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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



*Review of*

# FOREIGN TRADE 1949





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

*Review of*

# FOREIGN TRADE 1949

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## FOREWORD

The Review of Foreign Trade is designed to provide summary information about Canadian trade for the general reader. Both textual commentary and summary tables are included. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on any phase of Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual Trade of Canada publications issued by the External Trade Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In this review the indexes of the price and volume of Canadian trade are presented on a post-war base rather than on the pre-war base previously used. This step was made desirable by the structural shifts in Canadian trade since 1938 which limit the accuracy of pre-war based comparisons.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the supervision of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the Bureau's International Trade Statistics Division. Mr. G.P. Bourne also assisted. The statistical tables of Part II were prepared, to conform with the needs of the report, under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

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## CHAPTER I

### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1949

#### Leading Developments

Canada again had a successful trading year in 1949 in spite of the unfavourable international economic environment which has persisted since the war. The total value of exports, \$3,022.5 million, was second only to the record peacetime value set in 1948, and imports established a new value record reaching \$2,761.2 million. The total value of Canada's foreign trade during the year also reached a record high at \$5,783.7 million.

The prices at which foreign trade was conducted in 1949 were, on the average, slightly above those of 1948. On a 1948 base the export price index for the year was 103.1, that for imports 103.2. There was thus little change in Canada's terms of trade in the year as a whole, although the terms of trade weakened noticeably in the last quarter of 1949. Volume movements were mixed, but were also small, the volume index for

total exports declining by 5.6%, that for imports increasing by 1.5%.

The value of Canada's trade with both her leading trading partners, the United States and the United Kingdom, increased in 1949 with respect to both exports and imports. The adverse balance of trade with the United States was larger than in 1948, when imports were more restricted by the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls, but remained smaller than that of any other post-war year. The favourable balance in trade with the United Kingdom increased slightly, but remained about the same proportion of total trade with that country. Trade with many other countries fell off in 1949, however, and Canada's favourable balance with countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom declined by about one-quarter.

TABLE I. Leading Developments in Canadian Trade

	Calendar Year			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$000,000				
Domestic Exports.....	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	+ 7.9	- 2.7
Re-Exports.....	36.9	34.6	29.5	- 20.0	- 14.7
Imports.....	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	+ 7.3	+ 4.7
Total Trade.....	5,385.7	5,747.0	5,783.7	+ 7.4	+ 0.6
Trade Balance.....	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	+ 9.8	- 44.8
<b>Price Index:</b>	1948=100				
Domestic Exports.....	91.6	100.0	103.1	+ 12.6	+ 3.1
Imports.....	88.0	100.0	103.2	+ 17.3	+ 3.2
<b>Volume Index:</b>	1948=100				
Domestic Exports.....	98.5	100.0	94.4	- 4.2	- 5.6
Imports.....	110.9	100.0	101.5	- 8.5	+ 1.5

#### Intra-Year Movements

The annual data, however, conceal important divergences in trade movements in different parts of 1949. Canadian exports reached their postwar value peak in the last third of 1948, after the removal of the embargo on exports of slaughter cattle and fresh beef to the United States. The then existing meat shortage in that country, combined with generally good markets in the United States and elsewhere for other leading Canadian exports together raised to \$917 million the value of Canadian exports in the last quarter of that year, a peak not reached in any other postwar quarter. Imports reached a postwar peak in the last quarter of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949, aided by strong export markets and a high level of domestic demand.

In the first half of 1949 the trend of both exports and imports was slowly downward, although both were above the value levels achieved in the first half of 1948. On the export side the business readjustments then in progress in the United States caused some weakening in demand for such items as lumber, wood pulp and several base metals. A poor catch restricted exports of fishery products, and the asbestos strike caused a serious reduction in exports of that important commodity in the second quarter. European markets were again pro-

ducing for themselves many of the commodities they had been forced to import in the immediate postwar period. On the import side, the reconversion demand for machinery and equipment had generally passed its peak, and the postwar backlog of demand for many consumers' goods, especially textiles, had been considerably reduced. However, the easing of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Controls, especially the April relaxation of those affecting fruits and vegetables, and the earlier relaxation of those affecting tourist purchases, contributed to the maintenance of a level of imports well above that of early 1948.

In the third quarter of 1949 the serious international exchange crisis which had been aggravated by a reduction in United States imports contributed to a further and more rapid fall in Canadian exports to all countries. And Canadian exports to the United States fell sharply as inventories there were reduced during the business readjustment. The coal strike and other labour disturbances in that market also contributed to decreased sales. Canadian imports likewise showed a further decline in this period, due in part to uncertainty as to the outlook.



After the currency readjustments of September the trade atmosphere improved, and Canadian exports to the United States, aided by business recovery in that market, expanded rapidly, reaching a seasonal peak in November. Exports to the United Kingdom and to several overseas markets declined somewhat due in part to the higher prices now facing buyers in those countries. However, the overall decline in exports which had been in progress throughout the year was retarded considerably. Imports continued to decline in response to the lower demand for materials on the part of exporters and in response to the pressure to clear inventories built up before the currency readjustments. However, they remained close to the previous year's high levels for the last quarter.

Price movements were similar to value movements in the greater part of the year. The average level of export prices declined slowly but steadily from a January index value of 106.7 (on a 1948 base) to a September value of 100.0. The result of devaluation was to raise the average level of prices by about half the amount of the previous declines; the October index stood at 102.9, and that for December was almost unchanged at 103.7. This rise was due to the high proportion of Canadian exports sold in United States markets; for many of these products United States prices were not significantly

affected by devaluation and the Canadian export price is largely determined in the United States market.

The movement of import prices was similar except that the peak was reached in April at 104.6. A decline to August followed when the index stood at 100.9. The September index reached 101.4 and the index continued to rise to a value of 107.2 in December. Movements of import prices for individual commodities after devaluation were generally more homogeneous than those of export prices; due to the dominant weight of the United States as a source of imports a majority of the import prices moved toward the pre-devaluation price plus the exchange differential, and at about the same rates. The chief exceptions to this trend were textiles and pottery, both of which are bought chiefly in the United Kingdom, and whose prices were therefore affected by the devaluation of sterling.

Volume movements are more difficult to describe with certainty. The volume of exports tended downwards until, and shortly after, devaluation; at mid-year the volume of exports was 5.9% below that of 1948, although higher prices had maintained the value level. The import volume was 9.7% above the 1948 half-year volume in June, but seems to have declined thereafter. After the currency readjustments the volume of many exports and imports tended to firm somewhat, aided by both seasonal factors and reviving United States demand.

### International Background

Canada's favourable trade record in the post-war period has been achieved in spite of highly adverse conditions in the world economy. At the end of the war many nations which, in the inter-war period, had had either an approximate balance on their current accounts or were repatriating sufficient capital invested abroad to balance sizable current account deficits, found themselves in an unfavourable balance of payments position. The industrial structure of Europe had been badly dislocated by the war; industries had been destroyed or were in need of considerable reconversion before peacetime production would be possible. And many of these countries, especially the United Kingdom, had been forced to liquidate sizable foreign investments in the process of financing the war. Many had also built up large debts abroad. In Latin America a higher level of consumer income than had been normal before the war had produced an unprecedented demand for imports which was accentuated by a backlog of wartime demand. Asia remained in a relatively disturbed condition with civil war in China and internal strife in Burma, as well as serious disturbances in Indonesia, Indo-China and India. And other countries, accustomed to trading with nations now suffering balance of payments difficulties found these difficulties reflected in their own international accounts.

Inconvertibility of currencies was the result of this unprecedented dislocation of trade. Convertibility had not been expected in the immediate post-war period when imports of many countries were swelled by exceptional emergency needs for food and clothing and for the basic materials of reconstruction. But recovery from the effects of war has been a much slower process than was generally anticipated, and the permanent institutions conceived at Bretton Woods in 1944 have not been sufficient to manage the post-war situation.

In the immediate post-war period Canada made numerous loans abroad with the long run aim of restoring and developing trade with the recipient countries. But by 1947 the mounting pressure on Canada's own exchange reserves limited Canada's ability to continue such lending, and in November of that year it was necessary to impose emergency exchange conservation measures to protect this country's reserves of gold and United States dollars. The European Recovery Programme of the United States, set in motion in April 1948, did much to retard the deteriorating exchange position of European countries, their dependencies, and their trading areas, and Canada benefited both from direct purchases made in this country under the programme and from its ameliorating effect on the general exchange situation. The European Recovery Programme, however, was not sufficient to maintain the then existing exchange structure and permit convertibility of currencies, and total purchases in Canada by countries receiving aid declined.

The business readjustments which took place in the United States during the first half of 1949 further weakened the struc-

ture of international exchange rates due to the contraction in American imports from overseas countries which it induced. In the third quarter of the year the rapid deterioration of many countries' exchange positions was accentuated by a loss of confidence in the existing exchange rate structure and an unwillingness to transact business at those rates. However as during the preceding year the greater part of many countries' exceptional postwar needs for food and clothing had been filled there was now less reason for them to maintain their existing favourable exchange rates. On September 18th the United Kingdom devalued the pound by 30.5% relative to the American dollar and the next day the value of the Canadian dollar was reduced by 9.1% relative to this same currency. Most of the sterling area and "soft currency" countries also devaluated their currencies, while most South American republics, countries of the Russian trading area, Pakistan, Switzerland, Turkey and a few other countries generally maintained their currencies at the old par with the United States dollar.

The immediate general result of the currency readjustments of September was to improve the trade environment. Lack of confidence in many currencies and anticipation of devaluation had hampered trade severely, especially in the summer of 1949, and these adverse influences were largely removed by this action. The competitive position of the devaluing countries, especially in the United States market, was improved, and with the return of something approaching competitive conditions in the world market for the first time since the war this was a factor of importance. While the statistics for the last quarter of 1949 can offer no conclusive evidence of the results of devaluation due to the time-lag necessary for trade and the price system to become adjusted to the new conditions, the tendency seems to have been for the exchange position of the countries which have devalued to improve. This tendency was, of course, reinforced by the improvement in American business (and consequently in imports) during the latter third of 1949.

Certain other influences also threatened or affected adversely Canada's trade position in 1949. The growth of agricultural commodity surpluses in the United States, together with the clause in the European Recovery Act prohibiting the use of American aid to purchase outside the United States commodities declared surplus in the United States, placed some Canadian products at a disadvantage in overseas markets. Special arrangements had to be made to permit the resumption late in the year of E.C.A. financing of shipments under the Anglo-Canadian wheat contract. The long coal strike in the United States and the shorter but still severe steel strike adversely affected American demand for some base metals and probably for consumer goods and goods in general as well. And particularly in the third quarter American purchases from Canada reflected the influence of business readjustments.



The continuation and spread of quantitative and exchange type trade restrictions, in considerable measure the result of the world exchange crisis, is a particularly severe barrier to the expansion of Canadian overseas trade. The midsummer 1949 decision of the sterling area Commonwealth countries to strive for a 25% reduction in their purchases from the dollar area was perhaps the most threatening development of this type. Even in the last half of 1949 some results of this decision were evident in Canada's trade with South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and some further contraction of sales to sterling countries may be expected from this cause. However, Canada's continued expansion of sales to the United States, together with the improving world exchange situation should largely compensate for these losses.

### Trade and the Domestic Economy

Economic activity in Canada remained high throughout 1949. This experience is in sharp contrast to that of the United States. In that country business readjustments which began in the late winter and early spring of 1949 caused a considerable reduction in overall economic activity. As noted in the previous section of this chapter this recession had widespread effects on trade and the exchange rate situation. Not until the fall did the American economy recover from this setback; then, however, the recovery was reflected in increased United States imports to replenish inventories and supply the increased industrial activity.

The stability of the Canadian economy in the face of the American recession is worthy of some note. Business connections between the two countries are strong, and together with their close trading relations this has tended to keep business conditions in Canada generally in line with those in the United States. In 1949, however, Canadian prosperity was supported by a high level of capital investment, by equalization payments by the wheat board, and by a reduction in taxes and refunds of compulsory savings. These were more than sufficient to offset the small decline which occurred in exports in the year, and the Gross National Product reached the record level of \$15.9 billion, a 3.1% increase over 1948.

This does not imply that the close relation between foreign trade and domestic economic activity in Canada has been broken. This relation is inherent in the structure of the economy. Canada is a land of sizable resources and possesses far more first class wheat land, forests, mineral deposits, fisheries and water power resources than the Canadian market alone could absorb the products of. These resources are also to a considerable extent specific, that is they can be used only for one or for a very narrow range of uses. If these resources are to be utilized on their present scale, and if the Canadian population is to enjoy the standard of living which efficient exploitation of these resources has made possible, then a great proportion of their products must be sold abroad. And because of the regional nature of the Canadian economy not only must exports in general be at a high level, but exports of each of many regional staples must remain high if local diffi-

culties are not to develop. Even Canada's manufacturing industry depends to some extent on an export market in order to obtain the economies of large-scale organization.

In 1949 few of Canada's exportable surpluses were not absorbed by the export market. There was some decrease in demand for lumber, wood pulp and other forest products. However, exports of forest products as a whole and activity in the forest industries remained at a high level, although the regional incidence of some export declines was more severe. The apple industry, too, encountered some difficulties due to the wiping-out of the greater part of the United Kingdom market by post-war exchange difficulties. However, apple exports to the United States have been at a much higher level than before the war, and more of the crop is today marketed domestically than at that time.

Imports, as well as exports, are essential to the Canadian economy. Soil and climate prevent the production of many foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials in Canada. Not all minerals are found in Canada, therefore many — and especially fuels — must be imported. And many needed processed and manufactured goods are not produced in Canada or are produced in insufficient quantities to satisfy demand.

There is thus a close relationship between the level of Canada's foreign trade and her domestic prosperity (though the relationship between small year-to-year movements in measures of these magnitudes is less close). The size of Canada's national income (and of incomes of individual Canadians) is closely related to the value of our exports, since most Canadians either produce in part for sale abroad or produce in part for those whose incomes are dependent on foreign sales. In 1949 domestic exports accounted directly for just under one-fifth of Canada's Gross National Product. There is a similar close relation between imports and prosperity; when consumer incomes are high, when investment is high, when exports are high, then there is a greater demand for imports in Canada for use in production and consumption. Basically it is these factors that have induced the steady post-war expansion in Canada's imports.

TABLE II. Foreign Trade in Actual and Constant Dollars

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Current Dollar Values:</b>					
			\$,000		
Domestic Exports.....	837,594	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438	2,992,961
Re-Exports.....	11,100	26,951	36,888	34,591	29,492
Imports.....	677,451	1,927,279	2,573,944	2,636,945	2,761,207
Total Trade.....	1,526,135	4,266,445	5,385,735	5,746,974	5,783,660
<b>Price Index:</b>					
			1948 = 100		
Domestic Exports.....	47.1	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1
Imports.....	46.4	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2
<b>Constant Dollar Values:</b>					
			\$,000 of 1948		
Domestic Exports.....	1,778,310	2,893,886	3,029,369	3,075,438	2,902,969
Re-Exports.....	23,922	35,230	41,918	34,591	28,578
Imports.....	1,460,024	2,519,319	2,924,936	2,636,945	2,675,588
Total Trade.....	3,262,256	5,448,435	5,996,223	5,746,974	5,607,135

In making comparisons between foreign trade and other economic magnitudes a constant dollar measure of foreign trade is frequently valuable. (Constant dollar values are a measure of volume; the volume index in Table I is essentially a constant dollar value series expressed as a percentage of one of the years in the series). Table II presents current dollar values for the summary trade totals, the price indexes by which these can be converted to constant dollars, and the constant dollar conversion. The current dollar re-export values were converted to constant dollars by use of the import price index; as these goods are exported from Canada in the same form in which they were originally imported their price movements are assumed to correspond to those of imports rather than to those of exports.

While the current dollar value increase in Canadian foreign trade is great when compared to pre-war levels — 1949 domestic export values are 3.6 times those of 1938, import values have increased 4.1 times and total trade values 3.8 times — a considerable portion of that increase is due to price fluctuations alone. Both export and import prices have approximately doubled since 1938. The smaller increase of the constant dollar values reflect this factor; exports are only 1.6 times those of 1938, imports 1.8 times, and total trade 1.7 times that

of that year. Even when the price factor is removed in this manner, however, the high level of trade in the post-war period when compared to that of 1938, is quite remarkable.

Differences in year-to-year movements of the current and constant dollar series are obvious. In the current dollar series the peak year for domestic exports was 1948, for re-exports 1947, while both imports and total trade expanded steadily to 1949. In the constant dollar (volume) series the domestic export and re-export peaks are unchanged, but a peak appears in 1947 in both imports and total trade. The higher current dollar values for these latter magnitudes in 1949 was due solely to the influence of price increases which outweighed volume movements; in the two export series prices have also increased and by about the same amount, but the volume movements have been sufficient to outweigh the price changes.

In Table III the current and constant dollar series of Table II have been converted to index number form with the year 1948 as base. The value indexes are presented together with current dollar value indexes for Gross National Product, Personal Income, and Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing, the volume indexes with volume indexes for Industrial Production, Railway Revenue Freight Loadings and Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles.

TABLE III. Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Value Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100				
Domestic Exports .....	27.2	75.2	90.2	100.0	97.3
Imports.....	25.6	73.0	97.6	100.0	104.7
Total Trade.....	26.6	74.2	93.7	100.0	100.6
Gross National Product.....	33.4	77.2	87.8	100.0	103.1
Personal Income.....	34.1	81.3	87.0	100.0	105.1
Investment in Plant, Equipment & Housing <sup>1</sup> .....	21.6	51.1	77.2	100.0	106.2
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948 = 100				
Domestic Exports .....	57.8	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4
Imports.....	55.4	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5
Total Trade.....	56.8	94.8	104.3	100.0	97.6
Industrial Production.....	56.3	87.7	96.7	100.0	101.5
Railway Revenue Freight Loadings .....	50.1	87.2	96.7	100.0	95.7
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-miles.....	45.6	94.0	102.2	100.0	95.2

1. Private and Public Utility investment only, government investment excluded.

The increase in the value of trade since 1938 is closely comparable with the increase in Gross National Product and Personal Income. In 1938 and 1947 the trade index values are generally above those for the product and income series, in 1946 and 1949 they are generally below the latter indices. But only in 1949 is there any difference in the direction of movement — in that year exports decreased somewhat while the other series expanded. The investment series (Investment, like exports, is a stimulus to economic activity) had increased less than the trade series until 1947, in 1949 investment continued to increase and its increase was sufficient to offset the slight reduction in exports. In 1946-48 there was also considerable investment in inventories; this contributed significantly to increased production and incomes in these years.

A close connection between the volume series of Table III is also apparent. The decline in the volume of imports and total trade from their 1947 level and of exports from 1948 are reflected in the decrease in freight loaded and carried by the railroads in 1949. Decreased imports of coal in 1949, and de-

creased exports of wood pulp and lumber, all heavy and bulky commodities, were particularly important in inducing the decreases in the freight series. In 1946 and 1947 the greater increase in imports than in industrial production was due in part to inventory increases; these amounted to \$467 million in 1946, \$879 million in 1947, and \$646 million in 1948, and a significant portion of these values represents imported goods. In 1949 inventory accumulation was only \$12 million, and the need for imported goods in export production was also less. As a result there is much closer correspondence between the import and production series than in the preceding years.

In Table IV the trade series are compared with population growth. There is a close relation between the size of the Canadian population and the amount of trade necessary to maintain its standard of living. While a larger population would need more trade, it would probably need less trade per capita due to the greater proportion of the products of some resources which would be absorbed in the home market.



TABLE IV. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Population .....	,000	11,152	12,307	12,582	12,883	13,549
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>						
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$	75.11	187.88	220.55	238.72	220.90
Imports Per Capita .....	\$	60.75	156.60	204.57	204.68	203.79
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$	136.85	346.67	428.05	446.09	426.87
<b>Constant 1948 Dollar Comparisons:</b>						
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$'48	159.46	235.14	240.77	238.72	214.26
Imports Per Capita .....	\$'48	130.92	204.71	232.47	204.68	197.47
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$'48	292.53	442.71	476.57	446.09	413.84

Table IV shows that both the value and the volume of foreign trade, expressed in per capita terms, have increased greatly since 1938. Until 1949 the value of exports per capita expanded steadily and there was little decline in 1948 from the 1947 per capita volume. In 1949, however, both the value and the volume of per capita exports dropped considerably. This was due only in small part to the lower exports for 1949, the greater part was due to Canada's union with Newfoundland. The union swelled Canada's population by some 325,000

people, yet because a considerable part of the pre-union trade of both countries had been conducted with each other little overall increase in net Canadian exports could be expected to result from the union<sup>1</sup>. The sudden jump in the population, together with the greater amount of trade now **internal** rather than **external**, accounts for the greater part of the drop in 1949 per capita exports, imports, and total trade. The decline in the per capita volume of imports and total trade since 1947, in spite of the value increases, also reflects the price factor referred to above.

1. See Chapter VI, Page 54, Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics.





## CHAPTER II

### LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

One of the outstanding characteristics of Canada's commodity trade is the high degree of its concentration by countries. This is not a post-war development. In the inter-war period 1920-39 a major part of Canada's foreign trade was conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom — no less than 77.8% of the total. And in the four post-war years 1946-49 this average proportion has been 75.0%, rising to 77.7% in 1949.

While the overall concentration of Canadian trade in United States and United Kingdom markets is now about the same as

in the inter-war period there has been a considerable change in the relative importance of these two markets. In the inter-war period the United States took a slightly greater proportion of Canada's exports than did the United Kingdom — 38% as against 36% — but in some years the United Kingdom was the more important export market. The year 1938, often used for pre-war comparisons, is one of these. As a source of imports the United States far outweighed the United Kingdom, supplying some 65% of the total as against some 17%. But since the recent war the importance of the United States, both as a supplier and as a market for Canadian goods, has increased, while that of the United Kingdom has considerably diminished.

TABLE V. Leading Movements in Trade with the United States and the United Kingdom

		Average 1920-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>							
United States .....	\$,000,000	355.7	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5
	% of total	38.0	32.3	38.4	37.3	48.8	50.2
United Kingdom .....	\$,000,000	335.2	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0
	% of total	35.8	40.6	25.8	27.1	22.3	23.6
<b>Imports:</b>							
United States .....	\$,000,000	535.5	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.6 <sup>3</sup>	1,951.9
	% of total	64.7	62.7	75.4 <sup>1</sup>	76.7	68.5 <sup>3</sup>	70.7
United Kingdom .....	\$,000,000	144.3	119.3	141.3 <sup>2</sup>	189.4	299.5	307.4
	% of total	17.5	17.6	7.6 <sup>1,2</sup>	7.4	11.4	11.1

1. Percentages calculated on basis of import total excluding estimated value of Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.
2. Exclusive of estimated value of military equipment returned from the United Kingdom.
3. The drop illustrates the effect of the Emergency Exchange Conservation measures.

The basic causes of the concentration of Canadian trade with these two countries are well known. To a considerable extent the resources and development of the three economies are supplementary. Canada produces for export large quantities of grains, meats and other temperate climate foodstuffs, forest products, minerals, and some manufactures, especially those which require cheap hydro-electric power. But Canada must import tropical and semi-tropical foodstuffs, many minerals such as coal and petroleum, and a great proportion of her basic iron and steel, fibres and textiles, and manufactures. The United States has a highly developed manufacturing economy producing for export, and also exports petroleum, coal, semi-tropical fibres, foodstuffs and other agricultural products. She has, however, insufficient supplies of many minerals and her forests are not adequate to supply her needs. The United Kingdom is a highly developed manufacturing economy whose only important natural export is coal, and must import the major part of her raw materials and foodstuffs. These factors determine the basic nature of trade between the three countries.

However, the forces binding the Canadian economy to those of the United States and the United Kingdom are not equally strong in all directions. Except for some commodities like meats, the United States has relatively little need for many of Canada's farm products as these are produced in sufficient quantities in the temperate parts of the United States. Yet Canada buys a large volume of warm climate agricultural products in the United States. And while the United Kingdom buys a considerable range of Canadian products her own position as an exporter of manufactures to the Canadian market is less strong than is that of the United States. The influence of the parent firms of many Canadian subsidiaries of United States companies, the large proportion of Canadian technical men who receive some training in the United States, the fact that the conditions for which United States products are designed

are frequently closer to those found in Canada than are those for which United Kingdom products are developed, the wider circulation of American periodicals and books with their explicit and implicit advertising of American commodities and standards, all these forces work towards Canada's drawing a major part of her import requirements from the United States.

Wartime damage and dislocations further weakened the position of the United Kingdom in the post-war Canadian market. The needs of domestic reconstruction in that country and the supplying of markets elsewhere in the world prevented the supplying of goods which Canada might have bought. And in addition, United Kingdom business contacts in Canada had been weakened through the long period of war, when Canada had of necessity to concentrate her purchases even more in the United States. The result of these factors was that the United Kingdom supplied only about 7.5% of Canada's imports in the years 1946 and 1947 while the share of the United States approximated 76%. At the same time, the need of the United Kingdom and other overseas countries for Canadian goods remained high, and prevented an increase in the proportion of Canadian goods being sold in the American market.

In the last two years the situation has changed considerably, and Table V reflects these changes. The United Kingdom has made a determined effort to increase the share of the Canadian market which it supplies, and despite its many post-war handicaps has made considerable progress in some lines. On the other hand, Canada has endeavoured to reduce the proportion of her imports drawn from the United States and increase the proportion of her sales there, the latter being possible once Europe's more abnormal needs for Canadian goods subsided. But trade with these countries is still far from balancing bilaterally, and the size of this unbalance has been one of the most important problems facing Canada in the post-war world.

TABLE VI. Canada's Position in Trade of Leading Trade Partners<sup>1</sup>

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, Values in U.S. \$,000,000)					
	Canada	Germany	United Kingdom	Venezuela	France
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>					
1938 .....	467.8	107.1	520.9	52.3	133.9
1948 .....	1,912.2	862.7	644.1	516.6	501.2
1949 .....	1,950.2	820.3	700.4	518.5	497.2
	Canada	Brazil	Cuba	Venezuela	Mexico
<b>General Imports:</b>					
1938 .....	260.2	97.9	105.7	20.0	49.0
1948 .....	1,553.6	513.9	375.0	270.8	246.2
1949 .....	1,539.0	551.9	387.5	278.8	244.2

United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, Values in £,000,000)					
	Australia	Union of South Africa	India	Canada	New Zealand
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>					
1938 .....	38.9	40.1	33.8 <sup>2</sup>	23.6	19.5
1948 .....	145.3	120.8	96.4	72.1	52.6
1949 .....	189.2	125.3	117.4	81.0	64.7
	Canada	United States	Australia	New Zealand	India
<b>General Imports:</b>					
1938 .....	78.7	118.0	71.8	46.9	49.9 <sup>2</sup>
1948 .....	217.0	183.2	168.9	108.7	96.3
1949 .....	224.6	221.7	212.4	117.0	98.2

1. All data include merchandise trade only. Newfoundland and Labrador included in values for Canada from April 1, 1949. Countries ranked horizontally by 1949 values.

2. Total for all British India.

It is interesting to note that Canada, on her part, occupies a leading position in the markets of both the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1949 Canada was again the largest customer and largest supplier of the United States, both by a considerable margin, providing 23.2% of United States imports

and taking 16.3% of her exports. (Despite the percentages the balance was unfavourable, United States exports being almost double her imports). Canada was fourth as an export market for the United Kingdom, taking 4.4% of that country's exports, and first as a source of imports, supplying 9.9% of the total.

#### Trade of Canada with the United States

A major trade problem which Canada has had to face in the post-war period arises from the size of the negative trade balance with the United States. In the inter-war period this balance was heavily adverse, averaging \$167 million or 18.5% of Canada's total trade with the United States. But positive balances earned elsewhere could be converted to United States dollars to set against this deficit. Since the war the problem of inconvertible currencies has prevented such an offsetting process. And in the immediate post-war period, with the United States one of the few available sources of imports and with a large part of Canada's exports going to war-devastated coun-

tries this unfavourable balance grew disproportionately, reaching \$918 million in 1947, no less than 30.3% of our total trade with the United States.

In the past few years much has been done to relieve this problem. The Emergency Exchange Conservation controls, imposed in November 1947 when the drain of United States dollars was at its worst, substantially reduced the extraordinary volume of imports from the United States. At the same time efforts were directed towards increasing Canada's sales

TABLE VII. Trade of Canada with the United States, 1947-1949

	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Domestic Exports .....	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459	+ 45.4	+ 0.2
Re-Exports .....	22,371	21,198	20,566	- 8.1	- 3.0
Imports .....	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860	- 1.2	+ 8.1
Total Trade .....	3,031,277	3,327,948	3,475,885	+ 14.7	+ 4.4
Trade Balance .....	- 918,082	- 283,578	- 427,835	- 53.4	+ 50.9



in the United States market — from \$1,034 million in 1947 these rose to \$1,500 million in 1948 and \$1,503 million in 1949, while imports remained below the 1947 total. This drive on the United States market was facilitated by an easing of Europe's emergency needs for imports after 1947.

The results of these efforts have been satisfying. From 30.3% of the total trade in 1947 the adverse balance fell to 8.5% in 1948, and even with the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls rose only to 12.3% in 1949. At the same time Canada's gold production has risen; net exports of non-monetary gold (a potential source of United States dollars not included in the trade statistics) increased from \$99.3 million in 1947 to \$138.9 million in 1949. This increase has contributed to the easing of the urgent balance of trade problem.

In general, apart from the sizable increase in the import balance, the overall results of trade with the United States

in 1949 were little different than those of 1948. Domestic exports rose slightly to set a new peacetime value record at \$1,503.5 million, and while imports were higher than in 1948 they remained below the record 1947 level. Total trade with the United States also set a peacetime record at \$3,475.9 million. Intra-year movements in exports and imports were along the lines discussed in Chapter I; spotty reflections of American business readjustments in the exports of the first half of the year became more general in the third quarter, but after devaluation sales in the United States improved considerably. (Part of this improvement was, of course, due to the exchange premium which led to increases of up to 10% in the Canadian dollar prices of many exports, but the real improvement in volume was also substantial). And imports from the United States, while high throughout the year, slackened somewhat in the last third of the year under the joint influence of the American coal and steel strikes and of the devaluation-created price increases of American goods.

#### Domestic Exports to the United States<sup>1</sup>

Although there was relatively little change from 1948 in total domestic exports to the United States in 1949 there was a wide diversity of movement among individual groups and commodities. Business readjustments and industrial disturbances in that country affected some commodities; and in the market for other commodities supply and demand were in better balance than in the previous year. Then, too, the effects of the removal of some export controls in 1948 were felt through-

out the year 1949. Only three of the main commodity groups showed an increase over 1948 exports — these were the agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products, and non-ferrous metals and products groups. The largest individual decline was registered by the wood, wood products and paper group; nevertheless this group remained first in Canadian exports to the United States by a wide margin, accounting for 47.2% of the total.

TABLE VIII. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups 1947-1949

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	65,808	139,322	170,637	+ 159.3	+ 22.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	94,130	217,941	200,566	+ 113.1	- 8.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	10,393	17,035	11,180	+ 7.6	- 34.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	611,561	754,937	709,841	+ 16.1	- 6.0
Iron and its Products.....	57,466	92,219	108,735	+ 89.2	+ 17.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	100,269	166,546	196,892	+ 96.4	+ 18.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	45,112	57,462	52,249	+ 15.8	- 9.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	31,906	33,568	33,359	+ 4.6	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	17,583	21,956	19,999	+ 13.7	- 8.9

The wood products group not only accounts for the largest proportion of Canada's exports to the United States, it also provides the three leading commodities exported to that market. These are newsprint paper, which in 1949 accounted for 26.0% of domestic exports to the United States, wood pulp, which accounted for 9.4%, and planks and boards, which accounted for 6.7% of that total. Exports of newsprint paper continued to rise in 1949 gaining \$51 million over those of 1948, but exports of most other commodities in the wood products group declined. A reduction in construction activity in the United States was largely responsible for the declines of \$28 million in planks and boards and \$5 million in shingles, while lowered industrial activity during the business readjustments reduced demand for wood pulp, pulpwood, and other products. Exports of several products even declined below their 1947 levels. But in the last quarter of the year, with the improvement in United States business and the price advantages provided by devaluation, these exports firmed, and in some cases, notably lumber, recovered somewhat.

The animals and animal products group is second in Canadian exports to the United States and, as in the wood products group, exports of this group of commodities to the United States declined in 1949. The overall decline here, however, was due in part to exceptional circumstances affecting 1948

exports. When the embargo on exports of beef and beef cattle to the United States was removed in mid-1948 that country was suffering from a meat shortage. The result of the embargo's removal was an immediate heavy flow of cattle and beef to the United States at levels far above the normal seasonal flow. In the five months after the removal of the embargo the United States bought more cattle and beef from Canada than in the whole of 1949. It was this extraordinary volume of exports in the fall of 1948 which caused total exports in this group to be less in 1949 than 1948; until September 1949 the reverse had been true.

Exports of dairy cattle, poultry and hides and skins to the United States also declined in 1949, but those of furs and most fishery products rose. The rise in fishery products exports, however, seems to have been due solely to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian statistics for the last nine months of 1949.

Non-ferrous metals and their products were the third most important group of Canadian exports to the United States in 1949, rising \$30 million above their 1948 level. Although there was some weakening in both prices and demand for base metals evident throughout the year, and although the steel and coal strikes severely handicapped users of these metals in the latter part of the year, exports of copper, nickel, lead and zinc

1. See Part II, Tables 11 and 13 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.

**TABLE IX. Exports of Beef Cattle and Beef to the United States Last Five Months, 1948 and 1949**  
(values in \$,000)

	Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter)		Beef and Veal, Fresh	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
<b>Month:</b>				
August.....	2,570	2,278	900	2,445
September.....	15,279	3,405	7,555	2,805
October.....	11,833	8,164	6,022	4,060
November.....	12,620	8,123	6,845	5,230
December.....	4,451	5,207	4,983	4,713
<b>Monthly Average:</b>				
for Year.....	3,935	3,828	3,050	2,552
for Five Months.....	9,351	5,435	5,261	3,851

all advanced over 1948 levels. Only aluminum showed a decline; exports of this metal in a primary and semi-fabricated state falling by \$4.4 million. Manufactured items are very unimportant in exports of this group of commodities to the United States; the bulk of these exports are base metals in a primary and semi-fabricated state. The importance of these metals is shown by the fact that nickel, copper and zinc rank fifth, seventh and eighth respectively in the principal exports list.

Agricultural and vegetable products, the fourth most important group in exports to the United States, also showed an overall gain in 1949. Grains, crude (synthetic) rubber and alcoholic beverages showed the largest increases. Exports of seed potatoes also rose, but exports of all seeds taken together declined. One significant change not reflected in Tables 11 and 13 is in exports of apples to the United States; these have averaged about \$3.6 million over the last three years and have made the United States the largest foreign consumer of Canadian apples.

The most interesting feature of Canada's exports of iron and iron products to the United States is the fact that they are predominantly fully manufactured goods. Exports of farm implements, machinery and parts amounted to over \$70 million in 1949, of which over \$6 million were tractors and \$64 million other types of farm implements. Together these items accounted for 64.6% of this group's total exports to the United States, and farm implements other than tractors were Canada's fourth most important export to that market. Exports of iron ore to the United States also increased in 1949; in part this probably reflects the inclusion of Newfoundland's production in Canadian statistics as well as the mine developments in northern Ontario.

Total exports in the remaining commodity groups declined in 1949, although some of the individual commodities, chemical fertilizers for example, showed an increase. In one case, asbestos, the decline seems to have been due solely to the industrial disturbance affecting production in the early part of the year. Throughout the latter half of the year the monthly exports of this commodity were above the 1948 rate.

#### Imports from the United States<sup>1</sup>

Imports from the United States rose 8.1% over their 1948 level in 1949, and increases were recorded for a majority of individual commodities. A high level of unsatisfied demand in Canada, and improving supplies in the United States of many commodities like steel, together with an easing of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls, helped encourage this trend. The devaluation of the Canadian dollar in September, however, altered the situation. The general result was

to raise the average price level of United States imports by about 10%, and this factor tended to discourage purchases there. Canadian spending on United States goods declined from September in terms of United States dollars, and the Canadian dollar value of imports from the United States was lower than in the previous year in both November and December. This decline was also due in part to the effects of the United States steel and coal strikes in the latter months of the year.

**TABLE X. Imports from the United States by Main Groups 1947-1949**

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	169,727	116,555	146,372	- 13.8	+ 25.6
Animals and Animal Products.....	57,210	44,209	53,161	- 7.1	+ 20.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	217,026	111,246	134,376	- 38.1	+ 20.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	82,741	67,375	79,982	- 3.3	+ 18.7
Iron and its Products.....	725,898	713,127	794,210	+ 9.4	+ 11.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	120,333	109,192	121,818	+ 1.2	+ 11.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	364,282	456,373	383,633	+ 5.3	- 15.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	99,587	106,060	115,033	+ 15.5	+ 8.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	137,875	81,627	123,273	- 10.6	+ 51.0

1. See Part II, Tables 12 and 14 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.



Despite declines in the latter part of the year only one of the nine main groups failed to record an increase in the value of imports as compared with 1948. In only four groups, however, the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products, non-metallic minerals and products and chemicals and allied products groups, did the value of imports exceed that recorded for 1947.

The iron and its products group dominates imports from the United States almost as much as the wood, wood products and paper group does Canadian exports to that country. In 1949 this group accounted for 40.7% of total imports from the United States. Five of the ten leading imports from the United States were drawn from this group in 1949.

Non-farm machinery remained the leading import in this group in 1949 despite a 1% decline from its 1948 value. Within this rather inclusive item mining and metallurgical machinery and business and printing machinery showed increases, the former of these increasing by 47.6%. The chief factor in this increase was the Alberta oil developments; imports of well-drilling machinery and rope for well-drilling machinery from the United States increased to \$24.0 million in 1949, from \$15.4 million in 1948, and \$6.9 million in 1947. Imports of automobile parts and internal combustion engines, tractors and parts and farm implements and machinery, rolling mill products, and pipes, tubes and fittings also showed large increases under the pressure of a high level of economic activity in Canada, and due to somewhat easier supply conditions than had prevailed in previous post-war years. The only notable case of an item in this group being imported at a much lower rate than might be expected is in the case of completed automobiles and trucks; these are one of the few items still strictly regulated by the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls.

A notable feature of 1949 imports of iron and its products was the heavy concentration of imports in the first half of the year. At mid-year these stood at \$438 million, by the end of the year they had reached only \$794 million, 9.2% below what they would have been had the rate of the first half-year been maintained. This difference is much more than would be expected from seasonal variations alone. While this may be partly due to the increasing importance of farm implements and machinery in imports of iron and steel products from the United States the greater part of the decline in these imports after July must be attributed to the satisfaction or reduction of Canadian demand. To this reduction the price increases in American goods produced by devaluation may have contributed in part, although the decline had set in before devaluation. The United States steel strike in the fall also contributed to the decline, preventing the usual seasonal rise in these imports.

#### Trends in Trade with the United States

Not since 1882 has Canada imported more goods from any one other country than she has from the United States, and since about 1920 the United States has normally been Canada's leading export market as well. In the inter-war period Canada received 64.7% of her imports from the United States and sold 38.0% of her exports there, and in this post-war period these percentages have been even higher, the long-term trend towards increasing trade with the United States having been accentuated by a lack of other sources of supply and of other markets with sufficient Canadian dollars.

The negative balance which has characterized Canada's commodity trade with the United States also increased sharply in the post-war period. Among the more serious factors which have so far hampered a permanent solution to this problem are the lack of alternative sources of supply and the still prohibitive United States tariffs on many Canadian export items. But as the productive facilities of overseas countries are now largely restored the former of these difficulties has been considerably reduced. And the continuing tariff negotiations in which the United States is participating raises some hopes that the features of the American tariff which most retard Canadian trade may be eliminated.

The non-metallic minerals group, which includes the main fuels, was the second largest group of imports from the United States in 1949. It was also the only main group to show a decline from the 1948 import level, though the value remained above that recorded in 1947. A major part of the decline is accounted for by reduced coal imports. In the first half of 1949 large stocks of anthracite coal, unused during the preceding mild winter, discouraged imports of this variety of coal — from \$24.5 million in the first half of 1948 these fell to \$17.5 million in 1949, which considerably reduced total coal imports despite a slight rise (from \$51.8 million to \$52.6 million) in bituminous coal imports. In the second half of the year the prolonged coal strike in the United States forced a reduction in coal imports — compared with 1948, anthracite imports in the second half of 1949 were \$24.1 million as opposed to \$29.8 million, bituminous imports only \$40.8 million as opposed to \$75.9 million.

Imports of the other major fuel, petroleum, from United States sources also declined. This decline was due primarily to an attempt to shift some of Canada's oil imports to overseas sources, in part due to the reduced need for imported petroleum and petroleum products in the Prairie provinces.

The agricultural and vegetable products group was one of those most affected by the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls. After those on fruits and vegetables were relaxed early in 1949 these imports rose sharply, and at the year's end stood respectively \$10.5 million and \$9.2 million above their 1948 levels. Imports of vegetable oils also increased sharply due in part to the new market opened up in Canada by margarine manufacture; in 1949 Canada imported 57% of the United States' total cottonseed oil exports.

The 1949 return to United States sources of supply for a great part of Canada's raw cotton imports was a major factor in increasing imports in the fibres, textiles and products group. Other individual increases in imports of this group of products from the United States were small, and for several products, notably cotton piece goods, declines were registered.

In the miscellaneous commodities group the chief cause of the increase in imports was the relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls affecting tourist purchases in the United States. From only \$298 thousand in 1948 these soared to \$28.7 million in 1949, a sum close to twice the 1947 level of purchases. Imports of scientific and educational equipment also increased over the 1948 level.

In the other main groups changes were small but generally upward in 1949. These reflected less special conditions than the continuance of general prosperity and high industrial activity in Canada.

The two-way trade in farm implements across the Canadian-American border is an example of what can develop in the absence of tariffs. In 1949 Canada exported farm implements and machinery other than tractors to the United States to the value of \$63.8 million, and imported commodities in this same category from the United States to the value of \$58.1 million. Farm tractors and parts were exported to a value of \$6.4 million and imported to a value of \$115.0 million. In the absence of the usual trade barriers the farm implements industry in both countries has expanded greatly, and farmers in both countries receive the benefits of a wider selection of products.

The September exchange rate readjustments are also likely to contribute to the solution of the trade balance problem. In varying measure they have reduced the cost to Canada of the goods of many overseas countries while increasing that of United States goods. While hopes for general currency convertibility, the only wholly satisfactory solution of Canada's trade problem, are still dim, the outlook at the end of 1949 with respect to the management of the negative balance with the United States is better than has been the case since the war.

## Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

Although the full-year totals of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom show little change from 1948, intra-year variations in this trade, and particularly in imports, have been very great. During the first half of 1949 there was a reduction of 6.6% in Canadian domestic exports to that market and a considerable increase of 17.3% in imports from that source. The net result of these changes was to reduce the adverse balance of trade of the United Kingdom with Canada by 21.2%. After midsummer, however, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom fell off due in part to the reimposition of Canadian tariffs on certain United Kingdom textiles (these tariffs had been temporarily suspended in 1948), in part to price resistance to some British goods, and possibly in part to lack of confidence in the existing exchange rate structure. At the same time, exports to that country remained at a higher than seasonal

level. The immediate effect of devaluation was to raise the cost in pounds of United Kingdom imports from Canada (the quantity of these being largely fixed by Canadian dollar contracts) while reducing the dollar yield of that country's exports. As a result, the trade totals for the year show a 2.6% increase in Canada's exports to the United Kingdom, only a 2.7% increase in imports from that country, and a 3.2% increase in the United Kingdom's adverse trade balance with Canada.

While 1949 trade figures thus show little change in the United Kingdom's trade position with Canada it must be remembered that the favourable effects of devaluation did not have time to appear in that year. And when trade is examined by commodities several signs of real improvement can be noted.

TABLE XI. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom 1947-1949

	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Domestic Exports .....	751,198	686,914	704,956	- 6.2	+ 2.6
Re-Exports .....	2,466	1,783	4,305	+ 74.6	+ 141.4
Imports .....	189,370	299,502	307,450	+ 62.4	+ 2.7
Total Trade .....	943,034	988,199	1,016,711	+ 7.8	+ 2.9
Trade Balance.....	+ 564,294	+ 389,195	+ 401,811	- 28.8	+ 3.2

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom<sup>1</sup>

The most important overall factor affecting Canada's exports to the United Kingdom is the attempt of the United Kingdom to reduce her adverse balance in trade with dollar countries. This policy, a product of that country's unsatisfactory post-war exchange situation, has forced the maintenance

of trade controls which have tended to restrict the variety of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, and in some cases to reduce the volume of shipments to only token proportions. Over the past two years this has resulted in generally declining Canadian exports to this market.

TABLE XII. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups 1947-1949

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	319,854	271,923	340,980	+ 6.6	+ 25.4
Animals and Animal Products .....	150,863	138,118	72,422	- 52.0	- 47.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,560	1,891	1,407	- 9.8	- 25.6
Wood, Wood Products, and Paper.....	136,119	100,642	84,770	- 37.7	- 15.8
Iron and its Products.....	21,721	21,910	22,106	+ 1.8	+ 0.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	98,937	131,866	147,892	+ 49.5	+ 12.2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	6,788	7,683	7,571	+ 11.5	- 1.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	8,085	7,314	5,546	- 31.4	- 24.2
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	7,272	5,568	22,261	+ 206.1	+ 299.8

The agricultural and vegetable products group accounted for 48.4% of Canada's total domestic exports to the United Kingdom as opposed to 39.6% in 1948, and one commodity in this group, wheat, accounted for 39.8% of Canada's domestic exports to this market, as opposed to 28.6% in 1948. The overwhelming importance of wheat in exports of products in this

group reflects the stringent controls imposed on food imports by the United Kingdom; in the 1935-39 period wheat represented 64.4% of imports in this group as opposed to 1949's 82.3%. Exports of other commodities in this group are generally less important than in the pre-war period. Apples, formerly a major export to the United Kingdom, are one commodity

1. See Part II, Tables 15 and 17 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.



particularly hard hit by the British dollar shortage — a considerable part of 1949's recorded apple exports to the United Kingdom was a gift from British Columbia growers.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products to the United Kingdom were second in value to those of agricultural products. Like exports to the United States market these consist largely of base metals in a primary and semi-fabricated state rather than of manufactured products. Of the leading base metals, exports of aluminum, nickel and zinc to the United Kingdom increased substantially in 1949, while those of copper and lead declined slightly. Also important in exports to the United Kingdom are the platinum metals; that country took 66.3% of Canada's total exports of these metals in 1949.

Exports of commodities in the wood, wood products and paper group were also important in 1949, although these generally declined from 1948 levels. Flanks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint paper and pit props were the leading exports in this group, and exports to the United Kingdom of all but newsprint declined in 1949. Even the increase in newsprint exports to this market is partly illusory; it is due solely to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports of newsprint in Canadian statistics for the greater part of 1949. Soft currency sources of wood products in Europe have to a considerable extent replaced Canada in the United Kingdom market, and these are likely to hold or increase their share of the market until the

exchange problems afflicting Canadian-United Kingdom trade are eased.

The other major group in Canadian exports to the United Kingdom is animals and animal products and here, too, declines outweighed increases. Due to insufficient production to both satisfy domestic needs and fill the British bacon contract only 656,000 cwt. of bacon were shipped on the 800,000 cwt. contract for 1949. From 1948 to 1949 the value of these bacon exports fell from \$68 million to \$23 million. In 1949, too, there were no exports of Canadian beef to the United Kingdom; in 1948 beef exports early in the year had amounted to \$7.7 million. Exports of eggs fell from \$37 million to \$18 million. The only important increases in the group were in exports of cheese and canned fish (all of which was canned salmon), and these were far smaller than the many declines.

In the remaining groups the largest individual change was an \$18 million increase in Canadian exports of aircraft and parts to the United Kingdom, due chiefly to deliveries on a contract for new aircraft placed with a Canadian firm. In the iron and its products group exports of ferro-alloys and farm machinery increased slightly while exports of iron ore, again reflecting the inclusion of Newfoundland data in Canadian statistics, rose from zero in 1948 to \$3.6 million in 1949. Most other items in the group declined. Exports of asbestos decreased due to the spring strike and contributed largely to a reduction in the non-metallic minerals total.

#### Imports from the United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>

While the overall increase in Canadian imports from the United Kingdom in 1949 was small, the changing structure of these imports gives promise of future increases. In the past two years the governments of both countries, with the assist-

ance of private industry, have been striving to increase Canadian imports from the United Kingdom. And the results of these efforts are beginning to show in Canada's imports of the iron and its products group.

TABLE XIII. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups 1947-1949

Group	Value in \$,000			Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	8,125	15,295	20,807	+ 156.1	+ 36.0
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,635	9,464	6,201	+ 10.0	- 34.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	91,236	146,392	119,228	+ 30.7	- 18.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,542	3,034	3,101	+ 22.0	+ 2.2
Iron and its Products.....	27,514	50,825	81,510	+ 196.2	+ 60.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16,136	20,774	21,370	+ 32.4	+ 2.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	16,651	23,762	26,639	+ 60.0	+ 12.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	6,360	6,787	8,448	+ 32.8	+ 24.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	15,171	23,169	20,145	+ 32.8	- 13.1

In 1949 imports from the United Kingdom of almost all commodities in the iron and its products group showed increases. The largest of these was in imports of finished automobiles and trucks; from 16,213 units valued at \$16.8 million in 1948 these rose to 33,463 units valued at \$33.6 million in 1949, approximately doubling in the one year. Imports of internal combustion engines increased from \$6.6 million to \$9.4 million, and tractors and parts from \$1.9 million to \$3.4 million. Imports of rolling mill products increased from \$1.7 million to \$5.2 million. The Canadian market for goods in this group is large and with the margin of advantage which was created by devaluation the United Kingdom should be able to compete successfully for a larger share of Canada's imports of these goods.

Canadian imports from the United Kingdom of what have been that country's principal exports to Canada — textiles — declined in 1949. This decline can be attributed to two main

influences. Chief of these is the fact that most of the wartime backlog of demand for clothing has now been satisfied in Canada, and the market for textiles is therefore somewhat smaller than in the recent past. Also important was the reimposition of the Canadian tariff on United Kingdom textiles; this had been suspended in 1948 until July 1st, 1949, and this suspension was probably important in concentrating Canada's textile imports from the United Kingdom in the first half of the year.

Imports of commodities in four of the remaining main groups increased in 1948. In the agricultural and vegetable products group the increase was due largely to increased imports of canned and preserved fruits and fruit juices, and of alcoholic beverages. In the non-ferrous metals and products group refined platinum metals and their manufactures formed the greater part of imports but the greater part of the increase for the group was due to larger imports of semi-fabricated aluminum.

1. See Part II, Tables 16 and 18 for statistics illustrating this section of the text.



In the non-metallic minerals group imports of pottery and china-ware, plate, sheet and window glass, and coal were up substantially. Coal imports were, however, far below the pre-war level; in 1938 imports of anthracite and bituminous coal amounted to 1,201,000 tons and in 1949 to only 331,000 tons. Small increases were widespread in the chemicals group.

In the remaining two groups imports from the United Kingdom declined from their 1948 level. In the animals and animal products group the greater part of the decline was due to decreased Canadian imports of whale oil from \$2,936,000 in

in 1948 the value of these fell to \$263,000 in 1949. In the miscellaneous commodities group there was a sizable rise in imports of aircraft and parts, but many small declines reduced the group total

One peculiarity of imports from the United Kingdom deserve notice. Many of the items recorded as imports are not dollar-earners for the United Kingdom but non-commercial transactions.<sup>1</sup> In 1949 these amounted to \$4,892,000, 24.3% of imports in the miscellaneous commodities group and 1.6% of total imports from the United Kingdom.

#### Trends in Trade with the United Kingdom

In the inter-war period the United Kingdom was a close rival of the United States as a market for Canadian products, but the exchange difficulties which have hampered that country's trade in the post-war period have forced a large reduction in the proportion of Canadian exports now sold in that market. And the relative importance of the United Kingdom as an import supplier has also declined in the post-war period due to the wartime dislocation of her trade and to pressure on her available good supplies from sterling area and domestic sources. This latter factor has greatly hampered efforts to expand sales in Canada.

During the past few years the United Kingdom's adverse trade balance with Canada has been managed with the help of Canada's post-war loans to that country and through the use of Marshall Plan aid. Canadian aid, however, was considerably restricted after Canada's own exchange problems became acute in late 1947, and the tendency has been for potential uses of Marshall Plan funds in Canada to be reduced as the list of United States surplus commodities grows. The lessening of

foreign aid has accentuated Britain's need for a closer balance on merchandise trade with Canada.

Although the immediate effect of the United Kingdom's devaluation was to reduce the total value of Canadian imports of her goods in the latter part of 1949, the volume of these imports rose somewhat, and by the end of the year increased purchases of United Kingdom goods had begun to compensate for their lower unit prices as pre-devaluation inventories were worked off and had to be replaced. Over the next year devaluation should prove a real aid to United Kingdom producers in competing with those of the United States in the Canadian market. And successful competition with United States producers is necessary if many Canadian imports from the United Kingdom are to increase.

On the export side the midsummer decision of the sterling area Commonwealth countries to reduce dollar imports will probably be reflected in lower Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and to other countries of the sterling area. This may also mean further restriction on the variety of these exports.

#### Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade<sup>2</sup>

The marked concentration by countries of Canada's foreign trade is emphasized when the percentages of that trade accounted for by the United States, the United Kingdom, and all other countries are compared. The greater part of Canada's trade in all four categories listed in Table XIV was in 1949 conducted with the United States, the percentages varying

from 70.7% in the case of imports to 50.2% in the case of domestic exports. All countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounted for only a slightly greater percentage of domestic exports and re-exports than did the United Kingdom alone, and for only about 1.6 times the amount of imports supplied by that one country.

TABLE XIV. Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of United States, United Kingdom, and Other Countries, 1949

	Domestic Exports	Re-Exports	Imports	Total Trade
United States .....	50.2	69.7	70.7	60.1
United Kingdom .....	23.6	14.6	11.1	17.6
Others .....	26.2	15.7	18.2	22.3

This residual share of Canadian trade is conducted with a wide variety of countries. Only six other countries — the Union of South Africa, India, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Australia, and Switzerland — have a share in Canadian domestic exports exceeding 1% of the total. And only one other country — Venezuela — provides more than 1% of Canada's imports. For reasons of space trade with other countries will be outlined here for only these seven; however tables 19 and 20 in Part II itemize the leading commodities in trade with Canada's twenty-five leading export markets and import sources.

Before examining this trade in detail, however, a few comments on general developments in trade with other countries

may be in order. They can be roughly divided into two groups — the manufacturing countries of Europe which, like the United States and the United Kingdom buy from Canada chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials, and supply chiefly manufactured goods, and non-manufacturing countries elsewhere which buy in addition to these products considerable quantities of manufactured goods while selling to Canada chiefly foodstuffs and raw materials. Trade with most of the countries in both categories has been hampered by post-war dislocations and exchange shortages and since 1947 exports to them have tended to decline. Imports rose until 1948; since then, inventories and wartime shortages having largely been made up, they have tended to decline.

1. See Chapter VI, Section 3.

2. See Part II, Tables 5, 6, 19 and 20, for statistics illustrating this section of the text.

TABLE XV. Trade of Canada with All Countries (Except United States and United Kingdom), 1947-1949

	Value in \$,000				Percentage Change	
	Average 1920-39	1947	1948	1949	1947-49	1948-49
Domestic Exports .....	245,413	989,478	887,537	784,547	- 20.7	- 11.6
Re-Exports .....	1,242	12,051	11,610	4,621	- 61.7	- 60.2
Imports .....	147,334	409,895	531,680	501,897	+ 22.4	- 5.6
Total Trade .....	393,989	1,411,424	1,430,827	1,291,065	- 8.5	- 9.8
Trade Balance .....	+ 99,321	+ 591,634	+ 367,467	+ 287,271	- 51.4	- 21.8

There has been considerable year-to-year variation in trade with other individual countries. Some — especially Germany and Italy — had very little trade with Canada in the immediate post-war period, and trade with these has shown considerable net increases in the last two years. Others — especially the countries of eastern Europe — received significant quantities of Canadian exports in the emergency relief and reconstruction period after the war. These exports, however, were chiefly relief goods provided by U.N.R.R.A. out of Canadian and other contributions, and Canadian exports to many of these countries declined with the decline of relief shipments. Exports to China were also sizable in the immediate post-war period but have declined with the spread of civil war in that country.

Canada's balance of trade with these countries as a whole has been favourable, although an unfavourable balance features trade with many of Canada's principal raw foodstuffs and raw material suppliers. It is interesting to note that Canada has an unfavourable balance with no leading manufacturing countries except the United States and Czechoslovakia. In the former case the large quantities of raw materials bought in the United States contribute sizably to the deficit, while the deficit in trade with Czechoslovakia developed only in 1949.

The Union of South Africa is third in rank as a market for Canadian exports; in 1949 sales to this market amounted to \$77.7 million. The chief commodities supplied by Canada were railway cars and coaches, wheat, automobiles and trucks, planks and boards, and newsprint. It should be noted that 1949 sales of wheat to this market were exceptionally high — South Africa is normally about self-sufficient in wheat — and that the heavy sales of railway cars represent the filling of an order on which work has been proceeding for some time and which is part of that country's post-war re-equipment. Neither of these classes of export can be expected to remain high. In addition, the mid-year exchange crisis forced the Union to drastically restrict dollar imports after August, and the trade restrictions then imposed on all types of import have not since been substantially relaxed. Canada, it should be noted, imports relatively little from South Africa — the total was only \$3.7 million in 1949. Canned fruits, alcoholic beverages, wool, sheepskins, chrome ore and diamonds were the chief commodities.

India was Canada's fourth export market, with total purchases of \$72.6 million. Like the Union of South Africa, India bought large quantities of railway equipment (chiefly locomotives) and wheat in 1949, and as in the case of the Union these sales cannot be expected to remain at their 1949 level. Other important exports to India were automobiles, trucks and parts, copper in a primary or semi-fabricated state, and newsprint. India is also an important source of imports, selling Canada goods to the value of \$26.2 million in 1949. Jute fabrics, tea, nuts and carpets and rugs were the principal commodities.

Belgium and Luxembourg, two political units but only one customs and trading area, stand fifth as a Canadian export market. Wheat was again a leading export to this area — although here it is a normally recurring export; the other leading commodities were flaxseed, lead, barley, canned fish and zinc. Sales to Belgium and Luxembourg have been less hampered by currency problems than in the case of most countries; the Belgian franc is one of Europe's strongest currencies. Belgium has also grown steadily in importance as an import source since the war — in the 1947-49 period imports from that source have risen from \$10 million to \$19 million. Steel, cotton fabrics, unset diamonds and glass are the chief imports.

Export trade with France, the sixth market in 1949, has fluctuated widely since the war due chiefly to exceptional sales of ships. Exclusive of ships, Canada's exports to France were \$72.6 million in 1947, \$33.9 million in 1948 and \$23.3 million in 1949; sales of ships in these three years were \$8.4 million, \$59.0 million and \$12.7 million respectively. There has thus been a steady decline since 1947 in sales to this market of the commodities which are not clearly non-recurring exports. Farm implements, crude (synthetic) rubber, and fertilizers were the chief exports in 1949; France is one of the few western European countries normally self-sufficient in wheat. Canada's imports from France have risen steadily during the last three years but remain much smaller than exports. Fertilizers, lace and embroideries, and alcoholic beverages (chiefly wines and brandies) are the chief imports.

Australia stood seventh as an export market in 1949, buying Canadian goods to the value of \$35.4 million. Automotive products, lumber, newsprint, machinery, aluminum, and cotton textiles were the chief exports to that country. Australia, of course, has no need for Canadian foodstuffs, being herself a leading world exporter of meats and bread grains. Australia also stood fourth as a source of imports in 1949 — just under the 1% line; her sales to Canada were valued at \$27.4 million. Raw wool, raw sugar, raisins and canned fruits were Canada's chief purchases in that country.

Switzerland was the only other country to buy more than 1% of Canada's exports in 1949 — her purchases amounted to \$32.3 million. Wheat accounted for over half of this total with important quantities of aluminum, flaxseed and copper also being sold. Switzerland's sales to Canada were chiefly manufactures; clocks and watches were the most important of these.

Venezuela is the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to supply more than 1% of Canada's imports, and of the \$91.7 million value of imports from that country in 1949, \$90.9 million was crude petroleum. Venezuelan oil supplies much of the eastern and central Canadian market. Venezuela also ranked ninth as an export market, just behind Switzerland, taking Canadian goods to the value of \$27.7 million. Ships, wheat flour, machinery and rubber manufactures were the chief of these, but sales of ships to Venezuela cannot be expected to remain at their 1949 level.







## CHAPTER III

### GROUPS OF COUNTRIES IN CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The main outlines of Canadian foreign trade become clearer if the intricate details of trade by countries provided by the statistics are summarized. This purpose can be achieved by grouping together countries having several common characteristics. Furthermore, the study of trade by country groups provides a basis of comparison for more detailed study of the characteristics of trade with individual countries. This chapter will outline some of the main characteristics of Canada's trade with European countries, Commonwealth countries, and the countries of Latin America in 1949.

The use of groups of countries rather than individual countries in the analysis of trade is open to certain limitations. Group totals conceal the fact that trade with individual members of country-groups may differ widely in composition and direction. Conclusions generally applicable to the group as a whole may be specifically inapplicable to many of the countries within the group. Generally, the broader the group with respect to which trade is analyzed the more likely is distortion of the special features of trade with individual countries. If the limitations of this mode of analysis are kept in mind, however, it can serve a valuable function.

#### Trade of Canada with European Countries

A major part of Canada's trade with Europe is conducted with the United Kingdom. As this portion of that trade has been examined in Chapter II the discussion here will exclude the United Kingdom. Commonwealth countries and Ireland will also be excluded from this discussion because of the special trading and currency relations which prevail among members (and some former members) of the Commonwealth.

There are, of course, both similarities and contrasts among individual European countries. All are countries which for some centuries have been peopled generally by their present

occupants and where resources have been in use for thousands of years. Generally, they are more densely populated than other countries with Caucasian peoples. And, generally, they are countries of restricted area and resources as compared with Canada. But there are also differences between them. Western Europe has considerable industrial development — indeed industry is more important than agriculture over most of its area. Eastern Europe, on the other hand, is predominantly agricultural. And the countries of eastern Europe are, at present, generally less inclined to trade with Canada than are those of the west.

**TABLE XVI. Merchandise Trade of Canada with European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**

(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	142,637	114,494	97,479	6,912	9,579	11,213
Animals and Animal Products.....	31,633	27,105	21,519	6,685	10,717	5,850
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,747	4,037	2,790	11,112	12,711	21,411
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19,309	7,241	9,606	3,086	2,286	2,720
Iron and Its Products.....	46,890	21,544	15,512	4,248	10,132	12,697
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	59,517	53,690	46,810	9,719	8,123	8,813
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	5,660	5,619	4,967	6,967	8,294	7,633
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	11,781	10,847	8,065	3,520	3,251	4,979
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	24,619	72,255	21,260	5,317	6,290	9,048
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>347,794</b>	<b>316,832</b>	<b>228,008</b>	<b>57,567</b>	<b>71,382</b>	<b>84,363</b>
<b>Percent of World Total.....</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>

Table XVI illustrates the main outlines of trade with this group of countries in the last three years. In the immediate post-war period production in Europe was disorganized and the need for basic foodstuffs and materials for reconstruction had to be met by imports. There was little surplus production for export. However, steady economic recovery in the past three years has done much to reduce the complete dependence on foreign supplies, and the supply of goods available for export has improved to some degree. The steady decline in total Canadian exports to this group of countries and the gradual rise in imports from them over the past three years reflects this background.

Changes in the main group totals also illustrate Europe's recovery. In 1947 Canadian exports of agricultural products, animal products, wood products and iron products to Europe

were at a much higher level than in 1949 — it was in these groups that the greater part of the sustenance and reconstruction goods needed in the post-war period fell. Exports of the non-metallic minerals group then contained a higher proportion of manufactures than is now the case. The recovery of Europe's own agricultural and basic industry has removed the need for many of these products; present demand is primarily for basic raw materials and a few basic foodstuffs rather than for a wide variety of goods and foods.

The increase in Europe's supply of exportable goods is evident especially in increased Canadian imports of agricultural products, textiles and iron and steel products. However, Canada's imports from Europe have not yet reached a high level and they are still far short of balancing Europe's still heavy purchases of Canadian foodstuffs and raw materials.

**TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949**

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>97,479</b>	<b>12.6</b>	Rolling mill products.....	2,251	
Wheat.....	49,901		Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	1,584	
Flaxseed (not for sowing).....	15,099		Ferro-alloys.....	1,271	
Rubber, crude.....	5,731		Tractors and parts.....	1,267	
Barley.....	4,464		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>46,810</b>	<b>11.0</b>
Wheat flour.....	4,290		Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	11,706	
Vegetable oils, inedible, n.o.p.....	3,579		Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	10,772	
Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	3,479		Nickel.....	8,752	
Oats.....	2,400		Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,715	
Rye.....	2,102		Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,141	
Clover seed.....	1,883		Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (except precious metals).....	3,495	
Rubber tires and tubes.....	1,561		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,967</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>21,519</b>	<b>6.4</b>	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	3,531	
Hides and skins (except fur).....	7,581		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>8,065</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Fish, canned.....	3,065		Fertilizers, chemical.....	1,984	
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, and smoked.....	2,732		Drugs and medicines.....	1,798	
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	2,610		Synthetic resins and products.....	1,166	
Fish, seal, whale oils.....	1,565		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>21,260</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>2,790</b>	<b>11.1</b>	Ships sold.....	15,885	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>9,606</b>	<b>1.1</b>	Donations and gifts.....	1,770	
Wood pulp.....	6,444		<b>Total Domestic Exports to European Countries</b> .....	<b>228,008</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Planks and boards.....	1,284		<b>Total of Itemized Commodities</b> .....	<b>205,796</b>	
Newsprint.....	1,121		<b>Percent of Total Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>90.3</b>	
<b>Iron and Its Products</b> .....	<b>15,512</b>	<b>5.3</b>			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors and parts).....	4,216				
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	3,600				

**TABLE XVIII. Imports from European Countries (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949**

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>11,213</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>Iron and Its Products</b> .....	<b>12,697</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Nuts.....	1,645		Rolling mill products.....	3,847	
Fruits, canned and preserved.....	1,610		Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	1,968	
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	1,493		Scrap iron and steel.....	1,857	
Plants, shrubs, trees, roots, vines.....	1,261		Balls, bearings and parts.....	805	
Wines.....	1,242		Hardware and cutlery.....	698	
Brandy.....	784		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>8,813</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>5,850</b>	<b>7.9</b>	Clocks, watches and parts.....	5,523	
Cheese.....	1,180		Tin blocks, pigs, bars.....	1,466	
Fish and fishery products (except fish oils).....	998		Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	683	
Butter.....	802		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>7,633</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Hides and skins (except fur).....	660		Diamonds, unset.....	3,158	
Furs, dressed, and fur products.....	612		Plate, sheet and window glass.....	1,923	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>21,411</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>4,979</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Cotton piece goods.....	5,719		Fertilizers.....	1,730	
Woollen piece goods.....	3,755		Dyeing and tanning materials.....	824	
Wool yarns, warps.....	1,566		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>9,048</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Artificial silk piece goods.....	1,358		Settlers' effects.....	2,769	
Artificial silk yarn, thread, fibres.....	1,174		Musical instruments.....	868	
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	1,000		Toys and sporting goods.....	692	
Lace and embroidery, cotton.....	989		<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>84,363</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Lace and embroidery, other.....	656		<b>Total, Itemized Commodities</b> .....	<b>60,186</b>	
Silk piece goods.....	638		<b>Percent of Total Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>71.3</b>	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>2,720</b>	<b>3.2</b>			
Corkwood and products.....	1,189				
Books, printed.....	1,039				



Tables XVII and XVIII are designed to show the chief commodities in Canadian trade with Europe and also the proportionate importance of trade with Europe in each main group in 1949. Commodities are listed by main groups in order of value, and the percentages show the proportion of total Canadian trade in the given groups accounted for by Europe. Group percentages higher or lower than that for total exports or imports indicate that in a given group trade with Europe is of greater or lesser importance than on the average.

The chief commodities exported to Europe in 1949 (by value) were wheat, ships, flaxseed (for oil), and primary and semi-fabricated aluminum and copper. Except for ships these are basic foodstuffs or industrial raw materials, and the heavy exports of ships, as was indicated in discussing exports to France in Chapter II, are of an exceptional nature, representing the post-war rebuilding of Europe's merchant marine. Because of the exceptional nature of these sales the high proportionate importance of Europe as a market for exports of the miscellaneous commodities group must be discounted; ships in 1949 accounted for almost three-quarters of total exports in this group. The proportionate importance of exports of agricultural products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals to Europe are on a firmer basis. Europe is likely to continue to need most of the commodities itemized under these headings in the immediate future at least.

Imports from European countries include a very wide variety of goods, many of which are imported in relatively small amounts. Table XVIII lists 37 commodities — all those of which imports in 1949 were \$600,000 or more. Yet only 71% of total imports from Europe are included. This percentage is lower than that obtained in listing the leading imports from the United States<sup>1</sup> and the United Kingdom<sup>2</sup>, and much lower than that obtained in the shorter tables for Commonwealth countries<sup>3</sup> and Latin America<sup>4</sup>.

The leading commodities imported from Europe in 1949 (by value) were cotton piece goods; clocks, watches, and parts; rolling mill products; woollen piece goods; unset diamonds; and settler's effects. With the exception of the latter item which is non-commercial and represents no receipt of foreign exchange by Europe, all these are products of European industry. Even the unset diamonds item is not a raw material — these stones have mostly been cut by European craftsmen and their value considerably enhanced in the process.

But while industry provides the greater part of Canada's imports from Europe, agricultural products are also important. Southern Europe has a sizable fruit-growing industry, and this provides fresh citrus fruits, canned fruits, and wines and brandies. The dairy industry is important in parts of Europe and Canada imports specialty cheeses from several countries. There was also a sizable import of Danish butter in the early part of 1949 to ameliorate a seasonal shortage in Canada.

#### Trade with Europe and the O.E.E.C.

The outstanding feature of Canada's trade with Europe in the post-war period has been its extreme lack of balance. As in the case of the United Kingdom the size of this unbalance was due to a combination of heavy reconstruction needs for imports and the wartime destruction of export capacity. And as with the United Kingdom the reduction of this unbalance has been of prime concern to European countries.

In the immediate post-war period Canada granted loans to many European countries. The long-run aim of these loans was to develop trade with these countries by aiding their recovery from wartime damage. But the post-war drain on Canada's own reserves of United States dollars prevented any new loans being granted after 1947, although drawings on some of the original credits continued in 1948.

TABLE XIX. Merchandise Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries Compared with Other European Countries 1947-1949

		Domestic Exports			Imports		
		1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
United Kingdom.....	\$,000	751,198	686,914	704,956	189,370	299,502	307,450
	% of total <sup>1</sup>	66.7	67.4	73.4	75.8	80.5	78.2
Other O.E.E.C. ....	\$,000	323,146	304,192	243,692	53,380	64,936	76,433
	% of total <sup>1</sup>	28.7	29.9	25.4	21.4	17.5	19.4
Other Europe .....	\$,000	51,432	27,175	11,730	6,947	7,600	9,229
	% of total <sup>1</sup>	4.6	2.7	1.2	2.8	2.0	2.4

1. Total of all European countries and Turkey.

In 1948 the United States set in motion its European Recovery Programme, the first real attempt at an overall solution of Europe's dollar exchange shortage. The aim of the programme was to provide European countries with the exchange needed to facilitate the reconstruction of their economies in order that they might be independent of foreign aid by 1952. As part of this programme the United States has attempted to encourage co-operation among the European countries in solving their common economic problems.

Even before the European Recovery Programme began the western European nations had set up a Committee of European Economic Co-operation to assist in the joint planning of some

aspects of their recovery. In April 1948, the month in which the Economic Co-operation Administration (the United States executive body charged with administering European Recovery Programme funds) began to operate this Committee was established on a more permanent basis as the Organization for European Economic Co-operation<sup>5</sup>. Participating in it were all the nations which have since received aid under the E.R.P., together with Switzerland.

The difference between those European countries which became members of the O.E.E.C. and those which did not, with respect to their imports of Canadian products, is illus-

1. Part II, Table 12.  
2. Part II, Table 16.

3. Table XXIII.

4. Table XXVI.

5. The members of the O.E.E.C. are Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the Western Zones of Germany, and Trieste.



trated by Table XIX. In 1949 domestic exports to non-O.E.E.C. countries in Europe were only 1.2% of all domestic exports to Europe and Turkey — in 1947 they had been 4.6%. Exports to European countries in general were lower in 1949 than in 1947, but those to non-O.E.E.C. countries have declined almost four times as fast as those to O.E.E.C. countries. In part this decline is artificial, since most of the non-O.E.E.C. countries have purchased only small amounts of Canadian goods since the war. The relatively large exports to these countries in 1947 were chiefly relief and reconstruction goods financed by the contributions of the Canadian and other governments to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and the decline since that time is due largely to the cessation of these shipments. But the severe dollar shortage from which these countries have suffered has been an important factor in preventing the development of any considerable Canadian export trade to their markets, and in most of these countries government policy has aimed at reducing dollar imports. (The general decline in exports to Europe is, as has been pointed out, due in large measure to the easing of emergency needs for many goods normally produced at home or obtained from non-North American sources).

It is also interesting to note that non-O.E.E.C. countries have so far approximately maintained their relative position in Canadian imports from Europe. They have been forced to try to close their "dollar gap" immediately, and besides reducing purchases from Canada this has meant strenuous efforts to sell goods in the Canadian market. However, they have not yet succeeded in achieving this aim.

Table XX provides main group data on Canada's domestic exports to, and imports from the O.E.E.C. countries (except the United Kingdom) over the last three years. The chief differences in the behaviour of trade with this group of coun-

tries and with Europe in general (Table XVI) are in the slower decline in exports to these countries and in the groups in which declines are most evident. Exports of agricultural products to O.E.E.C. countries have declined less than to Europe in general (the O.E.E.C. countries are generally less agricultural than other European countries) and exports of animal products have expanded somewhat since 1947 rather than declining. Exports of non-ferrous metals to the countries included in Table XVI have declined steadily since 1947, those to O.E.E.C. countries firmed in 1949 to slightly above their 1948 level. The import group totals in Tables XVI and XX are more similar than are the export group totals, but the more rapid expansion of imports of agricultural and vegetable products from all Europe than from O.E.E.C. countries alone reflects the lesser industrialization of the non-O.E.E.C. countries.

The weakened exchange position of the O.E.E.C. countries which has resulted from their inability to balance their dollar accounts in the post-war period led a majority of them to participate in the exchange rate readjustments begun by the United Kingdom on September 18, 1949. All but Switzerland and Turkey devalued their currencies to some extent, and of them only Italy failed to adjust its exchange rate by a greater margin than did Canada. The general result of devaluation should be to increase the price competitiveness of these countries' goods in the Canadian market and thus to stimulate their sales in Canada. While no clear tendency towards increased Canadian imports from O.E.E.C. countries was evident in the latter months of 1949 the time was too short for adjustment to the new trade environment to be complete. If the hoped-for results are achieved the trend of the past three years towards greater Canadian imports from these countries should be decidedly accentuated.

**TABLE XX. Merchandise Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries<sup>1</sup> (Except United Kingdom) by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	146,916	114,324	109,914	7,419	8,772	10,528
Animals and Animal Products.....	15,488	23,423	19,631	6,415	10,685	5,739
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	5,313	3,464	2,418	10,918	10,294	17,272
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	24,364	9,656	12,516	2,086	1,577	2,068
Iron and its Products.....	43,092	21,634	19,836	4,200	9,951	12,270
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	52,470	45,539	46,281	9,572	7,532	8,615
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	5,247	5,230	5,086	5,079	7,244	6,818
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9,769	9,914	6,917	3,447	3,216	4,975
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	20,486	71,008	21,093	4,244	5,715	8,150
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>323,146</b>	<b>304,192</b>	<b>243,692</b>	<b>53,380</b>	<b>64,936</b>	<b>76,433</b>
<b>Percent of World Total.....</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>

1. The countries included in this table are: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira) Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

#### Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth

The countries of the Commonwealth are diverse in size, in settlement, in resources, in climate, in their economic structures. But they form a useful analytical group for several reasons. In the first place they are bound together, and to Canada, by political associations and by still significant tariff preferences. All (except Canada) are members of the sterling exchange bloc, and all are plagued by the post-war dollar shortage and the resulting need to reduce imports from dollar countries. At the same time many are engaged in investment programmes and have been able to buy many needed goods only in the dollar countries.

In the following discussion of trade with Commonwealth countries the United Kingdom is again excluded from the group. Included is Ireland which, though no longer a member of the Commonwealth, still retains most of the special trade relations possessed before leaving the Commonwealth and which is a member of the sterling group of countries.

Over the last three years the basic trend of Canadian exports to Commonwealth countries has been downwards, although in 1949 it was raised above the 1948 level by certain exceptional exports in the agricultural and vegetable products.

**TABLE XXI. Merchandise Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries<sup>1</sup> (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	81,225	56,891	79,718	75,894	105,317	122,045
Animals and Animal Products .....	32,374	24,191	19,563	8,553	8,776	3,551
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	23,164	15,169	6,278	51,230	48,661	32,904
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	75,295	52,134	44,127	481	664	345
Iron and its Products .....	85,695	87,831	104,338	921	1,501	619
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	20,659	21,607	14,357	13,528	14,916	16,681
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	5,311	4,653	3,649	3,384	11,965	7,782
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	14,854	10,154	7,885	525	528	778
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	14,345	12,756	20,922	1,046	1,142	1,157
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>352,922</b>	<b>285,386</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>155,563</b>	<b>193,472</b>	<b>185,861</b>
<b>Percent of World Total .....</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>

1. Commonwealth countries includes only countries that were in the Commonwealth in 1949.

iron and its products and miscellaneous commodities groups, chiefly wheat, locomotives and railway equipment, and ships, respectively. In the latter months of 1949 this trend was more obvious than in the earlier months of the year<sup>1</sup>, as the exceptional shipments declined and as the restrictions on dollar imports decided upon at the midsummer Commonwealth Conference came into effect in some of the dominions. In the main groups the export declines have been most marked in the fibres, textiles and products, chemicals and allied products, wood, wood products and paper, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals groups.

On the import side there has been considerable improvement in Commonwealth sales to Canada since 1947, although some declines took place in 1949. These were due in part to the reduction of war-created backlogs of demand, in part to the disruption of the jute trade, and in part to the exchange uncertainties preceding the September exchange rate readjustments. There has been, however, some substantial improvement in the year. Particularly noteworthy is the transfer to Commonwealth sources of supply of a great part of Canada's sugar imports in 1949 which caused a substantial rise in imports in the agricultural products group.

**TABLE XXII. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949**

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Exports to all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>79,718</b>	<b>10.3</b>	Rolling mill products .....	6,466	
Wheat .....	48,291		Machinery (except farm) and parts .....	5,772	
Wheat flour .....	18,433		Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	4,152	
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	2,975		Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	2,162	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,138		Guns and rifles .....	1,110	
Fodders .....	868				
<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>19,563</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>14,357</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	5,135		Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,961	
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked .....	4,607		Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,303	
Fish, canned .....	2,347		Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	2,903	
Milk preparations .....	1,439				
Pork, pickled .....	1,141		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,054		Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,000	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Cotton piece goods .....	3,404		Fertilizers, chemical .....	3,306	
			Synthetic resins and products .....	936	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>44,127</b>	<b>5.0</b>	Calcium and compounds .....	869	
Newsprint .....	17,800		Drugs and medicines .....	736	
Planks and boards .....	16,252				
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	1,620		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>17.9</b>
Wrapping paper .....	1,392		Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	11,419	
Book paper .....	941		Ships sold .....	2,788	
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	727		Aircraft and parts .....	1,735	
Plywood and veneers .....	725		Packages .....	1,230	
			Pens, pencils and parts .....	982	
<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>104,338</b>	<b>35.6</b>	Films, motion picture .....	785	
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	30,861				
Locomotives and parts .....	27,909		<b>Total, Domestic Exports .....</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	20,930		<b>Total, Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>266,603</b>	
			<b>Percent of Total Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>88.6</b>	

1. See Part II, Table 24.



TABLE XXIII. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (Except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949

Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Imports from all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Imports from all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>122,045</b>	<b>32.3</b>	Wool nolls, tops, waste.....	1,020	
Raw sugar for refining.....	59,397		Flax, hemp, jute, raw.....	749	
Tea, black.....	20,314		<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Rubber, crude or semi-fabricated.....	12,633		<b>Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	9,332		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Fruits, dried.....	3,684		Bauxite ore.....	8,961	
Fruits, canned or preserved.....	3,456		Tin blocks, pigs, bars.....	5,644	
Nuts.....	2,924		Manganese oxide.....	1,272	
Molasses and syrups.....	2,420		Chrome ore.....	749	
Rum.....	1,598		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Spices.....	1,057		Crude petroleum for refining.....	3,034	
Gums and resins.....	750		Petroleum tops for refiners.....	2,969	
Wines.....	707		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Fruit juices and syrups.....	614		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Vegetables, fresh.....	511		<b>Total Imports.....</b>	<b>185,861</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>Total Itemized Commodities.....</b>	<b>176,015</b>	
Sausage casings.....	1,430		<b>Percent of Total Imports Itemized.....</b>	<b>94.7</b>	
Hides and skins, not fur.....	1,115				
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>9.9</b>			
Wool, raw.....	16,249				
Flax, hemp, jute, piece goods.....	10,962				
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	1,293				
Kapok, manila, sisal and other vegetable fibres.....	1,169				

Canada's exports to Commonwealth countries include a wide variety of products, and a higher proportion of these are manufactured than in the case of exports to the United States, the United Kingdom, or Europe. The chief commodities exported in 1949 were wheat; automobiles, trucks and parts; locomotives and parts; railway cars, coaches and parts; wheat flour; newsprint; and planks and boards. Commonwealth countries accounted for a particularly high proportion of Canada's domestic exports in the iron and its products, fibres, textiles and products, and miscellaneous commodities groups. Certain items, however, cannot be expected to remain at the 1949 export level. Chief among these are wheat, locomotives, and railway cars. India and South Africa both purchased greater than normal quantities of wheat in 1949 and took deliveries of considerable quantities of railway equipment which represent the filling of orders on which work has been proceeding for some time.

Canada's principal imports from Commonwealth countries in 1949 were raw sugar, tea, raw wool, crude rubber, jute piece goods, cocoa beans and bauxite ore. Like these commodities,

the greater part of Canada's imports from Commonwealth countries are raw and semi-processed goods. The Commonwealth is particularly important as a source of supply for agricultural and vegetable products, supplying 32.3% of imports in this group in 1949. Only the United States accounts for a higher proportion of imports in this category (38.8%).

Canada's commodity trade with Commonwealth countries has been far from balancing — exports in 1949 were over 50% greater than imports. This, of course, has contributed to the dollar shortage from which Commonwealth countries have suffered. The currency readjustments of September, 1949, should improve this situation — most countries of the Commonwealth devalued to the same extent as the United Kingdom which should improve their competitive position in the Canadian market as opposed to countries which did not devalue. And while Canadian exports to these markets will be somewhat restricted in line with the Commonwealth decision of mid-summer 1949 to reduce dollar imports, Canada's own currency adjustment may make this decline less severe than might otherwise have been the case.

#### Trade of Canada with Latin America

The twenty independent republics in North and South America south of the United States form a good group for analysis. Although differing widely in size, climate and resources they are culturally similar and are at a generally similar stage of economic development. As yet most of these countries are primary producers and are considerably less industrialized than is Canada. They export many products of which soil and climate prevent the production in Canada and import many of the temperate climate foodstuffs and the manufactures which Canada is able to provide. They are in many ways natural trading partners for Canada.

However, trade with Latin America is restricted by several factors. Many Latin American products are also produced in Commonwealth countries — this is true especially of sugar and cocoa — and Canada has been accustomed to drawing these commodities from the Commonwealth. For many of their products Canadian demand is limited by the size of the population. Latin American purchases in Canada are restricted in many cases by the relatively low incomes of the bulk of the population and in all but a few by the severe post-war dollar shortage. Although Canada's balance of trade with this group

of countries is passive, were it not for large imports of petroleum from Venezuela this passive balance would have been active. And with most individual countries in the group Canada's balance is active at present. The fact that trade with Latin America is conducted in United States dollars, a currency of which both Canada and many Latin American countries suffer a shortage, also hampers trade somewhat.

Canada's exports to Latin America in 1948 were slightly below the 1949 level and slightly above that of 1948. There has been relatively little change in the dollar value of this trade over the past three years. But as average export prices have increased considerably in this period there has been a significant decrease in the volume of exports. Exports in six of the nine main groups decreased in value in 1949, the net increase over 1948 levels being due to considerably higher exports in the agricultural and vegetable products and miscellaneous commodities groups.

Among the chief factors restricting Canadian exports to Latin America have been the extensive commodity and ex-



**TABLE XXIV. Merchandise Trade of Canada with Latin America by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	24,185	19,986	30,057	81,163	86,182	65,068
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,121	9,226	10,074	3,377	5,654	3,921
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,289	2,940	1,152	18,149	28,746	21,600
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	20,823	20,038	14,756	273	40	48
Iron and Its Products.....	34,184	30,386	24,034	638	965	1,484
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16,254	15,250	14,676	117	1,694	4,706
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3,646	4,093	2,834	50,593	94,835	92,039
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	5,279	6,416	5,067	3,033	1,379	1,163
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	15,990	15,414	22,973	1,799	1,466	2,003
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,623</b>	<b>159,141</b>	<b>221,260</b>	<b>192,022</b>
<b>Percent of World Total.....</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>

change controls forced on these countries by their balance of payments positions. An indication of the effect of these controls is given by an examination of Canadian trade with Argentina. In 1948, 183 different commodities were recorded as exported to that country. In 1949, due chiefly to more severe trade regulations, only 69 different commodities were purchased by Argentina in Canada. (The classification basis was adjusted to permit accurate comparison). The value of Canadian exports to Argentina fell from \$16.7 million in 1948 to \$2.9 million in 1949.

Imports from Latin America as a whole also fell off in 1949. A basic factor in this decline was the transfer to Commonwealth sources of supply of much of Canada's demand for raw sugar. Before the war the Commonwealth supplied almost all of Canada's needs for this commodity. But Latin America has managed to hold part of her wartime gain in the Canadian market. Also important was the return to United States suppliers of much of Canada's demand for raw cotton - in 1948 heavy purchases of this commodity had been made in Latin America, especially Mexico.

**TABLE XXV. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949**

Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Exports to all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$'000	Percent of Exports to all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>30,057</b>	<b>3.9</b>	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,491	
Wheat flour.....	12,397		Rolling mill products .....	904	
Wheat.....	8,448		Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	817	
Rubber tires and tubes.....	2,029		Needles .....	738	
Malt.....	1,603		Ferro-alloys.....	556	
Potatoes, seed, certified.....	1,571		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Whiskey.....	980		Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	5,537	
Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	764		Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,961	
Potatoes, n.o.p. (for food).....	423		Aluminum, manufactured.....	1,657	
Oats .....	418		Copper wire and copper manufactures...	1,320	
<b>Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>3.0</b>	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	545	
Fish, salted, dried, pickled, smoked...	5,354		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,272		Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,386	
Meats, canned.....	1,214		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>7.2</b>
Leather, unmanufactured .....	962		Fertilizers, chemical .....	1,142	
Fish, canned.....	506		Drugs and medicines.....	739	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>4.6</b>	Calcium compounds.....	727	
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>1.7</b>	Sodium compounds.....	707	
Newsprint .....	11,894		Synthetic resins and products .....	604	
Planks and boards .....	671		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>22,973</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Wood pulp .....	643		Ships sold.....	20,013	
Wrapping paper.....	536		Refrigerators and parts.....	815	
<b>Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>24,034</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Latin America</b>	<b>125,623</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Machinery (except farm) and parts .....	11,331		<b>Total of Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>112,176</b>	
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,801		<b>Percent of Total Exports Itemized.....</b>	<b>89.3</b>	
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	2,698				

TABLE XXVI. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities Calendar Year 1949

Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries	Group and Commodity	Value \$,000	Percent of Imports from all Countries
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>65,058</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>Wood, Wood Products, and Paper .....</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Coffee, green .....	27,728		<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	17,017		Iron ore .....	933	
Raw sugar for refining .....	6,227		Scrap iron and steel .....	518	
Vegetables, fresh .....	3,284		<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Nuts .....	1,809		Ores of minor non-ferrous metals, n.o.p. ....	4,214	
Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1,762		<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>92,039</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Cocoa butter .....	1,761		Crude petroleum for refining .....	91,240	
Pineapples, fresh .....	1,226		Petroleum tops for refiners .....	672	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,031		<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	845		Quebracho extract .....	862	
Fruits, canned or preserved .....	669		<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Citrus fruit, fresh .....	586		Wax, vegetable or mineral, n.o.p. ....	1,598	
<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>Total Imports from Latin America .....</b>	<b>192,022</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Beef, canned .....	2,418		<b>Total of Itemized Commodities .....</b>	<b>187,875</b>	
Hides and skins (not fur) .....	646		<b>Percent of Total Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>97.8</b>	
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>6.5</b>			
Raw cotton .....	15,775				
Kapok, manila, sisal and other vegetable fibres .....	3,686				
Cotton piece goods .....	772				
Wool, raw .....	595				

Canada's chief exports to the Latin American countries in 1949 were ships, wheat flour, newsprint, machinery, wheat, electrical apparatus and salted and cured fish. Manufactured goods, as can be seen, are very important in these items and in the others listed in Table XXV. As in the case of the Commonwealth, wheat flour is quite important in exports to Latin America — warm countries purchase a higher proportion of wheat flour than do cooler lands. The only item in exports to Latin America clearly at an above-normal level is again ships — Panama bought a number of old ships from Canada in 1949, and there were deliveries of new vessels being constructed for Venezuela.

The chief commodities imported from Latin America in 1949 were crude petroleum, green coffee, bananas, cotton, and raw sugar. Agricultural commodities dominate the list of items if petroleum is excluded. The majority of the commodities imported from Latin America are foodstuffs and raw materials which Canada cannot produce in sufficient quantities or cannot produce at all. Such manufacturing as is done in Latin America does not yet produce commodities for export.

While most of the countries of Latin America did not participate in the general exchange rate readjustments of September 1949, this group of countries has been more prone than most to change exchange rates as circumstances demand. There is also widespread use of multiple exchange rates in this area. It is therefore difficult to evaluate the probable results of the September readjustments in trade with these countries. To some extent, Commonwealth suppliers may have a price advantage over Latin American suppliers in the Canadian market for some commodities, but the probability of further large shifts of Canadian demand from Latin American to Commonwealth sources does not seem great. The adjustments may give Canadian exporters a stronger competitive position as opposed to United States exporters in supplying this area, but as European countries, where exporters are less hampered by the Latin American hard currency shortage, have generally devalued to a greater extent than did Canada it would seem possible that some effect on Canadian sales to this area may result from European competition in 1950, especially in the manufactured goods field.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE

It is a well-known fact that foreign trade is essentially based on differences between countries in resources and development. Especially in the case of raw foodstuffs and raw materials is this true. Temperate countries cannot grow all of the wide range of foodstuffs necessary to a comfortable modern standard of living. Nor can tropical countries. And climate affects the production of such important raw materials as rubber, cotton and wool. Minerals, too, are not found in all countries, and those without mines must import their needs.

Even in manufactured goods trade is based in part on differences in resources, although national specialization is of great importance as well. Canada's aluminum industry is due essentially to the fact that Canada is richly endowed with hydro-electric power — in this case the raw materials for the

industry must be imported. But it is more economical to bring the ores to the power than to bring power to the ores. Or nations may specialize in types of product — the United Kingdom specializes in producing small automobiles, the United States in larger cars, yet both find a market in Canada.

Table XXVII serves especially to emphasize the effect which differences in resources have on Canadian trade. Canada has large areas of excellent agricultural land, and the importance of agricultural products in exports reflects this factor; in 1949 these accounted for 25.8% of Canada's total exports. But imports of agricultural products are also of great importance — no less than 13.7% of Canada's imports in 1949 were in this category. Most of the imported agricultural products were, of course, those demanding a warmer (or moister) climate

**TABLE XXVII. Merchandise Trade of Canada with All Countries by Main Commodity Groups Calendar Years 1947-1949**  
(thousands of dollars)

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	683,697	643,698	773,007	356,278	349,919	377,393
Animals and Animal Products.....	331,445	434,925	338,421	86,909	84,702	74,096
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	49,347	45,554	25,217	390,589	350,619	333,032
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	886,192	953,674	875,318	89,548	73,730	86,327
Iron and its Products.....	273,156	281,465	292,864	762,359	782,255	891,551
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	303,937	395,948	426,608	160,926	155,812	174,692
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	74,614	94,915	73,710	452,198	606,182	535,329
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	83,804	79,840	70,698	113,085	118,380	130,660
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	88,710	145,420	117,118	162,053	115,346	158,128
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

for growth than Canada can provide. Canada also has vast forest areas, and industries based on these forests provide a larger part of Canada's exports than any other commodity group — in 1949 29.2% of Canada's exports were in the wood, wood products and paper group. Imports of forest products are, however, minor. Few wood needs cannot be more economically met from Canadian forests than from imported woods. Canada is a large producer of most of the important non-ferrous metals, and the greater weight of these items is in exports than in imports again reflects this fact. The greater part of imports of commodities in this group are manufactures rather than base metals.

In some other groups imports far outweigh exports. Canada has a sizable basic steel industry, but is far from producing a sufficient supply of steel to satisfy the domestic demand,

especially in a time of high production as at present. And Canada exports a considerable volume of iron and steel manufactures, but even more are imported. Imports in the iron and steel group were 32.3% of total imports in 1949; in exports this group accounted for only 9.8% of the total. Canada is deficient in fuels, although the development of western Canada's oil resources will reduce this deficiency. In 1949 19.4% of Canada's imports were non-metallic minerals and their products, the bulk of these being coal and petroleum. Exports of non-metallic minerals were only 2.5% of total domestic exports, and a major part of these was asbestos. Canada also imports far more fibres and textiles than she exports, indeed the domestic textile and clothing industry is largely dependent on imported fibres and piece goods. Imports in this group were, in 1949, 12.1% of total imports, exports only 0.8% of total domestic exports.

#### Leading Commodities in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

By comparing the tables showing Canada's leading exports and leading imports a more detailed picture of the impact of varying resources and development on Canadian trade can be drawn. Of Canada's ten leading exports in 1949 two — wheat and wheat flour — were agricultural products, three — newsprint, wood pulp, and planks and boards — were forest products, four — primary and semi-fabricated aluminum, copper and zinc, and nickel — were products of the mining and metallurgical

industries, and only one — farm implements and machinery — was a fully manufactured product in the sense that an automobile or a watch is manufactured. The resources providing the bulk of these exports were Canada's farms, forests and mines, together with (in the case of aluminum) her water power sites. It will be noted that the three export groups into which the products of these resources largely fall are the most important groups in Canadian exports.

1. For illustrative tables see Part II, Tables 7 and 8.



A similar analysis of Canada's ten leading imports also gives results supporting the group analysis. In 1949 two of these — crude petroleum and bituminous coal — were fuels; two were warm-climate agricultural products — raw sugar and raw cotton (the latter classified as a fibre); one was a basic metallurgical product — iron and steel rolling mill products; and the remaining five — machinery, tractors, automobile parts, electrical apparatus and farm machinery — were fully manufactured goods. Five of the ten fell in the iron and its products group, the largest import group by value in 1949, two in the second largest group, non-metallic minerals, and one in each of the agricultural products, fibres and textiles, and non-ferrous metals groups, the next three groups by value.

A study of changes in the traded value of the items in the leading exports and leading imports lists is also of value. In particular, it permits the relating of trade to particular regions of Canada with their particular products, or to particular industries. Five products of Canada's forest industries are included in the principal exports table, and in 1949 four of these five declined from their 1948 export level. The forest industries were affected by the readjustments in the United States which both reduced industrial demand for wood pulp and construction demand for lumber and shingles, and by the dollar shortage which restricted overseas demand for these products. All but newsprint and pulpwood declined in both price and volume, in pulpwood exports volume alone accounted for the total decline in value. Seven of the products listed are fully manufactured goods. Of these, four — ships, locomotives, railway cars and aircraft — were at an abnormal level in 1949 due, in the case of ships, partly to the selling of part of Canada's war-swollen merchant marine, in the case of all four to heavy deliveries on orders on which work has been proceeding for some time. Ships in particular have been at an abnormal export level for three years. None of these items, with the possible exception of aircraft, can be expected to remain at their 1949 export level, especially in a world striving to reduce its dollar expenditure. Two other manufactured items — automotive products and machinery — registered a decline in exports in 1949 due chiefly to exchange problems. The chief export market for the only other of these manufactured exports — farm machinery — is the United States. While sales of farm machinery are still swollen by farmers' needs to replace

equipment worn out in wartime the market for this commodity is much surer than in the case of other manufactured exports.

Several of the other products in the leading exports table increased in value in 1948 or remained at a high level. Wheat, newsprint, base metals, beef, beef cattle, chemical fertilizers and cheese are among the best examples. Demand for basic Canadian foodstuffs and raw materials remains strong. But exports of some other products, notably flaxseed, eggs and some coarse grains, have declined as European and other producers of these goods are again entering the world market. Bacon exports have also declined, but this is chiefly a joint result of lower Canadian production and higher domestic consumption rather than that of a decline in demand for Canadian bacon.

The high level of domestic economic activity in Canada and the consequent expansion of imports in 1949 are reflected in the leading imports table. Only fourteen of the forty items included failed to expand in 1949. Of these fourteen, the need for imported crude petroleum has been somewhat reduced by the western oil developments. The need for anthracite coal was reduced by a heavy carry-over from the mild 1948-49 winter, and supplies of bituminous coal were reduced by the United States' coal strike in 1949. There has also been some slight easing of demand for clothing in Canada, the wartime backlog of demand now having been largely satisfied, and this is reflected in lower imports of cotton and woollen piece goods, raw wool and worsted tops. The slight decline in machinery imports is the net result of higher prices and an increased demand for mining and business machinery offset by a decreased demand for machinery for the re-equipment of factories and by still strict controls on imports of much household machinery.

Among the factors which contributed to the increase in imports in 1949 was a considerable improvement in the supply position of many commodities. This has been especially true of basic iron and steel, and the increase in imports of rolling mill products reflects this factor. Imports of products of the automotive and engineering industries have also been affected by some easing in the supply situation.

TABLE XXVIII. Share of Leading Commodities in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	Value in \$,000,000					
Five leading commodities.....	1,190	1,159	1,298	611	727	740
Ten leading commodities.....	1,514	1,556	1,705	943	1,047	1,093
	Percent of Total					
Five leading commodities.....	42.9	37.7	43.4	23.7	27.6	26.8
Ten leading commodities.....	54.6	50.6	57.0	36.6	39.7	39.6

1. For each year the leading commodities of that year were used in this table. See Part II, Tables 7 and 8 for individual commodities.

Together with the greater market concentration of Canadian trade in 1949 (especially with respect to the United States) has gone an increase in the commodity concentration of exports. The same five commodities have headed the leading exports list in the years 1947 to 1949; they are wheat, newsprint, wood pulp, planks and boards, and wheat flour. In 1949 these accounted for 43.4% of total domestic exports as opposed to 37.7% in 1948 and 42.9% in 1947. The proportions accounted for by the leading ten commodities for each year were 57.0% in 1949, 50.6% in 1948, and 54.6% in 1947. Some increase in commodity concentration is to be expected in the present disturbed state of the world economy — dollar-short nations can no longer afford to buy in Canada products now obtainable in soft currency countries, and have concentrated their Cana-

dian buying on relatively fewer commodities than might otherwise be the case. And to a considerable extent these are the same commodities purchased in volume by the United States.

There was a slight decrease in the commodity concentration of imports in 1949. The ten leading imports in each year accounted for 39.6% of total imports in 1949 as opposed to 39.7% in 1948 and 36.6% in 1947. In part this reflects the effect of the trade controls imposed late in 1947 — these bore most heavily on less essential imports imported in smaller quantities and an increase in the commodity concentration of trade for the period in which such controls are in effect is to be expected. As the controls are relaxed the degree of this concentration should decline.

An increase in overall commodity concentration also featured Canadian exports to the United Kingdom, though not those to the United States. However, in the case of each country one commodity formed a far higher proportion of total exports than in previous years. Newsprint exports in 1949 formed 26.0% of total domestic exports to the United States as opposed to 22.7% in 1948, and wheat exports were 39.8% of total domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 as opposed to 28.6% in 1948.

#### Trade of Canada by Degree of Manufacture

The greater part of the commodities in both Canada's exports and Canada's imports undergoes some processing or manufacturing before entering into trade. Wood is turned into pulp or newsprint, base metals are refined and cast into ingots or rolled into strips and sheets, fish are salted, pickled or canned, cattle and pigs are slaughtered and butchered, much wheat is milled into flour, fibres are made up into yarns or piece goods. In the case of many items the chief part of their value is due to the manufacturing process — this is especially true of such goods as electrical apparatus, automobiles, automobile parts, engines, locomotives, and pottery.

An analysis of Canadian trade, classifying it according to the amount of value added to individual commodities by processing or manufacture, has been prepared for several years and can be found in the annual report *Trade of Canada 1949*, Volume I, Tables 27-32. Table XXIX below summarizes the results of that analysis for 1949. Generally, in this analysis goods which are in their natural form are classified as raw materials, those which have been processed or manufactured

to a stage at which they are ready for consumption or at which their value is due chiefly to the manufacturing process are classed as fully or chiefly manufactured. Those at an intermediate stage of processing or to which the value added by processing is relatively small are classed as partially manufactured. It will be noted that the largest part of both exports and imports are classed as fully or chiefly manufactured. (This of course, does not mean that all are finished commodities ready for consumer use). Raw materials are second in importance in both exports and imports — in exports such products as wheat, fresh fruits, fresh fish, live animals, and base metals in ores are classed as raw materials; in imports are included, for example, crude natural rubber, raw cotton, raw wool, bauxite ore, coal and crude petroleum. Partially manufactured goods include such items as worsted tops, base metals in ingot form, raw sugar, unmanufactured leather, wood pulp, and lumber. Automobile parts, farm machinery, yarns and warps, piece goods, newsprint paper, canned fish, clocks and watches, petroleum products, wheat flour, bacon, maple syrup, maple sugar, whiskey and tea are examples of items classified as fully or chiefly manufactured.

TABLE XXIX. Trade of Canada by Degree of Manufacture, 1949<sup>1</sup>

Degree of Manufacture	Domestic Exports		Imports	
	Value \$,000	% of Total	Value \$,000	% of Total
Raw Materials.....	971,061	32.5	690,177	25.0
Partially Manufactured.....	730,775	24.4	198,580	7.2
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....	1,291,124	43.1	1,872,451	67.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1. For historical data and analysis on this basis, by countries, main groups and subgroups, and industrial origin, see *Trade of Canada, 1949*, Volume I, Tables 27-32.

#### Imports for Industry and Investment

It must be emphasized that the above analysis is based primarily on value added by manufacture, not on purpose or use. The "raw materials" item in that classification does not

include all imports regarded as raw materials for industry, nor are all goods classed as "fully or chiefly manufactured" in the form in which they will finally be used.

TABLE XXX. Ten Leading Imports for Processing or Manufacture in Canada, by Degree of Manufacture

Commodity	Value in \$,000,000			Degree of Manufacture
	1947	1948	1949	
Crude petroleum for refining.....	127	192	189	Raw material.....
Automobile parts.....	98	101	118	Fully or chiefly manufactured .....
Rolling mill products, iron.....	78	84	98	Fully or chiefly manufactured .....
Coal, bituminous.....	96	128	93	Raw material.....
Raw cotton.....	59	56	66	Raw material.....
Raw sugar for refining.....	46	62	66	Partially manufactured .....
Cotton piece goods.....	83	53	53	Fully or chiefly manufactured .....
Woollen piece goods.....	30	43	42	Fully or chiefly manufactured .....
Coffee, green.....	13	23	29	Raw material.....
Wool, raw.....	17	24	19	Raw material.....



Table XXX lists ten items imported as raw materials for Canadian industries. Two are fuels, petroleum for refineries and bituminous coal, chiefly for use in factories or in transportation, two are foodstuffs which must be processed before they are ready for use, two are iron products, two raw fibres, and two textiles. By degree of manufacture, five are classed as raw materials, only one as partially manufactured, and four as chiefly manufactured. However, all, despite their degree of manufacture, are raw materials for Canadian industry.

Imports for use as raw materials for Canadian industry form an exceedingly important part of total Canadian imports – in 1949 some forty to fifty percent of the total was for industrial use. As has been noted above, Canada must import the greater

part of the solid and liquid fuels used by her productive industry; factories (especially Canadian branches of United States firms) frequently import many of the parts needed for their products, materials for tanning leather must be imported, a great part of Canada's demand for industrial chemicals (or for raw materials for the Canadian chemicals industry) must be met by imports, and the Canadian textile and clothing industry is largely dependent on imported fibres and piece goods. In 1949 domestic economic activity in Canada was high, Canadian industries were operating at a high level to satisfy consumer and industrial demand, and the imports of goods used in these industries expanded. The high level of domestic economic activity has been an important factor in the high and rising value of imports in the post-war period.

TABLE XXXI. Ten Leading Imports of Investment Goods

Commodity	Value in \$,000,000		
	1947	1948	1949
Machinery and parts, n.o.p. ....	206	217	216
Tractors and parts .....	69	89	119
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	69	62	70
Farm implements and machinery, n.o.p. ....	36	51	59
Automobiles, trucks and buses .....	70	27	44
Structural iron and steel.....	18	18	18
Locomotives and parts.....	5	5	11
Bricks and tiles .....	8	10	10
Casing for gas, water, oil wells.....	1	4	8
Lime, plaster and cement.....	4	5	7

Another important factor helping to raise both the level of domestic economic activity and the level of imports has been the high level of investment in Canada in the post-war period. Investment has been increased both by producers, who wish to increase or modernize their productive facilities, and by consumers who wish to improve their accommodation or increase their stock of durable-use goods. Table XXXI presents ten of the imports most affected by this two-sided investment programme.

The largest and most heterogeneous item in the list is machinery. This includes machinery of all sorts – household machinery, mining and metallurgical machinery, business and printing machinery, and all sorts of industrial and other machinery<sup>1</sup>. Imports of machinery have been at a high and, in total, relatively constant level over the past few years. Also important, and growing steadily, are imports of farm machinery and tractors and parts to help re-equip Canada's agricultural

industry. A considerable part of total imports of electrical apparatus are investment goods; examples are electric motors to run small machines, durable-use household appliances, electrical equipment for new buildings, communications equipment, and power-generating equipment. The activity of the construction industry is reflected in the high level of imports of structural iron and steel, bricks and tiles, and lime, plaster and cement. Locomotives have been imported for use in transportation; the logging industry especially has imported numerous small locomotives. And the rapid increase in imports of well casing is only one of the more obvious effects on imports of the western oil developments. A chief imported item for consumer investment, especially in the past few years, has been automobiles. These were one of the items most severely restricted by the Emergency Exchange Conservation controls of 1947. However, in 1947 the greater part of these imports had to be covered by dollar exchange, in 1949 the bulk of these imports came from the United Kingdom.

#### Imports and Import Controls

The emergency measures taken in 1947 to conserve Canada's dwindling exchange resources had a sizable braking effect on Canadian imports, especially on imports from the United States. In 1949 the relaxation of these controls, although less important than the high level of domestic economic activity and the easing of the supply situation affecting many commodities, was important in facilitating the increase of some imports.

The relaxation of the Emergency Exchange Conservation restrictions had particularly noticeable effects on certain individual commodities in imports. The quotas applying to fresh fruits and vegetables were increased on October 1, 1948, and April 1, 1949, and controls on these items were removed at the beginning of October, 1949. These actions facilitated the increase of \$13.1 million in imports of fruits and \$11.7 million in imports of vegetables in 1949. The removal of the

restrictions on tourist purchases under the \$100 customs exemption privilege at the beginning of the year permitted a \$28.5 million increase in imports of this type. Other relaxations early in 1949 permitted increased imports of a variety of production materials and capital goods. The quotas on textiles were also increased in April, and increased imports of some fabrics, especially from the United States, resulted. Increases in these items were reflected in the movements of the group totals and of total imports in 1949.

Table XXXII classifies imports for 1948 and 1949 according to the degree of control to which they were subject at the end of 1949. (As the items recognized for control purposes are not the same as those recorded in the statistics the table can not show a zero value for imports of statistical items which include prohibited goods). The table illustrates the effects on items

1. Part II, Table 10 gives separate values for these four sub-categories.

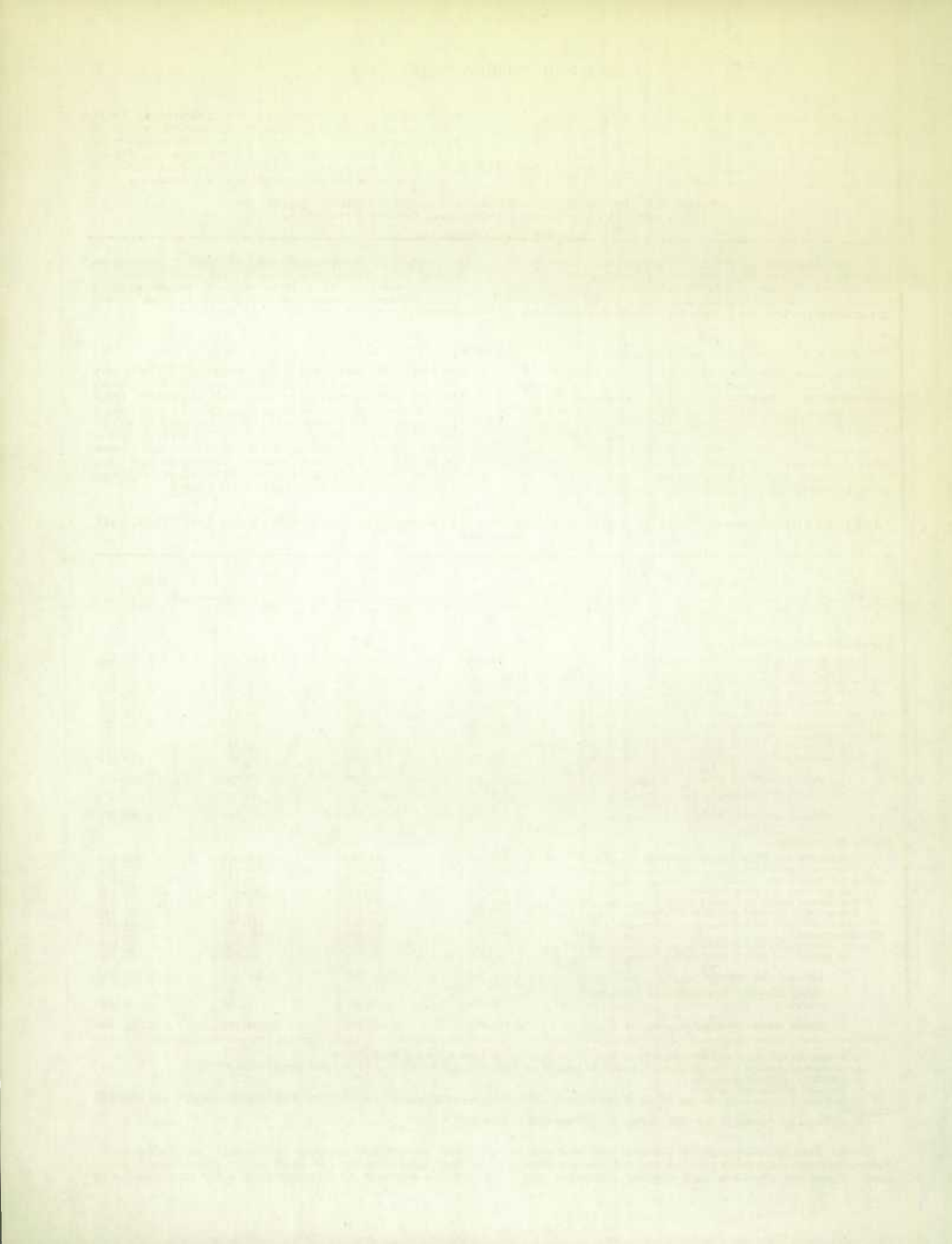


still subject to controls of relaxations in these controls, although it does not distinguish the effects of the removal of certain items from control. The rate of increase in imports in 1949 of those items still subject to control at the end of 1949 is seen to be greater than the rate of increase of all other imports — this gives some indication of the effect of the

relaxation of certain control measures in facilitating the increase in imports in 1949. However, the absolute increase in imports due to control relaxations was small in relation to the total increase. The greater part of the increase in 1949 imports was in goods which either had never been subject to controls or which it is no longer necessary to control.

TABLE XXXII. Import Controls and Canada's Imports

	Value		Increase	
	1948 \$,000,000	1949 \$,000,000	1948-49 \$,000,000	1948-49 %
Total Imports.....	2,636.9	2,761.2	124.3	4.7
Items Including Prohibited Goods.....	61.8	69.7	7.9	12.8
Goods Subject to Quota.....	201.8	217.0	15.2	7.5
Free and Licensed Goods.....	2,373.3	2,474.5	101.2	4.3



## CHAPTER V

### PRICES AND THE PHYSICAL VOLUME OF CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE

#### Post-War Based Comparisons

In order to isolate the two factors of price and quantity as combined in declared value statistics of foreign trade and to observe their changes in relation to a post-war standard of reference, the Bureau's interim indexes of the prices of exports of Canadian produce and imports for consumption have been

re-compiled as fixed base-weighted averages of relatives on a 1948 base. These price indexes have been divided into appropriate indexes of declared values to secure quotients which measure the quantum of current trade in terms of 1948 prices.

#### Adjustments to Classification

Table XXXIII presents the declared value statistics of exports of Canadian produce and of imports for consumption adjusted by groups according to the concepts involved in the compilation of the price indexes. Since the "deflators" are grouped in a manner which differs somewhat from the conventional trade statistics' grouping by component material — a circumstance determined by the problems of pricing — values, value indexes and the resultant volume indexes which appear in this chapter have all been grouped in this manner. The groups usually designated in the 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 for exhibition or competition has been deleted from the trade content of imports and exports, and imports of merchandise into Canada for the use of the United Kingdom Government have been deducted from the total of the imports for consumption because of their special relationship to the trade content.

**TABLE XXXIII. Declared Values of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949**

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1948	1949 <sup>6</sup>
	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000	\$,000
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:</b>				
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	914,484	982,017	1,045,471	1,085,648
II Fibres and Textiles.....	53,760	49,347	45,554	25,217
III Wood Products and Paper.....	625,591	886,192	953,674	875,318
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	245,329	297,121	362,913	334,023
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	247,810	303,937	395,948	426,608
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	57,360	74,614	94,915	73,710
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	67,589	83,804	79,840	70,698
VIII Miscellaneous.....	100,292	97,870	97,123	101,739
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	59,194	74,817	73,754	82,290
(b) Special and Non-commercial.....	41,098	23,053	23,369	19,449
Adjusted total exports <sup>2</sup> .....	2,312,215	2,774,902	3,075,438	2,992,961
Temporary exports.....	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals, Declared Values.....</b>	<b>2,312,215</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>
<b>Imports for Consumption:</b>				
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	354,911	414,457	403,014	422,469
II Fibres and Textiles.....	264,121	390,589	350,619	333,032
III Wood Products and Paper <sup>3</sup> .....	67,736	87,236	70,549	82,461
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	487,674	758,132	783,401	889,398
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	124,369	167,840	156,419	177,861
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	330,446	449,340	603,271	531,449
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	95,039	115,943	121,291	134,540
VIII Miscellaneous.....	197,991	187,383	145,998	188,061
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	177,157	155,732	125,238	137,828
(b) Special and Non-commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	20,834	31,651	20,760	50,233
Adjusted total imports <sup>5</sup> .....	1,922,287	2,570,920	2,634,562	2,759,271
United Kingdom Government and Temporary imports.....	4,992	3,024	2,383	1,936
<b>Totals, Declared Values.....</b>	<b>1,927,279</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

1. Groups though classified by component material differ from conventional trade statistics groups.

2. Excluding: exports of foreign produce; temporary exports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

3. Excludes advertising matter.

4. Includes advertising matter.

5. Excluding: imports for the use of the United Kingdom Government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

6. Includes Newfoundland as a 10th province of Confederation as from April 1, 1949.

Certain other adjustments to the groups of varying significance — such as the transfer of ships from the miscellaneous group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock

from non-metallic minerals to fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to the miscellaneous group, etc., — represent an improvement in group classification by



component material over periods of time and aid the comparison of totals to the extent of this gain in precision.<sup>1</sup>

Table XXXIII subdivides the miscellaneous articles — in which group end products of consumer interest predominate — into two parts: commercial transactions and special and non-commercial articles. This distinction is often useful. When the financial aspects of the merchandise trade transactions are considered, in an articulated set of accounts such as the current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, the commercial transactions only are of interest. They may be thought of as those in consideration for which a real or a nominal return is made in the form of money or a claim to money in exchange. They are, naturally, the bulk of the merchandise trade content.

Non-commercial transactions are largely unilateral; for example, donations and gifts. Certain special transactions, furthermore, are of mixed character. Some involve the exchange of a service in return for a money rental; others involve a real or nominal purchase or sale which is duplicated elsewhere in the Balance of Payments' current account. Identified tourist imports are in this latter category whereas imports and exports

of motion picture films, valued at the value of the films in the trade statistics, are frequently transactions whose real consideration is a rental.

Some element of choice enters the selection of special and non-commercial transactions. Identification of these among the diverse items which make up the classified content of the Trade of Canada statistics is not always possible. The bulk of the declared values involved may be identified, however, and are totaled in Group VIII(b) of Table XXXIII.<sup>2</sup>

Imports for the use of the United Kingdom government may be described, also, as non-commercial elements in Canadian trade statistics but, since these are imported on United Kingdom account, they are deducted from the total imports in order to arrive at the adjusted declared value total of this chapter. Adjustments, which are specifically value adjustments, such as are made in arriving at the merchandise current account of the Canadian Balance of International Payments, are neglected in this analysis in order to preserve the declared value basis of the original data. Comparative levels are maintained by the indexes so that any valuation differences which may be present act as a constant influence over comparisons.

#### Transactions with Newfoundland

The inclusion of Newfoundland's trade as from the first of April, 1949 is such as to render the totals for the year not strictly comparable with other years in the tables of this chapter. Had Newfoundland remained outside Confederation, and similar trends to those characteristic of 1948 and the first quarter of 1949 remained during the year, a somewhat

larger decrease in the volume of Canadian exports and a somewhat smaller increase in the volume of imports for consumption would probably have resulted. An adjustment to the data would, however, be of dubious accuracy and would modify rather than alter the general tenor of the analysis of this chapter.

#### Aggregate Price and Volume Trends

Indexes of the declared values, prices and physical volume of exports of Canadian produce and of imports for consumption are shown in tables XXXVIII, XXXIX and XL classified ac-

cording to the adjusted groups of table XXXIII. Average changes in price and volume as they affect totals of exports and imports are summarized in two tables as follows:

TABLE XXXIV. Aggregate Value and Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade

	1946	1947	1948	1949
	\$,000,000	\$,000,000	\$,000,000	\$,000,000
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:<sup>1</sup></b>				
Current declared value.....	2,312	2,775	3,075	2,993
Constant 1948 \$ volume.....	2,894	3,029	3,075	2,903
<b>Imports for Consumption:<sup>1</sup></b>				
Current declared value.....	1,922	2,571	2,635	2,759
Constant 1948 \$ volume.....	2,512	2,922	2,635	2,673

1. Adjusted totals as in table XXXIII, page 39.

TABLE XXXV. Percentage Change in Aggregate Value, Price and Volume of Foreign Trade

	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
	1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>1</sup>:</b>			
Value.....	+ 29.4	+ 7.8	- 2.7
Price.....	+ 29.0	+ 12.6	+ 3.1
Volume.....	+ 0.3	- 4.2	- 5.6
<b>Imports for Consumption<sup>1</sup>:</b>			
Value.....	+ 43.4	+ 7.3	+ 4.7
Price.....	+ 34.9	+ 17.3	+ 3.2
Volume.....	+ 6.4	- 8.5	+ 1.5

1. Adjusted totals as in table XXXIII, page 39.

Price increases are all positive and at declining rates during the four post-war years. Import prices have increased since 1946 by a greater percentage (34.9 per cent) than have

export prices (29.0 per cent). Imports show a slight increase of overall volume in 1949 after many offsetting changes, whereas exports declined in average volume in 1949.

1. See footnotes to table XXXIII, page 39 for limits to trade content. For a description of the price indexes on a 1935-39 = 100 base see: "Export and Import Price Indexes" D.B.S., Ottawa, July, 1949 (Ref. Paper No. 5).

2. For a listing of the special and non-commercial items see: "Trade of Canada, Year ended December 31, 1949," Volume I, Summary and Analytical Tables, page 304.

## Aggregate Export Volume

The increased value of exports of Canadian produce between the years 1946 and 1949 is shown by these calculations to have been due almost entirely to price increases. A change in the index of physical volume of but 0.3 per cent for all exports over the period is evident although there have been more diverse trends in different groups of commodities. Furthermore, domestic exports had declined in 1949 by 5.6 per

cent of their 1948 volume and by 4.2 per cent of their 1947 volume. Exports in the two years of 1947 and 1948 have been at similar levels, the highest in the post-war period. A decline of aggregate export volume of this magnitude, especially in view of the current international trade context, does not appear excessive, therefore. Exports have increased in volume in 1949 by over 60 per cent of their 1938 levels the following statement reveals:

	1938 <sup>1</sup>	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	(1948 = 100)		1949 over 1938
			Per cent
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>:</b>			
Declared value.....	27.2	97.3	+ 257.7
Price.....	47.1	103.1	+ 118.9
Physical volume.....	57.8	94.4	+ 63.3

1. Mechanical conversion of an index which utilizes 1935-39 average fixed weights.
2. Adjusted totals of table XXXIII.

A level of export volume, exceeded only in the peak war years, prevails throughout the post-war period. However, declines of export volume in groups and selected commodities

are concealed by the aggregate comparisons and are dealt with below in the detailed analysis of export and import volume, with the associated tables numbered XXXVIII to XLVI.

## Aggregate Import Volume

Imports for consumption in 1949 increased in average volume by 1.5 per cent of their 1948 volume, though these were lower by 8.5 per cent than 1947 volume levels. The year 1947 established a record in import volume for the post-war period, and in November of that year emergency exchange conservation measures were introduced to arrest the decline

in gold and United States dollar reserves accompanying these heavy imports. Certain relaxations of these restrictions in 1949, due to improvement in the reserve position, contributed to this increase of import volume. The volume of imports in 1949 was over 80 per cent higher than that of the pre-war year 1938, an approximate calculation, which follows, shows:

	1938 <sup>1</sup>	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
	(1948 = 100)		1949 over 1938
			per cent
<b>Imports for consumption<sup>2</sup>:</b>			
Declared value.....	25.6	104.7	+ 309.0
Price.....	46.4	103.2	+ 122.4
Physical volume.....	55.2	101.5	+ 83.9

1. Mechanical conversion of an index which utilizes 1935-39 average fixed weights.
2. Adjusted totals of table XXXIII.

## Annual Terms of Trade

Relative levels of import and export prices are significant since they indicate change in the net barter terms of trade. Measurement by means of the ratio of an index of the prices of imports for consumption to one of exports of Canadian produce is, however, subject to the limitations of these large samples of the total commodities traded. One assumption implicitly made in such a ratio is that re-export prices varied similarly to export prices, whereas it is likely that these followed the

trend of import prices. Since, however, exports of Canadian produce are by far the dominant proportion of total exports (the exports of foreign produce are seldom greater than 2 per cent of the total exports) the error introduced by the simplified calculation is not large.<sup>1</sup> Column (c) of Table XXXVI, which follows, shows the post-war course of these net barter terms with reference to the 1948 base period:

TABLE XXXVI. Aggregate Foreign Trade Price Indexes and Net Barter Terms of Trade

Calendar Years	Prices of Exports of Canadian Produce	Prices of Imports for Consumption	Net Barter Terms <sup>1</sup>
	(1948 = 100)		
1946.....	79.9	76.4	104.6
1947.....	91.6	87.8	104.3
1948.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949.....	103.1	103.2	99.9

1. Export price index divided by import price index in per cent.

1. Approximate f.o.b. prices for both import and export prices are a mitigating circumstance. Both numerator and denominator of the ratio are, hence, in similar price terms.



A steady but slow deterioration of these ratios is evident since 1946. The 1948 and 1949 ratios are the same, approximately, though a slight deterioration is evident in 1949. The major change occurred in 1948 when some of the post-war emergency demand pressure on Canadian prices, due to extraordinary overseas needs for food and clothing, had subsided. This stimulating effect upon export prices in 1946 and 1947 was not counterbalanced by a similar pressure upon import prices, which prices were relatively favourable during these years. Broadly speaking, a trend toward less favourable terms of trade from this time appears to be an inevitable consequence of developments in dollar and non-dollar trading relationships. As import restrictions abroad have a depressing effect on Canadian export prices, and as supplies of commodities available increase, export prices tend to decline. Import prices have tended to remain stable or decline at a less rapid rate.

The early effects of devaluations in September 1949 with their consequent reaction on Canadian export and import prices are especially interesting. Chief among these in their influence are the devaluation of sterling by 23.5 per cent of the Canadian dollar and the depreciation of the Canadian dollar by 9.1 per cent in relation to the United States dollar. Most exports to the United States and other countries whose currencies have appreciated in relation to the Canadian dollar are made in the latter quarter of 1949 at prices which reflect a part of the adjustment. Import prices responded more consistently in terms of Canadian dollars since products imported are more generally from the United States. The long-run effects of devaluation have not had time to appear in 1949 so that the effect on the annual terms of trade ratio is slight. A terms of trade ratio for the first nine months of the year would, however, have shown a slight favourable relationship to 1948 based largely on an upturn in the first six months. The downturn in the ratio is almost entirely confined to the last quarter of the year.

#### Monthly Price Changes in 1949

Since price changes during the months of 1949 are especially significant in the light of widespread currency readjustments in September, table XXXVII displays monthly price indexes and net barter terms ratios in the indexed form measured against the average for the year 1948 as a standard of reference.

The terms of trade are shown by the price indexes to have been somewhat less favourable in March, April and September and more decidedly so in the post-devaluation months of November and December. The latter two months in which currency readjustments asserted an effect on price levels had sufficient influence over the average for the year to produce the less favourable ratio for the year.

The entry of Newfoundland into Confederation on April 1 coincided with a slight improvement in the otherwise adverse

terms. During the early months of the year a minor recession in American business activity was translating its effect to import prices of primary materials, especially of base metals, so that declining prices were the trend. On the other hand, since imports are largely of more processed and manufactured materials whose prices in the United States did not decline to as great an extent, the import price decline was not excessive. The buoyant strength of the American economy overcame any tendency toward cumulative depression, however, and by late summer recovery was under way arresting the decline in import prices. At the same time, export prices continued to decline until devaluation, apparently due to the delayed effects of reduced American demand. General uncertainty as to price quotations is reflected in the foreign trade price indexes for August, September and October. The post-devaluation influence may be seen more clearly in November and December.

**TABLE XXXVII. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> of Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup> and Imports for Consumption<sup>3</sup> January to December, 1949 (1948 = 100)**

Calendar year and months <sup>4</sup>	Exports of Canadian Produce	Imports for Consumption	Net Barter Terms <sup>5</sup>
<b>1949:</b>			
January.....	106.7	103.3	103.3
February.....	106.4	103.9	102.4
March.....	104.9	104.1	100.8
April.....	104.5	104.6	99.9
May.....	103.9	102.7	101.2
June.....	103.6	102.0	101.6
July.....	101.9	101.0	100.9
August.....	101.2	100.9	100.3
September.....	100.0	101.4	98.6
October.....	102.9	101.9	101.0
November.....	103.4	104.4	99.0
December.....	103.7	107.2	96.7
<b>Year average.....</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>99.9</b>

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference paper No. 5) for method as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. These series are compiled as fixed base-weighted indexes on a 1948 year average base with a fixed weighting system referring to the same period.

2, 3. See footnotes 2 and 5 table XXXIII.

4. Unadjusted. Newfoundland included in Confederation as from April 1, 1949.

5. Export price index divided by import price index in per cent.

#### Value, Price and Volume Indexes by Groups

Tables XXXVIII, XXXIX and XL show group value, price and volume indexes and the percentage increase or decrease of 1949 over the preceding years of the post-war period. These indexes, and those of selected commodities exported or imported which follow this section, are not adjusted for the following:

(a) qualitative change due to variation in the kind of article imported or exported. For example, the automobile of 1949 is not the same vehicle as its 1946 counterpart, even though of the same brand and manufacture, and the difference is qualitative.

(b) valuation error. The primary value data of the indexes of value are the trade statistics of declared values. Adjustments to these valuations which would be desirable for certain purposes have not been made.

(c) calendar year period. Declared value statistics of the trade of Canada are compiled in the "statistical" period. Customs entries which record the movements of goods imported or exported are tabulated as received up to the last day of

the period concerned, in the case of calendar year data, December 31. A few transactions actually occurring in one year may be recorded in the next, therefore, due to the method of compilation.

The group price indexes have not been adjusted for the above factors, so that volume indexes after deflation remain in the original terms of accuracy.

**TABLE XXXVIII. Indexes of the Declared Values of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years, 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)**

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1949 <sup>6</sup>	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>VALUE INDEXES</b>						
(1948 = 100)						
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	87.5	93.9	103.8	+ 18.6	+ 10.5	+ 3.8
II Fibres and Textiles.....	118.0	108.3	55.4	- 53.1	- 48.8	- 44.6
III Wood Products and Paper.....	65.6	92.9	91.8	+ 39.9	- 1.2	- 8.2
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	67.6	81.9	92.0	+ 36.1	+ 12.3	- 8.0
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	62.6	76.8	107.7	+ 72.0	+ 40.2	+ 7.7
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	60.4	78.6	77.7	+ 28.6	- 1.1	- 22.3
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	84.7	105.0	88.5	+ 4.5	- 15.7	- 11.4
VIII Miscellaneous.....	103.3	100.8	104.8	+ 1.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.8
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	80.3	101.4	111.6	+ 39.0	+ 10.1	+ 11.6
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	175.9	98.6	83.2	- 52.7	- 15.6	- 16.8
<b>Total Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>+ 29.4</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>
<b>Imports for Consumption:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	88.1	102.8	104.8	+ 19.0	+ 1.9	+ 4.8
II Fibres and Textiles.....	75.3	111.4	95.0	+ 26.2	- 14.8	- 5.0
III Wood Products and Paper.....	96.0	123.7	116.9	+ 21.8	- 5.5	+ 16.9
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	62.3	96.8	113.5	+ 82.2	+ 17.3	+ 13.5
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	79.5	107.3	113.7	+ 43.0	+ 6.0	+ 13.7
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	54.8	74.5	88.1	+ 60.8	+ 18.3	- 11.9
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	78.4	95.6	110.9	+ 41.4	+ 16.0	+ 10.9
VIII Miscellaneous.....	135.6	128.3	128.8	- 5.0	+ 0.4	+ 28.8
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	141.5	124.3	110.1	- 22.2	- 11.4	+ 10.1
(b) Special and Non-Commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	100.4	152.5	242.0	+ 141.0	+ 58.7	+ 142.0
<b>Total Imports for Consumption<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>104.7</b>	<b>+ 43.4</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. See footnotes to table XXXIII, page 39.

**TABLE XXXIX. Indexes of the Prices<sup>\*</sup> of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)**

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1949 <sup>6</sup>	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>						
(1948 = 100)						
<b>Exports of Canadian Produce:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	84.7	95.4	102.9	+ 21.5	+ 7.9	+ 2.9
II Fibres and Textiles.....	66.1	84.5	103.4	+ 56.4	+ 22.4	+ 3.4
III Wood Products and Paper.....	75.4	92.0	97.9	+ 29.8	+ 6.4	- 2.1
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	82.3	88.3	111.4	+ 35.4	+ 26.2	+ 11.4
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	76.1	86.9	105.8	+ 39.0	+ 21.7	+ 5.8
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	77.2	88.2	112.4	+ 45.6	+ 27.4	+ 12.4
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	84.2	89.8	105.3	+ 25.1	+ 17.3	+ 5.3
VIII Miscellaneous.....	84.2	90.0	103.7	+ 23.2	+ 15.2	+ 3.7
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	87.1	91.8	103.5	+ 18.8	+ 12.7	+ 3.5
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	74.5	83.9	104.2	+ 39.9	+ 24.1	+ 4.2
<b>Total Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>+ 29.0</b>	<b>+ 12.6</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>
<b>Imports for Consumption:</b>						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	82.1	92.7	99.2	+ 20.8	+ 7.0	- 0.8
II Fibres and Textiles.....	70.2	87.3	100.3	+ 42.8	+ 14.9	+ 0.3
III Wood Products and Paper.....	84.4	92.1	106.6	+ 26.3	+ 15.7	+ 6.6
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	77.1	88.3	108.5	+ 40.7	+ 22.9	+ 8.5
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	82.5	93.1	105.6	+ 28.0	+ 13.4	+ 5.6
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	67.8	79.2	101.7	+ 50.0	+ 28.4	+ 1.7
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	83.5	97.6	99.3	+ 18.9	+ 1.7	- 0.7
VIII Miscellaneous.....	93.2	95.3	97.9	+ 5.0	+ 2.7	- 2.1
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	96.7	95.7	97.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	- 2.7
(b) Special and Non-Commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	85.6	94.2	99.3	+ 16.0	+ 5.4	- 0.7
<b>Total Imports for Consumption<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>+ 34.9</b>	<b>+ 17.3</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>

\* Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see footnotes to Table XXXIII, page 39.



TABLE XL. Indexes of the Physical Volume of Canada's Foreign Trade by Groups<sup>1</sup> in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodity Groups <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1949 <sup>6</sup>	Increase (+)    Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
VOLUME INDEXES						
Exports of Canadian Produce:						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	103.3	98.4	100.9	- 2.3	+ 2.5	+ 0.9
II Fibres and Textiles.....	178.5	128.2	53.6	- 70.0	- 58.2	- 46.4
III Wood Products and Paper.....	87.0	101.0	93.8	+ 7.8	- 7.1	- 6.2
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	82.1	92.8	82.6	+ 0.6	- 11.0	- 17.3
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	82.3	88.4	101.8	+ 23.7	+ 11.5	+ 1.8
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	78.2	89.1	69.1	- 11.6	- 22.4	- 30.9
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	100.6	116.9	84.0	- 16.5	- 28.1	- 16.0
VIII Miscellaneous.....	122.7	112.0	101.1	- 17.6	- 9.7	+ 1.1
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	92.2	110.5	107.8	+ 16.9	- 2.4	+ 7.8
(b) Special and Non-Commercial.....	236.1	117.5	79.8	- 66.2	- 32.1	- 20.2
<b>Total Exports of Canadian Produce<sup>2</sup>.....</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>- 5.6</b>
Imports for Consumption:						
I Agricultural and Other Primary Products.....	107.3	110.9	105.6	- 1.6	- 4.8	+ 5.6
II Fibres and Textiles.....	107.3	127.6	94.7	- 11.7	- 25.8	- 5.3
III Wood Products and Paper <sup>3</sup> .....	113.7	134.3	109.7	- 3.5	- 18.3	+ 9.7
IV Iron and Steel and their Products.....	80.8	109.6	104.6	+ 29.5	- 4.6	+ 4.6
V Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.....	96.4	115.3	107.7	+ 11.7	- 6.6	+ 7.7
VI Non-metallic Minerals and their Products.....	80.8	94.1	86.6	+ 7.2	- 8.0	- 13.4
VII Chemicals and Fertilizer.....	93.9	98.0	111.7	+ 19.0	+ 14.0	+ 11.7
VIII Miscellaneous.....	145.5	134.6	131.6	- 9.6	- 2.2	+ 31.7
(a) Commercial Transactions.....	146.3	129.9	113.2	- 22.6	- 12.9	+ 13.2
(b) Special and Non-Commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	117.3	161.9	243.7	+ 107.8	+ 50.5	+ 143.7
<b>Total Imports for Consumption<sup>5</sup>.....</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>+ 6.3</b>	<b>- 8.5</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see footnotes to table XXXIII, page 39.

Division of the absolute values of trade by the appropriate price indexes results in a physical volume figure in terms of 1948 constant dollars rather than the percentage form. This calculation has been made as a supplement to the volume indexes of table XL and the results displayed in a chart.<sup>1</sup> Expression of these data in terms of absolute volume permits reader visual comparison.

The chart clearly depicts the dominating proportions of agricultural and other primary products, wood products and

paper, iron and steel and their products and non-ferrous metals in the exports of Canadian produce, and of agricultural and other primary products, fibres and textiles, iron and steel and their products and non-metallic minerals in the imports for consumption. The high post-war levels of each group, and mixed increases and decreases of volume are shown also. The movements of the miscellaneous group are particularly interesting in the imports, since they illustrate the special and non-commercial articles increase in 1949 due to the inclusion of tourist imports. These and other diverse tendencies are analysed in detail in the following sections.

#### Export Prices and Volume

The group value indexes of table XXXVIII and those of table XLI, of the selected commodities on page 46, exhibit certain declines in 1949 in relation to 1948 and 1947 in particular. All the export group price indexes increased, however, in 1949 with the exception of the index for wood products and paper which declined by 2.1 per cent of the 1948 level. This price decline is shown by table XLII to have occurred in such commodities as woodpulp, planks and boards (except flooring), and red cedar shingles; all in the wood products category. Newsprint prices in this group rose by 4.1 per cent of the 1948 level, a circumstance which reflects the inclusion of Newfoundland as a source of supply among other factors. The small net decline in price for the group reflects overseas import restrictions in 1948 and 1949 in markets for wood products. On the whole the wood products and paper group prices declined slightly in 1949 to levels still considerably higher than 1946 price levels. Generally, export prices increased though at reduced rates.

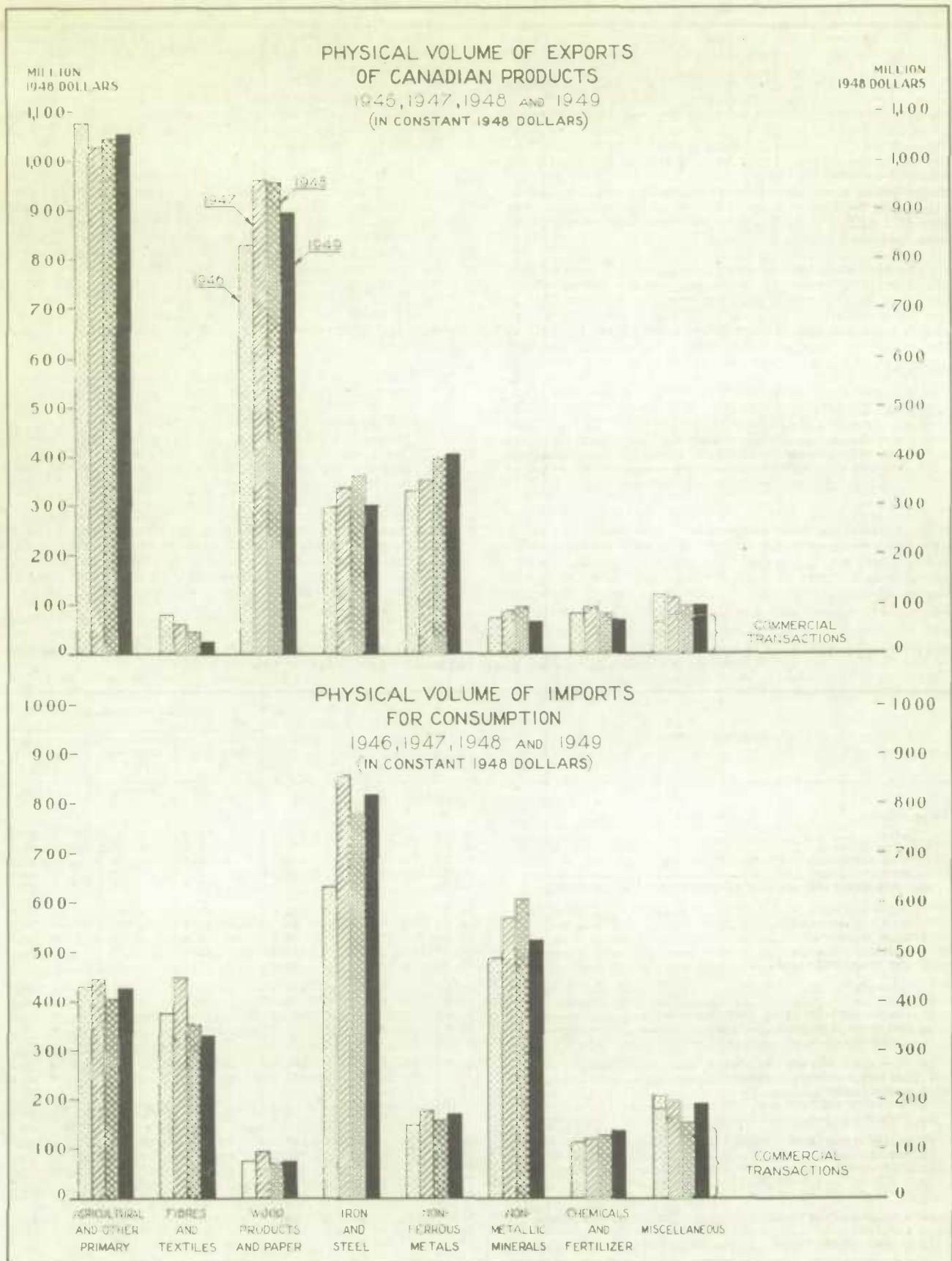
When the price factor is isolated from the value data, however, more substantial declines than were present in the original value data may be observed in tables XL and XLIII. Some apparent increases in the value data of 1949 over 1946 and 1947 are shown as real volume decreases. Declines were general in 1949 over 1948 in the volume of manufactured goods exported, especially in the following groups: fibres and textiles;

iron and steel and their products; non-metallic minerals and their products; chemicals and fertilizer; and the special and non-commercial elements of the miscellaneous products group. Characteristic of these groups is a larger proportion of processed and manufactured products.

Exports of fibres and textiles have declined in volume to a pre-war level and are unique in this respect. A steady decline of export volume, moreover, has been maintained by this group since 1946. Exceptional post-war demand overseas for clothing appears to have been satisfied before the end of 1948. Re-entry of competitors, such as the United Kingdom, into overseas markets for these products has undoubtedly contributed to the readjusted export level. Recent import restrictions in sterling and other non-dollar markets have further added to this volume decline. This group is one of the lesser in value and volume proportion of the export trade, however.

Declines in the volume of the exports of iron and steel and their products and non-metallic minerals and products are identified among the selected commodities of table XLIII as, largely, those of automobiles, trucks and parts, machinery and parts (except farm), ferro-alloys and asbestos milled fibres. Farm implements and machinery, on the other hand, increased their export volume in 1949 over 1948 by 13.3 per cent. Most of these latter exports have been directed toward the United

1. See also Chapter I, table II for constant dollar values in selected years.





States market and characterize new trends developing in Canadian exports in the direction of closing the adverse trade balance gap with that area. Declines in export volume of many of these processed and manufactured articles reflect import quota restrictions in overseas markets.

The chemical and fertilizer group is not well represented among the selected commodities since those which compose it are of relatively small value weight in the export trade content. Fertilizer exports increased in volume in 1949 over 1948 although remaining below the level of the other two years. The decline in the volume of this group of exports was largely the result of a decline in exports of chemicals and allied products to the United Kingdom as a result of import restrictions there. (The group declined in value of exports to the United Kingdom from \$7.3 million in 1948 to \$5.5 million in 1949. Prices however, increased slightly).

The special and non-commercial elements of the miscellaneous group of exports declined in a fashion typical of the transition from the war to post-war type structure. Declines in this sub-group are not shown among the selected items but are in donations and gifts. Settlers' effects which are the bulk of the remainder have remained stable. Exceptional post-war demand abroad in 1946 and 1947 added to these totals which in 1949 had declined by 66.2 per cent of their 1946 volume. The commercial character of this group is, on the other hand, returning. Miscellaneous commercial exports (which include aircraft, rubber and products and consumers manufactured articles of home furnishings and apparel) increased in export volume by 7.8 per cent of 1948 in 1949. The dual character of this group is clearly shown by the opposing movement of these two elements of miscellaneous products.

More significant declines of volume occurred among the commodities of the wood products and paper group. The group as a whole declined by 6.2 per cent of its 1948 volume in 1949 and 7.1 per cent of its 1947 level since a moderate decline had already occurred in 1948. Wood pulp, planks and boards (except flooring), red cedar shingles and pulpwood shared in the decline. Exceptional, however, was the export volume of

newsprint which increased by 8.7 per cent over 1948. The inclusion of Newfoundland from the beginning of April was one reason for this increase, however. Presumably, a greater decline of volume would have been recorded for the exports in the wood products and paper group as a whole had this not been the case.

Two other major groups show small average increases of volume, which conceal significant declines in selected commodities. These are agricultural and other primary products and non-ferrous metals and their products.

In the agricultural and other primary products group, 1949 volume declines in wheat flour (21.6 per cent), pure bred cattle (52.9 per cent), dairy and slaughter cattle (19.7 per cent), bacon and hams (67.2 per cent), fresh beef and veal (18.5 per cent) and eggs in the shell (38.5 per cent) are the most significant declines from the 1948 level. The small increase of volume for this group was in response to an increase of the volume of wheat exports in 1949 by 54.9 per cent over 1948. Declines in this group are the direct result of import restrictions overseas in the main. The decline in the volume of bacon and hams, however, represents inability of supplies to meet contract demands.

Exports of non-ferrous metals were well maintained in volume on the whole. A small decline in nickel export volume is the only commodity decline represented in table XLIII. Volume increases were recorded in 1949 in copper ingots, bars and billets (9.5 per cent); zinc spelter (16.0 per cent); platinum (2.8 per cent); and silver (17.2 per cent). These increases are in primary products for use in industry, the demand for which remains firm in many areas.

Declines of export volume in 1949 have been largely of manufactured articles. The effect has been to further concentrate exports in a few products such as wheat, newsprint, farm machinery and non-ferrous metals. This traditional pattern of exports has tended to restore itself in exports of Canadian produce in the post-war over the greater diversification of products in war time exports.

TABLE XLI: Indexes of the Declared Values of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce in the Calendar years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Value Indexes:</b>						
1. Wheat.....	103.0	109.1	179.1	+ 73.9	+ 64.2	+ 79.1
2. Flour of wheat.....	101.3	157.1	78.1	- 22.9	- 50.3	- 21.9
3. Fish and fishery products.....	101.7	96.9	110.3	+ 8.5	+ 13.8	+ 10.3
4. Pure bred cattle.....	59.8	62.1	54.6	- 8.7	- 12.1	- 45.4
5. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter (over 700 lb. weight)...	19.7	13.7	81.3	+ 312.7	+ 489.1	- 18.7
6. Bacon and hams.....	94.9	88.7	34.6	- 63.5	- 61.0	- 65.4
7. Beef and veal, fresh.....	74.4	25.2	83.7	+ 12.5	+ 232.1	- 16.3
8. Eggs in the shell.....	65.6	104.1	64.0	- 2.4	- 38.5	- 36.0
9. Whiskey.....	110.0	85.3	121.3	+ 10.3	+ 42.2	+ 21.3
10. Fur skins, undressed.....	133.0	120.5	96.9	- 27.1	- 19.6	- 3.1
11. Newsprint.....	69.4	89.3	113.2	+ 63.1	+ 26.8	+ 13.2
12. Woodpulp.....	53.9	84.0	80.7	+ 49.7	+ 3.9	- 9.3
13. Planks and boards (exc. hardwood flooring).....	64.0	106.3	81.8	+ 27.8	- 23.0	- 18.2
14. Red cedar shingles.....	49.8	90.4	74.9	+ 50.4	- 17.1	- 25.1
15. Pulpwood.....	65.9	79.2	71.9	+ 9.1	- 9.2	- 28.1
16. Farm machinery and implements.....	38.9	57.3	125.8	+ 223.4	+ 119.5	+ 25.8
17. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	142.1	166.4	70.4	- 50.5	- 57.7	+ 29.6
18. Railway rails.....	33.4	26.3	51.5	+ 54.2	+ 95.8	- 48.5
19. Machinery and parts (exc. farm).....	30.7	101.2	78.5	+ 155.7	- 22.4	- 21.5
20. Ferro-alloys.....	39.3	89.6	79.7	+ 102.8	- 11.1	- 20.3
21. Copper ingots, bars, billets.....	54.2	66.1	106.0	+ 95.6	+ 60.4	+ 6.0
22. Nickel.....	74.8	81.9	125.1	+ 67.2	+ 52.7	+ 25.1
23. Zinc spelter.....	65.9	72.7	115.8	+ 75.7	+ 59.3	+ 15.8
24. Platinum in ore concentrates.....	91.8	69.5	107.4	+ 17.0	+ 54.5	+ 7.4
25. Silver ore and bullion.....	54.0	115.0	117.2	+ 117.0	+ 1.9	+ 17.2
26. Asbestos milled fibres.....	63.5	79.4	89.1	+ 40.3	+ 12.2	- 10.9
27. Fertilizer.....	88.3	94.5	108.3	+ 22.7	+ 14.6	+ 8.3
28. Rubber and Products.....	67.8	99.9	77.8	+ 14.7	- 22.1	- 22.2



TABLE XLII. Indexes of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce in the Calendar Years, 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Price Indexes:						
1. Wheat.....	88.8	92.2	115.6	+ 30.2	+ 25.4	+ 15.6
2. Flour of wheat.....	83.7	107.5	99.6	+ 19.0	- 7.3	- 0.4
3. Fish and fishery products.....	95.6	90.6	92.5	- 3.2	+ 2.1	- 7.5
4. Pure bred cattle.....	91.9	95.3	116.0	+ 26.2	+ 21.7	+ 16.0
5. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter (over 700 lb. weight)...	66.1	88.0	101.3	+ 53.3	+ 15.1	+ 1.3
6. Bacon and hams.....	67.2	77.0	105.4	+ 56.8	+ 36.9	+ 5.4
7. Beef and veal, fresh.....	69.8	72.1	102.7	+ 47.1	+ 42.4	+ 2.7
8. Eggs in the shell.....	80.0	88.0	104.0	+ 30.0	+ 18.2	+ 4.0
9. Whiskey.....	85.5	91.0	108.8	+ 27.3	+ 19.6	+ 8.8
10. Fur skins, undressed.....	155.1	94.3	72.5	- 53.3	- 23.1	- 27.5
11. Newsprint.....	77.9	91.4	104.1	+ 33.6	+ 13.9	+ 4.1
12. Woodpulp.....	71.4	88.5	91.1	+ 27.6	+ 2.9	- 8.9
13. Planks and boards (exc. hardwood flooring).....	74.7	95.9	93.6	+ 25.3	- 2.4	- 6.4
14. Red cedar shingles.....	66.4	103.9	81.9	+ 23.3	- 21.2	- 18.1
15. Pulpwood.....	82.1	91.6	103.1	+ 25.6	+ 12.6	+ 3.1
16. Farm machinery and implements.....	85.1	88.1	111.0	+ 30.4	+ 26.0	+ 11.0
17. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	86.0	93.4	117.8	+ 37.0	+ 26.1	+ 17.8
18. Railway rails.....	66.5	69.9	106.0	+ 59.4	+ 51.6	+ 6.0
19. Machinery and parts (exc. farm).....	74.3	88.7	106.9	+ 43.9	+ 20.5	+ 6.9
20. Ferro-alloys.....	81.8	88.1	106.5	+ 30.2	+ 20.9	+ 6.5
21. Copper ingots, bars, billets.....	62.0	87.8	96.8	+ 56.1	+ 10.3	- 3.2
22. Nickel.....	82.2	90.9	129.7	+ 57.8	+ 42.7	+ 29.7
23. Zinc spelter.....	65.8	76.9	99.8	+ 51.7	+ 29.8	- 0.2
24. Platinum in ore concentrates.....	72.3	66.3	104.5	+ 44.5	+ 57.6	+ 4.5
25. Silver ore and bullion.....	113.9	98.3	100.0	- 12.2	+ 1.7	-
26. Asbestos milled fibres.....	68.4	85.5	116.3	+ 70.0	+ 36.0	+ 16.3
27. Fertilizer.....	81.6	88.6	108.1	+ 32.5	+ 22.0	+ 8.1
28. Rubber and products.....	115.1	109.4	101.5	- 11.8	- 7.2	+ 1.5

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

TABLE XLIII. Indexes of the Physical Volume of Selected Commodities of Canada's Exports of Canadian Produce in the Calendar Years, 1946, 1947 and 1949. (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+)    Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
	(1948 = 100)			Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Volume Indexes:						
1. Wheat.....	116.0	118.3	154.9	+ 33.5	+ 30.9	+ 54.9
2. Flour of wheat.....	121.0	146.1	78.4	- 35.2	- 46.3	- 21.6
3. Fish and fishery products.....	106.4	107.0	119.2	+ 12.0	+ 11.4	+ 19.2
4. Pure bred cattle.....	65.1	65.2	47.1	- 27.7	- 27.8	- 52.9
5. Dairy cattle and cattle for slaughter (over 700 lb. weight)...	29.8	15.7	80.3	+ 169.5	+ 411.5	- 19.7
6. Bacon and hams.....	141.2	115.2	32.8	- 76.8	- 71.5	- 67.2
7. Beef and veal, fresh.....	106.6	35.0	81.5	- 23.5	+ 132.9	- 18.5
8. Eggs in the shell.....	82.0	118.3	61.5	- 25.0	- 48.0	- 38.5
9. Whiskey.....	128.7	93.7	111.5	- 13.4	+ 19.0	+ 11.5
10. Fur skins, undressed.....	85.8	127.8	133.7	+ 55.8	+ 4.6	+ 33.7
11. Newsprint.....	89.1	97.7	108.7	+ 22.0	+ 11.3	+ 8.7
12. Woodpulp.....	75.5	94.9	88.6	+ 17.4	- 6.6	- 11.4
13. Planks and boards (exc. hardwood flooring).....	85.7	110.8	87.4	+ 2.0	- 21.1	- 12.6
14. Red cedar shingles.....	75.0	87.0	91.5	+ 22.0	+ 5.2	- 8.5
15. Pulpwood.....	80.3	86.5	69.7	- 13.2	- 19.4	- 30.3
16. Farm machinery and implements.....	45.7	65.0	113.3	+ 147.9	+ 74.3	+ 13.3
17. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	165.2	178.2	59.8	- 63.8	- 66.4	- 40.2
18. Railway rails.....	50.2	37.6	48.6	- 3.2	+ 29.3	- 51.4
19. Machinery and parts (exc. farm).....	41.3	114.1	73.4	+ 77.7	- 35.7	- 26.6
20. Ferro-alloys.....	48.0	101.7	74.8	+ 55.8	- 26.5	- 25.2
21. Copper ingots, bars, billets.....	87.4	75.3	109.5	+ 25.3	+ 45.4	+ 9.5
22. Nickel.....	91.0	90.1	96.5	+ 6.0	+ 7.1	- 3.5
23. Zinc spelter.....	100.2	94.5	116.0	+ 15.8	+ 22.8	+ 16.0
24. Platinum in ore concentrates.....	127.0	104.8	102.8	- 19.1	- 1.9	+ 2.8
25. Silver ore and bullion.....	47.4	117.0	117.2	+ 147.3	+ 0.2	+ 17.2
26. Asbestos milled fibres.....	92.8	92.9	76.6	- 17.5	- 17.5	- 23.4
27. Fertilizer.....	108.2	106.7	100.2	- 7.4	- 6.1	+ 0.2
28. Rubber and products.....	58.9	91.3	76.7	+ 30.2	- 16.0	- 23.3

## Import Prices and Volume

The selected commodities of tables XLIV, XLV and XLVI are in greater diversity than are the selected commodities of domestic export. Imports are structurally less concentrated. Imports are more concentrated in value and volume in the United States as a source of supply. Improved supplies in the United States coupled with substantial Canadian prosperity in 1949, (despite the export declines in value which represent relatively small losses of Canadian purchasing power) enabled a higher volume of imports to be maintained than in 1948. Relaxation of some import controls contributed. The Canadian standard of living and accumulated demand have led to heavy imports in the post war. Consequently, the group indexes of table XXXVIII show declines of value in only two groups: fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals and their products.

Price movements in tables XXXIX and XLV are, with few exceptions, upward. This trend is a familiar post-war phenomenon. Prices increases were at declining rates in 1949, however, generally. Devaluation in the final few months of the year contributed substantial increases to many prices. However, declining price indexes had been in effect in the months preceding devaluation so that, on the whole, import prices remained favourable to importers during the year. Price increases were moderate. Consequently, the volume indexes of tables XL and XLVI show increases which are similar to those of the value indexes from which they are derived.

The groups of fibres and textiles and non-metallic minerals and their products were, however, exceptions to the general increases of import volume in 1949. These declined in volume by 5.3 per cent and 13.4 per cent, respectively, in 1949 over 1948.

Many of the fibre and textile imports are from the sterling area. Washed and scoured wool and worsted tops declined from 1948 volume levels since Canadian importers appeared reluctant to add to supplies at prices prevailing before September. Imports of worsteds and serges declined also in this group as did sisal, jute and tampoico fibre. Raw cotton imports, on the other hand increased in 1949 by 21.9 per cent of the volume of the previous year. Mixed tendencies in this group cancelled to the net decline of import volume of 5.3 per cent of 1948 in 1949.

On the other hand much of the decline in the volume of imports of non-metallic minerals and their products is traceable to strikes in the soft coal mines of the United States during the year. This phenomenon is reflected particularly in the sharp decline of the import volume index for bituminous coal, in 1949, by 29.1 per cent over 1948. Crude petroleum for refining which declined by a small percentage in 1949 shows some ability of domestic developments, in Alberta for example, to replace imported sources of supply.

Iron ore declined from the 1948 import volume level by 41.4 per cent in 1949. The exclusion of Newfoundland ore from statistics of imports following April, 1949 together with some development of Canadian sources of supply have contributed to this decline.

The effect of the steel and coal strikes may be observed on the imports of some of the commodities in the iron and steel group. The volume of the group of iron and steel and their products appreciated by 4.6 per cent in 1949 over 1948 due to the greater weight of processed articles for industry imported. However, items such as skelp, angle beams, automobiles, trucks and parts, and farm implements and machinery benefited from relaxation of import restrictions where for industrial use and from improved supplies. Skelp (14 inches or less in width, hot rolled, for the manufacture of pipes and tubes) is the best example of increased volume in 1949. Imports of this item increased by 163.5 per cent over 1948. On the other hand, declines in the imports of machinery and equipment (except farm) and sheets coated with tin (tinplate) in 1949 have been influenced by Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act of November, 1947.

Certain 1949 declines in the volume of imports of agricultural and other primary products, in such commodities as bananas, oranges, raisins and nuts which are tropic and sub-tropic type products, are, in part, reflections of problems of overseas supplies. Indian corn, coffee and black tea imported direct from India, however, increased in imported volume in 1949 and showed no decline in domestic demand, which tends to be inelastic. Volume trends within the group were mixed. The group increased by 5.6 per cent over 1948 but remained below 1946 and 1947 levels.

Some non-ferrous metal imports declined in volume in 1949, also. The two sub-categories of electrical equipment shown in table XLVI are interesting. Imports of heavy electrical equipment which includes large transformers, motors, dynamos, generators, etc., remained at levels consistent with earlier years of the post war period. They are affected by expansion in Canadian utilities. These imports declined in 1949 by only 0.5 per cent of 1948 volume. Household electrical equipment (which excludes washing machines and refrigerators) declined by 37.3 per cent in 1949 over their 1947 volume. These latter imports have been affected by import restrictions on consumers' manufactured articles since November, 1947. Other commodities in this group such as bauxite ore and tin are non-dollar imports whose volume increases and decreases largely cancel to preserve the small net increase for this group in 1949 over 1948 of 7.7 per cent.

Wood products and paper imports are largely of furniture and paper. The small increases in 1949 volume of imports of newspapers and periodicals and book and other paper, in table XLVI, are typical. Imports in this group, though less in volume in 1949 than in 1946 or 1947 have increased from the 1948 decline. The group's volume changes are relatively small, a reflection of stable market conditions.

The chemicals and fertilizer group of imports has increased steadily since 1946 mainly as a result of increases in imports of fertilizer over this period. Other articles such as paints and paint materials, and sodium compounds which are of importance in this group declined by small percentages in 1949 over 1948 but remained above 1946 levels. Demand for all these products is strong. Supplies are the main determinants. Fertilizer imports find considerable stimulus from the demand of farmers producing foodstuffs for export.

The 1949 increase in the volume of special and non-commercial imports in the miscellaneous group, is of interest, since this is largely a reflection of tourist imports in 1949 as a result of the relaxation of import restrictions. Gifts and donations and other articles in this sub-group remained at levels consistent with other years. Settlers effects, however, increased also in value and volume in 1949 as the transition from the war time situation developed.

The commercial transactions in this group include rubber and its products as an element of increase in 1949 over 1948. Consumers manufactured articles of home furnishings and apparel which are not shown among the selected commodities increased by small volume proportions. Though the group is representative of a large list of manufactured end products which cannot be assigned a single chief component material, nevertheless, volume increases and decreases are within narrow ranges and the small group increase in 1949 of 13.2 per cent over 1948 is a good reflection of the 1949 import volume of these goods. The consumers' manufactured articles are of major weight. These have been a restricted import since 1947. Some relaxations have permitted increased imports in 1949 though to levels short of 1947. At the same time some of the 1949 increase in the volume of these consumers' manufactured goods is due to the inclusion of Newfoundland, as an importing area, in the Dominion. It is of course, not possible to estimate this element precisely.



TABLE XLIV. Indexes of the Declared Values of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
(1948 = 100)						
Value Indexes:						
1. Sugar for refining.....	51.2	74.7	105.6	+ 106.3	+ 41.4	+ 5.6
2. Bananas.....	117.0	94.8	99.0	- 15.4	+ 4.4	- 1.0
3. Oranges.....	190.2	117.6	113.3	- 40.4	- 3.7	+ 13.3
4. Raisins.....	61.5	107.5	73.2	+ 19.0	- 31.9	- 26.8
5. Nuts.....	72.8	71.1	74.7	+ 2.6	+ 5.1	- 25.3
6. Indian corn.....	54.5	101.7	77.6	+ 42.4	- 23.7	- 22.4
7. Coffee (green).....	66.1	56.0	122.0	+ 84.6	+ 117.9	+ 22.0
8. Tea of India, black, direct.....	97.2	117.9	127.9	+ 31.6	+ 8.5	+ 27.9
9. Raw cotton.....	77.1	105.6	118.2	+ 53.3	+ 11.9	+ 18.2
10. Washed or scoured wool.....	79.8	73.9	78.6	+ 1.5	+ 6.4	- 21.4
11. Worsted tops.....	44.6	53.1	75.7	+ 69.7	+ 42.6	- 24.3
12. Worsteds and serges.....	38.2	63.3	108.5	+ 184.0	+ 71.4	+ 8.5
13. Artificial silk and fabrics.....	74.5	116.2	101.5	+ 36.2	- 12.7	+ 1.5
14. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	72.2	89.8	57.3	- 20.6	- 36.2	- 42.7
15. Newspapers and periodicals.....	101.3	106.4	110.7	+ 9.3	+ 4.0	+ 10.7
16. Book and other paper.....	109.4	133.8	116.6	+ 6.0	- 12.9	+ 16.6
17. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	60.0	94.9	99.6	+ 66.0	+ 5.0	- 0.4
18. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	76.0	126.4	123.3	+ 62.2	- 2.5	+ 23.3
19. Farm implements and machinery.....	48.8	75.3	126.6	+ 159.4	+ 68.1	+ 26.6
20. Tinplate.....	77.8	122.7	58.5	- 24.8	- 52.3	- 41.5
21. Skelp (14" or less wide, hot rolled for pipes and tubes).....	68.7	81.9	280.6	+ 308.4	+ 242.6	+ 180.6
22. Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	49.6	96.4	130.1	+ 162.3	+ 35.0	+ 30.1
23. Iron ore.....	41.7	82.0	77.8	+ 86.6	- 5.1	- 22.2
24. Bauxite ore.....	86.3	86.7	101.8	+ 18.0	+ 17.4	+ 1.8
25. Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	75.7	84.5	99.5	+ 31.4	+ 17.8	- 0.5
26. Electrical household equipment (exc. machinery).....	113.1	166.5	115.0	+ 1.7	- 30.9	+ 15.0
27. Heavy electrical equipment.....	56.4	88.3	106.4	+ 88.7	+ 20.5	+ 6.4
28. Crude petroleum for refining.....	46.6	66.4	98.6	+ 111.6	+ 48.5	- 1.4
29. Anthracite coal.....	74.5	72.7	81.0	+ 8.7	+ 11.4	- 19.0
30. Bituminous coal.....	60.4	75.2	73.2	+ 21.2	- 2.7	- 26.8
31. Plate and window glass.....	50.4	88.3	90.8	+ 80.2	+ 2.8	- 9.2
32. Bricks and tiles.....	58.5	84.8	106.3	+ 81.7	+ 25.4	+ 6.3
33. China tableware.....	50.7	70.6	107.0	+ 111.0	+ 51.6	+ 7.0
34. Paints and paint materials.....	66.1	94.1	97.1	+ 46.9	+ 3.2	- 2.9
35. Sodium compounds.....	55.2	69.3	88.1	+ 59.6	+ 27.1	- 11.9
36. Fertilizer.....	72.4	104.6	123.3	+ 70.3	+ 17.9	+ 23.3
37. Rubber and its products.....	63.5	90.9	91.8	+ 44.6	+ 1.0	- 8.2

TABLE XLV. Indexes of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
(1948 = 100)						
Price Indexes:						
1. Sugar for refining.....	72.9	92.1	104.9	+ 43.9	+ 13.9	+ 4.9
2. Bananas.....	101.5	98.8	118.9	+ 17.1	+ 20.3	+ 18.9
3. Oranges.....	158.9	106.2	130.8	- 17.7	+ 23.2	+ 30.8
4. Raisins.....	72.7	100.0	100.0	+ 37.6	-	-
5. Nuts.....	71.5	102.0	105.6	+ 47.7	+ 3.5	+ 5.6
6. Indian corn.....	96.4	103.1	75.6	- 21.6	- 26.7	- 24.4
7. Coffee (green).....	66.7	96.3	107.4	+ 61.0	+ 11.5	+ 7.4
8. Tea of India, black, direct.....	62.7	74.5	94.1	+ 50.1	+ 26.3	- 5.9
9. Raw cotton.....	72.7	93.9	97.0	+ 33.4	+ 3.3	- 3.0
10. Washed or scoured wool.....	61.5	78.5	103.1	+ 67.6	+ 31.3	+ 3.1
11. Worsted tops.....	69.4	79.1	108.2	+ 55.9	+ 36.8	+ 8.2
12. Worsteds and serges.....	72.1	84.0	109.4	+ 51.7	+ 30.2	+ 9.4
13. Artificial silk and fabrics.....	80.4	91.9	99.4	+ 23.6	+ 8.2	- 0.6
14. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	56.0	79.0	109.5	+ 95.5	+ 38.6	+ 9.5
15. Newspapers and periodicals.....	89.0	92.3	107.0	+ 20.2	+ 15.9	+ 7.0
16. Book and other paper.....	79.2	91.5	106.1	+ 34.0	+ 16.0	+ 6.1
17. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	74.3	88.7	106.8	+ 43.7	+ 20.4	+ 6.8
18. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	83.8	91.5	107.8	+ 28.6	+ 17.8	+ 7.8
19. Farm implements and machinery.....	81.8	89.8	109.8	+ 34.2	+ 22.3	+ 9.8
20. Tinplate.....	78.6	85.9	111.1	+ 41.3	+ 29.3	+ 11.1

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

**TABLE XLV. Indexes of the Prices<sup>1</sup> of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100) - Conc.**

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Price Indexes - Conc.</b>						
	(1948 = 100)					
21. Skelp (14" or less wide, hot rolled for pipes and tubes).....	69.5	78.8	106.5	+ 53.2	+ 33.2	+ 6.5
22. Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	74.4	88.9	110.2	+ 48.1	+ 24.0	+ 10.2
23. Iron ore.....	78.7	89.5	132.7	+ 68.6	+ 48.3	+ 32.7
24. Bauxite ore.....	132.0	124.0	112.0	- 15.2	- 9.7	+ 12.0
25. Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	75.6	75.2	96.7	+ 27.9	+ 28.6	- 3.3
26. Electrical household equipment (exc. machinery).....	88.5	94.6	104.2	+ 17.7	+ 10.1	+ 4.2
27. Heavy electrical equipment.....	74.3	88.6	106.9	+ 43.9	+ 20.7	+ 6.9
28. Crude petroleum for refining.....	55.5	73.1	100.6	+ 81.3	+ 37.6	+ 0.6
29. Anthracite coal.....	86.8	88.9	107.2	+ 23.5	+ 20.6	+ 7.2
30. Bituminous coal.....	72.0	78.3	103.2	+ 43.3	+ 31.8	+ 3.2
31. Plate and window glass.....	75.8	90.3	107.2	+ 41.4	+ 18.7	+ 7.2
32. Bricks and tiles.....	89.3	89.6	106.5	+ 19.3	+ 18.9	+ 6.5
33. China tableware.....	92.4	98.2	109.3	+ 18.3	+ 11.3	+ 9.3
34. Paints and paint materials.....	78.2	101.9	97.7	+ 24.9	- 4.1	- 2.3
35. Sodium compounds.....	85.2	93.9	106.2	+ 24.6	+ 13.1	- 6.2
36. Fertilizer.....	94.7	102.9	102.4	+ 8.1	- 0.5	+ 2.4
37. Rubber and its products.....	110.9	94.7	85.8	- 22.6	- 9.4	- 14.2

1. Unit declared values and specified wholesale price series. See "Export and Import Price Indexes", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July, 1949 (Reference Paper No. 5) for methods as applied to 1935-39 based indexes. Present series are compiled as fixed base-weighted price indexes on a 1948 = 100 base with a weighting system referring to the same period.

**TABLE XLVI. Indexes of the Physical Volume of Selected Commodities of Canada's Imports for Consumption in the Calendar Years 1946, 1947 and 1949 (1948 = 100)**

Commodities	1946	1947	1949	Increase (+) Decrease (-)		
				1949 over 1946	1949 over 1947	1949 over 1948
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>						
	(1948 = 100)					
1. Sugar for refining.....	70.2	81.1	100.7	+ 43.4	+ 24.2	+ 0.7
2. Bananas.....	115.3	96.0	83.3	- 27.8	- 13.2	- 16.7
3. Oranges.....	119.7	110.7	86.6	- 27.7	- 21.8	- 13.4
4. Raisins.....	84.6	107.5	73.2	- 13.5	- 31.9	- 26.8
5. Nuts.....	101.8	69.7	70.7	- 30.6	+ 1.4	- 29.3
6. Indian corn.....	56.5	98.6	102.6	+ 81.6	+ 4.1	+ 2.6
7. Coffee (green).....	99.1	58.2	113.6	+ 14.6	+ 95.2	+ 13.6
8. Tea of India, black, direct.....	155.0	158.3	135.9	- 12.3	- 14.2	+ 35.9
9. Raw cotton.....	106.1	112.5	121.9	+ 14.9	+ 8.4	+ 21.9
10. Washed or scoured wool.....	129.8	94.1	76.2	- 41.3	- 19.0	- 23.8
11. Worsted tops.....	64.3	67.1	70.0	+ 8.9	+ 4.3	- 30.0
12. Worsteds and serges.....	53.0	75.4	99.2	+ 87.2	+ 31.6	- 0.8
13. Artificial silk and fabrics.....	92.7	126.4	102.1	+ 10.1	- 19.2	+ 2.1
14. Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	128.9	113.7	52.3	- 59.4	- 54.0	- 47.7
15. Newspapers and periodicals.....	113.8	115.3	103.5	- 9.1	- 10.2	+ 3.5
16. Book and other paper.....	138.1	146.2	109.9	- 20.4	- 24.8	+ 9.9
17. Machinery and equipment (except farm).....	80.8	107.0	93.3	+ 15.5	- 12.8	- 6.7
18. Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	90.7	138.1	114.4	+ 26.1	- 17.2	+ 14.4
19. Farm implements and machinery.....	59.7	83.9	115.3	+ 93.1	+ 37.4	+ 15.3
20. Tinplate.....	99.0	142.8	52.7	- 46.8	- 63.1	- 47.3
21. Skelp (14" or less wide, hot rolled for pipes and tubes).....	98.8	103.9	263.5	+ 166.7	+ 153.6	+ 163.5
22. Angle beams, 35 lbs. and heavier.....	66.7	108.4	118.1	+ 77.1	+ 8.9	+ 18.1
23. Iron ore.....	53.0	91.6	58.6	+ 10.6	- 36.0	- 41.4
24. Bauxite ore.....	65.4	69.9	90.9	+ 39.0	+ 30.0	- 9.1
25. Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	100.1	112.4	102.9	+ 2.8	- 8.5	+ 2.9
26. Electrical household equipment (exc. machinery).....	127.8	176.0	110.4	- 13.6	- 37.3	+ 10.4
27. Heavy electrical equipment.....	75.9	99.7	99.5	+ 31.1	- 0.2	- 0.5
28. Crude petroleum for refining.....	84.0	90.8	98.0	+ 16.7	+ 7.9	- 2.0
29. Anthracite coal.....	85.8	81.8	75.6	- 11.9	- 7.6	- 24.4
30. Bituminous coal.....	83.9	96.0	70.9	- 15.5	- 26.1	- 29.1
31. Plate and window glass.....	66.5	97.8	84.7	+ 27.4	- 13.4	- 15.3
32. Bricks and tiles.....	65.5	94.6	99.8	+ 52.4	+ 5.5	- 0.2
33. China tableware.....	54.9	71.9	97.9	+ 78.3	+ 36.2	- 2.1
34. Paints and paint materials.....	84.5	92.3	99.4	+ 17.6	+ 7.7	- 0.6
35. Sodium compounds.....	64.8	73.8	83.0	+ 28.1	+ 12.5	- 17.0
36. Fertilizer.....	76.5	101.7	120.4	+ 57.4	+ 18.4	+ 20.4
37. Rubber and its products.....	57.3	96.0	107.0	+ 86.7	+ 11.5	+ 7.0



## CHAPTER VI

### STATISTICAL NOTES

#### Statistical Information on Canada's Foreign Trade

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

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and published in **Trade of Canada** (three volumes) for the calendar year. Volumes 2 and 3 give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded, volume 1 supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada's international accounts is analyzed in the special report **The Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948**, and in annual reports titled **The Canadian Balance of International Payments** prepared by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. A record of price movements affecting international trade can be found in the special report **Export and Import Price Indexes 1926-1948**, prepared by the Prices Section. Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the **Review of Foreign Trade** series and the **Canada Year Book**.

#### Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics - Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are derived from information recorded when goods move through customs ports across the frontiers of the country. These movements are recorded in terms of value, and, where possible, of quantity. The statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions behind the movement of goods, the method and time of payment being affected by numerous factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is invoices received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** In all tables of exports and imports the values and quantities are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports, Valuation.** "Exports of Canadian Produce" or "Domestic Exports" includes all Canadian products or manufactures exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further manufacture in Canada (as, for example, sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar and articles manufactured in Canada from imported materials or parts).

The value of exports of Canadian produce is the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling, and other charges. Consequently the substantial earnings of Canadian transportation concerns from carrying exports from their inland point of origin to the frontier are largely excluded from the statistical values of Canadian exports, although these earnings correspond to a real increase in the value of the goods exported from Canada.

- (3) **Foreign Exports, Valuation.** "Exports of Foreign Produce" or "Re-Exports" includes all goods which were previously entered for consumption in Canada and which have not been further processed in Canada. The value of such exports is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports, Valuation.** "Imports Entered for Consumption" or "Imports" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared by the customs officials. It does not imply that the goods will all be finally consumed in Canada, only that they have passed into the possession

of the importer and that duty has been paid on the dutiable portion. Statistics of Canadian imports therefore include both goods cleared directly through Customs at the time of entry into Canada and goods withdrawn from Customs warehouses. But they do not include imported goods entering Customs warehouses, the latter being included in the statistics only when withdrawn from warehouse. Thus the "imports" of some commodities included in any month's statistics may lag slightly behind the actual physical movement of goods into the country, though not behind their movement into consumption channels. A further small element of time distortion arises from the fact that the "Customs month" does not exactly coincide with the calendar month. The imports (or exports) of any month are those covered by customs forms or invoices received up to the last day of the calendar month.

The value of imported merchandise used in trade statistics is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. Under the main provisions of the law the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold in corresponding quantities for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the time when, that merchandise was exported directly to Canada. However, the value shall not be less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling and profit. Under the law some imports may, from time to time, be given arbitrary valuations differing from those upon which actual payment for the imports is made. However, in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. As in the case of exports, all charges for freight, insurance, handling, taxes and duties are excluded from import values.

Where invoice values are not stated in Canadian dollars the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and Orders-in-Council.

- (5) **Countries to which Trade is Credited.** Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of consignment is that country to which goods exported from Canada are, at the time of export, intended to pass without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the

countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence dispatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

### Some Special Features of Canadian Trade Statistics.

#### Inclusion of Non-Commercial Items

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

During the immediate post-war period a large proportion of the "Canadian goods returned" item in imports, especially in imports from the United Kingdom, represented military equipment and stores, the property of the Canadian government, which were returned to Canada following the cessation of hostilities. These imports were non-commercial and in 1946 included over 25% of all recorded imports from the United Kingdom. However, this item has since resumed its primarily commercial character.

Not all non-commercial exports and imports can easily be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items in recent years is given by Table XLVII. However except in Chapter V no adjustment for these non-commercial items is made to the trade figures used in this Review.

TABLE XLVII. Some Leading Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics 1937, 1938, 1947-1949  
(Values in \$'000)

	1937	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Exports to all Countries:</b>					
Settlers' effects .....	3,349	2,520	11,006	12,629	10,938
Private donations and gifts.....	1	1	10,627	9,248	7,053
Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force stores.....	1	1	470	1,471	1
Contractors' outfits.....	22	36	47	15	0
<b>Total, selected items.....</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>22,150</b>	<b>23,363</b>	<b>17,992</b>
<b>Per cent of total domestic exports.....</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>
<b>Per cent of domestic exports of miscellaneous commodities.....</b>	<b>19.36</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>24.97</b>	<b>16.07</b>	<b>15.36</b>
<b>Imports from all Countries:</b>					
Settlers' effects .....	3,140	3,099	10,935	14,030	13,527
Bequests, donations and gifts.....	278	314	660	808	788
Articles for United Kingdom Government.....	121	143	3,025	2,383	1,936
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives.....	261	245	794	1,128	1,749
<b>Total, selected items.....</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>18,348</b>	<b>18,001</b>
<b>Per cent of total imports.....</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Per cent of imports of miscellaneous commodities.....</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>15.91</b>	<b>11.38</b>

1. Not available.

#### Treatment of Gold

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

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold may take place without

gold moving across any frontier, the sales or purchases in such cases being recognized by simply setting aside or "ear-marking" the gold in the vaults of a central bank. As trade statistics deal only with physical movements of commodities, they would not record all changes in stocks of gold under earmark. Yet such gold transactions would not be different in their economic nature from many physical shipments.

For these reasons gold movements are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade except for some relatively small items containing gold for commercial use. This is done despite the fact that gold, more than any other commodity, is produced in Canada primarily for the purpose of



export. To supplement the trade statistics figures showing the "net exports of non-monetary gold", including any sales to non-residents of Canadian-produced gold which might remain in Canada under earmark, are published regularly (see Part II, Table 25).

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 the equivalent of gold production in Canada exclusive of gold held by producers before the refining stage (whether at the mine, in transit, or at the Mint) and less any gold consumed by industry in Canada out of current production. In practice most gold produced in Canada becomes available for export (or for use in Canada's official reserves) as normally only a minor part is consumed by Canadian industry (some 3% in 1948).

Since the beginning of exchange control the non-monetary gold series 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 some small exports of gold in ore or quartz for refining in the United States are included in the non-monetary gold values. In effect, then, this series represents Canadian gold production taken at a certain stage after deducting any gold consumed in Canada.

#### Sources of Discrepancy in Trade 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 of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the various trading nations. A brief account of some of the chief sources of discrepancy is given here; a more detailed discussion of the problem is contained in the June 1948 Supplement to the United Nations' *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*:

- (1) **Valuation.** Differences in the systems of valuing trade used by Canada and other countries account for a considerable part of these discrepancies. The chief causes of valuation differences are:
  - (a) **Principles of valuation.** Canada values both exports and imports on the general plan of f.o.b. point of consignment. The most common principle in use in other countries is that of valuing exports f.o.b. at frontier and imports c.i.f. to frontier, although other variations are frequent. Varying amounts of freight and other charges may thus enter into the values recorded by different countries.
  - (b) **Arbitrary valuations.** Customs evaluators may set arbitrary values on imports for purposes of either revenue or protection, which bear little relation to the cost of the goods to the importer. Where this is done by either trading partner it can lead to considerable divergencies in trade records.
  - (c) **Exchange rates.** Where currency relationships between countries are disturbed, trading countries may use different rates for converting to their domestic currency values expressed in the currencies of other countries. This is particularly likely to happen with countries which use multiple exchange rates.

- (2) **System of Recording Trade.** The United Nations Statistical Office distinguishes two basic systems of recording trade statistics. One, the General Trade System, includes in imports all goods entering the country at the time of entry, whether cleared by customs or not, and in exports goods re-exported from customs warehouses or free ports without at any time having been cleared for domestic consumption, as well as domestic produce and foreign produce cleared for domestic consumption. The United Kingdom, India, the Union of South Africa and Australia are among Canada's leading trading partners using variations of

Non-monetary gold is regarded as a current item in the Canadian balance of payments, and the series is described as "net exports" even when the gold is held as part of the official reserves. In either case the gold is a source of liquid reserves due to its free convertibility into United States dollars. The effects of selling or holding the gold are parallel, although the circumstances differ.

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

The place of monetary gold movements in Canada's international accounts is discussed in the *Canadian Balance of International Payments 1926 to 1948*. Monetary gold movements are, generally, those not arising out of current gold production, and therefore have less relation to commodity trade than the non-monetary exports.

this system. The other system, the Special Trade System, records imports when they are cleared by customs for domestic consumption and includes in exports only domestic produce and foreign produce previously cleared for domestic consumption. Canada, France, the Argentine, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries are among those using this latter system. The United States records both special and general imports, and general exports. Variations in detail from the principles of these plans occur, however, in almost all cases.

- (3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".
- (4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** An important cause of differences between Canada's recorded values of exports to certain countries and the reciprocal records of imports from Canada arises from Canada's classification of exports by country of consignment, which may or may not be the ultimate destination of the goods. In cases where Canadian goods are re-exported from the original country of consignment the final recipient may list these goods either as from Canada or as from the intermediate country. However, country of consignment is the only type of classification which Canada has the necessary information to follow, there being no way of knowing the ultimate destination of goods at the time of export. Indeed, even their immediate destination cannot always be known with certainty, since bulk commodities, such as wheat, may change ownership and even destination while in transit from Canada. It is evident that only the final recipient of the goods has the necessary information for an accurate classification of some goods by country of origin, and it is on this final recipient that the onus of reconciling discrepancies due to this cause must usually fall.
- (5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or the end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in Canada in the period in which they are shipped, the recipient

country, if it receives them in a subsequent period will record them in that period. This factor tends to distort the records of the countries concerned for the periods affected, although to a considerable extent such movements will balance from one year to the next.

(6) **Inclusions and Exclusions.** The trade statistics of all countries do not cover all articles entering into trade, and items included in those of one country may be excluded from those of another. This source of discrepancy is discussed in detail in the United Nations' publication referred to above.

#### Valuation F.O.B. and C.I.F.

The valuation principles used in Canadian foreign trade statistics are determined by tariff policies and concepts and by the customs procedures in use. In many countries other principles are used. Of the alternative concepts the valuation of exports f.o.b. port of exit (i.e. adding to the point of consignment values of the goods the insurance and freight expenses incurred during transportation to the point of exit from the country) and imports c.i.f. port of entry (i.e. adding to the point of consignment values of the goods the insurance, freight and other expenses incurred during transportation to the frontier of the recipient country) are particularly valuable for international comparisons because of their wide use.

Values on this alternative basis give a truer picture of, for example, the per capita values of exports and imports in Canada relative to those in other countries or of the percentage importance of Canada in world trade. If the usual Canadian statistics are used for such comparisons the relative value for exports

will be on the average, some 4% less, and that for imports some 10% less, than would be obtained from the f.o.b. port of exit and c.i.f. port of entry values used by most other countries. To this extent then, the comparison would be distorted.

An approximation to the f.o.b. port of exit and c.i.f. port of entry values can be made by adding to the recorded values of exports and imports the freight costs on these goods as estimated by the International Payments Section of the Bureau. Table XLVIII presents estimates on this basis. Included in the adjustment to imports is an estimate of the cost of marine insurance. Insurance costs, however, represent a very small part of the total.

These bases are also used in statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. But in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis for those countries with the necessary data.

**TABLE XLVIII — Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade**  
(millions of dollars)

	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Exports:</b>				
Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use.....	849	2,812	3,110	3,022
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment...	33	120	149	140 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian exports f.o.b. ....	882	2,932	3,259	3,162
Per cent added by freights, and handling charges.....	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.6
<b>Imports:</b>				
Total value of imports according to the system of valuation in use.....	678	2,574	2,637	2,761
Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept.....	87	256	267	243 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian imports c.i.f. ....	765	2,830	2,904	3,004
Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc. ....	12.8	9.9	10.1	8.8

1. Estimated from freight and shipping records of International Payments Section.
2. Subject to revision.

#### Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics

Canada's union with Newfoundland on April 1, 1949, introduced a special factor affecting the interpretation of Canadian trade statistics for the year. Prior to that date Newfoundland was treated in Canadian statistics as another Commonwealth country, and Newfoundland kept her own records of external trade, including trade with Canada. These were published in the *Newfoundland Customs Returns*. As of the date of union the foreign trade of Newfoundland, like that of every other province, has been included in Canadian statistics, and no records of trade between Newfoundland and the rest of Canada have been kept.

This change in the coverage of Canadian statistics qualifies slightly comparisons between 1949 trade totals and those of previous years. The inclusion of Newfoundland's trade with countries other than Canada in the 1949 statistics since March has probably added to the total value of both domestic exports and imports several million dollars more than the simultaneous exclusion of Canada's trade with Newfoundland has taken away. However, the net effect of the change of coverage on

the trade totals has been relatively moderate. The effects on trade by countries and for some individual commodities have been more significant. This is especially the case with exports of fishery products, newsprint, iron ore, and some other minerals.

Certain leading facts concerning the past composition and direction of Newfoundland's trade may assist in interpreting the statistics of Canada's trade in 1949.

Table XLIX shows that in the past Newfoundland's trade has been highly concentrated with three countries — Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. There has been a greater degree of concentration with respect to Newfoundland's imports than with respect to her exports. In the fiscal years 1947 to 1949 over half of Newfoundland's imports came from Canada (including some two-thirds of her imports of foodstuffs), over a third of the total came from the United States, and over 96% came from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom combined. Inclusion within the Canadian tariff area



TABLE XLIX. Trade of Newfoundland with Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries<sup>1</sup>  
Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1947-1949

	Fiscal Year 1947		Fiscal Year 1948		Fiscal Year 1949	
	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent
<b>Exports of Newfoundland Produce.....</b>	<b>69,358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>
to Canada .....	7,010	10.1	9,732	12.5	8,712	9.9
to the United States.....	23,943	34.5	26,063	33.5	33,701	38.2
to the United Kingdom.....	11,446	16.5	13,485	17.3	14,831	16.8
to others .....	26,960	38.9	28,558	36.7	31,039	35.1
<b>Newfoundland Imports .....</b>	<b>74,407</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>105,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>110,337</b>	<b>100.0</b>
from Canada .....	43,033	57.8	54,983	52.3	53,914	48.9
from the United States.....	25,434	34.2	40,313	38.4	43,749	39.7
from the United Kingdom.....	4,195	5.6	6,228	5.9	7,874	7.1
from others .....	1,744	2.4	3,532	3.4	4,799	4.3
<b>Trade Balance (including re-exports).....</b>	<b>- 1,980</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 24,587</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>- 17,601</b>	<b>-</b>
with Canada.....	- 33,878	-	- 43,860	-	- 43,288	-
with the United States.....	- 823	-	- 13,219	-	- 7,945	-
with the United Kingdom.....	+ 7,464	-	+ 7,386	-	+ 7,253	-
with others .....	+ 25,257	-	+ 25,107	-	+ 26,380	-
<b>Trade Balance excluding trade with Canada</b>	<b>+ 31,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 19,273</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+ 25,687</b>	<b>-</b>

1. Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.

will tend to increase the proportion of the new province's needs which will be supplied from Canadian sources. Nevertheless, it is probable that some millions of dollars of Canada's imports from both the United States and the United Kingdom in 1949 were due to the inclusion of Newfoundland in Canadian import statistics after the end of March.

The degree of country concentration of Newfoundland's export trade has been less than that of her import trade, but is still substantial. Again comparisons of Canada's 1949 export totals with those of previous years must be made subject to the qualification that some millions of dollars of Canada's domestic exports to both the United States and the United Kingdom in 1949 represents the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian totals.

The effects of the union on trade balances are more difficult to estimate. Canada's favourable balance in trade with the United Kingdom has probably been stimulated, since Newfoundland has customarily had a sizable favourable balance in trade with that country. However, the balance on trade with the United States may not have been altered significantly by the change in the coverage of Canadian statistics. In trade with other countries as a group, the result of the union has probably been to increase Canada's already favourable trade balance.

Newfoundland has always imported the greater part of her foodstuffs and manufactured goods, her own economy being largely devoted to the production of primary products. But while her imports have covered a wide range of goods, her imports of individual commodities from countries other than Canada have been generally small relative to total Canadian imports of those products. It is, therefore, unlikely that in studying increases in Canadian imports of individual commodities in 1949 any major degree of causality need be attached to the union with Newfoundland. However, in the case of a few of the commodities which show decreased imports in 1949 — especially fishery products and iron ore — the major cause of the decline is the non-recording of Canadian imports from Newfoundland for the greater part of the year.

Unlike her imports, Newfoundland's exports are highly concentrated on a few commodities. Fishery products, forest products and mineral products accounted for well over 97% of her total exports in the fiscal years 1947 to 1949, and a very

few commodities have accounted for a major part of exports in each of these groups. The increase in Canada's exports of fishery products in 1949, and especially in exports of salt fish, can be attributed solely to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in the statistics for the last nine months of the year. Over half of the apparent increase in Canada's exports of newsprint was due to the inclusion of Newfoundland data. A great part of the increase in Canadian exports of iron ore, and a significant portion of the increase in exports of copper, lead and zinc, are likewise due to the inclusion of Newfoundland's exports in Canadian statistics for the last nine months of 1949.

Because Newfoundland's major products are also produced in volume in other parts of Canada, it is unlikely that the tariff effects of union will encourage the consumption of a significantly higher proportion of the new province's products in Canada. In the years preceding union about one-third of Newfoundland's exports were sold in the United States, about 15% in the United Kingdom, and only about 10% in Canada. Another 15%, made up largely of fishery products, was sold in South America and the Caribbean area, and some minerals and fishery products were sold in Europe. It is probable that these markets have continued to be the principal outlets for Newfoundland produce, and this factor should be kept in mind when comparing 1948 and 1949 statistics of Canadian trade with these areas.

The approach of the union with Newfoundland had some small effect on Canadian trade totals in the first quarter of 1949. In this period there was a definite slackening in Newfoundland's imports from Canada and an increase in her imports from the United States. The average proportion of Newfoundland's first quarter imports drawn from Canada in the period 1947-1949 was 44.4%; those from the United States were 43.6% of the total. But for 1949 these percentages were 34.1% and 49.5% respectively. Purchases of Canadian goods which were soon to become duty-free were postponed in the first quarter of 1949, while purchases of United States goods were advanced due to the approaching application to Newfoundland of Canadian tariffs and Canadian import controls. This depressed slightly Canada's first quarter exports in 1949 and probably reduced the imports from the United States on Newfoundland account which were included in Canadian statistics in 1949.

For the last three quarters of the year Newfoundland's exports to countries other than Canada are included in Cana-

dian statistics while formerly substantial sales of Canadian products to Newfoundland disappear. It is probable that the net effect of these changes was to produce a significant but relatively small increase in Canada's domestic exports. However, it should be remembered that while the additive effects of this change are concentrated in relatively few basic commodities, small declines in Canada's exports of several foodstuffs and manufactures in 1949 would result from the disappearance from the statistics of Canada's sales to Newfoundland.

For the same period of the year Canada's imports were increased by the amount of Newfoundland's imports from other countries, while they decreased by the amount of Canada's former imports from Newfoundland. Again the net effect of these changes was to increase total recorded imports in 1949. But there are statistical indications that Canadian imports on Newfoundland account in 1949 were less than Newfoundland's imports from countries other than Canada in previous years. This is in line with the effects to be expected from the inclusion of Newfoundland within the Canadian tariff area.

TABLE L. Some Leading Exports of Newfoundland Produce<sup>1</sup> Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1947-1949

	Fiscal Year 1947		Fiscal Year 1948		Fiscal Year 1949	
	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent	\$,000	Per cent
<b>Exports of Newfoundland Produce, Total:.....</b>	<b>69,358</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>77,839</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88,282</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Fishery Products, Total .....</b>	<b>30,926</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>29,022</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>28,901</b>	<b>32.7</b>
Codfish, salt and other preserved.....	15,963	23.0	16,831	21.6	15,959	16.0
<b>Forest Products, Total.....</b>	<b>23,475</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>31,304</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>35,394</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Newsprint.....	20,068	28.9	24,822	31.9	28,606	32.4
<b>Mineral Products, Total.....</b>	<b>13,506</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23,222</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Iron ore.....	4,486	6.5	5,164	6.6	7,768	8.8
Copper concentrates.....	1,426	2.1	1,522	2.0	1,534	1.7
Lead concentrates.....	3,512	5.1	5,149	6.6	7,337	8.3
Zinc, dross and concentrates.....	2,710	3.9	2,506	3.2	4,724	5.4
<b>Total of Groups Included .....</b>	<b>67,907</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>76,086</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>87,517</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>Total of Commodities Listed .....</b>	<b>48,165</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>55,994</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>65,928</b>	<b>74.7</b>

1. Data from Newfoundland Customs Returns.



PART II  
STATISTICAL TABLES

## A. HISTORICAL TABLES

### 1. - Domestic Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1949

(Values in \$'000,000)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Domestic Exports</b>									
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
1932.....	489.9	178.2	36.4	39.0	7.9	158.7	32.4	114.0	23.3
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
1949.....	2,993.0	705.0	23.6	310.0	10.4	1,503.5	50.2	474.5	15.8
<b>Imports</b>									
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
1932.....	452.6	93.5	20.7	34.5	7.6	263.5	58.2	61.0	13.5
1935.....	550.3	116.7	21.2	57.2	10.4	312.4	56.8	64.0	11.6

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



## 1. - Domestic Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade by Major Geographical Areas (United Kingdom, Other Commonwealth, United States and Other Foreign), 1886-1949 - Con.

(Values in \$'000,000)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>			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	Value	Per cent of Total
Imports - Con.											
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 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,585.8	140.5	8.9	131.2	8.2	1,202.4	85.8	111.7	7.1		
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	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		
1949.....	2,761.2	307.4	11.1	186.8	6.8	1,951.9	70.7	315.1	11.4		
Balance of Trade <sup>3</sup> (Values)											
	All Countries <sup>1</sup>			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	Value	Per cent of Total
Ended June 30:											
1886.....	-	10.8		+	2.5	+	2.0	-	6.3	-	9.0
1891.....	-	14.1		+	7.3	+	1.7	-	11.8	-	11.2
1896.....	+	11.0		+	33.9	+	2.0	-	13.8	-	11.1
1901.....	+	16.6		+	62.5	+	4.2	-	37.0	-	13.1
1906.....	-	37.1		+	63.9	-	3.4	-	81.3	-	16.3
Ended Mar. 31:											
1911.....	-	162.7		+	27.0	-	2.3	-	163.6	-	23.8
1916.....	+	271.1		+	385.7	+	3.7	-	154.2	+	35.9
1921.....	-	29.7		+	100.3	+	39.5	-	295.5	+	126.0
Ended Dec. 31:											
1926.....	+	268.3		+	295.7	+	46.6	-	198.2	+	124.2
1929.....	-	120.7		+	97.1	+	43.6	-	378.2	+	116.9
1932.....	+	45.3		+	85.6	+	4.8	-	98.5	+	53.4
1935.....	+	187.6		+	187.6	+	17.3	-	39.3	+	22.0
1936.....	+	315.4		+	273.3	+	18.6	-	24.4	+	47.8
1937.....	+	203.2		+	256.1	+	15.5	-	118.3	+	49.9
1938.....	+	171.3		+	222.1	+	37.1	-	146.0	+	58.0
1939.....	+	184.9		+	214.9	+	28.5	-	107.1	+	48.7
1940.....	+	111.3		+	351.1	+	42.7	-	292.3	+	9.8
1941.....	+	191.6		+	441.8	+	83.0	-	394.8	+	61.7
1942.....	+	741.1		+	586.8	+	302.6	-	408.1	+	259.9
1943.....	+	1,266.3		+	902.3	+	272.3	-	257.0	+	348.7
1944.....	+	1,724.2		+	1,127.5	+	281.4	-	112.7	+	427.9
1945 <sup>4</sup> .....	+	1,681.6		+	830.9	+	398.3	+	25.0	+	427.4
1946 <sup>4</sup> .....	+	411.9		+	397.4	+	170.2	-	496.7	+	341.0
1947.....	+	237.9		+	564.3	+	256.7	-	918.1	+	334.9
1948.....	+	473.1		+	389.2	+	144.0	-	283.6	+	223.5
1949.....	+	261.2		+	401.8	+	124.8	-	427.8	+	162.5

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

2. Includes Canadian military equipment returned. The percentages are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded, the percentages become: 1945, 7.8, 7.7, 77.3, 7.2; 1946, 7.6, 7.3, 75.4, 9.7.

3. Equals domestic exports plus re-exports minus imports. Re-export data are not given in this table.

4. Includes Canadian military equipment returned. The trade balances are considerably distorted by this factor in 1945 and 1946. With the military equipment excluded the trade balances become: 1945, +\$1,711.8, +\$849.8, +\$409.6, +\$25.0, +\$427.4; 1946, +\$474.6, +\$457.5, +\$172.9, -\$496.7, +\$341.0.

## 2. — Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports), Imports, and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-1949

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports)									
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
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
1949.....	3,022.5	709.3	242.9	1,524.0	110.6	60.0	195.1	59.7	100.8
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	12.6	10.5	14.2	9.1	6.7
1934.....	513.5	113.4	36.1	293.6	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

1. Totals 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 1926 to 1930.



## 2. — Exports (Domestic and Re-Exports), Imports, and Balance of Trade, by Continents, 1926-1949 — Con.

(Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Countries <sup>1</sup>	Europe		North America		South America	Asia	Oceania	Africa
		United Kingdom	Other	United States	Other				
Imports — Con.									
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
1949.....	2,761.2	307.4	84.5	1,951.9	101.9	159.1	89.8	45.2	21.4
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	+ 26.4	- 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	+ 46.9	+ 73.4	+ 84.3
1948.....	+ 473.1	+ 389.2	+ 259.3	- 283.6	+ 18.1	- 55.3	+ 46.7	+ 15.9	+ 82.8
1949.....	+ 261.2	+ 401.8	+ 158.4	- 427.8	+ 8.7	- 79.1	+ 105.4	+ 14.5	+ 79.3

1. Totals 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 1926 to 1930.

## B. CURRENT COMPARISONS (ANNUAL)

### 3. - Domestic Exports, by Countries

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Commonwealth Countries</b>				
<b>Europe:</b>				
United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	704,956
Ireland.....	4,439	17,598	9,257	9,052
Gibraltar.....	7	252	15	336
Malta.....	403	6,705	3,250	3,905
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>344,538</b>	<b>775,753</b>	<b>699,436</b>	<b>718,249</b>
<b>America:</b>				
Newfoundland.....	8,403	55,085	55,055	9,229 <sup>1</sup>
Bermuda.....	1,414	5,108	4,102	3,616
Barbados.....	1,077	9,063	5,654	5,013
Jamaica.....	4,442	18,214	12,350	9,033
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	12,325
Bahamas.....	1,778	3,688	3,636	2,268
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		7,592	6,177	4,515
British Honduras.....	280	1,375	1,151	600
British Guiana.....	1,398	10,273	8,229	5,676
Falkland Islands.....	1	39	2	7
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>136,791</b>	<b>113,459</b>	<b>52,282</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
Northern Rhodesia.....	15,547	450	606	553
Union of South Africa.....		66,674	83,248	77,713
Other British South Africa.....		15	6	15
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	7,369	2,711	2,665
Gambia.....	20	66	26	8
Gold Coast.....	184	1,652	2,072	1,489
Nigeria.....	81	2,285	876	1,068
Sierra Leone.....	192	811	717	303
Other British West Africa.....	0	2	6	2
British Sudan.....	210	1,028	42	37
British East Africa.....	676	4,682	3,473	1,730
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>93,783</b>	<b>85,581</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
India.....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551
Pakistan.....			7,775	18,097
Burma.....	123	823	3	3
Ceylon.....	192	4,079	1,710	2,159
Aden.....	89	1,602	2,653	57
British Malaya.....	2,448	7,464	9,288	5,437
Other British East Indies.....	5	9	16	2
Hong Kong.....	2,223	6,398	8,239	10,099
Palestine.....	164	8,473	5,036	4
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>8,107</b>	<b>71,795</b>	<b>68,432</b>	<b>106,402</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>				
Australia.....	32,982	60,294	38,257	35,363
New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	14,489
Fiji.....	367	1,386	492	598
Other Oceania.....	45	63	156	61
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>99,129</b>	<b>57,280</b>	<b>50,511</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>442,902</b>	<b>1,168,501</b>	<b>1,032,391</b>	<b>1,015,022</b>

1. January - March 1949 only.

2. Less than \$500.

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

4. Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.



## 3. - Domestic Exports, by Countries - Cont.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries</b>				
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>				
United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459
Alaska.....	120	300	865	1,008
American Virgin Islands.....	34	160	116	126
Hawaii.....	1,364	3,299	5,867	8,311
Puerto Rico.....	329	21,605	2,300	5,962
United States Oceania.....	3	199	318	182
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions.....</b>	<b>272,311</b>	<b>1,040,789</b>	<b>1,510,453</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>				
Argentina.....	4,675	31,697	16,680	2,902
Bolivia.....	117	567	1,046	1,908
Brazil.....	3,522	31,660	28,601	17,259
Chile.....	604	4,392	4,495	3,633
Colombia.....	1,270	9,950	8,406	8,012
Costa Rica.....	99	1,780	1,216	1,859
Cuba.....	1,186	7,502	10,987	14,391
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,914	2,386	2,194
Ecuador.....	52	1,626	1,308	1,727
El Salvador.....	47	665	1,103	927
Guatemala.....	120	1,630	1,548	1,697
Haiti.....	120	1,366	1,393	1,602
Honduras.....	170	641	677	678
Mexico.....	2,340	11,701	15,045	15,411
Nicaragua.....	75	590	701	638
Panama.....	304	1,882	4,123	13,632
Paraguay.....	11	153	369	133
Peru.....	892	3,695	2,529	7,050
Uruguay.....	216	3,371	4,201	2,282
Venezuela.....	1,256	12,989	16,935	27,689
<b>Totals, Latin America.....</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,624</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Albania.....	8	505	90	0
Austria.....	8	3,070	3,110	3,706
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525
Bulgaria.....	9	14	123	279
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	3,030
Denmark.....	1,528	4,328	7,748	3,109
Estonia.....	2	1	0	1
Finland.....	482	1,212	2,280	607
France.....	9,152	81,058	92,963	36,004
Germany.....	18,261	6,690	13,214	23,451
Greece.....	1,565	5,440	9,663	2,615
Hungary.....	4	946	820	75
Iceland.....	18	2,485	1,845	743
Italy.....	1,745	35,688	32,379	12,567
Latvia.....	276	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	912	0	1	1
Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	13,759
Norway.....	7,854	20,320	23,429	21,736
Poland.....	1,035	15,380	5,804	1,945

1. Less than \$500.

## 3. - Domestic Exports, by Countries - Conc.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries - Conc.</b>				
<b>Europe - Conc.</b>				
Portugal.....	135	3,502	5,181	8,405
Azores and Madeira.....	4	392	77	101
Roumania.....	42	103	440	338
Spain.....	101	941	596	387
Sweden.....	5,411	17,461	7,207	5,516
Switzerland.....	736	14,196	19,389	32,281
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	937	4,866	112	93
Yugoslavia.....	12	6,729	2,250	734
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>73,219</b>	<b>347,794</b>	<b>316,834</b>	<b>228,006</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>				
Afghanistan.....	0	36	43	14
Arabia.....	1	1	1	3,142
Belgian Congo.....	106	1,292	2,241	2,459
Burma.....	2	2	173	54
Canary Islands.....	3	46	12	49
China.....	2,885	34,984	29,128	13,801
Egypt.....	396	10,922	10,205	4,762
Ethiopia.....	0	94	74	42
French Africa.....	804	4,598	2,747	2,243
French East Indies.....	28	858	498	177
French Guiana.....	6	264	129	129
French Oceania.....	80	230	153	295
French West Indies.....	172	1,743	538	70
Greenland.....	0	128	88	27
Iran.....	80	946	684	11,987
Iraq.....	40	2,160	831	472
Indonesia.....	902	5,807	7,959	4,640
Japan.....	20,770	559	8,001	5,860
Korea.....	3	30	23	233
Liberia.....	20	144	129	119
Madagascar.....	9	176	408	227
Morocco.....	97	1,447	1,700	1,268
Netherlands Guiana.....	39	826	695	960
Netherlands Antilles.....	204	1,844	2,175	2,003
Palestine.....	4	4	4	12,709
Philippine Islands.....	1,465	10,448	9,810	13,983
Portuguese Africa.....	1,395	1,898	3,258	3,604
Portuguese Asia.....	1	147	104	162
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	270	1,158	1,432	1,208
Siam.....	20	415	609	752
Spanish Africa.....	0	62	54	95
Syria.....	64	2,546	6,094	3,278
Transjordan.....	1	1	1	211
Tripoli.....	0	5	5	11
Other Italian Africa.....	0	7	3	92
Turkey.....	1,916	2,229	2,012	14,121
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>31,772</b>	<b>88,049</b>	<b>92,012</b>	<b>105,259</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>394,681</b>	<b>1,606,401</b>	<b>2,043,047</b>	<b>1,977,939</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>

1. Not available prior to 1949.

2. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1946.

3. Less than \$500.

4. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1949.



## 4. - Imports by Countries

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Commonwealth Countries</b>				
<b>Europe:</b>				
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> .....	119,202	189,370	299,502	307,450
Ireland.....	27	76	85	71
Gibraltar.....	2	0	0	0
Malta.....	2	12	5	22
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>189,458</b>	<b>299,592</b>	<b>307,543</b>
<b>America:</b>				
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,427	11,091	918 <sup>3</sup>
Bermuda.....	69	57	139	144
Barbados.....	2,132	7,776	6,387	7,080
Jamaica.....	6,192	6,371	9,557	16,577
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	5,654	9,027	14,575
Bahamas.....	2,383	615	648	818
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		199	308	297
British Honduras.....	102	584	834	295
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,358	15,380	22,355
Falkland Islands.....	2	0	0	0
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>63,059</b>
<b>Africa:</b>				
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,991	29	19	59
Union of South Africa.....		4,228	3,816	3,862
Other British South Africa.....		2	2	0
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	181	484	798
Gambia.....	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	631	6,493	9,751	6,709
Nigeria.....	362	2,149	4,939	2,593
Sierra Leone.....	11	18	5	10
Other British West Africa.....	0	0	0	0
British Sudan.....	27	26	36	25
British East Africa.....	1,735	7,683	9,543	6,094
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>28,593</b>	<b>20,150</b>
<b>Asia:</b>				
India.....	8,181	42,250	33,400	26,233
Pakistan.....			1,306	1,193
Burma.....	273	3	4	4
Ceylon.....	3,679	11,653	11,182	11,635
Aden.....	9	0	5,531	884
British Malaya.....	10,278	16,908	21,878	16,187
Other British East Indies.....	127	30	52	21
Hong Kong.....	785	982	1,866	2,989
Palestine.....	131	31	49	5
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>23,463</b>	<b>71,857</b>	<b>75,264</b>	<b>59,142</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>				
Australia.....	9,044	14,222	27,415	27,429
New Zealand.....	4,562	10,831	11,603	8,910
Fiji.....	2,394	4,178	8,275	7,997
Other Oceania.....	16	0	0	0
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>29,231</b>	<b>47,293</b>	<b>44,336</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>186,099</b>	<b>354,394</b>	<b>504,114</b>	<b>494,229</b>

1. The military equipment included in Canadian goods returned from the United Kingdom and referred to in previous issues of this Review has not been significantly large since 1946. The item is now largely commercial in character.

2. Less than \$500.

3. January-March 1949 only.

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

5. Included under Foreign Countries from Jan. 1, 1949.

## 4. - Imports by Countries - Cont.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries</b>				
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>				
United States.....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860
Alaska.....	102	744	1,323	1,218
American Virgin Islands.....	0	16	46	14
Hawaii.....	145	709	796	361
Puerto Rico.....	6	270	1,583	523
United States Oceania.....	0	0	0	85
<b>Totals, United States and Possessions .....</b>	<b>424,984</b>	<b>1,976,418</b>	<b>1,809,511</b>	<b>1,954,061</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>				
Argentina.....	2,149	17,961	5,746	3,324
Bolivia.....	8	8	0	2,049
Brazil.....	769	13,888	20,559	21,163
Chile.....	179	339	332	598
Colombia.....	6,903	9,197	8,668	12,588
Costa Rica.....	76	727	3,109	2,119
Cuba.....	440	23,751	22,606	6,562
Dominican Republic.....	1	8,186	17,270	3,822
Ecuador.....	28	207	889	1,137
El Salvador.....	17	1,342	1,166	1,054
Guatemala.....	85	9,488	8,209	5,743
Haiti.....	62	227	176	1,026
Honduras.....	38	6,999	6,182	6,986
Mexico.....	576	16,980	27,258	25,494
Nicaragua.....	0	87	172	179
Panama.....	16	2,107	1,226	2,572
Paraguay.....	59	232	230	374
Peru.....	3,005	407	1,989	2,465
Uruguay.....	137	321	714	1,069
Venezuela.....	1,469	46,688	94,758	91,697
<b>Totals, Latin America .....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>159,142</b>	<b>221,259</b>	<b>192,021</b>
<b>Europe:</b>				
Albania.....	2	0	0	0
Austria.....	83	89	281	382
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6,181	10,120	13,661	19,022
Bulgaria.....	1	0	1	1
Czechoslovakia.....	2,528	3,645	4,809	6,401
Denmark.....	174	1,455	9,585	1,893
Estonia.....	20	0	4	11
Finland.....	68	30	39	45
France.....	6,105	8,755	12,648	13,309
Germany.....	9,930	498	1,729	7,134
Greece.....	29	95	144	135
Hungary.....	161	50	103	76
Iceland.....	3	30	76	52
Italy.....	2,631	3,872	6,981	9,048
Latvia.....	15	0	1	4
Lithuania.....	1	0	2	2
Netherlands.....	3,756	3,530	5,831	6,688
Norway.....	733	4,999	1,103	1,212
Poland.....	261	3	22	183

1. Less than \$500.

## 4. - Imports by Countries - Conc.

Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Foreign Countries - Conc.</b>				
<b>Europe - Conc.</b>				
Portugal.....	272	1,409	1,177	1,351
Azores and Madelra.....	179	655	364	554
Roumania.....	44	1	19	3
Spain.....	793	3,003	2,586	2,427
Sweden.....	2,114	3,184	2,763	3,474
Switzerland.....	3,488	1,941	7,444	10,902
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	257	181	4	11
Yugoslavia.....	64	23	5	45
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>39,891</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>71,381</b>	<b>84,365</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>				
Afghanistan.....	0	0	0	3
Arabia.....	1	1	1	12,127
Belgian Congo.....	1	815	1,644	703
Burma.....	2	2	6	32
Canary Islands.....	14	2	7	11
China.....	2,466	2,304	3,912	3,347
Egypt.....	547	205	1,490	155
Ethiopia.....	2	9	38	49
French Africa.....	65	252	112	17
French East Indies.....	218	1	9	0
French Guiana.....	0	3	0	0
French Oceania.....	1	18	0	417
French West Indies.....	1	19	57	123
Greenland.....	512	0	0	0
Iran.....	84	299	959	288
Iraq.....	303	1,502	799	1,418
Indonesia.....	786	200	2,261	1,454
Japan.....	4,643	350	3,144	5,551
Korea.....	1	0	0	1
Liberia.....	38	25	7	7
Madagascar.....	36	18	28	9
Morocco.....	69	36	346	142
Netherlands Guiana.....	0	519	873	326
Netherlands Antilles.....	3	8,648	7,286	3,713
Palestine.....	4	4	4	504
Philippine Islands.....	386	8,063	6,442	4,203
Portuguese Africa.....	1	392	77	212
Portuguese Asia.....	2	0	0	0
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	15	11	12
Siam.....	10	28	79	72
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	13	30	28	429
Transjordan.....	1	1	1	0
Tripoli.....	3	0	0	0
Other Italian Africa.....	0	3	0	0
Turkey.....	251	2,672	1,064	1,207
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>26,425</b>	<b>30,679</b>	<b>36,532</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>491,353</b>	<b>2,219,550</b>	<b>2,132,831</b>	<b>2,266,978</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>1,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

1. Not available prior to 1949.

2. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

3. Less than \$500.

4. Included under Commonwealth Countries prior to 1949.



5. - Domestic Exports by Leading Countries<sup>1</sup>

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Rank in				Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
1938	1947	1948	1949					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2	1	1	1	United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459
1	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	704,956
7	4	4	3	Union of South Africa.....	15,547	66,674	83,248	77,713
21	9	8	4	India.....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551
9	8	9	5	Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525
10	3	3	6	France.....	9,152	81,058	92,963	36,004
3	5	7	7	Australia.....	32,982	60,294	38,257	35,363
46	21	14	8	Switzerland.....	736	14,196	19,389	32,281
36	23	17	9	Venezuela.....	1,256	12,989	16,935	27,689
5	37	20	10	Germany.....	18,261	6,690	13,214	23,451
12	16	13	11	Norway.....	7,854	20,320	23,429	21,736
2	2	34	12	Pakistan.....	2	2	7,775	18,097
18	14	12	13	Brazil.....	3,522	31,660	28,601	17,259
23	24	19	14	Mexico.....	2,340	11,701	15,045	15,411
6	10	15	15	New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	14,489
37	32	23	16	Cuba.....	1,186	7,502	10,987	14,391
25	3	3	17	Turkey.....	1,916	2,229	2,012	14,121
30	26	25	18	Philippine Islands.....	1,465	10,448	9,810	13,983
20	12	11	19	China.....	2,885	34,984	29,128	13,801
8	6	6	20	Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	13,759
3	3	46	21	Panama.....	304	1,882	4,123	13,632
3	30	43	22	Palestine.....	164	8,473	5,036	12,709
27	11	10	23	Italy.....	1,745	35,688	32,379	12,567
17	15	16	24	Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	12,325
3	3	3	25	Iran.....	80	946	684	11,987

## Countries in Leading Twenty-five Markets in 1948 but not 1949

14	13	18	50	Argentina.....	4,675	31,697	16,680	2,902
15	17	21	28	Jamaica.....	4,442	18,214	12,350	9,033
19	22	22	49	Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	3,030
3	25	24	38	Egypt.....	396	10,922	10,205	4,762

## Countries in Leading Twenty-five Markets in 1947 but not 1948 or 1949

16	18	28	27	Ireland.....	4,439	17,598	9,257	9,052
13	19	36	36	Sweden.....	5,411	17,461	7,207	5,516
37	20	39	3	Poland.....	1,035	15,380	5,804	1,945

1. Newfoundland excluded in all years.
2. Included with India prior to 1948.
3. Lower than 50th.

6. — Imports, by Leading Countries<sup>1</sup>

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Rank in				Country	1938	1947	1948	1949
1938	1947	1948	1949					
					\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	1	United States.....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	119,292	189,370	299,502	307,450
30	3	3	3	Venezuela.....	1,469	46,688	94,758	91,697
5	9	5	4	Australia.....	9,044	14,222	27,415	27,429
6	4	4	5	India.....	8,181	42,250	33,400	26,233
37	7	6	6	Mexico.....	576	16,980	27,258	25,494
7	11	11	7	British Guiana.....	7,113	12,358	15,380	22,355
34	10	9	8	Brazil.....	769	13,888	20,559	21,163
10	15	12	9	Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6,181	10,120	13,661	19,022
9	27	19	10	Jamaica.....	6,192	6,371	9,557	16,577
3	8	8	11	Malaya.....	10,278	16,908	21,878	16,187
23	28	21	12	Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	5,654	9,027	14,575
11	19	13	13	France.....	6,105	8,755	12,648	13,309
8	18	22	14	Colombia.....	6,903	9,197	8,668	12,588
2	2	2	15	Arabia.....	2	2	2	12,127
15	13	15	16	Ceylon.....	3,679	11,653	11,182	11,635
16	12	25	17	Switzerland.....	3,488	11,941	7,444	10,902
18	32	27	18	Italy.....	2,631	3,872	6,981	9,048
13	14	14	19	New Zealand.....	4,562	10,831	11,603	8,910
21	31	23	20	Fiji.....	2,394	4,178	8,275	7,997
4	3	45	21	Germany.....	9,930	498	1,729	7,134
26	23	29	22	Barbados.....	2,132	7,776	6,387	7,080
3	25	30	23	Honduras.....	38	6,999	6,182	6,986
36	26	17	24	Gold Coast.....	631	6,493	9,751	6,709
14	34	31	25	Netherlands.....	3,756	3,530	5,831	6,688

## Countries in Twenty-five Leading Sources of Imports in 1948 but not in 1949

40	5	7	26	Cuba.....	440	23,751	22,606	6,562
3	21	10	33	Dominican Republic.....	4	8,186	17,270	3,822
3	42	18	45	Denmark.....	174	1,455	9,585	1,893
29	24	20	28	British East Africa.....	1,735	7,683	9,543	6,094
3	16	24	29	Guatemala.....	85	9,488	8,209	5,743

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

25	6	32	37	Argentina.....	2,149	17,961	5,746	3,324
3	20	26	34	Netherlands Antilles.....	4	8,648	7,286	3,713
41	22	28	31	Philippine Islands.....	386	8,063	6,442	4,203

1. Newfoundland excluded in all years.
2. Not available prior to 1949.
3. Lower than 50th.
4. Less than \$500.

## 7. — Principal Domestic Exports, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note: Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Wheat.....	265,200	243,023	435,158	+ 64.1	+ 79.1
Newsprint.....	342,293	383,123	433,882	+ 26.8	+ 13.2
Wood pulp.....	177,803	211,564	170,675	- 4.0	- 19.3
Planks and boards.....	208,375	196,023	160,420	- 23.0	- 18.2
Wheat flour.....	196,578	125,151	97,693	- 50.3	- 21.9
Nickel.....	60,443	73,802	92,324	+ 52.7	+ 25.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	56,614	92,737	90,903	+ 60.6	- 2.0
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	42,238	73,760	84,127	+ 99.2	+ 14.1
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	52,916	75,206	84,052	+ 58.8	+ 11.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	30,020	42,337	55,700	+ 85.5	+ 31.6
Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter).....	630	47,226	46,146	+ 2	- 2.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	30,700	34,322	41,886	+ 36.4	+ 22.0
Ships sold.....	23,965	81,448	41,159	+ 71.7	- 49.5
Fertilizers, chemical.....	34,386	36,374	39,385	+ 14.5	+ 8.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	91,639	55,086	38,808	- 57.7	- 29.6
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	32,291	41,399	36,934	+ 14.4	- 10.8
Fish, fresh and frozen (except molluscs and crustaceans).....	29,533	35,263	34,752	+ 17.7	- 1.4
Whiskey.....	22,983	26,957	32,703	+ 42.3	+ 21.3
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	41,022	40,539	31,840	- 22.4	- 21.6
Pulpwood.....	34,529	43,573	31,317	- 9.3	- 28.1
Beef and veal, fresh.....	9,232	36,594	30,629	+ 231.8	- 16.3
Locomotives and parts.....	15,672	8,792	28,112	+ 79.4	+ 219.7
Barley.....	1,211	26,947	25,472	+ 2	- 5.5
Aircraft and parts.....	5,900	11,290	24,935	+ 322.6	+ 120.9
Bacon and hams.....	62,081	69,960	24,176	- 61.1	- 65.4
Fish, salted, dried, pickled and smoked.....	12,309	14,864	23,712	+ 92.6	+ 59.5
Fur skins, undressed.....	28,036	23,262	22,533	- 19.6	- 3.1
Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	3,368	6,593	21,945	+ 551.6	+ 232.9
Ferro-alloys.....	21,545	24,057	19,182	- 11.0	- 20.3
Oats.....	12,389	22,560	18,533	+ 49.6	- 17.9
Platinum metals, concentrates.....	11,659	16,777	18,016	+ 54.5	+ 7.4
Rye.....	31,938	22,610	16,898	- 47.1	- 25.3
Shingles.....	20,254	22,370	16,803	- 17.0	- 24.9
Cheese.....	14,162	12,042	16,257	+ 14.8	+ 35.0
Flaxseed (not for sowing).....	16	23,484	15,897	+ 2	- 32.3
Eggs in shell (for food).....	25,307	24,318	15,566	- 38.5	- 36.0
Rolling mill products, iron.....	10,935	23,773	15,548	+ 42.2	- 34.6
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	14,350	26,674	15,303	+ 6.6	- 42.6
Fish, canned.....	29,039	18,656	14,948	- 48.5	- 19.9
Hides and skins (except fur).....	1,643	11,966	14,358	+ 773.9	+ 20.0
Total of Commodities Listed.....	2,105,204	2,406,502	2,478,687	-	-
Percent of Total Domestic Exports.....	75.9	78.2	82.8	-	-

1. The term "primary and semi-fabricated" includes any metal shipped in ore, scrap, concentrates, bars, sheets and strips, but not manufactured articles ready for consumption. In the case of lead, scrap is included only in 1949 as it is not available for other years. The value of lead scrap exports in 1949 was \$419 thousand.

2. Over 1000%.



## 8. — Principal Imports, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note: Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	206,012	217,090	216,316	+ 5.0	- 0.4
Crude petroleum for refining.....	127,459	191,980	189,364	+ 48.6	- 1.4
Tractors and parts.....	69,443	88,670	118,506	+ 70.7	+ 33.6
Automobile parts.....	98,432	101,261	117,748	+ 19.6	+ 16.3
Rolling mill products, iron.....	77,970	83,929	98,093	+ 25.8	+ 16.9
Coal, bituminous.....	96,070	127,673	93,455	- 2.7	- 26.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	68,773	62,127	69,802	+ 1.5	+ 12.4
Raw cotton.....	58,678	55,546	65,676	+ 11.9	+ 18.2
Raw sugar for refining.....	46,407	62,116	65,624	+ 41.4	+ 5.6
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	35,969	51,325	58,706	+ 63.2	+ 14.4
Cotton piece goods.....	82,574	52,815	52,666	- 36.2	- 0.3
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	37,589	43,031	45,610	+ 21.3	+ 6.0
Coal, anthracite.....	40,803	56,292	45,598	+ 11.8	- 19.0
Gasoline, refined.....	25,522	46,462	45,256	+ 77.3	- 2.6
Woollen piece goods.....	29,663	42,647	41,747	+ 40.7	- 2.1
Passenger automobiles and buses.....	57,499	21,428	38,970	- 32.2	+ 81.9
Tourist purchases.....	15,870	316	28,847	+ 81.8	+ 1
Coffee, green.....	13,327	23,426	28,584	+ 114.5	+ 22.0
Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron.....	13,464	18,598	28,145	+ 109.0	+ 51.3
Nuts.....	22,050	31,027	23,187	+ 5.2	- 25.3
Grains.....	30,580	27,649	23,179	- 24.2	- 16.2
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	22,384	18,837	22,267	- 0.5	+ 18.2
Tea, black.....	20,229	17,521	21,126	+ 4.4	+ 20.6
Scientific and educational equipment.....	17,330	17,594	20,895	+ 20.6	+ 18.8
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	23,037	18,866	20,550	- 10.8	+ 8.9
Paper, paperboard and products.....	23,027	17,213	20,068	- 12.9	+ 16.6
Wool, raw.....	16,985	23,636	18,849	+ 11.0	- 20.3
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	13,834	18,481	18,534	+ 34.0	+ 0.3
Vegetables, fresh.....	18,978	6,845	18,460	- 2.7	+ 169.7
Worsted tops.....	12,471	23,471	17,768	+ 42.5	- 24.3
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	17,845	20,878	17,662	- 1.0	- 15.4
Fuel oils, refined..... <sup>2</sup>		<sup>2</sup>	17,464	<sup>2</sup>	<sup>2</sup>
Bananas, fresh.....	16,299	17,199	17,034	+ 4.5	- 1.0
Fur skins, undressed.....	15,763	21,980	16,295	+ 3.4	- 25.9
Synthetic resins, not fully manufactured.....	15,274	15,490	16,108	+ 5.5	+ 4.0
Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	15,199	14,385	16,068	+ 5.7	+ 11.7
Pottery and chinaware.....	10,717	14,106	15,287	+ 42.6	+ 8.4
Drugs and medicines.....	11,653	13,164	14,829	+ 27.3	+ 12.6
Books, printed.....	11,136	12,384	14,518	+ 30.4	+ 17.2
Artificial silk piece goods.....	16,145	13,870	14,112	- 12.6	+ 1.7
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>1,552,460</b>	<b>1,711,328</b>	<b>1,832,973</b>	-	-
<b>Percent of Total Imports.....</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	-	-

1. Over 1000%.  
2. Not available.

## 9. - Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits.....	13,085	14,890	11,132	13,186
Vegetables.....	6,504	17,557	9,541	6,602
Wheat.....	89,394	265,200	243,023	435,158
Grains, other.....	12,892	49,103	75,321	64,272
Flour of wheat.....	17,638	196,578	125,151	97,693
Farinaceous products, other.....	11,976	18,750	20,871	12,800
Sugar and products.....	2,015	7,650	5,826	5,170
Alcoholic beverages.....	10,942	28,478	29,278	34,589
Vegetable fats and oils.....	162	6,497	14,726	12,368
Rubber and products.....	14,905	33,125	33,151	25,780
Seeds.....	3,011	16,693	49,748	43,769
Tobacco.....	5,501	14,157	8,392	8,885
Vegetable products, other.....	2,871	15,018	17,539	12,735
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>190,897</b>	<b>683,697</b>	<b>643,698</b>	<b>773,007</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Cattle.....	9,232	14,980	73,899	61,449
Other animals, living.....	1,409	5,034	13,606	7,430
Fish and fishery products.....	26,530	82,359	85,028	93,749
Furs and products.....	14,097	29,048	24,118	23,327
Leather and products.....	5,648	20,318	13,019	7,230
Bacon and hams.....	30,906	62,081	69,960	24,176
Meats, other.....	5,403	40,776	63,399	43,944
Cheese.....	11,874	14,162	12,042	16,257
Milk products, other.....	4,346	15,538	18,331	13,844
Eggs, shell and processed.....	498	36,968	39,163	20,903
Animal products, other.....	8,193	10,181	22,360	26,112
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>118,136</b>	<b>331,445</b>	<b>434,925</b>	<b>338,421</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton products.....	2,615	11,238	10,233	5,169
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	103	1,153	1,882	1,796
Wool and products.....	1,326	8,863	12,091	5,395
Artificial silk and products.....	2,270	11,761	7,171	2,223
Textile products, other.....	6,741	16,332	14,177	10,635
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>13,055</b>	<b>49,347</b>	<b>45,554</b>	<b>25,217</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Planks and boards.....	35,887	208,375	196,023	160,420
Pulpwood.....	13,642	34,529	43,573	31,317
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	17,641	78,950	74,103	51,964
Wood-pulp.....	27,731	177,803	211,564	170,675
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,889	7,963	7,360	5,387
Newsprint paper.....	104,615	342,293	383,123	433,881
Paper, other.....	8,258	30,840	33,559	19,040
Books and printed matter.....	950	5,439	4,368	2,634
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>211,613</b>	<b>886,192</b>	<b>953,674</b>	<b>875,318</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>				
Iron ore.....	1	6,023	5,301	14,117
Ferro-alloys.....	1,306	21,545	24,057	19,182
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,566	4,080	2,691	4,957
Rolling-mill products.....	4,769	10,935	23,773	15,548

## 9. - Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Groups and Commodities - Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products - Conc.</b>				
Locomotives and parts.....	241	15,672	8,792	28,112
Farm machinery and implements.....	7,790	42,238	73,760	92,527
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,239	5,693	5,316	4,512
Machinery, except farm.....	9,783	41,022	40,539	31,840
Automobiles, freight.....	6,924	37,918	18,841	12,168
Automobiles, passenger.....	15,311	33,579	20,905	15,888
Automobile parts.....	2,679	20,142	15,340	10,752
Railway cars and parts.....	159	3,368	6,593	21,945
Iron products, other.....	6,371	30,941	35,557	21,316
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>273,156</b>	<b>281,465</b>	<b>292,864</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products :</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	23,744	63,956	102,046	93,998
Brass and products.....	1,089	3,875	4,677	4,279
Copper and products.....	53,315	59,298	79,036	86,623
Lead and products.....	8,983	30,945	34,684	42,187
Nickel.....	52,496	60,443	73,802	92,324
Precious metals, except gold.....	22,955	22,581	25,478	27,918
Zinc and products.....	9,816	30,193	42,496	55,862
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	4,114	19,135	16,822	12,293
Non-ferrous products, other.....	3,152	13,512	16,907	11,124
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>179,664</b>	<b>303,937</b>	<b>395,948</b>	<b>426,608</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products :</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	13,317	32,969	41,979	37,298
Coal.....	1,541	5,621	11,556	3,564
Petroleum and products.....	878	6,884	9,304	2,588
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	3,774	13,110	13,381	11,466
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,504	16,030	18,694	18,794
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>25,013</b>	<b>74,614</b>	<b>94,915</b>	<b>73,710</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products :</b>				
Acids.....	1,354	3,713	5,728	2,739
Medicinal preparations.....	1,566	4,400	3,070	2,157
Fertilizers.....	7,066	34,386	36,374	39,385
Paints and varnishes.....	910	7,346	6,235	3,604
Calcium compounds.....	488	2,202	2,787	1,875
Soda and sodium compounds.....	4,000	5,232	4,840	4,174
Chemical products, other.....	4,111	26,526	20,807	16,764
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>19,496</b>	<b>83,804</b>	<b>79,840</b>	<b>70,698</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities :</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	526	1,889	1,886	577
Films.....	3,527	3,305	3,916	2,875
Ships and vessels.....	218	23,965	81,448	41,159
Aircraft and parts.....	2,799	5,900	11,290	24,935
Electric energy.....	4,183	5,611	4,376	4,844
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	2,133	11,039	7,207	5,210
Miscellaneous, other.....	3,630	14,852	11,935	19,527
Donations and gifts.....	1	10,627	9,248	7,053
Non-commercial articles.....	2,556	11,523	14,115	10,939
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>88,710</b>	<b>145,420</b>	<b>117,118</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Domestic Exports.....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>

1. Not available.



## 10. — Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits.....	20,948	77,477	59,561	72,623
Nuts.....	3,499	22,050	31,027	23,187
Vegetables.....	6,051	24,822	7,523	19,185
Grains and products.....	17,274	36,453	30,565	25,857
Sugar and products.....	20,581	57,420	71,752	71,084
Cocoa and chocolate.....	2,065	7,415	16,460	13,998
Coffee and chicory.....	3,932	14,382	23,914	28,910
Tea.....	9,580	20,655	17,739	21,347
Beverages, alcoholic.....	6,970	13,727	15,692	22,020
Gums and resins.....	1,404	6,183	6,214	5,302
Oils, vegetable.....	11,870	25,642	20,912	23,812
Rubber and products.....	11,290	28,730	31,607	29,020
Tobacco.....	2,251	3,184	3,170	3,942
Vegetable products, other.....	7,418	18,139	13,784	17,106
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>125,121</b>	<b>356,278</b>	<b>349,919</b>	<b>377,393</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	2,491	5,073	5,520	5,300
Furs and products.....	5,651	22,451	24,568	19,576
Hides and skins, raw.....	2,936	12,011	8,351	12,388
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,612	6,574	4,985	6,645
Leather, manufactured.....	2,352	7,459	5,425	5,481
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	938	13,728	11,872	5,326
Animals and products, other.....	8,247	19,613	23,981	19,380
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>25,227</b>	<b>86,909</b>	<b>84,702</b>	<b>74,096</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	13,237	60,481	56,829	67,036
Cotton, products.....	16,298	119,413	78,518	73,394
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8,543	37,873	27,259	20,130
Silk and products.....	6,832	7,421	3,843	5,566
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	9,638	30,070	47,744	37,404
Wool products.....	15,547	54,393	67,322	62,656
Artificial silk and products.....	3,734	34,493	29,680	30,129
Textile products, other.....	13,615	46,446	39,425	36,716
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>87,443</b>	<b>390,589</b>	<b>350,619</b>	<b>333,032</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	5,050	16,898	11,484	14,908
Wood, manufactured.....	4,296	17,688	13,766	15,273
Paper.....	7,520	23,027	17,213	20,068
Books and printed matter.....	15,277	31,935	31,268	36,078
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>32,143</b>	<b>89,548</b>	<b>73,730</b>	<b>86,327</b>
<b>Iron and its Products:</b>				
Iron ore.....	2,830	12,717	15,507	12,057
Scrap.....	857	4,197	10,454	7,917
Castings and forgings.....	2,574	8,598	9,793	12,588
Rolling-mill products.....	25,470	77,970	83,929	98,093
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,972	13,464	18,598	28,145
Wire and chain.....	1,992	9,413	12,653	12,008
Farm implements and machinery.....	20,320	105,405	139,993	177,210
Hardware and cutlery.....	2,147	10,388	10,144	11,650
Household machinery.....	2,613	16,220	11,043	10,835
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	5,261	12,205	22,541	33,379
Business, printing machinery.....	5,804	22,187	24,476	24,666
Other non-farm machinery.....	23,238	155,399	159,031	147,436
Tools.....	2,172	11,454	10,999	11,361

## 10. — Imports from All Countries, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products — Conc.:</b>				
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	12,720	69,540	27,303	44,442
Automobile parts.....	24,722	98,432	101,261	117,748
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,459	15,681	11,568	13,196
Engines and boilers.....	7,789	43,882	50,285	58,698
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,670	13,647	6,828	11,547
Iron products, other.....	15,944	61,558	55,850	58,574
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>162,554</b>	<b>762,359</b>	<b>782,235</b>	<b>891,551</b>
<b>Non-ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	4,699	17,183	17,662	18,223
Brass, copper, and products.....	3,170	13,121	12,146	14,721
Tin.....	2,258	6,820	7,936	7,910
Precious metals, except gold.....	2,776	12,996	16,010	17,661
Clocks and watches.....	2,252	9,026	5,302	9,072
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	13,054	68,773	62,127	69,802
Non-ferrous products, other.....	9,987	33,008	34,628	37,303
<b>Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>160,926</b>	<b>155,812</b>	<b>174,692</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Clay and products.....	7,660	24,059	30,773	32,965
Coal.....	35,826	138,950	186,388	141,149
Coal products.....	3,346	14,739	19,839	15,734
Glass and glassware.....	6,670	28,626	25,925	25,403
Petroleum, crude.....	40,972	127,459	191,980	189,364
Petroleum products, n.o.p. ....	14,635	79,735	109,802	85,300
Stone and products.....	6,880	18,357	20,084	23,849
Non-metallic products, other.....	5,733	20,273	21,391	21,565
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>121,721</b>	<b>452,198</b>	<b>606,182</b>	<b>535,329</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	1,694	3,510	3,926	4,149
Cellulose products.....	1,719	5,457	4,451	5,654
Drugs and medicines.....	3,389	11,653	13,164	14,829
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	4,313	10,415	10,117	10,294
Fertilizers.....	3,873	6,585	6,298	7,768
Paints and varnishes.....	3,774	13,441	14,277	13,866
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	7,908	13,787	18,481	18,534
Synthetic resins and products.....	980	16,304	15,012	16,655
Chemical products, other.....	7,556	31,933	32,654	38,911
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>35,206</b>	<b>113,085</b>	<b>118,380</b>	<b>130,660</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Films.....	1,318	2,828	3,624	3,753
Toys and sporting goods.....	2,446	7,639	4,331	5,758
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,080	12,134	5,816	7,342
Musical instruments.....	1,236	4,712	3,357	3,800
Scientific equipment.....	4,352	17,330	17,594	20,895
Aircraft and parts.....	2,883	12,284	7,854	13,256
Works of art.....	2,287	1,691	1,865	2,516
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,715	15,870	316	28,847
Parcels of small value.....	4,428	24,529	9,590	12,597
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	441	2,536	2,211	2,105
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	5,251	14,009	7,052	10,315
Miscellaneous, other.....	9,133	23,848	25,401	23,087
Canadian goods returned.....	2,269	7,228	7,988	5,856
Non-commercial articles.....	3,801	15,414	18,348	18,001
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>49,640</b>	<b>162,053</b>	<b>115,346</b>	<b>158,128</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>

## 11. - Principal Domestic Exports to the United States, 1949. (With comparative data, 1947, 1948)

Note:- Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Newsprint.....	291,893	340,334	391,306	+ 34.1	+ 15.0
Wood pulp.....	156,122	184,973	141,612	- 9.3	- 23.4
Planks and boards.....	79,769	127,948	100,146	+ 25.5	- 21.7
Farm implements and machinery and parts (except tractors).....	23,479	50,575	63,830	+ 171.9	+ 26.2
Nickel.....	38,808	56,318	62,693	+ 61.5	+ 11.3
Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter).....	9	46,756	45,940	+ 2	- 1.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	9,704	17,686	37,257	+ 283.9	+ 110.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	14,474	25,751	35,179	+ 143.0	+ 36.6
Fish, fresh and frozen (except molluscs and crustaceans).....	29,021	34,994	34,526	+ 19.0	- 1.3
Pulpwood.....	34,054	42,237	30,593	- 10.2	- 27.6
Whiskey.....	17,975	23,198	28,366	+ 57.8	+ 22.3
Beef and veal.....	17	26,313	28,281	+ 2	+ 17.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	25,334	31,984	28,154	+ 11.1	- 12.0
Fertilizers, chemical.....	18,139	20,498	23,416	+ 29.1	+ 14.2
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	5,662	25,609	21,168	+ 273.9	- 17.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	13,409	18,131	20,973	+ 56.4	+ 15.7
Barley.....	282	14,614	20,970	+ 2	+ 43.5
Fur skins, undressed.....	19,899	14,949	17,378	- 12.7	+ 16.2
Wheat.....	355	6,608	16,997	+ 2	+ 157.2
Shingles.....	19,595	20,887	16,214	- 17.3	- 22.4
Oats.....	2,113	15,958	15,093	+ 614.3	- 5.4
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	13,579	25,649	14,736	+ 8.5	- 42.5
Rye.....	557	6,582	14,670	+ 2	+ 122.9
Molluscs and crustaceans.....	9,642	12,099	12,978	+ 34.6	+ 7.3
Clover seed.....	2,968	13,225	11,446	+ 285.6	- 13.5
Iron ore.....	6,023	5,301	10,459	+ 73.7	+ 97.3
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	10,356	11,056	8,309	- 19.8	- 24.8
Potatoes, seed, certified.....	2,651	5,602	7,833	+ 195.5	+ 39.8
Silver, ore and bullion.....	4,560	6,204	7,337	+ 60.9	+ 18.3
Rubber, crude.....	756	6,561	7,317	+ 867.9	+ 11.5
Ferro-alloys.....	11,739	12,481	7,104	- 39.5	- 43.1
Coal and coke.....	2,777	5,111	7,050	+ 153.9	+ 37.9
Tractors and parts.....	5,894	10,016	7,045	+ 19.5	- 29.7
Fish, salted, dried, pickled and smoked.....	4,705	6,050	6,709	+ 42.6	+ 10.9
Platinum metals, concentrates.....	4,369	5,621	6,021	+ 37.8	+ 7.1
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	3,403	5,782	5,798	+ 70.4	+ 0.5
Pulpboard and paperboard.....	3,311	5,573	5,603	+ 69.2	+ 0.5
Poultry, live (for food).....	3,395	10,873	5,150	+ 51.7	- 52.6
Hides and skins (except fur).....	1,327	10,717	5,118	+ 285.7	- 52.2
Fish meal.....	0	2,975	4,955	+ 2	+ 66.6
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>892,125</b>	<b>1,313,799</b>	<b>1,335,730</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Domestic Exports to the United States.....</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. The term "primary and semi-fabricated" includes any metal shipped in ore, scrap, concentrates, bars, sheets and strips, but not manufactured articles ready for consumption. In the case of lead, scrap is included only in 1949 as it is not available for other years. The value of lead scrap exports to the United States in 1949 was \$411 thousand.

2. over 1000%.



## 12. - Principal Imports from the United States, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note: - Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	195,390	203,643	201,573	+ 3.2	- 1.0
Automobile parts.....	98,235	100,492	116,224	+ 18.3	+ 15.7
Tractors and parts.....	69,337	86,752	115,030	+ 65.9	+ 32.6
Coal, bituminous.....	96,059	127,671	93,400	- 2.8	- 26.8
Rolling mill products, iron.....	76,767	79,827	88,997	+ 15.9	+ 11.5
Crude petroleum for refining.....	77,119	90,622	82,573	+ 7.1	- 8.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	64,396	54,904	63,203	- 1.9	+ 15.1
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	35,268	50,684	58,059	+ 64.6	+ 14.6
Raw cotton.....	43,990	30,817	49,693	+ 13.0	+ 61.3
Gasoline, refined.....	23,207	43,852	44,135	+ 90.2	+ 0.6
Coal, anthracite.....	40,434	54,282	41,648	+ 3.0	- 23.3
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	31,381	33,535	35,637	+ 13.6	+ 6.3
Cotton piece goods.....	77,591	36,004	34,593	- 55.4	- 3.9
Tourist purchases.....	15,832	298	28,697	+ 81.3	+ 1
Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron.....	13,082	16,957	25,529	+ 95.1	+ 50.6
Grains.....	30,345	27,632	23,123	- 23.8	- 16.3
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	22,087	15,781	19,622	- 11.2	+ 24.3
Scientific and educational equipment.....	16,426	16,390	19,463	+ 18.5	+ 18.7
Paper, paperboard and products.....	21,639	16,022	19,036	- 12.0	+ 18.8
Vegetable oils, inedible.....	6,241	6,349	17,317	+ 177.5	+ 172.8
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	12,399	16,871	16,867	+ 36.0	- 2
Synthetic resins, not fully manufactured.....	15,222	15,284	15,914	+ 4.5	+ 4.1
Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	15,018	13,961	15,679	+ 4.4	+ 12.3
Fur skins, undressed.....	13,005	19,268	15,216	+ 17.0	- 21.0
Fuel oils, refined.....	3	3	14,925	3	3
Vegetables, fresh.....	16,047	5,190	14,579	- 9.1	+ 180.9
Drugs and medicines.....	9,777	11,325	12,908	+ 32.0	+ 14.0
Coke.....	11,484	14,583	12,301	+ 7.1	- 15.6
Books, printed.....	9,566	10,395	12,175	+ 27.3	+ 7.1
Cooking and heating apparatus (including electric) and parts.....	13,381	6,721	11,186	- 16.4	+ 66.4
Pigments.....	9,911	12,243	11,126	+ 12.3	- 9.1
Brass manufactures.....	7,804	8,936	11,098	+ 42.2	+ 24.2
Iron ore.....	9,689	11,960	10,770	+ 11.2	- 9.9
Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	11,685	7,153	10,755	- 8.0	+ 50.4
Locomotives and parts.....	4,597	5,075	10,561	+ 129.7	+ 108.1
Rubber manufactures.....	10,260	9,678	10,462	+ 2.0	+ 8.1
Hides and skins (except fur).....	8,350	4,706	9,937	+ 19.0	+ 111.2
Nuts.....	10,129	14,345	9,863	- 2.6	- 31.2
Castings and forgings, iron.....	7,556	7,866	9,705	+ 28.4	+ 23.4
Tools.....	10,175	9,584	9,671	- 5.0	+ 0.9
Total of Commodities Listed.....	1,260,881	1,297,658	1,423,250	-	-
Percent of Total Imports from United States.....	63.9	71.9	72.9	-	-

1. over 1000%
2. under .05%
3. not available.

## 13. — Domestic Exports to the United States, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits .....	417	6,116	7,978	9,415
Vegetables .....	925	5,957	5,036	3,969
Wheat .....	12,035	355	6,608	16,997
Grains, other .....	698	3,445	37,607	52,530
Flour of wheat .....	187	12	5	553
Farinaceous products, other .....	2,017	5,754	7,205	8,112
Sugar and products .....	1,309	3,396	3,997	4,553
Alcoholic beverages .....	10,573	19,383	24,567	29,730
Vegetable fats and oils .....	90	2,034	1,926	508
Rubber and products .....	138	3,724	10,212	11,920
Seeds .....	1,839	7,355	24,092	22,802
Tobacco .....	5	10	12	21
Vegetable products, other .....	745	8,267	10,077	9,527
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>30,978</b>	<b>65,808</b>	<b>139,322</b>	<b>170,637</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Cattle .....	6,492	13,588	72,405	60,676
Other animals, living .....	1,287	4,560	12,721	7,302
Fish and fishery products .....	12,429	44,259	57,698	61,573
Furs and products .....	4,497	20,342	15,615	18,078
Leather and products .....	545	4,584	4,826	2,997
Bacon and hams .....	245	3	2	2
Meats, other .....	727	509	33,702	33,565
Cheese .....	310	67	48	765
Milk products, other .....	108	257	1,552	1,264
Eggs, shell and processed .....	1	76	562	1,452
Animal products, other .....	3,729	5,885	18,810	12,892
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>30,351</b>	<b>94,130</b>	<b>217,941</b>	<b>200,566</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton products .....	13	641	695	597
Flax, hemp and jute products .....	10	668	1,513	1,400
Wool and products .....	443	3,289	7,230	3,376
Artificial silk and products .....	9	1,865	1,619	636
Textile products, other .....	1,256	3,930	5,978	5,171
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles, and Products.....</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>10,393</b>	<b>17,035</b>	<b>11,180</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Planks and boards .....	11,557	79,769	127,948	100,146
Pulpwood .....	10,375	34,054	42,237	30,593
Unmanufactured wood, other .....	10,080	37,443	41,789	32,758
Wood pulp .....	21,562	156,122	184,973	141,612
Manufactured wood, other .....	92	1,710	1,942	2,357
Newsprint paper .....	85,191	291,893	340,334	391,306
Paper, other .....	970	8,589	13,843	9,412
Books and printed matter .....	466	1,981	1,871	1,657
<b>Total, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>140,293</b>	<b>611,561</b>	<b>754,937</b>	<b>709,841</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>				
Iron ore .....	1	6,023	5,301	10,459
Ferro-alloys .....	742	11,739	12,481	7,104
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets .....	64	31	621	4,543
Rolling-mill products .....	11	284	1,115	3,839
Locomotives and parts .....	4	37	30	45

1. Less than \$500.

## 13. - Domestic Exports to the United States, by Groups and Commodities - Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products, Conc.:</b>				
Farm machinery and implements .....	2,367	23,479	50,575	70,214
Hardware and cutlery .....	227	477	991	417
Machinery, except farm .....	157	3,403	5,782	5,798
Automobiles, freight .....	3	2	0	6
Automobiles, passenger .....	87	43	17	7
Automobile parts .....	32	2,004	1,794	925
Railway cars and parts .....	3	13	2	175
Iron products, other .....	452	9,931	13,510	5,203
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products .....</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>57,466</b>	<b>92,219</b>	<b>108,735</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products .....	425	5,904	25,875	21,633
Brass and products .....	234	1,405	1,236	599
Copper and products .....	7,238	9,739	17,763	37,348
Lead and products .....	324	13,416	18,158	20,974
Nickel .....	12,386	38,808	56,318	62,693
Precious metals, except gold .....	12,580	10,963	13,796	15,201
Zinc and products .....	175	14,516	25,766	35,187
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	29	875	584	1,210
Non-ferrous products, other .....	533	4,643	7,050	2,047
<b>Totals, Non-ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>33,924</b>	<b>100,269</b>	<b>166,546</b>	<b>196,892</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Asbestos and products .....	5,130	25,407	32,094	28,220
Coal .....	882	163	2,228	2,507
Petroleum and products .....	81	691	1,237	977
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	2,734	10,373	11,056	8,309
Non-metallic products, other .....	3,104	8,478	10,847	12,236
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>11,931</b>	<b>45,112</b>	<b>57,462</b>	<b>52,249</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids .....	364	1,126	1,866	908
Medicinal preparations .....	56	118	123	246
Fertilizers .....	5,336	18,139	20,498	23,416
Paints and varnishes .....	38	1,066	1,912	1,316
Calcium compounds .....	24	39	298	104
Soda and sodium compounds .....	1,605	3,675	2,980	3,015
Chemical products, other .....	421	7,743	5,891	4,354
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>31,906</b>	<b>33,568</b>	<b>33,359</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Toys and sporting goods .....	58	203	242	205
Films .....	1,142	101	613	898
Ships and vessels .....	7	244	278	52
Aircraft and parts .....	12	786	4,519	3,157
Electric energy .....	4,181	5,608	4,376	4,844
Miscellaneous consumer goods .....	158	1,491	1,277	1,256
Miscellaneous, other .....	1,753	1,447	1,497	1,584
Donations and gifts .....	<sup>1</sup>	164	173	194
Non-commercial articles .....	1,947	7,539	8,981	7,809
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>17,583</b>	<b>21,956</b>	<b>19,999</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Domestic Exports to United States .....</b>	<b>270,461</b>	<b>1,034,226</b>	<b>1,500,987</b>	<b>1,503,459</b>

<sup>1</sup> Not available.



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

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products :</b>				
Fruits.....	13,264	50,605	27,513	38,051
Nuts.....	798	10,129	14,345	9,863
Vegetables.....	4,786	21,529	5,559	14,710
Grains and products.....	4,311	35,326	29,337	24,641
Sugar and products.....	561	3,381	561	951
Cocoa and chocolate.....	536	273	39	51
Coffee and chicory.....	386	980	205	329
Tea.....	11	1,176	—	19
Beverages, alcoholic.....	81	2,496	1,394	4,038
Gums and resins.....	1,036	4,434	4,615	4,267
Oils, vegetable.....	2,103	8,576	7,902	19,972
Rubber and products.....	3,555	15,068	14,041	15,305
Tobacco.....	1,527	1,262	1,436	2,325
Vegetable products, other.....	4,008	14,492	8,608	11,850
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>46,963</b>	<b>169,727</b>	<b>116,555</b>	<b>146,372</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products :</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	826	1,702	1,248	3,016
Furs and products.....	3,149	18,586	21,154	17,477
Hides and skins, raw.....	1,224	8,350	4,706	9,937
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,092	3,435	1,650	3,276
Leather, manufactured.....	943	5,184	3,250	3,524
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	278	6,701	3,297	4,848
Animals and products, other.....	3,283	13,252	8,904	11,083
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>57,210</b>	<b>44,209</b>	<b>53,161</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products :</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	12,658	45,821	32,013	50,862
Cotton products.....	4,509	100,443	46,109	43,436
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	704	3,941	2,021	2,667
Silk and products.....	5,181	5,998	2,498	3,579
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	247	3,968	848	1,132
Wool products.....	26	11,558	2,871	2,056
Artificial silk and products.....	1,106	19,755	10,883	14,262
Textile products, other.....	5,737	25,542	14,003	16,382
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>30,168</b>	<b>217,026</b>	<b>111,246</b>	<b>134,376</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper :</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	4,478	15,539	10,586	14,398
Wood, manufactured.....	3,424	15,622	12,182	13,429
Paper.....	5,562	21,639	16,022	19,036
Books and printed matter.....	12,541	29,941	28,585	33,119
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>26,405</b>	<b>82,741</b>	<b>67,375</b>	<b>79,962</b>
<b>Iron and its Products :</b>				
Iron ore.....	1,538	9,689	11,960	10,770
Scrap.....	829	2,792	5,893	4,369
Castings and forgings.....	1,987	7,556	7,866	9,705
Rolling-mill products.....	15,328	76,767	79,827	88,997
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	1,381	13,082	16,957	25,529
Wire and chain.....	749	8,658	11,991	11,156
Farm implements and machinery.....	19,196	104,598	137,434	173,088
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,000	8,275	8,080	9,094
Household machinery.....	1,814	14,474	9,569	8,083
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	4,697	11,789	22,302	32,920
Business, printing machinery.....	4,899	21,334	22,860	23,887
Other non-farm machinery.....	20,283	147,793	148,912	136,682
Tools.....	1,373	10,175	9,584	9,671

## 14. - Imports from the United States, by Groups and Commodities - Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products - Conc.</b>				
Automobiles, freight and passenger .....	12,328	67,459	10,391	10,135
Automobile parts.....	24,527	98,235	100,492	116,224
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	2,105	13,959	9,695	10,718
Engines and boilers.....	5,753	37,574	40,615	48,254
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	1,589	13,381	6,721	11,186
Iron products, other.....	13,497	58,317	51,978	53,742
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>134,844</b>	<b>725,898</b>	<b>713,127</b>	<b>794,210</b>
<b>Non-ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	1,967	6,956	8,214	7,338
Brass, copper, and products.....	2,764	11,880	11,639	13,936
Tin.....	32	457	249	569
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,894	4,604	4,548	5,848
Clocks and watches.....	819	3,564	1,717	3,354
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	10,493	64,396	54,904	63,203
Non-ferrous products, other.....	6,396	28,476	27,921	27,570
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>24,365</b>	<b>120,333</b>	<b>109,192</b>	<b>121,818</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Clay and products.....	3,065	13,605	16,884	18,462
Coal.....	27,329	138,431	184,376	137,145
Coal products.....	3,287	14,412	19,040	15,388
Glass and glassware.....	3,528	20,929	17,024	16,903
Petroleum, crude.....	31,223	77,119	90,761	82,714
Petroleum products, n.o.p. ....	13,411	68,174	96,481	77,338
Stone and products.....	6,131	15,836	16,946	20,940
Non-metallic products, other.....	3,949	15,778	14,861	14,743
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,923</b>	<b>364,282</b>	<b>456,373</b>	<b>383,633</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	913	3,159	3,319	3,374
Cellulose products.....	1,533	4,828	4,132	4,975
Drugs and medicines.....	2,015	9,777	11,325	12,908
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,789	6,947	7,475	7,106
Fertilizers.....	2,167	4,715	4,613	5,999
Paints and varnishes.....	1,953	12,239	13,160	12,607
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	5,222	12,352	16,871	16,867
Synthetic resins and products.....	913	14,955	13,637	15,025
Chemical products, other.....	5,802	30,615	31,528	36,172
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>22,309</b>	<b>99,587</b>	<b>106,060</b>	<b>115,033</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Films.....	1,056	2,444	3,265	3,306
Toys and sporting goods.....	1,355	5,609	1,761	2,254
Refrigerators and parts.....	1,079	12,131	5,682	6,525
Musical instruments.....	942	3,696	2,298	2,576
Scientific equipment.....	3,189	16,426	16,390	19,463
Aircraft and parts.....	2,189	11,685	7,153	10,755
Works of art.....	1,673	749	612	944
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	8,009	15,832	298	28,697
Parcels of small value.....	4,120	24,449	9,529	12,523
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	316	1,126	1,101	501
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	3,048	10,723	4,824	6,701
Miscellaneous, other.....	5,522	18,847	13,925	15,254
Canadian goods returned.....	1,416	5,475	5,725	4,580
Non-commercial articles.....	2,954	8,682	9,064	9,194
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>36,958</b>	<b>137,875</b>	<b>81,627</b>	<b>123,273</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United States.....</b>	<b>424,731</b>	<b>1,974,679</b>	<b>1,805,763</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>

## 15. — Principal Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note:— Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Wheat.....	208,995	196,534	280,732	+ 34.3	+ 42.8
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	25,282	39,854	48,729	+ 92.7	+ 22.3
Wheat flour.....	72,448	61,640	46,734	- 35.5	- 24.2
Planks and boards.....	77,621	43,888	37,400	- 51.8	- 14.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	25,810	34,674	32,271	+ 25.0	- 6.9
Bacon and hams.....	60,573	67,845	23,381	- 61.4	- 65.5
Nickel.....	12,954	12,627	20,546	+ 58.6	+ 62.7
Wood pulp.....	14,741	21,369	19,338	+ 31.2	- 9.5
Aircraft and parts.....	412	956	18,683	+ 2	+ 2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	10,314	12,623	15,404	+ 49.4	+ 22.0
Cheese.....	13,599	11,085	15,230	+ 12.0	+ 37.4
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated <sup>1</sup> .....	10,607	14,536	14,458	+ 36.3	- 0.5
Eggs in shell (for food).....	24,509	22,877	13,346	- 45.5	- 41.7
Platinum metals, concentrates.....	7,229	11,156	11,965	+ 65.5	+ 7.3
Ferro-alloys.....	8,148	9,970	10,183	+ 25.0	+ 2.1
Newsprint.....	4,623	5,320	8,850	+ 91.4	+ 66.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	11,392	6,330	7,347	- 35.5	+ 16.1
Fish, canned (chiefly salmon).....	5,708	1,593	7,082	+ 24.1	+ 344.6
Pit props of wood.....	8,135	7,580	6,884	- 15.4	- 9.2
Fur skins, undressed.....	7,360	7,958	4,866	- 33.9	- 38.9
Eggs, processed.....	11,430	14,206	4,808	- 57.9	- 66.2
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	3,355	3,837	4,074	+ 21.4	+ 6.2
Iron ore.....	0	0	3,658	+ 2	+ 2
Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (except precious metals).....	4,053	5,042	3,585	- 11.5	- 28.9
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,647	2,185	2,963	+ 11.9	+ 35.6
Railroad ties.....	2,487	3,927	2,907	+ 16.9	- 26.0
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,296	3,261	2,766	+ 20.5	- 15.2
Apples, fresh.....	2,729	0	2,238	- 18.0	+ 2
Plywood and veneers.....	12,591	5,870	2,150	- 82.9	- 63.4
Synthetic resins and products.....	2,680	1,809	1,994	- 25.6	+ 10.2
Pulpboard and paperboard.....	4,155	4,266	1,579	- 62.0	- 63.0
Acids.....	1,899	3,003	1,393	- 26.6	- 53.6
Needles.....	736	1,021	1,337	+ 81.7	+ 31.0
Spoolwood.....	1,686	958	1,271	- 24.6	+ 32.7
Hides and skins (except fur).....	89	180	1,061	+ 2	+ 489.4
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>663,293</b>	<b>639,980</b>	<b>681,213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. The term "primary and semi-fabricated" includes any metal shipped in ore, scrap, concentrates, bars, sheets and strips, but not manufactured articles ready for consumption. In the case of lead, scrap is included only in 1949 as it is not available for other years. The value of lead scrap exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 was \$5,500.00.

2. over 1000%.



## 16. — Principal Imports from the United Kingdom, 1949 (with comparative data 1947, 1948)

Note:— Commodities arranged in order of importance in 1949

Commodity	Values in \$000			Percentage change	
	1947	1948	1949	1947 to 1949	1948 to 1949
Woollen piece goods.....	21,382	38,417	36,913	+ 72.6	- 3.9
Passenger automobiles and buses.....	1,840	14,721	31,500	+ 114.0	+ 114.0
Worsted tops.....	7,340	21,414	15,932	+ 117.1	- 25.6
Machinery (except farm) and parts.....	9,705	11,551	12,720	+ 31.1	+ 10.1
Pottery and chinaware.....	8,620	11,369	11,704	+ 35.8	+ 2.9
Cotton piece goods.....	4,002	14,580	11,488	+ 187.1	- 21.2
Platinum, palladium, iridium.....	7,406	10,673	10,619	+ 43.4	- 0.5
Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	5,576	6,560	9,401	+ 68.6	+ 43.3
Artificial silk piece goods.....	4,434	7,589	7,001	+ 57.9	- 7.7
Whiskey.....	4,430	6,795	6,634	+ 54.3	+ 0.6
Carpets and rugs, wool.....	4,902	7,026	5,833	+ 19.0	- 17.0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	3,750	6,343	5,817	+ 55.1	- 8.3
Rolling mill products, iron.....	868	1,655	5,247	+ 504.5	+ 217.0
Plate, sheet, window glass.....	2,471	4,126	5,032	+ 103.6	+ 22.0
Artificial silk yarn, thread, fibres.....	6,237	7,736	5,005	- 19.8	- 35.3
Rum.....	559	1,263	4,663	+ 734.2	+ 269.2
Wool yarns, warps.....	5,566	6,693	4,354	- 21.8	- 34.9
Cotton yarn, thread, cordage.....	6,266	6,874	3,993	- 36.3	- 41.9
Coal, anthracite.....	369	2,010	3,950	+ 970.5	+ 96.5
Wearing apparel, mixed textiles.....	2,724	3,317	3,817	+ 40.1	+ 15.0
Wearing apparel, wool.....	4,460	4,896	3,757	- 15.8	- 23.3
Cloth, coated or impregnated.....	2,202	5,455	3,429	+ 55.7	- 37.1
Tractors and parts.....	75	1,876	3,406	+ 114.0	+ 81.5
Leather, unmanufactured.....	2,288	3,086	3,152	+ 37.8	+ 2.1
Settlers' effects.....	3,389	4,918	3,024	- 10.8	- 38.5
Castings and forgings, iron.....	1,041	1,916	2,873	+ 176.0	+ 49.9
Aircraft and parts.....	594	696	2,484	+ 318.2	+ 255.9
Lines, cordage and netting.....	2,138	2,315	2,450	+ 14.7	+ 5.8
Pipes, tubes and fittings, iron.....	382	1,622	2,411	+ 531.2	+ 48.6
Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. <sup>2</sup> .....	2,029	3,530	2,190	+ 7.9	- 38.0
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. <sup>2</sup> .....	5,095	2,924	2,092	- 58.9	- 28.5
Automobiles, freight, new.....	206	2,113	2,085	+ 912.1	- 1.3
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,794	1,746	1,793	- 0.1	+ 2.7
Toys and sporting goods, n.o.p. ....	1,712	2,078	1,776	+ 3.7	- 14.5
Cartridges, ammunition, n.o.p. ....	325	341	1,669	+ 413.5	+ 389.4
Containers, n.o.p. ....	864	1,434	1,611	+ 86.5	+ 12.3
Wearing apparel, cotton.....	1,856	2,215	1,587	- 14.5	- 28.4
Motorcycles, side cars and parts.....	712	809	1,564	+ 119.7	+ 93.3
Articles for Imperial army, navy.....	1,454	712	1,561	+ 7.4	+ 119.2
Automobile parts.....	139	742	1,485	+ 968.3	+ 100.1
<b>Total of Commodities Listed.....</b>	<b>141,200</b>	<b>236,138</b>	<b>248,221</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Percent of Total Imports from the United Kingdom</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

1. over 1000%

2. These items include all manufactures except articles of clothing and lace and embroidery.

## 17. - Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products:</b>				
Fruits.....	11,411	5,001	293	2,719
Vegetables.....	4,347	4,358	195	445
Wheat.....	51,666	208,995	196,534	280,732
Grains, other.....	10,009	7,448	99	30
Flour of wheat.....	9,586	72,448	61,640	46,734
Farinaceous food products, other.....	8,279	2,472	515	515
Sugar and products.....	198	17	17	17
Alcoholic beverages.....	121	433	550	418
Vegetable fats and oils.....	44	352	1,872	0
Rubber and products.....	4,693	3,226	1,501	883
Seeds.....	446	3,169	2,159	979
Tobacco.....	5,236	11,392	6,330	7,348
Vegetable products, other.....	1,245	563	218	160
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....</b>	<b>107,281</b>	<b>319,854</b>	<b>271,923</b>	<b>340,980</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>				
Cattle.....	2,457	211	217	0
Other animals, living.....	63	5	9	26
Fish and fishery products.....	6,475	6,492	1,812	7,407
Furs and products.....	8,795	7,379	7,966	4,876
Leather and products.....	4,197	4,936	1,841	1,116
Bacon and hams.....	30,495	60,573	67,845	23,381
Meats, other.....	3,315	14,542	9,516	17
Cheese.....	11,023	13,599	11,085	15,230
Milk products, other.....	2,837	4,694	114	1
Eggs, shell and processed.....	401	35,938	37,083	18,154
Animal products, other.....	3,118	2,494	630	2,214
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products.....</b>	<b>73,176</b>	<b>150,863</b>	<b>138,118</b>	<b>72,422</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>				
Cotton products.....	680	472	951	226
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	86	299	252	311
Wool and products.....	429	522	515	610
Artificial silk and products.....	514	167	97	113
Textile products, other.....	1,516	99	76	147
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,407</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>				
Planks and boards.....	19,374	77,621	43,888	37,400
Pulpwood.....	26	0	279	713
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	3,269	28,992	21,420	15,030
Wood-pulp.....	3,678	14,741	21,369	19,338
Manufactured wood, other.....	2,236	3,348	2,624	1,443
Newsprint paper.....	5,695	4,623	5,320	8,850
Paper, other.....	4,010	5,147	5,284	1,904
Books and printed matter.....	198	1,646	458	92
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....</b>	<b>38,486</b>	<b>136,119</b>	<b>100,642</b>	<b>84,776</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>				
Iron ore.....	0	0	0	3,658
Ferro-alloys.....	232	8,148	9,970	10,183
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	2,502	3,910	1,747	390

## 17. — Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and Its Products — Conc.:</b>				
Rolling-mill products.....	1,614	683	1,748	519
Locomotives and parts.....	0	2	0	0
Farm machinery and implements.....	1,129	3,355	3,837	4,074
Hardware and cutlery.....	1,232	753	1,050	1,350
Machinery, except farm.....	4,325	2,357	2,130	851
Automobiles, freight.....	2	0	0	0
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,119	497	48	37
Automobile parts.....	27	575	260	39
Iron products, other.....	1,335	1,441	1,120	1,005
<b>Totals, Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>13,517</b>	<b>21,721</b>	<b>21,910</b>	<b>22,106</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	12,199	25,433	39,918	48,731
Brass and products.....	488	371	406	298
Copper and products.....	26,124	25,810	34,802	32,275
Lead and products.....	6,656	10,613	14,536	14,458
Nickel.....	27,531	12,954	12,627	20,546
Precious metals, except gold.....	9,845	8,630	11,277	12,280
Zinc and products.....	6,572	10,314	12,623	15,404
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	713	479	318	230
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,325	4,333	5,359	3,670
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>91,453</b>	<b>98,937</b>	<b>131,866</b>	<b>147,892</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Asbestos and products.....	1,462	2,297	3,261	2,766
Petroleum and products.....	49	225	930	5
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	942	2,734	2,185	2,963
Non-metallic products, other.....	637	1,532	1,307	1,837
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>6,788</b>	<b>7,683</b>	<b>7,571</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	868	1,899	3,003	1,393
Medicinal preparations.....	798	336	102	29
Fertilizers.....	0	650	0	0
Paints and varnishes.....	386	478	267	354
Calcium compounds.....	48	43	52	2
Soda and sodium compounds.....	25	0	3	0
Chemical products, other.....	2,907	4,679	3,887	3,768
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>8,085</b>	<b>7,314</b>	<b>5,546</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Toys and sporting goods.....	297	88	86	73
Films.....	1,798	313	308	319
Ships and vessels.....	90	11	0	0
Aircraft and parts.....	87	412	956	18,683
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	1,010	428	292	177
Miscellaneous, other.....	596	1,540	261	128
Donations and gifts.....	1	3,225	2,432	1,611
Non-commercial articles.....	350	1,255	1,233	1,270
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>4,228</b>	<b>7,272</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>22,261</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Domestic Exports to United Kingdom</b>	<b>339,689</b>	<b>751,198</b>	<b>686,914</b>	<b>704,956</b>

1. Not available.



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

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products :</b>				
Fruits.....	146	49	103	1,252
Nuts.....	95	17	20	43
Vegetables.....	227	112	20	121
Grains and products.....	371	401	899	944
Sugar and products.....	529	724	1,325	1,305
Cocoa and chocolate.....	503	2	486	1,495
Coffee and chicory.....	260	251	297	41
Tea.....	2,865	316	140	236
Beverages, alcoholic.....	5,136	5,375	8,759	12,422
Gums and resins.....	64	65	57	107
Oils, vegetable.....	4,538	98	1,873	578
Rubber and products.....	509	359	520	759
Tobacco.....	382	90	96	118
Vegetable products, other.....	765	266	700	1,386
<b>Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>16,390</b>	<b>8,125</b>	<b>15,295</b>	<b>20,807</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products :</b>				
Fish and fishery products.....	93	43	55	45
Furs and products.....	1,136	698	438	536
Hides and skins, raw.....	69	0	0	5
Leather, unmanufactured.....	1,453	2,288	3,086	3,152
Leather, manufactured.....	559	1,740	1,765	1,347
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	165	155	3,074	368
Animals and animal products, other.....	1,165	711	1,046	748
<b>Totals, Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>6,201</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products :</b>				
Cotton, raw and linters.....	31	10	0	0
Cotton products.....	9,330	15,761	28,827	20,719
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	3,673	9,225	6,078	4,239
Silk and products.....	439	528	412	434
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	5,585	8,600	23,822	17,667
Wool products.....	14,412	37,320	58,564	52,135
Artificial silk and products.....	1,870	11,534	16,514	12,986
Fibres and textile products, other.....	4,755	8,257	12,175	11,048
<b>Totals, Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>40,095</b>	<b>91,236</b>	<b>146,392</b>	<b>119,228</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper :</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured.....	18	14	7	2
Wood, manufactured.....	260	414	245	351
Paper.....	1,140	926	953	943
Books and printed matter.....	2,158	1,188	1,829	1,805
<b>Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,101</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products :</b>				
Iron ore.....	42	1	0	1
Scrap.....	1	141	1	0
Castings and forgings.....	595	1,041	1,916	2,873
Rolling-mill products.....	9,037	868	1,655	5,247
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	553	382	1,622	2,411
Wire and chain.....	1,161	742	634	825
Farm implements and machinery.....	683	272	2,106	3,604
Hardware and cutlery.....	763	1,794	1,746	1,793
Household machinery.....	631	1,614	1,446	2,518
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	523	186	214	237
Business and printing machinery.....	291	654	1,243	1,172
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,735	7,251	8,647	8,793

1. Less than \$500.

## 18. — Imports from the United Kingdom, by Groups and Commodities — Conc.

Group and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Iron and its Products — Conc.:</b>				
Tools.....	388	726	867	1,063
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	386	2,046	16,834	33,585
Automobile parts.....	145	139	742	1,485
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	369	1,712	1,770	2,750
Engines and boilers.....	1,672	5,675	6,734	9,860
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	223	92	357
Iron products, other.....	1,601	2,047	2,556	2,936
<b>Totals, Iron and its Products.....</b>	<b>21,646</b>	<b>27,514</b>	<b>50,825</b>	<b>81,516</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>				
Aluminum and products.....	809	591	593	1,346
Brass, copper, and products.....	422	1,154	467	697
Tin.....	757	3	23	159
Precious metals, except gold.....	773	8,311	11,390	11,392
Clocks and watches.....	38	299	229	185
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,825	3,750	6,343	5,817
Non-ferrous metal products, other.....	1,184	2,028	1,729	1,774
<b>Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>16,136</b>	<b>26,774</b>	<b>21,370</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>				
Clay and products.....	4,050	9,943	13,192	13,571
Coal.....	6,564	516	2,011	4,004
Coal products.....	40	318	796	346
Glass and glassware.....	1,349	3,143	4,668	5,644
Petroleum products, n.o.p. ....	70	16	9	11
Stone and products.....	206	519	611	1,554
Non-metallic mineral products, other.....	766	2,196	2,475	1,509
<b>Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....</b>	<b>13,045</b>	<b>16,651</b>	<b>23,762</b>	<b>26,639</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>				
Acids.....	546	240	424	638
Cellulose products.....	104	589	309	643
Drugs and medicines.....	829	1,421	1,309	1,143
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	603	812	1,031	1,248
Fertilizers.....	6	2	2	3
Paints and varnishes.....	1,485	905	1,035	1,214
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	2,229	1,163	1,434	1,446
Synthetic resins and products.....	41	85	100	134
Chemical products, other.....	1,128	1,143	1,143	1,979
<b>Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products.....</b>	<b>6,971</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>8,448</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>				
Films.....	97	121	170	216
Toys and sporting goods.....	495	1,736	2,092	1,784
Refrigerators and parts.....	1	2	134	817
Musical instruments.....	77	210	283	338
Scientific and educational equipment.....	651	623	901	787
Aircraft and parts, except engines.....	694	594	698	2,484
Works of art.....	361	654	1,022	1,009
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	583	32	12	121
Parcels of small value.....	199	65	50	65
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	36	8	8	4
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	841	1,986	1,437	2,030
Miscellaneous, other.....	2,050	3,163	9,566	5,087
Canadian goods returned.....	544	839	842	511
Non-commercial articles.....	491	5,131	5,954	4,892
<b>Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities.....</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>15,171</b>	<b>23,169</b>	<b>20,145</b>
<b>Grand Totals, Imports from United Kingdom.....</b>	<b>119,292</b>	<b>189,379</b>	<b>299,562</b>	<b>307,450</b>

## 19. — Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>				
Railway cars and coaches .....	0	263	1,872	19,361
Wheat .....	27	0	2,013	17,673
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	3,373	15,110	12,726	8,358
Planks and boards .....	513	9,696	7,754	5,209
Newsprint paper .....	904	3,175	3,595	4,895
Farm implements .....	874	2,345	4,033	2,497
Linseed oil .....	0	0	2,181	1,830
Railway rails .....	1,779	0	1,412	1,738
Fertilizers .....	19	1,074	1,101	1,399
Machinery .....	273	1,513	2,508	1,076
Wrapping paper .....	137	1,017	1,006	1,050
Leather, patent and upper .....	13	1,405	1,175	780
Cotton fabrics .....	4	304	514	679
Ships .....	0	0	0	650
Copper .....	2	133	858	624
Electric apparatus .....	681	2,833	4,199	619
Veneers and plywoods .....	0	533	941	594
Paper board .....	204	1,272	1,545	619
Totals, Union of South Africa .....	15,547	66,674	83,248	77,713
<b>India (includes Pakistan prior to 1948):</b>				
Locomotives .....	0	0	5,737	27,125
Wheat .....	0	0	1,637	22,960
Railway rails .....	0	0	6,587	3,793
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,485	8,083	4,974	2,754
Copper .....	36	1,236	1,260	2,559
Newsprint paper .....	31	1,424	1,865	1,926
Aluminum .....	160	3,371	2,263	1,656
Ships .....	0	0	0	1,400
Railway cars and coaches .....	0	6	598	1,395
Fertilizers .....	0	1,209	534	1,060
Zinc .....	48	92	540	571
Aircraft and parts .....	0	129	224	498
Totals, India .....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>				
Wheat .....	5,698	19,680	5,144	19,615
Flax seed .....	0	288	3,921	11,193
Lead .....	39	856	681	3,822
Barley .....	80	25	1,332	3,621
Fish, canned or preserved .....	67	3,052	2,501	2,410
Zinc .....	1,289	4	0	2,118
Oats .....	36	1,442	819	1,800
Aluminum .....	49	1,516	1,395	1,117
Rye .....	69	7,131	2,742	1,019
Asbestos .....	693	629	880	950
Milk, processed .....	62	54	1,124	832
Wheat flour .....	3	1,074	109	739
Meats .....	0	4,368	2,414	677
Bars, iron or steel .....	0	598	946	657
Totals, Belgium and Luxembourg .....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525



## 19. Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities - Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>France :</b>				
Ships.....	0	8,424	59,023	12,656
Copper.....	1,500	4,833	5,971	3,306
Farm implements.....	95	1,592	1,810	3,160
Rubber, crude.....	0	3,914	1,298	2,994
Fertilizers.....	0	1,309	2,477	1,738
Machinery.....	0	1,241	1,609	1,725
Asbestos.....	604	1,294	1,631	1,692
Zinc.....	286	4,841	2,455	1,534
Wood pulp.....	727	1,418	643	1,003
Binder twine.....	0	0	0	935
Aluminum.....	0	3,841	1,721	728
Ship materials.....	0	632	1,905	626
<b>Totals, France .....</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>81,058</b>	<b>92,963</b>	<b>36,004</b>
<b>Australia :</b>				
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	8,803	14,757	15,428	10,543
Planks and boards.....	1,679	7,922	3,950	6,089
Newsprint paper.....	7,612	13,986	4,349	5,187
Machinery.....	1,629	1,273	1,259	2,385
Aluminum.....	91	1,117	1,678	2,235
Cotton fabrics.....	778	2,768	2,336	2,050
Asbestos.....	453	519	731	699
Electric apparatus.....	731	734	711	601
Abrasives.....	63	775	814	597
Synthetic resins.....	0	634	276	510
Wood pulp.....	18	1,496	1,066	478
Films.....	391	294	364	462
<b>Totals, Australia .....</b>	<b>32,982</b>	<b>60,294</b>	<b>38,257</b>	<b>35,363</b>
<b>Switzerland :</b>				
Wheat.....	90	763	3,575	19,987
Aluminum.....	21	3,001	1,093	2,265
Flaxseed.....	0	11	368	1,476
Copper.....	300	1,646	3,480	1,406
Wheat flour.....	0	420	635	919
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	0	2	138	673
Drugs and chemicals.....	13	464	669	586
Oils, vegetable.....	0	2	555	403
Machinery.....	1	378	644	356
Rubber manufactures.....	93	492	731	316
Bars, iron.....	0	622	350	296
Films.....	0	96	215	230
<b>Totals, Switzerland.....</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>14,196</b>	<b>19,389</b>	<b>32,281</b>
<b>Venezuela :</b>				
Ships.....	0	30	9	8,790
Wheat flour.....	82	3,711	3,873	4,788
Machinery.....	6	936	2,055	1,800
Rubber manufactures.....	439	687	1,066	1,309
Aluminum.....	26	387	645	1,161
Meats.....	-	185	1,024	1,097
Electric apparatus.....	20	600	880	937
Newsprint paper.....	90	368	669	845
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	2	550	73	807
Refrigerators, electric.....	-	4	181	625
Potatoes.....	25	430	205	512
Pipe and tubing, iron.....	3	15	335	481
<b>Totals, Venezuela .....</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>12,989</b>	<b>16,935</b>	<b>27,689</b>

## 19. - Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities - Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Germany :</b>				
Oils, vegetable.....	0	0	590	5,147
Wood pulp.....	33	0	800	5,095
Hides and skins.....	131	0	142	1,784
Wheat flour.....	0	1,577	1,047	1,588
Clover seed.....	98	120	30	1,069
Wheat.....	2,665	1,758	0	1,057
Rubber manufactures.....	10	10	130	1,015
Newsprint paper.....	0	2	5	827
Aluminum.....	1,688	581	2,627	757
Oils, animal.....	297	0	0	652
Ferro-alloys.....	58	114	808	589
Whiskey.....	8	1	292	570
<b>Totals, Germany.....</b>	<b>18,261</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>13,214</b>	<b>23,451</b>
<b>Norway :</b>				
Nickel.....	2,758	4,785	4,239	8,673
Copper.....	639	1,766	1,717	2,600
Wheat.....	2,080	519	2,229	2,144
Ores, n.o.p.....	306	218	701	1,726
Flax seed.....	0	0	6,570	1,303
Rye.....	134	874	1,043	816
Barley.....	4	0	1,287	733
Ships.....	0	0	0	625
Drugs and chemicals.....	0	476	698	559
Machinery.....	29	306	239	377
Paints.....	1	17	133	319
Zinc.....	0	0	0	295
<b>Totals, Norway.....</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>23,429</b>	<b>21,736</b>
<b>Pakistan (Included with India prior to 1948):</b>				
Cartridges.....	-	-	2,032	11,345
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	-	-	372	3,325
Guns, rifles and other firearms.....	-	-	1,479	1,110
Ships.....	-	-	740	630
Packages.....	-	-	27	232
Rubber manufactures.....	-	-	177	217
Aircraft.....	-	-	83	162
Newsprint paper.....	-	-	259	161
Aluminum.....	-	-	210	141
<b>Totals, Pakistan.....</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,775</b>	<b>18,097</b>
<b>Brazil :</b>				
Machinery.....	1,437	3,446	4,025	4,018
Aluminum.....	248	1,789	2,218	2,680
Electric apparatus.....	192	1,213	1,299	2,008
Fish, salted, dried, pickled.....	59	364	288	1,145
Newsprint paper.....	1	2,822	3,139	844
Farm implements.....	45	320	588	728
Pipe and tubing.....	34	44	90	608
Lead.....	205	1,202	168	507
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	0	497	92	395
Asbestos.....	10	456	618	386
Coal.....	0	0	0	342
Copper.....	84	266	70	339
<b>Totals, Brazil.....</b>	<b>3,522</b>	<b>31,660</b>	<b>28,601</b>	<b>17,259</b>

## 19. — Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Newsprint paper.....	6	1,783	2,275	3,292
Wheat.....	0	4	0	2,892
Machinery.....	211	1,698	1,637	1,186
Electric apparatus.....	138	807	762	1,091
Aluminum.....	15	764	1,294	809
Farm implements.....	2	580	1,309	612
Whiskey.....	3	82	681	459
Ferro-alloys.....	12	176	192	443
Copper.....	131	572	320	426
Asbestos.....	9	426	447	412
Synthetic resins.....	0	98	548	398
Films.....	0	57	381	371
<b>Totals, Mexico.....</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>11,701</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>15,411</b>
<b>New Zealand:</b>				
Newsprint paper.....	1,440	2,174	2,508	2,657
Automobiles, trucks, and parts.....	5,180	9,850	2,533	2,616
Planks and boards.....	173	1,439	1,162	1,023
Machinery.....	628	1,374	549	749
Pipe and tubing.....	240	184	235	700
Linseed oil.....	0	456	691	586
Paper board.....	259	455	656	563
Electric apparatus.....	523	2,188	753	505
Aluminum.....	75	340	1,252	504
Hardware.....	140	296	309	456
Flaxseed.....	0	0	369	337
Farm implements.....	260	335	229	326
<b>Totals, New Zealand.....</b>	<b>16,371</b>	<b>37,386</b>	<b>18,375</b>	<b>14,489</b>
<b>Cuba:</b>				
Wheat flour.....	35	668	1,019	3,274
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	212	1,014	1,951	2,665
Newsprint paper.....	338	1,477	1,667	2,326
Potatoes.....	252	528	727	847
Malt.....	97	529	790	781
Machinery.....	2	230	239	766
Electric apparatus.....	44	310	368	471
Linseed oil.....	0	0	165	374
Milk processed.....	0	0	271	312
Oats.....	0	5	206	298
Medicinal preparations.....	0	274	252	237
Calcium compounds.....	91	267	260	205
<b>Totals, Cuba.....</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>10,987</b>	<b>14,391</b>
<b>Turkey:</b>				
Wheat.....	0	0	0	8,784
Farm implements.....	0	97	1,367	3,121
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	0	268	62	744
Steam engines.....	0	0	227	504
Pit props.....	0	0	0	366
Refrigerators, electric.....	0	0	21	122
<b>Totals, Turkey.....</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>14,121</b>



## 19. — Domestic Exports to other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Philippine Islands:</b>				
Wheat flour.....	641	6,425	4,191	9,476
Machinery.....	5	83	792	1,351
Fertilizers.....	182	506	1,510	1,213
Newsprint paper.....	145	325	672	540
Fish, canned.....	18	1,854	1,108	315
Malt.....	0	0	0	206
Electric apparatus.....	0	79	93	175
Farm implements.....	0	90	49	154
Whiskey.....	14	473	142	109
<b>Totals, Philippine Islands.....</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>10,448</b>	<b>9,810</b>	<b>13,983</b>
<b>China:</b>				
Ships.....	0	1,470	5,486	2,349
Brass manufactures.....	6	27	688	2,156
Fertilizers.....	33	3,758	1,229	1,684
Cartridges.....	0	1,245	243	1,668
Wheat.....	0	0	0	1,358
Structural steel.....	0	76	2,892	1,329
Wheat flour.....	247	6,991	705	678
Guns, rifles.....	0	2	193	397
Printed matter.....	4	124	913	368
Zinc.....	76	0	25	270
Newsprint paper.....	0	3,885	2,604	205
<b>Totals, China.....</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>29,128</b>	<b>13,801</b>
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Hides and skins.....	6	65	421	2,461
Copper.....	2,144	2,950	2,540	2,369
Aluminum.....	9	1,996	3,532	1,688
Lead.....	12	789	157	1,117
Oils, vegetable.....	0	0	2,144	660
Rubber manufactures.....	299	900	4,245	624
Bars, iron.....	0	1,296	1,176	560
Cartridges.....	0	0	250	509
Flax seed.....	0	0	0	366
Planks and boards.....	120	10,005	945	291
Paints.....	9	432	531	284
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	1	2,369	590	219
<b>Totals, Netherlands.....</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>55,940</b>	<b>43,684</b>	<b>13,759</b>
<b>Panama:</b>				
Ships.....	0	0	1,795	11,224
Wheat flour.....	17	441	182	447
Newsprint paper.....	38	163	328	277
Planks and boards.....	41	155	43	229
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	21	112	144	191
Fertilizers.....	6	87	189	162
Copper.....	4	3	76	115
Whiskey.....	15	168	123	100
<b>Totals, Panama.....</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>4,123</b>	<b>13,632</b>

## 19. - Domestic Exports to Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities - Conc.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Palestine :</b>				
Wheat.....	0	1,174	176	5,277
Donations and gifts.....	0	5	1,767	2,716
Meats.....	0	3	382	1,077
Planks and boards.....	0	1,720	314	613
Farm implements.....	1	96	274	556
Milk, processed.....	2	62	423	539
Cigarettes.....	0	2	188	215
Machinery.....	0	28	37	159
Fish, canned.....	6	107	435	145
Rye.....	0	0	0	126
Settlers' effects.....	0	6	3	113
<b>Totals, Palestine.....</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>8,473</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>12,709</b>
<b>Italy :</b>				
Wheat.....	299	383	8,649	3,707
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	0	0	776	1,341
Aluminum.....	0	1,027	1,735	985
Rubber, crude.....	0	1,067	145	616
Fish, canned.....	1	411	1,448	581
Ships.....	40	0	0	550
Flaxseed.....	0	0	573	469
Hides and skins.....	0	2	98	433
Milk, processed.....	0	180	842	388
Oils, vegetable.....	0	0	382	336
Synthetic resins.....	0	3	211	305
Bars, iron.....	0	56	319	264
<b>Totals, Italy.....</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>35,688</b>	<b>32,379</b>	<b>12,567</b>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago :</b>				
Wheat flour.....	938	6,589	6,891	4,841
Milk, processed.....	14	2,021	2,224	1,384
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.....	271	718	598	788
Meats.....	66	1,006	792	596
Tobacco.....	4	325	468	431
Planks and boards.....	204	481	317	344
Peas.....	0	200	227	320
Fish, canned.....	91	374	360	310
Butter.....	2	356	0	187
Newsprint paper.....	24	128	136	168
Oats.....	73	160	168	167
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	511	1,681	213	164
<b>Totals, Trinidad and Tobago.....</b>	<b>3,714</b>	<b>26,354</b>	<b>17,105</b>	<b>12,325</b>
<b>Iran :</b>				
Wheat.....	0	272	0	11,077
Lead.....	0	7	84	208
Lamps and lanterns.....	0	24	111	126
Farm implements.....	0	26	49	94
Rubber manufactures.....	77	41	45	89
<b>Totals, Iran.....</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>11,987</b>

## 20. — Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities

Note:— Countries arranged in order of importance in 1949

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Venezuela:</b>				
Petroleum, crude.....	1,455	46,499	94,195	90,933
Coffee, green.....	10	127	460	706
Cocoa beans.....	4	0	53	31
<b>Totals, Venezuela.....</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>46,688</b>	<b>94,758</b>	<b>91,697</b>
<b>Australia:</b>				
Wool, raw.....	1,186	7,749	12,456	8,964
Sugar, raw.....	1,666	0	0	8,487
Raisins.....	2,603	2,062	4,149	3,198
Fruits, canned.....	293	40	1,990	2,520
Worsted tops.....	920	756	1,346	897
Currants.....	546	194	728	478
Wines.....	104	281	296	369
Sausage casings.....	102	243	220	342
Worsted and serges.....	12	178	224	339
Pineapple juice.....	10	0	418	323
Furs, undressed.....	0	305	748	160
Scrap iron.....	0	76	23	144
<b>Totals, Australia.....</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>14,222</b>	<b>27,415</b>	<b>27,429</b>
<b>India:</b>				
Jute fabrics.....	2,946	21,512	16,648	10,962
Tea.....	3,895	8,239	6,972	8,905
Nuts.....	350	1,256	2,394	1,586
Carpets and rugs.....	246	3,340	1,327	1,292
Spices.....	9	397	405	676
Gums.....	41	774	582	516
Manganese oxide.....	0	341	0	412
Wool, raw.....	28	444	417	260
Hides and skins.....	4	360	256	259
Mica.....	22	307	148	183
Leather, unmanufactured.....	28	756	144	141
Cotton, raw.....	50	308	234	125
<b>Totals, India.....</b>	<b>8,181</b>	<b>42,250</b>	<b>33,400</b>	<b>26,233</b>
<b>Mexico:</b>				
Cotton, raw and unmanufactured.....	4	9,719	19,966	15,751
Tomatoes, fresh.....	349	2,594	118	2,900
Sisal, istle, and tampico, fibres.....	88	2,145	4,190	1,963
Fruits.....	3	60	1,155	1,193
Nuts.....	16	263	117	1,287
Cotton fabrics.....	0	14	49	772
Coffee, green.....	18	181	524	652
Silver, unmanufactured.....	0	0	0	289
<b>Totals, Mexico.....</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>16,980</b>	<b>27,258</b>	<b>25,494</b>
<b>British Guiana:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	5,364	6,663	7,955	12,833
Bauxite, ore.....	1,471	5,392	7,071	8,961
Rum.....	67	237	265	387
<b>Totals, British Guiana.....</b>	<b>7,113</b>	<b>12,358</b>	<b>15,380</b>	<b>22,355</b>



## 20. — Imports from other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Coffee, green.....	347	2,849	8,783	12,193
Cocoa.....	0	1,525	1,927	2,592
Oils, vegetable.....	0	950	2,830	1,659
Wax, vegetable and mineral.....	24	1,350	999	1,579
Ore, iron.....	115	315	486	933
Nuts.....	139	485	378	493
Beef, canned.....	100	39	63	396
Oranges.....	14	0	808	285
Sisal, istle, and tampico fibres.....	0	160	121	221
Drugs.....	0	83	120	208
<b>Totals, Brazil.....</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>13,888</b>	<b>20,559</b>	<b>21,163</b>
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>				
Rolling mill products.....	619	5	2,207	3,688
Cotton fabrics.....	576	628	779	2,857
Diamonds, unset.....	715	1,058	2,002	2,440
Glass.....	821	2,477	2,947	1,559
Tin.....	0	2,216	1,474	1,466
Carpets and rugs.....	1	288	422	1,395
Wool fabrics.....	13	8	149	697
Wool yarns.....	5	69	223	512
Stone.....	116	176	397	485
Furs.....	618	451	228	305
Ethylene Glycol.....	20	0	0	304
Guns, rifles and firearms.....	18	4	26	257
<b>Totals, Belgium and Luxembourg.....</b>	<b>6,181</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>13,661</b>	<b>19,022</b>
<b>Jamaica:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	3,815	4,583	6,668	14,298
Cocoa beans.....	220	479	1,426	971
Rum.....	52	852	856	738
Tomatoes, fresh.....	11	0	141	135
<b>Totals, Jamaica.....</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>16,577</b>
<b>British Malaya:</b>				
Rubber, crude.....	6,395	11,954	14,640	10,964
Tin.....	1,401	4,143	5,519	4,834
Scrap iron.....	0	338	938	184
Spices.....	19	111	288	87
<b>Totals, British Malaya.....</b>	<b>10,278</b>	<b>16,908</b>	<b>21,878</b>	<b>16,187</b>
<b>Trinidad and Tobago:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	1,779	2,541	2,418	8,718
Petroleum.....	4	2,453	5,507	5,270
Rum.....	4	323	231	149
<b>Totals, Trinidad and Tobago.....</b>	<b>2,352</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>9,027</b>	<b>14,575</b>
<b>France:</b>				
Fertilizers.....	467	1,459	1,593	1,472
Lace and embroideries.....	171	286	496	1,279
Beverages, distilled.....	571	901	886	965
Wool yarns.....	99	253	615	737
Books and printed matter.....	275	554	520	730
Wool fabrics.....	103	651	916	566

## 20. — Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Cont.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>France — Conc.:</b>				
Wines.....	279	319	419	538
Engines and boilers.....	0	73	2,068	491
Machinery.....	100	34	972	352
Leather and manufactures.....	233	130	192	349
Furs.....	409	259	461	297
Glass.....	51	132	100	297
Hides and skins.....	16	0	0	241
<b>Totals, France.....</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>8,755</b>	<b>12,648</b>	<b>13,309</b>
<b>Colombia:</b>				
Coffee, green.....	663	6,020	8,634	10,761
Petroleum.....	6,239	3,129	0	979
Bananas.....	0	15	3	830
<b>Totals, Colombia.....</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>12,588</b>
<b>Arabia: (Not available prior to 1949).</b>				
Petroleum, crude.....	—	—	—	12,126
<b>Totals, Arabia.....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,127</b>
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Tea.....	2,436	9,843	8,609	9,466
Rubber, crude.....	472	915	1,545	1,664
Cocconut, desiccated.....	31	874	867	391
<b>Totals, Ceylon.....</b>	<b>3,679</b>	<b>11,653</b>	<b>11,182</b>	<b>11,635</b>
<b>Switzerland:</b>				
Clocks and watches.....	1,206	5,152	3,285	5,287
Dyes.....	515	578	609	798
Artificial silk and manufactures.....	75	1,463	457	791
Cheese.....	73	42	58	778
Cotton manufactures.....	241	1,065	452	501
Hat braids.....	148	306	150	359
Machinery.....	67	367	190	316
Electric apparatus.....	386	355	576	298
Silk manufactures.....	127	526	205	199
Diamonds, unset.....	1	54	372	196
Musical instruments.....	3	281	124	133
<b>Totals, Switzerland.....</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>11,941</b>	<b>7,444</b>	<b>10,902</b>
<b>Italy:</b>				
Lemons.....	94	137	1,436	1,420
Nuts.....	334	208	1,270	893
Cherries in brine.....	176	398	430	704
Wool and manufactures.....	90	172	246	561
Artificial silk and manufactures.....	102	184	140	435
Cotton and manufactures.....	120	42	234	426
Musical instruments.....	32	289	249	419
Silk and manufactures.....	143	161	226	376
Broom corn.....	0	264	358	260
Hoods and shapes.....	42	105	165	231
Tobacco pipes.....	59	122	139	194
Automobiles and parts.....	5	4	74	193
Stone and manufactures.....	50	104	51	190
<b>Totals, Italy.....</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>6,981</b>	<b>9,048</b>

## 20. — Imports from Other Principal Countries by Main Commodities — Conc.

Country and Commodity	1938	1947	1948	1949
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>New Zealand:</b>				
Wool, raw.....	1,604	6,366	6,677	6,274
Sausage casings.....	911	1,428	1,702	998
Copra.....	0	0	0	650
Hides and skins.....	786	1,356	974	508
Seeds.....	39	146	126	172
<b>Totals, New Zealand.....</b>	<b>4,562</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>11,603</b>	<b>8,910</b>
<b>Fiji Islands:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	2,374	4,157	7,926	7,941
Pineapples, canned.....	4	0	31	41
<b>Totals, Fiji Islands.....</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>8,275</b>	<b>7,997</b>
<b>Germany:</b>				
Scrap iron.....	0	0	135	1,857
Ethylene glycol.....	0	0	0	977
Artificial silk manufactures.....	16	0	203	639
Toys.....	222	12	152	529
Settlers' effects.....	52	2	391	426
Hardware.....	263	0	59	327
Cameras and parts.....	139	112	26	258
Machinery.....	543	6	147	255
Clocks and watches.....	181	0	18	178
Tableware, china.....	52	0	125	173
Cotton manufactures.....	221	0	20	159
Wool manufactures.....	53	0	5	130
<b>Totals, Germany.....</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>7,134</b>
<b>Barbados:</b>				
Sugar, raw.....	726	4,187	2,183	4,574
Molasses.....	1,387	3,229	3,858	2,164
Rum.....	13	311	305	312
<b>Totals, Barbados.....</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>7,776</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>7,080</b>
<b>Honduras:</b>				
Bananas.....	5	6,770	6,073	6,754
Grape fruit.....	25	35	89	129
Manila fibre.....	0	103	0	94
<b>Totals, Honduras.....</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>6,986</b>
<b>Gold Coast:</b>				
Cocoa beans.....	82	3,518	7,958	5,728
Manganese oxide.....	372	2,895	1,565	860
Mahogany.....	0	80	167	111
<b>Totals, Gold Coast.....</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>6,709</b>
<b>Netherlands:</b>				
Settlers' effects.....	8	176	823	1,214
Plants, bulbs, etc.....	475	966	944	1,118
Diamonds, unset.....	102	256	511	522
Hides and skins.....	19	1	0	381
Cocoa preparations.....	61	0	52	366
Cotton manufactures.....	87	78	107	354
Artificial silk manufactures.....	209	870	1,028	301
Oils, vegetable.....	452	6	0	275
Furs.....	1	0	501	229
Wool manufactures.....	3	22	162	229
Fertilizers.....	385	106	2	184
Beverages, alcoholic.....	12	64	107	125
<b>Totals, Netherlands.....</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>6,688</b>



### C. CURRENT MONTHLY SERIES

#### 21. - Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Balance of Trade with All Countries by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1949

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports</b>					
January.....	62.8	70.3	208.6	235.4	237.0
February.....	57.4	59.6	179.5	208.3	205.0
March.....	71.1	73.3	209.0	228.4	216.8
April.....	48.5	50.9	190.9	212.3	237.8
May.....	75.6	67.0	267.8	282.3	272.9
June.....	73.3	66.0	272.7	233.5	255.1
July.....	74.4	66.2	236.6	250.9	241.3
August.....	77.1	69.1	221.3	224.1	251.7
September.....	76.8	72.2	218.6	283.0	228.4
October.....	91.3	88.2	250.8	307.0	269.1
November.....	95.0	86.0	253.1	293.9	292.3
December.....	81.3	68.9	266.2	316.4	285.5
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0
<b>Re-Exports</b>					
January.....	0.9	1.2	1.8	3.7	2.0
February.....	0.8	0.8	2.3	2.0	2.1
March.....	1.0	0.9	2.9	2.5	2.2
April.....	0.8	0.7	2.5	2.8	2.5
May.....	1.1	0.9	3.4	5.2	2.7
June.....	1.0	0.9	3.7	2.5	2.3
July.....	1.1	1.1	3.1	2.6	2.4
August.....	1.1	0.8	3.5	2.4	2.3
September.....	1.0	0.9	3.0	3.0	2.5
October.....	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.5	2.6
November.....	1.3	0.9	2.9	2.4	3.2
December.....	1.2	1.0	4.7	2.9	2.7
Total.....	12.5	11.1	36.9	34.6	29.5
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	44.6	49.7	173.8	206.1	223.8
February.....	42.9	47.0	177.1	182.2	206.0
March.....	59.1	65.1	208.9	197.1	235.9
April.....	45.3	48.9	225.6	226.7	242.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	240.3	225.1	250.5
June.....	60.5	58.9	231.1	233.0	250.5
July.....	57.6	55.8	226.8	225.1	230.9
August.....	57.9	57.0	204.6	206.5	212.1
September.....	59.6	56.4	208.1	221.7	221.6
October.....	68.6	63.9	254.5	243.4	234.3
November.....	70.1	63.3	229.1	238.2	239.6
December.....	52.2	44.3	194.2	232.0	213.4
Total.....	684.6	677.5	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 36.7	+ 33.0	+ 15.2
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 4.7	+ 28.1	+ 1.2
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 3.0	+ 33.9	- 16.9
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	- 32.2	- 11.6	- 2.4
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 30.9	+ 62.4	+ 25.1
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 45.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 12.8	+ 28.4	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 20.3	+ 20.0	+ 41.9
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 13.4	+ 64.4	+ 9.4
October.....	+ 23.6	+ 25.3	- 0.8	+ 66.0	+ 37.4
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 26.9	+ 58.2	+ 55.9
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 76.7	+ 87.3	+ 74.9
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2

22. - Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade with the United States, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1949

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports</b>					
January.....	22.1	20.0	79.5	105.0	116.0
February.....	19.7	16.8	69.4	94.8	106.7
March.....	25.9	22.7	83.1	112.5	122.4
April.....	20.1	18.0	88.3	109.2	110.7
May.....	26.1	20.4	79.8	114.7	121.2
June.....	25.1	20.0	82.0	109.8	113.9
July.....	25.9	21.0	82.1	118.9	104.4
August.....	28.3	25.3	81.4	114.0	115.4
September.....	29.4	25.1	87.5	162.0	113.7
October.....	33.5	28.0	102.4	148.9	148.1
November.....	31.9	28.4	92.9	163.3	171.3
December.....	33.3	24.7	106.0	147.8	159.8
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5
<b>Re-Exports</b>					
January.....	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.5
February.....	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.5
March.....	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.6
April.....	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.5
May.....	0.8	0.6	2.3	1.6	1.8
June.....	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.6	1.7
July.....	0.9	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.6
August.....	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.8	1.6
September.....	0.9	0.7	1.8	2.2	1.7
October.....	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
November.....	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.7	2.3
December.....	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
Total.....	10.4	8.3	22.4	21.2	20.6
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	28.7	32.3	136.4	150.0	164.8
February.....	27.9	31.2	138.4	136.8	148.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	165.1	138.3	169.0
April.....	29.2	31.4	181.6	159.5	177.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	184.7	145.0	172.1
June.....	36.4	37.1	174.7	154.9	176.9
July.....	33.4	34.1	168.9	149.5	160.3
August.....	33.7	35.3	155.3	136.1	143.6
September.....	36.2	34.7	163.0	152.7	158.0
October.....	42.5	38.5	190.4	160.2	167.6
November.....	40.8	37.6	174.4	163.4	162.7
December.....	33.6	29.2	141.7	159.4	151.0
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,974.7	1,805.8	1,951.9
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.6	- 67.1	- 40.5	- 40.6
March.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1
May.....	- 11.3	- 19.5	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 86.2	- 9.6	- 17.8
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9
December.....	+ 0.7	- 3.7	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8

**23. - Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Months, Average 1935-39, 1938, 1947, 1948 and 1949**

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
<b>Domestic Exports</b>					
January.....	25.5	33.6	50.5	64.9	55.8
February.....	23.6	27.3	44.9	51.7	44.1
March.....	26.4	27.8	47.6	59.2	39.5
April.....	16.4	18.8	43.1	44.4	63.0
May.....	30.5	27.9	90.5	85.1	72.4
June.....	28.9	25.6	76.2	54.2	60.7
July.....	30.5	25.8	69.4	56.3	70.6
August.....	31.3	26.7	66.0	52.5	62.9
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.5	47.9	56.9
October.....	38.4	36.0	66.8	65.6	72.3
November.....	41.4	35.8	69.3	56.7	56.8
December.....	30.0	25.5	72.5	48.5	49.9
Total.....	353.6	339.7	751.2	686.9	705.0
<b>Re-Exports</b>					
January.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
February.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
March.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
April.....	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5
May.....	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
June.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4
July.....	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
August.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
September.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
October.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
November.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
December.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total.....	1.1	1.7	2.5	1.8	4.3
<b>Imports</b>					
January.....	8.0	8.9	14.3	21.6	25.4
February.....	8.1	8.8	10.5	17.9	22.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	13.8	21.6	28.3
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.7	24.6	30.1
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	27.4	29.5
June.....	10.8	9.2	18.1	26.0	27.0
July.....	11.3	9.7	17.7	29.4	29.4
August.....	11.4	10.4	15.1	24.7	26.2
September.....	10.5	10.0	15.6	24.1	21.9
October.....	11.0	11.6	18.3	29.3	19.4
November.....	13.0	11.0	17.8	28.3	26.5
December.....	8.0	7.0	20.3	24.6	20.8
Total.....	124.0	119.3	189.4	299.5	307.4
<b>Balance of Trade</b>					
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.3
November.....	+ 26.4	+ 24.8	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 564.3	+ 389.2	+ 401.8



## 24. - Domestic Exports and Imports by Leading Groups of Countries, by Months, 1948 and 1949

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Month	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members and Ireland <sup>1</sup>	Other Commonwealth	O.E.E.C. Members <sup>2</sup>	Latin America	Other Foreign
<b>Domestic Exports</b>						
1948:						
January.....	3,933	9,479	9,933	23,613	7,879	11,076
February.....	2,510	10,205	5,617	23,205	9,528	11,335
March.....	3,005	9,382	8,266	18,142	8,753	9,807
April.....	3,921	14,995	6,440	17,689	8,891	7,631
May.....	5,168	16,541	9,237	28,852	13,226	10,669
June.....	5,002	17,544	8,073	22,204	10,921	6,358
July.....	5,053	14,540	7,604	31,651	11,152	6,070
August.....	4,314	15,210	7,456	17,057	6,790	7,687
September.....	7,206	12,465	8,167	26,414	10,946	7,930
October.....	4,448	17,786	9,934	37,635	11,214	12,283
November.....	4,816	22,491	8,138	16,885	8,055	14,018
December.....	5,679	31,681	9,238	40,845	16,394	18,512
Total.....	55,055	192,319	98,103	304,192	123,749	123,376
1949:						
January.....	3,319	21,363	6,530	16,218	7,953	9,892
February.....	2,404	13,032	4,494	16,946	8,711	8,613
March.....	3,506	16,301	6,458	11,037	9,779	9,101
April.....	-	21,050	6,064	19,886	10,151	8,086
May.....	-	25,009	7,887	26,457	11,852	9,103
June.....	-	23,659	6,753	27,564	14,627	8,330
July.....	-	24,779	5,307	23,145	7,226	6,419
August.....	-	18,299	6,517	24,557	13,346	11,480
September.....	-	14,603	6,149	20,186	8,707	8,876
October.....	-	12,738	4,741	12,824	9,645	9,655
November.....	-	17,206	5,105	21,150	9,221	13,276
December.....	-	21,385	5,409	23,722	14,405	11,385
Total.....	9,229	229,424	71,414	243,692	125,623	114,216
<b>Imports</b>						
1948:						
January.....	1,314	6,674	4,808	3,289	15,496	2,935
February.....	287	4,124	3,400	2,616	14,130	2,890
March.....	272	5,063	5,577	3,667	19,137	3,437
April.....	222	5,580	9,094	3,705	20,077	3,923
May.....	303	11,304	11,248	6,557	18,549	4,745
June.....	969	11,191	10,647	5,245	19,683	4,345
July.....	1,301	5,654	10,542	4,795	21,316	2,618
August.....	1,596	6,169	11,209	4,030	20,373	2,371
September.....	1,044	7,220	9,433	4,853	18,506	3,847
October.....	1,169	7,630	13,806	6,850	20,528	3,994
November.....	1,821	10,020	8,031	7,070	16,578	2,915
December.....	793	8,177	6,920	12,259	16,887	2,937
Total.....	11,091	88,806	104,715	64,936	221,260	40,957
1949:						
January.....	414	5,468	5,113	6,198	14,184	2,213
February.....	190	4,307	7,579	5,323	13,689	3,156
March.....	314	7,635	7,629	6,878	13,983	2,228
April.....	-	6,544	7,713	6,728	11,682	2,629
May.....	-	8,594	11,591	7,097	16,915	4,729
June.....	-	8,226	11,012	8,075	15,998	3,388
July.....	-	5,387	9,806	5,511	16,772	3,785
August.....	-	6,552	10,227	5,441	15,288	4,858
September.....	-	5,733	9,513	5,776	16,726	3,891
October.....	-	8,156	11,132	6,342	17,726	3,893
November.....	-	8,531	10,064	7,666	18,752	5,340
December.....	-	4,200	5,149	5,398	20,307	6,623
Total.....	918	79,333	106,528	76,433	192,022	46,733

1. Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Ireland.

2. Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Azores and Madeira, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

NOTE: - Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

**25. - Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold (Additional to Balance of Trade)**

(Millions of Dollars)

Month	Average 1935-39	1938	1947	1948	1949
January.....	10.0	11.0	9.0	9.6	9.7
February.....	9.4	11.2	6.9	8.9	9.6
March.....	11.6	17.6	6.8	8.7	12.1
April.....	8.4	9.3	6.4	9.5	9.8
May.....	9.8	14.3	8.2	8.8	12.4
June.....	10.7	11.5	8.6	9.6	9.8
July.....	9.2	11.5	10.1	10.8	9.4
August.....	9.7	16.6	7.5	9.7	13.8
September.....	10.9	15.1	8.4	11.9	11.2
October.....	12.6	15.5	9.2	9.6	13.2
November.....	11.2	15.3	7.2	9.1	15.4
December.....	10.9	11.6	11.0	12.8	12.5
Total.....	124.4	160.5	99.3	119.0	138.9











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