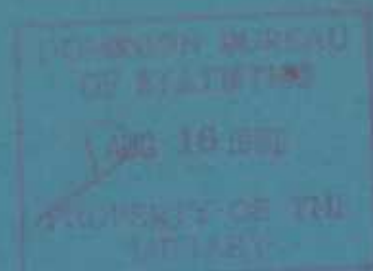


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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

## CALENDAR YEAR, 1950





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS – INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1950

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## FOREWORD

The Review of Foreign Trade is a semi-annual publication designed to provide summary information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of the material included in the trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are presented. 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.

The indexes of the prices and physical volume of Canadian exports and imports which appear in this Review are calculated on a post-war base. The structural shifts in Canadian trade since 1935-39 limit the accuracy of comparisons on the Bureau's usual index number base.

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. The material on which it is based was compiled under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section. The computation of the price and volume indexes was supervised by Mr. G.P. Bourne.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
May 30, 1951.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

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# CHAPTER 1

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1950

### Leading Developments

Again in 1950 the value of Canada's foreign trade set new records. Domestic exports rose 1.4% above their previous peacetime peak, reaching \$3,118 million, and re-exports gained almost 5% on their post-war record level, to reach \$39 million. The rise in the value of imports was much sharper; they gained 15% over their 1949 total to reach \$3,174 million, their highest value in Canada's history. Total trade also reached a record height, but the sharper gain in the value of imports than in exports resulted in Canada's first adverse trade balance since 1931.

Several major influences affected Canada's trade in 1950. The most important was the recovery of the United States economy from the slight recession of the previous year; active business in the United States provided a firm market for most of Canada's major exports. This recovery also enabled Canada to find markets for the greater part of the goods set free by the reduction of sterling area dollar imports in 1950. This was true even before the Korean crisis affected world trade, and after June 25 not only was United States demand

for Canadian goods reinforced, but the brakes on sterling area dollar purchases were also eased somewhat. The basic cause of the record level of imports in 1950 was the increasing level of investment and consumption expenditure in Canada. Both factors were reinforced by the Korean war. Improved production levels in overseas countries, the result of their greater measure of recovery from wartime disruption, helped meet Canada's increased need for goods by increasing the flow of imports from these countries and in some cases reducing their import requirements. The year also saw the reflection in trade trends of the general exchange rate readjustments of September, 1949, and of some effects of the freeing of the Canadian dollar on October 2, 1950.

The prices at which Canada's foreign trade is conducted continued their sharp post-war rise throughout 1950, those of exports averaging some 5% above their 1949 level, those of imports some 7% higher. This rapid rise in prices, a symptom of the gap between world production and desired consumption, has contributed significantly to the record

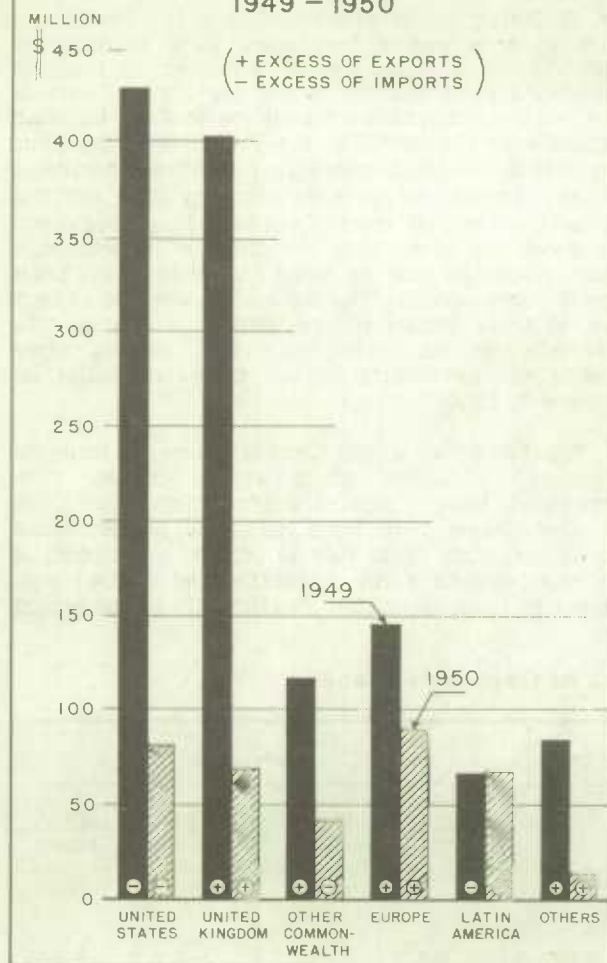
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade

	Calendar Year				Percentage Change		
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947 to 1950	1948 to 1950	1949 to 1950
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$'000,000				%	%	%
Total Exports .....	2,811.8	3,110.0	3,022.5	3,157.1	+12.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.5
Domestic Exports .....	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	+12.4	+ 1.4	+ 4.2
Re-Exports .....	36.9	34.6	29.5	38.7	+ 4.9	+11.8	+31.2
Imports .....	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	+23.3	+20.4	+15.0
Total Trade .....	5,385.7	5,747.0	5,783.7	6,331.3	+17.6	+10.2	+ 9.5
Trade Balance .....	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 1	- 1	- 1
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948=100						
Domestic Exports .....	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5	+18.4	+ 8.5	+ 5.2
Imports .....	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7	+25.8	+10.7	+ 7.3
Terms of Trade <sup>2</sup> .....	104.1	100.0	99.9	98.0	- 5.9	- 2.0	- 1.9
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948=100						
Domestic Exports .....	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5	- 5.1	- 6.5	- 1.0
Imports .....	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8	- 1.9	+ 8.8	+ 7.2

1. Not a meaningful percentage due to the change from a positive to a negative balance.

2. Export price index divided by import price index.

CHART I  
BALANCE OF TRADE  
WITH  
PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS  
1949 - 1950



values of Canada's trade in recent years. Actually the volume of Canada's exports was about 1% lower in 1950 than in 1949, and was 6.5% below the post-war peak volume of 1948. And while the volume of imports in 1950 was more than 7% above that of 1949 it nevertheless fell 2% short of the peak 1947 volume. The greater rise in import prices than in export prices has also weakened the relatively favourable terms of trade which Canada has enjoyed in the post-war period, and has contributed to the development of an adverse trade balance in 1950.

In previous post-war years Canada's foreign trade has been featured by a heavy favourable

balance which has offset the sizable deficit occurring in most years on other current items in the balance of payments. The merchandise surplus has also contributed to the financing of a significant export of capital. In 1950 this picture was reversed. There was a sizable net deficit in the current account of the balance of payments to which the change in the merchandise balance made the largest contribution. However this deficit was covered by a sizable capital inflow during the year which was concentrated especially in August and September.

In a sense it is misleading to say that an adverse trade balance developed in 1950, for statistics of Canada's merchandise exports exclude gold, which is produced in Canada as an export commodity the same as is newsprint, or wheat, or nickel, and new gold production available for export was \$163 million in 1950, more than 9 times greater than the statistical trade balance deficit. A more correct statement would be that the heavy favourable trade balance of previous post-war years did not recur in 1950.

Along with the disappearance of the overall active trade balance went the greater part of the bilateral imbalance which has caused some of Canada's most serious post-war trading problems. Exports to United States increased by 35% over their 1949 value, while imports were greater by only 9%. The result was an 81% reduction in the trade balance with that country. Exports to the United Kingdom decreased 33% in 1950 while imports showed a 31% rise. The trade balance with that country was reduced by 83% by these changes. The same combination of decreased exports and increased imports reduced Canada's balance of trade with Europe, the Commonwealth, and other countries except Latin America, and in the case of the Commonwealth the balance changed from active to passive. Both exports to and imports from Latin America increased, but imports by more than exports. However, the trade balance with many individual countries in this area (notably Venezuela) was reduced, and the balance on trade with this group of countries was a lower proportion of total trade than in 1949. Chart I emphasizes the sharply reduced imbalance of Canada's trade by countries and trading areas in 1950.

A major problem affecting Canada's trade in 1950 was a shortage of supplies in many lines. Had supplies been available, exports of such products as newsprint, wood pulp, base metals, beef cattle and beef could have been significantly expanded, especially in the last half of the year. Wheat exports in the same period were restricted by a shortage of the better grades, and also by transportation problems. Imports of such commodities as steel rolling mill products and many raw materials and tropical products were limited by shortages and consequent high prices. The spectre of commodity surpluses and depressed prices which threatened trade during the 1949 recession in the United States could not materialize under the conditions of 1950, and commodity shortages seem likely to continue as a major influence on trade in at least the near future.



## Intra-Year Movements and the International Setting

During the first quarter of 1950 Canada's trade was slightly hampered by the need to adjust to the new conditions created by the 1949 currency readjustments and by the planned reduction in sterling area dollar purchases. Some of the products affected by these influences did not immediately find new markets elsewhere; the newsprint industry, for example, did not operate at full capacity in the first quarter of the year due to readjustment problems. In this period, too, the full stimulus to imports from the countries which had devalued their currencies was not reflected by the statistics. By the end of the second quarter, however, the recovery was virtually complete, and trade values had risen above those of previous post-war years. A new trade pattern featuring increased exports to the United States and reduced exports to overseas markets, together with a general increase in imports, and in which the bilateral balance of trade was much closer than in the preceding years, was clearly in evidence.

Throughout the first half-year trade prices rose steadily. Canada's export prices, a large proportion of which are determined in the United States market, had risen sharply after the 1949 devaluation of the Canadian dollar, and continued to advance with the rise in other prices in the markets of the United States and the world. Import prices were affected by the lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar and also by tightening supplies of many raw materials. The prices of some imports obtained chiefly from the United Kingdom or Europe declined somewhat, however, due chiefly to the relatively lower price of sterling and many other currencies after the September, 1949, exchange rate readjustments.

The balances of most important trading countries on trade with the dollar area showed signs of improvement in this period. Tropical countries benefited from generally higher prices for many important raw materials, while the countries of Europe and the Commonwealth enjoyed a better competitive position in dollar markets and against dollar goods in third markets. The huge post-war export surplus of the United States was reduced in this period in a fashion parallel to Canada's, though to a lesser extent.

The opening of the Korean conflict intensified pre-existing trends in prices and stimulated further improvement in the trading position of many countries. Stockpile buying was intensified, and the prices of many raw materials—again especially tropical and semi-tropical materials—rose. At the same time purchases of raw materials for current use were stimulated. The tropical countries and their European trading partners had their dollar balances greatly strengthened by this development. Many of Canada's principal exports benefited from increased demand in this period.

In May, Canada's imports had already risen sharply above any previous post-war month under the influence of heavy investment and consumption spending. The increased demands developing with the Korean conflict raised import needs still further, and in the single month of November imports reached \$328 million, 29% above the highest month of any previous post-war year. Exports also expanded somewhat in the latter half of the year, but supplies of exportable goods were not sufficient to permit so great an expansion. The development boom in Canada itself absorbed too great a proportion of Canadian output.

TABLE 2. Summary Canadian Trade Totals, by Quarters

	1949				1950			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
<b>Value of Trade:</b>	\$'000,000							
Total Exports .....	665.2	773.3	728.6	855.5	657.0	791.1	800.1	908.9
Imports .....	665.7	743.7	664.6	687.3	649.5	803.6	806.4	914.8
Trade Balance .....	- 0.6	+ 29.6	+ 64.0	+168.2	+ 7.5	- 12.5	- 6.3	- 5.9
<b>Price Indexes:</b>	1948=100							
Domestic Exports .....	106.0	104.0	101.0	103.3	104.4	106.4	111.2	112.5
Imports .....	103.8	103.1	101.1	104.5	108.1	109.4	111.2	115.0
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>	1948=100							
Domestic Exports .....	80.8	95.8	92.8	106.6	80.8	95.6	92.4	103.8
Imports .....	97.3	109.5	99.6	99.9	91.2	111.6	110.0	120.8

## Trade Policy and Trade Trends

Among the most important government policy decisions affecting foreign trade in the post-war period have been those regarding changes in the

exchange rate and the imposition or relaxation of trade controls. Other considerations as well as the state of merchandise trade have influenced these

decisions, and of major importance to them has been the size of Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars. Chart II shows post-war movements in these reserves, and the principal changes in policy related to them.

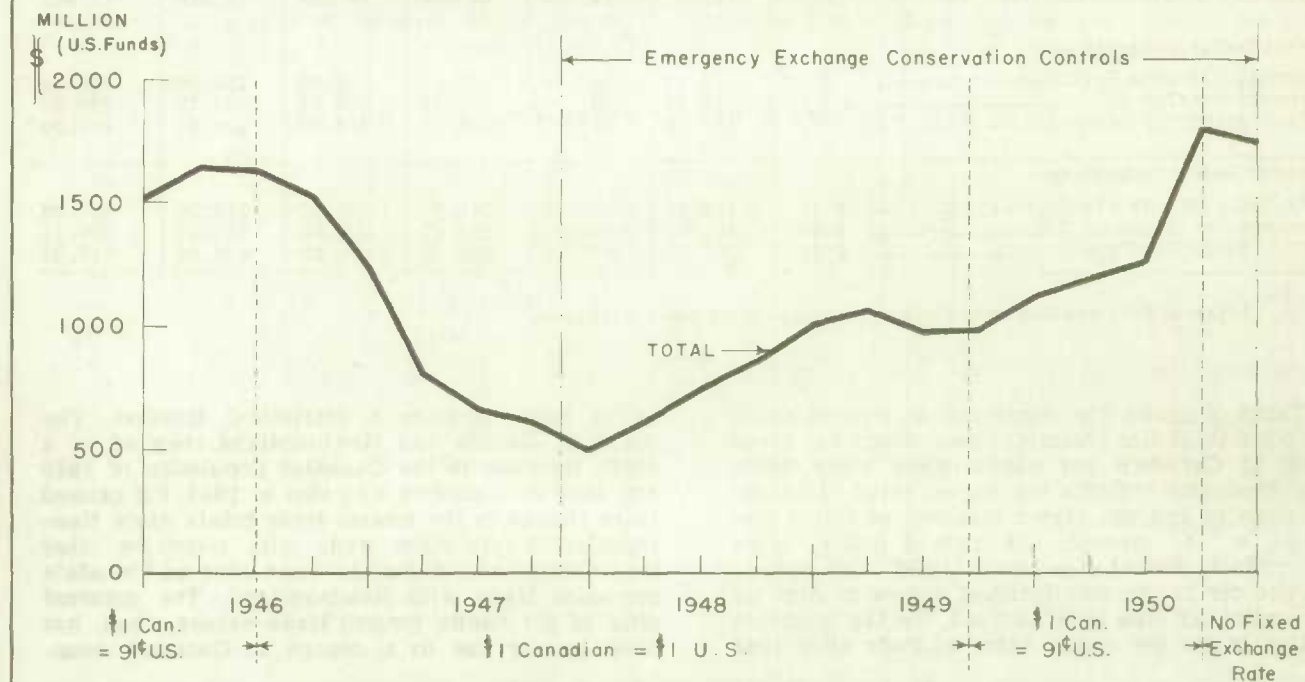
The emergency exchange conservation controls were imposed on imports in November, 1947, at a time when Canada's exchange reserves had declined to their lowest post-war level. The preceding decline in the reserves was due to the need of relying on the United States for the greater part of our import requirements, and of paying United States dollars for these goods, at a time when a large proportion of our overseas exports were financed by Canadian credits. The subsequent improvement in the reserves was marked, and by mid-1949 relaxations in these restrictions were already being made. Their final abolition at the end of 1950 was closely connected with the recovery of the reserves to a high level after the middle of the year.

Canada's participation in the 1949 exchange rate readjustments was likewise in large measure to protect the reserves against further declines, and this measure provided a further stimulus to

their growth. The increase in the reserves in 1950 was due not to merchandise trade, however, but rather to capital inflows from the United States, especially in the third quarter of the year. It was chiefly as a deterrent to speculative capital inflows, and as a protection against the further accumulation of short-term foreign liabilities, that the exchange rate was unpegged beginning October 2. The subsequent appreciation of the Canadian dollar helped to mitigate the effect of rising world prices on the Canadian economy, but its further effect on trade in 1950 was not great.

Canada has pursued a policy of attempting to lower trade barriers throughout the post-war period, and in 1950 this policy was reflected in Canada's participation in the Torquay negotiations of the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada also concluded *modus vivendi* (most favoured nation) agreements with Venezuela, Ecuador and Costa Rica. The effect of these treaties did not become apparent in 1950 as all three came into effect late in the year. In addition negotiations with the United Kingdom government led to an agreement to liberalize the import restrictions of the British West Indies in 1951; this should aid Canadian exports to that area.

CHART II  
OFFICIAL HOLDINGS OF GOLD AND  
UNITED STATES DOLLARS





## International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Despite her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations. Statistics published by the United Nations' Statistical Office<sup>1</sup> show Canada's exports in 1950 to have been exceeded only by those of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, and her imports by those of the same three countries. In total trade, according to these data, Canada therefore ranked fourth. And in per capita trade Canada ranked ahead of all three of these countries, though probably behind New Zealand and perhaps some other smaller countries.

The United Nations publication referred to above does not attempt to place the trade statistics of all countries on a common basis, except with regard to the currency unit. This factor affects Canada's rank in trade. France values her exports f.o.b. and her imports c.i.f.; their 1950 values in United States dollars were \$3,064.5 million and \$3,064.7 million respectively. If the Canadian statistics presented in this report are adjusted<sup>2</sup> to approximate this method of valuation, and also adjusted to include re-exports, Canada's 1950 exports became \$3,040.3 million (rather than \$2,873.8 million) and her imports \$3,200.6 million (rather than

\$2,925.6 million). The adjusted data show Canada to be the world's third ranking importer, and the third ranking country in total trade in 1950. However, the difference between the French and Canadian totals is so slight that the rank of either could easily have been affected by differences in the coverage of their statistics, or by other factors affecting comparability.<sup>3</sup>

The importance of international trade to the Canadian economy rests on the fact that the efficient utilization of Canada's resources produces far more of a variety of products than the Canadian population can use. At the same time many products either cannot be produced in Canada at all or can be produced only inefficiently. By exchanging efficiently produced surplus products for goods which cannot be efficiently produced in Canada, a higher standard of living can be maintained than would be approachable in a more self-contained economy. Throughout its development the Canadian economy has been based on the exchange of goods with other countries. There is thus a close relation between the size of the Canadian population and the amount of trade necessary to maintain its standard of living.

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Population.....</b>	<b>, 000</b>	<b>11, 152</b>	<b>12, 307</b>	<b>12, 582</b>	<b>12, 883</b>	<b>13, 549</b>	<b>13, 845</b>
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$	75. 11	187. 88	220. 55	238. 72	220. 90	225. 24
Imports Per Capita.....	\$	60. 75	151. 50 <sup>1</sup>	204. 57	204. 68	203. 79	229. 27
Total Trade Per Capita.....	\$	136. 85	341. 57 <sup>1</sup>	428. 05	446. 09	426. 87	457. 30
<b>Constant Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$'48	159. 46	235. 14	240. 77	238. 72	214. 26	207. 59
Imports Per Capita.....	\$'48	130. 92	198. 04 <sup>1</sup>	232. 47	204. 68	197. 47	207. 11
Total Trade Per Capita.....	\$'48	292. 53	436. 05 <sup>1</sup>	476. 57	446. 09	413. 84	417. 22

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

Table 3 shows the expansion in current value and constant dollar (volume) terms which has taken place in Canada's per capita trade since 1938. This expansion reflects the higher level of economic activity and the higher standard of living prevailing at the present; the current dollar series also reflects the changed price level. The volume of trade per capita has declined somewhat from its extraordinarily high level in 1947, but the indicated decline in the per capita value of trade after 1948

is in large measure a statistical illusion. The union of Canada and Newfoundland resulted in a sharp increase in the Canadian population of 1949 and 1950 as compared with that of 1948, but caused little change in the foreign trade totals since Newfoundland's pre-union trade with countries other than Canada was about the same size as Canada's pre-union trade with Newfoundland. The apparent drop in per capita foreign trade values, then, has been largely due to a change in Canada's boun-

1. U.N. Statistical Office: "Direction of International Trade, January-December 1950", Statistical Papers, Series T, Vol. 1, No. 9.

2. Adjusted by means of the percentages appearing in Table 22. See Chapter V, P. 44.

3. See Chapter V, pp. 43-44.

daries, and has been compensated for by an increase in internal trade.

The size of Canada's national income (and of the incomes of individual Canadians) is closely related to the size of Canada's 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 1950 total exports accounted directly for almost 18% of Canada's Gross National Product and indirectly for a much greater proportion. There is a similar close relation between imports and prosperity. When consumer incomes are high, when investment is high, and 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. In 1950 imports were equal to about 18% of Canada's Gross National Expenditure.

Table 4 presents value, price and volume indexes relating to foreign trade together with indexes of some indicators of domestic economic activity. The close correspondence between the trends of the various value series throughout the post-war period and of their levels as compared with 1938 illustrates the interconnection between trade and domestic prosperity. The relatively lower value in 1950 of the export and total trade indexes

is, as was noted earlier, due largely to supply inelasticities and domestic demands on production rather than to any general depressed condition of foreign trade. The movements of the various volume series presented are also similar, although the fluctuations of exports, total trade and revenue freight ton-miles (affected in 1950 by the railroad strike) differ somewhat from the relatively steady expansion of the other series. In their changes from 1946 to 1950, or from 1938 to 1950, however, both value and volume series show a close relationship in the direction and the general magnitude of their movements which outweighs particular year-to-year differences.

A close connection is also obvious between the indexes of export and import prices and those of domestic wholesale prices and the cost of living. The increases in trade prices have been greater than those of domestic prices when compared with the pre-war period, and trade prices have also shown slightly greater increases during the renewal of inflation since 1948. In view of the close connection between foreign trade and domestic economic conditions it seems likely that the rise of prices in Canada in this period has to an important extent reflected the general shortage of goods in international markets and the consequent increase in trade prices, although the increase in some domestic costs has also been significant.

TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948=100

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Value Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	27.2	75.2	90.2	100.0	97.3	101.4
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....	25.7	70.7 <sup>4</sup>	97.6	100.0	104.7	120.4
Total Trade <sup>1</sup> .....	26.6	73.1 <sup>4</sup>	93.7	100.0	100.6	110.2
Gross National Product <sup>2</sup> .....	33.3	77.5	88.1	100.0	105.7	114.8
Personal Income <sup>2</sup> .....	34.3	81.7	87.3	100.0	107.3	112.5
Cheques Cash <sup>1</sup> .....	38.3	85.8	92.3	100.0	108.5	124.7
Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing <sup>2</sup> .....	21.6	51.1	77.2	100.0	111.2	117.3
<b>Price Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	47.1	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5
Imports .....	46.4	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7
Wholesale Prices .....	52.6	71.8	84.4	100.0	102.6	108.9
Cost of Living .....	65.9	79.7	87.4	100.0	103.7	107.4
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	57.8	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5
Imports <sup>1</sup> .....	55.4	92.4 <sup>4</sup>	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8
Total Trade <sup>1</sup> .....	56.8	93.4 <sup>4</sup>	104.3	100.0	97.6	100.5
Gross National Product <sup>2</sup> .....	5	96.3	98.6	100.0	104.4	108.0
Industrial Production <sup>3</sup> .....	56.3	87.7	96.7	100.0	101.5	109.3
Persons With Jobs <sup>3</sup> .....	81.3	95.0	97.4	100.0	101.4	102.7
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles <sup>2</sup> .....	45.5	93.6	101.9	100.0	95.4	93.9

1. Includes Newfoundland beginning April 1, 1949.

2. Includes Newfoundland beginning January, 1949. The Railway Revenue Freight series used applies only to the major railroads which report monthly.

3. Includes Newfoundland beginning January, 1950. In the Industrial Production series this adjustment takes into account only changes in Newfoundland's production, and comparability is therefore less affected.

4. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

5. Not yet available.



## CHAPTER II

### LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

Ever since confederation the greater part of Canada's trade has been conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom. In the inter-war period these countries accounted for 77.8% of the total. After the recent war, when relief and reconstruction needs in Europe swelled Canada's exports to overseas countries, this proportion showed some decline—in 1946 it was only 72.6%. But since that year the importance of these two countries in Canadian trade has steadily increased, and in 1950 they accounted for 79.8% of the total.

The greater part of this change is due to the increased importance of exports to the United States. In 1946 and 1947 the proportion of exports sent to this market was only about the inter-war average, but over the last three years it has steadily increased as production increases in overseas countries and dollar-saving measures adopted by them have reduced their purchases of Canadian goods, while the generally prosperous condition of the United States economy has led to its increasing imports of many raw materials and some consumers' and capital goods. In 1950 the United States took 64.8% of Canada's exports, by far the highest proportion on record. Purchases of Canadian goods by both the United Kingdom and other overseas countries declined sharply in 1950, both as a proportion of the total, and in dollar value.

While the concentration of exports on the United States market has become steadily more pronounced

in the post-war period, reliance on that country as a source of imports has decreased slightly in the past three years. In 1946 and 1947 supplies of goods in overseas countries were very limited due to war-time damage to their productive facilities. But as production overseas has recovered Canada has drawn an increasing proportion of her import requirements from these sources. In 1950 the proportion of imports from the United States—67.1% of the total—was lower than in any previous post-war year, despite the relaxation of the emergency exchange conservation controls. As compared with pre-war the importance of the United Kingdom as a supplier has diminished greatly, although some recovery has been shown in the past three years. The importance of other overseas suppliers has increased slightly.

The bilateral imbalance which has always featured Canada's trade has been greatly reduced by the adjustments in the direction of trade which have occurred in the past three years, especially with respect to exports. The inconvertibility of many foreign currencies has created difficulties in settling balances with Canada arising out of merchandise trade in recent years. If the better balance of 1950's trade is maintained, such difficulties may be largely avoided. However the dependence of Canadian prosperity on United States business conditions has been greatly increased by these developments.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of Canadian Trade, by Leading Countries

	1920-39 Average	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
United States .....	38.0	38.4	37.3	48.8	50.2	64.8
United Kingdom .....	35.8	25.8	27.1	22.3	23.6	15.1
Others .....	26.2	35.8	35.6	28.9	26.2	20.1
<b>Imports:</b>						
United States .....	64.7	75.4 <sup>1</sup>	76.7	68.5	70.7	67.1
United Kingdom .....	17.5	7.6 <sup>1</sup>	7.4	11.4	11.1	12.7
Others .....	17.8	17.0 <sup>1</sup>	15.9	20.1	18.2	20.2
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
United States .....	50.8	55.0 <sup>1</sup>	56.3	57.9	60.1	66.0
United Kingdom .....	27.0	17.6 <sup>1</sup>	17.5	17.2	17.6	13.8
Others .....	22.2	27.4 <sup>1</sup>	26.2	24.9	22.3	20.2

1. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

Canada occupies a leading place in the trade of both the United States and the United Kingdom, although our proportionate share in the trade of these countries is much less than their share in our trade. In 1950 Canada was again the leading export market of the United States, taking 19.6% of that country's total exports, and also the leading supplier of goods to the United States, providing 22.1% of that country's import requirements. Because United States exports still outweigh imports, despite the decreasing exports and increasing imports of the past few years, these percentages do not imply a favourable trade balance for Canada. In the trade of the United Kingdom, Canada was this year the second ranking export market (an increase from fourth in 1949) and took 5.7% of the United Kingdom's exports. As an import supplier, however, Canada dropped from first to third place.

providing only 6.9% of United Kingdom imports in 1950 as opposed to 1949's 9.9%.

Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, only four countries purchased 1% or more of Canada's total domestic exports in 1950. They were Belgium and Luxembourg, which purchased Canadian goods to the value of \$66.4 million, 2.1% of total domestic exports; the Union of South Africa, with purchases of \$42.6 million (1.4%); Australia, with purchases of \$35.4 million (1.1%); and India, with purchases of \$31.5 million (1.0%). Six countries also supplied 1% or more of total imports. In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom they were Venezuela, with sales to Canada of \$87.3 million in merchandise (2.7% of merchandise imports); India, with sales of \$37.3 million (1.2%); Mexico, with sales of \$33.0 million, and Australia, with sales of \$32.8 million (just over 1.0% each).

**TABLE 6. Canada's Position in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom**

Note. Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1950.

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Cuba	Germany	Japan
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>						
1948 .....	1,912.2	644.1	521.5	441.0	862.7	324.7
1949 .....	1,958.9	700.2	468.2	380.3	822.1	467.5
1950 .....	2,015.9	520.2	515.7	460.4	439.9	418.2
	Canada	Brazil	Cuba	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Mexico
<b>General Imports:</b>						
1948 .....	1,553.6	513.9	375.0	289.5	270.8	246.2
1949 .....	1,550.8	551.8	387.5	227.6	278.1	243.5
1950 .....	1,957.2	714.5	405.6	334.9	322.0	317.7
United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Australia	Canada	United States	Union of South Africa	India	Ireland
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>						
1948 .....	145.4	72.1	70.7	121.1	96.5	79.2
1949 .....	189.3	81.0	62.5	125.5	117.4	79.7
1950 .....	257.2	128.4	127.2	122.0	97.3	90.4
	Australia	United States	Canada	New Zealand	France	Denmark
<b>General Imports:</b>						
1948 .....	169.4	183.2	217.0	109.4	45.9	42.4
1949 .....	213.8	222.1	224.5	117.8	75.0	78.0
1950 .....	221.6	211.5	179.3	134.3	110.0	100.6



## Trade of Canada with the United States

The chief factors governing the course of Canada's trade with the United States in 1950 were: the recovery of the American economy from the slump of 1949; the continued high level of production, consumption and investment in Canada; the stimulus to defense activity provided by the Korean war; and the changes in relative prices resulting from the exchange rate adjustments of 1949 and from the freeing of the Canadian dollar in 1950. These forces greatly increased United States purchases of Canadian goods, as well as sustaining the expansion of Canadian imports from the United States. The trade balance with the United States was reduced to its lowest level in recent years.

Dollar-saving measures together with continuing economic recovery in overseas countries greatly reduced their demand for Canadian goods in 1950. However the greater part of the goods set free by these developments were marketed in the United States. Some readjustment problems hampered exports, especially in the first quarter of the year. But sales to the United States expanded steadily setting new value records in each of the last three quarters. The first quarter value was also a record for that quarter. For the year as a whole, total exports to the United States reached \$2,050.5 million, 34.5% above the previous record of \$1,524.0 million set in 1949.

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

(Values in '\$000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports.....	345.2	345.7	333.4	479.2	414.0	490.9	528.1	587.9
Re-Exports .....	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.0	6.4	5.6	8.6	8.9
Imports .....	482.6	526.2	461.8	481.3	458.5	546.0	520.6	605.4
Total Trade .....	832.4	876.9	800.2	966.4	879.0	1,042.6	1,057.3	1,202.2
Trade Balance .....	- 132.8	- 175.5	- 123.4	+ 3.9	- 38.1	- 49.5	+ 16.1	- 8.6

Imports from the United States also expanded steadily, aided somewhat by successive relaxations in the emergency exchange conservation controls. For the year as a whole they reached \$2,130.5 million, 7.9% above the previous record of \$1,974.7 million established in 1947. New record values for the corresponding quarters of all years were reached for imports in each of the second, third and fourth quarters, and imports from the United States in the second and fourth quarters set new records for all quarters. The first of these reflected particularly Canada's investment boom and high consumption level; that of the fourth quarter reflected the added effects of the more threatening international situation.

Imports from the United States expanded more rapidly than exports in the last quarter of the year. This was due in part to difficulties in expanding rapidly any further Canada's supply of exportable goods, and to the fact that Canadian imports represent a relatively small part of the available supply of goods in the United States and are therefore highly responsive to changes in Canadian demand. Nevertheless the trade balance between the two countries was greatly lessened, and reached its highest level in the second quarter. For the full year the adverse balance on trade with the

United States was only \$80.0 million, only 1.9% of the total trade between the two countries. The smallest previous post-war balance was that of \$283.6 million achieved in 1948 with the aid of the emergency exchange conservation controls, and this was equal to 8.5% of that year's total trade with the United States.

A greater flow of goods to Canada from overseas countries contributed somewhat to 1950's reduced trade balance with the United States, as did satisfaction of the extraordinary post-war demand for some types of American goods. Nevertheless the reduction was achieved in the face of a rising level of imports from that country and in spite of a significant reduction in government-imposed barriers to trade. This achievement is almost unique in today's world. By far the greater part of the general improvement in the trade balances of most countries in 1950 was due to the control of imports, more than to the expansion and re-direction of exports. And in few other countries was the measure of expansion and re-direction of exports achieved left to be determined by market forces.

The rising level of prices in both countries played an important part in establishing record

values for trade in 1950. There was an unmistakable increase in the volume of exports to the United States, but the greater part of the increased value of imports from that country seems to have been due to higher prices. Rising prices in the United States have played an important part in

raising the level of prices in Canada, both by bidding up the prices of exportable goods and by increasing the cost of imports. The appreciation of the Canadian dollar after October 1st, 1950, somewhat mitigated these effects, but was not sufficient to wholly compensate for them.

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

United States purchases of commodities in each of the nine main groups increased in 1950, although the change in the miscellaneous commodities group was negligible in size. The largest increase was in the wood, wood products and paper group; exports of these commodities rose from \$709.8 million in 1949 to \$1,016.4 million in 1950, an increase of 43.2%. This one group accounted for over half of Canada's exports to the United States in 1950, a reflection of both Canada's large and efficiently exploited forest resources and the inadequacy of domestic resources in the United States. Some of the chief products in this group face little or no tariff barrier at the American border, and this has also contributed greatly to these exports.

Newsprint paper is Canada's chief commodity export to the United States. In 1950 newsprint exports to this market rose 18.4% in value and 10.2% in volume over their 1949 level, the price level of these newsprint exports increasing by some 7.4%. An increase in the size and the circulation of major United States newspapers, stimulated in turn by an increase of some 6% in advertising lineage and by the need of newspapers to compete with other advertising media, was the basic cause of increased demand. Redirection to the United States market of much newsprint formerly sold overseas, together with an increase of some 2.2% in Canada's production capacity, made this increase in exports possible. This expansion was achieved in spite of the fact that the newsprint industry was forced to operate somewhat below its rated capacity in the first quarter of the year, due to some initial difficulty in finding United States markets for some mills which had formerly sold their production overseas.

Exports of planks and boards showed the largest value increase of any single commodity, rising from \$100.1 million in 1949 to \$249.6 million in 1950, an increase of 149.2%. Again part of the increase was due to the price factor, which averaged 15.4% above the 1949 level, but the volume of these exports rose some 116.0%, accounting for the greater part of the value increase. A record level of building activity in the United States was largely responsible for this unprecedented demand on Canadian lumber production, and exports of shingles and of plywoods and veneers were also swelled by this same demand.

Newsprint paper and planks and boards were first and second in value as exports to the United States, in 1950; the third ranking commodity, wood pulp, was also in the wood products group. Exports

of wood pulp had fallen off sharply in the 1949 recession in the United States, but in 1950 the 1948 export peak for this commodity was reached and passed, and exports rose almost 35% above the low 1949 value.

The non-ferrous metals group remained second in exports to the United States. Domestic exports in this group are predominantly base metals in ore, concentrates or primary forms; aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc in these forms accounted for 87.8% of exports in this group and were valued at \$234.5 million. The value of exports of each of these metals to the United States was greater than in 1949, the price of all but lead was above the 1949 average, and the volume of all but copper also increased. In the middle of 1950 a tariff of 2¢ per pound on copper was reimposed by the United States government, and this seems to have slightly retarded copper exports to the United States in the second half-year. However this action did not force a lower price for Canadian copper, the entire duty being absorbed in the United States domestic price of copper.

Exports of most of the leading commodities in the animals and animal products group also increased in value in 1950. Sales of fresh beef and veal rose in value (in spite of a decline in volume) due to a sharp price advance of almost 35%. Exports of beef cattle also rose, and the price here was also higher. It may be significant that the increase in beef cattle exports was concentrated in feeders, rather than in animals ready for immediate slaughter. The United States also continued to increase its purchases of Canadian fish, especially fresh and frozen fish and molluscs and crustaceans. Sales of these two categories of fishery products to the United States accounted for over half of all Canadian exports of fish and fishery products in 1950.

The United States is much less important as a market for agricultural and vegetable products than for the abovementioned categories of goods. Nevertheless there is a considerable trade across the border in fodders and feed grains and in seeds. The most important exports in the group in 1950, however, were whisky and wheat. Much of the wheat sold to the United States is milled in bond and then re-exported, rather than consumed in that country, and this type of trade seems to have been influential in raising Canadian exports of wheat to the United States in 1950.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table IX.



TABLE 8. Percentage Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	9.3	11.3	8.8	6.5	7.5	8.5
Animals and Animal Products .....	14.5	13.3	12.5	2.4	2.7	2.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	1.1	0.7	0.9	6.2	6.9	7.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	50.3	47.2	50.3	3.7	4.1	4.3
Iron and its Products .....	6.1	7.2	6.8	39.5	49.7	38.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	11.1	13.1	13.2	6.0	6.2	6.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.8	3.5	3.7	25.3	19.7	20.2
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.2	2.2	2.9 <sup>2</sup>	5.9	5.9	6.3
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	1.5	1.3	1.0	4.5	6.3	6.4

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables IX and X.

2. This increase is due in part to the reclassification of crude synthetic rubber exports as chemical products in 1950.

Only the iron and its products group consists chiefly of manufactured end products, in so far as our export trade with the United States is concerned. Reciprocal free trade in farm implements and machinery has permitted Canadian firms to develop a considerable market in the United States, and sales of farm implements other than tractors to the United States are greater than Canadian imports of the corresponding goods from that country. However the United States still has a heavily favourable balance on the trade in tractors. Besides farm implements, some non-farm machinery is exported to the United States, but the greater part of the remaining exports in this group is raw and semi-processed materials. High grade iron ore is be-

coming an increasingly important export, while exports of pig iron and steel ingots have expanded sharply in the past three years.

Exports in the remaining commodity groups also expanded considerably. The most notable increase was in unmanufactured asbestos, a reflection of the shortages caused by the 1949 strike in Canada's mines. Such products as artificial abrasives and fertilizers showed smaller though still pronounced increases. Generally, over the whole range of commodities exported to the United States increases in value were characteristic, and both price and volume factors contributed to these increases.

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

The value of imports from the United States in each of the nine main groups increased in 1950 over the 1949 level, although in the first half year the value of imports in some groups was lower. The smallest percentage increase was in the iron and its products group, which nevertheless remained the largest group in these imports, accounting for 38.1% of the total. Smaller imports of farm machinery and tractors were largely responsible for the low increase in this group total; the peak of post-war re-equipment demand in Canada's agricultural industry seems to have been passed. Another important contributing factor was the lower level of imports of rolling mill products, which were some 17% below their 1949 value, and over 28% down in volume.

Several forces have combined to keep Canada's imports of rolling mill products below their 1949 level. First, the level of these imports in 1949, and

especially in the first half-year, was exceptionally high, due chiefly to the interaction of a sudden easing of the supply situation during the business readjustments of the period and a post-war habit of placing orders for steel well ahead of expected delivery dates. In the autumn of 1949 the steel strike in the United States, combined with a measure of business recovery, again led to a tight supply picture, and this lasted through the first quarter of 1950. A slight easing of supplies in the second quarter was cut short by the tide of new orders which developed after the opening of the Korean conflict, and which finally forced a measure of priority allocation of American steel. Increased imports from overseas countries and reduced exports of Canadian rolling mill products have compensated only in part for the reduction in imports of American steel, and the decline in these imports in the face of increased demand in Canada has led to the most pronounced steel scarcity of the post-war period in this country.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table X.

The other major products in this group all showed increased imports in 1950. After the outbreak of war in Korea the slow decline in Canada's imports of non-farm machinery was arrested and reversed. Imports of automobile parts rose almost 33% in value in the year, a rise induced by a 34% increase in the number of vehicles produced by the Canadian automotive industry, and imports of internal combustion engines, a large proportion of which are automobiles, also increased. The easing of the emergency exchange conservation controls contributed to the increase in imports of cooking and heating apparatus in this group, and of refrigerators and parts in the miscellaneous commodities group.

The non-metallic minerals group, which includes the major fuels, and second in imports from the United States. Imports of both bituminous and anthracite coal rose in value and volume over the 1949 level, which had been depressed by a heavy carryover from the 1948-49 winter and by the prolonged strike of 1949. Imports of crude petroleum also rose, and imports of fuel oils almost doubled, reflecting in part the increased use of oil as a domestic fuel. But imports of refined gasoline from the United States declined, due chiefly to increased refinery capacity in Canada.

Many commodities in the agricultural products group which were somewhat restricted by the emergency exchange conservation controls in 1949 showed increased imports in 1950, notably fresh fruits and vegetables. Imports of soya beans and vegetable oils have been stimulated by the expansion of margarine production in Canada, and have made an important contribution to increased imports in this group. In the fibres and textiles group, imports of raw cotton have increased considerably in both

price and volume, but the decline in imports of cotton piece goods seems to have persisted throughout 1950, as demand in this line is now at a more normal level than in previous post-war years.

Industrial materials—synthetic resins, inorganic chemicals and pigments—accounted for most of the increase in imports in the chemical products group. Increased imports of electrical equipment and brass products in the non-ferrous metal products group were also influenced by the high level of industrial and construction activity in Canada.

One basic reason for the high proportion of Canada's imports drawn from American sources is the fact that the conditions which American goods are designed to meet are similar to those in Canada. Also important is the extent to which many Canadian manufactured goods are of American design, and are often produced in branch plants of American firms, giving rise to imports of components and materials from the United States. A less often emphasized factor is the propinquity of the two countries and the consequent ease of trans-border travel and of publicizing American goods in Canada. Of total tourist purchases of \$33.1 million in all countries in 1950, \$32.7 million were made in the United States, and Canadians travelling in the United States become familiar with many American goods and conveniences, providing a basis for a Canadian market for such goods. Of total imports of newspapers, magazines and advertising matter 97.5% came from the United States, and of printed books 83.7% of imports came from the United States. The ease of American access to the Canadian mind has had an important influence on Canadian buying habits.

### Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in 1950 was influenced chiefly by the dollar-saving and dollar-exporting programmes of the United Kingdom government. Also of importance have been the effects of the United Kingdom's 1949 devaluation, which gave many British producers an opportunity to compete more effectively in the Canadian market. This latter factor was strengthened by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar after its freeing on October 2, 1950. The most obvious effect of the operation of these forces has been a sharp reduction in the adverse balance of the United Kingdom on trade with Canada.

The greater part of this reduction has been due to reduced United Kingdom purchases of Canadian goods. In 1950 Canadian exports to the United Kingdom totalled only \$472.5 million as opposed to \$709.3 million in 1949, a reduction of 33.3% in Canadian dollar value. In the first, third and fourth quarters of the year these exports were below those of any corresponding post-war quarter, and only in 1946 was a lower value recorded for the second quarter. Because of the higher prices prevailing for Canadian exports in 1950 than in previous post-

war years, the reduction in the volume of exports to the United Kingdom was even greater than their decline in value.

The chief reason for this decline has been changed British purchasing policy. In the summer of 1949, when the dollar shortage crisis was reaching the peak that led to the exchange rate readjustments of that September, the sterling area countries decided to attempt to reduce their dollar purchases by 25% to relieve the strain on their exchange reserves, and this decision was reinforced by price incentives after the devaluation of sterling with respect to the dollar. The results of this decision did not become apparent in trade with the United Kingdom in 1949, as British purchases of or commitments regarding the bulk of her 1949 imports had already been made. In 1950, however, United Kingdom purchases in Canada were cut sharply, and the sterling value of British imports from Canada was reduced by over 20%.

Increased Canadian imports from the United Kingdom have also made a sizable contribution to the reduction of the trade balance. In the first



TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	139.4	196.2	190.4	179.0	109.1	126.8	108.2	125.8
Re-Exports .....	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
Imports .....	76.7	86.5	77.5	66.7	84.2	102.9	103.2	113.8
Total Trade .....	216.5	284.1	269.3	246.8	194.1	230.2	211.9	240.5
Trade Balance .....	+ 63.2	+111.0	+114.3	+113.4	+ 25.7	+ 24.3	+ 5.5	+ 12.8

quarter of 1950, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom were higher than in any other post-war first quarter, and each successive quarter saw imports at a new record value for all quarters. Over the whole year imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$404.2 million, 31.5% above the 1949 value of \$307.4 million. Besides official and unofficial encouragement of dollar-earning exports in the United Kingdom, and considerable support for this effort in Canada, the margin by which the prices of British goods in terms of dollars could be reduced after devaluation was an important encouragement to these imports.

The improvement in Britain's trading position with both Canada and the United States has contri-

buted to the increase in the United Kingdom's exchange reserves, although the greater part of their increase has been due to increased dollar purchases of sterling area raw materials. This improvement enabled the United Kingdom to reduce drawings on the Canadian loan in the second quarter of 1950, and after June these ceased altogether. The level of sterling area reserves is not yet wholly satisfactory, but the reductions in these countries' purchases in Canada have to date had relatively small adverse effects on Canadian industries, as the domestic market and the buoyant American market have absorbed the greater part of the goods set free by them.

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

Only two of the main group totals failed to reflect the general decline in domestic exports to the United Kingdom, and of these only the non-metallic minerals group surpassed the value recorded for 1948. Exports in this group in 1950 were stimulated by the shortage of asbestos which has affected consumers since the strike in the Quebec mines in the first half of 1949; since that time asbestos exports have been maintained well above their pre-strike level. British purchases of Canadian artificial abrasives also increased in 1950, and contributed to the increase in the group total. The other group to show an increase, chemicals and allied products, was affected particularly by increased sales of plastics to the United Kingdom and by the inclusion in this group total of exports of crude synthetic rubber which were previously classified in the agricultural products group with natural rubber.

The agricultural products group remained the most important in exports to the United Kingdom, and wheat and wheat flour the most important commodity exports, although the first of these declined

38.1% in value and the second 12.3% as compared with 1949. With the end of the British wheat contract in 1950 Canada's share of the United Kingdom market for this commodity has been substantially reduced. Exports of both tobacco and apples to the British market increased in 1950, however. Food, beverages and tobacco account for the greater part of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom; those commodities in this category which are listed in Table XI cover 58.1% of domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1950 and have a total value of \$273.1 million. Wheat and wheat flour alone accounted for 45.7% of the 1950 total.

Exports of foodstuffs formed the bulk of the animal products group total in 1950. These, like wheat, are declining sharply. British contract prices for bacon and cheese in 1950 were not sufficiently high to divert supply from the domestic market, and as a result deliveries fell far short of contract requirements. Indeed, production of these commodities in 1950 was barely enough to supply domestic requirements, and the bulk of the bacon shipped to Britain in 1950 represented purchases made late in

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table XI.

TABLE 10. Percentage Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups <sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	39.6	48.4	48.7	5.1	6.8	6.9
Animals and Animal Products .....	20.1	10.3	11.4	3.2	2.0	2.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.3	0.2	0.2	48.9	38.8	27.9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	14.7	12.0	8.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Iron and its Products .....	3.2	3.1	2.1	17.0	26.5	36.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	19.2	21.0	25.0	6.9	7.0	9.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	1.1	1.1	2.0	7.9	8.7	7.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.1	0.8	1.3 <sup>2</sup>	2.3	2.7	3.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	0.8	3.2	0.6	7.7	6.6	4.6

1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables XI and XII.

2. This increase is due in part to the reclassification of crude synthetic rubber exports as chemical products in 1950.

1949 under the 1949 contract. The United Kingdom has also ceased purchasing Canadian processed eggs. Exports of the industrial materials in this group—hides and skins, leather, and furs—have been generally much better maintained than those of the foodstuff items.

Exports of non-ferrous metals to the United Kingdom were also sharply reduced in 1950, each of the principal metals in the group being affected. The sharpest decrease was in exports of lead, which fell from \$14.5 million in 1949 to \$2.2 million in 1950. There was some sign that this decrease was, at least in part, only temporary. Exports to the United Kingdom of each of the major non-ferrous metals except copper were higher in the second half of 1950 than in the first half, probably due in part to the effects of the Korean situation on demand.

Declines were also general in exports of wood products, especially planks and boards, wood pulp, newsprint and pit props. Exports of spoolwood and pulpwood showed some increase, however, and exports of the first three commodities mentioned above showed some recovery in the second half year. The United Kingdom has not been completely successful in finding alternative sources of supply for all these products. Exports of ferro-alloys, farm machinery and non-farm machinery have declined steadily from the 1949 level and have led the decline in exports of iron products to the United Kingdom. The sharp decrease in exports in the miscellaneous commodities group was due to heavy contract deliveries of aircraft in 1949 which did not recur in 1950.

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

Increases in Canada's imports from the United Kingdom were as general as decreases in exports to that country; in 1950 only two of the nine main commodity groups did not show an increase in the value of imports. In the miscellaneous commodities group much of the decrease was due to non-commercial items: imports of settlers' effects declined from \$3.0 million to \$1.8 million, and of articles for the use of United Kingdom forces from \$1.6 million to \$0.9 million. Changes in the commercial articles in this group were relatively small and tended to balance.

The decline in imports of fibres, textiles and products continues a trend in evidence since 1948,

and is due chiefly to the satisfaction of Canada's abnormal post-war demand for these commodities. Generally the decline has been concentrated in imports of piece goods and yarns, with purchases of unmanufactured fibres increasing, and those of manufactured articles showing little or less decline. The decline in volume of imports in this group was probably less than the decline in value, since the Canadian dollar prices of many British textiles were lower in 1950 than in 1949 as a result of the devaluation of sterling. But textile prices were increasing in the latter part of the year as a result of increasing prices for raw fibres.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table XII.



The greater part of the increase in imports from the United Kingdom was concentrated in the iron and its products group, which in 1950 for the first time ranked first in imports from the United Kingdom. Vehicles—automobiles, trucks, tractors, and automobile parts—accounted for \$85.6 million of the group total, more than the entire group has totalled in any previous year, and equal to 57.5% of 1950's imports in this group. The greatest percentage increase over 1949 in the vehicles category was in imports of automobile parts, which reflects the increasing number of British cars in use in the past few years. The high and rapidly rising level of imports of British automobiles reflects the high level of automobile sales in Canada—passenger vehicle sales were some 60% above 1949 in 1950—and the increasing popularity of the relatively low-cost British product. British passenger automobiles accounted for about 19% of the number of new passenger automobiles sold in Canada in 1950, and British commercial vehicles for about 4% of the number of new vehicles sales of this type.

Among the other significant increases in this group is the 165% increase in imports of rolling mill products from the United Kingdom. Since devaluation the price of British primary iron and steel has been more competitive, and in 1950 14.9% of imports of rolling mill products were drawn from the United Kingdom, compared with 5.3% in 1949. Imports from the United Kingdom of pipes, tubes and fittings, of castings and forgings, and of wire and wire rope are also increasing. British machinery seems to be increasing its share of the Canadian market, as do British electrical apparatus and British chemicals. It is the newer industries and the basic industries which have played the greatest part in Britain's dollar export drive; the older export industries such as coal, textiles, pottery and distilling face a more limited market and in some cases suffer from limited output or from the exhaustion of resources and consequent high costs, but the engineering industries and the chemical industry face an expanding market and one in which effective competition can greatly increase the United Kingdom's share.

#### Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

The 20.2% of Canada's trade in 1950 which was not conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom cannot be fully analyzed by countries here. Canadian trade statistics distinguish 124 countries separately, and with a majority of these countries trade is relatively small, although significant in the aggregate. Statistics giving full detail of trade with each country individually are published in the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V; the remainder of this chapter will outline developments in trade with those countries accounting for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports.

Venezuela ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1950, due chiefly to large imports of petroleum from that country. Petroleum accounted for 92.1% of imports from Venezuela, and the decline in imports from that country in 1950 was due solely to a decline in crude petroleum purchases. Venezuela is Canada's leading Latin American market, as well as the leading supplier in this area, purchasing Canadian goods to the value of \$25.5 million in 1950. A slight decline from the 1949 level of exports to this market is due chiefly to non-recurring deliveries of ships; these amounted to \$8.8 million in 1949, but only to \$1.9 million in 1950. Goods such as machinery, electrical apparatus, vehicles and metal manufactures are relatively more important in exports to Venezuela than in exports to all countries, and exports of these commodities were well maintained in 1950, but wheat flour was the leading single commodity export in 1950, and also showed the largest increase from the 1949 level. Venezuela is one of the few countries to which newsprint exports in 1950 increased.

Belgium and Luxembourg is more important as an export market than as an import market, and ranked fourth in Canada's trade in 1950. Belgium,

like the United Kingdom, is a highly industrialized manufacturing country, and this fact is reflected in Canadian exports to that market. Of total exports of \$66.4 million, the eleven leading commodities were all foodstuffs or raw materials, and accounted for 84.6% of the total. The most important single commodity was wheat, which also showed the greatest increase in exports. Exports of coarse grains to Belgium declined in 1950, as did exports of flax seed for crushing. But sales of canned fish, fish oils and processed milk increased. Exports of metals were also at a high level, and asbestos exports almost doubled.

Trends in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg resembled in many ways those in imports from the United Kingdom. There was a similar decline in imports of most textile piece goods and of many textile products, although imports of Belgian wool carpets showed a sharp increase. There was also a sharp increase in imports of steel rolling mill products and of glass from Belgium, as from the United Kingdom. Imports of tin smelted in Belgium and of diamonds cut in Belgium also increased; Belgium is Canada's principal supplier of cut unset diamonds. Total imports from Belgium increased 19.8% in 1950, a larger percentage increase than that in exports (17.4%) but a smaller absolute amount (\$3.8 million as against \$9.8 million). This was possible due to Belgium's relatively strong foreign exchange position, which has enabled the country to do without a great part of the quantitative restrictions which hamper trade with many European countries.

India is both a leading export market and a leading supplier of imports to Canada, accounting for more than 1% of each in 1950. In Canada's total trade India ranked fifth. Exports to India declined 56.6% from their 1949 level, due in large

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Table XXIII.



part to smaller sales of wheat (down to \$5.2 million from \$23.0 million in 1949), and to smaller shipments of locomotives, railway cars and railway rails, contract deliveries of which were very heavy in 1949. India increased her purchases of Canadian copper, aluminum and zinc in 1950, but exports of motor vehicles, newsprint and electrical apparatus have declined, due chiefly to India's need to conserve foreign exchange for goods more essential to her industrial expansion and food production programmes. Reflecting these programmes Canadian exports of machinery and fertilizers to India increased.

Imports from India rose 42.0% in 1950 to reach \$37.3 million. The greater part of the increase was in such products as tea, jute piece goods, spices and nuts. While price increases were important in raising the value of imports of tea and spices, the prices of jute piece goods and nuts were little changed from 1949 or underwent some decline. India's exports of manganese oxide and wool to Canada also increased significantly in 1950.

Australia is the only country which accounted for 1% or more of both exports and imports in 1950. Total exports to Australia were of about the same value as in 1949, but as the export prices of Canadian goods had advanced their volume was somewhat reduced. Automobiles, trucks and parts accounted for almost half the 1950 export total, and the increase in these exports compensated for large declines in such commodities as planks and boards, aluminum, machinery, wood pulp, and newsprint paper. The only other major increases were in exports of cotton piece goods and asbestos. Australia, like India and the United Kingdom, was obliged by the sterling area's exchange position to be more selective in her dollar buying in 1950.

Imports from Australia increased by 19.6% in 1950, most of this gain being accounted for by raw sugar, raw wool, and dried fruits, especially raisins. Price increases accounted for a considerable part of the higher values of sugar and wool, although the volume of both showed some increase, but the prices of dried fruits declined and the increase in value reflects a volume gain. Most of the other leading commodities imported from Australia showed some increases, and a small amount of mutton and lamb was sent to Canada for the first time since the war.

Canada's trade with Mexico showed considerable expansion in 1950. Exports increased by 14%, and most of the leading products supplied to Mexico showed an increase in value. The chief exceptions to this rule were newsprint and primary aluminum where a decline in the volume of shipments occurred, and wheat. Mexico bought Canadian wheat

valued at \$2.9 million in 1949, but no wheat purchases recurred in 1950. The largest single increase in an export item was in sales of whisky, which advanced to second place in the commodity list. Mexico was also a leading market for motion picture films.

The increase in imports from Mexico was greater than that in exports, and was spread over several commodities, especially raw cotton and other vegetable fibres, nuts, and green coffee. Imports of fresh vegetables from Mexico declined, but Canadian purchases of fresh citrus fruits and preserved fruits from this market increased sharply. A part of the increased value of imports from Mexico was again due to price increases, but the volume expansion was also considerable.

The Union of South Africa was eighth in Canada's total trade in 1950, due almost entirely to heavy exports to that market. Although these exports declined about 45% from their 1949 peak, the Union remained third as an export market for Canada, ranking immediately behind the United States and the United Kingdom. As in the case of India a great part of the decline was due to 1949's much heavier deliveries of railway rolling stock and railway rails. Also of major importance were the import controls imposed in the autumn of 1949 as an exchange conservation measure. Newsprint and other paper, lumber, farm machinery, linseed oil and electrical apparatus exports were greatly reduced due in large part to these measures, but as with Australia sales of automotive vehicles were well maintained.

Canada is not a major market for South Africa produce, but imports from this source increased by more than 28% in 1950. Preserved fruits, industrial diamonds, raw wool, chrome ore and fur skins (chiefly sheep skins) accounted for the greater part of this increase.

The trend towards a closer balance of trade which was noted in Chapter I characterized trade with a majority of Canada's leading trading partners. Of the six countries just discussed the absolute size of the trade balance with four was lower in 1950 than in 1949, and in the same number of cases it was a lower proportion of total trade with the country. Of the twenty leading countries in Canada's trade (including the United States and the United Kingdom) the absolute size of the balance with ten increased and ten decreased. But the decreases were greater than the increases by \$51.0 million, even when the United States and the United Kingdom are excluded from the calculation. With the inclusion of these countries the reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade with the twenty countries was \$732.3 million.

## CHAPTER III

### CANADA'S TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The greater part of the 20.2% of Canada's trade in 1950 which was not conducted with the United States and the United Kingdom, was conducted with the countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth, and of Latin America. The combined share of these three groups in Canada's exports amounted to 17.1%, in imports 17.5%, and in total trade 17.4%.

In the post-war relief and reconstruction period, exports to Europe were very high. The decline in emergency needs after 1947, and the restoration of domestic production in Europe led to a decline in the area's demand for imports. The consequent decline in Canadian sales to Europe was probably somewhat accentuated by this country's inability to continue to extend new export credits after the foreign exchange crisis of 1947. At the same time as exports to Europe were high the countries of the Commonwealth also were active in the Canadian market, purchasing goods to meet reconstruction needs and to satisfy postponed civilian demand. But the straitened exchange position of the sterling area has necessitated a contraction of dollar purchases by these countries as well, especially in 1950.

Exports to Latin America are a smaller proportion of total exports than sales to either of the abovementioned areas, but they have remained a

more constant proportion of total exports in the post-war period. Latin America is also the only one of the three to account for a higher than pre-war share of exports. In imports, Latin America is again the only area to account for a greater than pre-war share, but imports from Latin America have grown less than those from the Commonwealth and Europe in the past five years. Nevertheless Latin America is the only one of the three areas to account for a greater proportion of Canada's total trade in 1950 than in 1949; in trade with Europe and the Commonwealth the reduction in exports outweighed the increase in imports.

The effects of the September, 1949, exchange rate readjustments were generally beneficial to trade with these trading areas. Throughout the post-war period Canada had had heavily favourable balances on trade with Europe and with the Commonwealth, and the new exchange rates tended to improve these countries' opportunities to sell in the Canadian market. At the same time the rise in the relative price of Canadian goods dampened their incentive to buy in the Canadian market (or other dollar markets). In trade with Latin America the initial effect of the readjustments was probably to stimulate exports and somewhat retard imports, but subsequent alterations in the rates of some Latin American countries and of Canada have obscured the influence of these changes.

**TABLE 11. Percentage Share in Canadian Trade of Principal Trading Areas**

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
Europe.....	8.7	13.9	12.5	10.3	7.6	6.1
Commonwealth and Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	11.3	11.5	12.7	9.3	10.1	6.4
Latin America.....	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.6
<b>Imports:</b>						
Europe.....	5.9	2.1 <sup>2</sup>	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2
Commonwealth and Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	9.5	6.9 <sup>2</sup>	6.0	7.3	6.7	7.6
Latin America.....	2.4	6.7 <sup>2</sup>	6.2	8.4	7.0	6.7
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
Europe.....	7.4	8.6 <sup>2</sup>	7.6	6.8	5.4	4.7
Commonwealth and Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	10.4	9.4 <sup>2</sup>	9.5	8.4	8.4	7.0
Latin America.....	2.2	5.2 <sup>2</sup>	5.4	6.0	5.5	5.7

1. For all years the membership of the Commonwealth was defined as in 1950.
2. Adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.



Trade with European Countries<sup>1</sup>

Exports to Europe began to decline after 1947, and from the middle of 1949 this decline became rather steeper than previously. In the first three quarters of 1950 these exports were at their lowest post-war level for any corresponding quarters, as most European countries endeavoured to reduce their dollar deficits and seek supplies elsewhere. With the worsening of the international situation after June the prospects of obtaining imports from some non-dollar sources were somewhat reduced, while the need for many commodities became greater. As a result Canadian exports to Europe showed some recovery in the fourth quarter of the year, and prospects for exports to this area in 1951 were improved.

Most of the European countries with which Canada trades in volume devalued their currencies with respect to the Canadian dollar in 1949. Only Switzerland, Spain, and the communist countries did not depreciate to some extent, and while Italy's initial measure of depreciation was less than Canada's the appreciation of the Canadian dollar after the unpegging of our exchange rate in October, 1950, has since made up the difference. While the relatively higher prices of Canadian goods may have had some influence on the decline in Canadian exports to Europe in 1950, the greater part of the decline was due to dollar saving efforts and special commodity movements in trade with some of these

countries. However their currency devaluation did aid European sales in the Canadian market.

In the three quarters immediately following the exchange rate readjustments, the value of European sales to Canada was less than in corresponding quarters one year earlier. The relatively lower unit values of most European goods after devaluation required an expansion in the volume of these sales in order to maintain pre-devaluation export values. By the end of the second quarter of 1950 this expansion had been achieved, and it continued in the third and fourth quarters, raising the value and volume of post-war European exports to Canada to record levels. This was true not only of Europe as a whole, but also of most of the important trading countries in the area.

The decrease in exports to Europe in 1950, together with the increase in imports from that area, reduced Canada's balance on this trade to its lowest post-war level. The balance in each quarter was lower than in any corresponding post-war quarter. However the disequilibrium remaining in trade with Europe is more pronounced than in trade with any other trading area. The balance on this trade was equal to 30.1% of total trade with Europe in 1950, and was greater than the balance on trade with the United States, the United Kingdom, or any other principal trading area.

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	43.1	71.2	57.8	55.9	34.8	39.3	47.1	69.2
Re-Exports .....	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Imports .....	20.1	24.6	18.8	20.9	18.0	23.6	25.9	35.6
Total Trade .....	63.5	96.3	76.9	77.3	53.2	63.3	73.3	105.2
Trade Balance .....	+23.3	+47.1	+39.3	+35.6	+17.2	+16.1	+21.4	+ 34.0

Most of the main group totals reflected the decline in exports to Europe in 1950, although the animals and animal products, non-metallic minerals and products, and chemicals and allied products groups showed gains. Fishery products accounted for the greater part of the increase in the animal products group. Exports of cured fish (chiefly salt cod) to Portugal grew from \$1.3 million in 1949 to \$4.1 million in 1950, and those to Italy rose from \$1.3 million to \$2.1 million. Substantial increases also occurred in sales of cured fish to Greece, the Netherlands, and Yugoslavia. Exports of canned fish, particularly to Belgium and Luxembourg, also

showed a considerable gain, as did exports of fish and marine animal oils. The increase in the non-metallic minerals group was due almost solely to asbestos exports, which were more than double the strike-restricted value for 1949, and that in the chemical products group to the reclassification of exports of crude synthetic rubber as chemical products in 1950, and to some growth in these shipments. Several markets shared in these latter increases, especially industrial countries such as France, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

Some increases occurred in other groups, particularly in exports of wheat, (especially to Belgium

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Tables XIII and XIV.



and Italy) and of nickel and zinc. The values of most other commodities declined, the contraction being particularly noticeable in such commodities as coarse grains, flax seed, linseed and flaxseed oil, hides and skins, wood pulp, newsprint, machinery and aluminum. The decline with most influence on the export total, however, was in sales of ships. These totalled \$11.5 million in 1947 and reached a peak of \$62.4 million in 1948, \$59.0 million of which represented sales to France. In 1949 the total fell to \$15.9 million, and sales to France, to \$12.7 million. In 1950 sales of ships to Europe were negligible. The heavy sales of former years represented the post-war rebuilding of Europe's merchant marine; this has now been substantially completed. Excluding shipping sales, domestic exports to Europe in the last four years have been: 1947, \$336.3 million; 1948, \$254.5 million; 1949, \$212.1 million; 1950, \$190.3 million. This picture of these exports is in some ways more accurate than that given by the unadjusted totals, since it accentuates both 1947-48 and 1948-49 as periods in which the sharpest decline was occurring. This brings out more clearly the influence on the decline of lessened emergency needs. The termination of Canada's export credit programme also influenced the decline.

The increase in imports from Europe was general, and was distributed over the wide range of commodities received from that source. Among the important increases was that in imports of European machinery, which rose from \$2.0 million in 1949 to \$3.9 million in 1950. Sweden, with an increase of \$1.2 million in sales of machinery to Canada, accounted for the

larger part of this gain; but imports from Germany and Italy also gained significantly. Imports of canned and preserved fruits increased by almost 75%, chiefly due to larger shipments from Spain (up to \$1.3 million from \$0.7 million) and the Netherlands (to \$0.7 million from only \$3 thousand in 1949). Purchases of Swiss and Italian cheese showed large increases as well. The largest increase of all was in imports of iron and steel rolling mill products; for this Belgium was chiefly responsible. The same country made the largest contribution to expanded sales of carpets and of jute piece goods to Canada. It also lost most through Canada's decreasing purchases of cotton and wool piece goods in 1950.

The greater part of Canada's trade with Europe is normally conducted with the members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.<sup>1</sup> Trade with Spain is increasing, but that conducted with the communist countries has decreased sharply since 1947, and the only communist country to still account for a sizable amount of Canada's trade is Czechoslovakia. This decline is due to both political and economic forces. Canada's trade with eastern Europe was always a relatively small part of total trade with Europe, since many of Canada's chief exports are also exports of these countries, and since few of Canada's chief imports can as cheaply be obtained there as elsewhere. In the immediate post-war period substantial relief shipments were sent to these countries, financed in part under the U.N.R.R.A. plan and in part by Canadian loans. With the ending of relief needs these exports ceased. In addition in recent months it has become necessary to exercise some measure of control over exports to communist countries.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with O.E.E.C. Countries and Other European Countries

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
United Kingdom .... \$'000,000	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2
% of 1947	100.0	91.4	93.8	62.6	100.0	158.2	162.4	213.5
Other O.E.E.C. <sup>1</sup> .... \$'000,000	323.1	304.2	243.7	196.2	53.4	64.9	76.4	94.1
% of 1947	100.0	94.1	75.4	60.7	100.0	121.6	143.2	176.3
Other Europe ..... \$'000,000	44.5	23.9	7.5	11.3	6.9	7.6	9.2	10.5
% of 1947	100.0	53.8	16.8	25.4	100.0	109.5	132.8	150.8

1. Including Ireland and Turkey.

Table 13 illustrates the greater rate of decline in exports to the non-O.E.E.C. countries than in exports to the O.E.E.C. group. Exports to the United Kingdom and to the rest of the O.E.E.C. group (including Ireland and Turkey) have declined in about the same measure since 1947, although some

of the decline in sales to the United Kingdom was postponed until 1950 by the British food contracts. Commercial ties with these countries are stronger than with eastern Europe, and the decline in exports to the communist area has been much steeper. The inability or refusal of the communist bloc to

1. 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 Federal Republic of Germany, and Trieste.

accept Marshall plan aid has probably also influenced this difference; had not this source of external aid been present a more straitened exchange position in western Europe might well have forced a sharper decline in exports to these countries. Spain in 1950 accounted for over half of Canada's exports to non-O.E.E.C. Europe, more than the entire communist bloc.

The expansion of imports from the non-O.E.E.C. group has also been much less since 1947 than that in imports from the O.E.E.C. countries, and started from a much lower level. Eastern Europe has never been a major source of imports to Canada, but the difference in the rate of increase of imports from these areas is probably again due in part to the closer political relations with the O.E.E.C. group and perhaps to a greater measure of post-war recovery in these countries.

### Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland<sup>1</sup>

The forces determining the movements of Canada's trade with the countries of the Commonwealth in 1950 closely resembled those governing trade with the United Kingdom. As members of the sterling area all have been conducting dollar-saving programmes, though of varying intensity, and most have been attempting to increase their dollar exports. All except Pakistan devalued at the same time and to the same extent as the United Kingdom, and have therefore had the same price incentives to reduce dollar imports and the same advantages in competition in dollar markets or with dollar goods. Ireland is included with the Commonwealth for analysis because, as a member of the sterling area, it resembles the Commonwealth countries in the abovementioned ways, and also because it has retained the preferential tariff treatment in the Canadian market possessed before leaving the Commonwealth.

The reduction in exports to the countries of the Commonwealth in 1950 was almost the same as to the United Kingdom—34% in dollar value as opposed to 33.3%. As in the case of the United Kingdom the reduction in value expressed in sterling is only about 20%. In each quarter, too, exports to Commonwealth countries were below those recorded for any corresponding post-war quarter. Because of the steady rise in the prices of Canada's exports, the volume decline which occurred was probably considerably greater than the value decline.

There was likewise little difference in the behaviour of the totals of imports from the Common-

wealth and Ireland and from the United Kingdom. From the former trading area they rose 30% above their 1949 level, from the United Kingdom, 31.5%. Imports from the Commonwealth were somewhat slower to rise; their first quarter value was below that for 1949, although the second, third and fourth quarters saw successive new quarterly value records established. Rising prices probably contributed more to the increased value of imports from the Commonwealth than in the case of the United Kingdom—the principal imports from the Commonwealth in 1950 were the tropical and semi-tropical products and the raw materials whose prices have been leading the world price advance, while the prices of many United Kingdom products (in Canadian dollar terms) were below their 1949 level in 1950 as a result of the depreciation of sterling. Nevertheless the volume of imports from the Commonwealth also increased.

The balance on trade with the Commonwealth was much smaller in 1950 than in 1949, and was negative at \$41.6 million as opposed to positive at \$116.2 million. Reduced exports to these countries have, as with the United Kingdom, made the largest contribution to the decreased balance, though inflated prices have done more to increase the value of sales to Canada. Trade with the Commonwealth still forms far less than its pre-war proportion of Canada's trade, and due to the increased controls placed on dollar imports by these countries in 1950 was lower proportionately than in any previous post-war year.

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	68.2	90.4	75.7	66.6	41.6	59.4	44.2	53.3
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Imports .....	37.7	53.7	47.2	47.2	36.3	60.8	67.3	77.1
Total Trade .....	106.1	144.4	123.2	114.2	78.2	120.4	111.9	131.0
Trade Balance .....	+ 30.7	+ 37.0	+ 28.8	+ 19.7	+ 5.6	- 1.2	- 22.7	- 23.3

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Tables XV and XVI.



Exports in the iron and its products group showed the greatest decline in 1950, and this group fell from first to second place in sales to Commonwealth countries. The chief factors in this decline were the reduced sales of railway rolling stock to the **Union of South Africa** and of locomotives to **India** which were commented on in Chapter II. These two commodities accounted for \$34.7 million of the group's decline, no less than 33.9% of the total decline in exports to the Commonwealth. Other iron and steel products also featured reduced exports, especially rolling mill products (with much of the decline in railway rails), and farm and other machinery. The only important increase in the group was in sales of automobiles and trucks, which rose from \$30.9 million in 1949 to \$33.7 million in 1950. This increase was due chiefly to a large increase in sales to **Australia**, which more than offset the reduced purchases of many other Commonwealth markets.

Wheat accounted for most of the decline in exports in the agricultural products group, small increases in exports of wheat flour and tobacco little more than balancing declines in fodders and linseed oil. For the reduced wheat exports much lower sales to **India** and some reduction in those to the **Union of South Africa** were again largely responsible. Exports of foodstuffs in the animal products group also accounted for most of the decline there, the chief declines being in processed milk and cured and canned fish. **Malaya** and the **British West Indies** accounted for the greater part of the former decline, the **British West Indies** for much of the decline in fish exports as well. Canadian exports to the **British West Indies** in 1951 should be aided by the liberalization of that area's import restrictions, negotiated late in 1950 with the United Kingdom government.

Most of the countries of the Commonwealth reduced their purchases of Canadian newsprint in 1950, and these exports fell from \$17.8 million in 1949 to \$8.1 million. Exports of other forest products also dropped sharply, the only important increase in the group being in exports of railway ties, chiefly to **Pakistan**. Asbestos exports to Commonwealth countries, as to most other countries, increased sharply, and exports of aluminum, copper and zinc also rose above the 1949 level. However these increases were not sufficient to outweigh decreases elsewhere. Besides the decreases in leading commodities which can be read from Table

XV, there were numerous decreases in minor exports, and many of these were largely barred from Commonwealth markets by dollar-saving controls.

In imports from the Commonwealth, agricultural products showed the largest gains. Imports of Commonwealth sugar gained 27%, almost half of this increase being due to higher prices. The volume of sugar imports also increased, the largest gains being in purchases from **British East Africa**, **Fiji**, **Australia**, **Barbados** and **Jamaica**. Tea imports rose about 37%, the greater part of this value gain being due to an increased volume of imports from **Ceylon** and **India**. While tea prices in 1950 averaged somewhat above the 1949 level, they were declining in the last half-year. Rubber imports from the Commonwealth more than doubled in value in 1950, and this increase was due chiefly to higher prices. The **Federation of Malaya** and **Ceylon** profited most from this development. Imports of Commonwealth coffee also increased sharply; the rise of some 75% in the price of coffee accounted for only a part of the gain here as the volume of imports from **British East Africa** was over four times as great as in 1949.

Purchases of the principal minerals obtained from the Commonwealth generally did not reach 1949 values. The volume of bauxite ore imports from Commonwealth countries increased, due chiefly to purchases from the **Gold Coast**, which largely offset the decline in imports from **British Guiana** (still Canada's principal supplier by a wide margin), but a lower average price of these imports caused a value decline. The price of tin averaged slightly above the 1949 level, and rose during the year, but the increase in tin imports from the **Federation of Malaya** was not sufficient to compensate for the non-recurrence of 1949's heavy shipments from **Hong Kong**. Imports of crude petroleum from the Commonwealth also decreased in 1950.

The greater part of the increase in imports of wool from the Commonwealth in 1950 was due to higher prices. **Australia** and **New Zealand** gained most from this increase. Volume accounted for the greater part of the increase in imports of jute piece goods, **India** providing most of the increased supply. Animal products imports also showed gains. Imports of sausage casings rose sharply, and for the first time since the war Canada made a sizable purchase of **New Zealand** cheese. Imports from the Commonwealth in 1950 were closer to their pre-war proportion of total imports than at any time since the war.

### Trade with Latin America<sup>1</sup>

At the end of the war most of the countries of Latin America had large reserves of foreign exchange. This exchange had been received in payment for high wartime exports, but during the war goods had not been available in most other countries to provide return imports. Post-war imports by these countries were therefore heavy. However exports did not expand proportionately, and most of

the countries of the area were soon forced to use some form of trade restrictions—quantitative controls, exchange controls, and multiple exchange rates were all used—to protect their dwindling reserves. In the recent past it became necessary for some countries to use these controls against "soft currency" goods from the sterling and other areas, as well as against dollar goods.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, Tables XVII and XVIII.



The sharp rise in the prices of many of Latin America's leading exports in the past year and a half has done much to relieve the strain on these countries' exchange reserves. Import requirements remain high, due to relatively high consumer incomes in these countries and due to the economic development programmes which many are pursuing. A general removal of their trade controls is therefore unlikely for most of these countries. However in some respects relaxations of trade barriers have been made by many.

Exports to Latin America reached a new record value of \$143.4 million in 1950, 10.5% above the previous high of \$129.8 million established in 1947. However the higher prices prevailing in 1950 contributed much to the year's export value, and it

is unlikely that the volume of these exports was as great as in 1947, although that of 1949 was almost certainly surpassed. The increase was concentrated in the last half-year; in the second quarter exports were little higher than in 1949, while the value of exports in the first quarter was lower than in any other post-war first quarter. Among the factors which may have contributed to the year's increase was the relative price advantage over United States producers given to Canadian producers by Canada's devaluation with respect to the American dollar in 1949. However the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in October, 1950, together with the greater margin of advantage given to sterling area and many European producers by their greater depreciation in 1949, has probably by now removed any initial stimulus to these exports from that cause.

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1949				1950			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
Domestic Exports .....	26.4	36.6	29.3	33.3	21.2	39.6	40.9	41.7
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.3
Imports .....	41.9	44.6	48.8	56.8	41.2	48.9	65.4	58.1
Total Trade .....	68.5	81.5	78.2	90.3	62.6	91.0	106.5	100.1
Trade Balance .....	- 15.2	- 7.7	- 19.4	- 23.3	- 19.8	- 6.7	- 24.3	- 16.2

The greater part of the increase in exports to Latin America was concentrated in the agricultural products group, and wheat flour and wheat accounted for most of this gain (\$9.5 million of a total gain of \$14.0 million for the group). Chile and Colombia accounted for most of the increase in wheat sales, while Cuba, Venezuela and other Caribbean countries were chiefly responsible for the increase in exports of wheat flour. Exports of whisky increased sharply, due chiefly to greater sales to Mexico, and several countries contributed to an increase in purchases of Canadian malt and rubber tires. Exports of several animal products in the foodstuffs category increased, especially processed milk and canned and cured fish. Latin America also is increasing purchases of Canadian eggs, the bulk of which are taken by Venezuela.

In the iron products group changes were mixed. Exports of farm implements, of automobiles and of tractors increased, while those of non-farm machinery and iron pipes and fittings declined, the latter quite steeply. Elsewhere in the list of products, exports of asbestos climbed to more than twice their 1949 level. Exports of ships to Latin America remained high in 1950, despite some decline from their 1949 value. In most of the main groups in-

creases in individual commodities were matched by decreases in others, but in all but the wood products and miscellaneous commodities groups increases outweighed decreases. Also of significance is the fact that exports were increasing throughout the year; the higher level of the last half-year was much more than could be expected from seasonal influences alone.

The movement in imports from Latin America throughout 1950 closely resembled that in exports. In the first and second quarters these imports were of about the same value as in 1949, and were well below the 1948 record. But in the third and fourth quarters new records for the corresponding quarters of all years were established, and the total value of these imports for the year reached \$213.5 million, only 3.5% below the 1948 record. High and rising prices for Latin American goods made an important contribution to the second half-year's heavy imports, and seasonal factors accounted for much of the remaining gain. Because of the sharp rise in prices of these countries' exports it is doubtful if Canadian imports from Latin America were greater in volume than in 1949, and they were well below the 1948 volume.

Imports of crude petroleum from Latin America declined in 1950, as in the preceding year. Canada has been drawing an increasing proportion of its petroleum imports from non-American sources in recent years, nevertheless Venezuela and the United States remain the principal suppliers of this commodity. In 1950 Venezuela was second by a small margin as a source of crude petroleum; in the two preceding years it was first. Latin America is also an important source of many non-ferrous metals not produced in volume in Canada, and imports of their ores, especially from Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Peru, expanded sharply in 1950.

Most of the remainder of Canada's imports from Latin America are foodstuffs and fibres. Imports of coffee increased sharply in value, rising 32% above that of 1949. But this increase was due solely to the price factor, which was about 74% above that for the previous year. The volume of these coffee imports actually declined by 24%. Brazil and Colombia supply the bulk of Canada's coffee requirements. The price factor also accounted for the increase in imports of bananas, which are drawn chiefly from the Central American countries. The greater part of the increase in imports of vegetable oils was due to a larger volume of imports of sunflower seed oil and cotton seed oil from Argentina, and volume and price both contributed to the increase in imports of cocoa beans, chiefly from Brazil. Imports of fresh vegetables from Latin America declined, due chiefly to decreased purchases from Mexico, but the same

country saw a sharp revival in its sales of cotton to Canada, although the level of 1948 was not regained. Imports of canned meats and of hides and skins, chiefly from Argentina and Uruguay, also increased sharply in 1950.

In the last two years sugar imports from Latin America have declined sharply—in 1950 the value of these imports was only 2.3% of that of 1948. During the war and for several years afterwards sugar importing was conducted by the Canadian government, sugar being a scarce commodity and for a considerable part of the period being subject to international allocation and to domestic rationing. Availability of supplies determined the source of imports, and in this period Cuba and the Dominican Republic supplied a considerable share of Canada's needs.

At the end of March, 1949, sugar importing was restored to private enterprise. With this change, the preferential rate of duty on Commonwealth sugar again became an important factor in determining the cheapest market, and as production in the Commonwealth had expanded considerably, Canada was able to satisfy most of her requirements from this source more cheaply than from Latin America. The reduction in sugar imports from Latin America in the past two years more than accounts for the lower value of total imports from these countries than in 1948.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE COMPOSITION OF CANADIAN TRADE

The discussion in the preceding chapters of this Review has been conducted chiefly in terms of values. Values are the only common denominator of the multitude of commodities which enter Canada's foreign trade, and their use in a general trade review is therefore inescapable. The relative magnitude of imports of steel, for example, cannot properly be compared with that of petroleum, or hydro-electric power, or oranges, in terms other than value. Satisfactory quantity records for all commodities are not available; indeed for some commodities a satisfactory quantity unit cannot be devised for most analytical uses. Furthermore, the aspects of trade of greatest interest for many purposes are best summarized in value terms which, besides implying physical magnitudes, throw light on the financial transactions involved in trade.

In a time of rapidly changing prices, however, it is essential to emphasize that values consist of two components: price and physical quantity. A large year-to-year change in the value of a traded commodity at the present time is as likely—or more likely—to be due to a price change as to a quantity

change. These may be in opposite directions—the import price of green coffee averaged some 75% above its 1949 level in 1950, while the quantity imported was about 17% less. Reading the values of coffee imports in the two years, however, all that is seen is a 46% increase, which, in spite of the generally known fact that the price of coffee had risen, would hardly be taken to indicate that the quantity imported was less than in the previous year. In the other direction, the value of lead exports decreased in 1950. It might be thought that these exports were therefore physically smaller than in the previous year; in fact they were greater! But lead prices in 1950 averaged about 13% below those of 1949, and it was this factor that caused the value decline.

Price and quantity movements have been mentioned in the foregoing chapters as far as available information justified their mention. To assist in assessing the value statistics, however, a discussion of general price movements affecting Canadian trade is necessary.

#### Price Movements and Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

In 1948 the average level of prices of both exports and imports was more than twice as high as a decade earlier. For this the greater economic activity of the post-war period, sustained by reconstruction activity and war-created backlogs of demand, and featured by persistent shortages in world supplies of many commodities, was largely responsible. The level of prices within Canada had also changed greatly—wholesale prices were only slightly less than twice their 1938 level, and the cost of living index showed about a 50% increase.

There was some softening of both trade prices and domestic prices in 1949, especially about the middle of the year. An important influence in this connection was the business readjustments occurring in the United States at the time. The rise in prices was renewed in the latter months of 1949, and continued throughout 1950, especially after the Korean crisis. The prices of exports in 1950 averaged 8.5% above their 1948 level, and those of imports were higher by 10.7%. The lower exchange value of the Canadian dollar than in 1948 contributed to these higher levels. Nevertheless the rate of increase of prices was more rapid in 1950 than in 1949, as is shown by the following statement:

Increase from	Domestic Export Prices	Import Prices
1947 to 1948	8.4%	12.0%
1948 to 1949	3.1%	3.2%
1949 to 1950	5.2%	7.3%
Jan.-June '50 to July-Dec. '50	2.6%	4.0%

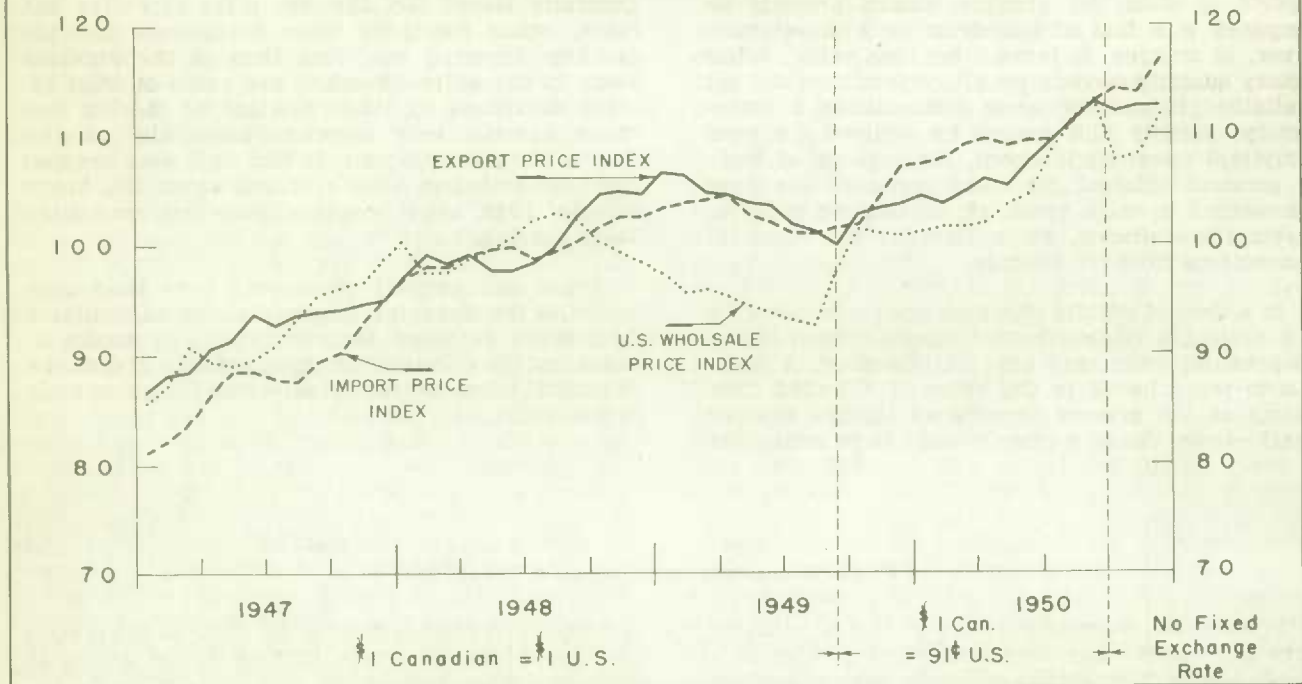
A further fact emphasized by the table is the greater increase of import prices than of export prices in the period under review.

To an important extent the prices of Canada's exports and imports are determined in or greatly influenced by the United States market, and the influence of United States conditions on these prices has been increasing in recent years. The close correspondence between the levels of indexes of Canadian export and import prices and the index of wholesale prices in the United States which Chart III illustrates is therefore not surprising. More noteworthy is the degree of "insulation" shown by the Canadian series during the 1949 recession in the United States, especially since raw and processed primary products form such an important part of exports. Contract arrangements which spanned the brief American recession accounted for much of the resistance of export prices to decline; the only one of the export price groups to show a pronounced dip was that for non-ferrous metals. The export index did decline more than the import index, however; for this the greater importance in imports (and especially in imports from the United States) of highly fabricated goods whose prices are normally "sticky", and of goods featuring administered prices, are largely responsible. Also of major importance was the lack of a recession in Canada. High domestic demand helped maintain many Canadian prices. To some extent, too, greater stability in overseas markets helped reduce the pull on Canadian prices of the mild American recession.

1. For illustrative statistics see especially Tables XIX, XXI, and XXIX of Part II.



CHART III  
CANADIAN EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES  
AND UNITED STATES WHOLESALE PRICES



The effects on Canada's foreign trade prices of the two changes in the rate of exchange between Canadian and United States dollars which occurred in the period are also emphasized by the chart. The abrupt rise of the United States index from August to October of 1949 reflects the devaluation of the Canadian dollar in mid-September, and its effect in closing the gap between the level of prices in the United States and that in Canada is made obvious. This braked the downward pull of United States prices on this country's trade prices, and ended their fall. It also resulted in a sharp rise in prices paid for imports, since over two-thirds of these were increased in price by 9.1% by the premium on the United States dollar in Canada. Many Canadian export prices were fixed by contracts in terms of United States dollars, or are determined by the level of prices in the United States market, and these were largely responsible for the increase in export prices which followed the devaluation. Trade with other countries which devalued more than Canada moderated the rise in both import and export prices.

and as overseas trade accounted for a greater proportion of exports than of imports, the moderating influence was most pronounced in the case of exports.

The appreciation of the Canadian dollar after the unpegging of its foreign exchange value on October 2nd, 1950, had the effect of a relative lowering of United States and other foreign prices, and this served to halt briefly the sharp upward climb in trade prices which followed the outbreak of war in Korea. It could not reverse the trend, however, and after November import prices again climbed, steeply (as did United States wholesale prices in terms of Canadian dollars), and export prices also renewed their climb, though at a slower rate. The greater scarcity of many tropical strategic materials than of Canadian-produced goods, a scarcity accentuated by military stockpiling activity especially in the United States, contributed greatly to the more rapid increase of import prices than of export prices.

#### Export Prices in 1950

The steady rise in the prices of Canadian exports in the first half of 1950 reflected in large measure the renewed prosperity of the United States economy, and the success of that economy and the Canadian economy in absorbing the greater part of

the goods set free by reduced overseas purchases in Canada. After the Korean conflict began, intensified world demand for many Canadian goods accelerated the export price rise. In the first half of 1950, export prices in all but the non-ferrous metals and

chemicals and fertilizer groups averaged higher than in 1949, and in the second half-year the chemicals and fertilizer group average reached the 1949 level while that for non-ferrous metals soared to the highest point (on a 1948 base) of any group average.

The chief non-ferrous metals produced in Canada are of basic strategic importance, and it was chiefly this factor which accounted for their rapid rise in price in the last half-year. Several wood products also met increased demand in this period, most notably lumber, and the rapid rise in lumber prices in the second half-year (accompanied by an even more rapid increase in export volume) was particularly noteworthy. Stockpiling in the United States contributed to a rapid rise in the prices of natural and synthetic crude rubber, and this rise was quickly communicated to rubber goods, of which Canada exports tires and footwear in quantity.

Other Canadian exports were influenced less by the international situation, but continued an upward climb which has been due largely to supplies being inadequate to cover even civilian demand. Beef and veal prices and prices of slaughter cattle rose sharply due to this factor. Fish and fur skins also showed moderate price increases. Newsprint, wood pulp and pulpwood prices continued their slow upward climb, as did those of asbestos and fertilizer. In spite of reduced European and sterling area sales, machinery, both farm and non-farm, increased in price, reflecting increased prices of materials and increases in other Canadian production costs. Some growth in sales of premium quality bacon to the United States was responsible for the increase in the bacon price index. The increased importance of the United States market throughout the list of Canada's exports was an important influence in moderate increases in export prices.

Some decreases also occurred in export prices. Wheat and wheat flour have declined in price on the world market for the two years since European production again became substantial, although this decline was masked in Canadian exports by the influence of contract deliveries to the United Kingdom. Export prices of eggs have declined for a similar reason, and also due to the fact that sales to the United Kingdom have disappeared and those to lower-priced markets in the western hemisphere now dominate the index. Lower export prices for ferro-alloys can be ascribed to reduced overseas markets for these goods in 1950, and the decline in price of railway rails exported to a similar cause. The lower average price of automobile exports reflects rather some change in the commodity due to changes in the markets for which it is manufactured than an actual price decline in the usual sense.

The influence of changes in export markets on export prices deserves considerable emphasis at a time of great change in the direction of Canada's exports. Where a greater proportion of exports of a given commodity are now sold in a low price market than a higher price market, average export prices will decline, and vice versa. The existence of markets paying different prices for a commodity as defined for statistical purposes does not imply price discrimination by the exporter. It may only mean that various qualities of a commodity are lumped together in the statistical commodity—"wheat" is an example—and that different markets are accustomed to purchasing different grades of the commodity. The average grade of bacon exported to the United States, for example, is higher than that exported to the United Kingdom. The effect of factors of this type on export prices is more subtle than that of an international crisis, but is nonetheless important.

#### Import Prices in 1950

The influences governing the rise in import prices in 1950 were even stronger than those affecting exports, especially in the first half-year. The prices of about two-thirds of Canada's imports rose sharply subsequent to the devaluation of the Canadian dollar with respect to that of the United States in 1949, and while about half of the remainder had undergone some price decline at about the same time, the lower import-purchasing power of many overseas currencies tended to raise the domestic cost of imported raw materials in those countries and thus exert a slow upward pressure on their export prices. In addition the rising prices which accompanied the revived boom in the United States further increased the cost of imports from that country. The Korean crisis caused a further upward surge of world prices, and the appreciation of the Canadian dollar in October was not sufficient to insulate Canadian prices from this trend. In the first half of 1950 import prices in each of the eight groups averaged above their 1949 level, and in the second half-year only the non-metallic minerals and chemicals and fertilizer groups failed to show a further advance.

Some of the sharpest price advances were in strategic materials. Raw wool prices rose sharply; supplies were initially barely sufficient for civilian requirements and were faced with military and stockpiling demand in addition. Cotton was also affected by the international situation. The price paid by Canadian importers for tin also rose in the second half-year, and prices of both tin and manganese oxide (another strategic import) have been at very high levels for two years. The greatest price spurt was shown by rubber and rubber products. For the year as a whole these averaged 85% above their 1949 level, and their increase was particularly rapid in the latter half of the year as is shown by the following statement:

Month	Index Value	Increase in Quarter
1949 Dec.	83.2	—
1950 Mar.	103.6	24.5%
June	121.9	17.7%
Sept.	191.7	57.3%
Dec.	289.9	51.2%



This illustrates clearly the effects of military and stockpile demand on the price of a commodity the bulk of which is produced in an exposed region.

Increased raw material prices and rises in other industrial costs caused a more moderate increase in the prices of most manufactured and semi-manufactured goods imported by Canada. Primary iron and steel, machinery, automobiles, electrical equipment, construction materials, chemicals, books and newspapers, and most textiles all exhibited this trend. These increases were all below 20% of 1949, and were mostly less than 10%. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods are generally more resistant to price changes than are materials, and once the sharp price increase caused by the September, 1949, devaluation of the Canadian dollar had been absorbed by the series their subsequent rate of increase was generally slow.

Some import prices were lowered by the same exchange rate readjustments. These are the prices of goods of which the sterling area and western Europe are the chief suppliers. A notable example in this category is the price of worsteds and serges; china tableware is another. The price of paints may have been influenced downward by the greater

proportion of these imports drawn from overseas sources in 1950. With the recovery of production in the United Kingdom and Europe, and with the increasing importance of these countries as import suppliers, some restraining influence on import price increases in the manufactures field seems likely.

Tropical and semi-tropical products in general tended sharply upward in 1950, and those of the sterling area shared in this rise. Besides the strategic materials already commented on, foodstuffs prices rose sharply. The price of coffee averaged about 75% higher in 1950 than in 1949, that of cocoa about 8% higher, and the price of tea was up about 5%. The prices of sugar, citrus fruits, raisins and bananas also climbed. Changes in the direction of trade influenced some prices. The price of nuts declined due in large measure to this influence: the price of peanuts from the United States was about 5% higher in 1950 than in 1949. But in 1949 the United States supplied 59% by weight of Canada's peanut imports, in 1950 only 5% were drawn from this source. Lower priced peanut sources supplied the bulk of these imports, and it was this factor which caused the decline in this price line.

#### Trade by Component Material Groups<sup>1</sup>

Despite the marked change in the direction of Canada's exports in 1950, and the sharp price advances affecting numerous commodities, there was relatively little change in the proportionate importance of the various main groups in Canada's exports and imports. In domestic exports the agricultural products group accounted for only 20.4% of the total as against 25.8% in 1949, but this was very little less than the 1948 proportion, and was due largely to the decline of wheat exports from their abnormally high 1949 volume. The wood products group changed in the opposite direction, accounting for 35.7% of domestic exports as against 29.2% in 1949. This reflects two factors: the contrast between somewhat depressed prices for lumber in 1949 and their higher 1950 level, and the great expansion in the volume of exports of wood products to the United States in 1950 as part of the change in the direction of trade.

In the other export groups changes were smaller. The increase in the proportionate importance of the non-metallic minerals group reflects 1950's high asbestos exports, which were sharply above the strike-restricted level of 1949. The decline in the proportionate importance of exports of iron products reflects chiefly sterling area restrictions on imports of these commodities from dollar sources, and particularly the contrast between 1949's high contract deliveries of locomotives and railway cars to India and the Union of South Africa and the much lower level of these exports in 1950. Non-ferrous metals exports were greater in 1950 than in previous years; there seems to be a slow trend towards their forming a greater part of Canada's exports. The

decline in the proportion of exports in the miscellaneous commodities group seems to have been influenced chiefly by the decline in the abnormal post-war level of sales of ships, and also by the non-recurrence in 1950 of 1949's contract deliveries of aircraft to the United Kingdom.

In imports changes in the relative importance of the groups were even less. To a considerable extent the increased proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by the agricultural and vegetable products group was due more to the greater price rises affecting imports in this group than to a change in the relative volume of these imports. Coffee, rubber, whisky, and several other commodities featuring marked price advances in 1950 are included in this group total. The decline in the proportionate importance of textiles imports continued in 1950; here the major factor at work is decreased civilian demand now that civilian wardrobes are close to normal after their post-war low. A lack of available supplies of rolling mill products contributed heavily to the relative decline in imports of iron products. In the non-metallic minerals groups a factor influencing the lower proportion of imports included is the relative decline in Canada's need for imported petroleum.

The western Canada oil developments of the past four years have been of major importance in this connection. In 1945, 1946, and 1947, Canadian crude petroleum refined in Canada was hovering at about 7 million barrels a year. With the discovery of new fields, particularly in Alberta, and the expansion of refinery capacity in western Canada, Canadian-produced crude oil was able, in the next

1. For illustrative statistics see especially Tables VII and VIII and XIX-XXII of Part II.

TABLE 16. Percentage Composition of Canada's Trade, by Main Groups<sup>1</sup>

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	20.9	25.8	20.4	13.3	13.7	15.3
Animal and Animal Products .....	14.1	11.3	11.7	3.2	2.7	2.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	1.5	0.8	0.9	13.3	12.1	11.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	31.0	29.2	35.7	2.8	3.1	3.2
Iron and its Products .....	9.2	9.8	8.1	29.7	32.3	30.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	12.9	14.3	14.7	5.9	6.3	6.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.1	2.5	3.3	23.0	19.4	19.3
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.6	2.4	3.2 <sup>2</sup>	4.5	4.7	5.0
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	4.7	3.9	1.9	4.4	5.7	5.4

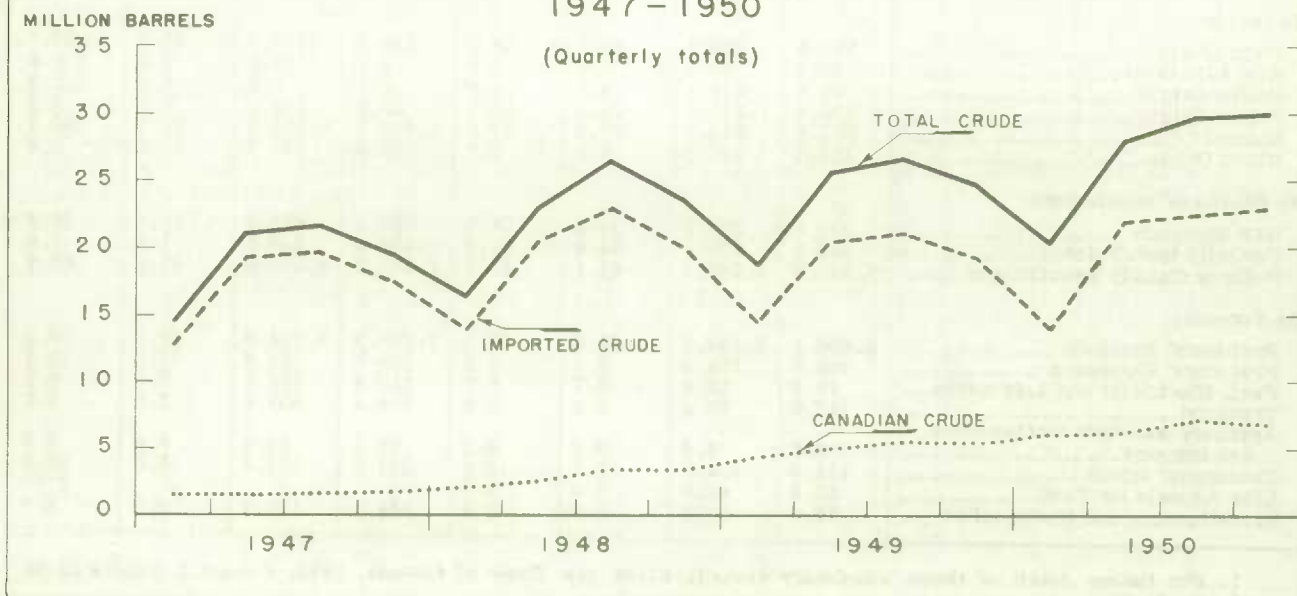
1. For the values from which these percentages are derived see Part II, Tables VII and VIII.

2. This increased percentage is due in part to the reclassification of the exports of crude synthetic rubber as a chemical product in 1950.

three years, to substantially replace imported petroleum in this sector of the Canadian market. The effect of this development was not to reduce petroleum imports; Canada's need for this fuel was increasing. But it did render possible an expansion of petroleum consumption in Canada with relatively little expansion of petroleum imports. In 1950, crude oil received by Canadian refineries was 41% greater in quantity than in 1947, but imported crude oil received was up by only 17%.

This development has meant a considerable saving in foreign exchange for Canada. In 1949 Canadian crude oil received by refineries in Canada was 13.6 million barrels greater than in 1947, and valued at 1949 average import prices this represents an import saving of some \$34.9 million. In 1950 the gain over 1947 was 19.4 million barrels, and at 1950 average prices for petroleum this replaced imports to the value of \$49.5 million. With the opening in 1951 of the pipeline to the Great Lakes a further

CHART IV  
CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY CANADIAN REFINERIES  
1947 - 1950





expansion in the use of Canadian-produced crude oil will take place, and an even greater import-saving can be expected. Had this Canadian crude oil not been available, imports of non-metallic minerals in 1949 and 1950 would have been a significantly greater proportion of total imports, about 20.4% and 20.5% of the total in the respective years.

The differences in the relative importance in imports and exports of the various component material groups are also instructive. Most striking is the case of wood products. These form a very high proportion of exports, reflecting Canada's large and efficiently exploited forest resources. The minor importance of these products in imports shows that the range of Canada's production of these com-

modities gives almost self-sufficiency in them. In fact, most of the imports in this category are manufactured products. The high proportion of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products and animal products groups reflects the extent of Canada's farming industry, but climatic conditions necessitate large imports of vegetable products. Canada has an important metal mining industry, but is far from self-sufficient in this field, and Canadian production of non-metallic minerals and their products (the chief of which are coal and oil) is far short of domestic needs. The use of other supplementary classifications of Canada's trade throws further light both on the structural differences of imports and exports and on the nature of the changes in the commodity composition of exports and imports in 1950.

### Trade by Origin, Degree of Manufacture, and Purpose

Besides the main classification according to component material, on which basis Canada's trade statistics are compiled and regularly published, three summary subsidiary classifications are prepared annually. These are re-groupings of the statistical items in the component material classification, and although not exact they can be very useful in analysis. The first of these is a classification by

origin: that is, by the nature of the primary activity which provided the materials for the commodity. The second classifies the commodities in trade on the basis of value added by manufacture; in this classification "fully or chiefly manufactured" goods should not be thought of as end products as this category includes many commodities still at an intermediate stage of processing but whose value is

**TABLE 17. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose<sup>1</sup>**

(Values in \$'000,000)

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	Value		% of Total		Value		% of Total	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
<b>By Origin:</b>								
Farm Origin .....	995.5	880.1	33.3	28.2	723.8	877.7	26.2	27.7
Wild Life Origin .....	23.4	25.3	0.8	0.8	8.0	11.4	0.3	0.4
Marine Origin .....	99.7	118.1	3.3	3.8	7.3	6.5	0.3	0.2
Forest Origin .....	875.4	1,113.0	29.2	35.7	90.5	104.6	3.3	3.3
Mineral Origin .....	833.8	842.6	27.9	27.0	1,648.7	1,862.7	59.7	58.7
Mixed Origin .....	165.2	139.3	5.5	4.5	282.9	311.3	10.2	9.8
<b>By Degree of Manufacture:</b>								
Raw Materials .....	971.1	872.6	32.4	28.0	690.2	851.3	25.0	26.8
Partially Manufactured .....	730.8	976.9	24.4	31.3	198.6	250.5	7.2	7.9
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .....	1,291.1	1,269.0	43.1	40.7	1,872.5	2,072.5	67.8	65.3
<b>By Purpose:</b>								
Producers' Materials .....	2,096.4	2,259.9	70.0	72.5	1,063.3	1,214.0	38.5	38.2
Producers' Equipment .....	182.6	176.9	6.1	5.7	538.1	536.8	19.5	16.9
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants ...	19.5	20.6	0.7	0.7	219.4	276.5	7.9	8.7
Transport .....	162.8	90.4	5.4	2.9	218.4	303.1	7.9	9.5
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry .....	6.8	6.9	0.2	0.2	23.1	28.0	0.8	0.9
Consumers' Goods .....	411.3	424.9	13.7	13.6	533.9	636.2	19.3	20.0
Live Animals for Food .....	52.6	66.0	1.8	2.1	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ....	61.0	72.8	2.0	2.3	164.9	179.7	6.0	5.7

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1950*, Volume I, Tables 27-33.

2. Negligible.

chiefly due to the manufacturing processes which they have already undergone. A third classification is based on the type of purpose for which the commodities are most likely to be used.

To a considerable extent the origin-classification groups tell the same story as the component material group totals usually presented, but some facts are brought out more clearly. The importance of agriculture in exports and imports is more clearly stated, since farm-produced fibres enter this group, and the influence of climatic conditions in limiting its extent in Canada is emphasized. It is this latter factor which accounts for products of farm origin (including tropical plantations) being of almost equal importance in exports and imports. The greater importance in imports of mineral origin and mixed origin products reflects both the many minerals not produced in sufficient quantity in Canada, and also the fact that the bulk of manufactured goods fall into these categories. Metal manufactures and semi-manufactures are much more important in imports than in exports.

The degree of manufacture classification throws further light on this point. The bulk of Canada's exports are raw materials or processed materials, not manufactured goods, and 59.3% of 1950's exports fell in the raw materials and partially manufactured groups of this classification. Even so the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category includes such fully processed raw materials as newsprint paper and wheat flour, goods which bear little resemblance to manufactured articles such as watches or automobiles. In imports raw materials are important (al-

though again many industrial materials such as piece goods are classed as chiefly manufactured), but about two-thirds of the import total in 1949 and 1950 consisted of goods the chief part of whose value was derived from processing or manufacture. As Canada is a country with a low population to resources ratio it is natural that in trade she should tend to export chiefly commodities with a low labour to materials ratio and import those with a higher labour content.

The purpose classification again accentuates this fact—some 70% of Canada's exports in both 1949 and 1950 were producers' materials: goods which needed further processing or assembly before entering consumption channels. Exports of producers' equipment—such articles as machinery and tools—were much lower. The relatively high percentage of exports in the transport category in 1949 represents that year's heavy shipments of locomotives, railway cars, aircraft and ships; the percentage for 1950 is more representative of the typical pattern at present. Consumers' goods and live animals—in Canadian exports foodstuffs are most important in these categories—are also relatively important. In imports producers' materials are again important but only about half as important as in exports, while producers equipment is about three times as important. Fuels—coal and oil—are other important imports, as are vehicles and parts of vehicles for assembly in Canada. Consumers' goods are also much more important in imports than in exports, and the foodstuffs content of this category is lower, while that of consumers' manufactures is much higher.

### The Commodity Concentration of Canada's Trade

In the exports of primary producing countries a few very important commodities generally account for a considerable proportion of the total, and Canada is still to an important extent a primary producing country. The development of secondary industry in Canada has been chiefly in relation to the domestic market. It is not surprising, therefore, that in each of the years 1947–1950 ten commodities accounted for over half of Canada's total exports. Nor, in view of the emphasis in Canada on primary production, is it surprising to find that imports are more diversified than exports, and that in none of these years did the top ten commodities reach 40% of the total. (It might further be noted that the chief ten import "commodities" are somewhat less homogeneous than those in exports).

There has, in the last three years, been a considerable increase in the commodity concentration of Canada's exports. In the immediate post-war period world needs for basic foodstuffs and basic materials were urgent; as a reflection of these forces a small number of commodities formed a higher than usual proportion of Canada's exports in 1946 and 1947. In 1948, with a considerable degree of restoration of Europe's capacity to produce food, demands became more varied, and less urgent needs received greater attention. This is reflected in the decreased

share in Canada's exports of the leading commodities of that year. But with the developing dollar crisis in late 1948 and the first half of 1949, countries other than the United States were forced to become more selective in their dollar buying, and the effects of this factor were reinforced by the reduction of sterling area imports from Canada in 1950. To a considerable extent the products which Canada sells in volume to the United States, together with wheat, are those in which dollar-short nations retain greatest interest. The result of these factors has therefore been to increase the percentage importance of a group of leading commodities in exports in each of 1949 and 1950.

With the redirection from overseas markets to the United States of a large part of Canada's exports, the list of Canada's leading exports has come to resemble more closely that of Canada's leading exports to the United States. In 1949, of the twenty leading exports of that year only four—wheat flour, ships, automobiles and trucks, and machinery—were not among leading exports to the United States. In 1950 only two—wheat flour and automobiles and trucks—were not also leading exports to that market. The same phenomenon is evident in the case of imports. In 1949 fifteen of Canada's leading twenty imports were also among the leading twenty imports



TABLE 18. Percentage Share of Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade<sup>1</sup>

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
First five commodities .....	42.9	37.7	43.4	45.4	23.7	27.6	26.8	25.6
Second five commodities .....	11.7	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.1
Third five commodities .....	6.6	8.4	6.9	8.1	7.4	9.0	8.4	7.8
First Fifteen Commodities .....	61.2	59.0	63.9	67.0	44.0	48.7	48.0	46.5

1. For each year the leading commodities of that year were used in constructing this table.

from the United States, in 1950 this had increased to sixteen.

The overall commodity concentration of imports is less marked than that of exports, and has been less influenced by such current problems as the dollar shortage. There was some slight increase in commodity concentration subsequent to the imposi-

tion of the emergency exchange conservation controls, since these bore more heavily on less essential imports. But as these controls have been relaxed there has been a marked tendency for the commodity concentration of imports to relax back to about the pre-control degree.

TABLE 19. Some Leading Imports for Investment and Industry

(Values in '\$'000)

Commodity	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Investment Imports:</b>						
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	36,916	130,287	206,012	217,090	216,316	226,249
Mining and metallurgical machinery .....	5,261	6,432	12,150	22,541	33,379	29,751
Business and printing machinery .....	5,350	12,851	22,187	24,476	25,646	28,527
Metal-working machinery .....	4,117	18,457	22,891	23,454	23,397	27,883
Yarn, cordage and fabric machinery .....	4,162	13,035	20,744	22,727	23,561	17,863
Household machinery .....	2,613	6,361	16,276	11,043	10,835	13,201
Tractors and parts .....	11,674	45,623	69,443	88,670	118,506	108,320
Automobiles and trucks .....	12,720	31,702	69,540	27,303	44,150	85,917
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	13,054	47,788	68,773	62,127	69,802	82,585
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	8,646	22,732	35,969	51,325	58,706	53,322
Structural steel <sup>1</sup> .....	2,075	7,632	17,532	17,745	18,372	16,423
Total, above commodities .....	85,085	285,763 <sup>3</sup>	467,269	464,261	525,851	572,817
Percent of total imports .....	12.6	15.3	18.2	17.6	19.0	18.0
<b>Industrial Imports:</b>						
Crude petroleum for refining .....	40,972	89,471	127,459	191,980	189,364	200,506
Automobile parts .....	24,694	66,453	98,432	101,261	117,748	158,405
Bituminous coal .....	16,930	77,052	96,070	127,673	93,455	118,788
Raw cotton .....	12,873	42,812	58,678	55,546	65,676	88,461
Raw sugar .....	17,562	31,791	46,407	62,116	65,624	76,409
Sheets, plates, hoop, band and strip, of iron or steel <sup>1</sup> .....	20,680	37,801	48,164	54,186	66,822	66,008
Wool, raw, noils and tops <sup>2</sup> .....	9,638	29,825	30,070	47,744	37,404	55,306
Cotton piece goods .....	8,543	54,163	82,574	52,815	52,666	45,901
Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	8,866	10,013	17,845	20,878	17,661	34,361
Wool piece goods .....	10,376	20,115	29,663	42,648	41,747	31,719
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	7,918	12,564	13,787	18,481	18,534	23,036
Total, above commodities .....	179,051	472,060 <sup>3</sup>	649,149	775,329	766,702	898,900
Percent of total imports .....	26.4	25.3	25.2	29.4	27.8	28.3

1. Part of "rolling mill products" item in Tables VII - XVIII of Part II.

2. Combination of "wool, raw" and "wool noils, tops, waste" items in Tables VII - XVIII of Part II.

3. The import value on which this percentage is based was adjusted for Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada.

There has, however, been a much greater degree of commodity concentration in post-war imports than in those of the pre-war period. In the decade of the 'thirties, persistent adverse economic conditions in Canada discouraged investment and depressed production. Since the war, production (and consumption) has been at record heights, and Canada has been experiencing a major investment boom. Investment goods and industrial materials therefore form a considerably greater proportion of post-war imports than of pre-war imports.

This fact is illustrated by Table 19. In 1938 imports of six leading types of producers' and con-

sumers' investment goods were only 12.6% of total imports. In the last four years these imports have accounted for about 5% more of the total. The eleven leading imports chiefly for use as industrial materials listed in the table have also been a higher proportion of total imports in recent years than before the war. In the same period imports of consumers' non-investment goods have also been at record heights; that investment and industrial imports have tended to show even greater increases emphasizes the contrast between pre-war and post-war economic conditions.



## CHAPTER V

### STATISTICAL NOTES

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

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

lished 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 two special reference papers: **Export and Import Price Indexes, 1926-1948 (1935-9 = 100)**, and **Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950, (1948 = 100)**. Textual comment on the trade statistics appears in the **Review of Foreign Trade and the Canada Year Book**.

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

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

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports—Valuation.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.

- (3) **Re-Exports—Valuation.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" consists of goods "imported for consumption" which have been exported from Canada in the same condition as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports—Valuation.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: that is, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value in the country of origin of the goods if sold there for domestic consumption, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which ac-

tual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. Normally this method gives values approximately f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

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

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

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any month (or year) is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been cleared by customs officials during that calendar month (or year). Actual commodity movements may lead by a few days (or sometimes more) the clearance of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics can be considered to give a generally accurate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** During 1950, it was decided that shipments of Canadian-owned military equipment to Canadian forces outside Canada would no longer be considered as exports and would therefore be excluded from Canada's trade statistics. Shipments of military equipment from Canadian military stores to other signatory powers of the North Atlantic Security Treaty and financed under the Canadian parliament's \$300 million grant in aid of these allies, have also been excluded from the statistics of exports. In keeping with the first of these changes Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada from abroad will also be excluded from the statistics of imports.

### Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume<sup>1</sup>

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

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyre type, that is, the weights used in the computations are those of the base year (1948). The short formula for this index is  $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$  where  $P_1$

is the price of an individual commodity in a current period,  $P_0$  the price of an individual commodity in the base period, the  $Q_0$  the quantity of an individual commodity in the base period. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore of the currently

weighted (Paasche) type whose formula, were they computed directly, would reduce to  $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_1)}{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}$ .

Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months and calendar years only. Approximate quarterly and semi-annual indexes may, however, be calculated by averaging the monthly values. Although such indexes are somewhat less accurate than would result from a separate computation based on the original data, the margin of error is too small to justify a lengthy separate computation.

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used by the trade statistics have been necessary in order to assure representativeness in the price series. For the calculation of the volume indexes it was therefore necessary to adjust the declared value statistics to correspond to the price groupings, and the resultant volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups, rather than the conventional trade statistics groups. Table 20 presents the declared value statistics on the basis of the adjusted groups.

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945—June 1950 (1943 = 100)", D.B.S., 1950; or the "Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year 1950".



The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and other primary products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products has been trans-

ferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous

TABLE 20. Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Groups<sup>1</sup>

(Values in \$'000,000)

Commodity Groups	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>						
Agricultural and Other Primary Products .....	293.9	914.4	982.1	1,045.5	1,085.7	990.5
Fibres and Textiles .....	13.0	53.8	49.3	45.6	25.2	29.6
Wood Products and Paper .....	211.6	625.6	886.2	953.7	875.3	1,112.9
Iron and Steel and Products .....	60.4	245.3	297.1	362.9	334.0	273.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	179.7	247.8	303.9	395.9	426.6	457.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	25.0	57.4	74.6	94.9	73.7	103.7
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	19.5	67.6	83.8	79.8	70.7	100.5
Miscellaneous: .....	34.3	100.3	97.9	97.1	101.7	50.7
(a) Commercial Transactions .....	30.1	59.2	74.8	73.7	82.3	34.9
(b) Special and Non-Commercial .....	4.2	41.1	23.1	23.4	19.4	15.8
Adjusted Total Exports <sup>2</sup> .....	837.4	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,992.9	3,118.4
Temporary Exports .....	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
<b>Totals, Declared Values .....</b>	<b>837.6</b>	<b>2,312.2</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,992.9</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
<b>Imports:</b>						
Agricultural and Other Primary Products .....	138.4	354.9	414.6	403.0	422.5	522.8
Fibres and Textiles .....	87.4	264.1	390.6	350.6	333.0	364.5
Wood Products and Paper <sup>3</sup> .....	30.5	67.7	87.2	70.5	82.5	95.9
Iron and Steel and Products .....	162.8	487.7	758.1	783.4	889.4	977.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	38.5	124.4	167.8	156.4	177.9	219.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	121.3	330.4	449.3	603.3	531.4	608.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	35.7	95.0	115.9	121.3	134.5	161.5
Miscellaneous: .....	60.4	198.0	187.4	146.0	188.1	222.8
(a) Commercial Transactions .....	46.0	177.2	155.7	125.2	137.9	169.1
(b) Special and Non-Commercial <sup>4</sup> .....	14.4	20.8	31.7	20.8	50.2	53.7
Adjusted Total Imports <sup>5</sup> .....	675.0	1,922.2	2,570.9	2,634.6	2,759.3	3,173.2
United Kingdom and Temporary Imports .....	2.5	5.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.0
<b>Totals, Declared Values .....</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>1,927.2</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</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 use of the United Kingdom government; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

commodities, and a few other minor changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government have been deducted from total imports because of their special relationship to the Canadian trade content; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

In addition, the price and volume indexes for the miscellaneous commodities group are divided into two sections: commercial transactions and special and non-commercial transactions. The aim of this division is to segregate those items in the trade statistics which are unilateral in character, which involve service or rental payments, or which are duplicated elsewhere in the balance of payments

accounts, from the regular commercial trade. These items are discussed more fully in the following section.

It should be noted that the group and selected commodity price indexes are subject to the following defects of the primary trade statistics:

- (a) **Valuation.** Customs evaluators have in the past sometimes set values for imports which differ from their cost to the importer, due primarily to the anti-dumping provisions of the Customs Act. This, however, has not been frequent since before the war. Also the values of non-dutiable imports and of exports are checked less closely than those of dutiable imports, and a greater possibility of error in the declared values therefore exists here. Generally this source of error is also considered to be of minor importance. Finally,

since imports are valued at official rates of exchange which may or may not be appropriate to particular transactions, the unit values calculated from the trade statistics may at times be defective as a measure of price. However as this factor affects equally both the price index and the declared values and value indexes, the volume indexes derived from these series are free from this defect.

- (b) **Qualitative changes.** The goods recorded under any item in the trade statistics may change in quality over time, and where unit value series are used any undiscovered quality change becomes a part of the price index, and does not show up as it should in the resulting physical volume index. Some of this error has, however, been removed by the use of the specified price series.

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

Canadian trade statistics record not only movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, but also certain items for which no payment at all is made by the 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

TABLE 21. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

(Values in \$'000)

Item	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Domestic Exports:</b>					
<b>Non-commercial:</b>					
Settlers' effects .....	2,520	11,006	12,629	10,938	10,875
Private donations and gifts .....	1	10,627	9,248	7,053	3,495
Contractors' outfits .....	36	47	15	0	2
Canadian military stores <sup>3</sup> .....	1	470	1,471	1	3
<b>Special:</b>					
Motion picture films .....	1	1,373	1,477	1,458	1,405
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>22,150</b>	<b>23,363</b>	<b>17,992</b>	<b>14,371</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>23,523</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>19,450</b>	<b>15,776</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports .....</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.51</b>
<b>Imports:</b>					
<b>Non-commercial:</b>					
Settlers' effects .....	3,099	10,935	14,030	13,527	12,391
Bequests, donations and gifts .....	314	660	808	788	827
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives .....	245	794	1,128	1,749	1,329
Articles for Imperial forces <sup>4</sup> .....	143	3,025	2,383	1,936	1,029
<b>Special:</b>					
Motion picture films .....	405	1,080	1,296	1,456	1,586
Advertising matter .....	1,605	2,312	3,181	3,866	4,507
Tourist purchases .....	8,715	15,870	316	28,847	33,090
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>15,414</b>	<b>18,348</b>	<b>18,001</b>	<b>15,575</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.49</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>14,526</b>	<b>34,677</b>	<b>23,140</b>	<b>52,170</b>	<b>54,757</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.73</b>

1. Not available.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Not included in special and non-commercial sub-group of the price and volume indexes. In 1950 it was decided to exclude these stores altogether from the trade statistics.

4. Not included in special and non-commercial sub-group of the price and volume indexes. Instead this item is excluded from the adjusted total imports since imported on United Kingdom Government account.



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 equipment and stores which the United Kingdom has from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the United Kingdom and being used by it.

Besides the clearly non-commercial transactions, certain other items in trade are of a special character, and for some purposes must be distinguished from the regular trade content. Motion picture films, for example, are valued in the statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may

have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in most cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodity and purchases.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 21. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, however, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this review.

### Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

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

Furthermore, physical movements of gold between countries have no direct or normal relation to sales and purchases. International transactions in gold 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 XXX).

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 5.5% in the period 1946-50).

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

### Sources of Discrepancy with Trade Statistics of Other Countries

Comparisons between Canadian statistics of trade with any country and the corresponding statistics issued by that country of trade with Canada disclose that the figures are rarely identical and often differ widely. The problem of incomparabilities in the statistical records of different nations has frequently been discussed, but as yet no uniform method of classification and valuation which would remove these differences has been adopted by the

various trading nations. A brief outline of some chief sources of discrepancy is included here; fuller information is included in the *Review of Foreign Trade, 1949*, and in the *Supplements to the United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*:

- (1) **Valuation.** Various trading countries use different valuation principles in compiling their statistics. Among the more common are

f.o.b. at frontier of export and c.i.f. to frontier of import. Canada uses an f.o.b. point of shipment principle. The use of arbitrary valuations for some purposes by many countries is a particularly noteworthy source of discrepancy. And occasionally when currency relationships are disturbed the use by different countries of different exchange rates for converting invoice values expressed in a foreign currency may lead to statistical discrepancies.

(2) **Coverage of Trade Statistics.** Few countries include all commodities which cross their borders in their trade statistics—Canada, for example, excludes gold. But there is no generally accepted list of commodities excluded or given special treatment by all countries. Furthermore many countries include all or a large proportion of their warehouse trade in their statistics, others, like Canada, do not.

(3) **Definitions of Territorial Areas.** The same territorial designation may not, when used by different countries, always include the same area. In Canadian statistics the term "United States" refers only to the continental portion of the United States of America; the territories

and dependencies of that country are recorded separately. But in the statistics of the United States all territories and dependencies (except the Virgin Islands) are included in the term "United States".

(4) **System of Geographical Classification of Trade.** Some countries credit their trade to the country to which or from which goods are consigned, others to the countries in which goods originate or are finally consumed. Differences with respect to these practices can easily cause wide discrepancies in two countries' statistics of trade with each other.

(5) **Time lags.** Much of Canada's trade is with distant countries, and at the beginning or end of any statistical period there is usually a considerable volume of goods in transit. While these will be recorded in 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.

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

The most common of the many principles of trade valuation in use is that of valuing exports f.o.b. port of exit from the country and imports c.i.f. port of entry to the country. To aid in comparing Canadian trade with that of other countries, therefore, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis have been published annually in this review since 1948. These estimates are arrived at by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and

other costs on these goods incurred in transporting them to the Canadian border, as calculated by the International Payments Section of the Bureau.

Values on this basis are used in the statistics of world trade published by the International Monetary Fund. However in its balance of payments statistics the Fund values imports on an f.o.b. basis where these data are available.

TABLE 22. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>Exports:</b>					
Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use .....	849	2,812	3,110	3,022	3,157
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	142 <sup>2</sup>
Total value of Canadian exports, f.o.b. ....	882	2,932	3,259	3,162	3,299
Per cent added by freights, and handling charges .....	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5
<b>Imports:</b>					
Total value of imports according to the system of valuation in use. Additional cost <sup>1</sup> of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept .....	678	2,574	2,637	2,761	3,174
Total value of Canadian imports, c.i.f. ....	87	256	267	240	298 <sup>2</sup>
Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc. ....	765	2,830	2,904	3,001	3,472
	12.8	9.9	10.1	8.7	9.4

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

2. Subject to revision.



## PART II

### STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1		TABLE 2		TABLE 3	
Year	Value	Year	Value	Year	Value
1900	100	1900	100	1900	100
1901	105	1901	105	1901	105
1902	110	1902	110	1902	110
1903	115	1903	115	1903	115
1904	120	1904	120	1904	120
1905	125	1905	125	1905	125
1906	130	1906	130	1906	130
1907	135	1907	135	1907	135
1908	140	1908	140	1908	140
1909	145	1909	145	1909	145
1910	150	1910	150	1910	150
1911	155	1911	155	1911	155
1912	160	1912	160	1912	160
1913	165	1913	165	1913	165
1914	170	1914	170	1914	170
1915	175	1915	175	1915	175
1916	180	1916	180	1916	180
1917	185	1917	185	1917	185
1918	190	1918	190	1918	190
1919	195	1919	195	1919	195
1920	200	1920	200	1920	200
1921	205	1921	205	1921	205
1922	210	1922	210	1922	210
1923	215	1923	215	1923	215
1924	220	1924	220	1924	220
1925	225	1925	225	1925	225
1926	230	1926	230	1926	230
1927	235	1927	235	1927	235
1928	240	1928	240	1928	240
1929	245	1929	245	1929	245
1930	250	1930	250	1930	250
1931	255	1931	255	1931	255
1932	260	1932	260	1932	260
1933	265	1933	265	1933	265
1934	270	1934	270	1934	270
1935	275	1935	275	1935	275
1936	280	1936	280	1936	280
1937	285	1937	285	1937	285
1938	290	1938	290	1938	290
1939	295	1939	295	1939	295
1940	300	1940	300	1940	300
1941	305	1941	305	1941	305
1942	310	1942	310	1942	310
1943	315	1943	315	1943	315
1944	320	1944	320	1944	320
1945	325	1945	325	1945	325
1946	330	1946	330	1946	330
1947	335	1947	335	1947	335
1948	340	1948	340	1948	340
1949	345	1949	345	1949	345
1950	350	1950	350	1950	350
1951	355	1951	355	1951	355
1952	360	1952	360	1952	360
1953	365	1953	365	1953	365
1954	370	1954	370	1954	370
1955	375	1955	375	1955	375
1956	380	1956	380	1956	380
1957	385	1957	385	1957	385
1958	390	1958	390	1958	390
1959	395	1959	395	1959	395
1960	400	1960	400	1960	400
1961	405	1961	405	1961	405
1962	410	1962	410	1962	410
1963	415	1963	415	1963	415
1964	420	1964	420	1964	420
1965	425	1965	425	1965	425
1966	430	1966	430	1966	430
1967	435	1967	435	1967	435
1968	440	1968	440	1968	440
1969	445	1969	445	1969	445
1970	450	1970	450	1970	450
1971	455	1971	455	1971	455
1972	460	1972	460	1972	460
1973	465	1973	465	1973	465
1974	470	1974	470	1974	470
1975	475	1975	475	1975	475
1976	480	1976	480	1976	480
1977	485	1977	485	1977	485
1978	490	1978	490	1978	490
1979	495	1979	495	1979	495
1980	500	1980	500	1980	500
1981	505	1981	505	1981	505
1982	510	1982	510	1982	510
1983	515	1983	515	1983	515
1984	520	1984	520	1984	520
1985	525	1985	525	1985	525
1986	530	1986	530	1986	530
1987	535	1987	535	1987	535
1988	540	1988	540	1988	540
1989	545	1989	545	1989	545
1990	550	1990	550	1990	550
1991	555	1991	555	1991	555
1992	560	1992	560	1992	560
1993	565	1993	565	1993	565
1994	570	1994	570	1994	570
1995	575	1995	575	1995	575
1996	580	1996	580	1996	580
1997	585	1997	585	1997	585
1998	590	1998	590	1998	590
1999	595	1999	595	1999	595
2000	600	2000	600	2000	600





# A HISTORICAL SERIES AND CURRENT COMPARISONS

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1950<sup>1</sup>

(Values in \$'000)

Year	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
1868.....	52,702	25,350 <sup>2</sup>	17,906 <sup>2</sup>	67,090	22,660	37,617	- 14,388	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
1873.....	85,944	38,232	38,660	124,509	45,189	67,997	- 38,565	- 6,957	- 29,337
1878.....	79,155	25,100	45,918	90,396	48,003	37,253	- 11,241	- 22,903	+ 8,665
1883.....	97,454	41,171	47,011	121,861	55,147	51,680	- 24,407	- 13,976	- 4,669
1888.....	90,185	42,555	40,085	100,672	46,440	39,168	- 10,486	- 3,886	+ 917
1893.....	114,431	39,789	64,080	115,171	52,340	42,529	- 740	- 12,550	+ 21,551
1898.....	159,530	41,082	104,999	126,307	74,825	32,043	+ 33,222	- 33,743	+ 72,955
1903.....	225,230	71,210	131,202	225,095	129,071	58,793	+ 135	- 57,861	+ 72,409
1908.....	263,369	96,920	134,477	352,541	205,310	94,417	- 89,172	-108,390	+ 40,060
1913.....	277,068	150,962	177,982	671,207	436,887	138,743	- 394,139	-285,926	+ 39,239
1919.....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	-251,979	+ 451,315
1920.....	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	-339,827	+ 111,729
1921.....	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	-220,118	+ 186,692
1922.....	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	-162,292	+ 238,768
1923.....	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	-190,026	+ 207,409
1924.....	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	-129,849	+ 239,542
1925.....	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	-127,716	+ 331,052
1926.....	1,276,599	470,564	460,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	-198,183	+ 295,737
1927.....	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	-222,833	+ 228,907
1928.....	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	-322,962	+ 257,111
1929.....	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	-378,248	+ 97,052
1930.....	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	-263,764	+ 73,895
1931.....	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,096	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	-143,975	+ 62,192
1932.....	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933.....	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934.....	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935.....	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936.....	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937.....	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	-118,284	+ 256,067
1938.....	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	-145,973	+ 222,132
1939.....	935,922	389,754	328,886	751,056	496,898	114,007	+ 184,866	-107,145	+ 214,879
1940.....	1,193,218	451,944	512,317	1,081,951	744,231	161,216	+ 111,267	-292,287	+ 351,101
1941.....	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,446,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,663	-394,808	+ 441,819
1942.....	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,680	161,113	+ 741,224	-408,059	+ 586,778
1943.....	3,001,352	1,166,655	1,037,224	1,735,077	1,423,672	134,965	+1,266,275	-257,018	+ 902,258
1944.....	3,483,099	1,334,554	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+1,724,200	-112,671	+1,127,479
1945.....	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 <sup>4</sup>	1,202,418	121,693 <sup>4</sup>	+1,711,824 <sup>4</sup>	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 <sup>4</sup>
1946.....	2,339,166	906,577	598,799	1,864,564 <sup>4</sup>	1,405,297	141,341 <sup>4</sup>	+ 474,601 <sup>4</sup>	-496,720	+ 457,458 <sup>4</sup>
1947.....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	-918,082	+ 564,294
1948.....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	-283,578	+ 389,195
1949.....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	-427,836	+ 401,811
1950.....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323

1. Statistics for 1868-1906 relate to the fiscal year ending June 30, those for 1908-1918 to the fiscal year ending March 31, those for 1919-1950 to the calendar year.

2. Domestic exports only; total exports not available prior to 1873.

3. Not available.

4. Adjusted for Canadian owned military equipment returned to Canada.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Domestic Exports</b>								
1946.....	2,312,215	887,941	597,506	38,229	264,961	321,485	92,601	109,492
1947.....	2,774,902	1,034,226	751,198	55,085	352,922	347,794	129,771	103,906
1948.....	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	55,055	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949.....	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	9,229	300,838	228,008	125,623	120,849
1950.....	3,118,387	2,020,988	469,910	—	198,501	190,428	143,427	95,133
1946..... 1Q	520,610	186,351	139,583	6,237	54,027	88,182	21,895	24,335
2Q	542,164	210,091	126,497	8,901	62,518	88,963	19,923	25,272
3Q	601,170	219,318	166,517	12,009	74,336	80,316	20,896	27,779
4Q	648,271	272,181	164,910	11,082	74,081	64,024	29,887	32,107
1947..... 1Q	597,117	231,947	142,894	9,426	69,724	76,106	35,214	31,805
2Q	731,342	250,035	209,746	13,079	103,259	102,013	28,770	24,440
3Q	676,423	250,973	189,987	13,424	88,344	81,596	30,356	21,743
4Q	770,020	301,271	208,572	19,155	91,594	88,078	35,430	25,918
1948..... 1Q	672,022	312,333	175,790	9,448	52,402	72,364	26,159	23,525
2Q	728,096	333,716	183,580	14,092	72,474	71,593	33,038	19,605
3Q	758,032	394,887	156,786	16,572	64,261	78,552	28,889	18,084
4Q	917,288	460,051	170,758	14,943	96,249	94,323	35,664	45,300
1949..... 1Q	658,811	345,150	139,435	9,229	68,179	43,103	26,442	27,273
2Q	765,806	345,709	196,170	—	90,421	71,210	36,631	25,665
3Q	721,408	333,444	190,385	—	75,654	57,816	29,279	34,831
4Q	846,936	479,155	178,967	—	66,584	55,879	33,271	33,080
1950..... 1Q	648,863	414,008	109,101	—	41,625	34,846	21,213	28,070
2Q	781,761	490,941	126,816	—	59,367	39,336	39,610	25,690
3Q	789,906	528,133	108,152	—	44,158	47,061	40,894	21,508
4Q	897,857	587,906	125,841	—	53,350	69,185	41,709	19,865
<b>Total Exports</b>								
1946.....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	39,631	265,652	323,088	93,512	109,905
1947.....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	57,130	355,261	349,757	132,314	107,067
1948.....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	56,428	287,110	318,192	125,119	112,299
1949.....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950.....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1946..... 1Q	526,051	190,967	139,754	6,376	54,092	88,439	22,065	24,359
2Q	547,872	214,540	126,713	9,177	62,711	89,201	20,140	25,390
3Q	609,173	225,128	166,978	12,340	74,627	81,121	21,111	27,868
4Q	656,070	277,942	165,354	11,739	74,222	64,328	30,197	32,288
1947..... 1Q	604,206	236,772	143,293	9,702	69,988	76,538	36,018	31,894
2Q	741,030	256,173	210,366	13,452	104,098	102,690	29,523	24,729
3Q	686,005	256,947	190,845	13,979	89,100	82,027	30,910	22,197
4Q	780,550	306,706	209,160	19,997	92,074	88,502	35,862	28,247
1948..... 1Q	680,280	317,260	176,072	9,698	52,766	72,825	26,504	25,154
2Q	738,585	339,054	183,968	14,472	72,797	71,931	33,368	22,994
3Q	766,034	400,800	157,322	16,913	64,555	78,790	29,213	18,442
4Q	925,130	465,070	171,334	15,344	96,992	94,647	36,033	45,710
1949..... 1Q	665,155	349,797	139,860	9,554	68,415	43,403	26,621	27,505
2Q	773,274	350,708	197,512	—	90,726	71,678	36,865	25,785
3Q	728,572	338,382	191,788	—	75,969	58,079	29,407	34,947
4Q	855,452	485,136	180,102	—	66,932	56,439	33,476	33,367
1950..... 1Q	657,005	420,446	109,892	—	41,890	35,174	21,396	28,208
2Q	791,101	496,541	127,258	—	59,606	39,738	42,140	25,818
3Q	800,105	536,698	108,695	—	44,608	47,347	41,115	21,642
4Q	908,861	596,774	126,691	—	53,878	69,575	41,968	19,975

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1946 and 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1946, 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.



TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1946-1950 - concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others <sup>1</sup>
<b>Imports</b>								
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,864,564	1,405,297	141,341	7,290	128,654	39,569	125,611	16,802
1947.....	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	9,427	155,563	57,567	159,141	28,196
1948.....	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949.....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950.....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	-	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1946 <sup>2</sup> ..... 1Q	375,778	283,583	27,199	709	27,465	7,236	25,686	3,901
2Q	454,890	334,776	36,569	1,244	32,009	8,529	37,460	4,304
3Q	467,929	351,375	35,747	2,400	33,849	11,896	29,385	3,276
4Q	565,967	435,563	41,826	2,937	35,331	11,909	33,080	5,321
1947..... 1Q	559,764	439,993	38,598	514	30,437	11,407	31,675	7,140
2Q	696,972	540,946	46,037	1,311	43,554	20,144	38,429	6,551
3Q	639,496	487,250	48,366	4,994	37,404	12,387	42,014	7,081
4Q	677,712	506,490	56,369	2,607	44,168	13,630	47,024	7,425
1948..... 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	29,635	10,815	48,763	8,026
2Q	684,781	459,346	78,068	1,495	59,050	17,244	58,309	11,269
3Q	653,267	438,266	78,162	3,941	50,227	15,261	60,195	7,215
4Q	713,603	483,029	82,210	3,783	54,560	28,063	53,993	7,965
1949..... 1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,549	-	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	664,550	461,801	77,498	-	47,219	18,796	48,786	10,451
4Q	687,281	481,280	66,737	-	47,232	20,864	56,785	14,382
1950..... 1Q	649,474	458,514	84,235	-	36,287	17,977	41,167	11,293
2Q	803,577	546,032	102,942	-	60,783	23,611	48,887	21,322
3Q	806,429	520,553	103,187	-	67,341	25,941	65,372	24,034
4Q	914,774	605,377	113,849	-	77,148	35,593	58,122	24,685
<b>Trade Balance</b>								
1946 <sup>2</sup> .....	+474,601	-496,720	+457,458	+32,342	+136,998	+283,519	-32,098	+93,103
1947.....	+237,846	-918,082	+564,294	+47,703	+199,698	+292,190	-26,828	+78,871
1948.....	+473,083	-283,578	+389,195	+45,336	+93,638	+246,810	-96,142	+77,824
1949.....	+261,246	-427,836	+401,811	+8,636	+116,181	+145,236	-65,653	+82,870
1950.....	-17,180	-80,016	+68,323	-	-41,577	+88,710	-66,930	+14,308
1946 <sup>2</sup> ..... 1Q	+150,273	-92,616	+112,555	+5,667	+26,627	+81,203	-3,621	+20,458
2Q	+92,981	-120,236	+90,144	+7,933	+30,702	+80,672	-17,320	+21,086
3Q	+141,244	-126,247	+131,230	+9,940	+40,777	+69,225	-8,274	+24,592
4Q	+90,104	-157,621	+123,528	+8,802	+38,892	+52,419	-2,883	+26,967
1947..... 1Q	+44,442	-203,221	+104,695	+9,188	+39,551	+65,132	+4,343	+24,755
2Q	+44,058	-284,773	+164,329	+12,140	+60,544	+82,546	-8,905	+18,178
3Q	+46,508	-230,303	+142,480	+8,984	+51,696	+69,640	-11,104	+15,116
4Q	+102,838	-199,784	+152,791	+17,391	+47,906	+74,872	-11,161	+20,822
1948..... 1Q	+94,985	-107,862	+115,010	+7,826	+23,131	+62,010	-22,258	+17,128
2Q	+53,804	-120,291	+105,900	+12,978	+13,747	+54,687	-24,941	+11,725
3Q	+112,767	-37,466	+79,160	+12,972	+14,328	+63,529	-30,983	+11,227
4Q	+211,528	-17,959	+89,124	+11,561	+42,432	+66,584	-17,960	+37,745
1949..... 1Q	-553	-132,772	+63,194	+8,636	+30,685	+23,298	-15,235	+21,641
2Q	+29,606	-175,501	+110,962	-	+37,046	+47,080	-7,730	+17,748
3Q	+64,022	-123,419	+114,290	-	+28,750	+39,283	-19,379	+24,496
4Q	+168,172	+3,856	+113,365	-	+19,700	+35,575	-23,309	+18,985
1950..... 1Q	+7,531	-38,068	+25,657	-	+5,603	+17,196	-19,772	+16,915
2Q	-12,475	-49,491	+24,316	-	-1,177	+16,127	-6,747	+4,496
3Q	-6,324	+16,145	+5,508	-	-22,733	+21,406	-24,257	-2,392
4Q	-5,913	-8,603	+12,842	-	-23,269	+33,981	-16,154	-4,710

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1946 and 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1946, 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the Commonwealth for all or part of the years specified.

2. The values for 1946 have been adjusted to exclude the large quantities of Canadian-owned military equipment returned to Canada in that year and recorded in the statistics as imports from the countries from which it was returned. The adjustment affects the values in the "All Countries", "United Kingdom", "Newfoundland", and "Other Commonwealth and Ireland" columns.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Countries

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Commonwealth Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom.....	339,689	751,198	686,914	704,956	469,910	235,917	233,993
Gibraltar .....	7	252	15	336	329	96	232
Malta .....	403	6,705	3,250	3,905	4,680	1,881	2,798
<b>Totals, Europe .....</b>	<b>340,099</b>	<b>758,155</b>	<b>690,179</b>	<b>709,197</b>	<b>474,919</b>	<b>237,893</b>	<b>237,024</b>
<b>America:</b>							
Newfoundland.....	8,403	55,085	55,055	9,229 <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—
Bermuda .....	1,414	5,108	4,102	3,616	2,991	1,455	1,536
Barbados.....	1,077	9,063	5,654	5,013	2,974	1,698	1,276
Jamaica .....	4,442	18,214	12,350	9,033	7,495	3,734	3,761
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,714	26,354	17,105	12,325	7,476	3,810	3,666
Bahamas.....	1,778	3,688	3,636	2,268	1,937	1,013	924
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		7,592	6,177	4,515	3,213	1,630	1,583
British Honduras.....	280	1,375	1,151	600	491	204	287
British Guiana.....	1,398	10,273	8,229	5,676	4,052	2,132	1,921
Falkland Islands.....	1	39	3	7	1	3	1
<b>Totals, America .....</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>136,791</b>	<b>113,459</b>	<b>52,282</b>	<b>30,630</b>	<b>15,676</b>	<b>14,954</b>
<b>Africa:</b>							
Northern Rhodesia.....	15,547	450	606	553	395	120	275
Union of South Africa.....		66,674	83,248	77,713	42,561	22,863	19,698
Other British South Africa.....		15	6	15	5	3	3
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,074	7,369	2,711	2,665	1,202	484	718
Gambia .....	20	66	26	8	12	10	2
Gold Coast .....	184	1,652	2,072	1,489	581	286	295
Nigeria .....	81	2,285	876	1,068	247	105	143
Sierra Leone.....	192	811	717	303	219	131	88
Other British West Africa.....	0	2	6	3	3	3	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	210	1,028	42	37	75	57	17
British East Africa.....	676	4,682	3,473	1,730	849	335	514
<b>Totals, Africa .....</b>	<b>17,984</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>93,783</b>	<b>85,581</b>	<b>46,146</b>	<b>24,394</b>	<b>21,752</b>
<b>Asia:</b>							
India .....	2,863	42,947	33,698	72,551	31,520	14,629	16,892
Pakistan.....			7,775	18,097	8,681	6,363	2,318
Ceylon.....	192	4,079	1,710	2,159	4,353	3,852	501
Aden .....	89	1,602	2,653	57	31	7	24
Federation of Malaya.....	2,448	7,464	9,288	5,437	4,097	2,657	1,440
Other British East Indies.....	5	9	16	2	32	24	8
Hong Kong .....	2,223	6,398	8,256	10,099	8,004	3,764	4,240
<b>Totals, Asia .....</b>	<b>7,821</b>	<b>62,498</b>	<b>63,397</b>	<b>108,402</b>	<b>56,718</b>	<b>31,296</b>	<b>25,422</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	32,982	60,294	38,257	35,363	35,446	16,431	19,015
New Zealand.....	16,371	37,386	18,375	14,489	10,983	4,839	6,144
Fiji .....	367	1,386	492	598	234	155	79
Other British Oceania .....	45	63	156	61	15	3	12
<b>Totals, Oceania .....</b>	<b>49,765</b>	<b>99,129</b>	<b>57,280</b>	<b>50,511</b>	<b>46,678</b>	<b>21,428</b>	<b>25,250</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>438,176</b>	<b>1,141,608</b>	<b>1,018,098</b>	<b>1,005,971</b>	<b>655,089</b>	<b>330,687</b>	<b>324,402</b>

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are included here.

2. January-March only.

3. Less than \$500,00.



TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Countries - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>							
United States.....	270,461	1,034,226	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	904,949	1,116,039
Alaska .....	120	300	865	1,008	959	436	523
American Virgin Islands.....	34	160	116	126	156	69	87
Hawaii.....	1,364	3,299	5,867	8,311	6,830	2,848	3,981
Puerto Rico.....	329	2,605	2,300	5,962	7,643	4,282	3,361
United States Oceania.....	3	199	318	182	205	116	89
<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>2,036,781</b>	<b>912,700</b>	<b>1,124,081</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>							
Argentina .....	4,675	31,697	16,680	2,902	13,360	8,614	4,746
Bolivia .....	117	567	1,046	1,908	2,267	264	2,003
Brazil.....	3,522	31,660	28,601	17,259	15,806	4,724	11,082
Chile.....	604	4,392	4,495	3,633	6,864	994	5,870
Colombia.....	1,270	9,950	8,406	8,012	14,806	6,259	8,547
Costa Rica.....	99	1,780	1,216	1,859	2,312	1,078	1,234
Cuba .....	1,186	7,502	10,987	14,391	18,005	7,881	10,124
Dominican Republic.....	296	1,914	2,386	2,194	2,954	1,292	1,662
Ecuador.....	52	1,626	1,308	1,727	1,432	464	969
El Salvador.....	47	665	1,103	927	1,467	620	847
Guatemala.....	120	1,630	1,548	1,697	2,401	1,173	1,229
Haiti .....	120	1,366	1,393	1,602	2,513	1,138	1,375
Honduras .....	170	641	677	678	613	227	386
Mexico .....	2,340	11,701	15,045	15,411	17,624	7,064	10,560
Nicaragua.....	75	590	701	638	756	414	342
Panama .....	304	1,882	4,123	13,632	9,019	3,881	5,138
Paraguay .....	11	153	369	133	110	29	81
Peru .....	892	3,695	2,529	7,050	3,744	1,517	2,228
Uruguay.....	216	3,371	4,201	2,282	1,918	607	1,311
Venezuela.....	1,256	12,989	16,935	27,689	25,457	12,585	12,872
<b>Totals, Latin America .....</b>	<b>17,372</b>	<b>129,771</b>	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,624</b>	<b>143,428</b>	<b>60,825</b>	<b>82,603</b>
<b>Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	8	505	90	0	0	0	2
Austria .....	8	3,070	3,110	3,706	2,369	1,472	897
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	9,555	52,749	33,035	56,525	66,351	20,233	46,118
Bulgaria.....	9	14	123	279	215	146	68
Czechoslovakia.....	3,164	13,779	11,395	3,030	2,179	876	1,303
Denmark.....	1,528	4,328	7,748	3,109	923	498	424
Estonia.....	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
Finland.....	482	1,212	2,280	607	600	386	215
France .....	9,152	81,058	92,963	36,004	18,403	9,745	8,657
Germany .....	18,261	6,690	13,214	23,451	8,873	344	5,462
Greece.....	1,565	5,440	9,663	2,615	1,833	941	892
Hungary.....	4	946	820	75	86	62	24
Iceland.....	18	2,485	1,845	743	847	395	452
Ireland.....	4,440	17,598	9,257	9,052	13,321	6,222	7,099
Italy .....	1,745	35,688	32,379	12,567	15,476	4,847	10,629
Latvia.....	276	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania.....	912	0	2	2	1	2	2
Netherlands.....	10,267	55,940	43,684	13,759	8,617	5,085	3,532
Norway .....	7,854	20,320	23,429	21,736	18,924	7,157	11,768
Poland.....	1,035	15,380	5,804	1,945	1,432	1,202	230

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Countries - Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup> - Conc.</b>							
<b>Europe - Conc.:</b>							
Portugal .....	135	3,502	5,181	8,405	5,641	3,035	2,606
Azores and Madeira .....	4	392	77	101	210	100	110
Roumania .....	42	103	440	338	122	86	35
Spain .....	101	941	596	387	5,642	3,609	2,033
Sweden .....	5,411	17,461	7,207	5,516	4,250	1,860	2,389
Switzerland .....	736	14,196	19,389	32,281	26,435	8,320	18,115
U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	937	4,866	112	93	182	117	66
Yugoslavia .....	12	6,729	2,250	734	818	598	220
<b>Totals, Europe .....</b>	<b>77,659</b>	<b>365,392</b>	<b>326,091</b>	<b>237,058</b>	<b>203,750</b>	<b>80,405</b>	<b>123,345</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>							
Afghanistan .....	0	36	43	14	52	49	3
Arabia .....	2	2	2	3,142	875	503	372
Belgian Congo .....	106	1,292	2,241	2,459	2,471	721	1,749
Burma .....	123	823	173	54	30	6	24
China .....	2,885	34,984	29,128	13,801	2,057	1,517	539
Greenland .....	0	128	88	27	134	23	110
Egypt .....	396	10,922	10,205	4,762	3,716	2,839	877
Ethiopia .....	0	94	74	42	54	27	27
French Africa .....	804	4,598	2,747	2,243	1,927	1,174	753
French East Indies .....	28	858	498	177	69	24	45
French Guiana .....	6	264	129	129	5	4	1
French Oceania .....	80	230	153	295	737	519	218
French West Indies .....	172	1,743	538	70	39	7	32
Madagascar .....	9	176	408	227	117	75	41
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	270	1,158	1,432	1,208	1,061	498	563
Iran .....	80	946	684	11,987	993	585	408
Iraq .....	40	2,160	831	472	70	46	24
Israel .....	164	8,473	5,036	12,709	12,126	7,370	4,755
Jordan .....	2	2	2	211	46	43	3
Tripoli .....	0	5	5	11	374	372	2
Other Italian Africa .....	0	7	2	92	184	0	184
Japan .....	20,770	559	8,001	5,860	20,533	11,475	9,058
Korea .....	3	30	23	233	1,143	1,103	40
Liberia .....	20	144	129	119	109	50	58
Morocco .....	97	1,447	1,700	1,268	1,700	930	771
Indonesia .....	902	5,807	7,959	4,640	3,052	1,868	1,185
Surinam .....	39	826	695	960	863	505	358
Netherlands Antilles .....	204	1,844	2,175	2,003	4,464	3,397	1,067
Philippine Islands .....	1,465	10,448	9,810	13,983	10,829	6,209	4,620
Portuguese Africa .....	1,395	1,898	3,258	3,604	2,702	1,095	1,606
Portuguese Asia .....	1	147	104	162	103	54	49
Siam .....	20	415	609	752	1,200	735	465
Canary Islands .....	3	46	12	49	237	66	170
Spanish Africa .....	0	62	54	95	62	55	7
Syria .....	64	2,546	6,094	3,278	1,462	526	937
Turkey .....	1,916	2,229	2,012	14,121	3,744	1,534	2,209
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries .....</b>	<b>32,059</b>	<b>97,345</b>	<b>97,048</b>	<b>105,259</b>	<b>79,340</b>	<b>46,004</b>	<b>33,336</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries .....</b>	<b>399,408</b>	<b>1,633,295</b>	<b>2,057,340</b>	<b>1,986,990</b>	<b>2,463,297</b>	<b>1,099,937</b>	<b>1,363,360</b>
<b>Grand Totals, All Countries .....</b>	<b>837,584</b>	<b>2,774,902</b>	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>1,430,624</b>	<b>1,687,763</b>

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Not listed separately before 1949.

3. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE IV. Imports, by Countries

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Commonwealth Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom.....	119,292	189,370	299,502	307,450	404,213	187,177	217,036
Gibraltar.....	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Malta.....	2	12	5	22	20	4	17
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>119,294</b>	<b>189,382</b>	<b>299,507</b>	<b>307,472</b>	<b>404,235</b>	<b>187,181</b>	<b>217,054</b>
<b>America:</b>							
Newfoundland.....	2,194	9,427	11,091	918 <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—
Bermuda.....	69	57	139	144	87	26	62
Barbados.....	2,132	7,776	6,387	7,080	10,057	3,915	6,142
Jamaica.....	6,192	6,371	9,557	16,577	19,080	6,676	12,405
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,352	5,654	9,027	14,575	15,205	7,270	7,934
Bahamas.....	2,383	615	648	818	532	259	273
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		199	308	297	395	171	224
British Honduras.....		564	834	295	445	29	416
British Guiana.....	7,113	12,358	15,380	22,355	21,735	7,117	14,618
Falkland Islands.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals, America.....</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>43,041</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>63,059</b>	<b>67,536</b>	<b>25,463</b>	<b>42,073</b>
<b>Africa:</b>							
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,991	29	19	59	51	32	19
Union of South Africa.....		4,228	3,816	3,862	4,964	2,282	2,682
Other British South Africa.....		2	2	0	0	0	0
Southern Rhodesia.....	3	181	484	798	401	103	298
Gambia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast.....	631	6,493	9,751	6,709	8,999	3,346	5,652
Nigeria.....	362	2,149	4,939	2,593	1,486	884	601
Sierra Leone.....	11	18	5	10	294	15	279
Other British West Africa.....	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	27	26	36	25	53	17	37
British East Africa.....	1,735	7,683	9,543	6,094	15,067	5,920	9,146
<b>Totals, Africa.....</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>28,593</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>31,315</b>	<b>12,599</b>	<b>18,716</b>
<b>Asia:</b>							
India.....	8,181	42,250	33,400	26,233	37,262	20,440	16,822
Pakistan.....			1,306	1,193	1,706	927	779
Ceylon.....			11,182	11,635	17,604	8,032	9,572
Aden.....	9	0	5,531	884	12	0	12
Federation of Malaya.....	10,278	16,908	21,878	16,187	28,852	9,450	19,402
Other British East Indies.....	127	30	52	21	47	15	32
Hong Kong.....	785	982	1,866	2,989	2,203	1,002	1,201
<b>Totals, Asia.....</b>	<b>23,058</b>	<b>71,823</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>59,143</b>	<b>87,686</b>	<b>39,866</b>	<b>47,820</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia.....	9,044	14,222	27,415	27,429	32,803	9,595	23,208
New Zealand.....	4,562	10,831	11,603	8,910	11,855	4,622	7,233
Fiji.....	2,394	4,178	8,275	7,997	10,194	4,861	5,334
Other British Oceania.....	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals, Oceania.....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>29,231</b>	<b>47,293</b>	<b>44,336</b>	<b>54,852</b>	<b>19,078</b>	<b>35,774</b>
<b>Totals, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>185,667</b>	<b>354,284</b>	<b>503,980</b>	<b>494,158</b>	<b>645,624</b>	<b>284,187</b>	<b>361,437</b>

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1950 are included here.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. January-March only.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Countries - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>							
United States .....	424,731	1,974,679	1,805,763	1,951,860	2,130,476	1,004,546	1,125,930
Alaska .....	102	744	1,323	1,218	976	550	426
American Virgin Islands.....	0	16	46	14	12	8	4
Hawaii .....	145	709	796	361	495	197	298
Puerto Rico.....	6	270	1,583	523	931	112	819
United States Oceania.....	0	0	0	85	115	0	115
<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>2,133,005</b>	<b>1,005,413</b>	<b>1,127,592</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>							
Argentina.....	2,149	17,961	5,746	3,324	10,913	2,946	7,967
Bolivia.....	8	8	0	2,049	2,442	1,197	1,245
Brazil .....	769	13,888	20,559	21,163	28,178	11,405	16,773
Chile .....	179	339	332	598	1,353	229	1,124
Columbia .....	6,903	9,197	8,668	12,588	13,342	5,311	8,031
Costa Rica.....	76	727	3,109	2,119	3,378	1,400	1,978
Cuba.....	440	23,751	22,606	6,562	4,134	1,944	2,190
Dominican Republic.....	2	8,186	17,270	3,822	1,180	656	524
Ecuador .....	28	207	889	1,137	1,473	577	896
El Salvador .....	17	1,342	1,166	1,054	848	341	507
Guatemala.....	85	9,488	8,209	5,743	5,781	2,472	3,309
Haiti.....	62	227	176	1,026	1,769	857	912
Honduras.....	38	6,999	6,182	6,986	5,621	2,654	2,967
Mexico .....	576	16,980	27,258	25,494	32,974	13,576	19,398
Nicaragua .....	0	87	172	179	339	200	139
Panama .....	16	2,107	1,226	2,572	5,478	3,174	2,304
Paraguay .....	59	232	230	374	350	186	164
Peru.....	3,005	407	1,989	2,465	3,961	2,086	1,875
Uruguay.....	137	321	714	1,069	2,770	682	2,088
Venezuela .....	1,469	46,688	94,758	91,697	87,264	38,161	49,103
<b>Totals, Latin America .....</b>	<b>16,016</b>	<b>159,142</b>	<b>221,259</b>	<b>192,021</b>	<b>213,548</b>	<b>90,054</b>	<b>123,494</b>
<b>Europe:</b>							
Albania.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria.....	83	89	281	382	964	318	646
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	6,181	10,120	13,661	19,022	22,795	9,222	13,573
Bulgaria .....	2	0	2	1	4	0	4
Czechoslovakia .....	2,528	3,645	4,809	6,401	6,036	3,123	2,913
Denmark .....	174	1,455	9,585	1,893	1,406	417	989
Estonia .....	20	0	4	11	30	2	28
Finland .....	68	30	39	45	217	170	47
France.....	6,105	8,755	12,648	13,309	14,669	5,323	9,346
Germany .....	9,930	498	1,729	7,134	11,026	4,172	6,854
Greece.....	29	95	144	135	203	99	104
Hungary.....	161	50	103	76	36	15	21
Iceland.....	3	30	76	52	233	11	222
Ireland.....	27	76	85	71	148	60	88
Italy.....	2,631	3,872	6,981	9,048	9,373	3,918	5,455
Latvia.....	15	0	1	4	3	2	1
Lithuania.....	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	3,756	3,530	5,831	6,688	8,896	2,863	6,033
Norway.....	733	4,999	1,102	1,212	1,405	533	872
Poland.....	261	3	22	183	357	115	242

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500,000.



TABLE IV. Imports, by Countries - Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Country	Calendar Year					1950	
	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Foreign Countries<sup>1</sup> - Conc.:</b>							
<b>Europe - Conc.:</b>							
Portugal.....	272	1,409	1,177	1,351	1,698	672	1,026
Azores and Madeira.....	179	655	364	554	387	210	177
Roumania.....	44	1	19	3	19	2	19
Spain.....	793	3,003	2,586	2,427	3,558	1,646	1,912
Sweden.....	2,114	3,184	2,763	3,474	5,145	1,896	3,249
Switzerland.....	3,488	11,941	7,444	10,902	14,464	6,810	7,654
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	257	181	4	11	80	5	75
Yugoslavia.....	64	23	5	45	122	46	76
<b>Totals, Europe.....</b>	<b>39,918</b>	<b>57,644</b>	<b>71,466</b>	<b>84,436</b>	<b>103,274</b>	<b>41,649</b>	<b>61,625</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>							
Afghanistan.....	0	0	0	3	109	16	93
Arabia.....	3	3	3	12,127	28,115	11,779	16,336
Belgian Congo.....	1	815	1,644	703	1,481	426	1,055
Burma.....	273	3	6	32	0	0	0
China.....	2,466	2,304	3,912	3,347	5,299	3,325	1,974
Greenland.....	512	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	547	205	1,490	155	659	157	502
Ethiopia.....	2	9	38	49	31	12	19
French Africa.....	65	252	112	17	543	101	442
French East Indies.....	218	1	9	0	0	0	0
French Guiana.....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania.....	1	18	0	417	476	438	38
French West Indies.....	1	19	57	123	2	2	0
Madagascar.....	36	18	28	9	8	8	1
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	10	15	11	12	17	7	10
Iran.....	84	299	959	288	192	85	107
Iraq.....	303	1,502	799	1,418	1,201	38	1,163
Israel.....	131	31	49	504	490	278	212
Jordan.....	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Tripoli.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Italian Africa.....	0	3	0	0	2	0	2
Japan.....	4,643	350	3,144	5,551	12,087	4,988	7,099
Korea.....	1	0	0	1	35	17	18
Liberia.....	38	25	7	7	0	0	0
Morocco.....	69	36	346	142	704	153	551
Indonesia.....	786	200	2,261	1,454	728	239	489
Surinam.....	0	519	873	326	228	0	228
Netherlands Antilles.....	2	8,648	7,286	3,713	17,336	4,884	12,452
Philippine Islands.....	386	8,063	6,442	4,203	6,425	3,232	3,193
Portuguese Africa.....	1	392	77	212	109	109	0
Portuguese Asia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siam.....	10	28	79	72	1,181	940	241
Canary Islands.....	14	2	7	11	6	4	2
Spanish Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria.....	13	30	28	429	62	29	33
Turkey.....	251	2,672	1,064	1,207	1,280	481	799
<b>Totals, Other Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>10,864</b>	<b>26,459</b>	<b>30,728</b>	<b>36,532</b>	<b>78,804</b>	<b>31,748</b>	<b>47,056</b>
<b>Totals, Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>491,784</b>	<b>2,219,660</b>	<b>2,132,965</b>	<b>2,267,049</b>	<b>2,528,629</b>	<b>1,168,864</b>	<b>1,359,765</b>
<b>Grand Totals, All Countries.....</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>2,573,944</b>	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>1,453,051</b>	<b>1,721,202</b>

1. Including countries formerly in the Commonwealth.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. Not listed separately before 1949.

**Table V. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries**  
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1950.

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
1948	1949	1950		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
				\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
1	1	1	United States.....	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	+ 34.4	904,949	1,116,039
2	2	2	United Kingdom.....	686,914	704,956	469,910	- 33.3	235,917	233,993
8	5	3	Belgium and Luxembourg.....	33,035	56,525	66,351	+ 17.9	20,233	46,118
4	3	4	Union of South Africa .....	83,248	77,713	42,561	- 45.2	22,863	19,698
6	7	5	Australia .....	38,257	35,363	35,446	+ 0.2	16,431	19,015
7	4	6	India.....	33,698	72,551	31,520	- 56.6	14,629	16,892
13	8	7	Switzerland .....	19,389	32,281	26,435	- 18.1	8,320	18,115
16	9	8	Venezuela.....	16,935	27,689	25,457	- 8.0	12,585	12,872
1	1	9	Japan.....	8,001	5,860	20,533	+250.4	11,475	9,058
12	11	10	Norway.....	23,429	21,736	18,924	- 12.9	7,157	11,768
3	6	11	France .....	92,963	36,004	18,403	- 48.9	9,745	8,657
22	16	12	Cuba.....	10,987	14,391	18,005	+ 25.1	7,881	10,124
18	14	13	Mexico .....	15,045	15,411	17,624	+ 14.4	7,064	10,560
11	13	14	Brazil .....	28,601	17,259	15,806	- 8.4	4,724	11,082
9	23	15	Italy .....	32,379	12,567	15,476	+ 23.1	4,847	10,629
28	31	16	Colombia.....	8,406	8,012	14,806	+ 84.8	6,259	8,547
17	50	17	Argentina.....	16,680	2,902	13,360	+360.4	8,614	4,746
27	27	18	Ireland .....	9,257	9,052	13,321	+ 47.2	6,222	7,099
42	22	19	Israel.....	5,036	12,709	12,126	- 4.6	7,370	4,755
14	15	20	New Zealand .....	18,375	14,489	10,983	- 24.2	4,839	6,144
24	18	21	Philippine Islands .....	9,810	13,983	10,829	- 22.6	6,209	4,620
45	21	22	Panama .....	4,123	13,632	9,019	- 33.8	3,881	5,138
19	10	23	Germany .....	13,214	23,451	8,873	- 62.2	3,411	5,462
33	12	24	Pakistan.....	7,775	18,097	8,681	- 52.0	6,363	2,318
5	20	25	Netherlands.....	43,684	13,759	8,617	- 37.4	5,085	3,532
29	26	26	Hong Kong .....	8,256	10,099	8,004	- 20.7	3,764	4,240
1	1	27	Puerto Rico.....	2,300	5,962	7,643	+ 28.2	4,282	3,361
20	28	28	Jamaica.....	12,350	9,033	7,495	- 17.0	3,734	3,761
15	24	29	Trinidad and Tobago.....	17,105	12,325	7,476	- 39.3	3,810	3,666
1	1	30	Chile .....	4,495	3,633	6,864	+ 88.9	994	5,870

**Additional Countries Included in Leading Thirty in 1949**  
(ranked as in 1949)

1	17	41	Turkey .....	2,012	14,121	3,744	- 73.5	1,534	2,209
10	19	1	China.....	29,128	13,801	2,057	- 85.1	1,517	539
1	25	1	Iran .....	684	11,987	993	- 91.7	585	408
41	29	33	Portugal .....	5,181	8,405	5,641	- 32.9	3,035	2,606
38	30	31	Hawaii .....	5,867	8,311	6,830	- 17.8	2,848	3,981

1. Lower than 50th.



**TABLE VI. Imports, by Leading Countries**  
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries arranged in order of importance in 1950

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
1948	1949	1950		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
				\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
1	1	1	United States .....	1,805,763	1,951,860	2,130,476	+ 91.5	1,004,546	1,125,930
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	299,502	307,450	404,213	+ 31.5	187,177	217,036
3	3	3	Venezuela .....	94,758	91,697	87,264	- 4.8	38,161	49,103
4	5	4	India .....	33,400	26,233	37,262	+ 42.0	20,440	16,822
6	6	5	Mexico .....	27,258	25,494	32,974	+ 29.3	13,576	19,398
5	4	6	Australia .....	27,415	27,429	32,803	+ 19.6	9,595	23,208
8	11	7	Federation of Malaya .....	21,878	16,187	20,852	+ 28.8	9,450	11,402
9	8	8	Brazil .....	20,559	21,163	28,178	+ 33.0	11,405	16,773
1	15	9	Arabia .....	1	12,127	28,115	+ 131.8	11,779	16,336
12	9	10	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	13,661	19,022	22,795	+ 19.8	9,222	13,573
11	7	11	British Guiana .....	15,380	22,355	21,735	- 3.0	7,117	14,618
19	10	12	Jamaica .....	9,557	16,577	19,080	+ 15.1	6,676	12,405
15	16	13	Ceylon .....	11,182	11,635	17,604	+ 51.3	8,032	9,572
26	34	14	Netherlands Antilles .....	7,286	3,713	17,336	+ 367.0	4,884	12,452
21	12	15	Trinidad and Tobago .....	9,027	14,575	15,205	+ 4.3	7,270	7,934
20	28	16	British East Africa .....	9,543	6,094	15,067	+ 147.2	5,920	9,146
13	13	17	France .....	12,648	13,309	14,669	+ 10.2	5,323	9,346
25	17	18	Switzerland .....	7,444	10,902	14,464	+ 32.7	6,810	7,654
22	14	19	Colombia .....	8,668	12,588	13,342	+ 6.0	5,311	8,031
38	30	20	Japan .....	3,144	5,551	12,087	+ 117.7	4,988	7,099
14	19	21	New Zealand .....	11,603	8,910	11,855	+ 33.1	4,622	7,233
45	21	22	Germany .....	1,729	7,134	11,026	+ 54.6	4,172	6,854
32	36	23	Argentina .....	5,746	3,324	10,913	+ 228.3	2,946	7,967
23	20	24	Fiji .....	8,275	7,997	10,194	+ 27.5	4,861	5,334
29	22	25	Barbados .....	6,387	7,080	10,057	+ 42.0	3,915	6,142
27	18	26	Italy .....	6,981	9,048	9,373	+ 3.6	3,918	5,455
17	24	27	Gold Coast .....	9,751	6,709	8,999	+ 34.0	3,346	5,652
31	25	28	Netherlands .....	5,831	6,688	8,896	+ 33.0	2,863	6,033
28	31	29	Philippine Islands .....	6,442	4,203	6,425	+ 52.9	3,232	3,193
35	27	30	Czechoslovakia .....	4,809	6,401	6,036	- 5.7	3,123	2,913

**Additional Countries Included in Leading Thirty in 1949**

(ranked as in 1949)

30	23	32	Honduras .....	66,182	6,986	5,621	- 19.5	2,654	2,967
7	28	37	Cuba .....	22,606	6,562	4,134	- 37.0	1,944	2,190
24	29	31	Guatemala .....	8,209	5,743	5,781	+ 1.0	2,472	3,309

1. Not listed separately before 1949.

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>643,698</b>	<b>773,007</b>	<b>636,898</b>	- 17.6	<b>298,807</b>	<b>338,090</b>
2	Wheat .....	243,023	435,158	325,614	- 25.2	156,582	169,032
7	Wheat flour .....	125,151	97,693	93,839	- 3.9	50,252	43,587
14	Whisky .....	26,957	32,703	41,682	+ 27.5	17,078	24,603
25	Barley .....	26,947	25,472	23,442	- 8.0	7,791	15,651
31	Oats .....	22,560	18,533	16,571	- 10.6	6,480	10,091
36	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	9,624	9,933	14,034	+ 41.3	5,982	8,053
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>434,925</b>	<b>338,421</b>	<b>365,775</b>	+ 8.1	<b>167,603</b>	<b>198,172</b>
11	Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter) .....	47,226	46,146	61,686	+ 33.7	29,289	32,397
13	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	35,263	34,752	49,711	+ 43.0	18,365	31,346
19	Beef and veal, fresh .....	36,594	30,629	34,219	+ 11.7	13,379	20,840
21	Fish, cured .....	14,864	23,712	28,616	+ 20.7	14,104	14,512
22	Bacon and hams .....	69,960	24,176	28,307	+ 17.1	20,227	8,080
24	Fur skins, undressed .....	23,262	22,533	23,792	+ 5.6	13,040	10,752
29	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	26,674	15,303	17,440	+ 14.0	7,997	9,443
32	Cheese .....	12,042	16,257	16,552	+ 1.8	3,101	13,450
33	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	12,372	13,470	15,719	+ 16.7	8,650	7,069
35	Hides and skins, except furs .....	11,966	14,358	14,410	+ 0.4	7,662	6,748
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>45,554</b>	<b>25,217</b>	<b>29,573</b>	+ 17.3	<b>10,771</b>	<b>18,803</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>953,674</b>	<b>875,318</b>	<b>1,112,945</b>	+ 27.1	<b>485,324</b>	<b>627,621</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	383,123	433,882	485,746	+ 12.0	235,464	250,283
3	Planks and boards .....	196,023	160,420	290,847	+ 81.3	108,239	182,608
4	Wood pulp .....	211,564	170,675	208,556	+ 22.2	91,989	116,566
18	Pulpwood .....	43,573	31,317	34,768	+ 11.0	13,260	21,508
20	Shingles .....	22,370	16,803	32,401	+ 92.8	12,269	20,132
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>281,465</b>	<b>292,864</b>	<b>251,109</b>	- 14.3	<b>126,275</b>	<b>124,833</b>
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	73,760	84,127	78,512	- 6.7	47,448	31,064
15	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	55,086	38,808	40,228	+ 3.7	19,313	20,915
23	Machinery (non farm) and parts .....	40,539	31,840	25,644	- 19.5	11,334	14,310
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	2,691	4,957	21,331	+ 330.3	7,882	13,449
30	Ferro-alloys .....	24,057	19,182	17,075	- 11.0	6,554	10,522
37	Iron ore .....	5,301	14,117	13,310	- 5.7	3,015	10,294
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>395,948</b>	<b>426,608</b>	<b>457,262</b>	+ 7.2	<b>208,949</b>	<b>248,313</b>
5	Nickel .....	73,802	92,324	105,300	+ 14.1	52,171	53,129
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	92,737	91,032	103,206	+ 13.4	52,776	50,430
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	75,206	84,052	82,990	- 1.3	42,129	40,861
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	42,337	55,700	58,710	+ 5.4	22,780	35,930
17	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	34,322	41,886	38,105	- 9.0	12,390	25,715
28	Platinum metals and scrap .....	16,832	18,046	21,215	+ 17.6	7,367	13,848
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>94,915</b>	<b>73,710</b>	<b>103,655</b>	+ 40.6	<b>47,866</b>	<b>55,789</b>
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	41,399	36,934	62,752	+ 69.9	29,031	33,721
34	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	13,381	11,466	14,767	+ 28.8	6,597	8,170
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>79,840</b>	<b>70,698</b>	<b>100,525<sup>1</sup></b>	+ 42.2 <sup>1</sup>	<b>50,143</b>	<b>50,382</b>
16	Fertilizers, chemical .....	36,374	39,385	38,874	- 1.3	21,536	17,338
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>145,420</b>	<b>117,118</b>	<b>60,644</b>	- 48.2	<b>34,885</b>	<b>25,760</b>
26	Ships sold .....	81,448	41,159	22,133	- 46.2	15,888	6,245
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to All Countries</b> .....	<b>3,075,438</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	+ 4.2	<b>1,430,624</b>	<b>1,687,763</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>2,310,411</b>	<b>2,378,939</b>	<b>2,602,102</b>		<b>1,199,410</b>	<b>1,402,693</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>75.1</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>83.4</b>		<b>83.8</b>	<b>83.1</b>

1. This large value for chemicals and allied products is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.



Table VIII. Imports from All Countries by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>349,919</b>	<b>377,393</b>	<b>484,475</b>	<b>+ 28.4</b>	<b>211,598</b>	<b>272,878</b>
9	Sugar, raw .....	62,116	65,624	76,409	+ 16.4	27,809	48,600
16	Coffee, green .....	23,426	28,584	41,664	+ 45.8	17,591	24,073
19	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	20,878	17,662	34,361	+ 94.6	11,355	23,007
22	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	18,866	20,550	31,162	+ 51.6	13,501	17,661
24	Tea, black .....	17,521	21,128	28,303	+ 34.0	15,556	12,747
26	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	18,837	22,267	24,532	+ 10.2	13,613	10,919
28	Vegetables, fresh .....	6,845	18,460	23,259	+ 26.0	17,274	5,985
30	Nuts .....	31,027	23,187	22,373	- 3.5	12,946	9,426
33	Bananas, fresh .....	17,199	17,034	19,442	+ 14.1	9,193	10,248
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>84,702</b>	<b>74,096</b>	<b>86,968</b>	<b>+ 17.4</b>	<b>38,419</b>	<b>48,549</b>
35	Fur skins, undressed .....	21,980	16,294	18,762	+ 15.1	9,908	8,854
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>350,619</b>	<b>333,032</b>	<b>364,509</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>	<b>167,255</b>	<b>197,254</b>
7	Cotton, raw .....	55,546	65,676	88,461	+ 34.7	35,174	53,287
14	Cotton piece goods .....	52,815	52,666	45,901	- 12.8	23,147	22,754
21	Wool piece goods .....	42,648	41,747	31,719	- 24.0	16,251	15,468
23	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	24,108	18,555	28,500	+ 53.6	11,430	17,070
25	Wool, raw .....	23,636	18,849	26,806	+ 42.2	11,621	15,184
37	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	15,004	14,678	17,306	+ 17.9	7,899	9,407
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>73,730</b>	<b>86,327</b>	<b>100,366</b>	<b>+ 16.3</b>	<b>47,288</b>	<b>53,078</b>
27	Paperboard, paper and products .....	17,213	20,068	23,434	+ 16.8	10,973	12,460
34	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	14,385	16,068	19,441	+ 21.0	9,694	9,747
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>782,255</b>	<b>891,551</b>	<b>980,229</b>	<b>+ 9.9</b>	<b>479,441</b>	<b>500,788</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	217,090	216,316	226,249	+ 4.6	110,511	115,738
3	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	101,261	117,748	158,405	+ 34.5	75,731	82,674
5	Tractors and parts .....	88,670	118,506	108,320	- 8.6	68,022	40,298
6	Rolling mill products .....	83,929	98,093	93,639	- 4.5	39,703	53,936
10	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	21,428	38,970	75,330	+ 93.3	37,125	38,204
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	51,325	58,706	53,322	- 9.2	30,435	22,888
13	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	43,031	45,610	47,068	+ 3.2	23,767	23,300
18	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	18,598	28,145	35,394	+ 25.8	17,273	18,121
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>155,812</b>	<b>174,692</b>	<b>215,527</b>	<b>+ 23.4</b>	<b>97,473</b>	<b>118,054</b>
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	62,127	69,802	82,585	+ 18.3	40,416	42,169
31	Platinum, palladium and iridium .....	10,738	10,737	21,340	+ 98.8	9,961	11,379
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>606,182</b>	<b>535,329</b>	<b>611,741</b>	<b>+ 14.3</b>	<b>258,800</b>	<b>352,942</b>
2	Crude petroleum for refining .....	191,980	189,364	200,508	+ 5.9	89,872	110,634
4	Coal, bituminous .....	127,673	93,455	118,788	+ 27.1	51,990	66,798
11	Coal, anthracite .....	56,292	45,598	54,265	+ 19.0	23,630	30,635
15	Fuel oils .....	32,309	17,464	45,466	+160.3	14,832	30,634
17	Gasoline .....	46,462	45,256	39,759	- 12.1	12,755	27,005
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>118,380</b>	<b>130,660</b>	<b>158,221</b>	<b>+ 21.1</b>	<b>76,284</b>	<b>81,937</b>
29	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	18,481	18,534	23,036	+ 24.3	10,563	12,473
32	Synthetic resins and products .....	14,930	16,025	20,317	+ 26.8	9,623	10,693
36	Drugs and medicines .....	13,164	14,829	18,629	+ 25.6	10,253	8,376
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>115,346</b>	<b>158,128</b>	<b>172,218</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>	<b>76,494</b>	<b>95,723</b>
20	Tourist purchases .....	316	28,847	33,090	+ 14.7	10,827	22,264
	<b>Total Imports from All Countries</b> .....	<b>2,636,945</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>+ 15.0</b>	<b>1,453,051</b>	<b>1,721,203</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>1,683,857</b>	<b>1,771,102</b>	<b>2,057,341</b>		<b>962,225</b>	<b>1,095,116</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.8</b>		<b>66.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>139,322</b>	<b>170,637</b>	<b>176,937</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>75,245</b>	<b>101,692</b>
13	Whisky .....	23,198	28,366	33,492	+ 18.1	13,506	19,986
18	Wheat .....	6,608	16,997	28,486	+ 67.6	11,499	16,987
21	Barley .....	14,614	20,970	19,437	- 7.3	7,157	12,280
24	Oats .....	15,958	15,093	14,977	- 0.8	5,638	9,339
25	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	6,937	7,159	12,927	+ 80.6	5,399	7,528
30	Rye .....	6,582	14,670	9,943	- 32.2	2,947	6,996
34	Clover seed .....	13,225	11,446	8,868	- 22.5	5,268	3,600
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>217,941</b>	<b>200,566</b>	<b>253,333</b>	<b>+ 26.3</b>	<b>110,807</b>	<b>142,526</b>
6	Cattle, n.o.p. (for slaughter) .....	46,756	45,940	61,593	+ 34.1	29,262	32,332
7	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	34,994	34,526	49,519	+ 43.4	18,286	31,233
14	Beef and veal, fresh .....	26,313	28,281	32,944	+ 16.5	12,745	20,199
20	Fur skins, undressed .....	14,949	17,378	19,446	+ 11.9	10,112	9,334
22	Cattle, dairy and pure bred .....	25,649	14,736	16,896	+ 14.7	7,799	9,097
23	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	12,099	12,978	15,249	+ 17.5	8,562	6,687
33	Hides and skins, except furs .....	10,717	5,118	9,232	+ 80.4	3,556	5,676
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>17,035</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>18,343</b>	<b>+ 64.1</b>	<b>6,308</b>	<b>12,035</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>754,937</b>	<b>709,841</b>	<b>1,016,396</b>	<b>+ 43.2</b>	<b>450,377</b>	<b>566,019</b>
1	Newsprint paper .....	340,334	391,306	463,156	+ 18.4	266,817	236,339
2	Planks and boards .....	127,948	100,146	249,599	+149.2	95,221	154,378
3	Wood pulp .....	184,973	141,612	191,006	+ 34.9	85,251	105,754
12	Pulpwood .....	42,237	30,593	33,963	+ 11.0	13,228	20,735
15	Shingles .....	20,887	16,214	31,619	+ 95.0	11,849	19,770
27	Plywoods and veneers .....	6,184	4,481	11,952	+166.7	5,517	6,435
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>92,219</b>	<b>108,735</b>	<b>136,445</b>	<b>+ 25.5</b>	<b>66,544</b>	<b>69,902</b>
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	50,575	63,830	63,739	- 0.1	35,758	27,981
19	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	621	4,543	21,303	+368.9	7,882	13,421
26	Iron ore .....	5,301	10,459	12,329	+ 17.9	2,972	9,357
29	Ferro-alloys .....	12,481	7,104	11,073	+ 55.9	3,224	7,850
35	Tractors and parts .....	10,016	7,045	8,598	+ 22.0	4,870	3,729
38	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,782	5,798	7,350	+ 26.8	3,238	4,112
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>166,546</b>	<b>196,892</b>	<b>267,043</b>	<b>+ 35.6</b>	<b>124,760</b>	<b>142,283</b>
4	Nickel .....	56,318	62,693	76,184	+ 21.5	39,640	36,544
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	25,609	21,287	49,176	+131.0	26,563	22,612
10	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	17,686	37,257	39,495	+ 6.0	21,000	18,495
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	25,751	35,179	38,918	+ 10.6	16,663	22,255
16	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	18,131	20,973	30,696	+ 46.4	10,174	20,522
31	Platinum metals and scrap .....	5,677	6,050	9,651	+ 59.5	2,816	6,835
32	Silver ore and bullion .....	6,204	7,337	9,242	+ 26.0	3,818	5,424
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>57,462</b>	<b>52,249</b>	<b>73,983</b>	<b>+ 41.6</b>	<b>33,445</b>	<b>40,538</b>
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	31,984	28,154	44,185	+ 56.9	20,067	24,118
28	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	11,056	8,309	11,244	+ 35.3	4,935	6,309
36	Coal and coke .....	5,111	7,050	8,258	+ 17.1	5,049	3,209
	<b>Chemical and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>33,568</b>	<b>33,359</b>	<b>58,499<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>+ 75.4<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>28,666</b>	<b>29,833</b>
17	Fertilizers, chemical .....	20,498	23,416	28,595	+ 22.1	15,101	13,494
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>21,956</b>	<b>19,999</b>	<b>20,009</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>8,796</b>	<b>11,213</b>
37	Settlers' effects .....	8,959	7,806	7,863	+ 0.7	3,046	4,818
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to United States</b> .....	<b>1,500,987</b>	<b>1,503,459</b>	<b>2,020,988</b>	<b>+ 34.4</b>	<b>904,949</b>	<b>1,116,039</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>1,298,921</b>	<b>1,322,297</b>	<b>1,792,204</b>		<b>806,434</b>	<b>985,771</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>86.5</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.7</b>		<b>89.1</b>	<b>88.3</b>

1. This large value for chemicals and allied products is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.



TABLE X. Imports from the United States by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>116,555</b>	<b>146,372</b>	<b>180,072</b>	<b>+ 23.0</b>	<b>84,616</b>	<b>95,456</b>
18	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	15,781	19,622	21,738	+ 10.8	11,934	9,804
19	Vegetables, fresh .....	5,190	14,579	20,918	+ 43.5	15,178	5,740
20	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	6,349	17,317	20,117	+ 16.2	10,235	9,881
25	Indian corn .....	15,834	12,282	16,234	+ 32.2	3,634	12,600
34	Rubber manufactures .....	9,678	10,462	12,699	+ 21.4	6,019	6,680
35	Soya beans .....	4,935	5,462	12,139	+122.2	4,586	7,553
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>44,209</b>	<b>53,161</b>	<b>57,240</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>	<b>26,843</b>	<b>30,397</b>
24	Fur skins, undressed .....	19,268	15,216	16,859	+ 10.8	9,412	7,448
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>111,246</b>	<b>134,376</b>	<b>151,776</b>	<b>+ 12.9</b>	<b>70,232</b>	<b>81,544</b>
8	Cotton, raw .....	30,817	49,693	68,502	+ 37.9	28,791	39,711
14	Cotton piece goods .....	36,004	34,593	31,056	- 10.2	16,223	14,834
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>67,375</b>	<b>79,982</b>	<b>92,330</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>	<b>43,798</b>	<b>48,531</b>
17	Paperboard, paper and products .....	16,022	19,036	22,014	+ 15.6	10,327	11,687
23	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	13,961	15,679	18,951	+ 20.9	9,452	9,498
32	Books, printed .....	10,395	12,175	13,481	+ 10.7	6,349	7,132
38	Lumber and timber .....	4,876	9,213	11,008	+ 19.5	4,673	6,336
	<b>Iron and Its Products</b> .....	<b>713,127</b>	<b>794,210</b>	<b>811,008</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>402,080</b>	<b>408,928</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	203,643	201,573	204,984	+ 1.7	100,851	104,133
2	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	100,492	116,224	154,108	+ 32.6	74,190	79,918
4	Tractors and parts .....	86,752	115,030	100,099	- 13.0	61,713	38,386
6	Rolling mill products .....	79,827	88,997	73,930	- 16.9	34,195	39,735
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	50,684	58,059	52,477	- 9.6	29,930	22,548
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	33,535	35,637	40,663	+ 14.1	20,237	20,426
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	16,957	25,529	29,389	+ 15.1	14,945	14,443
27	Iron ore .....	11,960	10,770	15,971	+ 48.3	2,748	13,223
30	Cooking and heating apparatus and parts .....	6,721	11,186	14,189	+ 26.8	5,395	8,794
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>109,192</b>	<b>121,818</b>	<b>135,686</b>	<b>+ 11.4</b>	<b>66,604</b>	<b>69,082</b>
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	54,904	63,203	71,645	+ 13.4	36,305	35,340
33	Brass, manufactured .....	8,936	11,098	12,990	+ 17.1	6,149	6,841
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>456,373</b>	<b>383,633</b>	<b>430,859</b>	<b>+ 12.3</b>	<b>183,679</b>	<b>247,180</b>
3	Coal, bituminous .....	127,671	93,400	118,515	+ 26.9	51,721	66,793
5	Crude petroleum for refining .....	90,622	82,573	90,107	+ 9.1	39,744	50,362
10	Coal, anthracite .....	54,282	41,648	49,561	+ 19.0	21,938	27,622
12	Gasoline .....	43,852	44,135	32,828	- 25.6	12,157	20,670
16	Fuel oils .....	29,531	14,925	28,656	+ 92.0	10,235	18,420
37	Coke .....	14,583	12,301	11,027	- 10.4	4,399	6,628
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>106,060</b>	<b>115,033</b>	<b>134,603</b>	<b>+ 17.0</b>	<b>65,974</b>	<b>68,629</b>
21	Synthetic resins and products .....	14,813	15,884	19,929	+ 25.5	9,529	10,401
22	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	16,871	16,867	19,246	+ 14.1	9,011	10,234
26	Drugs and medicines .....	11,325	12,908	16,179	+ 25.3	9,153	7,026
31	Pigments .....	12,209	11,105	13,715	+ 23.5	6,424	7,291
36	Organic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	7,751	10,311	11,103	+ 7.7	6,120	4,983
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>81,627</b>	<b>123,273</b>	<b>136,904</b>	<b>+ 11.1</b>	<b>60,720</b>	<b>76,184</b>
13	Tourist purchases .....	298	28,697	32,718	+ 14.0	10,748	21,970
28	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	11,292	14,211	15,018	+ 5.7	7,649	7,368
29	Refrigerators and parts .....	5,682	6,525	14,626	+124.1	5,821	8,805
	<b>Total Imports from the United States</b> .....	<b>1,805,763</b>	<b>1,951,860</b>	<b>2,130,476</b>	<b>+ 9.2</b>	<b>1,004,546</b>	<b>1,125,930</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>1,284,303</b>	<b>1,378,126</b>	<b>1,529,387</b>		<b>728,121</b>	<b>801,266</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>71.1</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>		<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.2</b>

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>271,923</b>	<b>340,980</b>	<b>228,795</b>	<b>-32.9</b>	<b>126,781</b>	<b>102,014</b>
1	Wheat .....	196,534	280,732	173,651	-38.1	94,739	78,912
2	Wheat flour .....	61,640	46,734	40,963	-12.3	22,264	18,699
12	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	6,330	7,347	8,320	+13.2	6,079	2,241
17	Apples, fresh .....	0	2,238	3,681	+64.4	2,429	1,252
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>136,118</b>	<b>72,422</b>	<b>53,346</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>28,080</b>	<b>25,267</b>
5	Bacon and hams .....	67,845	23,381	24,400	+4.4	18,960	5,440
8	Cheese .....	11,085	15,230	15,073	-1.0	2,473	12,599
15	Fish, canned .....	1,593	7,082	4,646	-34.4	1	4,646
16	Fur skins, undressed .....	7,958	4,866	3,999	-17.8	2,648	1,351
20	Eggs, processed .....	14,206	4,808	2,399	-50.1	2,399	0
27	Hides and skins, except furs .....	180	1,061	1,109	+4.5	971	138
30	Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,242	738	858	+16.3	458	400
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>660</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>100,642</b>	<b>84,770</b>	<b>40,687</b>	<b>-52.0</b>	<b>12,993</b>	<b>27,694</b>
6	Planks and boards .....	43,888	37,400	20,353	-45.6	4,932	15,421
9	Wood pulp .....	21,369	19,338	13,129	-32.1	5,221	7,908
23	Newsprint paper .....	5,320	8,850	1,862	-79.0	654	1,208
24	Spoolwood .....	958	1,271	1,581	+24.4	345	1,236
32	Pulpwood .....	279	723	768	+6.1	31	736
35	Billets, blocks and bolts .....	1,205	717	554	-22.8	313	241
37	Logs and square timber .....	980	1,099	512	-53.4	393	119
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>21,910</b>	<b>22,106</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>-54.3</b>	<b>5,369</b>	<b>4,730</b>
13	Ferro-alloys .....	9,970	10,183	5,237	-48.6	3,059	2,178
25	Needles .....	1,021	1,337	1,572	+17.6	925	647
31	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	3,837	4,074	853	-79.1	646	207
33	Iron ore .....	0	3,658	707	-80.7	44	663
36	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,130	851	537	-37.0	329	208
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>131,866</b>	<b>147,892</b>	<b>117,401</b>	<b>-20.6</b>	<b>52,549</b>	<b>64,852</b>
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	39,854	48,729	39,224	-19.5	18,241	20,982
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	34,674	32,271	29,275	-9.3	14,740	14,535
7	Nickel .....	12,627	20,546	18,997	-7.5	7,894	11,103
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	12,623	15,404	12,537	-18.6	4,552	7,985
11	Platinum metals and scrap .....	11,156	11,965	11,564	-3.4	4,551	7,013
19	Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (including scrap) .....	4,845	3,355	2,583	-23.0	1,386	1,198
22	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	14,536	14,458	2,157	-85.1	725	1,432
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>7,683</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>9,527</b>	<b>+25.8</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>4,540</b>
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,261	2,766	4,761	+72.2	2,453	2,308
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	2,185	2,963	3,461	+16.8	1,606	1,856
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>7,314</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>5,993<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>+8.1<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>2,841</b>
21	Synthetic resins and products .....	1,809	1,994	2,356	+18.2	1,245	1,110
28	Acids .....	3,003	1,393	890	-36.1	456	435
34	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. .....	1,198	752	569	-24.3	291	278
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>5,568</b>	<b>22,261</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>-86.9</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1,394</b>
26	Settlers' effects .....	1,208	1,270	1,129	-11.1	451	678
29	Donations and gifts .....	2,432	1,611	885	-45.1	493	392
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to United Kingdom</b> .....	<b>686,914</b>	<b>704,956</b>	<b>469,910</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>235,917</b>	<b>233,993</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>604,979</b>	<b>643,195</b>	<b>457,153</b>		<b>229,397</b>	<b>227,756</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>88.1</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>		<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. This increase is due chiefly to the reclassification of exports of crude synthetic rubber as chemical products in 1950.



TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>15,295</b>	<b>20,807</b>	<b>27,960</b>	<b>+ 34.4</b>	<b>12,661</b>	<b>15,299</b>
12	Whisky .....	6,795	6,835	6,867	+ 1.0	2,543	4,324
20	Confectionery, including candy .....	1,305	1,282	4,553	+255.1	1,676	2,877
30	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1,873	279	2,511	+799.4	1,251	1,261
37	Cocoa butter .....	420	1,243	2,014	+ 62.0	907	1,107
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>9,464</b>	<b>6,201</b>	<b>9,722</b>	<b>+ 56.8</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>5,363</b>
18	Leather, unmanufactured .....	3,086	3,152	4,788	+ 51.9	2,248	2,540
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>146,392</b>	<b>119,228</b>	<b>112,913</b>	<b>- 5.3</b>	<b>53,257</b>	<b>60,656</b>
2	Wool piece goods .....	38,417	36,913	28,320	- 23.3	14,396	13,924
3	Wool nolls, tops, waste .....	21,728	16,323	25,943	+ 59.0	10,119	15,824
8	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	11,130	9,777	11,233	+ 14.9	5,169	6,064
11	Cotton piece goods .....	14,580	11,488	7,617	- 33.7	3,743	3,873
16	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	7,026	5,833	5,296	- 9.2	2,940	2,355
22	Cotton yarns, threads, cords .....	6,874	3,993	4,057	+ 1.6	2,077	1,981
23	Wool, raw .....	2,094	1,344	3,947	+193.5	1,690	2,257
24	Wool yarns and warps .....	6,693	4,354	3,565	- 18.1	1,423	2,142
25	Cloth, coated or impregnated .....	5,455	3,429	3,131	- 8.7	1,833	1,298
28	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	2,315	2,450	2,673	+ 9.1	1,446	1,227
29	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	2,924	2,092	2,614	+ 25.0	1,147	1,467
32	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres .....	7,736	5,005	2,399	- 52.1	1,177	1,222
35	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	3,530	2,190	2,179	- 1.0	923	1,256
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>+ 18.7</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,989</b>
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>50,825</b>	<b>81,510</b>	<b>148,850</b>	<b>+ 82.6</b>	<b>71,335</b>	<b>77,515</b>
1	Passenger automobiles and buses .....	14,721	31,500	68,366	+117.0	34,589	33,777
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	11,551	12,720	17,277	+ 35.8	8,304	8,974
6	Rolling mill products .....	1,655	5,247	13,957	+166.0	4,227	9,730
10	Tractors and parts .....	1,876	3,405	8,138	+139.0	6,268	1,871
13	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	6,560	9,401	6,310	- 32.9	3,471	2,839
14	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	1,622	2,411	5,737	+138.0	2,325	3,412
17	Automobiles, freight, new .....	2,113	2,085	4,825	+131.4	2,014	2,811
21	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	742	1,485	4,232	+185.0	1,493	2,740
26	Castings and forgings .....	1,916	2,873	3,066	+ 6.7	812	2,254
31	Wire and wire rope .....	271	461	2,437	+428.5	1,048	1,389
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>20,774</b>	<b>21,370</b>	<b>38,321</b>	<b>+ 79.3</b>	<b>16,264</b>	<b>22,056</b>
4	Platinum, palladium and iridium .....	10,673	10,619	21,261	+100.2	9,919	11,342
9	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	6,343	5,817	9,285	+ 59.6	3,536	5,749
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>23,762</b>	<b>26,639</b>	<b>30,202</b>	<b>+ 13.4</b>	<b>13,268</b>	<b>16,934</b>
7	Pottery and chinaware .....	11,369	11,704	11,239	- 4.0	5,476	5,762
15	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	4,126	5,032	5,365	+ 6.6	2,512	2,853
19	Coal, anthracite .....	2,010	3,950	4,703	+ 19.1	1,692	3,011
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>6,787</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>14,047</b>	<b>+ 66.3</b>	<b>6,182</b>	<b>7,865</b>
27	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	1,434	1,446	2,936	+103.0	1,128	1,809
34	Pigments .....	839	1,001	2,233	+123.2	778	1,455
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>23,169</b>	<b>20,145</b>	<b>18,517</b>	<b>- 8.0</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>10,360</b>
33	Toys and sporting goods .....	2,078	1,776	2,307	+ 29.9	805	1,502
36	Containers, n.o.p. ....	1,434	1,611	2,018	+ 25.3	936	1,082
	<b>Total Imports from the United Kingdom</b> .....	<b>299,502</b>	<b>307,450</b>	<b>404,213</b>	<b>+ 31.5</b>	<b>187,177</b>	<b>217,036</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>227,313</b>	<b>232,529</b>	<b>319,397</b>		<b>148,039</b>	<b>171,358</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>75.9</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>79.0</b>		<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.0</b>

**TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950**  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>114,494</b>	<b>97,479</b>	<b>79,544</b>	- 18.4	<b>22,807</b>	<b>56,737</b>
1	Wheat .....	25,105	49,901	54,903	+ 10.0	16,980	37,923
2	Flax seed (not for sowing) .....	18,764	15,099	11,073	- 26.7	1,365	9,707
13	Barley .....	11,429	4,464	3,189	- 28.6	627	2,563
19	Rubber tires and tubes .....	6,422	1,561	1,858	+ 19.0	616	1,241
24	Whisky .....	434	808	1,463	+ 81.2	672	791
26	Rye .....	16,028	2,102	1,383	- 34.2	128	1,255
30	Oats .....	5,402	2,400	899	- 62.5	538	361
31	Wheat flour .....	11,225	4,290	838	+ 80.5	274	564
33	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	4,268	3,479	794	- 77.2	390	405
34	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	7	33	647	+ 1	243	405
36	Oil cake and oil cake meal .....	1,745	559	531	- 4.9	141	390
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>27,105</b>	<b>21,519</b>	<b>23,682</b>	+ 10.1	<b>10,850</b>	<b>12,832</b>
6	Fish, cured .....	1,693	2,732	7,139	+ 161.3	3,475	3,664
10	Fish, canned .....	7,363	3,065	4,490	+ 46.5	881	3,609
12	Hides and skins, except furs .....	1,068	7,581	3,602	- 52.5	2,884	718
14	Fish, seal and whale oils .....	454	1,565	2,602	+ 66.2	698	1,903
16	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	4,928	2,610	2,383	- 8.7	1,069	1,314
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>4,037</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>1,987</b>	- 28.8	<b>617</b>	<b>1,370</b>
35	Synthetic fibre thread and yarn .....	407	161	538	+ 233.3	206	332
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>7,241</b>	<b>9,606</b>	<b>4,282</b>	- 55.4	<b>1,799</b>	<b>2,483</b>
22	Wood pulp .....	1,804	6,444	1,664	- 74.2	794	871
23	Planks and boards .....	1,873	1,284	1,575	+ 22.6	726	849
38	Newsprint paper .....	836	1,121	411	- 63.4	78	333
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>21,544</b>	<b>15,512</b>	<b>9,911</b>	- 36.1	<b>5,341</b>	<b>4,569</b>
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	5,278	4,216	2,405	- 43.0	1,678	727
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,310	3,600	2,277	- 36.7	1,081	1,196
25	Rolling mill products .....	5,311	2,251	1,429	- 36.5	701	728
27	Tractors and parts .....	377	1,267	1,379	+ 8.8	703	677
28	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	1,731	1,584	1,001	- 36.8	625	376
37	Needles .....	164	300	495	+ 65.0	248	247
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>53,690</b>	<b>46,810</b>	<b>42,948</b>	- 8.3	<b>18,620</b>	<b>24,328</b>
3	Nickel .....	4,663	8,752	9,957	+ 13.8	4,545	5,412
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	19,399	10,772	9,802	- 9.0	4,688	5,114
7	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,112	4,141	6,457	+ 55.9	1,520	4,937
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	19,542	11,706	5,406	- 53.8	3,574	1,832
9	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,282	5,715	4,690	- 17.9	1,372	3,318
11	Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (including scrap) .....	1,662	3,420	4,144	+ 21.2	1,634	2,510
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. .....	1,474	951	978	+ 2.9	599	379
39	Jewellers' sweepings .....	108	112	404	+ 261.2	8	396
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>5,619</b>	<b>4,967</b>	<b>9,036</b>	+ 81.9	<b>4,541</b>	<b>4,495</b>
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,193	3,531	7,538	+ 113.5	3,806	3,732
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>10,847</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>16,416<sup>2</sup></b>	+ 103.5 <sup>2</sup>	<b>8,086</b>	<b>8,330</b>
18	Synthetic resins and products .....	1,338	1,166	1,862	+ 59.7	1,017	845
20	Drugs and medicines .....	840	1,798	1,794	- 0.2	1,052	742
32	Fertilizers, chemical .....	3,694	1,984	814	- 59.0	529	284
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>72,255</b>	<b>21,260</b>	<b>2,624</b>	- 87.7	<b>1,522</b>	<b>1,102</b>
21	Donations and gifts .....	4,229	1,770	1,165	- 34.2	639	526
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Europe</b> .....	<b>316,832</b>	<b>228,008</b>	<b>190,428</b>	- 16.5	<b>74,182</b>	<b>116,246</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>203,961</b>	<b>180,295</b>	<b>165,981</b>		<b>62,805</b>	<b>103,176</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>64.4</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>		<b>84.7</b>	<b>88.8</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. This large value for chemicals and allied products is due in part to the transfer of exports of crude synthetic rubber from the agricultural products group to the chemical products group in 1950.



TABLE XIV. Imports from Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland) by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>9,579</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>13,196</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>8,050</b>
6	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	1,344	1,610	2,818	+ 75.0	1,168	1,650
17	Nuts .....	1,353	1,645	1,873	+ 13.9	616	1,258
21	Florist and nursery stock .....	1,063	1,261	1,428	+ 13.3	356	1,072
25	Wines .....	1,136	1,242	1,285	+ 3.5	526	759
33	Brandy .....	729	784	818	+ 4.3	292	525
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>10,717</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>3,640</b>
18	Cheese .....	245	1,180	1,726	+ 46.2	718	1,008
38	Fish, canned .....	892	795	715	- 10.1	285	430
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>12,711</b>	<b>21,411</b>	<b>22,720</b>	<b>+ 6.1</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>12,112</b>
5	Cotton piece goods .....	2,100	5,719	3,623	- 36.7	2,019	1,604
7	Wool piece goods .....	2,588	3,755	2,782	- 25.9	1,534	1,247
11	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres .....	1,188	1,174	2,235	+ 90.4	846	1,389
13	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	272	1,000	2,152	+115.2	1,017	1,135
14	Lace and embroidery .....	670	1,646	2,099	+ 27.5	1,042	1,056
16	Wool yarns and warps .....	1,127	1,566	1,881	+ 20.1	761	1,120
24	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	52	84	1,287	+1	653	634
27	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	577	1,005	1,095	+ 8.9	471	624
28	Hats and hatters' materials, n.o.p. ....	395	856	919	+ 7.3	473	445
34	Silk piece goods .....	520	638	813	+ 27.5	330	483
35	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	339	503	772	+ 53.4	287	484
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>2,286</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>+ 24.8</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,982</b>
22	Corkwood and products .....	1,186	1,189	1,358	+ 14.2	507	851
26	Books, printed .....	757	1,039	1,193	+ 14.8	595	597
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>10,132</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>18,431</b>	<b>+ 45.2</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>12,676</b>
2	Rolling mill products .....	2,423	3,847	5,696	+ 48.1	1,281	4,416
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,849	1,968	3,885	+ 97.4	1,326	2,559
9	Scrap iron and steel .....	274	1,857	2,484	+ 33.7	610	1,873
29	Tools .....	477	582	882	+ 51.7	332	550
30	Balls, ball bearings and roller bearings .....	768	805	880	+ 9.3	358	522
37	Cutlery .....	170	485	743	+ 53.2	380	364
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>8,123</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>+ 40.8</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>7,070</b>
1	Clocks, watches and parts .....	3,356	5,523	7,132	+ 29.1	3,645	3,487
10	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	2,066	1,466	2,335	+ 59.2	887	1,448
23	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	838	683	1,304	+ 90.9	401	903
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>8,294</b>	<b>7,633</b>	<b>9,352</b>	<b>+ 22.5</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>5,628</b>
4	Diamonds, unset .....	2,887	3,158	3,722	+ 17.9	1,801	1,922
8	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	3,539	1,923	2,729	+ 41.9	990	1,739
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>3,251</b>	<b>4,979</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>+ 44.3</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>4,349</b>
15	Fertilizers .....	1,658	1,730	1,922	+ 11.1	871	1,050
19	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	615	824	1,661	+101.5	642	1,019
20	Organic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	169	1,383	1,651	+ 19.4	570	1,081
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>6,290</b>	<b>9,048</b>	<b>10,635</b>	<b>+ 17.5</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>6,028</b>
12	Settlers' effects .....	2,326	2,769	2,187	- 21.0	1,002	1,185
31	Jewellery and precious stones .....	331	499	851	+ 70.5	394	457
32	Musical instruments .....	760	868	848	- 2.3	378	470
36	Toys and sporting goods .....	270	692	752	+ 8.6	197	555
39	Containers, n.o.p. ....	404	483	701	+ 45.0	217	484
	<b>Total Imports from Europe</b> .....	<b>71,382</b>	<b>84,363</b>	<b>103,123</b>	<b>+ 22.2</b>	<b>41,589</b>	<b>61,534</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>43,711</b>	<b>60,240</b>	<b>75,236</b>		<b>30,779</b>	<b>44,457</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>61.2</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>73.0</b>		<b>74.0</b>	<b>72.2</b>

1. Over 1000%.

**TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (except United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950**  
(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>56,891</b>	<b>79,718</b>	<b>63,205</b>	<b>- 20.7</b>	<b>32,620</b>	<b>30,585</b>
2	Wheat .....	9,067	48,291	33,756	- 30.1	15,176	18,580
3	Wheat flour .....	25,385	18,433	21,527	+ 16.8	13,258	8,270
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,456	1,138	1,471	+ 29.3	774	697
28	Fodders .....	1,000	991	871	- 12.1	444	427
31	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	3,641	2,975	732	- 75.4	520	213
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>24,191</b>	<b>19,563</b>	<b>10,557</b>	<b>- 46.0</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>5,451</b>
10	Fish, cured .....	2,389	4,607	3,689	- 20.1	1,758	1,931
14	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	6,311	5,135	2,346	- 54.3	1,128	1,218
24	Fish, canned .....	5,313	2,347	1,240	- 47.1	392	849
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>15,169</b>	<b>6,278</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>- 17.8</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,920</b>
8	Cotton piece goods .....	5,312	3,404	4,214	+ 23.8	1,722	2,492
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>52,134</b>	<b>44,127</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>- 33.5</b>	<b>12,425</b>	<b>16,920</b>
4	Planks and boards .....	17,741	16,252	14,570	- 10.4	5,597	8,973
6	Newsprint paper .....	15,831	17,800	8,111	- 54.4	3,475	4,636
23	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	2,974	1,620	1,141	- 29.5	352	790
26	Railway ties .....	668	480	1,063	+121.4	1,036	27
36	Wrapping paper .....	1,712	1,283	685	- 46.7	258	427
38	Wood pulp .....	1,165	493	642	+ 30.1	248	394
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>87,831</b>	<b>104,338</b>	<b>59,467</b>	<b>- 43.0</b>	<b>33,083</b>	<b>26,383</b>
1	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	44,644	30,861	33,911	+ 9.9	15,741	18,170
5	Locomotives and parts .....	5,743	27,909	11,342	- 59.4	8,307	3,036
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	6,620	5,772	3,675	- 36.3	1,608	2,068
12	Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	2,625	20,930	2,847	- 86.4	2,847	1
17	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	6,324	4,164	1,768	- 57.5	811	957
19	Rolling mill products .....	9,213	6,466	1,644	- 74.6	1,129	515
29	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	911	2,162	834	- 64.4	658	176
32	Needles .....	431	486	715	+ 47.3	332	383
37	Engines, internal combustion and parts .....	470	568	662	+ 16.6	406	256
39	Tools .....	1,161	575	623	+ 8.3	391	232
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>21,607</b>	<b>14,357</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>7,567</b>
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,741	4,961	5,330	+ 7.4	2,318	3,012
9	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,527	3,303	3,867	+ 17.1	1,453	2,413
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	4,440	2,903	1,837	- 36.7	905	932
35	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	553	577	692	+ 19.9	16	676
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,653</b>	<b>3,649</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>+ 14.2</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>2,496</b>
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	971	1,000	1,723	+ 72.2	673	1,050
30	Abrasive products .....	1,001	709	758	+ 6.9	245	513
34	Porcelain insulators .....	304	498	701	+ 40.8	327	375
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>10,154</b>	<b>7,885</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>- 15.8</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>2,645</b>
15	Fertilizers, chemical .....	2,913	3,306	2,223	- 32.8	1,903	320
20	Synthetic resins and products .....	532	936	1,572	+ 67.9	702	870
27	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	2,076	1,296	937	- 27.7	529	408
33	Drugs and medicines .....	875	736	715	- 2.8	304	411
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>12,756</b>	<b>20,922</b>	<b>7,129</b>	<b>- 65.9</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>2,542</b>
13	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	2,081	11,419	2,663	- 76.7	2,625	38
21	Pens, pencils and parts .....	561	982	1,156	+ 17.7	505	651
25	Packages .....	2,252	1,230	1,107	- 10.0	464	642
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries</b> .....	<b>285,386</b>	<b>300,838</b>	<b>198,501</b>	<b>- 34.0</b>	<b>100,992</b>	<b>97,506</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>201,483</b>	<b>258,996</b>	<b>179,360</b>		<b>91,333</b>	<b>88,027</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>70.6</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>		<b>90.4</b>	<b>90.3</b>



**TABLE XVI. Imports from Commonwealth Countries (except the United Kingdom and Newfoundland) and Ireland by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950**

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>105,317</b>	<b>122,045</b>	<b>168,225</b>	<b>+ 37.8</b>	<b>67,469</b>	<b>100,756</b>
1	Sugar, raw .....	26,207	59,397	75,581	+ 27.2	27,395	48,186
2	Tea, black .....	17,289	20,314	27,731	+ 36.5	15,292	12,439
3	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	16,461	12,633	26,179	+ 107.2	8,241	17,938
6	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	13,744	9,332	7,473	- 19.9	3,733	3,740
9	Fruits, dried .....	4,880	3,684	4,879	+ 32.5	573	4,306
11	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,740	3,456	4,035	+ 16.8	1,881	2,154
13	Coffee, green .....	1,734	441	3,245	+ 635.4	1,204	2,042
14	Spices .....	1,033	1,057	3,117	+ 194.8	1,815	1,302
15	Molasses and syrups .....	3,858	2,420	3,033	+ 25.3	898	2,135
16	Nuts .....	5,396	2,924	2,821	- 3.5	2,368	453
17	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	4,280	243	2,785	+1	658	2,127
20	Fruit juices and syrups .....	449	614	1,688	+ 171.4	1,013	655
22	Rum .....	1,677	1,596	1,395	- 12.7	627	768
29	Sugar, refined .....	945	439	789	+ 79.8	101	688
31	Gums and resins .....	1,251	750	724	- 3.5	309	415
33	Wines .....	679	707	652	- 7.8	308	344
35	Vegetables, fresh .....	1,082	511	389	- 23.8	286	103
36	Brandy .....	551	415	378	- 9.0	163	215
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>8,776</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>+ 90.2</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>4,141</b>
18	Sausage casings .....	1,923	1,430	2,551	+ 78.3	1,466	1,085
21	Cheese .....	0	2	1,557	+1	0	1,557
24	Hides and skins, except furs .....	1,943	1,115	1,150	+ 3.1	557	593
30	Fur skins, undressed .....	987	265	735	+ 177.1	90	645
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>48,661</b>	<b>32,904</b>	<b>38,742</b>	<b>+ 17.7</b>	<b>18,538</b>	<b>20,204</b>
4	Wool, raw .....	20,643	16,249	19,504	+ 20.0	8,946	10,558
5	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	16,489	10,962	12,565	+ 14.6	6,202	6,363
23	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	1,470	1,020	1,280	+ 25.5	642	638
25	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,327	1,293	1,112	- 14.0	553	559
26	Flax, hemp and jute, raw .....	908	749	1,091	+ 45.6	733	358
27	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibre, n.o.p. ....	6,118	1,169	1,070	- 8.5	592	478
34	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	603	249	478	+ 92.4	139	339
37	Cotton piece goods .....	0	0	353	+1	74	279
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>664</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>+ 34.1</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>296</b>
39	Lumber and timber .....	549	223	299	+ 34.2	80	219
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>1,501</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>- 69.7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>135</b>
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>14,916</b>	<b>16,681</b>	<b>17,882</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>13,191</b>
7	Bauxite ore .....	7,071	8,961	7,373	- 17.7	1,277	6,097
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	5,599	5,644	5,049	- 10.5	1,802	3,246
10	Manganese oxide .....	1,565	1,272	4,084	+ 220.9	1,302	2,782
28	Chrome ore .....	579	749	1,064	+ 42.2	128	936
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>11,965</b>	<b>7,782</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>4,845</b>
12	Petroleum tops for refiners .....	5,022	2,969	3,458	+ 16.5	1,206	2,252
19	Crude petroleum for refining .....	5,970	3,034	1,911	- 37.0	524	1,387
32	Abrasives .....	48	165	677	+ 310.8	238	439
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>528</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>- 5.1</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>346</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>- 6.1</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>575</b>
38	Settlers' effects .....	414	375	332	- 11.3	125	208
	<b>Total Imports from Commonwealth Countries</b> .....	<b>193,472</b>	<b>185,861</b>	<b>241,559</b>	<b>+ 30.0</b>	<b>97,070</b>	<b>144,489</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>183,482</b>	<b>178,829</b>	<b>234,568</b>		<b>93,542</b>	<b>141,025</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>94.8</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>97.1</b>		<b>96.4</b>	<b>97.6</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>19,986</b>	<b>30,057</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>+ 46.6</b>	<b>14,833</b>	<b>29,224</b>
2	Wheat flour .....	9,773	12,397	16,182	+ 30.5	7,117	9,065
3	Wheat .....	308	8,448	14,135	+ 67.3	2,443	11,691
11	Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,701	2,029	2,960	+ 45.9	923	2,037
12	Malt .....	1,607	1,603	2,937	+ 83.3	1,051	1,887
13	Whisky .....	1,422	980	2,825	+188.3	1,246	1,579
21	Potatoes, certified for seed .....	1,553	1,571	1,103	- 29.8	193	910
22	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	376	764	1,102	+ 44.2	453	649
29	Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	426	371	715	+ 92.5	444	271
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>9,226</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>13,148</b>	<b>+ 30.5</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>6,606</b>
6	Fish, cured .....	3,909	5,354	5,697	+ 6.4	3,005	2,692
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	691	1,272	2,400	+ 88.7	871	1,528
19	Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,318	962	1,268	+ 31.9	781	487
24	Meats, canned .....	1,287	1,214	954	- 21.5	714	240
32	Fish, canned .....	980	506	656	+ 29.8	223	433
36	Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	19	135	579	+327.8	306	273
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>2,940</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>+ 79.5</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,125</b>
37	Cotton piece goods .....	169	44	560	+ 1	146	414
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>20,038</b>	<b>14,756</b>	<b>14,003</b>	<b>- 5.1</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>9,194</b>
4	Newsprint paper .....	15,671	11,894	10,407	- 12.5	3,777	6,630
18	Wood pulp .....	1,722	643	1,345	+109.2	470	875
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>30,386</b>	<b>24,034</b>	<b>24,074</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>9,477</b>	<b>14,597</b>
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	11,909	11,331	9,434	- 16.7	3,935	5,499
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	4,864	2,801	5,562	+ 98.6	1,961	3,601
16	Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	2,268	1,491	2,136	+ 43.2	952	1,184
25	Rolling mill products .....	2,848	904	790	- 12.6	255	535
27	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	616	2,698	763	- 71.7	436	327
28	Locomotives and parts .....	2	66	721	+ 1	9	712
30	Tractors and parts .....	80	285	680	+138.5	210	470
31	Needles .....	532	738	664	- 10.0	253	411
33	Ferro-alloys .....	393	556	655	+ 17.9	243	412
38	Iron valves .....	119	175	529	+202.5	307	222
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>15,250</b>	<b>14,676</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>8,198</b>
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	4,442	5,537	4,936	- 10.9	2,139	2,797
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	4,036	3,970	3,374	- 15.0	244	3,130
14	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	1,344	1,648	2,777	+ 68.5	1,595	1,182
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,924	1,320	1,733	+ 31.3	573	1,160
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,093</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>5,329</b>	<b>+ 88.0</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,769</b>
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,913	1,386	3,348	+141.6	1,561	1,787
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>6,416</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>+ 5.3</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>3,119</b>
20	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	1,823	1,425	1,155	- 18.9	551	604
23	Drugs and medicines .....	674	739	1,059	+ 43.4	499	560
34	Synthetic resins and products .....	1,207	604	641	+ 6.2	118	524
35	Fertilizers, chemical .....	956	1,142	597	- 47.7	350	248
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>15,414</b>	<b>22,973</b>	<b>20,573</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>12,802</b>	<b>7,771</b>
1	Ships sold .....	10,666	20,013	17,945	- 10.3	11,710	6,236
26	Films, motion picture .....	158	385	755	+ 95.9	366	389
	<b>Total Domestic Exports to Latin America</b> .....	<b>123,749</b>	<b>125,623</b>	<b>143,427</b>	<b>+ 14.2</b>	<b>60,824</b>	<b>82,603</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>95,761</b>	<b>109,403</b>	<b>126,081</b>		<b>52,431</b>	<b>73,650</b>
	<b>Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>77.3</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>87.9</b>		<b>86.2</b>	<b>89.2</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America by Main Groups and Leading Commodities, 1948-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Commodity Rank in 1950	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
		1948	1949	1950		Jan.- June	July- Dec.
		\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>86,182</b>	<b>65,058</b>	<b>76,942</b>	<b>+ 18.3</b>	<b>33,418</b>	<b>43,524</b>
2	Coffee, green.....	21,539	27,728	36,614	+ 32.1	15,044	21,570
4	Bananas, fresh.....	17,196	17,017	19,429	+ 14.2	9,187	10,242
8	Vegetable oils, inedible.....	2,923	1,762	4,158	+136.0	804	3,354
9	Nuts.....	577	1,809	3,293	+ 82.0	2,167	1,127
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	1,046	845	2,219	+162.5	1,065	1,154
14	Vegetables, fresh.....	254	3,284	1,904	- 42.0	1,791	113
16	Cocoa butter.....	993	1,761	1,642	- 6.8	468	1,174
17	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	1,290	586	1,524	+ 60.3	1,101	423
19	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	799	669	1,158	+ 73.0	39	1,119
20	Oats.....	0	0	1,129	+ 1	0	1,129
22	Sugar, raw.....	35,909	6,227	828	- 86.7	414	414
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,167	1,031	755	- 26.8	332	422
25	Pineapples, fresh.....	0	1,226	619	- 49.5	573	46
28	Molasses and syrups.....	1,474	142	286	+101.9	36	250
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>5,654</b>	<b>3,921</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>+ 69.1</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>4,473</b>
10	Meats, canned.....	138	2,446	2,910	+ 19.0	661	2,249
11	Hides and skins, except furs.....	1,649	646	2,451	+279.6	1,038	1,413
26	Fur skins, undressed.....	328	190	444	+133.9	162	282
32	Meat extracts.....	300	318	265	- 16.8	81	183
36	Cheese.....	101	132	140	+ 6.0	59	81
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>28,746</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>29,845</b>	<b>+ 38.2</b>	<b>10,669</b>	<b>19,175</b>
3	Cotton, raw.....	23,279	15,775	19,463	+ 23.4	6,098	13,365
6	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibres, n.o.p.....	4,720	3,686	6,085	+ 65.1	2,929	3,156
15	Wool, raw.....	529	595	1,718	+189.0	461	1,257
18	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres.....	0	139	1,189	+755.1	511	679
27	Wool nolls, tops, waste.....	0	268	423	+ 58.0	191	232
29	Textile wastes, n.o.p.....	32	74	281	+278.3	189	92
30	Cloth, coated or impregnated.....	0	5	280	+ 1	81	199
33	Cotton linters.....	80	191	191	+ 0.3	117	75
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>+254.6</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>105</b>
38	Lumber and timber.....	28	29	136	+371.1	57	80
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>965</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>- 49.4</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>652</b>
24	Iron ore.....	486	933	730	- 21.8	89	641
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>1,694</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>8,935</b>	<b>+ 89.8</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>4,969</b>
5	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	1,671	4,214	8,253	+ 95.8	3,765	4,488
31	Silver, unmanufactured.....	0	289	265	- 8.1	2	263
35	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	0	0	148	+ 1	148	0
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>94,835</b>	<b>92,039</b>	<b>86,643</b>	<b>- 5.9</b>	<b>37,853</b>	<b>48,790</b>
1	Crude petroleum for refining.....	94,405	91,240	80,374	- 11.9	37,824	42,550
7	Fuel oils.....	0	1	6,064	+ 1	0	6,064
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>1,679</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>+ 5.0</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>595</b>
21	Dyeing and tanning materials <sup>2</sup> .....	839	862	965	+ 12.0	534	432
34	Drugs and medicines.....	136	209	185	- 11.6	61	124
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>1,466</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>+ 20.3</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,210</b>
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	1,100	1,598	1,931	+ 20.8	1,010	920
37	Settlers' effects.....	109	137	176	+ 28.5	74	102
	<b>Total Imports from Latin America</b> .....	<b>221,260</b>	<b>192,022</b>	<b>213,548</b>	<b>+ 11.2</b>	<b>90,054</b>	<b>123,494</b>
	<b>Total of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>215,011</b>	<b>188,066</b>	<b>210,628</b>		<b>89,162</b>	<b>121,465</b>
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>98.6</b>		<b>99.0</b>	<b>98.4</b>

1. Over 1000%.

2. Mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these years were (in thousands): 1948, \$833; 1949, \$862; 1950, \$963.



TABLE XIX. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan. — June	July — Dec.
<b>Total Domestic Exports<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>91.6</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>+ 5.2</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b> .....	<b>95.4</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>108.8</b>
Wheat .....	92.2	115.6	111.7	- 3.4	114.4	109.9
Wheat flour .....	107.5	99.6	92.0	- 7.6	94.9	89.4
Fresh beef and veal .....	72.1	102.7	136.8	+33.2	130.1	141.6
Bacon and hams .....	77.0	105.4	123.0	+16.7	107.6	138.4
Dairy cattle and slaughter cattle over 700 lb. in weight .....	88.0	101.3	122.3	+20.7	118.3	127.6
Eggs in the shell .....	88.0	104.0	90.8	- 12.7	79.6	103.0
Fish and fish products .....	90.6	92.5	98.9	+ 6.9	96.4	101.3
Whisky .....	91.0	108.8	121.5	+11.7	123.6	120.7
Undressed furs .....	94.3	72.5	91.7	+26.5	85.5	97.0
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>84.5</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>+ 9.1</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>119.3</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>92.0</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>108.5</b>
Planks and boards (except hardwood flooring) .....	95.9	93.6	103.6	+10.7	93.3	111.1
Pulpwood .....	91.6	103.1	104.9	+ 1.7	98.7	108.6
Wood pulp .....	88.5	91.1	93.0	+ 2.1	88.2	96.8
Newsprint paper .....	91.4	104.1	111.1	+ 6.7	110.4	111.7
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.3</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>113.4</b>
Ferro-alloys .....	88.1	106.5	100.8	- 5.4	106.0	98.9
Railway rails .....	69.9	106.0	100.3	- 5.4	103.1	4
Farm implements and machinery <sup>3</sup> .....	88.1	111.0	115.8	+ 4.3	115.2 <sup>5</sup>	116.4 <sup>6</sup>
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	93.4	117.8	116.8	- 0.8	116.6 <sup>7</sup>	117.1 <sup>2</sup>
Machinery and parts (except farm) .....	88.7	106.9	113.6	+ 6.3	113.1	114.1
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b> .....	<b>86.9</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>+ 8.8</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>123.0</b>
Copper ingots, bars and billets .....	87.8	96.8	101.9	+ 5.3	93.9	112.2
Copper rods, strips, sheets .....	88.4	95.9	101.9	+ 6.3	91.4	111.3
Lead in pigs, refined lead .....	73.7	102.4	88.7	-13.4	79.5	92.3
Nickel .....	90.9	129.7	154.5	+19.1	142.2	168.9
Zinc spelter .....	76.9	99.8	109.2	+ 9.4	90.0	128.1
Platinum in ore and concentrates .....	66.3	104.5	91.9	-12.1	86.1	97.6
Silver ore and bullion .....	98.3	100.0	107.4	+ 7.4	107.1	107.4
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.2</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>+ 7.1</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>120.7</b>
Asbestos milled fibres .....	85.5	116.3	125.2	+ 7.7	124.4	126.1
Asbestos waste and refuse .....	83.5	115.4	126.7	+ 9.8	127.0	126.5
Coal .....	87.3	104.2	103.7	- 0.5	103.8	103.5
Crude artificial abrasives .....	99.4	108.4	117.9	+ 8.8	117.7	118.1
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>89.8</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>105.3</b>
Paints, pigments and varnishes .....	86.0	100.7	102.7	+ 2.0	98.1	107.3
Soda and sodium compounds .....	83.9	99.3	101.3	+ 2.0	116.3	92.1
Fertilizer .....	88.6	108.1	111.2	+ 2.9	111.5	110.7
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>90.0</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>116.3</b>
Rubber boots, shoes and tires .....	109.4	101.5	127.1	+25.2	115.5	140.0
Special and non-commercial transactions .....	83.9	104.2	107.1	+ 2.8	104.7	109.4

1. Unit values or specified wholesale prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945—June, 1950 (1948 = 100)", D.B.S., October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8); also Ch. V, p. 40.

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

3. Includes tractors.

4. Exports in second 6 months not priced due to inadequate volume.

5. Average of January and April prices.

6. Price index for August.

7. Average of two quarterly price indexes.

TABLE XX. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Domestic Exports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Total Domestic Exports<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>- 11.9</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>
Wheat	118.3	154.9	120.0	- 22.5	112.7	126.6
Wheat flour	146.1	78.4	81.5	+ 4.0	84.6	78.0
Fresh beef and veal	35.0	81.5	68.3	- 16.2	56.2	80.4
Bacon and hams	115.2	32.8	32.9	+ 0.3	53.7	16.7
Dairy cattle and slaughter cattle over 700 lb. in weight	15.7	80.3	76.0	- 5.4	85.3	66.5
Eggs in the shell	118.3	61.5	16.3	- 73.5	15.5	17.0
Fish and fish products	107.0	119.2	134.1	+12.5	114.9	152.3
Whisky	93.7	111.5	127.2	+14.1	102.5	151.2
Undressed furs	127.8	133.7	111.6	- 16.5	131.1	95.3
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>+18.4</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>121.3</b>
Planks and boards (except hardwood flooring)	110.8	87.4	142.2	+62.7	117.8	166.2
Pulpwood	86.5	69.7	76.1	+ 9.2	61.7	90.9
Wood pulp	94.9	88.6	106.0	+19.6	98.6	113.8
Newsprint paper	97.7	108.7	114.1	+ 5.0	111.3	117.0
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b>	<b>92.8</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>- 19.4</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>63.7</b>
Ferro-alloys	101.7	74.8	70.4	- 5.9	51.4	88.5
Railway rails	37.6	48.6	7.8	- 84.0	7.6	<sup>5</sup>
Farm implements and machinery <sup>2</sup>	65.0	113.0	102.8	- 9.0	122.7	83.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	178.2	59.8	62.5	+ 4.5	60.1	64.8
Machinery and parts (except farm)	114.1	73.4	55.7	- 24.1	49.4	61.9
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>101.8</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Copper ingots, bars and billets	75.3	109.5	115.5	+ 5.5	133.8	97.9
Copper rods, strips, sheets	69.6	110.9	54.6	- 50.8	50.2	58.7
Lead in pigs, refined lead	120.5	109.5	110.9	+ 1.3	81.1	143.3
Nickel	90.1	96.5	92.4	- 4.2	99.4	85.3
Zinc spelter	94.5	116.0	101.4	- 12.6	103.3	100.2
Platinum in ore and concentrates	104.8	102.8	137.5	+33.8	101.9	169.1
Silver ore and bullion	117.0	117.2	135.8	+15.9	112.2	159.7
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>+31.3</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>
Asbestos milled fibres	92.9	76.6	122.3	+59.7	115.5	128.8
Asbestos waste and refuse	90.7	77.9	119.2	+53.0	107.1	131.3
Coal	53.6	57.7	63.8	+10.6	75.5	52.3
Crude artificial abrasives	98.6	79.1	93.6	+18.3	83.8	103.4
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>+43.6</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>119.1</b>
Paints, pigments and varnishes	137.0	57.4	62.9	+ 9.6	60.8	64.8
Soda and sodium compounds	129.9	84.3	108.4	+28.6	82.5	134.1
Fertilizer	106.7	100.2	96.1	- 4.1	106.2	86.1
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>- 53.9</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>46.3</b>
Rubber and its products <sup>4</sup>	91.3	76.7	28.9	- 62.3	29.0	28.4
Special and non-commercial transactions	117.5	79.8	63.0	- 21.1	53.6	72.1

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

2. Includes tractors.

3. Includes synthetic rubber from 1950.

4. Synthetic rubber omitted from 1950.

5. Not available.

TABLE XXI. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> of Imports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
<b>Total Imports<sup>2</sup></b> .....	<b>88.0</b>	<b>103.2</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>113.1</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b> .....	<b>92.7</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>109.1</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>114.6</b>
Bananas.....	98.8	118.9	128.0	+ 7.7	126.8	129.2
Oranges, mandarines and tangerines.....	106.2	130.8	146.6	+12.1	154.1	138.6
Raisins.....	100.0	100.0	107.9	+ 7.9	98.7	128.7
Nuts.....	102.0	105.6	78.4	- 25.8	83.3	75.7
Indian corn.....	103.1	75.6	90.2	+19.3	95.3	89.7
Raw sugar for refining.....	92.1	104.9	119.4	+13.8	110.9	123.4
Cocoa beans (not roasted).....	55.4	66.0	71.4	+ 8.2	66.3	85.8
Coffee (green).....	96.3	107.4	188.4	+75.4	174.6	199.1
Black tea.....	88.6	100.7	105.6	+ 4.9	109.4	101.4
Whiskey.....	79.1	113.7	136.0	+19.6	140.0	133.2
Undressed furs.....	90.3	74.6	75.3	+ 0.9	72.1	80.3
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>87.3</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>+ 9.0</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>117.3</b>
Raw cotton.....	93.9	97.0	117.6	+21.2	104.2	127.6
Wool in the grease.....	73.9	106.5	154.2	+44.8	133.0	192.1
Wool, washed or scoured.....	78.5	103.1	126.0	+22.2	107.8	145.1
Worsted wool tops.....	79.1	108.2	128.4	+18.7	106.2	149.4
Worsted and serges.....	84.0	109.4	94.9	-13.3	92.6	97.1
Artificial silk and artificial silk fabrics.....	91.9	99.4	100.1	+ 0.7	98.5	102.4
Unbleached jute fabrics.....	93.3	93.3	94.0	+ 0.8	96.8	91.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre.....	79.0	109.5	95.7	-12.6	97.6	94.7
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>92.1</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>111.6</b>	<b>+ 4.7</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>111.8</b>
Furniture.....	92.7	101.7	109.0	+ 7.2	107.7	110.2
Newspapers and periodicals.....	92.3	107.0	110.7	+ 3.5	109.1	112.3
Book and other paper.....	91.5	106.1	112.0	+ 5.6	113.3	110.7
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b> .....	<b>88.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>116.1</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>116.0</b>
Iron ore.....	89.5	132.7	149.8	+12.9	138.5	150.7
Hot rolled bars, billets, 4½ per lb. and over.....	66.1	93.6	109.1	+16.6	110.6	108.9
Sheets, 0.80" or less in thickness.....	85.9	102.5	113.9	+11.1	113.2	114.2
Sheets coated with tin (tinplate).....	85.9	111.1	130.7	+17.6	116.5	136.0
Skelp, 14" or less in width, hot rolled for pipes and tubes.....	78.8	106.5	114.8	+ 7.8	115.2	114.7
Angle beams, 35 lbs and over in weight.....	88.9	110.2	118.8	+ 7.8	119.3	118.3
Machinery and equipment (excluding farm).....	88.7	106.8	113.6	+ 6.4	113.1	114.1
Farm implements and machinery <sup>3</sup> .....	89.8	109.8	116.6	+ 6.2	116.7	116.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	91.5	107.8	113.8	+ 5.6	115.2	112.4
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b> .....	<b>93.1</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>+ 4.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>112.4</b>
Tin in blocks, pigs and bars.....	75.2	96.7	97.0	+ 0.3	87.5	102.1
Manganese oxide.....	98.1	115.7	131.4	+13.6	138.6	129.3
Electrical household equipment (excluding machinery).....	94.6	104.2	122.3	+17.4	122.3	122.4
Heavy electrical equipment.....	88.6	106.9	113.6	+ 6.3	113.1	114.1
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b> .....	<b>79.2</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>+ 2.7</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>103.3</b>
Brick and tiles.....	89.6	106.5	115.1	+ 8.1	114.6	115.7
China tableware.....	98.2	109.3	99.0	- 9.4	99.0	99.0
Anthractive coal.....	88.9	107.2	116.9	+ 9.0	116.2	116.9
Bituminous coal.....	78.3	103.2	104.7	+ 1.5	106.9	103.0
Plate and window glass.....	90.3	107.2	120.2	+12.1	117.0	123.3
Crude petroleum for refining.....	73.1	100.6	100.2	- 0.4	103.2	98.6
Gasoline lighter than 8236 s.g. (including aviation).....	80.0	93.3	106.8	+14.5	100.7	107.4
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>97.6</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>102.9</b>
Aniline dyes, 1 lb. and over.....	85.3	113.8	122.0	+ 7.2	124.4	120.6
Fertilizer.....	102.9	102.4	108.1	+ 5.6	114.3	100.7
Paints and paint material.....	101.9	97.7	95.3	- 2.5	95.6	95.0
Sodium compounds.....	93.9	106.2	114.6	+ 7.9	114.4	114.8
Compounds of tetraethyl lead.....	88.6	105.7	108.0	+ 2.2	111.5	107.0
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>95.3</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>121.5</b>	<b>+24.1</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>135.1</b>
Rubber and its products.....	94.7	85.8	158.5	+84.7	104.4	209.5
Special and non-commercial transactions.....	94.2	99.3	104.2	+ 4.9	104.1	104.2

1. Unit values or specified wholesale prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945-June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8); also Ch. V, P. 40.

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

3. Includes tractors.



TABLE XXII. Interim Indexes of Physical Volume of Imports, by Groups and Selected Commodities

(1948 = 100)

Group or Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1949 to 1950	1950	
	1947	1949	1950		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
<b>Total Imports<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>+ 7.2</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>115.5</b>
<b>Agricultural and Other Primary Products</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>105.6</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>125.9</b>
Bananas	96.0	83.3	88.3	+ 6.0	84.3	92.3
Oranges, mandarines and tangerines	110.7	86.6	88.0	+ 1.6	90.7	85.3
Raisins	107.5	73.2	86.9	+18.7	34.9	119.1
Nuts	69.7	70.7	92.0	+30.1	100.1	80.3
Indian corn	98.6	102.6	113.6	+10.7	48.2	177.5
Raw sugar for refining	81.1	100.7	103.0	+ 2.3	80.7	126.8
Cocoa beans (not roasted)	87.2	104.2	101.5	- 2.6	108.6	85.1
Coffee (green)	58.2	113.6	94.5	-16.8	86.1	103.3
Black tea	130.4	119.8	153.0	+27.7	162.3	143.5
Whiskey	115.8	117.3	71.9	-38.7	61.6	82.1
Undressed furs	79.4	97.9	111.4	+13.8	122.9	98.8
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b>	<b>127.6</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>
Raw cotton	112.5	121.9	135.5	+11.2	121.5	150.4
Wool in the grease	87.7	74.3	71.7	- 3.5	73.2	64.5
Wool, washed or scoured	94.1	76.2	89.2	+17.1	92.0	86.6
Worsted wool tops	67.1	70.0	91.5	+30.7	87.5	95.1
Worsted and serges	75.4	99.2	83.5	-15.8	88.6	78.7
Artificial silk and artificial silk fabrics	126.4	102.1	71.7	-29.8	68.6	74.1
Unbleached jute fabrics	136.1	70.1	90.7	+29.4	89.4	91.8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	113.7	52.3	78.0	+49.1	84.8	70.1
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>129.2</b>
Furniture	79.8	277.4	314.1	+13.2	308.0	320.4
Newspapers and periodicals	115.3	103.5	116.5	+12.6	114.4	118.7
Book and other paper	146.2	109.9	121.5	+10.6	112.5	130.8
<b>Iron and Steel and their Products</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>+ 2.8</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>109.7</b>
Iron ore	91.6	58.6	72.4	+23.5	26.4	119.5
Hot rolled bars, billets, 4¢ per lb. and over	99.4	135.5	94.1	-30.6	82.7	104.6
Sheets .080" or less in thickness	111.5	155.5	118.9	-23.5	89.8	148.2
Sheets coated with tin (tinplate)	142.8	52.7	3.4	-93.5	2.1	4.7
Skelp, 14" or less in width, hot rolled for pipes and tubes	103.9	263.5	286.8	+ 8.8	272.3	300.5
Angle beams, 35 lbs. and over in weight	108.4	118.1	111.9	- 5.2	107.5	116.3
Machinery and equipment (excluding farm)	107.0	93.3	91.7	- 1.7	90.0	93.4
Farm implements and machinery <sup>2</sup>	83.9	115.3	99.1	- 14.1	120.6	77.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	138.1	114.4	159.2	+39.2	152.3	166.3
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>127.1</b>	<b>+18.0</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>137.5</b>
Tin in blocks, pigs and bars	112.4	102.9	134.9	+31.1	105.0	166.3
Manganese oxide	96.7	60.0	58.9	- 1.8	33.8	83.5
Electrical household equipment (excluding machinery)	176.0	110.4	117.0	+ 6.0	120.9	113.2
Heavy electrical equipment	99.7	99.5	103.3	+ 3.8	100.9	105.5
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>112.6</b>
Bricks and tiles	94.6	99.8	102.2	+ 2.4	90.1	114.1
China tableware	71.9	97.9	102.5	+ 4.7	99.6	105.4
Anthracite coal	81.8	75.6	82.4	+ 9.0	72.2	92.1
Bituminous coal	96.0	70.9	88.8	+25.2	75.1	101.6
Plate and window glass	97.8	84.7	83.1	- 1.9	80.8	85.4
Crude petroleum for refining	90.8	98.0	104.2	+ 6.3	90.7	116.9
Gasoline, lighter than .8236 s.g. (including aviation)	63.4	106.3	84.9	-20.1	54.8	117.5
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>+16.0</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>134.6</b>
Aniline dyes, 1 lb. and over	102.6	91.5	107.7	+17.7	93.2	121.8
Fertilizer	99.6	120.4	121.5	+ 0.9	100.3	146.9
Paints and paint materials	92.3	99.4	133.9	+34.7	121.2	146.5
Sodium compounds	73.8	83.0	83.6	+ 1.0	80.3	87.2
Compounds of tetraethyl lead	94.6	117.2	159.1	+35.8	128.5	187.2
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>134.6</b>	<b>131.6</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>- 4.6</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>128.9</b>
Rubber and its products	96.0	107.0	97.2	- 9.2	109.4	92.6
Special and non-commercial transactions	161.9	243.7	248.4	+ 1.9	193.3	303.7

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

2. Includes tractors.

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1950. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>3. VENEZUELA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	27,689	25,457	Imports .....	91,697	87,264
Re-Exports .....	152	75	Trade Balance .....	- 63,857	- 61,733
Wheat flour .....	4,788	6,028	Crude petroleum for refining .....	90,933	80,374
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	1,097	1,931	Fuel oil .....	0	5,852
Ships sold .....	8,790	1,759	Coffee, green .....	706	939
Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,204	1,588			
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,800	1,314			
Newsprint paper .....	845	1,113			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	191	897			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	937	869			
Meats, canned .....	1,008	799			
Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	95	512			
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	343	500			
Leather, unmanufactured .....	309	491			
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	807	468			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	68	374			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	481	329			
<b>4. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	56,525	66,351	Imports .....	19,022	22,795
Re-Exports .....	454	492	Trade Balance .....	+ 37,958	+ 44,048
Wheat .....	19,615	26,900	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	3,688	5,172
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	11,193	8,650	Diamonds, unset .....	2,440	3,004
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,823	4,114	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	1,466	2,277
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,118	3,966	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	916	1,963
Fish, canned .....	2,200	3,198	Cotton piece goods .....	2,857	1,755
Barley .....	3,621	2,036	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	1,285	1,726
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	945	1,886	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	18	843
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	510	1,823	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	700
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	683	1,685	Wool yarns and warps .....	513	404
Planks and boards .....	383	955	Furs, dressed, and fur products .....	305	339
Rye .....	1,019	915	Antimony .....	168	294
Rubber tires and tubes .....	186	870	Carpets, mats and rugs, n.o.p. ....	477	293
Oats .....	1,800	813	Wool piece goods .....	698	256
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	698	582	Firearms and parts .....	257	244
Meats, n.o.p. ....	386	540	Books, printed .....	223	231
Oil cake and oil cake meal .....	0	531			
<b>5. INDIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	72,551	31,520	Imports .....	26,233	37,262
Re-Exports .....	205	111	Trade Balance .....	+ 46,523	- 5,630
Locomotives and parts .....	27,125	10,878	Tea, black .....	8,905	14,057
Wheat .....	22,960	5,201	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods .....	10,962	12,565
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,558	3,202	Spices .....	676	2,408
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,573	2,344	Nuts .....	1,586	2,316
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	2,754	1,657	Carpets and rugs, wool .....	1,292	1,083
Fertilizers, chemical .....	236	1,386	Manganese oxide .....	412	988
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	449	1,156	Wool, raw .....	260	552
Synthetic resins and products .....	161	986	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1	442
Newsprint paper .....	1,926	918	Gums and resins .....	513	371
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	571	691	Cotton piece goods .....	0	353
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	143	287	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ..	80	305
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	426	272	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p. ....	183	238
<b>6. AUSTRALIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	35,363	35,446	Imports .....	27,429	32,803
Re-Exports .....	310	153	Trade Balance .....	+ 8,245	+ 2,796
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	10,543	16,798	Sugar, raw .....	8,487	10,967
Planks and boards .....	6,069	5,845	Wool, raw .....	8,964	10,843
Cotton piece goods .....	2,031	2,735	Fruits, dried .....	3,676	4,792
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,231	1,599	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,520	2,344
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	699	1,344	Wool noils, tops, waste .....	970	1,211
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,385	771	Sausage casings .....	432	436
Packages .....	361	768	Wines .....	369	353
Abrasive products .....	597	698	Fruit juices and syrups .....	323	192
Wood pulp .....	478	612	Gelatine, edible .....	150	187
Newsprint paper .....	5,187	603	Wool piece goods .....	343	146
Films, motion picture .....	462	413	Glycerine .....	0	140
Needles .....	329	391	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	0	129

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>7. MEXICO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	15,411	17,624	Imports .....	25,494	32,974
Re-Exports .....	63	172	Trade Balance .....	- 10,021	- 15,178
Newsprint paper .....	3,292	3,289	Cotton, raw .....	15,621	19,117
Whisky .....	459	2,058	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibres, n.o.p. ....	1,963	2,987
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,186	1,839	Nuts .....	1,288	2,803
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,091	1,141	Vegetables, fresh .....	2,928	1,785
Films, motion picture .....	348	754	Coffee, green .....	653	1,584
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	406	728	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	164	1,426
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	785	700	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	496	1,094
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	549	575	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	65	617
Ferro-alloys .....	443	553	Silver, unmanufactured .....	289	263
Wood pulp .....	267	527	Fruit juices and syrups .....	219	238
Synthetic resins and products .....	411	413			
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	80	356			
<b>8. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	77,713	42,561	Imports .....	3,862	4,964
Re-Exports .....	98	169	Trade Balance .....	+73,949	+37,766
Wheat .....	17,673	15,787	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	799	1,277
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	8,358	8,371	Abrasives .....	121	669
Planks and boards .....	5,209	4,260	Wool, raw .....	557	636
Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	19,363	2,820	Chrome ore .....	471	499
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	2,042	1,102	Fur skins, undressed .....	59	323
Newsprint paper .....	4,895	975	Wines .....	304	287
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,484	962	Brandy .....	299	255
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	134	891	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	210	146
Cotton piece goods .....	679	861	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	38	104
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	619	530			
Wrapping paper .....	1,050	527			
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	1,830	524			
<b>9. BRAZIL</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	17,259	15,806	Imports .....	21,163	28,178
Re-Exports .....	228	318	Trade Balance .....	- 3,676	- 12,055
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	4,018	2,136	Coffee, green .....	12,193	17,561
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,625	1,696	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	774	2,083
Wheat .....	0	1,455	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ....	1,579	1,882
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	2,008	1,349	Cocoa butter .....	1,761	1,642
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	575	1,168	Kapok, manila, sisal and other fibre, n.o. p. ....	241	1,600
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	395	1,165	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	1,659	769
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	326	852	Iron ore .....	933	730
Locomotives and parts .....	0	704	Rice .....	0	522
Ships sold .....	0	540	Nuts .....	493	451
Fish, cured .....	1,145	496			
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	325	369			
Coal and coke .....	342	351			
<b>10. SWITZERLAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	32,281	26,425	Imports .....	10,902	14,464
Re-Exports .....	297	252	Trade Balance .....	+ 21,676	+ 12,223
Wheat .....	19,987	16,835	Clocks, watches and parts .....	5,287	6,668
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,406	2,051	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	799	1,346
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	1,476	1,477	Cheese .....	779	1,202
Barley .....	34	942	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres ...	537	753
Rubber tires and tubes .....	357	651	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	298	699
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	673	387	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	317	414
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	14	321	Lace and embroidery .....	241	368
Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	14	280	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	247	368
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	209	261	Hats and hatters' materials, n.o.p. ....	367	356
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	43	204	Drugs and medicines .....	119	207



TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>11. FRANCE</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	36,004	18,403	Imports .....	13,309	14,669
Re-Exports .....	141	124	Trade Balance .....	+22,836	+ 3,858
Non-ferrous ores, metals, n.o.p. (including scrap)	169	2,672	Lace and embroidery .....	1,279	1,401
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,690	2,640	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	1,150
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,268	2,148	Books, printed .....	674	787
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,379	1,420	Brandy .....	692	739
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,534	1,348	Fertilizers .....	1,472	736
Tractors and parts .....	793	1,149	Wool yarns and warps .....	737	680
Wood pulp .....	1,003	842	Glass, plate, sheet and window .....	212	552
Synthetic resins and products .....	417	599	Wines .....	538	524
Synthetic fibre thread and yarn .....	113	471	Wool piece goods .....	566	511
Jewellers' sweepings .....	36	279	Leather manufactures, except footwear .....	327	382
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,725	246	Films, motion picture .....	225	340
Settlers' effects .....	149	154	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	337	318
Donations and gifts .....	291	138	Cordials and liqueurs, n.o.p. ....	273	292
Needles .....	83	130	Silk piece goods .....	87	292
			Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	0	265
			Personal accessories and equipment, n.o.p. ....	294	243
			Rubber manufactures .....	159	220
			Hides and skins, except furs .....	241	219
<b>12. FEDERATION OF MALAYA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,437	4,097	Imports .....	16,187	28,852
Re-Exports .....	26	3	Trade Balance .....	- 10,724	- 24,752
Wheat flour .....	413	1,627	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	10,964	23,070
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	787	392	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	4,834	5,049
Fish, canned .....	133	306	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	35	287
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	232	243	Spices .....	88	205
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	81	203			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	1,352	180			
Newsprint paper .....	451	174			
Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	15	168			
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	122	152			
<b>13. JAPAN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,860	20,533	Imports .....	5,551	12,087
Re-Exports .....	3	59	Trade Balance .....	+ 311	+ 8,506
Wheat .....	772	11,320	Cotton piece goods .....	80	3,218
Whisky .....	818	2,333	Silk piece goods .....	421	878
Sugar, n.o.p. ....	87	1,255	Toys and sporting goods .....	978	803
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	0	1,121	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	171	695
Wheat flour .....	6	923	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	504	661
Barley .....	0	808	Electro-plated ware .....	68	501
Wood pulp .....	2,145	674	Pottery and chinaware .....	277	473
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	21	653	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	202	440
Beef and veal, fresh .....	539	225	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	477	427
Wool nolls, tops, waste .....	1	207	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	42	308
Hides and skins, except furs .....	288	199	Tea, green .....	199	283
			Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p. ....	48	270
<b>14. ARABIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	3,142	875	Imports .....	12,127	28,115
Re-Exports .....	41	5	Trade Balance .....	- 8,943	- 27,235
Railway ties .....	1	145	Crude petroleum for refining .....	12,126	28,114
Wheat flour .....	490	111			
Wheat .....	1,531	110			
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	110	91			
Planks and boards .....	208	87			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 – Continued

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>15. COLOMBIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	8,012	14,806	Imports .....	12,588	13,342
Re-Exports .....	54	30	Trade Balance .....	- 4,523	+ 1,493
Wheat .....	548	5,109	Coffee, green .....	10,761	12,399
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	853	1,269	Bananas, fresh .....	830	636
Newsprint paper .....	849	1,042	Fuel oils .....	0	211
Wheat flour .....	67	976			
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	266	612			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	221	367			
Oatmeal and rolled oats .....	0	357			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	345	320			
Malt .....	213	275			
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	90	258			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	228	238			
Wood pulp .....	38	225			
<b>16. JAMAICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	9,033	7,495	Imports .....	16,577	19,080
Re-Exports .....	21	15	Trade Balance .....	- 7,522	-11,570
Wheat flour .....	2,990	3,046	Sugar, raw .....	14,072	16,364
Fish, cured .....	2,439	2,040	Rum .....	738	590
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	431	556	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	971	442
Fish, canned .....	248	174	Sugar, refined .....	226	408
Fodders, n.o.p. ....	194	139	Coffee, green .....	0	398
Paper bags, boxes and cartons .....	126	103	Fruit juices and syrups .....	84	392
<b>17. BRITISH GULANA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,676	4,052	Imports .....	22,355	21,735
Re-Exports .....	30	11	Trade Balance .....	-16,649	-17,672
Wheat flour .....	2,175	1,752	Sugar, raw .....	12,621	13,650
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	487	279	Bauxite ore .....	8,961	7,092
Peas, split or whole .....	210	278	Rum .....	387	412
Fish, cured .....	270	202	Sugar, refined .....	212	375
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	214	198	Molasses and syrups .....	99	129
Fish, canned .....	178	153			
Potatoes, except seed .....	37	121			
Cotton piece goods .....	146	101			
<b>18. ITALY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	12,567	15,476	Imports .....	9,048	9,373
Re-Exports .....	35	36	Trade Balance .....	+ 3,554	+ 6,139
Wheat .....	3,707	4,690	Wool piece goods .....	518	830
Fish, cured .....	1,341	2,135	Nuts .....	893	801
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	985	1,093	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	808	710
Flaxseed (not for sowing) .....	469	946	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	1,437	465
Fertilizers, chemical .....	0	616	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	200	463
Synthetic resins and products .....	307	565	Musical instruments .....	419	431
Fish, canned .....	581	545	Hats and hatters' materials, n.o.p. ....	382	413
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	72	517	Cotton piece goods .....	397	334
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	271	408	Wearing apparel, except hats .....	145	323
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	106	252	Cheese .....	160	256
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	34	242	Vegetable oils, edible .....	168	249
Wheat flour .....	190	211	Broom corn .....	261	243
Fish, seal and whale oils .....	95	208	Personal accessories and equipment, n.o.p. ....	212	194
Coal and coke .....	0	200	Mercury .....	6	186
Hides and skins, except furs .....	433	174	Synthetic fibre yarns, tops, staple fibres ...	23	179
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	73	150	Marble, rough or simply shaped .....	92	179
			Wines .....	99	156

TABLE XXIII. Trade With Twenty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1949-1950 - Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

Domestic Exports (Commodities)	1949	1950	Imports (Commodities)	1949	1950
<b>19. ARGENTINA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	2,902	13,360	Imports .....	3,324	10,913
Re-Exports .....	128	32	Trade Balance .....	- 294	+ 2,479
Ships sold .....	0	9,804	Vegetable oils, inedible .....	16	3,301
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	316	2,182	Hides and skins except furs .....	354	1,949
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	130	354	Meats, canned .....	1,370	1,854
Iron valves .....	0	240	Oats .....	0	1,129
Tractors and parts .....	0	178	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	580	795
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	269	160	Wool, raw .....	292	600
Potatoes, certified for seed .....	80	157	Fur skins, undressed .....	75	358
			Meat extracts .....	258	219
<b>20. NEW ZEALAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	14,489	10,983	Imports .....	8,910	11,855
Re-Exports .....	57	79	Trade Balance .....	+ 5,636	793
Newsprint paper .....	2,657	2,952	Wool, raw .....	6,275	6,863
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	2,616	2,114	Sausage casings .....	998	2,115
Planks and boards .....	1,023	878	Cheese .....	0	1,557
Pulpboard and paperboard .....	541	718	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	508	863
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	700	646	Grass seed .....	107	127
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	749	399			
Tools .....	191	287			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	505	243			
Toilet paper .....	203	242			
Cotton piece goods .....	129	221			



## B. MONTHLY SERIES

**TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance with All Countries**  
(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946 <sup>1</sup>	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>						
January .....	62.8	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2
February .....	57.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5
March .....	71.1	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2
April .....	48.5	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5
May .....	75.6	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0
June .....	73.3	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2
July .....	74.4	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7
August .....	77.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1
September .....	76.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1
October .....	91.3	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2
November .....	95.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7
December .....	81.3	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>884.5</b>	<b>2,312.2</b>	<b>2,774.9</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,993.0</b>	<b>3,118.4</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS</b>						
January .....	0.9	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.0	2.6
February .....	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
March .....	1.0	1.6	2.9	2.5	2.2	3.5
April .....	0.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	4.2
May .....	1.1	1.9	3.4	5.2	2.7	2.6
June .....	1.0	2.1	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.6
July .....	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.4	3.0
August .....	1.1	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	3.5
September .....	1.0	2.1	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.6
October .....	1.2	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.7
November .....	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.4	3.2	3.7
December .....	1.2	2.4	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
January .....	44.6	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9
February .....	42.9	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2
March .....	59.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4
April .....	45.3	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9
May .....	66.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2
June .....	60.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5
July .....	57.6	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5
August .....	57.9	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3
September .....	59.6	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7
October .....	68.6	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6
November .....	70.1	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9
December .....	52.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>1,927.3</b>	<b>2,573.9</b>	<b>2,636.9</b>	<b>2,761.2</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>						
January .....	+19.0	+51.0	+36.7	+33.0	+15.2	+11.8
February .....	+15.3	+37.7	+ 4.7	+28.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
March .....	+13.0	+40.0	+ 3.0	+33.9	-16.9	- 5.7
April .....	+ 4.0	+19.5	-32.2	-11.6	- 2.4	-21.2
May .....	+10.6	+34.6	+30.9	+62.4	+25.1	- 0.6
June .....	+13.8	+11.1	+45.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9	+ 9.3
July .....	+17.9	+29.6	+12.8	+28.4	+12.8	- 2.7
August .....	+20.3	+82.8	+20.3	+20.0	+41.9	- 6.6
September .....	+18.3	+15.8	+13.4	+64.4	+ 9.4	+ 3.1
October .....	+23.8	+20.2	- 0.8	+66.0	+37.4	- 1.7
November .....	+26.2	+37.0	+26.9	+58.2	+55.9	-31.5
December .....	+30.3	+32.4	+76.7	+87.3	+74.9	+27.2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>+212.5</b>	<b>+411.9</b>	<b>+237.8</b>	<b>+473.1</b>	<b>+261.2</b>	<b>-17.2</b>

1. Values not adjusted for military equipment returned to Canada (cf. Table II).

TABLE XXV. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance with the United States

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	22.1	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9
February.....	19.7	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8
March.....	25.9	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3
April.....	20.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8
May.....	26.1	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4
June.....	25.1	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7
July.....	25.9	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2
August.....	28.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1
September.....	29.4	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8
October.....	33.5	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4
November.....	31.9	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0
December.....	33.3	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>1,034.2</b>	<b>1,503.0</b>	<b>1,503.5</b>	<b>2,021.0</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.1
February.....	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
March.....	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.9
April.....	0.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.5
May.....	0.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.9
June.....	0.8	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1
July.....	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.5
August.....	0.9	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.9
September.....	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	3.1
October.....	1.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.0
November.....	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.1
December.....	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
January.....	28.7	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5
February.....	27.9	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1
March.....	38.0	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9
April.....	29.2	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2
May.....	38.3	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5
June.....	36.4	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3
July.....	33.4	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6
August.....	33.7	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6
September.....	36.2	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4
October.....	42.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3
November.....	40.8	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8
December.....	33.6	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>1,405.3</b>	<b>1,974.7</b>	<b>1,805.8</b>	<b>1,951.9</b>	<b>2,130.5</b>
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>						
January.....	- 5.9	-33.2	- 55.8	-43.2	-47.3	-21.5
February.....	- 7.5	-27.1	- 67.1	-40.5	-40.6	-12.8
March.....	-11.3	-32.4	- 80.2	-24.2	-44.9	- 3.7
April.....	- 8.4	-41.9	- 91.6	-48.0	-65.1	-22.9
May.....	-11.3	-39.9	-102.7	-28.7	-49.1	-18.2
June.....	-10.5	-38.5	- 90.5	-43.5	-61.3	- 8.4
July.....	- 6.6	-35.9	- 84.9	-28.6	-54.2	+ 0.1
August.....	- 4.5	-45.6	- 71.6	-20.3	-26.6	- 2.5
September.....	- 5.9	-44.7	- 73.8	+11.4	-42.6	+18.6
October.....	- 8.0	-39.4	- 86.2	- 9.6	-17.8	- 0.9
November.....	- 7.7	-58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+10.9	-19.7
December.....	+ 0.7	-60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+10.7	+12.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-87.0</b>	<b>-496.7</b>	<b>-918.1</b>	<b>-283.6</b>	<b>-427.8</b>	<b>-80.0</b>

TABLE XXVI. Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Imports, and Trade Balance with the United Kingdom

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946 <sup>1</sup>	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	25.5	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6
February.....	23.6	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4
March.....	26.4	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1
April.....	16.4	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8
May.....	30.5	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5
June.....	28.9	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5
July.....	30.5	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2
August.....	31.3	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5
September.....	30.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4
October.....	38.4	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7
November.....	41.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6
December.....	30.0	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>597.5</b>	<b>751.2</b>	<b>686.9</b>	<b>705.0</b>	<b>469.9</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS</b>						
January.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
February.....	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
March.....	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
April.....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
May.....	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
June.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
July.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
August.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
September.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
October.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
November.....	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
December.....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>IMPORTS</b>						
January.....	8.0	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1
February.....	8.1	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4
March.....	10.9	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7
April.....	8.4	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5
May.....	12.7	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3
June.....	10.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1
July.....	11.3	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7
August.....	11.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3
September.....	10.5	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2
October.....	11.0	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7
November.....	13.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2
December.....	8.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>404.2</b>
<b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b>						
January.....	+17.7	+31.2	+36.3	+43.4	+30.5	+22.8
February.....	+14.6	+24.9	+34.5	+33.9	+21.4	+ 5.3
March.....	+15.6	+36.2	+33.9	+37.7	+11.3	- 2.4
April.....	+ 9.1	+19.8	+30.4	+19.8	+33.4	- 3.6
May.....	+17.7	+36.2	+75.6	+57.8	+43.4	+12.4
June.....	+18.3	+ 7.3	+58.2	+28.3	+34.1	+15.5
July.....	+19.4	+18.6	+52.0	+27.1	+41.7	+ 2.6
August.....	+20.0	+57.5	+51.1	+27.9	+37.1	+ 8.5
September.....	+20.3	+42.4	+39.4	+24.1	+35.5	- 5.6
October.....	+27.5	+32.1	+48.7	+36.5	+53.3	+ 6.3
November.....	+28.4	+43.3	+51.6	+28.6	+30.7	- 1.4
December.....	+22.1	+47.8	+52.5	+24.0	+29.4	+ 7.9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>+230.8</b>	<b>+397.4</b>	<b>+564.3</b>	<b>+389.2</b>	<b>+401.8</b>	<b>+68.3</b>

1. Values not adjusted for military equipment returned to Canada (cf. Table II).



TABLE XXVII. Domestic Exports, by Leading Trading Areas (United States and United Kingdom excluded)

(Values in \$'000)

Period	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Other Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	O.E.E.C. Members <sup>3</sup>	Latin America <sup>4</sup>	Other Foreign <sup>5</sup>
1946 .....	38,229	136,323	128,638	258,597	92,601	172,380
1947 .....	55,085	228,977	123,945	305,548	129,771	146,151
1948 .....	55,055	192,320	93,067	304,192	123,749	128,412
1949 .....	9,229	229,423	71,415	243,692	125,623	114,216
1950 .....	—	160,186	51,625	196,216	143,427	102,050
1948, January .....	3,933	9,479	9,692	23,613	7,879	11,317
February .....	2,510	10,205	5,506	23,205	9,528	11,446
March .....	3,005	9,382	8,137	18,142	8,753	9,936
April .....	3,921	14,995	6,308	17,689	8,891	7,763
May .....	5,168	16,541	9,020	28,852	13,226	10,886
June .....	5,002	17,544	8,066	22,204	10,921	6,365
July .....	5,053	14,540	7,411	31,651	11,152	6,263
August .....	4,314	15,210	7,306	17,057	6,790	7,837
September .....	7,206	12,465	7,329	26,414	10,946	8,768
October .....	4,448	17,786	8,479	37,635	11,214	13,738
November .....	4,816	22,491	7,723	16,885	8,055	14,433
December .....	5,679	31,681	8,089	40,845	16,394	19,661
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
1950, January .....	—	9,041	5,274	9,659	6,867	12,046
February .....	—	10,914	3,774	11,870	6,642	7,877
March .....	—	10,720	4,196	11,751	7,705	12,008
April .....	—	12,142	4,304	6,406	11,938	9,030
May .....	—	20,729	4,548	19,424	13,722	7,028
June .....	—	17,874	3,698	15,747	13,951	11,320
July .....	—	15,435	4,221	16,031	10,611	11,405
August .....	—	8,825	3,706	16,608	13,841	6,140
September .....	—	10,466	4,631	17,741	16,442	7,768
October .....	—	14,614	5,455	23,916	14,969	7,198
November .....	—	13,545	4,673	23,896	13,776	4,562
December .....	—	15,882	3,156	23,167	12,964	5,670

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

2. Excludes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

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

4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Includes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

Note. Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

TABLE XXVIII. Imports, by Leading Trading Areas (United States and United Kingdom excluded)

(Values in \$'000)

Period	Newfoundland	Commonwealth Members <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Other Commonwealth <sup>2</sup>	O.E.E.C. Members <sup>3</sup>	Latin America <sup>4</sup>	Other Foreign <sup>5</sup>
1946 .....	9,268	66,016	63,284	34,509	111,019	36,454
1947 .....	9,427	83,260	72,293	53,304	142,198	49,369
1948 .....	11,091	88,806	104,666	64,936	221,260	41,006
1949 .....	918	79,333	106,528	76,433	192,022	46,734
1950 .....	—	106,341	135,217	94,090	213,548	90,515
1948, January .....	1,314	6,674	4,806	3,289	15,496	2,937
February .....	287	4,124	3,398	2,616	14,130	2,894
March .....	272	5,063	5,571	3,667	19,137	3,443
April .....	222	5,580	9,085	3,705	20,077	3,932
May .....	303	11,304	11,245	6,557	18,549	4,748
June .....	969	11,191	10,646	5,245	19,883	4,346
July .....	1,301	5,654	10,542	4,795	21,318	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	3,647
October .....	1,169	7,630	13,802	6,850	20,528	3,996
November .....	1,821	10,020	8,028	7,070	16,578	2,918
December .....	793	8,177	6,903	12,259	16,887	2,954
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
1950, January .....	—	6,341	4,387	4,609	12,358	3,636
February .....	—	7,085	4,178	4,942	10,571	4,881
March .....	—	6,880	7,417	6,522	18,238	4,711
April .....	—	7,396	5,708	5,941	14,908	5,247
May .....	—	8,208	16,037	7,555	18,776	7,812
June .....	—	10,049	13,384	7,438	15,203	10,970
July .....	—	9,376	12,647	7,742	18,078	8,274
August .....	—	7,504	14,102	7,529	21,925	9,408
September .....	—	8,975	14,738	8,569	25,369	8,456
October .....	—	12,722	14,842	10,358	21,939	10,747
November .....	—	13,925	16,060	13,800	20,271	8,941
December .....	—	7,881	11,717	9,086	15,911	7,432

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

2. Excludes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

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

4. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Includes Palestine in 1948 for comparability.

Note. Ireland is included in both the Commonwealth Members and O.E.E.C. groups.

TABLE XXIX. Interim Indexes of Prices<sup>1</sup> and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports<sup>2</sup> and Imports<sup>3</sup>  
(1948=100)

Months	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS<sup>2</sup></b>						
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>						
January.....	—	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.7	104.5
February.....	—	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.4	103.8
March.....	—	78.1	88.5	98.4	104.9	104.9
April.....	—	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.5	106.1
May.....	—	79.9	91.2	97.8	103.9	105.3
June.....	—	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.6	107.7
July.....	75.3	80.7	92.6	98.6	101.9	109.7
August.....	75.2	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	111.0
September.....	76.1	80.2	93.9	102.6	100.0	112.9
October.....	76.7	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	112.0
November.....	76.8	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.4	112.7
December.....	76.8	85.9	95.0	104.9	103.7	112.8
Annual Average.....	—	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.1	108.5
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>						
January.....	—	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.7	82.6
February.....	—	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.2	75.0
March.....	—	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.6	84.8
April.....	—	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.8	75.6
May.....	—	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.5	106.4
June.....	—	80.9	113.7	92.4	96.0	104.8
July.....	146.5	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.2
August.....	153.1	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	90.4
September.....	113.1	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.1	96.5
October.....	115.9	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	109.8
November.....	121.2	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.3	101.3
December.....	119.3	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.4	100.3
Annual Average.....	—	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.4	93.5
<b>IMPORTS<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>PRICE INDEXES</b>						
January.....	—	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.3
February.....	—	74.7	82.2	98.0	103.9	107.9
March.....	—	74.7	83.9	98.0	104.1	109.0
April.....	—	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.6	109.8
May.....	—	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.7	109.0
June.....	—	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	109.3
July.....	74.5	77.2	87.9	98.8	101.0	109.6
August.....	74.6	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.9	111.1
September.....	74.0	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.4	113.0
October.....	72.6	76.5	90.1	101.7	101.9	114.2
November.....	73.9	77.7	92.3	102.6	104.4	113.9
December.....	74.6	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.2	117.0
Annual Average.....	—	76.5	88.0	100.0	103.2	110.7
<b>PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES</b>						
January.....	—	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	89.9
February.....	—	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.3	84.4
March.....	—	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.2	99.2
April.....	—	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.6	95.8
May.....	—	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.1	121.3
June.....	—	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	117.7
July.....	83.2	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.1	107.8
August.....	76.7	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.4	109.5
September.....	74.5	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.4	112.7
October.....	82.8	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.7	127.8
November.....	81.1	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.5	130.9
December.....	73.6	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.6	103.7
Annual Average.....	—	95.4	110.9	100.0	101.5	108.8

1. Unit values and specified wholesale and retail prices. See "Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July, 1945 - June, 1950 (1948=100)", D.B.S. October, 1950 (Reference Paper No. 8). Also Ch. V, p. 40.

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

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



TABLE XXX. Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold

(Values in \$'000,000)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January.....	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8
February.....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7
March.....	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5
April.....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4
May.....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8
June.....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0
July.....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8
August.....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8
September.....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8
October.....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4
November.....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3
December.....	10.9	7.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>162.6</b>

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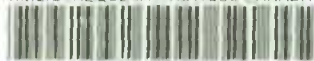








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