil	80	94	2,602
Railroad ties.....	Nil	1,013	1,480	2,314
Railway rails.....	Nil	1,373	18	1,541
Structural steel.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,268
Fertilizers.....	33	1,049	3,758	1,229
Electrical apparatus.....	13	1,689	809	1,008
Printed matter.....	4	355	124	911
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	648	1,012	863	897
Wheat flour.....	247	9,054	6,991	705
Brass in bars and rods.....	6	Nil	10	683
Planks and boards.....	332	1,766	931	625
Totals, China.....	2,885	42,915	34,984	29,128
Brazil—				
Ships.....	Nil	867	8,351	8,336
Machinery.....	1,437	1,937	3,446	4,025
Newsprint, paper.....	1	3,505	2,822	3,139
Aluminum in bars and rods.....	47	874	1,361	1,904
Wheat flour.....	14	5,574	2,758	1,634

16.—Exports (Domestic) to Other Principal Countries, by Main Commodities—concluded

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	194
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Brazil—conc.				
Electrical apparatus.....	192	526	1,213	1,299
Apples.....	105	377	797	962
Wood-pulp.....	18	1,020	1,495	856
Asbestos.....	10	384	456	618
Farm implements.....	45	126	321	588
Totals, Brazil.....	3,522	24,602	31,660	28,601
Norway—				
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	6,570
Nickel.....	2,758	3,311	4,785	4,239
Wheat.....	2,080	3,908	519	2,229
Wheat flour.....	805	3,078	8,505	2,136
Copper in ore.....	538	686	1,760	1,711
Barley.....	4	Nil	Nil	1,287
Rye.....	134	835	874	1,043
Ores, other.....	306	Nil	218	701
Clover seed.....	Nil	23	7	473
Carbon electrodes.....	166	42	199	406
Oats.....	Nil	Nil	135	403
Totals, Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320	23,429
Switzerland—				
Wheat.....	90	1,552	763	3,575
Copper in bars and rods.....	300	1,859	1,646	3,480
Barley.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,098
Oats.....	Nil	569	1,619	2,011
Aluminum in bars.....	21	2,022	2,997	1,093
Rubber manufactures.....	93	413	492	731
Drugs and Chemicals.....	13	125	464	669
Machinery.....	1	179	378	644
Wheat flour.....	Nil	14	420	635
Linseed oil.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	552
Flaxseed.....	Nil	Nil	11	368
Totals, Switzerland.....	736	8,636	14,196	19,389
New Zealand—				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	5,180	3,402	9,850	2,533
Newsprint paper.....	1,440	1,986	2,174	2,508
Planks and boards.....	173	407	1,439	1,162
Aluminum wire.....	Nil	65	120	1,146
Rubber manufactures.....	2,055	726	2,913	1,061
Electrical apparatus.....	523	618	2,188	753
Linseed oil.....	Nil	Nil	456	691
Paperboard.....	259	562	455	656
Book paper.....	38	637	994	649
Copper in ingots, bars and rods.....	1	145	382	622
Machinery.....	628	444	1,374	549
Cotton fabrics.....	58	415	879	511
Totals, New Zealand.....	16,371	16,110	37,386	18,375

B.—Exports to 8 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Pakistan— (Included with India prior to 1948)				
Cartridges.....	—	—	—	2,032
Guns, rifles and firearms.....	—	—	—	1,479
Flour of wheat.....	—	—	—	1,108
Ships and vessels.....	—	—	—	740
Wheat.....	—	—	—	617
Newsprint paper.....	—	—	—	259
Totals, Pakistan.....	—	—	—	7,775
Jamaica—				
Flour of wheat.....	1,098	5,161	4,041	4,748
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	21	506	500	678
Fish, dried, salted.....	364	918	914	815
Meats.....	75	473	342	505
Milk, processed.....	163	383	425	477
Paper.....	146	672	1,017	952
Rubber and manufactures of.....	306	423	700	164
Machinery.....	72	88	376	196
Totals, Jamaica.....	4,442	15,500	18,214	12,350
Trinidad and Tobago—				
Flour of wheat.....	938	4,402	6,590	6,891
Milk, processed.....	14	1,607	1,822	2,073
Meats.....	66	549	1,006	792
Leather and manufactures of.....	19	1,104	1,228	367
Fish, salted, dried.....	271	660	718	598
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	4	458	325	468
Grain.....	73	223	361	398
Fish, canned or preserved.....	91	246	374	360
Cotton fabrics.....	—	498	492	548
Planks and boards.....	204	280	481	317
Totals, Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	19,140	26,354	17,105
Czechoslovakia—				
Copper.....	2,569	—	1,697	2,761
Aluminum.....	44	2,186	1,894	2,655
Rye.....	—	—	—	1,891
Machinery.....	—	2	230	510
Milk, processed.....	—	—	28	442
Meats, canned.....	—	2,670	1,712	35
Fish, canned.....	11	296	1,384	24
Rubber and manufactures.....	4	—	727	392
Wool and manufactures.....	—	192	193	301
Machinery.....	—	2	230	510
Totals, Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	9,870	13,779	11,395

B.—Exports to 8 Countries of Lesser Importance but of Significant Development, by Main Commodities—continued

Country and Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Mexico—				
Newsprint paper.....	6	1,090	1,783	2,275
Machinery.....	211	815	1,698	1,637
Farm implements.....	2	564	580	1,309
Aluminum.....	15	404	764	1,294
Electrical apparatus.....	138	515	807	762
Barley.....	—	—	—	761
Synthetic resins.....	—	35	98	548
Beverages, distilled.....	3	311	84	683
Asbestos.....	9	270	426	447
Totals, Mexico.....	2,340	10,536	11,701	15,045
Indonesia—				
Rubber and manufactures.....	97	33	77	1,883
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	78	1,672	3,494	2,573
Milk, processed.....	—	—	—	730
Boots, shoes and slippers.....	—	—	—	769
Fish, canned.....	13	603	457	384
Books and printed matter.....	1	415	357	8
Paper and manufactures.....	97	43	246	174
Electrical apparatus.....	18	40	109	225
Totals, Indonesia.....	902	6,833	5,807	7,959
Norway—				
Seeds.....	—	124	98	7,080
Nickel.....	2,758	3,311	4,785	4,239
Wheat.....	2,080	3,908	519	2,229
Flour of Wheat.....	805	3,078	8,505	2,136
Copper.....	639	751	1,766	1,717
Barley.....	4	—	—	1,287
Rye.....	134	835	874	1,043
Orcs of Metal.....	306	—	218	701
Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	166	42	199	406
Oats.....	—	—	135	402
Totals, Norway.....	7,854	19,267	20,320	23,429
Venezuela—				
Flour of wheat.....	82	2,717	3,711	3,873
Machinery.....	6	402	936	2,055
Rubber and manufactures.....	439	798	687	1,066
Meats.....	—	9	185	1,024
Electrical apparatus.....	20	141	600	880
Newsprint paper.....	90	394	368	669
Copper.....	3	221	560	649
Aluminum.....	26	174	387	645
Totals, Venezuela.....	1,256	11,086	12,989	16,935

C.—CURRENT MONTHLY SERIES

17. Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with All Countries,
by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948
Imports					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0
Totals.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	63.7	71.5	191.4	210.4	239.1
February.....	58.2	60.4	154.7	181.8	210.3
March.....	72.1	74.2	180.0	211.9	230.9
April.....	49.3	51.6	180.3	193.4	215.1
May.....	76.7	67.9	198.9	271.2	287.5
June.....	74.3	66.9	168.8	276.4	236.0
July.....	75.5	67.3	191.3	239.7	253.5
August.....	78.2	69.9	246.0	224.8	226.5
September.....	77.8	73.1	171.9	221.6	286.0
October.....	92.5	89.3	206.7	253.7	309.5
November.....	96.3	86.9	235.1	256.0	296.3
December.....	82.5	69.9	214.3	270.9	319.3
Totals.....	897.1	848.7	2,339.2	2,811.8	3,110.0
Balance of Trade					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 51.0	+ 36.7	+ 33.0
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 37.7	+ 4.7	+ 28.1
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 40.0	+ 3.0	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 19.5	- 32.2	- 11.6
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 34.6	+ 30.9	+ 62.4
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 11.1	+ 45.3	+ 3.0
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8	+ 28.4
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 82.8	+ 20.3	+ 20.0
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4	+ 64.4
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 20.2	- 0.8	+ 66.0
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 37.0	+ 26.9	+ 58.2
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 32.4	+ 76.7	+ 87.3
Totals.....	+212.5	+171.2	+411.9	+237.8	+473.1

18.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947 and 1948

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948
Imports				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	8.0	8.9	14.3	21.6
February.....	8.1	8.8	10.5	17.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	13.8	21.6
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.7	24.6
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	27.4
June.....	10.8	9.2	18.1	26.0
July.....	11.3	9.7	17.7	29.4
August.....	11.4	10.4	15.1	24.7
September.....	10.5	10.0	15.6	24.1
October.....	11.0	11.6	18.3	29.3
November.....	13.0	11.0	17.8	28.3
December.....	8.0	7.0	20.3	24.6
Totals.....	124.0	119.3	189.4	299.5
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	25.6	33.7	50.6	65.0
February.....	23.7	27.4	45.0	51.7
March.....	26.5	27.9	47.8	59.3
April.....	16.4	18.9	43.2	44.5
May.....	30.6	28.2	90.8	85.2
June.....	29.0	25.8	76.4	54.3
July.....	30.6	26.1	69.6	56.5
August.....	31.4	26.8	66.2	52.6
September.....	30.9	29.0	54.9	48.2
October.....	38.5	36.1	67.0	65.8
November.....	41.4	35.9	69.5	56.9
December.....	30.0	25.6	72.7	48.7
Totals.....	354.7	341.4	753.7	688.7
Balance of Trade				
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 36.3	+ 43.4
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 34.5	+ 33.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 33.9	+ 37.7
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 30.4	+ 19.8
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 58.2	+ 28.3
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 52.0	+ 27.1
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 39.4	+ 24.1
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 48.7	+ 36.5
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 51.6	+ 28.6
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0
Totals.....	+230.8	+222.1	+564.3	+389.2

¹In view of distortions occasioned by the returned Canadian military equipment, the figures for the year 1946 are omitted.

19.—Imports, Exports (Domestic and Foreign) and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948
Imports					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4
Totals.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.8
Exports (Domestic and Foreign)					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	22.8	21.0	64.2	80.6	106.8
February.....	20.4	17.4	59.0	71.3	96.4
March.....	26.7	23.4	67.8	84.9	114.1
April.....	20.8	18.5	72.9	90.0	111.4
May.....	26.9	21.0	73.5	82.1	116.3
June.....	25.9	20.5	68.1	84.2	111.4
July.....	26.8	21.7	76.6	84.0	120.9
August.....	29.2	25.9	77.6	83.7	115.7
September.....	30.3	25.8	71.1	89.3	164.2
October.....	34.5	28.8	101.0	104.2	150.6
November.....	33.0	29.1	91.4	94.7	165.0
December.....	34.4	25.5	85.6	107.8	149.5
Totals.....	331.7	278.7	908.6	1,056.6	1,522.2
Balance of Trade					
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.5
March.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0
May.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.5
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.6
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.6
December.....	+ 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9
Totals.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6

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