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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1951



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REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE CALENDAR YEAR, 1951

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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.

Summary statistics of trade on the basis of the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification appear for the first time in this report. In view of the increasing use of this classification for international comparisons of trade statistics it is felt desirable to provide an opportunity for users of trade statistics to study this picture of Canadian trade.

This report was prepared by Mr. L.A. Shackleton, under the direction 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.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
May 15, 1952.

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1951

Leading Developments

In 1951 Canada's trade was greater in value and in volume than in any previous post-war year. An outstanding change was the sharp increase in imports, which reached a value of \$4,085 million, 29% above the 1950 figure. Higher prices contributed to this record value, but the volume of imports was also 12% above that of 1950 and 11% above the previous peak year (1947). Exports also set new records, rising especially sharply in the second half of the year. Their value was \$3,963 million, almost 26% above that of 1950, and their volume was 11% above the 1950 level and about 4% above that of the previous record peacetime year (1948). Since imports increased more rapidly than exports, the passive trade balance which appeared in 1950 grew to \$121 million. However this was more than offset by heavy capital inflows, mainly from the United States.

Defence spending, together with increases in inventories of many goods in anticipation of defence contracts and shortages, were important influences underlying the sharp gain in import volume. The steady expansion of investment in Canada and record

levels of production and consumer income were other key causes. While the latter factors were responsible for the greater part of the year's imports, the former influenced the greater rate of increase in imports in 1951 than in 1950. Increased overseas demand for many industrial materials and foodstuffs led to a marked revival in overseas exports, and exports also benefited from the high level of business activity in the United States which in turn was affected by defence spending in that country.

While the average prices paid for imports declined after midsummer, nevertheless prices of both imports and exports were well above the levels of 1950 throughout the year. Import prices averaged over 14% higher in 1951, and export prices were about 13% higher. The further slight deterioration in the terms of trade reflected by these figures made a sizable contribution to the increase in the import balance on the year's trade. This effect was greatest in the first half-year when the import balance was large, but a rapid improvement in both the terms of trade and the trade balance occurred after mid-year.

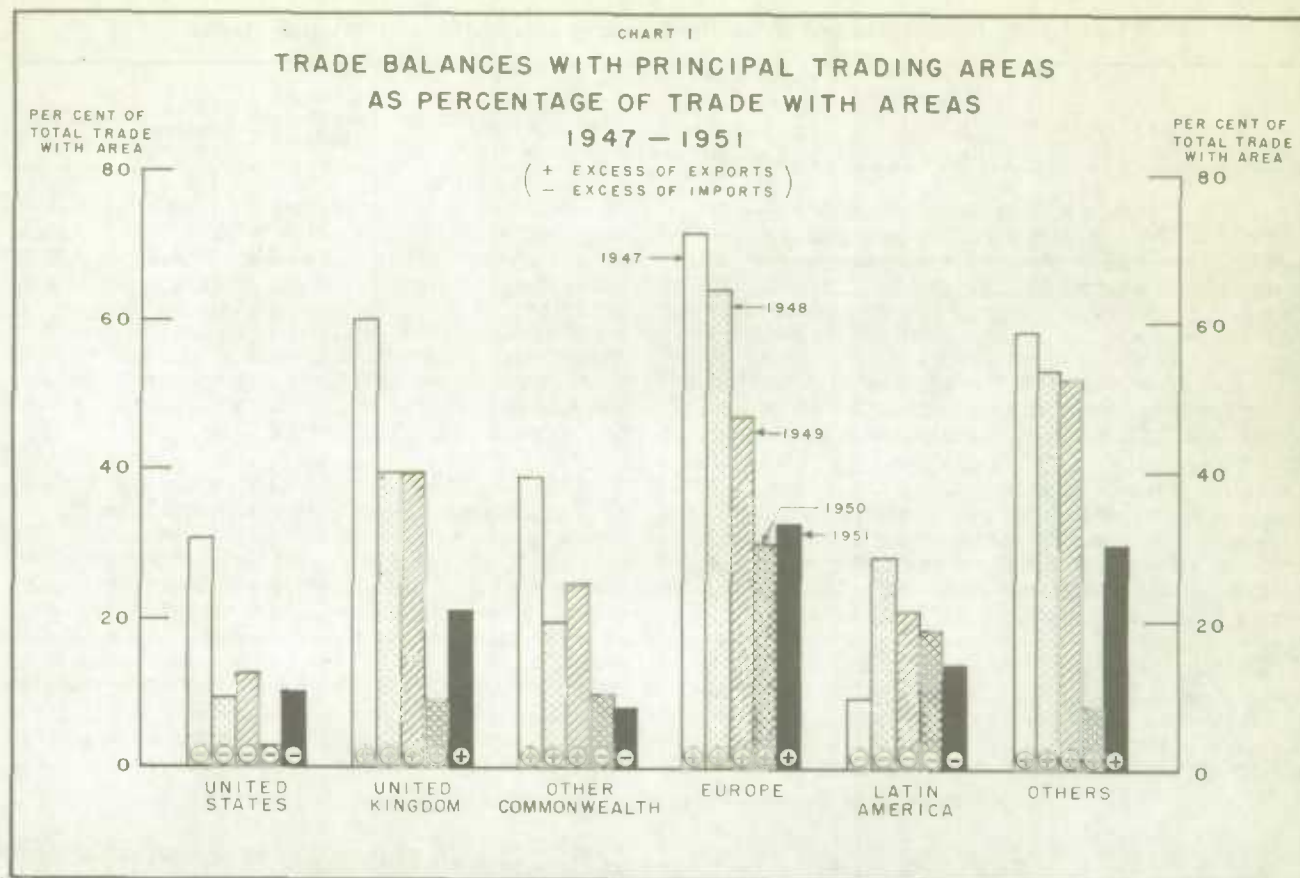
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar Year					Percentage Change	
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1947 to 1951	1950 to 1951
						%	%
Value of Trade:	\$'000,000						
Total Exports ¹	2,811.8	3,110.0	3,022.5	3,157.1	3,963.4	+ 41.0	+ 25.5
Domestic Exports ¹	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,914.5	+ 41.1	+ 25.5
Re-Exports ¹	36.9	34.6	29.5	38.7	48.9	+ 32.6	+ 25.5
Imports	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9	+ 58.7	+ 28.7
Total Trade	5,385.7	5,747.0	5,783.7	6,331.3	8,048.2	+ 49.4	+ 27.1
Trade Balance	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 121.5	-	-
Price Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	122.5	+ 33.7	+ 13.1
Imports	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.0	+ 43.2	+ 14.2
Terms of Trade ²	104.1	100.0	100.7	98.2	97.2	- 6.6	- 1.0
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.9	+ 5.5	+ 11.0
Imports	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.9	+ 10.8	+ 12.5 ³
Constant Dollar Values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports	3,071.3	3,110.0	2,926.1	2,914.5	3,234.3	+ 5.3	+ 11.0
Imports	2,924.9	2,636.9	2,691.2	2,877.8	3,241.9	+ 10.8	+ 12.7 ³
Total Trade	5,996.2	5,747.0	5,617.3	5,792.3	6,476.3	+ 8.0	+ 11.8

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1950, \$56.8 million; 1951, \$109.1 million.

2. Export price index divided by import price index. This ratio measures the extent to which export prices have increased more or less rapidly than import prices.

3. The constant dollar value gain is greater than the volume index gain due to the exclusion of certain military imports from the latter. See Ch. V, pp. 41-42.



Note: For the data on which this chart is based see Part II, Table II.

Although the import balance increased, it remained very small, amounting to only 1.5% of the year's total trade. New gold production available for export (excluded from export statistics) was \$149.8 million, \$28.3 million greater than the trade balance. Transfers of military equipment to N.A.T.O. countries under the Defence Appropriation Act (also excluded from export statistics) were valued at \$109.1 million in the year. The "statistical" nature of the trade balance is worthy of emphasis; for a true picture of the net contribution of commodity trade to earnings or losses of foreign exchange, adjustments of the type used in estimating the Canadian balance of payments are necessary¹. In 1951 merchandise trade did play the most important role in the increase of the current account deficit, but a heavy inflow of foreign capital (mainly from the United States) through new issues of Canadian securities abroad and direct investments in Canada permitted a further increase in Canada's foreign exchange reserves of \$39 million despite the substantial current account deficit.

The directional pattern of trade in 1951 was intermediate between those of 1949 and 1950. The United States took a smaller proportion of exports than in 1950, the United Kingdom and other countries of north-western Europe a much greater proportion. The United Kingdom and the Commonwealth supplied a slightly smaller share of imports than in 1950, the United States and Europe a somewhat larger share.

1. See: *The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948*, D.B.S., 1949, especially Part II.

While the sizes of trade balances with most individual countries and trading areas increased as a result of these adjustments, nevertheless the bilateral imbalance of Canada's trade was less pronounced in 1951 than in earlier post-war years other than 1950.

Chart I expresses Canada's trade balances with principal trading partners and trading areas as percentages of the total trade conducted with each area. This has two effects. First, it emphasizes that a trade balance of a given size becomes less significant as the total of trade increases (the balance with Latin America has hovered at about \$65 million for three years, yet the proportion it bears to total trade with the area has decreased steadily). Second, it permits comparison of the extent to which trade with one area is in better (or worse) balance than that with another. The chart illustrates that over the past five years there has been a general decline in the imbalance of Canada's trade. And it also shows that trade with the United States has, in this period, been more closely balanced than that with any other principal trading area. Because trade with the United States is such a great proportion of Canada's trade the absolute size of the balance with the United States is much greater than that with any other area—in 1951 it was passive at \$479 million. But had the discrepancy between imports from and exports to the United States been proportionately as great as that between exports to and imports from Europe, the balance with that country in 1951 would have been no less than \$1,673 million.

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

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
1949 ¹	50.4	23.5	7.6	10.0 ¹	4.2	4.0
1950	65.0	15.0	6.1	6.3	4.6	3.0
1951	58.9	16.0	8.7	6.7	5.3	4.4
Imports:						
1949 ¹	70.7	11.1	3.1	6.7 ¹	7.0	1.4
1950	67.1	12.7	3.3	7.6	6.7	2.6
1951	68.9	10.3	4.3	7.5	6.7	2.3
Total Trade:						
1949 ¹	60.1	17.6	5.4	8.4 ¹	5.5	2.8
1950	66.0	13.8	4.7	7.0	5.7	2.8
1951	64.0	13.1	6.5	7.1	6.0	3.3

1. Excluding Newfoundland. In the first three months of 1949 Newfoundland accounted for 0.32% of the year's exports, 0.03% of imports, and 0.18% of total trade.

Intra-Year Movements and the International Setting

The trade picture altered considerably as 1951 progressed. During the first six months imports surpassed their 1950 value by almost 45%, and their volume was about 24% above that of the earlier year. In the third quarter imports were only 29% above their 1950 value, and the gain in the fourth quarter was only about 3% in value. In volume, imports in the fourth quarter of 1951 were actually about 4% below the level of 1950. Exports, on the other hand, gained about 22% in value and 7% in volume in the first half-year, but in the second half-year their value was 29% above that of 1950 and their volume more than 14% greater than in the second half of the earlier year. The cumulative import balance reached its peak at the end of June, when it stood at \$340 million; by the end of the year it had been reduced to only \$121 million.

Several causes contributed to these effects. In the first half of 1951, and particularly in the second quarter, there was a much greater rate of inventory accumulation than in the latter months of the year. Industrial production, and therefore the need for imported materials and parts, was also somewhat greater in the earlier period. The consumer credit restrictions imposed in the 1951 federal budget restricted sales of many important products in Canada in the latter half-year, and thus permitted smaller imports of goods, components and materials. The effects of these controls may have been accentuated by some autonomous reaction to the heavy consumer spending which followed the outbreak of war in Korea. Since import prices were generally declining in the latter months importers may have been encouraged to postpone some purchases in anticipation of still lower prices to come.

Exports were also subject to several influences. In the first half-year exports of grains were restricted by transportation problems and by a shortage of millable grades of wheat, but in the latter period transportation difficulties were eased and good 1951 crops increased exportable supplies. Shipments of base metals were discouraged in the first half-year by low ceiling prices in the United States, and aluminum production was restricted by a power shortage. In the latter period the power shortage affecting aluminum production largely disappeared, and an increase in overseas demand together with price adjustments in the United States contributed to greater exports of other base metals. However the volume of Canada's production of these metals did not increase greatly in the year, and as domestic consumption rose there was little increase in the volume of their exports over 1950. Shipments of forest products were also greater in the last half-year, European and Commonwealth countries in particular increasing their demands. And exportable supplies of some commodities were increased by the decline in consumer purchasing in the last half-year.

Price movements generally accentuated these volume changes. In the first half-year import prices continued to rise more rapidly than export prices as had been the case since the outbreak of war. But after June import prices turned downward, while export prices continued to rise in the third quarter and remained stable thereafter. The appreciation in the exchange value of the Canadian dollar in the latter six months accentuated the decline in import prices and contributed to the stabilization of export prices. In the last quarter the terms of trade actually became more favourable than in the reference year 1948,

whereas in the first six months of the year they averaged about 5% below the 1948 level.

The direction of trade also altered between the first and second half-year periods. In the first six months the United States took 64% of exports and provided 70% of Canada's imports, but in the last half-year her share was reduced to 55% of exports and 68% of imports. Exports to the United Kingdom, to Europe and to Latin America became more important in the latter period, and Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America provided a larger share of imports.

In the last half of the year the exchange position of some overseas countries weakened. During the year of high raw material prices which followed the outbreak of the Korean war, incomes in many raw material producing countries were high and imports of consumer and other goods into these countries increased. The decline in raw materials prices which followed (due partly to reduced United States stock-piling) left these countries with a considerable

measure of inflation, and with import demands which exceeded foreign exchange receipts. This was particularly true of several sterling area countries. The result was that import controls again had to be extended. Although these had little effect on Canada's exports in 1951, they may restrict sales of some non-necessities in 1952.

The operations of the European Payments Union also necessitated steps by some countries to improve their current account position with the dollar area. Belgium, for example, after several months of excessive credits in the E.P.U. settlements, was forced to take steps designed both to divert exports from European to dollar countries and also to increase imports from European countries in order to reduce these credit balances. Effects on Canadian exports to Belgium will likely be small, since most of these are essential goods and not competitive with European products. In the longer run, the E.P.U. is expected to strengthen the economies of the countries of western Europe, and this result should tend to benefit Canada's trade prospects.

TABLE 3. Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Value of Trade:								
Total Exports	657.0	791.1	800.1	908.9	819.6	943.0	1,055.6	1,145.2
Imports	649.5	803.6	806.4	914.8	943.9	1,158.5	1,039.6	942.9
Trade Balance	+ 7.5	- 12.5	- 6.3	- 5.9	- 124.2	- 215.5	+ 16.0	+ 202.3
Price Indexes:	1948=100							
Domestic Exports	104.7	106.3	110.2	111.8	117.7	122.0	124.8	125.8
Imports	107.8	108.8	110.8	114.8	122.3	129.2	127.7	122.4
Terms of Trade	97.1	97.7	99.5	97.4	96.2	94.4	97.7	102.8
Volume Indexes:	1948=100							
Domestic Exports	80.6	95.6	93.2	104.5	89.5	99.2	108.9	116.8
Imports	91.4	112.2	110.4	121.1	117.2	136.0	123.2	116.4

Trade Policy and Trade Trends

Throughout the post-war period the Canadian government has worked for the reduction and removal of the network of barriers to foreign trade which developed during and immediately after the war. To this end Canada extended assistance to overseas countries which facilitated their post-war reconstruction. Canada has also participated in multilateral and bilateral negotiations on tariff matters and trade practices, and has taken unilateral action to reduce and remove Canadian trade controls.

Loans to overseas countries were particularly great in 1946 and 1947. Under the Export Credits Insurance Act, 1944, the government provided loans to foreign governments for the purchase of needed Canadian goods, and under the United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act, 1946, a credit of \$1,250 million was

extended to the United Kingdom for the purchase of Canadian goods in the reconstruction period. Net drawings on these credits totalled \$105 million in 1945, \$750 million in 1946, \$563 million in 1947, and \$126 million in 1948. In 1949 net credits used were only \$107 million, and in 1950 only \$27 million. At the same time as Canada was providing large exports on credit, it was necessary to pay currently for current imports. This contributed to a sharp decline in Canada's exchange reserves, which necessitated the temporary imposition of emergency exchange conservation controls in November, 1947, and prevented further commitments to overseas loans.

The principal tariff negotiations in which Canada has participated have been those of the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The

first round of negotiations was held at Geneva in 1947; there 23 countries (including Canada) agreed to the mutual exchange of most-favoured-nation tariff treatment, and to make certain specific reductions in their tariffs. Subsequent meetings at Annecy, in 1949, and Torquay, in 1950-51, saw the number of contracting parties increase to 34, and further significant reductions in Canadian and foreign tariffs were negotiated. Tariff concessions negotiated under the General Agreement remain in force at least until January 1, 1954, and may be further extended past that date. Canada has also conducted negotiations with some non-members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Besides the 34 countries covered by the General Agreement, Canada exchanges most-favoured-nation treatment with 24 other countries, and preferential treatment with most Commonwealth countries and Ireland.

Canada has also reduced non-tariff trade barriers in force in this country. As capital inflows and a closer balance of trade with dollar and with non-dollar countries permitted an increase in this country's exchange reserves, the emergency exchange conservation controls were gradually relaxed until the last were abolished at the end of 1950. The exchange value of the Canadian dollar was unpegged in October, 1950, to reduce speculation on possible changes in this value, and after a year of relatively

moderate fluctuations in the exchange rate foreign exchange control was abolished in Canada in December, 1951. The only significant direct controls now imposed on Canadian trade exist for reasons of military security, rather than economic protection. Besides these official measures, the Canadian government has encouraged the efforts of such private organizations as the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board to promote foreign trade.

Efforts have also been made to secure the reduction of non-tariff barriers to Canadian trade imposed by other countries. Some of these, such as many of the sterling area's restrictive measures and Belgium's discrimination against some dollar imports referred to above, are necessitated by balance-of-payments problems which have resulted from the disturbed post-war economic situation. Others, such as United States quantitative restrictions on dairy products imports, are purely protective in nature. While a measure of liberalization in the trade controls of the British West Indies was achieved in 1950 and extended in 1951, and while the United Kingdom token import plan has kept some Canadian goods before the British public, nevertheless much less progress has been made in persuading other countries to reduce non-tariff trade barriers than in the case of tariffs. The widespread use of direct import controls in the post-war world is, of course, due to circumstances over which the Canadian government has no control.

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 International Monetary Fund¹ and adjusted for international differences in valuation methods show that in 1951 Canada ranked fourth in world exports and imports. The United States ranked first, with exports of U.S. \$15,034 million and imports of U.S. \$12,439 million, the United Kingdom second, with exports of U.S. \$7,580 million and imports of U.S. \$10,954 million, and France third, with exports of U.S. \$4,225 million and imports of U.S. \$4,591 million. Canada's exports were U.S. \$4,045 million and her imports U.S. \$4,240 million, and the Federal Republic of Germany ranked fifth, with exports of U.S. \$3,473 million and imports of U.S. \$3,506 million. In earlier post-war years Canada ranked third in world trade, but as economic recovery in Europe has progressed the share of France and Germany in world trade has steadily increased. Canada's per capita trade still remains far above that of the other leaders in world trade, however, although it is less than that of New Zealand and some other smaller trading countries.

Foreign trade is basic to Canada's prosperity. Efficient utilization of the country's agricultural, forest, mineral and other resources produces a far greater supply of a variety of commodities than could be used in Canada. And external markets are necessary for some Canadian manufacturing industries to obtain the economies of large-scale production. On the other hand the domestic supply of some minerals is non-existent or insufficient, while others can be

more economically obtained from abroad than transported from their Canadian sources to Canadian consumers. And climate prevents the production of a wide range of natural products while the small Canadian market for many manufactures makes their domestic production uneconomical. The high Canadian standard of living is founded on the exchange of efficiently produced surpluses for goods which cannot be produced in Canada as efficiently or at all.

Table 4 shows the expansion in current dollar 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 higher price level. In 1951 exports per capita were 3.7 times their 1938 value, and had risen by 43% in volume. Imports per capita were 4.8 times their 1938 value and had increased by 77% in volume. The volume of per capita trade was less than in 1947, the sharp increase in Canada's population and the boom in capital investment having increased the attraction of the domestic market while union with Newfoundland has transferred some formerly foreign trade to the domestic trade category. But both the value and the volume of per capita trade rose sharply above 1950 levels in 1951.

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. Similarly, when consumer incomes are high, when investment is high, and when production and exports are high, then demand for

1. International Monetary Fund: *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, U.S.A., monthly. Statistics quoted are from the May, 1952, issue.

TABLE 4. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Population	'000	11, 152	12, 551	12, 823	13, 447	13, 712	14, 009
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$	75. 11	221. 09	239. 84	222. 57	227. 42	279. 42
Imports Per Capita	\$	60. 75	205. 08	205. 64	205. 34	231. 49	291. 59
Total Trade Per Capita	\$	136. 85	429. 11	448. 18	430. 11	461. 74	574. 51
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$'48	159. 46	241. 36	239. 84	215. 46	209. 99	228. 10
Imports Per Capita	\$'48	130. 92	233. 04	205. 64	200. 14	209. 88	231. 42
Total Trade Per Capita	\$'48	292. 53	477. 75	448. 18	417. 74	422. 43	462. 29

imports is high. In 1951 total exports accounted directly for 18.7% of Canada's Gross National Product, and indirectly for a greater proportion. Imports were equivalent to 19.2% of the same magnitude. Compared with Net National Income (Gross National Product less indirect taxes and depreciation) exports were 23.2%, imports 23.9%. These proportions were higher than those which prevailed in 1938, a year of much lower business activity, but the long-term trend seems to be to some decline as the home market expands and broadens.

Over the last few years, however, the indexes of foreign trade and domestic economic activity presented in table 5 exhibit a very similar trend. The sharper expansion in the foreign trade series which

occurred in 1951 made up for ground lost in 1949 and 1950, and in the case of imports raised this series far above the others in the table. To a considerable extent the high level of imports in recent years has been related particularly to the high level of investment in Canada. Investment activity involves heavier expenditure on such important import commodities as structural steel and machinery than does non-investment expenditure, and the early stages of the defence programme have also contributed to the rise in imports. As in the previous year, too, the rise in foreign trade prices, especially import prices, tended to be greater than that of domestic prices—to this extent Canada was "importing" inflation. However in the last half of 1950 the decline in import prices reduced inflationary pressure from this source.

TABLE 5. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948 = 100

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	27. 2	90. 2	100. 0	97. 3	101. 4	127. 3
Imports	25. 7	97. 6	100. 0	104. 7	120. 4	154. 9
Total Trade	26. 6	93. 7	100. 0	100. 6	110. 2	140. 0
Gross National Product	33. 5	88. 2	100. 0	105. 4	116. 1	136. 0
Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing	22. 5	79. 0	100. 0	110. 5	119. 8	141. 8
Cheques Cashd	38. 3	92. 3	100. 0	108. 5	124. 7	139. 0
Bank Deposits	38. 2	95. 6	100. 0	107. 1	111. 7	115. 7
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	47. 1	91. 6	100. 0	103. 3	108. 3	122. 5
Imports	46. 4	88. 0	100. 0	102. 6	110. 3	126. 0
Wholesale Prices	52. 7	84. 4	100. 0	102. 5	109. 2	124. 2
Cost of Living	65. 9	87. 4	100. 0	103. 7	107. 4	119. 0
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	57. 8	98. 5	100. 0	94. 2	93. 6	103. 9
Imports	55. 4	110. 9	100. 0	102. 0	109. 2	122. 9
Total Trade	56. 8	104. 3	100. 0	97. 5	100. 8	112. 7
Gross National Product	55. 6	97. 1	100. 0	103. 0	108. 0	113. 7
Industrial Production	56. 3	96. 7	100. 0	101. 5	109. 3	116. 8
Persons With Jobs	81. 3	97. 4	100. 0	101. 4	102. 7	106. 0
Railway Revenue Freight Ton-Miles	45. 5	101. 9	100. 0	95. 4	93. 9	108. 9

On a more detailed level, a comparison of farmers' cash income from the sale of farm products and the value of exports of farm products (approximated by summing agricultural and vegetable products exports and animals and animal products exports and deducting fish, furs and rubber goods) illustrates the similar swings of foreign trade and domestic prosperity. From 1949 to 1950 exports of farm products declined 12%; between the same two years farmers' cash income declined by 11%. From 1950 to 1951

there was a 25% increase in exports of farm products and a 27% increase in farmers' cash income. The major cause of this close connection was production fluctuations, particularly in wheat which accounted for 25% of farm income and (including flour) 52% of farm exports in 1951. But the close relationship between world market prices and prices received by Canadian farmers for their principal products can not be ignored.

CHAPTER II

LEADING COUNTRIES IN CANADIAN TRADE

In 1951 as in 1950 the United States took the major part of Canada's exports, 58.9%, and provided the greater part of imports, 68.9%. The United Kingdom ranked second as an export market, absorbing 16.0% of the total and also as an import supplier, providing 10.3% of the total. The third ranking export market—Belgium and Luxembourg—took only 2.4% of Canada's exports, and the third ranking import source—Venezuela—provided only 3.3% of total imports. Altogether only eleven countries accounted individually for 1% or more of exports or imports, and only seven for 1% or more of total trade. Besides the United States and the United Kingdom, only Australia accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports.

Although Canadian trade was still directed chiefly to the United States and the United Kingdom, 1951 was the first year since the war that the combined share of these two countries in Canada's trade did not increase. This was due primarily to much greater exports to Europe, Latin America and Japan, and Europe's share in Canada's imports was also greater.

Canada retained a leading place in the trade of both the United States and the United Kingdom in 1951, although our share in these countries' trade is far less than their share in our trade. Canada was again the leading market for United States exports in 1951, accounting for 17.2% of the total (a decline from 19.4% in 1950), and also provided the largest share of United States imports (20.8% as against 22.1% in 1950). As an export market for the United Kingdom, Canada dropped to fourth place from second in 1950, which is the same rank as was held in 1949, and Canada's share in the United Kingdom's exports fell from 5.7% to 5.2%. This was the first year since 1947 that the United States took a greater share in the export trade of the United Kingdom than did Canada. However Canada ranked second as a supplier of imports to the United Kingdom in 1951 although her share in that country's imports declined to 6.7% from 6.9% in 1950.

The trade of the United States and the United Kingdom is much more widely distributed than is that of Canada. No other countries have so great a foreign

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

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1951.

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics, ¹ Values in U.S. \$'000,000)							
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Brazil	Japan	Cuba
Exports (including re-exports):							
1949	12,051.1	1,958.9	700.2	468.2	382.9	467.5	380.3
1950	10,275.1	1,995.5	511.2	512.0	343.1	416.4	456.2
1951	15,020.4	2,588.2	900.3	711.4	699.4	596.7	539.8
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	British Malaya	Cuba	Colombia
General Imports:							
1949	6,622.3	1,550.8	551.8	227.6	195.6	387.5	241.5
1950	8,852.2	1,960.5	715.3	334.8	310.0	406.4	313.2
1951	10,961.6	2,274.6	910.1	465.6	425.4	418.0	362.1

United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics, ² Values in U.K. £'000,000)							
	Total	Australia	Union of South Africa	United States	Canada	India	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports)							
1949	1,844.4	189.1	125.2	62.5	81.0	117.4	64.8
1950	2,256.1	256.8	121.5	127.3	128.4	97.2	86.7
1951	2,706.6	325.8	166.9	153.2	140.1	115.9	111.3
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Sweden
General Imports:							
1949	2,274.7	222.1	224.5	212.9	117.1	99.0	61.4
1950	2,608.2	211.4	180.2	219.7	133.9	98.3	65.9
1951	3,914.2	380.2	260.8	252.4	164.8	153.4	137.5

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, Mar. 10, 1952 and Mar. 5, 1951.

2. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, Jan. 1952.

trade, and no other countries can alone provide a sufficient proportion of these countries' needs to permit an equivalent degree of concentration on a few import sources. Nor can any country absorb a sufficient proportion of their exports for a comparable degree of trade concentration to exist on this account.

Comparison of the relative concentration-by-countries of the trade of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is possible via the index developed by A.O. Hirschman,¹ and described in

1. Hirschman, A.O.: *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

Chapter V of this *Review*. Table 7 shows that during the post-war period the value of the index for both of these countries has been only about a third of its value for Canada. Both Canada and the United Kingdom have reduced the country concentration of their import trade in recent years as reviving production in other countries has permitted some degree of substitution for United States sources. And the concentration of Canada's export trade dropped in 1951 with the revival of exports to Europe in particular. The series for the United States and the United Kingdom are more stable than those for Canada, as might be expected of countries with a larger and more widely distributed trade. The Canadian indexes follow very closely the changes in the percentage share of the United States in exports and imports.

TABLE 7. Index of Concentration¹ – Trade of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Concentration of Domestic Exports:						
Canada	46.8	46.6	54.0	55.7	66.6	61.1
United States	22.3	21.5	21.7	21.7	23.8	22.0
United Kingdom	18.7	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8
Concentration of Imports:						
Canada	75.8	77.2	69.6	71.7	68.5	69.8
United States	23.8	25.5	26.4	28.0	26.5	25.5
United Kingdom	26.7	25.1	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.2
Concentration of Total Trade:						
Canada	58.0	59.1	60.6	62.8	67.6	65.4
United States	22.3	22.1	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.9
United Kingdom	21.0	20.8	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.1

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. V, p. 45. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

Trade of Canada with the United States

Canada's trade with the United States continued to expand throughout 1951. But while in 1950 the expansion of exports to and imports from the United States proceeded at an increasing rate, in 1951 this expansion was generally at a decreasing rate. The rate of expansion of exports reached its peak in the third quarter of 1950, that of imports in the first quarter of 1951, as is shown by the following statement:

By the end of 1951 the higher value of exports to the United States was due to the price factor alone; in the third quarter there seems to have been little change from the volume of exports made in the third quarter of 1950, while in the fourth quarter the volume of exports was somewhat below that of the previous year. The volume of imports was above the 1950 level in all quarters, although in the fourth quarter the gain over the 1950 level was small.

The level of these exports and imports in 1951 was affected by influences similar to those operating in the latter part of 1950. Business activity in both Canada and the United States remained generally high, and was accentuated by defence spending. The investment boom in Canada continued to swell demand for machinery, building materials and related products. Credit controls and the decline in Canadian consumer purchasing in the latter part of the year retarded the rate of increase in imports, and the rate of increase of exports was depressed by price and credit controls in the United States, by the more

Year and Quarter	Percentage change from value in same period of preceding year	
	Domestic Exports	Imports
1950 1Q	+ 19.9	- 5.0
2Q	+ 42.0	+ 3.8
3Q	+ 58.4	+ 12.7
4Q	+ 22.7	+ 25.8
1951 1Q	+ 27.9	+ 47.9
2Q	+ 18.2	+ 45.2
3Q	+ 10.1	+ 29.8
4Q	+ 3.1	+ 10.0

rapid increase in consumption than in production of some commodities in Canada, and by stronger overseas competition for exportable supplies of certain goods. Nevertheless, for the year as a whole the value of total exports to the United States increased by 13.8%, while that of imports rose 32.0%, both reaching record levels. The volume of imports showed a substantial gain and that of exports was about the same as in 1950.

The passive balance of trade with the United States increased from only \$80 million in 1950 to \$479 million in 1951. This was a higher absolute figure than in any year since 1947, when the import

balance with the United States reached \$918 million and necessitated the imposition of the emergency exchange conservation controls. However, whereas the passive balance in 1947 was equivalent to 30.3% of total trade between the two countries, that of 1951 was equal to only 9.3% of total trade. Other factors affecting the balance of payments in the two years were quite different. For example, the capital inflow from the United States in 1951 was very heavy, in contrast to net exports of capital in the earlier year to both the United States and overseas countries. Canada was able to increase her holdings of gold and United States dollars during 1951 by U.S. \$37 million, as compared with the U.S. \$743 million loss in 1947.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	414.0	490.9	528.1	587.9	529.6	580.3	581.5	606.3
Re-Exports	6.4	5.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.1	8.8	10.4
Imports	458.5	546.0	520.6	605.4	678.1	793.0	675.8	666.0
Total Trade	879.0	1,042.6	1,057.3	1,202.2	1,216.6	1,381.4	1,266.1	1,282.8
Trade Balance	- 38.1	- 49.5	+ 16.1	- 8.6	- 139.5	- 204.7	- 85.5	- 49.3

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

The structure of domestic exports to the United States showed little change in 1951. Wood products and paper continued to account for about half the total exports to this market, and non-ferrous metals remained in second place. A small decrease in the relative importance of these groups and of animals and animal products was largely offset by the increase in the proportion formed by agricultural and vegetable products, especially grains. However the value of exports in all nine main groups increased over their 1950 level.

In the wood products group, domestic exports of all the leading commodities except planks and boards and shingles increased in value. The average export prices of the major commodities in this group were generally higher than in 1950, except in the case of shingles, and higher prices made an important contribution to the increase in export values. Although for the group as a whole the volume of exports was lower than in 1950, this decline was due almost solely to smaller exports of lumber and shingles. The other major commodities showed some increase in the volume of exports, although this increase was much less than that in export values.

The decline in exports of lumber and shingles to the United States was due largely to controls on mortgage and other credit in that country. These con-

trols were imposed in mid-1950, but their effects did not become obvious until the second quarter of 1951. In the latter half of 1951 housing starts in the United States fell off sharply, and for the year as a whole were about 20% below the level of 1950. Commercial construction was also lower. Exports of lumber and shingles reflect this pattern. In the first half of 1951 they were greater in value than in the first half of 1950, although the volume of lumber exports had declined, and in the second half-year they were sharply below the 1950 level in both value and volume. The greater part of the decline in the volume of lumber exports to the United States was compensated for by a sharp increase in shipments to overseas markets, especially to the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

Exports of other major wood products to the United States increased. Newspaper advertising lineage in the United States increased about 1.6% in 1951, and the volume of newsprint shipments to that market increased by 1.1%. Higher prices, however, caused the value of these shipments to gain 7.3%. Exports of wood pulp gained 8.1% in volume, but the contrast between the low prices of early 1950 and the rising prices thereafter raised the value gain to 44.9%. The importance of wood pulp exports to the Canadian pulp and paper industry has been steadily increasing, and in 1951, for the first time, Canada passed Sweden to become the world's largest exporter of wood pulp. Pulpwood exports to the United States continued to expand during the year, the major part

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

TABLE 9. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11.4	8.8	11.5	7.5	8.5	7.4
Animals and Animal Products	13.3	12.5	11.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.8	0.9	0.8	6.9	7.1	7.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	47.2	50.3	48.5	4.1	4.3	4.5
Iron and its Products	7.2	6.7	7.4	40.7	38.1	40.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	13.1	13.2	12.1	6.2	6.4	6.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.5	3.7	3.9	19.7	20.2	15.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	2.9	2.9	5.9	6.3	5.9
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.3	1.0	1.3	6.3	6.4	8.7

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

of this gain being in volume, and the steady expansion of plywoods exports which has been encouraged by lower tariffs negotiated under the G.A.T.T. also continued.

The volume of exports of non-ferrous metals to the United States declined in 1951, and all of the major metals shared in this decrease. However higher prices raised the value of exports in this group, and the value of nickel and zinc exports to the United States was also increased by the price factor. A major influence in decreasing the volume of these exports was the controls originally imposed on metals prices in the United States in January, 1951. Greater domestic consumption and reviving overseas exports particularly to the United Kingdom and Europe permitted producers to dispose of a greater proportion of these metals more profitably than by exporting to the United States, especially since increases in production were not great. After mid-year the United States price controls on metals were relaxed, but United States prices remained not fully competitive. Exports of silver and of platinum to the United States did increase in volume as well as in value during the year.

Exports of animals and animal products to the United States also seem to have declined in volume in 1951. The major part of this decline was due to exports of beef cattle, which totalled only 181,270 head in 1951 as opposed to 386,949 head in 1950. The low value of the United States dollar in Canada somewhat reduced the attractiveness of the United States market, especially in the last quarter, and farmers also withheld some cattle in an effort to re-

build their herds for future sales. Most of the major commodities in this group showed small declines in volume, despite the higher export values produced by higher export prices. Exports of fresh and frozen fish and of molluscs and crustaceans to the United States market again accounted for more than half the value of all Canadian fishery products exports in 1951.

The sharpest expansion in exports to the United States was in the agricultural products group, and here the gain in volume may have exceeded the gain in value. Wheat and oats accounted for a major part of the increase—wheat exports were 2.3 times their 1950 value and the number of bushels exported rose 2.5 times, while oats exports were 3 times their 1950 value, and the number of bushels exported showed the same increase. The low average price of wheat exports to the United States reveals that a considerable part of these sales were feed wheat from the low-grade 1950 crop. Exports of other animal fodders also made an important contribution to the group's gain.

In the other groups (except fibres and textiles) some increase in volume seems to have accompanied the value gains, and most of the main commodities increased in both value and volume. Exports of machinery, both farm and non-farm, showed especially marked gains. Sales of iron ingots and blooms were below the 1950 level, but exports of pig iron, ferro-alloys, and castings and forgings rose sharply. Asbestos and crude artificial abrasives both contributed to the sharp increase in non-metallic minerals exports. The increase in the non-commercial items total was due to a greater value of settlers' effects moving to the United States in 1951.

Imports from the United States

The value of imports from the United States in each of the nine main groups increased in 1951. The increase in the value of non-metallic minerals imports was negligible, however, and there was a pronounced

decrease in the volume of these imports. Total imports from the United States were considerably greater in volume than in the preceding year, and the volume gain was particularly marked in the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products, and miscellaneous commodities groups. The relative importance of the various groups in total imports from the United

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

States showed little change apart from a sharp decline in the proportion formed by non-metallic minerals. This was balanced by smaller increases in the share of iron and its products, fibres and textiles, and miscellaneous commodities.

Iron and steel products remained the largest group in imports from the United States, accounting for 41% of the total in 1951, and non-farm machinery was again the largest item in this group. Within this very inclusive item the greatest increase was in imports of mining and metallurgical machinery, which rose from \$28.3 million in 1950 to \$52.0 million in 1951. Well-drilling machinery accounted for the greater part of this increase, but imports of other mining machinery also rose. Imports of logging machinery, metal-working machinery, paper mill machinery, road-paving machinery, power shovels and bulldozers showed very marked increases, while imports of household machinery were lower than in 1950 and consumer-goods-industry machinery generally showed small increases. It will be noted that the greatest increases were in machinery related to the heavy investment in the development of primary industry in Canada. Price increases affecting these goods were comparatively moderate.

Other items in the iron products group also showed large gains. Imports of iron and steel rolling mill products from the United States were sharply higher than in any previous post-war year, although competition from Europe and the United Kingdom further reduced the share of the United States in these imports. Greater production of automobiles in Canada necessitated greater imports of automobile parts and of internal combustion engines, and the cancellation of the emergency exchange conservation controls permitted a very sharp increase in imports of passenger automobiles from the United States. Imports of internal combustion engines were also influenced by the greater need for aircraft engines resulting from the expanded defence programme. Imports of farm implements and of tractors reversed their 1950 decline and passed even their high 1949 value, but in the case of tractors the volume probably remained lower than in the previous year. While price increases contributed to the higher values of iron and steel imports, nevertheless almost all the principal items in the group seem to have increased considerably in volume as well.

Fuels account for the greater part of Canada's imports of non-metallic minerals from the United

1. See also Ch. IV, pp. 38-39.

States, and imports of fuels from the United States were generally lower than in 1950. The chief exception to this statement is fuel oils; Canada's use of fuel oils has been increasing even more rapidly than refinery capacity. The expansion of crude oil production in western Canada, and the opening of the Ontario market to this crude after the completion of the Edmonton-to-Superior pipeline, has greatly restricted the market for U.S.-produced crude oil in Canada. Imports of crude oil from overseas countries have been growing with increasing consumption at eastern refineries. Had imports of crude petroleum from the United States in 1951 been as great as in 1947 (before the increase in Canadian oil production) the additional value of these imports would have been \$46.9 million¹. In fact, imports of this oil would have increased due to increasing petroleum consumption in Canada, and imports of refinery products from the United States would also have been greater. Coal imports were lower in value than in 1950, and there was a marked drop in the volume of anthracite imports due in part to the increased use of fuel oil for home heating.

The sharp increase in imports in the miscellaneous commodities group placed it in third place in imports from the United States. The largest increase in this group was in imports of aircraft and parts, an increase induced by the defence programme. Larger imports of refrigerators were facilitated by the ending of the emergency exchange conservation controls, and of tourist purchases by more liberal foreign exchange arrangements during the year. The increase in non-commercial imports took the form of goods brought into Canada for use of our N.A.T.O. allies and also of a greater value of settlers' effects.

In the other groups increases in the value of imports were also prevalent, and were generally accompanied by volume gains. Imports of electrical apparatus, again influenced by the high level of domestic investment and by the defence programme, showed a particularly marked gain. Larger imports of tire casings contributed to the gain in the rubber manufactures total, and soya bean imports were influenced by greater margarine production and by lower imports of competing vegetable oils. The price factor accounted for the greater part of the increase in imports of raw cotton, but the volume of these imports gained about 14% and the increase in imports of cotton piece goods was primarily due to the volume factor. The growth of the secondary plastics industry in Canada resulted in greater imports of primary plastics from the United States.

Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom

In 1951 the value of total exports to the United Kingdom rose 34.5% above the low level to which dollar-saving measures had reduced them in 1950. And for the first time since 1947 the volume of these exports was clearly greater than in the preceding year. While imports from the United Kingdom were also greater in value than in 1950 their value increase was only 4.1%, and this increase was probably due to the price factor alone. As a result Canada's export balance on trade with the United Kingdom increased

to \$214.7 million, 20.3% of the total trade between the two countries. Both in absolute size and in relation to total trade, however, this balance was smaller than in any post-war year before 1950.

The decline in the volume of imports from the United Kingdom occurred in spite of continued efforts by that country to expand its dollar sales, and in face of the price advantage given to United Kingdom producers by the higher exchange value of the Ca-

nadian dollar in 1951. This decline was especially pronounced in the case of three of the commodities listed in Table XII: passenger automobiles, freight automobiles, and wool noils, tops and waste. The quantity of all three of these imports declined, passenger automobiles by about 63%, freight automobiles by about 56%, and wool noils and tops by about 15% (the latter quantity decline was masked by a 67% increase in the average price of wool noils and tops). In all cases the decline was particularly great in the last quarter. The change in the value of total imports and in imports of these three commodities, is shown in the following statement:

1951	Change in value from 1950		
	Total Imports	Three Commodities only	All Others
	millions of dollars		
1Q	+ 7.9	- 1.5	+ 9.4
2Q	+ 29.5	+ 4.7	+ 24.9
3Q	+ 7.7	- 13.1	+ 20.8
4Q	- 28.4	- 23.4	- 5.0
Year	+ 16.8	- 33.3	+ 50.1

In the first three quarters of the year total imports from the United Kingdom were above the 1950 value and in the second quarter in particular seem to have

been greater in volume. But the lower level of these three imports offset the effects of volume increases elsewhere for the year as a whole, and was chiefly responsible for the pattern of change from 1950 in 1951's imports. In the last quarter, however, other commodities imported from the United Kingdom joined in the general decline of imports into Canada.

The expansion of exports to the United Kingdom was influenced particularly by the needs of the defence programme there, and was concentrated on important industrial materials. To some extent, too, it marks inventory rebuilding necessitated by the decline in stocks of some goods during the dollar-saving import cutbacks in 1950. In the case of some commodities a revival of United Kingdom purchasing prevented difficulties arising from reduced sales in the United States. This was particularly true of lumber. In contrast with the import pattern, the increase in exports to the United Kingdom was concentrated in the last half-year; in the January-June period the value gain was only 7.2%, and no clear increase in export volume was apparent. The rising exports and declining imports of the last half-year resulted in the export balance's being concentrated in this period; until July the size of the export balance continued to decline as in previous post-war years.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports.....	109.1	126.8	108.2	125.8	113.3	140.2	192.8	185.1
Re-Exports	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.9
Imports.....	84.2	102.9	103.2	113.8	92.1	132.5	110.9	85.5
Total Trade.....	194.1	230.2	211.9	240.5	205.7	273.1	304.4	273.5
Trade Balance	+ 25.7	+ 24.3	+ 5.5	+ 12.8	+ 21.4	+ 8.1	+ 82.6	+ 102.5

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

The structure of exports to the United Kingdom altered sharply in 1951. Due to her chronic shortage of dollar exchange the United Kingdom had for some years been reducing her purchases from Canada. Special contract arrangements were largely responsible for a lesser decline in foodstuffs purchases than in other purchases. The needs of rearmament, together with failure to obtain adequate supplies of some materials from soft-currency sources promoted a change in this policy in 1951. Purchases of foodstuffs in Canada continued to decline, while those of raw materials rose sharply. As a result the relative importance of agricultural and vegetable products and animal products in these exports decreased sharply, while the shares of non-ferrous metals and particularly of wood and paper products rose sharply.

A re-grouping of the commodities in Table XI emphasizes the nature of this change. Seven of the

commodities listed there were grouped as "foods and tobacco", and to these seven bacon (no longer one of the forty principal exports but important in earlier years) was added. Twenty eight commodities were grouped as "industrial materials". The other five: rubber footwear, newsprint paper, needles, non-farm machinery, and non-commercial items were lumped with non-listed commodities (except bacon) as "others". The following statement shows the proportionate importance of these three rough categories of commodities in exports to the United Kingdom during the last three years.

Year	Principal Foods and Tobacco (including bacon)	Principal Industrial Materials	Others
	%	%	%
1949	54.3	35.2	10.5
1950	57.6	37.8	4.6
1951	38.2	55.4	6.4

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

Besides emphasizing the sharp change in the structure of this trade the statement indicates the minor importance of less essential commodities in these exports.

Despite the sharp decline in their relative importance, agricultural and vegetable products remained the largest group of domestic exports to the United Kingdom. Wheat and wheat flour together formed 87.3% of these exports in 1951; the decline from the 1950 proportion of 93.8% was influenced by smaller exports of wheat grain and the lower average price received for it. Exports of tobacco and of rubber boots and shoes expanded sharply, but not enough to offset the decline in wheat, and some barley was exported to the United Kingdom for the first time since 1947. As

in the previous year, part of the apples exported to the United Kingdom were a gift from Canadian growers. In the animal products group exports of bacon reached only \$630,000 in value, as opposed to \$24.4 million in 1950 and \$67.8 million in 1948. This commodity was chiefly responsible for the decline of exports in this group, although cheese exports were little more than half as great as in the preceding two years. In previous years cheese exports to the United Kingdom were governed by an intergovernmental contract, but exports in 1951 were made under a contract between a Canadian producers' association and the United Kingdom government. Exports of canned salmon to the United Kingdom showed some increase, as did those of the industrial materials in the group. However the increase in exports of hides and skins was due to the price factor alone.

TABLE 11. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1949	1950	1951	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	48.4	48.7	36.7	6.8	6.9	5.1
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.3	11.4	4.7	2.0	2.4	3.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	38.8	27.9	33.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	12.0	8.7	22.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
Iron and its Products	3.1	2.1	3.1	26.5	36.8	30.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	21.0	25.0	28.8	6.9	9.5	10.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1.1	2.0	2.1	8.7	7.5	7.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.5	3.9
Miscellaneous Commodities	3.1	0.6	0.4	6.6	4.6	6.0

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

The sharpest increases in exports to the United Kingdom were in the wood products group. Exports of lumber increased from \$20.4 million to \$79.0 million, and this 288% value gain was accompanied by a 237% volume increase. Wood pulp exports rose from \$13.1 million to \$37.8 million in value, but here higher prices were more important, and the volume gain was only 84%. Similar large gains were shown by most of the other industrial materials items in this group. Exports of newsprint to the United Kingdom also rose sharply to 4 times their 1950 value and 3.8 times the previous year's volume. The election campaign in Britain in 1951 was partly responsible for this increase.

The United Kingdom took a greater value and volume of each of the major non-ferrous metals except copper in 1951. Most of these exports were at higher prices than in 1950; aluminum exports gained 46% in value but only 38% in volume, nickel exports 70% in value and 45% in volume, zinc exports 122% in value and 67% in volume, and lead exports 468%

in value and 322% in volume. In spite of the power shortage on the Saguenay early in the year, which limited aluminum production at that time, the 200,000-ton aluminum contract with the United Kingdom was almost completed, actual shipments reaching 191,400 tons. Exports of other non-ferrous metals also increased.

In the other groups exports of industrial materials to the United Kingdom generally increased, the only exception among the principal commodities being primary synthetic plastics. Exports of non-farm machinery gained, but those of farm implements declined, and this latter commodity did not rank among the forty leading exports to the United Kingdom in 1951. The decline in non-commercial exports was shared by donations and gifts and settlers' effects. The decline in the United Kingdom's exchange reserves in the last half of 1951 may lead to renewed restrictions on exports to that market in 1952, but sales of essential materials (which now form the bulk of these exports) are unlikely to be seriously reduced.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

The structure of imports from the United Kingdom also shifted in 1951, but here the change was in the direction of the 1949 pattern. Fibres and textiles regained first place in these imports, accounting for 33% of the total, while exports of iron and steel products returned to second place, with 30.1% of the total. Two chief factors accounted for this shift: the decline in automobile imports from the United Kingdom, and the sharper rise in the average prices of fibres and textiles than of other commodities.

A sharp falling off in sales in Canada of British cars, together with a sizable carry-over of unsold vehicles from 1950's heavy imports, caused a precipitous decline in imports of these vehicles after midsummer. The following statement shows the trend:

Period	British Passenger Automobiles		Excess of Imports
	Imported	Sold	
	number in thousands		
1950 1Q	16.8	11.4	+ 5.3
2Q	23.2	22.3	+ 0.9
3Q	19.4	17.6	+ 1.9
4Q	18.2	9.0	+ 9.2
1951 1Q	8.3	11.4	- 3.1
2Q	16.7	9.3	+ 7.4
3Q	3.1	5.3	- 2.1
4Q	0.4	2.8	- 2.5

While sales of British automobiles in 1951 were higher than in most earlier years, they were less than half the number sold in 1950. The decline began in the second quarter, at the time credit regulations governing automobile sales were imposed. As imports in 1950 had exceeded sales by 17,400 vehicles, imports in the first quarter of 1951 were below those of the 1950 quarter and the backlog was reduced. But in the second quarter the decline in sales exceeded the decline in imports, and only a drastic reduction in imports in the last half-year (34,200 vehicles less than in 1950) kept their volume below that of sales. Stocks of unsold British cars in Canada were further reduced during the year by the re-export of some cars; they formed the bulk of the 2,900 vehicles re-exported. The trend in imports and sales of British trucks was similar.

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

After the outbreak of the Korean war the need to uniform and equip larger armies led to an increased world demand for textile fibres, and their prices rose sharply, especially in the case of wool. The steady decline in world wool stocks from the end of the war through 1950 accentuated the rise in the price of wool. Prices of fabrics followed this rise, but more slowly, and to a lesser extent. Two examples will illustrate the result. In 1950 Canada's imports of wool noils, tops and waste from the United Kingdom were 15.2 million pounds, and at an average price of \$1.71 per pound reached a value of \$25.9 million. In 1951 these imports were only 12.9 million pounds, 15% below the 1950 level, but at an average price of \$2.86 per pound their value reached \$36.9 million, an increase of 42%. Imports of worsteds and serges were 6.8 million pounds in 1950 and 6.3 million pounds in 1951, but as their average price rose from \$3.26 per pound to \$4.22 per pound the total value of these imports gained 20%. Average prices of other textile fibres and fabrics were also higher, though to a lesser extent. The value of imports of all fibres and textiles from the United Kingdom rose 23% in 1951, but the volume of these shipments seems to have been well below the 1950 level.

Most of the other leading commodities imported from the United Kingdom increased in value in 1951, and volume gains generally accompanied the value increases. Imports of rolling mill products from the United Kingdom continued to increase, gaining 43% in value and 19% in tonnage. The share of the United Kingdom in these imports has increased from 5.3% of the all countries total in 1949 to 11.5% in 1951. Imports of other primary forms of iron and steel also showed large gains. Larger imports of automobile parts reflect the greater number of British cars in use in Canada. Imports of electrical apparatus and of aircraft and parts reflect the needs of investment and defence. Traditional staple imports such as whisky and pottery also expanded, but coal imports were below the level of recent years, and partly due to branch plant expansions in Canada imports of British glass declined. The diversification of imports from the United Kingdom which was marked in 1950 continued in 1951, and improves the long-term prospects for the development of Canadian markets for British goods.

Other Leading Countries in Canadian Trade¹

The nine other countries which individually accounted for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports are listed in Table 12, and the remainder of this chapter will be devoted to a brief examination of trade with these countries. Space does not permit a more extended analysis of trade with individual countries, but Table XIX gives the leading commodities exported to and imported from the thirty countries ranking highest in Canada's trade in 1951, and complete commodity detail of trade with the 124 countries distinguished in Canada's statistics can be obtained from the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

Trade with each of these nine countries attained a greater value in 1951 than in 1950. Rising world prices, a greater demand for goods in Canada, and continued efforts to increase dollar earnings were important factors influencing imports. Exports were affected by the defence needs of many overseas countries, by increased needs for raw materials to support production for home use and export, and also by the higher price level. Limited world supplies of some foodstuffs also affected trade, as did the increased exportable supplies of some commodities in Canada resulting from the decrease in Canadian consumer buying. While the size of the trade balances with most individual countries was greater than in 1950, these bilateral balances generally created less serious problems than in most earlier years.

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

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Nine Leading Countries, by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	5.2	7.4	5.8	7.1	5.1	6.9	7.5	7.6
Imports	17.1	21.1	24.4	24.7	27.1	31.3	40.4	37.9
Trade Balance	-11.9	-13.7	-18.6	-17.6	-22.0	-24.4	-32.9	-30.3
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	8.2	12.4	18.6	27.7	14.4	19.2	25.8	35.4
Imports	4.1	5.2	4.6	8.9	5.9	11.5	11.9	9.9
Trade Balance	+ 4.1	+ 7.2	+14.0	+18.8	+ 8.5	+ 7.8	+13.9	+25.5
Australia:								
Total Exports	7.3	9.2	8.4	10.7	8.5	11.0	12.6	17.2
Imports	4.2	5.4	8.2	15.0	4.1	14.5	21.5	6.2
Trade Balance	+ 3.1	+ 3.7	+ 0.1	- 4.2	+ 4.4	- 3.5	- 8.9	+11.0
Brazil:								
Total Exports	2.3	2.5	6.0	5.3	6.6	7.7	11.9	27.9
Imports	4.9	6.5	7.7	9.1	9.0	11.2	9.0	11.5
Trade Balance	- 2.6	- 4.0	- 1.7	- 3.8	- 2.4	- 3.5	+ 2.9	+16.4
Japan:								
Total Exports	6.2	5.3	3.5	5.6	13.0	25.4	15.9	22.0
Imports	2.1	2.9	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.4
Trade Balance	+ 4.2	+ 2.3	- 0.4	+ 2.4	+10.2	+22.0	+12.9	+18.6
France:								
Total Exports	6.2	3.7	4.1	4.6	5.6	7.8	16.5	16.7
Imports	2.4	2.9	4.4	4.9	4.6	5.8	7.9	5.7
Trade Balance	+ 3.7	+ 0.8	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 2.0	+ 8.6	+11.1
Federation of Malaya:								
Total Exports	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.0
Imports	4.7	4.8	7.4	12.0	19.5	15.5	12.9	10.1
Trade Balance	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 6.7	-11.2	-17.7	-12.9	- 9.5	- 7.2
Italy:								
Total Exports	1.7	3.1	3.6	7.1	3.6	11.9	23.9	9.6
Imports	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.9	4.4	3.3	3.6
Trade Balance	- 1	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	+ 3.5	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+20.6	+ 5.9
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	8.3	14.6	9.0	10.8	9.0	14.5	16.4	13.3
Imports	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.0
Trade Balance	+7.2	+13.5	+ 7.9	+ 9.2	+ 7.8	+12.6	+15.1	+12.3

1. Less than \$50,000.

Venezuela again ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1951. Imports from that country increased by 57% in value, while domestic exports gained 6%. The import balance on this trade increased from \$61.7 million to \$109.6 million. Venezuela is one of the few countries which normally earns a large surplus on trade with Canada. This surplus is due to the fact that Venezuelan petroleum supplies a large part of the eastern and central Canadian market. In 1951 crude petroleum accounted for 92% of Canada's imports from this country, while fuel oils accounted for most of the remaining 8%. Western Canadian oil still does not compete in that part of the market supplied

by Venezuela, and imports of petroleum from Venezuela have grown with the increased use of petroleum in Canada.

Exports to Venezuela are more varied. Wheat flour is the most important export commodity, accounting for 24% of domestic exports to that country in 1951. Other important foodstuffs exports were processed milk, eggs, canned meats and both seed and table potatoes. Exports of manufactured goods are also important. In 1951 exports of passenger automobiles to Venezuela totalled \$1.6 million, of rubber tires \$1.7 million, of copper manufactures \$1.1 million, of

electrical apparatus \$1.0 million, and a wide variety of other exports were also recorded. Since Venezuela does not suffer from any shortage of Canadian dollars it is potentially even more important than at present as a market for Canadian goods which are competitive in price and quality with those produced in other countries.

Belgium and Luxembourg ranked fourth in Canada's trade in 1951. Domestic exports to that country increased by 42% to reach \$94.5 million, and imports gained 72% to reach \$39.1 million. While the export balance on this trade grew from \$44.0 million to \$55.7 million, the proportion which it bears to total trade with Belgium declined from 49% to 42%.

Domestic exports to Belgium are primarily foodstuffs and raw materials. Exports of wheat in 1951 increased by 33% in value to reach \$35.8 million, and those of barley, oats and rye showed even sharper gains. Flaxseed exports were smaller, due partly to smaller production in Canada, and exports of canned fish and marine oils also decreased. Exports of wood pulp and asbestos gained in 1951, but those of lead and zinc were lower in total value despite much higher prices. The result of these changes was that foodstuffs formed a much greater proportion of exports to Belgium than in 1950, industrial materials a much lesser proportion, a change opposite to that which dominated exports to the United Kingdom. Exports of passenger automobiles showed a large increase, reaching \$2.7 million, and those of rubber tires and non-farm machinery were also greater than in 1950, but manufactures are of secondary importance in sales to Belgium.

Belgium has not suffered serious balance of payments problems in the post-war period, and has been freer than most European countries to expand imports from dollar countries. In October, 1951, however, Belgium was forced to expand her trade restrictions in an effort to increase imports from other European countries and thus redress her chronic creditor position in the European Payments Union. Although some discrimination against dollar imports is involved in these measures, Canada's exports to Belgium are largely non-competitive with European goods, and therefore may not be seriously affected.

Imports from Belgium cover a wide range of goods, chiefly industrial materials and manufactures. Iron and its products formed the largest group in these imports in 1951, accounting for \$21.5 million, 55% of the total. Two types of commodities predominated. Imports of rolling mill products were valued at \$19.1 million, 3.7 times their 1950 value and 2.3 times the tonnage imported in 1950. The higher unit value of these imports seems to have been in part due to quality change. Belgium supplied 11% of Canada's imports of rolling mill products in 1951, 60% of total imports of these goods from Europe, and almost as much as was imported from the United Kingdom. Imports of pipes and tubes from Belgium also expanded sharply to reach \$1.1 million, due chiefly to greater imports of well casing. Other important gains were registered in imports of glass, cement, and carpets and rugs. Most textile imports from Belgium were lower than in 1950, however, the total value of

imports in this group declining from \$6.4 million to \$4.8 million in spite of higher prices. Imports of cut diamonds from Belgium were also smaller than in the previous year, although Belgium remained Canada's leading supplier of these diamonds, and the increase in the value of tin imports was due to higher prices alone, which masked a 15% decline in the quantity of tin imports.

Australia ranked fifth in Canada's trade in 1951, and was the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom to account for more than 1% of both exports and imports. Exports to Australia increased by 38% in 1951, and imports were 41% greater than in 1950. Canada's small active balance on this trade nevertheless increased from \$2.8 million to \$3.0 million. Automobiles and automobile parts remained Canada's largest class of exports to Australia in 1951; together these items totalled \$17.1 million, a slight increase over 1950. Other commodities were responsible for the growth in exports to Australia. Planks and boards increased from \$5.8 to \$8.9 million in value, and wood pulp and newsprint exports also rose sharply. Exports of locomotives totalled \$2.4 million in value; 1951 was the first post-war year to see locomotive exports to this market. Exports of aluminum, asbestos and tobacco also showed large gains. The range of exports to Australia is wide, and includes manufactures as well as industrial materials. However the reappearance of a severe foreign exchange shortage in Australia since the decline in wool prices from their 1951 peaks will force some curtailment of dollar imports.

Imports from Australia are chiefly farm products. Wool was in 1951 the most valuable, raw wool imports increasing 76% to \$19.1 million, and imports of wool noils, tops and waste accounting for a further \$1.1 million. However imports of both commodities declined in quantity, raw wool by 29%, wool tops by 48%. Sharp price increases of some 146% for raw wool and 83% for wool tops alone accounted for these high values. The value of sugar imports increased 29% to \$14.1 million, price increases were important here but the quantity of these imports also rose 14%. Imports of dried, canned and preserved fruits were below the 1950 level, but high Canadian meat prices led to imports of Australian canned meats (chiefly beef) valued at \$2.1 million. There were also some imports of fresh meats, chiefly mutton, but these were not large.

Brazil was the sixth ranking country in Canada's trade in 1951. Imports from Brazil increased to \$40.6 million, 44% above the 1950 level. Exports showed an even more pronounced gain; at \$53.7 million they were 3.4 times the 1950 figure. As a result 1950's import balance of \$12.1 million was succeeded by an export balance of \$13.4 million. Due to the sharp increase in trade with Brazil, however, the balance equalled only 14% of total trade in 1951, as opposed to 27% in the previous year.

The increase in exports to Brazil was concentrated in the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products, and agricultural and vegetable products groups, which were respectively 3.1 times, 3.6 times and 5.0 times as great in value as in 1950. The

shares of these groups in exports to Brazil were, iron, 37%, non-ferrous metals, 27%, and agricultural products, 16%. The greater part of the increase in the iron products group was in automotive products which reached \$9.7 million in 1951 as opposed to only \$1.2 million in 1950. Exports of machinery increased to \$5.7 million, and the other major items in this group also recorded gains. Greater exports of electrical apparatus, aluminum, lead and copper accounted for the gain in non-ferrous metals, and wheat and rubber tires for the sharp increase in agricultural and vegetable products exports. An expanded investment programme by a Canadian firm operating in Brazil was partly responsible for many of these commodity gains.

Imports from Brazil are chiefly natural products most of which can not be produced in Canada. The chief of these is coffee, imports of which rose 12% in quantity in 1951 and reached a value of \$21.4 million, 53% of all imports from Brazil. Other important gains were in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, silex, rice, and vegetable oils. Imports of cocoa beans and of cocoa butter from Brazil declined in value and even more sharply in volume, partly displaced by imports from the Gold Coast and Nigeria and from the United Kingdom. The greater value of imports of vegetable wax also conceals a 14% decline in their quantity.

Japan ranked seventh in Canada's trade in 1951. Exports to that country, influenced by its increasing production, gained 255% over their 1950 level, and were responsible for its high rank in Canada's trade. Imports from Japan totalled only \$12.6 million, 4% above their 1950 value. As a result the active balance on this trade increased to \$63.7 million from \$8.5 million in 1950.

Wheat again was Canada's principal export to Japan, with a value of \$29.5 million, 40% of the domestic exports total. Barley exports were also important at \$7.5 million, and whisky exports reached \$4.9 million due in part to the large number of North American military personnel in the country. Exports of industrial materials were far more important than in 1950. Wood pulp exports rose to \$16.9 million from only \$0.7 million, zinc exports increased to \$1.5 million from only \$31,000, and asbestos exports totalled \$1.7 million as opposed to \$0.7 million in 1950. Exports of several other industrial materials also increased. Exports of manufactured goods to Japan are, however, negligible.

The pattern of Canada's post-war imports from Japan is not yet settled. In 1950, for example, imports of cotton piece goods were valued at \$3.2 million and there were no imports of rolling mill products. In 1951, imports of Japanese cotton piece goods were only \$0.3 million, but imports of rolling mill products reached \$1.2 million, the largest value recorded for any commodity in the year. Generally, imports of Japanese textiles and products were lower in 1951 than in 1950, while imports of most other items expanded. But the total of these imports was distributed over many commodities, and imports of most were small.

France took Canadian exports to the value of \$46.7 million in 1951, about 2.5 times more than in 1950. Imports from France also increased, rising from \$14.7 million to \$24.0 million. The export balance therefore increased to \$22.7 million, 32% of total trade with France. As in the case of other European countries, foodstuffs and important industrial materials accounted for most of the increased exports. Wheat sales to France reached \$5.1 million, barley exports \$1.5 million, and exports of flaxseed \$1.0 million—there were no exports of these commodities to France in 1950. Exports of wood pulp increased from \$0.8 million to \$10.1 million, of pulpwood from \$37,000 to \$2.9 million, of copper from \$2.1 million to \$4.3 million, of asbestos from \$2.6 million to \$4.1 million. Sales of automobiles and of farm implements to France did increase, but these gains were offset by sharp declines in exports of tractors. Manufactured goods were not important in exports to France.

The French economy is very diversified, and Canada's imports from France cover a wide range of goods. The increase in imports in 1951 was especially pronounced in the iron and textiles groups. In the former, imports of rolling mill products from France reached \$5.2 million in the year—in 1950 they were only \$0.3 million. Other iron and steel items also increased, more than offsetting the reduced imports of scrap iron which reflect reduced supplies in France. In the textiles group the advance was led by lace and embroidery and wool yarns and warps, imports of which reached \$2.0 million and \$1.0 million respectively. Imports of many other textiles also increased. French brandy and wines continued to find an expanding market in Canada, and imports of printed books from France were also larger. The sharp increase in non-commercial imports reflects the greater number of French immigrants entering Canada in 1951.

The Federation of Malaya supplied Canada with imports valued at \$58.0 million in 1951, an increase of 101% over the 1950 value. Most of this increase was due to higher prices. Rubber and tin accounted for 99% of imports from Malaya in 1951. Rubber imports increased by 109.2% over their 1950 value, but their quantity was only 6.4% greater than in the previous year. Rubber prices averaged 96.6% above the 1950 level. Tin imports increased by 80.1% over their 1950 value, but their quantity rose only 30.8%. Tin prices averaged 37.7% above their 1950 level. With lower import prices for these commodities the value of imports from Malaya in 1952 is likely to fall far short of the 1951 peak.

Exports to Malaya increased 2.6 times to \$10.8 million in 1951. The greater part of this increase was due to greater export volume. Automotive products accounted for about half the total increase, rising in value by \$3.0 million. The remainder of the gain was spread over a variety of foods and manufactures, of which newsprint, electrical apparatus, rubber tires, processed milk and canned fish showed the greatest gains. Exports of wheat flour to this market decreased from their very high 1950 level, but remained well above the value and volume characteristic of earlier years.

Exports to Italy reached \$48.8 million in 1951, 3.2 times their 1950 value. Most of this increase was due to larger sales of wheat and wheat flour—wheat exports increased from \$4.7 million in 1950 to \$23.7 million in 1951, flour exports from \$0.2 million to \$8.5 million. Exports of cured and canned fish also increased, but only moderately. Italy also took larger exports of wood pulp, which reached \$3.8 million, and of copper, which reached \$1.9 million. These latter values were affected by price increases, but exports of both were greater in volume than in 1950 (in 1950 wood pulp exports to Italy were negligible)

Imports from Italy increased by 52% to reach \$14.2 million in 1951. Over half of the increase was in imports of textiles, chiefly in wool piece goods, which rose in value from \$0.8 million to \$2.8 million, most of which increase reflects the quantity factor. Imports of agricultural products from Italy were also much greater than in the earlier year, those of pickled and preserved vegetables showing an \$0.6 million gain to reach \$0.7 million, and those of nuts increasing to \$0.9 million. Like France, Italy exports to Canada a wide range of goods. Increases in individual items predominated throughout the range of commodities. While individual increases were often small, in the aggregate they increased Italy's dollar earnings significantly.

The Union of South Africa took Canadian exports valued at \$53.1 million in 1951. While this was 24% greater than the 1950 value, it was well below those

of the high 1947-49 period. Wheat was again the leading commodity in these exports, although at \$10.9 million its value was 31% less than in 1950. A better 1950-51 crop in the Union reduced dependence on imports. However there were offsetting increases elsewhere, and as South Africa's import controls were modified during 1951 the range of exports to this market was broader. Exports of automotive products showed a particularly marked increase, together rising a total of \$4.9 million in value, exports of planks and boards accounted for a further \$2.7 million of the increase, newsprint exports more than doubled, and exports of farm implements and of cotton fabrics were about twice as great as in 1950. A few declines occurred in commodities other than wheat, the chief were in railway rolling stock (contract deliveries of these were completed in 1950), and in rolling mill products and primary aluminum, both of which found a ready market elsewhere.

Canada imports relatively little from the Union; in 1950 the total value of these imports was only \$5.4 million. Wool, industrial diamonds, canned fruits, chrome ore and alcoholic beverages include most of these imports. Gem diamonds produced in the Union are eventually imported into Canada, but most must first be cut in Europe or elsewhere. Gold, the Union's other chief product, is also a major Canadian export. It is normal for the Union to show a heavy import balance in her trade statistics since as the world's largest producer and exporter of gold (which is excluded from merchandise trade statistics) she has large additional external revenues from this source.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

The countries of Europe, of the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom), and of Latin America together accounted for 20.7% of Canada's total exports in 1951, and for 18.5% of imports. The share of each of these trading areas in Canada's exports was greater than in 1950, and the share of Europe in Canada's imports increased sharply while that of the other two groups of countries showed little change. The value of imports from these countries has been increasing steadily for three years, and exports were well above their low 1950 levels in 1951.

While exports to these countries were greater than in 1950, those to Europe and the Commonwealth remained less than in some earlier post-war years. With the ending of emergency relief and reconstruction needs in many of these countries their imports naturally declined, and recurrent balance-of-payments crises, especially those affecting the sterling area, accentuated the decline in their imports from dollar countries. In 1951 the deterioration of the international political situation led to an increased need for many Canadian strategic materials, and in addition many Commonwealth

countries were able to relax their import controls due to the favourable balance-of-payments effects of high raw material prices in late 1950 and early 1951. Canadian exports to Latin America have been less affected by trade controls in recent years, and especially in the last two years have made considerable gains.

The higher exchange value of the Canadian dollar in 1951 was one factor which aided the countries of Europe in expanding sales in Canada. World shortages of many materials also forced Canadians to look beyond the United States for supplementary sources of supply. And higher prices swelled the value of imported goods, especially of many of those obtained from the Commonwealth.

Trade with some of the individually more important of the countries in these trading areas has been discussed in Chapter II, and summary statistics of trade with others appear in Table XIX of Part II. In the remainder of this chapter trade with each of these areas as a whole will be examined, and some of the more important trends common to many of these countries indicated.

Trade with European Countries¹

In 1950, the decline in reconstruction needs, balance-of-payments difficulties, and the relatively higher value of the Canadian dollar resulting from the greater devaluations of most European currencies in 1949, combined to reduce Canada's exports to Europe to their lowest post-war level. The worsening international situation after mid-1950, together with an increased need for many goods and a lessened prospect of obtaining sufficient non-dollar supplies caused a marked revival in these exports in the fourth quarter of 1950. These same factors affected this trade in 1951. In all four quarters the value of exports to Europe was greater than in the corresponding 1950 quarters, and in the last two quarters of the year the value of these exports was greater than in any corresponding post-war periods. The needs resulting from rearmament and from a poor harvest outweighed the need to reduce dollar imports.

Imports from Europe have been increasing fairly steadily since the war, and in all quarters of 1951 were greater in value and in volume than in the corresponding periods of earlier post-war years. Production in Europe has expanded steadily, providing greater exportable supplies, the higher value of the Canadian dollar has improved the competitive position of European producers, tariff reductions have removed obstacles to trade development, and finally the contacts of European firms with Canada have been steadily improving due to the accumulation of experience in Canadian dealings and to

such special opportunities as those provided by the Canadian International Trade Fair. In addition, imports from Europe were stimulated in 1951 by shortages of many materials in the United States and the United Kingdom—this was especially true of iron and steel rolling mill products.

The sharper expansion of exports to Europe than of imports from these countries in 1951 reversed the steady decline in the active balance of trade which has been proceeding since 1947. This balance reached \$170.2 million in 1951, \$81.5 million greater than in 1950. However viewed in relation to total trade with the area, the increase in the balance was only from 30.1% of the total to 32.5% of the total, a much smaller proportion than characterized post-war years before 1950.

All European countries have not shared equally in this expansion of trade with Canada. Over 98% of domestic exports to Europe in 1951 went to the non-communist countries of North-Western Europe and Southern Europe, and 96% of imports from Europe were from these same countries. The expansion of trade with the non-communist countries was also much more rapid in 1951, as is shown by the following statement:

Non-Commonwealth Countries of	Increase of 1951 over 1950	
	Domestic Exports	Imports
	%	%
North-Western Europe	79.1	81.1
Southern Europe	98.4	57.0
Eastern Europe	15.5	2.4

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XIII, XIV, and XIX. This discussion relates to non-Commonwealth European countries except Ireland.

The increase in exports to Eastern Europe was due entirely to greater sales to Finland, which has a non-communist government, and to Yugoslavia, which is at odds with the rest of the communist world. Canadian controls on strategic exports, and the purchasing policies of communist governments, have reduced exports to most communist countries to a negligible level. While Canada does not discriminate against imports from these countries nevertheless their sales in Canada are small.

As in the case of the United Kingdom, Canada's domestic exports to Europe are chiefly foodstuffs and industrial materials. The leading commodities itemized in Table XIII can be grouped as "foods and beverages" (10 items), "industrial materials" (20 items) and "others" (10 items), and the distribution of exports within these categories is as follows:

Year	Foods and Beverages	Industrial Materials	Others
		\$'000,000	
1949.....	71.6	76.8	17.9
1950.....	77.3	66.3	13.6
1951.....	174.7	115.7	20.5
	% of total commodities itemized		
1949.....	43.0	46.2	10.8
1950.....	49.2	42.2	8.6
1951.....	56.2	37.2	6.6

During the past three years foods have formed the major part of these exports, with industrial materials accounting for most of the remainder. Europe imports relatively few manufactured goods from Canada, and the relative importance of these goods has been diminishing. While all three categories of exports increased in value in 1951, foodstuffs and industrial materials accounted for most of the increase. Rubber tires, newsprint paper (influenced by local elections in France and Germany and by sales to Yugoslavia) and automobiles were the only manufactured goods among the principal exports to show marked gains.

A poor harvest in most European countries (except Spain) was the chief reason for the extraordinary expansion in exports of grains to Europe. Wheat sales more than doubled in value and quantity, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands in particular increasing their imports from Canada, while France, normally a wheat exporter, also

purchased Canadian wheat. Exports of other grains increased even more sharply: those of oats were 9 times their 1950 value, of barley 8 times as great, and of rye 6 times as great. Exports of wheat flour also increased, Italy taking most of the total. The greater part of these exports of grains were made in the latter part of 1951, but two-thirds of the wheat flour was exported in the first half-year. Exports of most other foodstuffs to Europe were lower than in 1950. Sales of canned fish to Belgium dropped sharply, as did those of cured fish to Portugal. Exports of marine oils were also lower, especially those of whale oil to Belgium.

Exports of Canadian-produced industrial materials to Europe were much greater than in 1950. Exports of wood pulp were 14 times their 1950 value and 8 times the volume of the earlier year, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium all increasing their purchases. Exports of pulpwood and of lumber were also much greater than in 1950. Exports of base metals and asbestos to Europe increased sharply in value; European consumers outbid United States users for these metals. The five major non-ferrous metals showed value increases ranging from 88% in the case of copper to 9% in that of lead. Higher prices were important in these gains. The quantities of aluminum and copper shipped were each about 30% above those for 1950, but there was little change in the volume of nickel exports and those of lead and zinc declined about 10% and 25% respectively. Most of the nickel shipped to Europe is sent to a Canadian-owned refinery in Norway for processing. Exports of asbestos were also much greater in value than in 1950, but here the influence of price changes was slight.

Imports from Europe in each of the nine main groups were greater than in 1950, and only four of the forty leading commodities listed in Table XIV failed to surpass their 1950 value. Of these, only imports of chemical fertilizers were lower than in 1949, although cotton piece goods imports, while greater than in 1950, also failed to reach the 1949 value. The increase in the value of most imports from Europe has been accompanied by sizable volume gains, although prices have also risen. The steady progress in the development of Canadian

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland), by Quarters

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	34.8	39.3	47.1	69.2	43.3	63.2	113.9	125.5
Re-Exports	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Imports	18.0	23.6	25.9	35.6	30.1	49.2	50.5	47.3
Total Trade	53.2	63.3	73.3	105.2	73.7	112.8	164.7	173.3
Trade Balance	+17.2	+16.1	+21.4	+ 34.0	+13.5	+ 14.3	+ 63.7	+ 78.7

markets for European goods indicates that the efforts of these countries to solve their balance of payments problems are meeting success.

Iron and steel products replaced textiles as the most important group of imports from Europe in 1951, accounting for 31% of the total. Rolling mill products were the chief iron and steel import; the steel shortage in the United States has encouraged the expansion of these imports particularly from **Belgium, Germany and France**. In 1949 European countries supplied only 3.9% of Canada's imports of rolling mill products, in 1951 the proportion was 18.3%. Imports of machinery from Europe also increased sharply, **Germany, Sweden and Switzerland** being the chief suppliers. And a wide variety of other iron and steel imports were greater than in previous years. In the textiles field increases in imports were also general. Synthetic fibres and yarns showed the greatest gains here, these imports coming chiefly from **Germany and Austria**. Textiles imports from Europe are very varied, covering a wide range of products and originating in most of

the countries of Europe. While higher prices raised the value of many textiles, especially wool products, nevertheless the average increase in the price of textiles imported from Europe was well below the 45% average gain in price of all fibres and textiles imports in 1951, and the increase in the volume of these imports was substantial.

The wide variety of goods imported from Europe includes a considerable range of agricultural and animal products. Cheese and canned fish have been important imports for some years, and in 1951 **Sweden, Denmark** and some other European countries provided a quantity of butter to alleviate the shortage of this commodity in Canada. Imports of preserved fruits and vegetables from Europe were significant in the year, and nuts, wines and brandy were other important imports. The **Netherlands** continued to increase exports of florist and nursery stock to Canada. Most of the agricultural and animal products imported from Europe are specialty goods rather than bulk items, and therefore tend to compete only indirectly with Canadian goods.

Trade with Commonwealth Countries and Ireland¹

Both exports to and imports from the countries of the Commonwealth increased in 1951. The sharp reduction in these countries' dollar imports in 1950, together with high prices and world demand for many of their more important products, strengthened their currency reserves and permitted some relaxations in their import restrictions in 1951. Their need for many Canadian products was also greater after a year of low imports. And defence needs and inventory buying sustained their sales to Canada in spite of the exceptionally high prices of some of their products. Ireland is included with the countries of the Commonwealth in this section of the *Review* because as a member of the sterling area it shares in the balance-of-payments problems of the area and also because it has retained the preferential tariff treatment in the Canadian market possessed before leaving the Commonwealth.

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland reached their lowest post-war value in 1950, and in 1951 rose about 32% above this level. Greater export volume accounted for most of this value increase. However exports to the Commonwealth were lower in value and in volume than those of any post-war year before 1950. Imports from the Commonwealth were 27% greater in value than in 1950, and in the first three quarters of the year surpassed the corresponding quarters of any earlier post-war year. However the gain in their value seems to have been due to the price factor alone; in volume these imports were probably less than in 1950, and in the fourth quarter of 1951, when the prices of many Commonwealth products had fallen from their earlier peaks, the value of these imports fell below that recorded for the fourth quarter of 1950.

The balance on trade with the Commonwealth was again passive in 1951. A series of quarterly passive balances on this trade began in the second quarter of 1950, influenced by reduced Commonwealth dollar imports and by higher prices for some important Commonwealth products. It increased in later 1950 quarters and remained high until the latter part of 1951. In the fourth quarter of 1951 the balance again became positive, as Commonwealth prices returned to more normal levels and imports from Canada increased. These countries' exchange reserves again deteriorated in the last half of 1951; the decline in the sterling area's gold and United States dollar reserves was U.S. \$598 million in the third quarter and U.S. \$934 million in the fourth quarter. There is therefore little prospect of relaxations in their trade controls in 1952 beyond the possible further extension of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan negotiated in the autumn of 1951. On the contrary, new import restrictions were announced by various of these countries following the conference of Commonwealth finance ministers in London in January, 1952. The share of the Commonwealth in both exports and imports has been much less in the post-war years than was normal before the war.

Each of the nine main commodity groups shared in the increase of domestic exports to Commonwealth countries in 1951. Agricultural and vegetable products remained the largest group in these exports, and wheat the most important single commodity. Increased exports of wheat to **India** were partly offset by a better crop in the **Union of South Africa** which reduced that country's need for imports. Exports of wheat flour were lower than in 1950, sales to **Ceylon** showing a very marked drop. Sales of most other foodstuffs to Commonwealth countries increased in value and in volume, and exports of tobacco were greater than in the previous year.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XV, XVI, and XIX. The discussion in this section excludes the United Kingdom.

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

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	41.6	59.4	44.2	53.3	54.1	59.2	68.8	79.8
Re-Exports	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0
Imports	36.3	60.8	67.3	77.1	62.0	85.2	106.7	53.0
Total Trade	78.2	120.4	111.9	131.0	116.4	145.0	176.0	133.8
Trade Balance	+ 5.6	- 1.2	- 22.7	- 23.3	- 7.6	- 25.5	- 37.4	+ 27.8

Exports of forest products to the Commonwealth rose sharply. **Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa** sharply increased their purchases of Canadian lumber, and exports of newsprint paper to **Australia, India and the Union of South Africa** were much greater than in 1950. A wide variety of paper products are exported in volume to the Commonwealth, and most of these also showed gains. Exports of several base metals and of asbestos were greater than in 1951, but higher prices accounted for much of the gain in metals exports, and even in value copper exports were lower than in 1950.

The Commonwealth is also an important market for many Canadian manufactures. Automotive products are the most important of these: **Australia and the Union of South Africa** were the principal markets in 1951 with the latter country accounting for a major part of the increase in these exports. Re-exports of automobile parts to **Pakistan** and of passenger automobiles to **New Zealand** accounted for most of the unusually high value of re-exports to the Commonwealth in the fourth quarter. Domestic exports of both farm and non-farm machinery are also important here, as are those of electrical apparatus. One marked decline in the manufactured goods field is in exports of locomotives. Capital equipment of this type tends to be bought irregularly. In 1949 and 1950 there were heavy contract deliveries of locomotives to **India**. These have now been largely completed, and **Australia** took the greater part of 1951's locomotive exports.

Although exports to the Commonwealth gained in both value and volume in 1951, this does not appear to have been the case with imports. Higher average prices for Commonwealth goods likely accounted for more than the recorded gain in value. In illustration of the effects of this price rise, the following statement shows for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in 1951 the 1950 value of imports, the 1951 quantity revalued at 1950 prices, and finally the recorded 1951 value. The commodities included in the statement accounted for 75% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1950 and 78% of the total in 1951.

Commodity	'50 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '50 Prices	'51 Quantity at '51 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, raw	75.6	61.2	71.4
Rubber, crude etc.	26.2	27.9	54.3
Wool, raw	19.5	16.3	41.0
Tea, black	27.7	21.3	20.3
Jute piece goods etc.	12.6	9.6	13.8
Bauxite ore	7.4	9.0	11.1
Tin blocks, etc. ..	5.0	6.6	9.1
Crude petroleum	1.9	6.0	6.7
Vegetable oils ..	2.7	5.1	5.9
Coffee, green	3.2	4.3	5.1
Total	181.9	167.2	238.7

Changes from column 1 to column 2 in the statement indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, changes from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes.

In only one case, that of tea, was the average price of imports lower in 1951 than in 1950. For the ten commodities the weighted average price increase was 42.3%. Six of the commodities were imported in greater volume than in 1950, but only in the cases of crude petroleum and vegetable oils did the quantity increase approach the value increase. For the ten commodities the weighted average quantity decrease was 8.1%. The additional cost to Canada of the higher level of prices of these ten commodities in 1951 was \$71.5 million, which compares with an increase in the total value of imports from the Commonwealth of only \$65.3 million. It seems likely that the volume of total imports from the Commonwealth was between 5% and 10% lower in 1951 than in 1950.

Agricultural and vegetable products formed 60% of Canada's imports from the Commonwealth in 1951, and included five of the ten leading imports from these countries. The value of nine of the leading imports in this group declined in spite of generally higher average prices, and the only clear cases of a greater volume of imports were in rubber (from **Malaya**), vegetable oils (from **India**), green coffee

(from **British East Africa**) and refined sugar (from **Jamaica**). Imports of tea from both **India** and **Ceylon** were much lower than in 1950, and Latin American producers have regained a small part of the Canadian market for sugar from Commonwealth producers. Imports of animal products showed more general value gains and some clear volume gains, particularly in the case of butter from **New Zealand** and meats from **Australia** and **New Zealand**.

Prices were responsible for most of the gain in fibres and textiles imports as well. The average price of raw wool imports from the Commonwealth was some 152% above the 1950 level, and while

increases in other fibres and fabrics were less extreme they were nevertheless considerable. **Australia**, **New Zealand** and the **Union of South Africa** benefited from the record wool prices for a time, and **India** from the higher jute goods prices. In the minerals field higher prices were less pronounced, though still general. Imports of bauxite, manganese oxide, chrome ore, crude petroleum and abrasives all seem to have increased in quantity, though by less than their increase in value. However by the end of 1951 the prices of most Commonwealth products had declined considerably, leading an apparent downtrend in many other international trade prices.

Trade with Latin America¹

In the latter half of 1950 several Latin American countries accumulated large additional exchange reserves due to the continued ready sale of their exports at good prices and to their difficulties in obtaining some imports during the post-Korea scramble for goods. These countries were therefore in a position to increase their imports in 1951, and partly as a result of this situation Canada's exports to Latin America were greater in value in all quarters of 1951 than in those of any earlier post-war year. The increase in the last half-year was particularly striking. Imports were also at a record level throughout the year. While there were important further increases in the average prices of Latin American goods in 1951, the sharpest increases in these prices came in the previous years, and there was a substantial gain in the volume of these imports in 1951.

Not all Latin American countries shared equally in this increase of trade. The greatest increases in exports were in sales to **Brazil**, **Mexico**, **Chile** and **Uruguay**, while exports to **Panama** and **Argentina** decreased. These decreases were due to smaller sales of ships, while in the case of **Brazil** in particular, the investment activities of a company incorporated in Canada were an important factor in the exceptional increase of exports. Imports from **Mexico** declined in 1951, due chiefly to an easier price and supply situation for cotton in the United States, and those from **Venezuela**, **Brazil**, **Costa Rica** and **Cuba** showed especially pronounced increases.

The trade balance with Latin America was passive as in earlier years. Canada obtains from Latin American countries a wide variety of tropical and semi-tropical agricultural products, and **Venezuela** is Canada's principal source of imported crude petroleum. While Latin America provides a good and growing market for Canadian foodstuffs and manufactures, nevertheless these purchases do not alone offset Canada's large imports from this source. In some ways the trade relationship of Canada to Latin America is similar to that of the United Kingdom or Europe to Canada—in both

cases the trade balance has in recent years been active for the principal supplier of staple commodities.

Foodstuffs are important in exports to Latin America. **Bolivia**, **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Colombia** were important markets for Canadian wheat in 1951, and sales of wheat flour to **Costa Rica**, **Cuba**, **Ecuador** and **Venezuela** were very large. Both wheat and wheat flour are exported to a variety of markets in the area. Other grains, malt and potatoes were also important agricultural exports. Latin America in 1951 bought more Canadian cured fish than did the Commonwealth countries, and this area is becoming increasingly important as an outlet for processed milk.

Latin America is particularly important as a market for manufactured exports. Non-farm machinery was the leading manufactured export to this area in 1951, **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Mexico** its principal purchasers. Exports of automotive products were very much greater than in 1950, the bulk of these going to **Brazil**, **Mexico**, **Uruguay** and **Venezuela**. Exports of farm machinery to **Argentina** and **Uruguay** were also greater than in the previous year, and **Brazil** increased its imports of Canadian electrical apparatus. Several Latin American countries purchased important quantities of Canadian newsprint, and exports of many other manufactured items increased. Processed materials are also important in these exports. Sales of wood pulp to **Brazil**, **Chile** and **Mexico** were sharply increased in 1951, as were exports of aluminum to **Brazil**, **Mexico** and **Uruguay**. Exports of other metals and minerals were also greater.

Latin America is an important source of many industrial materials. **Venezuela** has for many years been a principal source of imported petroleum; in 1951 this country increased its share of Canada's petroleum imports displacing some crude from **Arabia**, and in addition supplied an important quantity of refined fuel oils to Canada. Coarse vegetable fibres are another important import, especially from **Brazil**, **Haiti** and **Mexico**; and **Argentina** and **Uruguay** supply raw and combed wool to Canada. Both **Mexico** and **Peru** are im-

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

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

	1950				1951			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports.....	21.2	39.6	40.9	41.7	36.7	43.1	52.3	76.0
Re-Exports	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Imports.....	41.2	48.9	65.4	58.1	61.5	72.3	68.6	71.2
Total Trade.....	62.6	91.0	106.5	100.1	98.3	115.6	121.2	147.5
Trade Balance	-19.8	- 6.7	- 24.3	- 16.2	-24.7	- 29.0	- 16.1	+ 5.0

portant sources of several minerals, vegetable wax is imported from **Brazil**, and quebracho extract, an important tanning material, from **Argentina** and **Paraguay**. Most of these imports are of commodities not produced in Canada but essential to Canadian industry.

Most of the rest of Canada's imports from Latin America are agricultural foodstuffs which either can not be produced in Canada or which this area supplies before and after the Canadian production season, as in the case of fresh vegetables. Among the more important increases in foodstuffs imports

from this area were those of vegetable oils from **Argentina** and **Brazil** and of rice from **Brazil**. At the Torquay G.A.T.T. negotiations **Cuba** secured an arrangement facilitating the entry of some Latin American sugar to the Canadian market, and both that country and the **Dominican Republic** increased exports of sugar to Canada in 1951. The most important foodstuffs purchased in Latin America are still coffee and bananas, although these imports showed little change in 1951. **Brazil** and **Colombia** supply most of Canada's coffee requirements, while bananas are imported chiefly from **Costa Rica**, **Guatemala**, **Honduras** and **Panama**.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Trade by Component Material Groups

Foreign trade is based primarily on international differences in resources and on specialization. The influence of resources on trade is particularly obvious in the case of natural products. Neither temperate nor tropical countries can raise all of the wide range of agricultural products necessary for modern industry and required by consumers' tastes. Cotton and oranges must come from countries with warm climates, wheat and apples grow best in more temperate regions. Softwoods grow most plentifully in northern climates, and most of the world's lumber, wood pulp and paper is produced from softwoods, while tropical woods are chiefly prized for their hard texture and for the finish they will take. Mineral deposits as well as climatic differences are important. Few countries produce even most of the range of minerals they require, and where mines are lacking imports provide an alternative supply.

National specialization is also an important determinant of trade. Densely populated countries with a large accumulation of capital tend to specialize on manufacturing industries, especially if they are deficient in important natural resources. Sparsely populated countries are more likely to specialize in agriculture and in extractive industries if their resources permit. And within these categories further specialization by product is normal — on the Canadian prairies the emphasis is on wheat, although much wheat land could well be used for stock-raising, and in the field of manufactures the differences between the type of automobile produced in the United States and that produced in the United Kingdom are well known. In some cases manufacture is essential if resources are to be exploited — Canada's exports of aluminum are essentially exports of hydro-electric power from Canada, since it was power resources and not the domestic production of

ore (bauxite must be imported) which led to the establishing of this industry. Were this power not used to produce aluminum much of it would go unused.

A comparison of the respective importance of the nine main commodity groups in Canada's exports and imports throws some light on the effects of resources and specialization on Canada's trade. In the last four years the most important groups in exports have been wood and wood products, agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals and products, and animals and animal products. In imports the most important groups have been iron and its products, non-metallic minerals and products, agricultural and vegetable products, and fibres, textiles and products. The appearance of the agricultural and vegetable products group in both lists emphasizes the importance of climatic limitations on international trade; a comparison of the products in this group included in Tables VII and VIII of Part II indicates clearly the temperate-tropical division between exports and imports. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of softwood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and paper for a world market — only a very limited quantity of non-Canadian woods needs to be imported. Exports of non-ferrous metals are due chiefly to Canada's generous share of the world's mines, and exports of animal products to the convenient proximity of some of the world's best fisheries, as well as to a large livestock industry. Until recently Canada was deficient in accessible supplies of both iron ore and coal, which provide the basis for both the iron and steel industry and many other manufacturing industries — imports of iron and steel and their products have always been important for these reasons, and their importance has been accentuated by the fact that it

TABLE 16. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1948	1949	1950	1951
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	20.9	25.8	20.4	22.8	13.3	13.7	15.3	13.3
Animals and Animal Products	14.1	11.3	11.7	8.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	13.3	12.1	11.5	11.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	31.0	29.2	35.7	35.7	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.3
Iron and its Products	9.2	9.8	8.1	8.7	29.6	32.3	30.9	32.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	12.9	14.3	14.7	14.6	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.4	23.0	19.4	19.3	16.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	4.7	3.9	1.9	1.6	4.4	5.7	5.4	7.3

1. Most of the values from which these percentages are derived appear in Tables VII and VIII of Part II.

has in the past been more remunerative for Canadians to specialize in extractive rather than manufacturing industries. Lack of conveniently located supplies of coal and oil are the chief factors in the high level of non-metallic minerals imports. Most textile fibres require a warmer climate for their production than Canada can provide, and imports of textiles as of many iron and steel manufactures have been large because most Canadian productive factors have found more profitable employment elsewhere.

Particularly in the manufactures field many commodities are imported which could be (or are to some extent) produced in Canada. There are two simple reasons for this. First, the Canadian home market is not sufficiently great to provide the full economies of large-scale production for some industries, therefore many manufacturing industries can operate economically only if an export market is available. For some no export markets are available. Second, other industries in Canada may provide more profitable employment for capital and labour. To export it is necessary to import—Canadian resources devoted to the production for export of newsprint, wheat, wood pulp, lumber and base metals require that machinery, steel, fuels and textiles be imported if they are to receive payment.

Since the distribution of trade among the main commodity groups is so greatly affected by resources and specialization it is not surprising that there have in most cases been relatively small changes in the shares of the main groups in trade. Fluctuations in the agricultural and vegetable products proportion of exports have been affected chiefly by variations

in the wheat crop. Changes in the animals and animal products, wood and wood products, and non-ferrous metals proportions are of greater significance. The first of these is due chiefly to the decline in exports of bacon to the United Kingdom, a decline caused by the United Kingdom's balance of payments difficulties, by high Canadian production costs, and by reviving bacon production in Europe. The lesser growth of exports of fishery products than of other commodities has also been influential, as was the decline in livestock exports in 1951. The increased importance of the wood products and non-ferrous metals groups in exports reflects the steady growth of the efficient export industries in these categories, and also the effects of the changed direction of trade in the last two years. As the overseas markets available to Canadian producers were restricted, the commodities required by the United States market assumed greater importance in exports. Forest products and metals normally find a ready market in the United States, and many are also regarded as essential imports by overseas countries.

One change of major importance has occurred in the relative importance of the import groups. Increasing oil production in Canada has reduced the relative importance of oil in imports, and the substitution of oil for coal has permitted coal imports to decline. The resulting decrease in the importance of the non-metallic minerals group is likely to be permanent. Of less long-run significance is the increase in the miscellaneous commodities proportion resulting from greater imports of aircraft under the defence program, of consumers' goods freed from controls and of tourist purchases freed from exchange limitations.

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 useful in analysis. The first of these is a classification by industrial origin: that is, by the nature of the primary activity which provided the principal 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" includes many commodities still at an intermediate stage of processing but whose value is due chiefly to the manufacturing processes which they have already undergone, as well as end products. A third classification is based on the type of use to which the commodities are most likely to be put.

The classification by origin emphasizes the importance of resources as a trade determinant. The importance of farming in its broadest sense is accentuated by the grouping together not only of vegetable products (including the products of tropical plantations) but also of most animal products and of

farm-produced textile fibres. The almost equal share of this category in exports and imports clearly indicates the significance of climatic limitations on Canadian agriculture. The classification also shows that Canada's forests provide a larger share of exports than either agriculture or the minerals and mineral manufactures group. It is mineral manufactures and fuels that give the mineral origin category its dominant share in imports, and manufactures also form the mixed origin group which ranks third in importance in imports.

The degree of manufacture classification shows more clearly the relative importance of manufactures in exports and imports. In 1950 and 1951 about 60% of Canada's exports were classified as raw and processed materials even though such fully processed materials as newsprint paper and wheat flour fall into the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category. If these two commodities are deducted from the "fully or chiefly manufactured" total only 21.6% of exports remain in this category, and even of this fraction part is fully processed materials rather than manufactured products in the sense that automobiles or textile piece goods are manufactured. Imports are predominantly manufactured goods, although raw and semi-processed industrial materials and foodstuffs

TABLE 17. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose¹

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:								
Farm Origin	880.1	1,117.9	28.2	28.6	877.7	1,075.0	27.6	26.3
Wild Life Origin	25.3	29.9	0.8	0.8	11.4	11.8	0.4	0.3
Marine Origin	118.1	123.4	3.8	3.1	6.5	9.5	0.2	0.2
Forest Origin	1,113.0	1,399.2	35.7	35.7	104.6	140.0	3.3	3.4
Mineral Origin	842.6	1,088.2	27.0	27.8	1,862.7	2,383.1	58.7	58.4
Mixed Origin	139.3	155.8	4.5	4.0	311.3	465.4	9.8	11.4
By Degree of Manufacture:								
Raw Materials	872.6	1,157.4	28.0	29.6	851.3	1,006.1	26.8	24.6
Partially Manufactured	976.9	1,259.8	31.3	32.2	250.5	304.0	7.9	7.5
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	1,269.0	1,497.2	40.7	38.2	2,072.5	2,774.8	65.3	67.9
By Purpose:								
Producers' Materials	2,259.9	2,915.6	72.5	74.5	1,214.0	1,609.6	38.2	39.4
Producers' Equipment	176.9	232.0	5.7	5.9	536.8	756.1	16.9	18.5
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants	20.6	21.6	0.7	0.6	276.5	284.8	8.8	7.0
Transport	90.4	119.1	2.9	3.0	303.1	374.7	9.5	9.2
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	6.9	14.4	0.2	0.4	28.0	37.0	0.9	0.9
Consumers' Goods	424.9	466.8	13.6	11.9	636.2	752.4	20.0	18.4
Live Animals for Food	66.0	45.8	2.1	1.2	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	72.8	99.2	2.3	2.5	179.7	270.3	5.7	6.6

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1951*, Volume 1, Tables 27-33.
2. Negligible.

accounted for over 30% of the total in both years shown. As Canada is a country with a low population-to-resources ratio it is natural that our exports tend to have a low labour content and imports a much higher labour content. In effect, international trade increases the supply of labour available to Canada, and the supply of natural resources available elsewhere.

The purpose classification again accentuates these facts. In both 1950 and 1951 more than 70% of Canada's exports were producers' materials: goods requiring further processing or assembly before entering consumption channels. In imports this cate-

gory embraced less than 40% of the total in spite of the fact that crude petroleum is included here rather than with fuels. Exports of producers equipment — such articles as machinery and tools — were relatively small, while in imports, under the influence of Canada's heavy investment programme, these goods form a large and increasing proportion of the total. Consumers' goods are important in both exports and imports, but in exports foodstuffs form the greater part of this category while in imports manufactures are most important. Transport equipment is another category more important in imports than in exports while petroleum products and coal account for another important fraction of imports.

Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification¹

A serious difficulty facing users of the trade statistics of more than one country results from the use by most countries of their own distinct statistical classifications of commodities. The League of Nations made an effort to solve this problem by publishing in 1938 its *Minimum List of Commodities for International Trade Statistics*, but war intervened before this proposed international classification attained great use. The United Nations Statistical Commission decided at its third session to

make a fresh attack on this problem, and under its direction a draft classification was prepared and circulated to the member governments for approval. After some revisions the Statistical Commission in May, 1950, approved the Standard International Trade Classification, and urged national governments to make use of it either by adopting it as a primary classification for the compilation of trade statistics or by converting national statistical data to the S.I.T.C. for international use. Although the statistical classification of commodities which the Dominion Bureau of Statistics adopted in 1919 is in need of major revisions, it was decided in the meantime to adopt the second alternative suggested, and convert Canada's national statistical data to the

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, second edition, New York, 1951. See also Tables XXIX and XXX in Part II of this Review.

TABLE 18. Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification¹

Section Title	Total Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Food	844.9	1,042.4	26.8	26.3	358.6	398.9	11.3	9.8
Beverages and Tobacco	54.2	73.2	1.7	1.8	21.0	22.2	0.7	0.6
Crude Materials, Inedible	876.0	1,152.5	27.7	29.1	388.0	535.2	12.2	13.1
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	16.3	17.5	0.5	0.4	493.2	535.0	15.5	13.1
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9.1	10.1	0.3	0.3	39.4	45.3	1.3	1.1
Chemicals	118.9	157.7	3.8	4.0	169.2	205.9	5.3	5.0
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	965.0	1,159.3	30.6	29.2	614.7	862.8	19.4	21.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment	233.7	300.0	7.4	7.6	829.6	1,107.0	26.1	27.1
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	22.1	31.2	0.7	0.8	189.6	245.0	6.0	6.0
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities ..	16.6	19.1	0.5	0.5	70.7	127.2	2.2	3.1

1. For further detail of trade on this basis see Part II, Tables XXIX and XXX.

S.I.T.C. for international use. These data are now published, along with the statistics of other important trading countries, in the United Nations' *Commodity Trade Statistics* series¹.

Statistics showing trade by the S.I.T.C. are presented in this *Review* to aid readers in familiarizing

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Commodity Trade Statistics*, Statistical Papers, Series D, quarterly, New York.

themselves with the appearance of trade on this basis. It should be noted that Table XXIX relates to total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports), and that the trade totals differ from those usually published by the exclusion of processing charges and the small amount of commercial gold formerly included in Canadian trade statistics. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not intend at present to publish detailed statistics on this basis, but these can be obtained in the United Nations publication referred to above.

Price Movements and Canada's Trade¹

To interpret the trade statistics of recent years it is especially necessary to note that value totals represent the combined effect of changes both in the quantity of goods traded and in the prices at which transactions are conducted. Values are the only common denominator of all the commodities entering trade; only values can properly be used to compare or contrast changes affecting different commodities. A ton of oranges is not equivalent to a ton of steel or a ton of wood pulp in any sense useful for the analysis of trade, and were weight measures usable in this way such commodities as hydro-electric power would still be outside the range of comparison. A thousand dollars worth of oranges is the equivalent of a thousand dollars worth of any other commodity, at least in the sense that the dollars could equally well have been spent on another commodity if the buyer wished.

For many purposes it is nevertheless desirable to assess the respective contributions of price and quantity changes to changes in trade values. Especially in a time of rapid and widespread price

changes such as the present, changes in the value of a commodity entering trade in different years are not necessarily indicative of changes in the quantity of the commodity traded. For example, the value of raw wool imports in 1951 was 102.8% greater than in 1950, but the average price at which this wool was purchased was 137.0% above the 1950 level. The quantity of these imports actually declined 14.3% below the 1950 level. Again, the value of exports of lead was 18.9% greater than in 1950. However the volume of these shipments fell 7.3% short of the previous year's level; a price rise of some 28.3% was alone responsible for the value gain.

Unfortunately, meaningful quantity units can not be given for all items in the trade statistics. The item "automobile parts", for example, includes a wide variety of individual commodities for which there is no common quantity unit. And since the quantity units in the trade statistics are designed to be of value to the industries concerned with the commodity in question, a wide variety of such units as "board feet", "cords", "tons", "yards", "kilowatt hours" or simply "number", is in use. Thus even if all commodities had quantity units specified they could not be added together into a meaningful total.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables XX—XXIII and XXVI.

To meet this problem special indexes of export and import prices are used¹. By dividing a properly constructed price index into the value of trade the effects of price change can be removed from the values, and an index showing changes in the quantum or volume of trade derived. These indexes are regularly published with the trade statistics to assist users in evaluating the movements of the trade totals.

The outbreak of war in Korea touched off a renewed increase in international trade prices. Particularly affected were the prices of strategic materials in both exports and imports, and a wave of inventory and scare buying spread the price increases to most commodities. The following statement shows the course of prices from mid-1950:

Year and Quarter	Increase during Quarter	
	Export Prices	Import Prices
	%	%
1950 3Q	+ 4.3	+ 3.8
4Q	+ 0.4	+ 3.6
1951 1Q	+ 6.3	+ 6.8
2Q	+ 3.1	+ 4.3
3Q	+ 1.6	- 2.8
4Q	+ 0.6	- 3.6

In interpreting this statement it must be remembered that the exchange value of the Canadian dollar appreciated about 5% in the fourth quarter of 1950, and insulated Canada from the increase in world prices to this extent. Actually import prices increased more rapidly in this quarter than in any other, and the increase in export prices was second only to the first quarter of 1951.

The increase in import prices was more rapid than that in export prices, and the resulting adverse effect on the terms of trade made an important contribution to the heavily adverse trade balance of early 1951. After the middle of 1951 average import prices subsided due to the reduction of military stockpiling, to the satisfaction of inventory demands, and to buyer resistance. Export prices stabilized in this period. The marked improvement in Canada's terms of trade in the last half-year contributed to the change from a passive to an active trade balance.

For the year as a whole, export prices averaged above the 1950 level in all of the main commodity groups. The increases ranged from 7.3% in agricultural and animal products to about 23.3% in the small group of textile exports. In all groups the most rapid increase was in the first half-year; by the fourth quarter prices in most groups had stabilized

1. See Ch. V, p.41.

and some showed declines. The largest price increase shown by any commodity in Table XX was that of 45.8% in wood pulp; pulp prices were depressed during the first half of 1950 by the effects of the previous year's recession in the United States. The sharpest decrease was that of 14.1% in the average price of barley, but only 7 of the 38 commodities listed in the table show decreases.

Generally the sharpest increases in export prices were shown by metals, forest products and animal products. Those in the first two categories were affected chiefly by very strong world demands, that in animal products was more greatly influenced by domestic demand in Canada. Prices of grains were generally lower than in 1950, but this was largely the result of the higher value of the Canadian dollar; apart from this influence their price change was relatively small. In spite of the higher level of export prices the physical volume of most important commodity exports increased substantially. In all groups the volume of exports was greater than in 1950.

Import prices, like export prices, were higher in all groups. Here the increases ranged from 45.1% in fibres and textiles to only 3.9% in non-metallic minerals. The slight increase in the proportion of the fibres and textiles group in imports in 1951 was due entirely to the sharper average price increase of these commodities. The largest commodity price increase was that of 137.0% in raw wool, the largest decline in Table XXII that of 8.6% in the average prices of citrus fruits. Only 6 of the 47 commodities listed in the table show decreases. The range of price changes was wider than in the case of exports, and the average increase was sharper. Again the greater part of the price increase took place in the first half-year; by the fourth quarter average prices in six of the groups were lower than those prevailing earlier in the year, and only prices in the wood products group were higher.

The greatest increases in import prices were shown by textile fibres, rubber, tin, and tropical foodstuffs and materials generally. Here the impact of stockpiling demand and precautionary buying was greatest. Import prices of fresh vegetables were also well above the 1950 level, but those of manufactures generally showed relatively moderate gains. The volume of imports in all groups did not increase. Those of fibres and textiles and of agricultural and animal products were lower than in 1950. However the overall volume of imports showed a slightly greater increase than that of exports. Some of the sharpest gains in import volume were in such commodities as rolling mill products, machinery, electrical apparatus and bricks and tiles where the effects of Canada's record level of investment were greatest.

Some Leading Commodities in Trade

As was indicated in previous sections of this chapter, primary products in a natural or processed form account for the principal part of Canada's exports. Wheat in grain and flour accounted for 14.2% of domestic exports in 1951 and 13.5% in 1950,

while newsprint paper alone accounted for 13.7% of the 1951 total and 15.6% in the previous year. Not only are these exports important to Canada, both are also important in world trade, and Canada supplies a substantial portion of total world requirements of

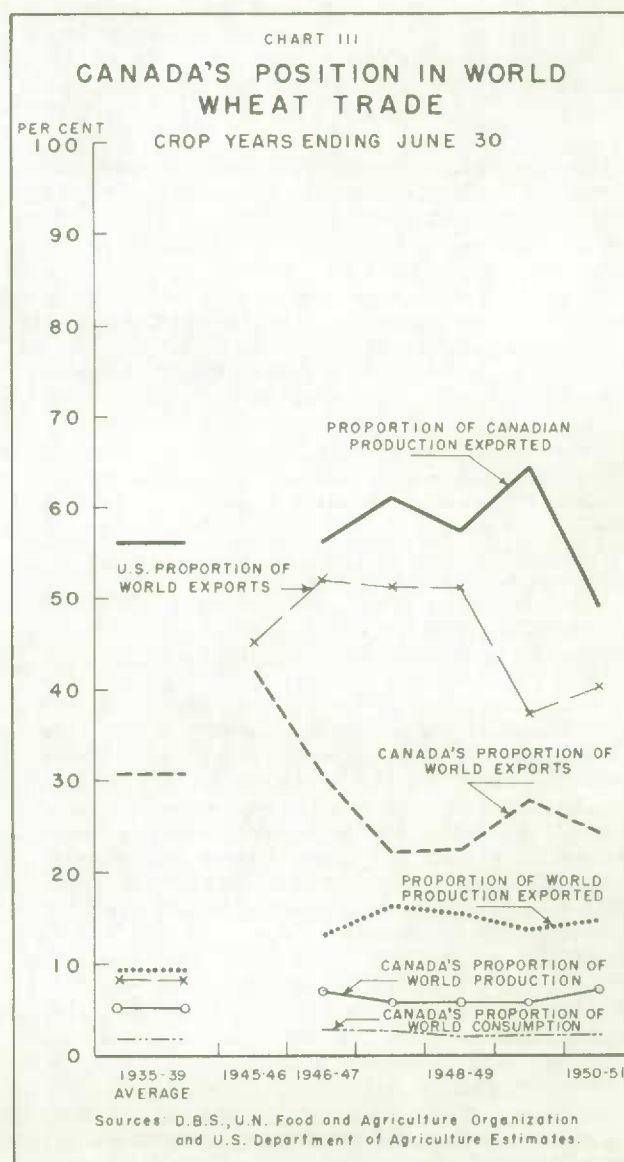
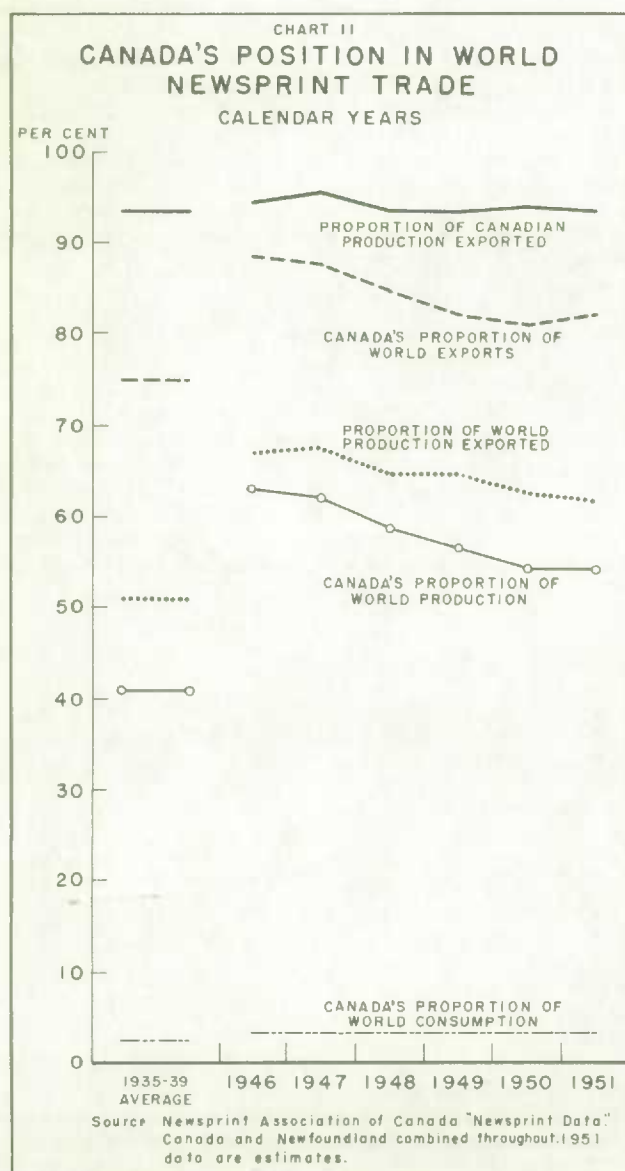
these commodities. Charts II and III illustrate Canada's share of world trade in these commodities, and indicate the importance of exports to these industries.

Newsprint paper is an excellent example of a commodity produced in Canada almost exclusively for export¹. Both in the 1935-39 period and in the post-war years about 94% of Canada's production of newsprint paper was marketed outside this country. Not only is a major part of Canada's production exported, but Canada also supplies a major part of the newsprint entering world trade. In 1935-39 Canada provided about 75% of total world newsprint exports, and in the post-war period this share has been considerably greater, varying between 88% and 81% of

1. This analysis is based on statistics published by the Newsprint Association of Canada in *Newsprint Data, 1951*, Montreal, 1951. All proportions are based on tonnage statistics.

of the total. Next to Canada the Scandinavian countries are the most important newsprint exporters, but these countries' contribution to the world's newsprint supply is small by comparison.

Newsprint is not only an export commodity to Canada, but a major part of world newsprint production enters world trade. This is because few countries possess large stands of wood suitable for the manufacture of newsprint. In 1935-39, 51% of all the newsprint produced in the world entered international trade, and in the post-war period this proportion has been much higher, varying between 67% and 62%. Canada produced about 41% of the world's newsprint in the pre-war period, and in the post-war period has produced well over half the total supply. Canada's position in this industry is thus of dominant importance. By contrast, although Canada's per capita consumption of newsprint is second only to that of the United States, this country now consumes only about 3.5% of all newsprint produced.



Wheat is not to the same extent an export commodity, even though wheat exports are of equal importance to Canada.¹ Unlike newsprint, wheat can be produced in most countries, and most do produce at least a substantial part of their total requirements. Imports are required chiefly to supplement domestic production. Thus in the 1935-39 period less than 10% of all wheat produced entered world trade, and in the post-war years, despite the much more widespread reliance on imports, this proportion has been only about 15%. Most of the world's wheat exports come from Canada, the United States, Australia and Argentina, with a small additional supply coming from France in most years. Canada supplied slightly more than 30% of world wheat exports in the 1935-39 period but due chiefly to greatly increased exports from the United States has supplied only about 25% of the total in the most recent years. During the depression of the 1930's much wheat land in the United States went out of production, but with the increased need for foodstuffs in the post-war period this land was returned to wheat production and the United States contribution to world supplies increased greatly. Canada did not have as great a reserve of unused wheat land, and therefore Canada's proportion of world exports has been less than before the war.

A smaller proportion of Canada's wheat crop is exported than of newsprint production. In the inter-war period this proportion was 56%, and in the post-war years has varied from 49% to 64%, depending on the size of the Canadian crop. This fact is also reflected in Canada's proportions of world production and world consumption. On the average Canada consumes slightly over 2% of all wheat produced, but produces between 5% and 7% of the world's supply. These proportions are much closer than those of newsprint consumption and production. One

1. This analysis is based on data published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Proportions are based on estimates of wheat and wheat flour (bushel equivalent) production and trade expressed in bushels.

difficulty affecting these production-consumption-export estimates is that large stocks of wheat are normally carried over from one year's crop to the next, and part of the exports in any given crop year will be out of the production of earlier crop years. However this does not affect the main outlines of the analysis. A similar difficulty does not arise in the case of newsprint.

Crude petroleum has for many years been an important staple in Canada's imports but the development of petroleum production in western Canada during the past five years has enabled a sharp increase in consumption of petroleum to be met with relatively little increase in imports. As noted elsewhere in this chapter this has greatly reduced the proportionate importance of fuels (non-metallic minerals) in Canada's imports. In 1947 domestic production provided only 9% of the crude oil refined in Canada, but during the next three years Canadian crude largely replaced imported American crude oil in the prairie provinces' market. An expansion of refinery capacity in this region also reduced its imports of refined fuels. In 1950 Canadian-produced crude oil provided 24% of the total refined in Canada. With the opening of the Edmonton to Superior pipeline in 1951 imports were largely displaced in another section of the Canadian market, and Canadian-produced crude provided 36% of all crude oil received by Canadian refineries. In 1951, Canadian crude oil received by Canadian refineries was 7 times as great as in 1947, but receipts of imported crude were only 19% greater.

This development has meant a considerable saving in foreign exchange to Canada. In 1951 refinery receipts of Canadian crude oil were 40.3 million barrels greater than in 1947. Valued at the average price of imported petroleum in 1951, this represents a saving of \$111.7 million dollars exclusive of the payments which would have had to be made to foreign companies for transporting imported crude to Canada. Had this Canadian crude oil not been available non-metallic minerals would have formed about 19.0% of the year's imports, instead of the actual proportion of 16.8%.

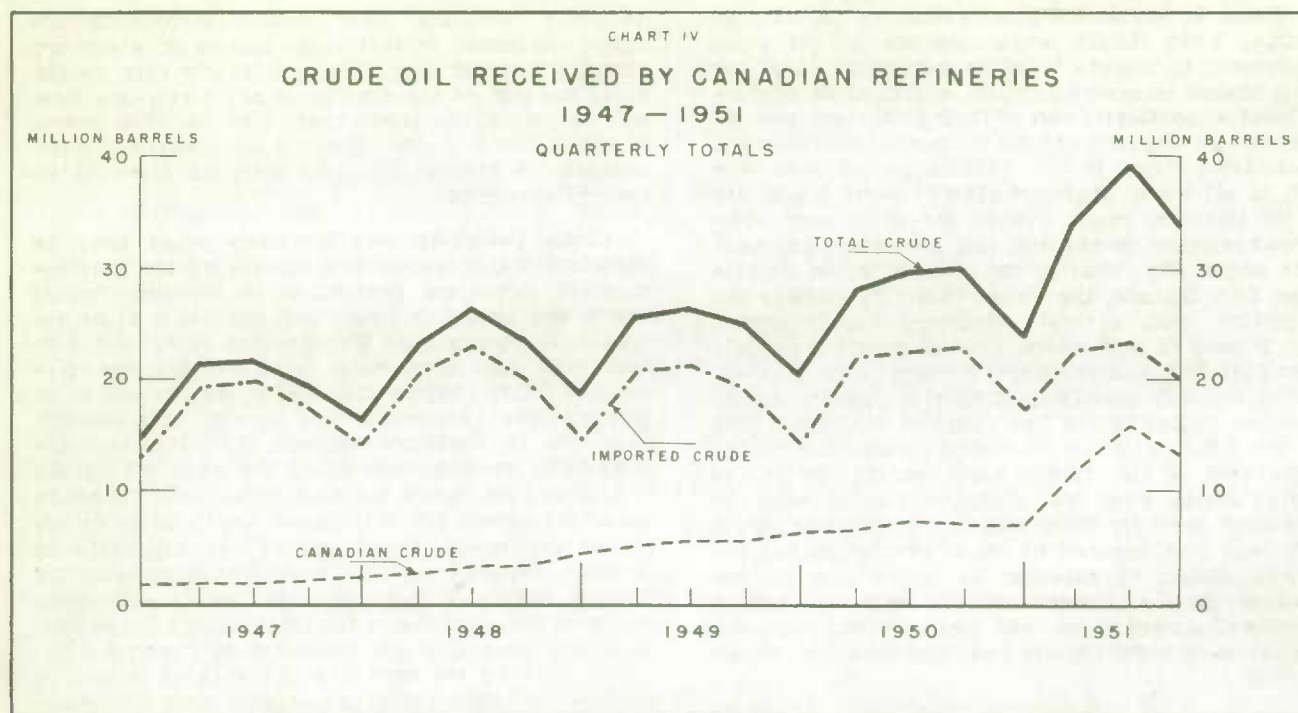
The Commodity Concentration of Canada's Trade

In the exports of primary producing countries a few 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 therefore not surprising that in each of the years 1947-1951 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 account for 40% of the total. (It might further be noted that the ten chief import "commodities" are much less homogeneous than those in exports).

Since 1948 there has 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, and as a result a small number of commodities formed a very high proportion of Canada's exports in 1946 and 1947. By 1948 demands were becoming more varied, and less urgent needs began to receive greater attention. But exchange problems become more acute in late 1948 and thereafter, and forced countries other than the United States to again become very selective in their buying; the commodity concentration of exports again increased. While exchange problems were somewhat less acute in 1951 nevertheless the world situation was such that essential purchases continued to receive primary attention, and the commodity concentration of exports remained high.

The overall commodity concentration of imports is less marked than that of exports, and in the last



three years has been less influenced by balance of payments problems. There was a marked increase in the commodity concentration of imports subsequent to the imposition of the emergency exchange conservation controls, since these bore more heavily on

less essential goods. As these controls were relaxed and finally removed the commodity concentration of imports as indicated by this rough measure has relapsed towards the pre-control degree.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1951

ERRATUM

Chart IV, P. 39: The time scale is out of line. The first point should be centered in the first quarter of 1947, the second in the second quarter of 1947, and so on, with the last in the fourth quarter of 1951. Seasonal low values occur in the first quarter, not the fourth.

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.

Statistics of Canadian trade on an annual basis are prepared by the External Trade Section and published in *Trade of Canada* (three volumes) for the

calendar year. Volumes II and III give detailed information on the commodities in trade and the countries with which they are traded. Volume I supplements this information with a well-designed set of analytical and summary tables. The place which merchandise trade occupies in Canada'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 many other factors. The source of the data on values and quantities is the documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue, and for the correct interpretation of the statistics the following definitions and explanations of terms as used in Canadian trade statistics should be kept in mind:

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

dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.

- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods **entering** customs warehouses, only those **released** for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods are received, providing that this is not less than the cost of production at the time of shipment plus a fair profit. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada. While the customs values assigned to imports occasionally differ from those on which actual payment for the goods is made, nevertheless in most cases the customs value corresponds to the invoice value. In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is con-

verted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council.

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

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come without interruption of transit save in the course of trans-shipment from one means of conveyance to another. These countries are not necessarily the countries of actual origin of the goods, since goods produced in one country may be imported by a firm in another country and later re-sold to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment to which the goods would be credited.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely

the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been processed at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the processing of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** During 1950, it was decided that shipments of 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 which are financed under the Defence Appropriation Act have also been excluded from the statistics of exports. These latter shipments were valued at \$56.8 million in 1950, and at \$109.1 million in 1951. 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 Volume¹

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, and 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 $\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$.

Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months and calendar years only. Approximate quarterly and semi-annual indexes are calculated by simply averaging the monthly values. Although such indexes are somewhat less accurate than would result from a separate computation based on the original data, the margin of error is not sufficient to necessitate a separate computation.

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

The differences involved in this adjustment are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products have been combined into one group: agricultural and animal products. From this group the sub-group of rubber and its products has been transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group because of its high and variable synthetic rubber content. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and

1. For a more detailed discussion of these indexes see: *Export and Import Price Indexes by Months, July 1945-June 1950 (1948 = 100)*, D.B.S., 1950.

TABLE 20. Declared Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Groups¹
(Values in \$'000,000)

Commodity Groups	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Domestic Exports:						
Agricultural and Animal Products	293.9	982.1	1,045.5	1,085.7	990.5	1,213.2
Fibres and Textiles	13.0	49.3	45.6	25.2	29.6	36.9
Wood Products and Paper	211.6	886.2	953.7	875.3	1,112.9	1,399.1
Iron and Steel and Products	60.4	297.1	362.9	334.0	273.2	350.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	179.7	303.9	395.9	426.6	457.3	569.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	25.0	74.6	94.9	73.7	103.7	131.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	19.5	83.8	79.8	70.7	100.5	131.7
Miscellaneous	34.3	97.9	97.1	101.7	50.7	81.9
Adjusted Total Exports²	837.4	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,992.9	3,118.4	3,914.5
Temporary Exports	0.2	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, Declared Values	837.6	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,992.9	3,118.4	3,914.5
Imports:						
Agricultural and Animal Products	138.4	414.6	403.0	422.5	522.8	583.7
Fibres and Textiles	87.4	390.6	350.6	333.0	364.5	483.5
Wood Products and Paper	30.5	87.2	70.5	82.5	95.9	132.4
Iron and Steel and Products	162.8	758.1	783.4	889.4	977.6	1,328.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	38.5	167.8	156.4	177.9	219.7	297.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	121.3	449.3	603.3	531.4	608.4	681.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer	35.7	115.9	121.3	134.5	161.5	195.0
Miscellaneous	60.4	187.4	146.0	188.1	222.8	375.7
Adjusted Total Imports³	675.0	2,570.9	2,634.6	2,759.3	3,173.2	4,077.1
United Kingdom, N.A.T.O., and Temporary Imports	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.0	7.8
Totals, Declared Values	677.5	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9

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. Excluding: imports for use of British or N.A.T.O. governments; temporary imports for exhibition or competition; monetary and non-monetary gold.

paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United King-

dom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

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

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but

an indication of the magnitude of the chief of these items is given by Table 21. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes where imports for the United Kingdom government and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from the total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 21. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics
(Values in \$'000)

Item	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Domestic Exports:						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects	2,520	11,006	12,629	10,938	10,875	12,758
Private donations and gifts	1	10,627	9,248	7,053	3,495	4,620
Contractors' outfits	36	47	15	0	2	0
Canadian military stores ³	1	470	1,471	1	3	3
Special:						
Motion picture films	1	1,373	1,477	1,458	1,405	1,989
Total, non-commercial items	2,556	22,150	23,363	17,992	14,371	17,378
Percent of total domestic exports	0.31	0.80	0.76	0.60	0.46	0.44
Total, special and non-commercial items	2,556	23,523	24,840	19,450	15,776	19,367
Percent of total domestic exports	0.31	0.85	0.81	0.65	0.51	0.49
Imports:						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects	3,099	10,935	14,030	13,527	12,391	22,892
Bequests, donations and gifts	314	660	808	788	827	627
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	245	794	1,128	1,749	1,329	1,252
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments ⁴	143	3,025	2,383	1,936	1,029	7,773
Special:						
Motion picture films	405	1,080	1,296	1,456	1,586	1,849
Advertising matter	1,605	2,312	3,181	3,866	4,507	4,663
Tourist purchases	8,715	15,870	316	28,847	33,090	47,071
Total, non-commercial items	3,801	15,414	18,348	18,001	15,575	32,544
Percent of total imports	0.56	0.60	0.70	0.65	0.49	0.80
Total, special and non-commercial items	14,526	34,677	23,140	52,170	54,757	86,127
Percent of total imports	2.14	1.35	0.88	1.89	1.73	2.11

1. Not available.

2. Less than \$500.00.

3. In 1950 it was decided to exclude these stores from the trade statistics.

4. Excluded from imports in calculating the price and volume indexes.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it peculiar attributes which distinguish it from other commodities in trade. In particular, international movements of gold are determined largely 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 minimum price.

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

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

For these reasons movements of gold in a primary or semi-fabricated state are excluded from the statistics of Canada's commodity trade. Beginning January 1, 1952, the standard of exclusion in use has been that suggested by the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Statistical Office: all gold and gold products in which the value of the

gold is 80% or more of the total value are excluded. Before this date, shipments of newly-mined gold and of monetary gold were excluded; but comparatively small commercial shipments of old gold, and shipments of all gold products were included. The change in statistical practice was made desirable by the revised policy of the International Monetary Fund and the Canadian government towards the commercial sale of newly-mined gold; it became difficult to distinguish all newly-mined commercial gold from commercial shipments of old gold. The effect of this change in statistical practice on the trade totals will be negligible; shipments of commercial gold were small in previous years as were shipments of gold products. The only exception to the above mentioned international criterion remaining in Canada's statistics is in the items of jewellers' sweepings, where the gold content can not be separated from the other metals.

Since gold is produced in Canada primarily as an export commodity, a series showing new gold production available for export (net exports of non-monetary gold) is published regularly as a supplement to the trade statistics. This series 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. Since November 1, 1951, the series has also excluded increases in commercial gold stocks held in safekeeping by the Mint for the account of the mines. 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 5.3% in the period 1947-1951).

Because the value of new gold production available for export is a production series, a breakdown of the figures into transactions with individual countries is not possible. Much of this gold is offset in the balance of payments accounts by an increase in the Canadian government's stocks of monetary gold, rather than by the receipt of exchange from another country. To the end of 1951, the United States had been for many years the chief market for Canada's gold production, but with the development of commercial sales other countries are now taking an increasing proportion of the total.

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 here¹.

(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 in-

clude 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.

1. See also: *Difference in Canadian and Foreign Trade Statistics*, Foreign Trade, May 26, 1951; *Review of Foreign Trade*, 1947 edition pp. 10-14, 1949 edition pp. 53-4; *Supplements to the United Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

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.

The proportion of freight charges to total value has been more stable in the case of exports than of imports for the post-war years. Freight rates within Canada are more rigid than most international rates, and in addition total freight charges on imports have been affected by the varying proportion which such bulky goods as coal and petroleum have borne to total imports.

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

(Values in \$'000,000)

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Exports:						
Total value of exports (domestic and foreign) according to system of valuation in use	849	2,812	3,110	3,022	3,157	3,963
Additional cost ¹ of freights, to the border, for the merchandise valued f.o.b. factory or point of shipment	33	120	149	140	142	177 ²
Total value of Canadian exports, f.o.b.	882	2,932	3,259	3,162	3,299	4,140
Per cent added by freights and handling charges	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
Imports:						
Total value of imports according to system of valuation in use.	678	2,574	2,637	2,761	3,174	4,085
Additional cost ¹ of freights, insurance, etc. to arrive at c.i.f. concept	87	256	267	240	297	334 ²
Total value of Canadian imports, c.i.f.	765	2,830	2,904	3,001	3,471	4,419
Per cent added by freights, insurance, etc.	12.8	9.9	10.1	8.7	9.4	8.2

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

2. Subject to revision.

The Index of Concentration¹

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

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

$$I = \sqrt{P_1^2 + P_2^2 + \dots + P_N^2} \quad \text{or} \quad I = \sqrt{\sum P^2}$$

1. See: Hirschman, A.O., *National Power and the Structure of Foreign Trade*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1945, pp. 157-162.

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

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

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

PART II
STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, 1868-1951

Year ¹	Total Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1868	52,702	25,350 ²	17,906 ²	67,090	22,660	37,617	- 14,388	³	³
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	487,616	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	628,098	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	1,448,792	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	1,236,078	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 ⁴	1,202,418	121,693 ⁴	+ 1,711,824 ⁴	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ⁴
1946	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ⁴	1,405,297	141,341 ⁴	+ 474,601 ⁴	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ⁴
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
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736

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 1919-1951 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, 1947-1951

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ¹
Domestic Exports								
	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000
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
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	—	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
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
1951 1Q	809,206	529,586	113,294	—	54,140	43,345	36,692	32,148
2Q	931,042	580,260	140,229	—	59,153	63,227	43,057	45,116
3Q	1,044,316	581,495	192,846	—	68,774	113,902	52,254	35,045
4Q	1,129,897	606,333	185,092	—	79,800	125,503	76,021	57,148
Total Exports								
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
1951	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
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
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	—	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,659
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,589	—	59,750	63,542	43,281	47,508
3Q	1,055,576	590,260	193,526	—	69,345	114,233	52,535	35,677
4Q	1,145,179	616,760	188,015	—	80,818	125,993	76,293	57,299

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1951 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table. Therefore Burma is included with "Others" in 1947 and Palestine with "Others" in 1947 and 1948, although these countries were in the 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, 1947-1951—Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ¹
Imports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1947	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	9,427	155,563	57,567	159,141	28,196
1948	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	11,091	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
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	12,397	42,014	7,081
4Q	677,712	505,490	56,369	2,607	44,168	13,630	47,024	7,425
1948 1Q	585,295	425,122	61,062	1,872	20,635	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
1951 1Q	943,858	678,058	92,141	—	61,978	30,108	61,504	20,068
2Q	1,158,529	793,049	132,465	—	85,210	49,218	72,309	26,278
3Q	1,039,614	675,803	110,909	—	106,703	50,513	68,630	27,057
4Q	942,855	666,017	85,469	—	52,998	47,273	71,249	19,848
Trade Balance								
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
1951	-121,472	-479,015	+214,736	—	-42,589	+170,250	-64,746	+79,891
1947 1Q	+44,442	-203,221	+104,695	+9,188	+35,551	+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
1951 1Q	-124,240	-139,509	+21,449	—	-7,590	+13,486	-24,666	+12,590
2Q	-215,517	-204,706	+8,124	—	-25,460	+14,324	-29,029	+21,230
3Q	+15,962	-85,543	+82,617	—	-37,358	+63,720	-16,095	+8,620
4Q	+202,323	-49,257	+102,546	—	+27,820	+78,720	+5,044	+37,451

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

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
1949	1950	1951		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	United States	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	+ 13.7	1,109,846	1,187,829
2	2	2	United Kingdom	704,956	469,910	631,461	+ 34.4	253,523	377,938
5	3	3	Belgium and Luxembourg	56,525	66,351	94,457	+ 42.4	33,443	61,014
34	9	4	Japan	5,860	20,533	72,976	+ 255.4	35,729	37,247
13	14	5	Brazil	17,259	15,806	53,684	+ 239.6	14,082	39,602
3	4	6	Union of South Africa	77,713	42,561	52,736	+ 23.9	23,182	29,554
7	5	7	Australia	35,363	35,446	49,079	+ 38.5	19,423	29,656
23	15	8	Italy	12,567	15,476	48,763	+ 215.1	15,448	23,315
6	11	9	France	36,004	18,403	46,538	+ 152.9	13,390	33,148
10	23	10	Germany	23,451	8,873	37,028	+ 317.3	8,560	28,468
4	6	11	India	72,551	31,520	35,737	+ 13.4	22,262	13,475
11	10	12	Norway	21,736	18,924	32,198	+ 70.1	11,706	20,492
14	13	13	Mexico	15,411	17,624	29,880	+ 69.5	11,557	18,323
9	8	14	Venezuela	27,689	25,457	26,982	+ 6.0	12,002	14,980
20	25	15	Netherlands	13,759	8,617	26,191	+ 203.9	4,598	21,593
8	7	16	Switzerland	32,281	26,435	25,345	- 4.1	8,714	16,631
15	20	17	New Zealand	14,489	10,983	21,757	+ 98.1	5,389	16,368
27	18	18	Ireland	9,052	13,321	20,921	+ 57.1	8,033	12,888
16	12	19	Cuba	14,391	18,005	20,424	+ 13.4	9,356	11,068
18	21	20	Philippines	13,983	10,829	15,598	+ 44.0	8,107	7,491
44	30	21	Chile	3,633	6,864	13,751	+ 100.3	2,367	11,384
31	16	22	Colombia	8,012	14,806	12,311	- 16.9	6,852	5,459
36	37	23	Sweden	5,516	4,250	12,125	+ 185.3	1,706	10,419
26	26	24	Hong Kong	10,099	8,004	12,033	+ 50.3	4,220	7,813
22	19	25	Israel	12,709	12,126	11,816	- 2.6	5,697	6,119
37	38	26	Federation of Malaya	5,437	4,097	10,796	+ 163.5	4,420	6,376
28	28	27	Jamaica	9,033	7,495	10,213	+ 36.3	4,486	5,727
24	29	28	Trinidad and Tobago	12,325	7,476	9,950	+ 33.1	4,562	5,388
50	17	29	Argentina	2,902	13,360	8,883	- 33.5	2,654	6,229
33	27	30	Puerto Rico	5,962	7,643	8,120	+ 6.2	3,889	4,231
47	1	31	Syria and Lebanon	3,278	1,462	7,036	+ 381.3	2,149	4,887
1	1	32	Uruguay	2,282	1,918	6,868	+ 258.1	2,273	4,595
1	1	33	French Africa	2,243	1,927	6,748	+ 250.2	1,273	5,475
30	31	34	Hawaii	8,311	6,830	6,418	- 6.0	3,354	3,064
21	22	35	Panama	13,832	9,019	5,961	- 33.9	3,245	2,716
49	1	36	Denmark	3,109	923	5,587	+ 505.3	1,254	4,333
35	39	37	British Guiana	5,676	4,052	5,308	+ 31.0	2,292	3,016
40	44	38	Indonesia	4,640	3,052	5,227	+ 71.3	2,641	2,586
32	40	39	Peru	7,050	3,744	5,054	+ 35.0	2,403	2,651
29	33	40	Portugal	8,405	5,641	4,665	- 17.3	2,243	2,422

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1950

12	24	42	Pakistan	18,097	8,681	4,486	- 48.3	2,876	1,610
1	36	49	Ceylon	2,159	4,353	3,470	- 20.3	1,636	1,834
42	34	1	Malta	3,905	4,680	2,150	- 54.1	144	2,006
1	35	1	Netherlands Antilles	2,003	4,464	1,834	- 58.9	1,000	834
1	32	1	Spain	387	5,642	742	- 86.8	474	268

1. Lower than 50th.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
1949	1950	1951		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
1	1	1	United States	1,951,860	2,130,476	2,812,927	+ 32.0	1,471,107	1,341,820
2	2	2	United Kingdom	307,450	404,213	420,985	+ 4.1	224,606	196,379
3	3	3	Venezuela	91,697	87,264	136,718	+ 56.7	58,455	78,263
11	7	4	Federation of Malaya	16,187	28,852	57,980	+101.0	34,974	23,006
4	6	5	Australia	27,429	32,803	46,228	+ 40.9	18,587	27,641
8	8	6	Brazil	21,163	28,178	40,627	+ 44.2	20,134	20,493
5	4	7	India	26,233	37,262	40,217	+ 7.9	23,732	16,485
9	10	8	Belgium and Luxembourg	19,022	22,795	39,095	+ 71.5	17,323	21,772
21	22	9	Germany	7,134	11,026	30,936	+180.6	12,643	18,293
19	21	10	New Zealand	8,910	11,855	30,107	+154.0	8,556	21,551
7	11	11	British Guiana	22,355	21,735	25,025	+ 15.1	7,482	17,543
13	17	12	France	13,309	14,669	23,974	+ 63.4	10,379	13,595
15	9	13	Arabia	12,127	28,115	22,659	- 19.4	11,923	10,736
10	12	14	Jamaica	16,577	19,080	18,041	- 5.4	7,769	10,272
6	5	15	Mexico	25,494	22,974	18,013	- 45.4	10,956	7,057
17	18	16	Switzerland	10,902	14,464	16,398	+ 13.4	7,202	9,196
16	13	17	Ceylon	11,635	17,604	16,396	- 6.9	11,326	5,070
1	1	18	Syria and Lebanon	429	62	16,381	+ 2	5,735	10,646
12	15	19	Trinidad and Tobago	14,575	15,205	15,082	- 0.8	7,508	7,574
18	26	20	Italy	9,048	9,373	14,217	+ 51.7	7,274	6,943
25	28	21	Netherlands	6,688	8,896	14,010	+ 57.5	6,292	7,718
36	23	22	Argentina	3,324	10,913	13,955	+ 27.9	10,566	3,389
22	25	23	Barbados	7,080	10,057	13,409	+ 33.3	7,175	6,234
14	19	24	Colombia	12,588	13,342	13,063	- 2.1	6,198	6,865
30	20	25	Japan	5,551	12,087	12,577	+ 4.1	6,170	6,407
35	35	26	Sweden	3,474	5,145	11,808	+129.5	3,994	7,814
28	16	27	British East Africa	6,094	15,067	10,864	- 27.9	5,713	5,151
34	14	28	Netherlands Antilles	3,713	17,336	10,809	- 37.7	5,522	5,287
31	29	29	Philippines	4,203	6,425	8,954	+ 39.4	5,961	2,993
43	40	30	Costa Rica	2,119	3,378	8,785	+160.1	4,032	4,753
26	37	31	Cuba	6,562	4,134	8,333	+101.6	2,777	5,556
42	39	32	Spain	2,427	3,558	7,114	+ 99.9	4,660	2,454
24	27	33	Gold Coast	6,709	8,999	7,112	- 21.0	1,738	5,374
20	24	34	Fiji	7,997	10,194	5,993	- 41.2	2,515	3,478
41	38	35	Peru	2,465	3,961	5,588	+ 41.1	3,599	1,989
32	36	36	Union of South Africa	3,862	4,964	5,372	+ 8.2	3,044	2,328
27	30	37	Czechoslovakia	6,401	6,036	4,668	- 22.7	2,941	1,727
1	1	38	Other British East Indies	21	47	4,623	+ 2	1,916	2,707
29	31	39	Guatemala	5,743	5,781	4,618	- 20.1	2,913	1,705
23	32	40	Honduras	6,986	5,621	4,027	- 28.4	2,125	1,902

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1950

40	33	43	Panama	2,572	5,478	3,492	- 36.3	1,414	2,078
36	34	1	China	3,347	5,299	1,929	- 63.6	1,362	567

1. Lower than 50th.
2. Over 1,000%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	8,403	55,055	9,229 ²	—	—	—	—
United States	270,461	1,500,987	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	1,109,846	1,187,829
Alaska	120	865	1,008	959	2,264	446	1,818
St. Pierre and Miquelon	270	1,432	1,208	1,061	1,186	534	652
Greenland	0	88	27	134	206	78	128
Commonwealth Countries	8,403	55,055	9,229	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	270,852	1,503,371	1,505,702	2,023,142	2,301,330	1,110,905	1,190,425
Total, North America	279,255	1,558,426	1,514,931	2,023,142	2,301,330	1,110,905	1,190,425
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	1,414	4,102	3,616	2,991	3,693	1,798	1,895
British Honduras	280	1,151	600	491	572	240	332
Bahamas	3	3,636	2,268	1,937	2,136	1,081	1,055
Barbados	1,077	5,654	5,013	2,974	4,584	2,140	2,444
Jamaica	4,442	12,350	9,033	7,495	10,213	4,486	5,727
Leeward and Windward Islands	1,778	6,177	4,515	3,213	4,229	1,999	2,230
Trinidad and Tobago	3,714	17,105	12,325	7,476	9,950	4,562	5,388
American Virgin Islands	34	116	126	156	181	105	76
Costa Rica	99	1,216	1,859	2,312	2,175	988	1,187
Cuba	1,186	10,987	14,391	18,005	20,424	9,356	11,068
Dominican Republic	296	2,386	2,194	2,954	4,060	1,849	2,211
El Salvador	47	1,103	927	1,467	2,002	945	1,057
French West Indies	172	538	70	39	40	19	21
Guatemala	120	1,548	1,697	2,401	2,365	1,223	1,142
Haiti	120	1,393	1,602	2,513	2,588	1,121	1,467
Honduras	170	677	678	613	3,575	3,168	407
Mexico	2,340	15,045	15,411	17,624	29,880	11,557	18,323
Netherlands Antilles	204	2,175	2,003	4,464	1,834	1,000	834
Nicaragua	75	701	638	756	1,097	533	564
Panama	304	4,123	13,632	9,019	5,961	3,245	2,716
Puerto Rico	329	2,300	5,962	7,643	8,120	3,889	4,231
Commonwealth Countries	12,705	50,176	37,370	26,577	35,378	16,305	19,073
Foreign Countries	5,497	44,309	61,190	69,967	84,302	38,999	45,303
Total, Central America and Antilles	18,202	94,485	98,560	96,544	119,680	55,304	64,376
South America:							
British Guiana	1,398	8,229	5,676	4,052	5,308	2,292	3,016
Falkland Islands	1	1	7	1	2	1	2
Argentina	4,675	16,680	2,902	13,360	8,883	2,654	6,229
Bolivia	117	1,046	1,908	2,267	3,484	1,656	1,828
Brazil	3,522	28,601	17,259	15,806	53,684	14,082	39,602
Chile	604	4,495	3,633	6,864	13,751	2,367	11,384
Colombia	1,270	8,406	8,012	14,806	12,311	6,852	5,459
Ecuador	52	1,308	1,727	1,432	2,713	1,418	1,295
French Guiana	6	129	129	5	4	2	2
Paraguay	11	369	133	110	167	56	111
Peru	892	2,529	7,050	3,744	5,054	2,403	2,651
Surinam	39	695	960	863	934	553	381
Uruguay	216	4,201	2,282	1,918	6,868	2,273	4,595
Venezuela	1,256	16,935	27,689	25,457	26,982	12,002	14,980
Commonwealth Countries	1,399	8,229	5,683	4,053	5,310	2,292	3,018
Foreign Countries	12,661	85,393	73,684	86,631	134,835	46,319	88,516
Total, South America	14,060	93,622	79,367	90,684	140,145	48,611	91,534

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

3. Included with Leeward and Windward Islands.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade—Domestic Exports—Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan.—June	July—Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	339,689	686,914	704,956	469,910	631,461	253,523	377,938
Austria	8	3,110	3,706	2,369	2,166	1,007	1,159
Belgium and Luxembourg	9,555	33,035	56,525	66,351	94,457	33,443	61,014
Denmark	1,528	7,748	3,109	923	5,587	1,254	4,333
France	9,152	92,963	36,004	18,403	46,538	13,390	33,148
Germany	18,261	13,214	23,451	8,873	37,028	8,560	28,468
Iceland	18	1,845	743	847	700	319	381
Ireland	4,440	9,257	9,052	13,321	20,921	8,033	12,888
Netherlands	10,267	43,684	13,759	8,617	26,191	4,598	21,593
Norway	7,854	23,429	21,736	18,924	32,198	11,706	20,492
Sweden	5,411	7,207	5,516	4,250	12,125	1,706	10,419
Switzerland	736	19,389	32,281	26,435	25,345	8,714	16,631
Commonwealth Countries	339,689	686,914	704,956	469,910	631,461	253,523	377,938
Foreign Countries	67,230	254,881	205,883	169,313	303,255	92,730	210,525
Total, North-Western Europe	406,919	941,795	910,839	639,223	934,716	346,253	588,463
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	7	15	336	329	648	312	336
Malta	403	3,250	3,905	4,680	2,150	144	2,006
Greece	1,565	9,663	2,615	1,833	2,703	1,951	752
Italy	1,745	32,379	12,567	15,476	48,763	15,448	33,315
Portugal	135	5,181	8,405	5,641	4,665	2,243	2,422
Azores and Madeira	4	77	101	210	259	110	149
Spain	101	596	387	5,642	742	474	268
Commonwealth Countries	410	3,265	4,241	5,009	2,798	455	2,343
Foreign Countries	3,550	47,895	24,075	28,802	57,132	20,226	36,906
Total, Southern Europe	3,960	51,160	28,316	33,811	59,930	20,681	39,249
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	8	90	0	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	9	123	279	215	8	7	1
Czechoslovakia	3,164	11,395	3,030	2,179	492	290	202
Estonia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finland	482	2,280	607	600	3,129	610	2,519
Hungary	4	820	75	86	30	24	6
Latvia	276	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	912	1	1	1	0	0	0
Poland	1,035	5,804	1,945	1,432	94	83	11
Roumania	42	440	338	122	11	3	8
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	937	112	93	182	7	7	1
Yugoslavia	12	2,250	734	818	2,739	625	2,114
Total, Eastern Europe	6,883	23,313	7,102	5,635	6,510	1,649	4,861
Middle East:							
Aden	89	2,653	57	31	25	17	8
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	210	42	37	75	34	23	11
Arabia	2	2	3,142	875	1,414	712	702
Egypt	396	10,205	4,762	3,716	2,466	773	1,693
Ethiopia	0	74	42	54	198	60	138
Iran	80	684	11,987	993	1,000	582	418
Iraq	40	831	472	70	1,062	242	820
Israel	164	5,036	12,709	12,126	11,816	5,697	6,119
Jordan			211	46	1,071	75	996
Syria and Lebanon			3,278	1,462	7,036	2,149	4,887
Libya	0	5	11	374	2,029	191	1,838
Italian Africa	0	1	92	184	3	1	3
Turkey	1,916	2,012	14,121	3,744	2,962	1,766	1,196
Commonwealth Countries	299	2,695	94	105	59	40	19
Foreign Countries	2,660	24,941	50,827	23,644	31,058	12,246	18,812
Total, Middle East	2,959	27,636	50,921	23,749	31,117	12,286	18,831

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Not listed separately.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	192	1,710	2,159	4,353	3,470	1,636	1,834
India	2,863	33,698	72,551	31,520	35,737	22,262	13,475
Pakistan		7,775	18,097	8,681	4,486	2,876	1,610
Federation of Malaya	2,448	9,288	5,437	4,097	10,796	4,420	6,376
Hong Kong	2,223	8,256	10,099	8,004	12,033	4,220	7,813
Other British East Indies	5	16	2	32	1	1	1
Afghanistan	0	43	14	52	97	16	81
Burma	123	173	54	30	279	37	242
China	2,885	29,128	13,801	2,057	367	90	277
French East Indies	28	498	177	69	223	130	93
Indonesia	902	7,959	4,640	3,052	5,227	2,641	2,586
Japan	20,770	8,001	5,860	20,533	72,976	35,729	37,247
Korea	1	23	233	1,143	213	94	119
Philippines	1,465	9,810	13,983	10,829	15,598	8,107	7,491
Portuguese Asia	1	104	162	103	107	30	77
Siam	20	609	752	1,200	2,378	852	1,526
Commonwealth Countries	7,731	60,744	108,345	56,687	66,522	35,414	31,108
Foreign Countries	26,196	56,348	39,677	39,070	97,464	47,728	49,736
Total, Other Asia	33,927	117,092	148,022	95,757	163,986	83,142	80,844
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	676	3,473	1,730	849	1,444	529	915
Northern Rhodesia	2	606	553	395	281	109	172
Southern Rhodesia	1,074	2,711	2,665	1,202	2,669	948	1,721
Union of South Africa	15,547	83,248	77,713	42,561	52,736	23,182	29,554
Other British South Africa	2	6	15	5	27	1	26
Gambia	20	26	8	12	26	14	12
Gold Coast	184	2,072	1,489	581	980	494	486
Nigeria	81	876	1,068	247	796	236	560
Sierra Leone	192	717	303	219	200	113	87
Other British West Africa	0	6	1	1	1	0	1
Belgian Congo	106	2,241	2,459	2,471	4,318	1,831	2,487
French Africa	804	2,747	2,243	1,927	6,748	1,273	5,475
Liberia	20	129	119	109	1,373	1,239	134
Madagascar	9	408	227	117	102	21	81
Morocco	97	1,700	1,268	1,700	3,381	837	2,544
Portuguese Africa	1,395	3,258	3,604	2,702	2,827	1,630	1,197
Canary Islands	3	12	49	237	107	8	99
Spanish Africa	0	54	95	62	75	66	9
Commonwealth Countries	17,774	93,741	85,543	46,070	59,159	25,626	33,533
Foreign Countries	2,433	10,550	10,064	9,323	18,931	6,906	12,025
Total, Other Africa	20,207	104,291	95,607	55,393	78,090	32,532	45,558
Oceania:							
Australia	32,982	38,257	35,363	35,446	49,079	19,423	29,656
New Zealand	16,371	18,375	14,489	10,983	21,757	5,389	16,368
Fiji	367	492	598	234	802	237	565
Other British Oceania	45	156	61	15	82	77	5
French Oceania	80	153	295	737	626	318	308
Hawaii	1,364	5,867	8,311	6,830	6,418	3,354	3,064
United States Oceania	3	318	182	205	191	87	104
Commonwealth Countries	49,765	57,280	50,511	46,678	71,720	25,127	46,593
Foreign Countries	1,447	6,339	8,788	7,771	7,235	3,758	3,477
Total, Oceania	51,212	63,619	59,299	54,449	78,955	28,885	50,070
Total, Commonwealth Countries	438,175	1,018,099	1,005,972	635,089	872,407	358,783	513,624
Total, France and Dependencies	10,618	100,568	41,621	24,038	58,848	16,324	42,324
Total, United States and Dependencies	272,311	1,510,453	1,519,048	2,036,780	2,314,848	1,117,727	1,197,121
Total, All Countries	837,584	3,075,438	2,992,961	3,118,387	3,914,460	1,740,248	2,174,212

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Union of South Africa.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade—Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
Newfoundland	2, 194	11, 091	918 ²	—	—	—	—
United States	424, 731	1, 805, 763	1, 951, 860	2, 130, 476	2, 812, 927	1, 471, 107	1, 341, 820
Alaska	102	1, 323	1, 218	976	1, 483	502	981
St. Pierre and Miquelon	10	11	12	18	25	7	18
Greenland	512	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	2, 194	11, 091	918	—	—	—	—
Foreign Countries	425, 354	1, 807, 097	1, 953, 090	2, 131, 470	2, 814, 436	1, 471, 617	1, 342, 819
Total, North America	427, 548	1, 818, 188	1, 954, 008	2, 131, 470	2, 814, 436	1, 471, 617	1, 342, 819
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	69	139	144	87	82	44	38
British Honduras	102	834	295	445	458	403	55
Bahamas	³	648	818	532	346	162	184
Barbados	2, 132	6, 387	7, 080	10, 057	13, 409	7, 175	6, 234
Jamaica	6, 192	9, 557	16, 577	19, 080	18, 041	7, 769	10, 272
Leeward and Windward Islands	2, 383	308	297	395	956	425	531
Trinidad and Tobago	2, 352	9, 027	14, 575	15, 205	15, 082	7, 508	7, 574
American Virgin Islands	0	46	14	12	166	164	2
Costa Rica	76	3, 109	2, 119	3 378	8, 785	4, 032	4, 753
Cuba	440	22, 606	6, 562	4, 134	8, 333	2, 777	5, 556
Dominican Republic	¹	17, 270	3, 822	1, 180	1, 126	686	440
El Salvador	17	1, 166	1, 054	848	1, 183	875	308
French West Indies	1	57	123	¹	¹	¹	0
Guatemala	85	8, 209	5, 743	5, 781	4, 618	2, 913	1, 705
Haiti	62	176	1, 026	1, 769	3, 020	1, 737	1, 283
Honduras	38	6, 182	6, 986	5, 621	4, 027	2, 125	1, 902
Mexico	576	27, 258	25, 494	32, 974	18, 013	10, 956	7, 057
Netherlands Antilles	¹	7, 286	3, 713	17, 336	10, 809	5, 522	5, 287
Nicaragua	0	172	179	339	596	350	246
Panama	16	1, 226	2, 572	5, 478	3, 492	1, 414	2, 078
Puerto Rico	6	1, 583	523	931	1, 276	488	788
Commonwealth Countries	13, 230	21, 900	39, 786	45, 801	48, 374	23, 486	24, 888
Foreign Countries	1, 317	96, 346	59, 931	79, 781	65, 444	34, 039	31, 405
Total, Central America and Antilles	14, 547	118, 246	99, 717	125, 582	113, 818	57, 525	56, 293
South America:							
British Guiana	7, 113	15, 380	22, 355	21, 735	25, 025	7, 482	17, 543
Falkland Islands	¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2, 149	5, 746	3, 324	10, 913	13, 955	10, 566	3, 389
Bolivia	8	0	2, 049	2, 442	1, 848	1, 082	766
Brazil	769	20, 559	21, 163	28, 178	40, 627	20, 134	20, 493
Chile	179	332	598	1, 353	2, 153	1, 346	807
Colombia	6, 903	8, 668	12, 588	13, 342	13, 063	6, 198	6, 865
Ecuador	28	889	1, 137	1, 473	2, 438	1, 010	1, 428
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	59	230	374	350	343	243	100
Peru	3, 005	1, 989	2, 465	3, 961	5, 588	3, 599	1, 989
Surinam	0	873	326	228	1, 141	363	778
Uruguay	137	714	1, 069	2, 770	3, 768	3, 317	451
Venezuela	1, 469	94, 758	91, 697	87, 264	136, 718	58, 455	78, 263
Commonwealth Countries	7, 113	15, 380	22, 355	21, 735	25, 025	7, 482	17, 543
Foreign Countries	14, 705	134, 758	136, 790	152, 275	221, 641	106, 313	115, 328
Total, South America	21, 818	150, 138	159, 145	174, 010	246, 666	113, 795	132, 871

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. January to March only.

3. Included with Leeward and Windward Islands.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	119,292	299,502	307,450	404,213	420,985	224,606	196,379
Austria	83	281	382	964	3,191	2,437	754
Belgium and Luxembourg	6,181	13,661	19,022	22,795	39,095	17,323	21,772
Denmark	174	9,585	1,893	1,406	3,730	930	2,800
France	6,105	12,648	13,309	14,669	23,974	10,379	13,595
Germany	9,930	1,729	7,134	11,026	30,936	12,643	18,293
Iceland	3	76	52	233	26	3	23
Ireland	27	85	71	148	785	388	397
Netherlands	3,756	5,831	6,688	8,896	14,010	6,292	7,718
Norway	733	1,103	1,212	1,405	2,977	889	2,088
Sweden	2,114	2,763	3,474	5,145	11,808	3,994	7,814
Switzerland	3,488	7,444	10,902	14,464	16,398	7,202	9,196
Commonwealth Countries	119,292	299,502	307,450	404,213	420,985	224,606	196,379
Foreign Countries	32,595	55,206	64,139	81,149	146,931	62,479	84,452
Total, North-Western Europe	151,887	354,708	371,589	485,362	567,916	287,085	280,831
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Malta	2	5	22	20	47	19	28
Greece	29	144	135	203	174	113	61
Italy	2,631	6,981	9,048	9,373	14,217	7,274	6,943
Portugal	272	1,177	1,351	1,698	1,980	864	1,116
Azores and Madeira	179	364	554	387	410	212	198
Spain	793	2,586	2,427	3,558	7,114	4,660	2,454
Commonwealth Countries	2	5	22	22	47	19	28
Foreign Countries	3,906	11,252	13,515	15,218	23,896	13,123	10,773
Total, Southern Europe	3,908	11,257	13,537	15,240	23,943	13,142	10,801
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	1	1	4	4	2	2
Czechoslovakia	2,528	4,809	6,401	6,036	4,668	2,941	1,727
Estonia	20	4	11	30	116	83	33
Finland	68	39	45	217	158	68	90
Hungary	161	103	76	36	121	70	51
Latvia	15	1	4	3	33	17	16
Lithuania	1	2	2	0	12	6	6
Poland	261	22	183	357	1,430	761	669
Roumania	44	19	3	19	22	10	12
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	256	4	11	80	358	37	321
Yugoslavia	64	5	45	122	149	117	32
Total, Eastern Europe	3,422	5,008	6,781	6,903	7,070	4,111	2,959
Middle East:							
Aden	9	5,531	884	12	22	22	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	27	36	25	53	58	28	30
Arabia	2	2	12,127	28,115	22,659	11,923	10,736
Egypt	547	1,490	155	659	711	462	249
Ethiopia	2	38	49	31	31	26	5
Iran	84	959	288	192	521	305	216
Iraq	303	799	1,418	1,201	2,132	1,007	1,125
Israel	131	49	504	490	929	534	395
Jordan			0	0	0	0	0
Syria and Lebanon			429	62	16,381	5,735	10,646
Libya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italian Africa	0	0	0	2	3	3	0
Turkey	251	1,064	1,207	1,280	1,757	903	854
Commonwealth Countries	36	5,567	909	65	80	50	30
Foreign Countries	1,332	9,993	16,177	32,033	45,124	20,899	24,225
Total, Middle East	1,368	15,560	17,086	32,098	45,204	20,949	24,255

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Not listed separately.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1951	
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,679	11,182	11,635	17,604	16,396	11,326	5,070
India.....	8,181	33,400	26,233	37,262	40,217	23,732	16,485
Pakistan		1,306	1,193	1,706	2,233	1,466	767
Federation of Malaya.....	10,278	21,878	16,187	28,852	57,980	34,974	23,006
Hong Kong.....	785	1,866	2,989	2,203	3,001	1,473	1,528
Other British East Indies	127	52	21	47	4,623	1,916	2,707
Afghanistan.....	0	0	3	109	51	32	19
Burma.....	273	6	32	0	4	2	2
China	2,466	3,912	3,347	5,299	1,929	1,382	567
French East Indies	218	9	0	0	1	0	1
Indonesia	786	2,261	1,454	728	1,052	512	540
Japan	4,643	3,144	5,551	12,087	12,577	6,170	6,407
Korea	1	0	1	35	1	0	1
Philippines	386	6,442	4,203	6,425	8,954	5,961	2,993
Portuguese Asia.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siam	10	79	72	1,181	1,938	1,281	657
Commonwealth Countries	23,050	69,684	58,260	87,674	124,449	74,888	49,561
Foreign Countries	8,784	15,853	14,664	25,863	26,505	15,322	11,183
Total, Other Asia.....	31,834	85,537	72,924	113,537	150,954	90,210	60,744
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	1,735	9,543	6,094	15,067	10,864	5,713	5,151
Northern Rhodesia	2	19	59	51	9	5	4
Southern Rhodesia	3	484	798	401	1,496	386	1,110
Union of South Africa	1,991	3,816	3,862	4,964	5,372	3,044	2,328
Other British South Africa	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Gold Coast	631	9,751	6,709	8,999	7,112	1,738	5,374
Nigeria.....	362	4,939	2,593	1,486	898	298	600
Sierra Leone.....	11	5	10	294	49	34	15
Other British West Africa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	1	1,644	703	1,481	3,052	1,878	1,174
French Africa	65	112	17	543	398	145	253
Liberia	38	7	7	0	183	0	183
Madagascar	36	28	9	8	29	22	7
Morocco	69	346	142	704	1,071	460	611
Portuguese Africa	1	77	212	109	198	10	188
Canary Islands	14	7	11	6	16	6	10
Spanish Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	4,733	28,558	20,124	31,262	25,801	11,218	14,583
Foreign Countries	225	2,221	1,100	2,851	4,947	2,523	2,424
Total, Other Africa	4,958	30,779	21,224	34,113	30,748	13,741	17,007
Oceania:							
Australia	9,044	27,415	27,429	32,803	46,228	18,587	27,641
New Zealand.....	4,562	11,603	8,910	11,855	30,107	8,556	21,551
Fiji.....	2,394	8,275	7,997	10,194	5,993	2,515	3,478
Other British Oceania	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	1	0	417	476	360	12	348
Hawaii.....	145	796	361	495	1,414	542	872
United States Oceania.....	0	0	85	115	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	16,016	47,293	44,336	54,852	82,328	29,658	52,670
Foreign Countries	146	796	863	1,086	1,774	554	1,220
Total, Oceania	16,162	48,089	45,199	55,938	84,102	30,212	53,890
Total, Commonwealth Countries	185,667	503,980	494,158	645,624	727,089	371,407	355,682
Total, France and Dependencies	6,505	13,211	14,029	16,418	25,859	11,027	14,832
Total, United States and Dependencies	424,983	1,809,511	1,954,061	2,133,005	2,817,265	1,472,804	1,344,461
Total, All Countries	677,451	2,636,945	2,761,207	3,174,253	4,084,856	2,102,387	1,982,469

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Union of South Africa.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	773,007	636,898	894,210	+ 40.4	355,937	538,273
2	Wheat	435,158	325,614	441,043	+ 35.4	148,631	292,412
7	Wheat flour.....	97,693	93,839	113,854	+ 21.3	66,742	47,112
13	Barley	25,472	23,442	58,822	+ 150.9	13,847	44,975
14	Whisky	32,703	41,682	54,039	+ 29.6	23,698	30,341
15	Oats	18,533	16,571	53,899	+ 225.3	18,330	35,569
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	9,933	14,034	25,319	+ 80.4	11,863	13,456
30	Rubber tires and tubes.....	9,947	10,009	21,900	+ 118.8	8,984	12,916
38	Tobacco, unmanufactured	8,617	10,552	16,413	+ 55.5	11,263	5,150
	Animals and Animal Products	338,421	365,775	348,033	- 4.9	174,874	173,159
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	34,752	49,711	53,363	+ 7.3	22,777	30,586
17	Beef and veal, fresh	30,629	34,219	50,965	+ 48.9	26,657	24,308
19	Cattle, chiefly for beef	46,146	61,686	44,314	- 28.2	27,662	16,652
25	Fur skins, undressed	22,533	23,792	28,316	+ 19.0	19,132	9,184
26	Fish, cured	23,712	28,616	27,588	- 3.6	12,761	14,827
32	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	15,303	17,440	18,751	+ 7.5	9,684	9,067
40	Molluscs and crustaceans	13,470	15,719	15,228	- 3.1	8,683	6,545
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	25,217	29,573	36,858	+ 24.6	17,648	19,210
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	875,318	1,112,945	1,399,076	+ 25.7	643,123	755,953
1	Newsprint paper	433,882	485,746	536,372	+ 10.4	248,502	287,870
3	Wood pulp.....	170,675	208,556	365,133	+ 75.1	163,360	201,773
4	Planks and boards	160,420	290,847	312,198	+ 7.3	150,605	161,593
12	Pulpwood	31,317	34,768	68,103	+ 95.9	24,534	43,569
27	Shingles	16,803	32,401	27,483	- 15.2	16,037	11,446
34	Plywoods and veneers	7,703	12,315	18,046	+ 46.5	9,616	8,430
	Iron and Its Products	292,864	251,109	342,299	+ 36.3	143,418	198,881
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	84,127	78,512	96,873	+ 23.4	54,715	42,158
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	31,840	25,644	40,271	+ 57.0	16,250	22,021
21	Automobiles, passenger.....	15,883	19,365	38,490	+ 98.8	11,339	27,151
23	Ferro-alloys	19,182	17,075	31,347	+ 83.6	13,596	17,751
29	Automobiles, freight	12,168	8,827	24,873	+ 181.8	3,670	21,203
33	Iron ore.....	14,117	13,310	18,576	+ 39.6	4,036	14,540
39	Automobile parts (except engines)	10,752	12,036	15,763	+ 31.0	6,622	9,141
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	426,608	457,262	569,870	+ 24.6	252,966	316,904
5	Nickel.....	92,324	105,300	136,689	+ 29.8	59,410	77,279
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	91,032	103,206	120,853	+ 17.1	54,888	65,965
9	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	55,700	58,710	83,669	+ 42.5	33,771	49,898
10	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	84,052	82,990	81,691	- 1.6	37,198	44,493
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	41,886	38,105	45,290	+ 18.9	20,671	24,619
24	Platinum metals and scrap	18,046	21,215	30,359	+ 43.1	15,794	14,565
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	12,293	11,089	17,729	+ 59.9	8,219	9,510
37	Silver ore and bullion	7,573	9,421	16,480	+ 74.9	8,044	8,436
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	73,710	103,655	131,529	+ 26.9	62,194	69,335
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	36,934	62,752	80,333	+ 28.0	40,091	40,242
31	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	11,466	14,767	21,377	+ 44.8	10,309	11,068
	Chemicals and Allied Products	70,698	100,525	131,690	+ 31.0	60,403	71,287
22	Fertilizers, chemical	39,385	38,874	35,734	- 8.1	18,897	16,827
	Miscellaneous Commodities	117,118	60,644	60,895	+ 0.4	29,686	31,209
36	Non-commercial items	17,992	14,371	17,378	+ 20.9	7,816	9,562
	Total Domestic Exports To All Countries	2,992,961	3,118,387	3,914,460	+ 25.5	1,740,248	2,174,212
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	2,342,155	2,567,126	3,304,926		1,468,705	1,836,221
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	78.3	82.3	84.4		84.4	84.5

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	377,393	484,475	542,641	+ 12.0	288,941	253,700
10	Sugar, raw	65,624	76,409	75,395	- 1.3	30,064	45,331
12	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	17,662	34,361	64,973	+ 89.1	43,627	21,346
18	Coffee, green	28,584	41,664	48,438	+ 16.3	25,122	23,316
24	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	20,550	31,162	35,025	+ 12.4	26,795	8,230
30	Citrus fruits, fresh	22,267	24,532	26,699	+ 8.8	14,431	12,268
31	Vegetables, fresh	18,460	23,259	26,295	+ 13.1	18,802	7,493
34	Nuts	23,187	22,373	22,780	+ 1.8	13,609	9,171
	Animals and Animal Products	74,096	86,968	125,562	+ 44.4	68,621	56,941
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	333,032	364,509	483,520	+ 32.6	285,997	197,523
8	Cotton, raw	65,676	88,461	94,315	+ 6.6	59,980	34,335
15	Cotton piece goods	52,666	45,901	54,984	+ 19.8	35,907	19,077
16	Wool, raw	18,849	26,806	54,361	+ 102.8	27,188	27,173
22	Wool noils, tops and waste	18,555	28,500	40,449	+ 41.9	28,182	12,267
23	Wool piece goods	41,747	31,719	38,567	+ 21.6	22,499	16,068
33	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	14,678	17,306	25,000	+ 44.5	12,477	12,523
39	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	7,911	9,836	21,656	+ 120.2	9,432	12,224
40	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	12,844	16,796	21,010	+ 25.1	10,187	10,823
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	86,327	100,366	137,047	+ 36.5	69,345	67,702
25	Paperboard, paper and products	20,068	23,434	34,831	+ 48.6	17,049	17,782
32	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	16,068	19,441	25,133	+ 29.3	12,329	12,804
	Iron and its Products	891,551	980,229	1,332,251	+ 35.9	687,024	645,227
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	216,316	226,249	328,741	+ 45.3	163,482	165,259
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	117,748	158,405	195,177	+ 23.2	111,471	83,706
4	Rolling mill products	98,093	93,639	173,127	+ 84.9	78,030	95,097
5	Tractors and parts	118,506	108,319	125,562	+ 15.9	67,826	57,736
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	45,610	47,068	80,314	+ 70.6	37,336	42,978
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	58,706	53,322	69,529	+ 30.4	34,995	34,534
14	Passenger automobiles and buses	38,970	75,330	56,632	- 24.8	47,412	9,220
20	Pipes, tubes and fittings	28,145	35,394	43,183	+ 22.0	20,864	22,319
35	Iron ore	12,057	16,801	22,671	+ 34.9	4,916	17,755
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	174,692	215,327	290,848	+ 34.9	148,327	142,521
6	Electrical apparatus, n. o. p.	69,802	82,585	120,101	+ 45.4	60,371	59,730
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	535,329	611,741	684,535	+ 11.9	313,761	370,774
2	Crude petroleum for refining	189,364	200,506	231,036	+ 15.2	108,853	122,183
7	Coal, bituminous	93,455	118,788	115,275	- 3.0	53,024	62,251
13	Fuel oils	17,464	45,466	57,709	+ 26.9	23,614	34,095
17	Coal, anthracite	45,598	54,265	51,238	- 5.6	21,144	30,094
26	Gasoline	45,256	39,759	33,444	- 15.9	13,163	20,281
	Chemicals and Allied Products	130,660	158,221	191,812	+ 21.2	101,719	90,093
29	Inorganic chemicals, n. o. p.	18,534	23,036	26,793	+ 16.3	13,208	13,585
36	Drugs and medicines	14,829	18,629	22,427	+ 20.4	13,093	9,334
37	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	13,760	17,553	22,412	+ 27.7	13,072	9,340
	Miscellaneous Commodities	158,128	172,218	296,638	+ 72.2	138,652	157,986
19	Tourist purchases	28,847	33,090	47,071	+ 42.3	16,176	30,895
21	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	13,256	10,942	41,438	+ 278.7	14,490	26,948
27	Non-commercial items	18,001	15,575	32,544	+ 109.0	12,231	20,313
28	Refrigerators and parts	7,342	13,353	30,620	+ 129.3	22,562	8,058
38	Postal and express parcels	12,597	9,359	22,025	+ 135.3	11,565	10,460
	Total Imports From All Countries	2,761,207	3,174,253	4,084,856	+ 28.7	2,102,387	1,982,469
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,787,654	2,061,394	2,658,979		1,370,563	1,288,416
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	64.7	64.9	65.1		65.2	65.0

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	170,637	176,937	263,443	+ 48.9	110,002	153,441
6	Wheat.....	16,997	28,486	65,036	+128.3	22,172	42,864
12	Oats.....	15,093	14,977	44,379	+196.3	16,123	28,256
14	Whisky	28,366	33,492	44,177	+ 31.9	18,937	25,240
19	Fodders, n.o.p.	7,159	12,927	24,399	+ 88.7	11,404	12,995
24	Barley	20,970	19,437	17,523	- 9.8	5,744	11,779
38	Clover seed	11,446	8,868	7,921	- 10.7	5,437	2,484
	Animals and Animal Products	200,566	253,333	265,528	+ 4.8	140,181	125,347
9	Fish, fresh and frozen	34,526	49,519	53,062	+ 7.2	22,688	30,374
10	Beef and veal, fresh	28,281	32,944	49,770	+ 51.1	26,034	23,736
13	Cattle, chiefly for beef.....	45,940	61,593	44,202	- 28.2	27,619	16,583
22	Fur skins, undressed	17,378	19,446	20,418	+ 5.0	13,591	6,827
23	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	14,736	16,896	18,348	+ 8.6	9,489	8,859
29	Molluscs and crustaceans	12,978	15,249	14,613	- 4.2	8,564	6,049
33	Hides and skins (except furs)	5,118	9,232	11,820	+ 28.0	5,875	5,945
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	11,180	18,343	19,588	+ 6.8	10,260	9,328
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	709,841	1,016,396	1,114,581	+ 9.7	535,970	578,611
1	Newsprint paper	391,306	463,156	496,852	+ 7.3	234,265	262,587
2	Wood pulp	141,612	191,006	276,761	+ 44.9	134,656	142,105
3	Planks and boards	100,146	249,599	196,781	- 21.2	98,067	98,714
7	Pulpwood	30,593	33,963	59,331	+ 74.7	23,660	35,671
18	Shingles	16,214	31,619	26,231	- 17.0	15,495	10,736
28	Plywoods and veneers	4,481	11,952	14,694	+ 22.9	8,414	6,280
35	Pulpboard and paperboard	6,637	6,358	8,634	+ 35.8	4,732	3,902
	Iron and its Products	108,735	136,445	169,188	+ 24.0	83,729	85,45
5	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts..	63,830	63,739	76,072	+ 19.3	44,771	31,301
21	Ferro-alloys	7,104	11,073	21,660	+ 95.6	9,619	12,041
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	4,543	21,303	14,267	- 33.0	4,793	9,474
31	Iron ore	10,459	12,329	13,121	+ 6.4	3,856	9,265
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,798	7,350	12,445	+ 69.3	5,518	6,927
36	Tractors and parts	7,045	8,598	8,395	- 2.4	4,844	3,551
40	Castings and forgings	2,140	3,393	6,224	+ 83.4	2,256	3,968
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	196,892	267,043	278,009	+ 4.1	137,497	140,512
4	Nickel	62,693	76,184	92,416	+ 21.3	39,002	53,414
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	35,179	38,918	45,043	+ 15.7	22,418	22,625
15	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	21,287	49,176	39,897	- 18.9	25,828	14,069
17	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	37,257	39,495	30,074	- 23.9	13,877	16,197
20	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	20,973	30,696	24,001	- 21.8	13,015	10,986
26	Silver ore and bullion	7,337	9,242	15,534	+ 68.1	7,942	7,592
27	Platinum metals and scrap	6,050	9,651	14,930	+ 54.7	8,523	6,407
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	52,249	73,983	89,926	+ 21.5	44,811	45,115
8	Asbestos, unmanufactured	28,154	44,185	54,058	+ 22.3	28,843	25,215
25	Abrasives, artificial, crude	8,309	11,244	17,068	+ 51.8	8,688	8,380
	Chemicals and Allied Products	33,359	58,499	67,253	+ 15.0	34,344	32,909
16	Fertilizers, chemical	23,416	28,595	30,801	+ 7.7	18,559	14,242
39	Sodium and compounds	3,015	4,460	6,882	+ 54.3	3,679	3,203
	Miscellaneous Commodities	19,999	20,009	30,159	+ 50.7	13,053	17,106
34	Non-commercial items.....	8,001	8,060	10,102	+ 25.3	3,905	6,197
37	Electrical energy.....	4,844	6,102	7,938	+ 30.1	3,635	4,303
	Total Domestic Exports To The United States.....	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	+ 13.7	1,109,846	1,187,829
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,317,409	1,794,544	2,035,879		984,534	1,051,345
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.6	88.8	88.6		88.7	88.5

TABLE X. Imports From The United States

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	146,372	180,072	208,451	+ 15.8	112,106	96,345
21	Citrus fruits, fresh	19,622	21,738	25,304	+ 16.4	14,028	11,276
23	Vegetables, fresh	14,579	20,918	22,677	+ 8.4	15,529	7,148
31	Rubber manufactures	10,462	12,699	17,140	+ 35.0	9,116	8,024
34	Soya beans	5,462	12,139	16,437	+ 35.4	8,861	7,576
35	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	17,317	19,506	15,991	- 18.0	10,960	5,031
37	Indian corn	12,282	16,234	15,146	- 6.7	5,723	9,423
	Animals and Animal Products	53,161	57,240	73,546	+ 28.5	46,395	27,151
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	134,376	151,776	220,966	+ 45.6	139,624	81,342
7	Cotton, raw	49,693	68,502	93,080	+ 35.9	59,819	33,261
13	Cotton piece goods	34,593	31,056	39,419	+ 26.9	25,132	14,287
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	79,982	92,330	125,630	+ 36.1	63,930	61,700
16	Paperboard, paper and products	19,036	22,014	32,758	+ 48.8	16,111	16,647
22	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	15,679	18,951	24,626	+ 29.9	12,064	12,562
	Iron and its Products	794,210	811,008	1,146,844	+ 41.4	594,939	551,905
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	201,573	204,984	296,978	+ 44.9	149,164	147,814
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	116,224	154,108	189,341	+ 22.9	108,203	81,138
3	Rolling mill products	88,997	73,930	120,309	+ 62.7	57,472	62,837
4	Tractors and parts	115,030	100,099	119,183	+ 19.1	63,674	55,509
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	35,637	40,663	72,075	+ 77.2	28,991	43,084
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	58,059	52,477	68,408	+ 30.4	34,457	33,951
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings	25,529	29,389	31,470	+ 7.1	16,882	14,588
19	Passenger automobiles and buses	7,045	6,338	30,077	+ 374.6	24,489	5,588
26	Iron ore	10,770	15,971	21,329	+ 33.5	4,643	16,686
29	Cooking and heating apparatus and parts	11,186	14,189	18,291	+ 28.9	10,339	7,952
38	Tools	9,671	10,897	14,900	+ 36.7	7,964	6,936
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	121,818	135,686	192,827	+ 42.1	105,028	67,799
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	63,203	71,645	103,561	+ 44.5	53,599	49,962
40	Brass, manufactured	11,098	12,990	14,794	+ 13.9	8,404	6,390
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	383,633	430,859	435,856	+ 1.2	204,858	230,998
5	Coal, bituminous	93,400	118,515	115,273	- 2.7	53,024	62,249
10	Crude petroleum for refining	82,573	90,107	59,592	- 33.9	34,794	24,798
11	Coal, anthracite	41,648	49,561	47,839	- 3.5	20,088	27,751
14	Fuel oils	14,925	28,656	39,074	+ 36.4	16,275	22,799
18	Gasoline	44,135	32,828	30,319	- 7.6	10,977	19,342
32	Coke	12,301	11,027	16,901	+ 53.3	7,976	8,925
39	Bricks and tiles	9,156	9,978	14,873	+ 49.1	7,148	7,725
	Chemicals and Allied Products	115,033	134,603	165,061	+ 22.6	88,665	76,396
24	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	16,867	19,246	21,888	+ 13.7	10,830	11,058
25	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	13,390	16,968	21,348	+ 25.8	12,487	8,861
28	Drugs and medicines	12,908	16,179	19,620	+ 21.3	11,808	7,812
36	Pigments	11,105	13,715	15,367	+ 12.0	8,535	6,832
	Miscellaneous Commodities	123,273	136,904	243,748	+ 78.0	115,563	128,185
12	Tourist purchases	28,697	32,718	46,782	+ 43.0	16,081	30,701
15	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	10,755	9,126	38,134	+ 317.9	13,163	24,971
20	Refrigerators and parts	6,525	14,626	29,676	+ 102.9	21,915	7,761
27	Postal and express parcels	12,523	9,294	21,300	+ 129.2	11,232	10,068
30	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	14,211	15,018	17,918	+ 19.3	9,440	8,478
33	Non-commercial items	9,193	9,335	16,649	+ 78.3	6,545	10,104
	Total Imports From The United States	1,951,860	2,130,476	2,812,927	+ 32.0	1,471,107	1,341,820
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	1,387,060	1,528,331	1,975,854		1,017,940	957,914
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	71.1	71.7	70.2		69.2	71.4

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	340,980	228,795	231,585	+ 1.2	97,841	133,744
1	Wheat	280,732	173,651	159,179	- 8.3	55,676	103,503
4	Wheat flour.....	46,734	40,963	43,005	+ 5.0	29,346	13,659
10	Tobacco, unmanufactured	7,347	8,320	13,491	+ 62.2	9,355	4,136
14	Barley.....	0	0	8,053	+ 1	0	8,053
29	Apples, fresh.....	2,238	3,681	1,900	- 48.4	1,287	613
30	Rubber footwear, heels and soles	742	393	1,858	+372.8	787	1,071
	Animals and Animal Products	72,422	53,346	29,860	- 44.0	8,892	20,968
13	Cheese	15,230	15,073	8,718	- 42.2	362	8,356
16	Fur skins, undressed	4,866	3,999	7,314	+ 82.9	5,133	2,181
17	Fish, canned.....	7,082	4,646	6,542	+ 40.8	328	6,214
33	Hides and skins (except furs).....	1,061	1,109	1,292	+ 16.5	880	412
34	Leather, unmanufactured	738	858	1,254	+ 46.2	728	526
38	Hair and bristles.....	422	338	1,018	+201.2	671	347
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,407	1,139	1,265	+ 11.1	633	632
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	84,770	40,687	141,181	+247.0	55,107	86,074
2	Planks and boards	37,400	20,353	78,964	+288.0	37,296	41,668
5	Wood pulp.....	19,338	13,129	37,771	+187.7	11,194	26,577
15	Newsprint paper	8,850	1,862	7,488	+302.1	2,922	4,566
22	Pulpwood	713	768	3,230	+320.6	662	2,568
23	Plywoods and veneers	2,150	34	2,635	+ 1	854	1,781
24	Posts, poles and pilings	6,884	479	2,566	+435.7	120	2,446
25	Pulpboard and paperboard	1,579	204	2,407	+ 1	247	2,160
36	Match splints.....	737	309	1,182	+282.5	245	937
40	Spoolwood	1,271	1,581	931	- 41.1	84	847
	Iron and Its Products	22,106	10,100	19,914	+ 97.2	5,934	13,980
12	Ferro-alloys.....	10,183	5,237	8,773	+ 67.5	3,522	5,251
21	Iron ore.....	3,658	707	3,796	+436.9	179	3,617
26	Rolling mill products	519	82	2,331	+ 1	226	2,105
31	Needles	1,337	1,572	1,499	- 4.6	783	716
39	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	851	537	987	+ 83.8	293	694
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	147,892	117,401	181,635	+ 54.7	74,519	107,116
3	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	48,729	39,224	57,226	+ 45.9	17,993	39,233
6	Nickel.....	20,546	18,997	32,324	+ 70.2	15,390	16,934
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	32,271	29,275	28,583	- 2.4	15,556	13,027
8	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	15,404	12,537	27,831	+122.0	9,161	18,670
9	Platinum metals and scrap	11,965	11,564	15,319	+ 32.4	7,258	8,061
11	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	14,458	2,157	12,246	+467.7	5,397	6,849
20	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,117	1,748	4,049	+131.6	2,398	1,651
27	Cadmium.....	1,048	832	1,970	+136.8	742	1,228
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,571	9,527	13,073	+ 37.2	5,187	7,886
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	2,766	4,761	6,372	+ 33.8	2,575	3,797
19	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	2,963	3,461	4,289	+ 23.9	1,617	2,672
	Chemicals and Allied Products	5,546	5,993	10,370	+ 73.0	4,186	6,184
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,968	2,362	1,918	- 18.8	741	1,177
35	Acids	1,393	890	1,183	+ 32.9	725	458
37	Cobalt oxides and salts.....	740	569	1,150	+102.1	521	629
	Miscellaneous Commodities	22,261	2,923	2,579	- 11.8	1,225	1,354
32	Non-commercial items	2,881	2,014	1,337	- 33.6	629	708
	Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom	704,956	469,910	631,461	+ 34.4	253,523	377,938
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	621,910	430,279	603,982		243,883	360,099
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.2	91.6	95.6		96.2	95.3

1. Over 1,000%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	20,807	27,960	21,316	-23.8	9,227	12,089
13	Whisky	6,835	6,867	7,394	+7.7	3,256	4,138
28	Confectionery, including candy	1,282	4,553	3,096	-30.0	1,226	1,870
33	Cereal foods and bakery products	943	1,758	2,361	+34.3	851	1,510
	Animals and Animal Products	6,201	9,722	12,778	+31.4	7,413	5,365
20	Leather, unmanufactured	3,152	4,788	5,372	+12.2	3,379	1,993
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	119,228	112,913	139,094	+23.2	81,610	57,484
1	Wool noils, tops and waste	16,323	25,943	36,908	+42.3	25,285	11,623
2	Wool piece goods	36,913	28,320	32,699	+15.5	18,711	13,988
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	11,096	13,129	13,706	+4.4	6,610	7,096
12	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	3,993	4,057	7,677	+89.2	3,994	3,683
14	Cotton piece goods	11,488	7,617	7,203	-5.4	3,954	3,249
15	Carpets and rugs, wool	5,833	5,296	6,492	+22.6	3,870	2,622
16	Wool, raw	1,344	3,947	6,240	+58.1	3,922	2,318
23	Wool yarns and warps	4,354	3,565	4,481	+25.7	2,606	1,875
24	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	2,450	2,673	3,929	+50.0	2,097	1,832
26	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	5,005	2,399	3,397	+41.6	1,874	1,523
33	Cloth, coated and impregnated	3,429	3,131	2,590	-17.3	1,302	1,288
40	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	1,398	1,902	2,273	+19.5	1,197	1,076
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,101	3,682	4,345	+18.0	1,970	2,375
	Iron and its Products	81,510	148,850	126,553	-15.0	70,457	56,096
3	Passenger automobiles and buses	31,500	68,366	26,507	-61.2	23,389	3,118
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,720	17,277	21,373	+23.7	10,125	11,248
5	Rolling mill products	5,247	13,957	19,927	+42.8	9,293	10,634
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,411	5,737	9,713	+69.3	3,371	6,342
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	9,401	6,310	8,076	+28.0	3,682	4,394
17	Tractors and parts	3,405	8,138	6,228	-23.5	4,113	2,115
18	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,485	4,232	5,760	+36.1	3,225	2,535
22	Castings and forgings	2,873	3,066	5,215	+70.1	1,316	3,899
30	Wire and wire rope	461	2,443	2,933	+20.1	1,482	1,451
31	Tools	1,063	1,642	2,665	+62.3	1,304	1,361
37	Automobiles, freight	2,085	4,825	2,405	-50.2	1,747	658
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	21,370	38,321	42,621	+11.2	19,987	22,634
6	Platinum, palladium and iridium	10,619	21,261	16,987	-20.1	9,578	7,409
7	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,617	9,285	14,669	+56.0	5,936	8,733
35	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	158	1,915	2,514	+31.3	733	1,781
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	26,639	30,202	32,864	+8.8	15,326	17,538
9	Pottery and chinaware	11,704	11,239	13,630	+21.3	6,836	6,794
21	Glass, plate, sheet and window	5,032	5,365	5,220	-2.7	2,746	2,472
25	Coal, anthracite	3,950	4,703	3,396	-27.7	1,056	2,342
39	Lime, plaster and cement	1,118	1,892	2,328	+23.0	730	1,598
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,448	14,047	16,188	+15.2	7,572	8,616
27	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	1,446	2,936	3,945	+34.4	1,782	2,163
32	Pigments	1,001	2,233	2,606	+16.7	1,134	1,472
	Miscellaneous Commodities	20,145	18,517	25,225	+36.2	11,043	14,182
19	Non-commercial items	4,892	3,054	5,537	+81.3	1,764	3,773
29	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	2,484	1,808	3,011	+66.5	1,325	1,686
34	Containers, n.o.p.	1,611	2,018	2,574	+27.6	1,154	1,420
36	Toys and sporting goods	1,776	2,307	2,484	+7.7	1,112	1,372
	Total Imports From The United Kingdom	307,450	404,213	420,985	+4.1	224,606	196,379
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	240,099	325,953	335,520		183,068	152,452
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	78.1	80.6	79.7		81.5	77.6

TABLE XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except Commonwealth Countries and Ireland)

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97,479	79,544	177,975	+123.7	46,187	131,788
1	Wheat	49,901	54,903	110,682	+101.6	22,193	88,489
2	Barley	4,464	3,189	25,343	+694.7	7,420	17,923
7	Wheat flour	4,290	838	10,442	+1	6,718	3,724
8	Oats	2,400	899	8,286	+821.7	1,585	6,701
11	Rye	2,102	1,383	7,779	+462.5	3,337	4,442
12	Flaxseed, chiefly for crushing	15,099	11,073	7,308	- 34.0	1,349	5,959
18	Rubber tires and tubes	1,561	1,858	3,320	+ 78.7	1,522	1,798
29	Whisky	808	1,463	1,081	- 26.1	381	700
38	Vegetable oils, inedible, n.o.p.	3,579	86	527	+512.8	7	520
	Animals and Animal Products	21,519	23,682	13,697	- 42.2	7,158	6,539
13	Fish, cured	2,732	7,139	5,569	- 22.0	2,560	3,009
20	Fish, canned	3,065	4,490	2,919	- 35.0	1,922	997
24	Fish, seal and whale oils	1,565	2,602	2,031	- 21.9	858	1,173
35	Leather, unmanufactured	289	338	670	+ 98.2	462	208
37	Sausage casings	302	412	556	+ 35.0	365	191
39	Fur skins, undressed	246	304	497	+ 63.5	400	97
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,790	1,987	1,900	- 4.4	1,195	705
40	Cotton fabrics	198	221	490	+121.7	363	127
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	9,606	4,282	35,494	+728.9	9,957	25,537
3	Wood pulp.....	6,444	1,664	23,911	+ 1	6,782	17,129
14	Pulpwood	11	37	5,542	+ 1	212	5,330
19	Planks and boards	1,284	1,575	3,168	+101.1	2,232	936
26	Newsprint paper	1,121	411	1,961	+377.1	242	1,719
	Iron and its Products	15,512	9,911	16,226	+ 63.7	6,086	10,140
16	Automobiles, passenger.....	1,144	809	4,949	+511.7	601	4,348
21	Rolling mill products	2,251	1,429	2,555	+ 78.8	1,175	1,380
22	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	4,216	2,405	2,387	- 0.7	1,877	510
25	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,600	2,277	2,030	- 10.8	1,137	893
30	Automobiles, freight.....	0	0	1,066	+ 1	0	1,066
31	Tractors and parts	1,267	1,379	983	- 28.7	662	321
33	Iron ore.....	0	274	857	+212.8	0	857
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	46,810	42,948	56,795	+ 32.2	18,175	38,620
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	10,772	9,802	18,423	+ 88.0	5,285	13,138
5	Nickel.....	8,752	9,957	11,800	+ 18.5	4,955	6,845
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	11,706	5,406	7,988	+ 47.8	3,461	4,527
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	4,141	6,457	7,879	+ 22.0	1,465	6,414
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	5,715	4,690	5,098	+ 8.7	661	4,437
23	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	552	3,181	2,180	- 31.5	1,615	565
32	Silver ore and bullion.....	232	178	914	+413.5	75	839
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	951	978	581	- 40.6	280	301
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,967	9,036	12,706	+ 40.6	5,839	6,867
6	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	3,531	7,538	10,856	+ 44.0	4,824	6,032
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,065	16,416	28,816	+ 75.5	10,701	18,115
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,176	1,912	4,157	+117.4	1,919	2,238
27	Drugs and medicines	1,798	1,794	1,664	- 7.2	639	1,025
34	Paints and pigments.....	842	175	840	+380.0	279	561
	Miscellaneous Commodities	21,260	2,624	2,368	- 9.8	1,272	1,096
28	Non-commercial items	2,280	1,647	1,549	- 6.0	840	709
	Total Domestic Exports To Europe	228,008	190,428	345,977	+ 81.7	106,572	239,405
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	166,387	157,175	310,842		92,656	218,186
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	73.0	82.5	89.8		86.9	91.1

1. Over 1,000%.

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

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11,213	13,196	14,714	+ 11.5	6,980	7,734
19	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	1,610	2,818	2,192	- 22.2	1,309	883
23	Nuts	1,645	1,873	1,927	+ 2.9	893	1,034
24	Florist and nursery stock	1,261	1,428	1,580	+ 10.6	442	1,138
25	Wines	1,242	1,285	1,521	+ 18.4	596	925
40	Brandy	784	818	964	+ 17.8	375	589
	Animals and Animal Products	5,850	5,804	14,190	+144.5	3,602	10,588
6	Butter.....	802	1	5,065	+ 1	2	5,065
14	Cheese.....	1,180	1,726	2,524	+ 46.2	1,059	1,465
29	Fish, canned.....	795	715	1,314	+ 83.8	411	903
32	Hides and skins (except furs)	657	470	1,218	+159.1	449	769
39	Fur skins, undressed.....	265	538	982	+ 82.5	330	652
	Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	21,411	22,720	34,359	+ 51.2	21,689	12,670
4	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,174	2,235	6,439	+188.1	4,705	1,734
7	Wool piece goods	3,755	2,782	4,815	+ 73.1	3,151	1,664
8	Cotton piece goods	5,719	3,623	4,726	+ 30.4	3,811	915
11	Lace and embroidery	1,646	2,099	2,897	+ 38.0	1,265	1,632
13	Wool yarns and warps	1,566	1,881	2,614	+ 39.0	2,036	578
15	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	84	1,287	2,407	+ 87.0	900	1,507
17	Carpets and rugs, wool	1,000	2,152	2,319	+ 7.8	1,513	806
20	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,318	1,514	2,086	+ 37.8	906	1,180
34	Silk piece goods.....	638	813	1,148	+ 41.2	457	691
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,726	3,394	5,429	+ 60.0	2,570	2,859
18	Corkwood and products	1,189	1,358	2,325	+ 71.2	1,029	1,296
27	Books, printed	1,039	1,193	1,399	+ 17.3	564	835
	Iron and Its Products.....	12,697	18,431	55,069	+198.8	20,316	34,753
1	Rolling mill products.....	3,847	5,696	31,717	+456.8	10,852	20,865
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,968	3,885	10,075	+159.3	4,079	5,996
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings.. ..	199	268	2,000	+646.3	610	1,390
22	Ball and roller bearings	805	880	1,933	+119.7	984	949
28	Tools	582	882	1,366	+ 54.9	570	796
35	Hardware, n.o.p.....	202	257	1,119	+335.4	588	531
37	Cutlery.....	485	743	1,001	+ 34.7	439	562
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,813	12,407	12,870	+ 3.7	6,079	6,791
5	Clocks, watches and parts	5,523	7,132	5,892	- 17.4	2,577	3,315
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,466	2,335	2,885	+ 23.6	1,491	1,394
26	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	683	1,304	1,520	+ 16.6	551	969
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,633	9,352	12,392	+ 32.5	5,848	6,544
9	Glass, plate, sheet and window.....	1,923	2,729	3,737	+ 36.9	1,658	2,079
10	Diamonds, unset.....	3,158	3,722	3,662	- 1.6	2,352	1,310
31	Lime, plaster and cement	501	219	1,230	+461.6	347	883
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,979	7,184	7,911	+ 10.1	4,001	3,910
18	Dyeing and tanning materials	824	1,661	2,266	+ 36.4	1,443	823
33	Fertilizers, chemical.....	1,730	1,922	1,199	- 37.6	423	776
	Miscellaneous Commodities	9,048	10,635	20,179	+ 89.7	8,239	11,940
3	Non-commercial items	2,982	2,383	9,341	+292.0	3,494	5,847
30	Containers, n.o.p.	483	701	1,293	+ 84.5	522	771
36	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	499	851	1,011	+ 18.8	549	462
38	Works of art, n.o.p.	308	604	997	+ 65.1	419	578
	Total Imports From Europe	84,363	103,123	177,112	+ 71.7	79,326	97,786
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	56,640	70,784	136,706		60,149	76,557
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	67.1	68.6	77.2		75.8	78.3

1. Over 1,000%.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XV. Domestic Exports to Commonwealth Countries (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	79,718	63,205	76,259	+ 20.7	42,385	33,874
1	Wheat	48,291	33,756	43,474	+ 28.8	26,827	16,647
4	Wheat flour	18,433	21,527	19,772	- 8.2	9,917	9,855
17	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,138	1,471	2,540	+ 72.7	1,782	758
28	Linseed and flaxseed oil	2,975	732	1,580	+ 115.8	243	1,337
31	Rubber tires and tubes	487	382	1,423	+ 272.5	252	1,171
	Animals and Animal Products	19,563	10,557	13,815	+ 30.9	6,341	7,474
12	Fish, cured	4,607	3,689	3,630	- 1.6	1,917	1,713
16	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,135	2,346	3,008	+ 28.2	1,221	1,787
20	Fish, canned	2,347	1,240	2,296	+ 85.2	978	1,318
35	Milk preparations	1,439	402	1,120	+ 178.6	559	561
40	Pork and beef, pickled	1,215	501	834	+ 66.5	432	402
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,278	5,118	9,581	+ 87.2	3,107	6,474
9	Cotton fabrics	3,404	4,214	6,394	+ 51.7	2,074	4,320
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	44,127	29,345	54,441	+ 85.5	18,861	35,580
2	Planks and boards	16,252	14,570	26,937	+ 84.9	9,130	17,807
5	Newsprint paper	17,800	8,111	12,900	+ 59.0	2,508	10,392
19	Pulpboard and paperboard	1,620	1,141	2,441	+ 113.9	1,028	1,413
22	Bond and writing paper, uncut	727	292	2,094	+ 617.1	736	1,358
29	Wood pulp	493	642	1,547	+ 141.0	521	1,026
33	Wrapping paper	1,283	685	1,187	+ 73.3	375	812
34	Book paper	941	191	1,172	+ 513.6	445	727
	Iron and its Products	104,338	59,467	65,343	+ 9.9	25,183	40,160
3	Automobiles, passenger	12,151	16,479	22,625	+ 37.3	8,986	13,639
6	Automobile parts (except engines)	8,275	9,991	11,648	+ 16.6	5,368	6,280
7	Automobiles, freight	10,435	7,226	11,043	+ 52.8	3,486	7,557
10	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,772	3,675	5,246	+ 42.7	1,998	3,248
11	Locomotives and parts	27,909	11,342	3,737	- 67.1	853	2,884
13	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	4,164	1,768	3,314	+ 87.4	1,552	1,762
26	Rolling mill products	6,466	1,644	1,856	+ 12.9	530	1,326
39	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	568	662	889	+ 34.3	431	458
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	14,357	12,870	18,360	+ 42.7	7,884	10,476
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,961	5,330	7,038	+ 32.0	3,130	3,908
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,303	3,867	3,072	- 20.6	1,864	1,208
15	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,903	1,837	3,069	+ 67.1	1,351	1,718
32	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	577	692	1,316	+ 90.2	323	993
38	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	282	129	913	+ 607.8	111	802
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3,649	4,168	4,592	+ 10.2	1,781	2,811
23	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,000	1,723	2,063	+ 19.7	789	1,274
	Chemicals and Allied Products	7,885	6,642	9,600	+ 44.5	3,699	5,901
18	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	903	1,568	2,444	+ 55.9	945	1,499
27	Drugs and medicines	736	715	1,831	+ 156.1	513	1,318
30	Paints and pigments	591	323	1,470	+ 355.1	622	848
36	Sodium and compounds	421	348	1,094	+ 214.4	361	733
	Miscellaneous Commodities	20,922	7,129	9,876	+ 38.5	4,052	5,824
21	Packages	1,230	1,107	2,239	+ 102.3	794	1,445
24	Pens, pencils and parts	982	1,156	1,955	+ 69.1	974	981
25	Cartridges, gun and rifle	11,419	2,663	1,861	- 30.1	631	1,230
37	Non-commercial items	796	774	946	+ 22.2	388	558
	Total Domestic Exports To Commonwealth Countries	300,838	198,501	261,867	+ 31.9	113,292	148,575
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	234,431	170,912	226,020		96,944	129,076
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	77.9	86.1	86.3		85.6	86.9

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

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	122,045	168,225	183,856	+ 9.3	97,456	86,400
1	Sugar, raw	59,397	75,581	71,351	- 5.6	29,686	41,665
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	12,633	26,179	54,327	+107.5	36,193	18,134
4	Tea, black	20,314	27,731	20,260	- 26.9	11,878	8,382
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	243	2,712	5,934	+118.8	5,292	642
10	Coffee, green.....	441	3,245	5,110	+ 57.5	2,956	2,154
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	9,332	7,473	4,347	- 41.8	1,410	2,937
14	Fruits, dried	3,684	4,879	3,796	- 22.2	342	3,454
17	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,456	4,035	3,016	- 25.3	1,151	1,865
18	Nuts	2,924	2,821	3,061	+ 8.5	2,275	786
19	Molasses and syrups	2,420	3,033	2,863	- 5.6	1,036	1,827
20	Spices.....	1,057	3,117	2,567	- 17.6	1,186	1,381
25	Sugar, refined	439	789	1,689	+114.1	931	758
27	Rum	1,598	1,395	1,503	+ 7.7	763	740
33	Wines	707	652	741	+ 13.7	297	444
34	Natural gums, resins and balsam	750	724	717	- 1.0	607	110
39	Fruit juices and syrups	614	1,668	490	- 70.6	309	181
40	Brandy	415	378	447	+ 18.3	241	206
	Animals and Animal Products.....	3,551	6,755	16,143	+139.0	5,765	10,378
11	Sausage casings	1,430	2,551	4,568	+ 79.1	710	3,858
16	Butter	0	0	3,173	+ 1	2,338	835
23	Meats, canned	3	80	2,072	+ 1	505	1,567
26	Cheese	2	1,557	1,672	+ 7.4	249	1,423
32	Hides and skins (except furs).....	1,115	1,150	910	- 20.9	341	569
35	Beef and veal, fresh.....	0	4	614	+ 1	253	361
36	Fur skins, undressed	265	735	612	- 16.7	125	487
37	Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	0	130	560	+330.8	298	262
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	32,904	38,742	66,313	+ 71.2	30,323	35,990
3	Wool, raw	16,249	19,504	41,036	+110.4	17,080	23,956
5	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	10,962	12,565	13,805	+ 9.9	6,370	7,435
15	Cotton piece goods	0	353	3,361	+852.1	2,805	556
21	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,161	1,064	2,419	+127.3	844	1,575
24	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	749	1,091	1,709	+ 56.6	1,010	699
29	Wool noils, tops, waste	1,020	1,280	1,252	- 2.2	937	315
30	Carpets and rugs, wool	1,293	1,112	1,218	+ 9.5	468	750
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	345	463	461	- 0.4	220	241
	Iron and its Products	619	188	226	+ 20.2	124	102
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16,681	17,882	26,290	+ 47.0	7,712	18,578
6	Bauxite ore	8,961	7,373	11,083	+ 50.3	2,791	8,292
7	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	5,644	5,049	9,092	+ 80.1	3,340	5,752
12	Manganese oxide.....	1,272	4,084	4,370	+ 7.0	869	3,501
28	Chrome ore.....	749	1,067	1,364	+ 27.8	388	976
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,782	7,479	11,699	+ 56.4	4,731	6,968
8	Crude petroleum for refining	3,034	1,911	6,703	+250.8	2,621	4,082
22	Petroleum tops for refiners	2,969	3,458	2,109	- 39.0	990	1,119
31	Abrasives.....	165	677	1,152	+ 70.2	488	664
	Chemicals and Allied Products	778	738	743	+ 0.7	365	378
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,157	1,087	1,159	+ 6.6	494	665
38	Non-commercial items	409	371	537	+ 44.7	240	297
	Total Imports From Commonwealth Countries	185,861	241,559	306,889	+ 27.0	147,188	159,701
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	177,876	233,577	297,609		142,613	154,996
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	95.7	96.7	97.0		96.9	97.1

1. Over 1,000%
2. Less than \$500.00

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan. - June	July - Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	30,057	44,057	53,845	+ 22.2	19,155	34,690
1	Wheat flour	12,397	16,182	18,820	+ 16.3	8,530	10,290
2	Wheat	8,448	14,135	17,177	+ 21.5	2,305	14,872
11	Rubber tires and tubes	2,029	2,960	6,641	+ 124.4	2,608	4,033
17	Malt	1,603	2,937	3,106	+ 5.8	1,496	1,610
19	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	299	500	2,144	+ 328.8	840	1,304
21	Whisky	980	2,825	1,669	- 40.9	1,217	452
29	Potatoes, certified for seed	1,571	1,103	1,021	- 7.4	316	705
33	Oats	418	447	782	+ 74.9	410	372
40	Linseed and flaxseed oil	764	1,102	560	- 49.2	327	233
	Animals and Animal Products	10,074	13,148	13,521	+ 2.8	5,994	7,527
12	Fish, cured	5,354	5,697	6,373	+ 11.9	3,039	3,334
15	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	1,272	2,400	3,993	+ 66.4	1,389	2,604
39	Leather, unmanufactured	962	1,268	616	- 51.4	395	221
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,152	2,068	2,494	+ 20.6	1,369	1,125
32	Cotton fabrics	44	560	791	+ 41.3	568	223
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	14,756	14,003	25,134	+ 79.5	9,765	15,369
4	Newsprint paper	11,894	10,407	13,516	+ 29.9	5,558	7,958
9	Wood pulp	643	1,345	8,182	+ 508.3	2,598	5,584
	Iron and its Products	24,034	24,074	57,182	+ 137.5	16,814	40,368
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	11,331	9,434	16,827	+ 78.4	7,935	8,892
5	Automobiles, freight	192	521	11,714	+ 1	73	11,641
6	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,801	5,562	10,771	+ 93.7	3,863	6,908
10	Automobiles, passenger	1,062	1,335	8,160	+ 511.2	953	7,207
20	Rolling mill products	904	790	2,110	+ 167.1	715	1,395
25	Tractors and parts	285	680	1,393	+ 104.9	470	923
31	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,698	763	911	+ 19.4	465	446
34	Needles	738	664	751	+ 13.1	462	289
35	Ferro-alloys	556	655	709	+ 8.2	418	291
38	Automobile parts (except engines)	237	280	650	+ 132.1	80	570
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	14,676	14,840	30,317	+ 104.3	13,037	17,280
7	Electrical apparatus	5,537	4,936	9,388	+ 90.2	4,543	4,845
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,970	3,374	8,236	+ 144.1	4,199	4,037
16	Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,320	1,733	3,637	+ 109.9	853	2,784
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	545	487	3,081	+ 532.6	1,016	2,065
23	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	360	410	1,540	+ 275.6	617	923
24	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1,648	2,777	1,528	- 45.0	796	732
28	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	187	273	1,088	+ 298.5	192	896
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	2,834	5,329	7,058	+ 32.4	3,318	3,740
14	Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,386	3,348	4,397	+ 31.3	2,041	2,353
	Chemicals and Allied Products	5,067	5,334	8,342	+ 56.4	4,013	4,329
22	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	575	629	1,607	+ 155.5	789	818
26	Sodium and compounds	707	570	1,138	+ 99.6	637	501
27	Drugs and medicines	739	1,059	1,109	+ 4.7	562	547
36	Calcium compounds	727	583	695	+ 19.2	359	336
37	Paints and pigments	206	277	688	+ 148.4	219	469
	Miscellaneous Commodities	22,973	20,573	10,130	- 50.8	6,285	3,845
13	Ships sold	20,013	17,945	6,364	- 64.5	4,561	1,803
30	Films, motion picture	385	755	960	+ 27.2	443	517
	Total Domestic Exports To Latin America	125,623	143,427	208,024	+ 45.0	79,750	128,274
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	107,789	123,708	184,847		68,858	115,989
	Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized	85.8	86.3	88.9		86.3	90.4

1. Over 1,000%.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1951	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951	
		1949	1950	1951		Jan.-June	July-Dec.
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	65,058	76,942	93,271	+ 21.2	50,218	43,053
2	Coffee, green	27,728	36,614	42,335	+ 15.6	21,617	20,718
3	Bananas, fresh	17,017	19,429	19,571	+ 0.7	9,282	10,289
6	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,724	4,115	10,296	+150.2	8,392	1,904
8	Nuts	1,809	3,293	5,143	+ 56.2	2,554	2,589
9	Sugar, raw	6,227	828	4,045	+388.5	377	3,668
11	Vegetables, fresh	3,284	1,904	3,310	+ 73.8	3,069	241
12	Cocoa beans, not roasted	845	2,219	2,202	- 0.8	1,605	597
15	Rice	0	522	1,917	+267.2	1,019	898
21	Fruits, canned and preserved	669	1,158	912	- 21.2	265	647
24	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,618	1,696	791	- 53.4	304	487
25	Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,031	755	747	- 1.1	379	368
27	Pineapples, fresh	1,226	619	628	+ 1.5	594	34
31	Citrus fruits, fresh	586	1,524	292	- 80.8	190	102
32	Whisky	0	0	275	+ 1	0	275
39	Fruit juices and syrups	219	238	155	- 34.9	104	51
	Animals and Animal Products	3,921	6,632	6,878	+ 3.7	4,540	2,338
10	Meats, canned	2,446	2,910	3,763	+ 29.3	2,145	1,618
14	Hides and skins (except furs)	646	2,451	2,080	- 15.1	1,607	473
30	Fur skins, undressed	190	444	305	- 31.3	226	79
35	Meat extracts	318	265	222	- 16.2	222	0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	21,600	29,845	16,959	- 43.2	9,555	7,404
4	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,655	6,057	11,076	+ 82.9	5,937	5,139
16	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	139	1,189	1,640	+ 37.9	757	883
17	Wool noils, tops and waste	268	423	1,303	+208.0	1,157	146
18	Cotton, raw	15,775	19,463	1,097	- 94.4	173	924
22	Wool, raw	595	1,718	831	- 51.6	830	1
29	Cloth, coated and impregnated	5	280	555	+ 98.2	415	140
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	48	169	683	+304.1	437	246
28	Lumber and timber	29	136	598	+339.7	375	223
	Iron and its Products	1,484	750	1,097	+ 46.3	207	890
19	Iron ore	933	730	1,064	+ 45.8	179	885
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	4,706	8,935	11,436	+ 28.0	7,834	3,602
7	Non-ferrous ores, n. o. p.	4,214	8,253	9,280	+ 12.4	5,988	3,292
23	Silver, unmanufactured	289	265	803	+203.0	803	0
26	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	0	675	+ 1	675	0
34	Chrome ore	0	108	254	+135.2	113	141
36	Manganese oxide	47	43	212	+393.0	212	0
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	92,039	86,643	139,288	+ 60.8	58,783	80,505
1	Crude petroleum for refining	91,240	80,374	125,945	+ 56.7	53,972	71,973
5	Fuel oils	1	6,064	10,435	+ 72.1	3,957	6,478
33	Sulphur	0	0	263	+ 1	0	263
	Chemicals and Allied Products	1,163	1,222	1,278	+ 4.6	704	574
20	Dyeing and tanning materials	862	965	1,030	+ 6.7	605	425
40	Drugs and medicines	209	185	144	- 22.2	65	79
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,003	2,410	2,802	+ 16.3	1,535	1,267
13	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n. o. p.	1,598	1,931	2,116	+ 9.6	1,345	771
37	Ships, foreign built	0	0	210	+ 1	0	210
38	Non-commercial items	162	212	200	- 5.7	78	122
	Total Imports From Latin America	192,022	213,548	273,692	+ 28.2	133,814	139,878
	Total Of Commodities Itemized	187,806	209,382	268,720		131,586	137,134
	Percent Of Imports Itemized	97.8	98.0	98.2		98.3	98.0

1. Over 1,000%.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1951. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX - XII

	1950	1951		1950	1951
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports	25,457	26,982	Imports	87,264	136,718
Re-Exports	75	104	Trade Balance	- 61,733	- 109,632
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Wheat flour	6,028	6,514	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors)		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	897	2,577	and parts	374	555
Rubber tires and tubes	1,588	1,671	Wood pulp	194	465
Automobiles, passenger	353	1,582	Rubber products, except tires and footwear	163	461
Newsprint paper	1,113	1,398	Eggs in the shell (for food)	512	405
Copper wire and copper manufactures	500	1,133	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	869	1,028	Crude petroleum for refining	80,374	125,634
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,314	785	Fuel oils	5,852	10,435
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	1,931	562	Coffee, green	939	565
4. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports	66,351	94,457	Imports	22,795	39,095
Re-Exports	492	298	Trade Balance	+ 44,048	+ 55,661
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	26,900	35,805	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,172	19,087
Barley	2,036	16,634	Tin blocks, pigs, bars	2,277	2,754
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	8,650	6,241	Diamonds, unset	3,004	2,549
Oats	813	4,714	Glass, plate, sheet and window	1,726	2,390
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,886	2,967	Carpets and rugs, wool	1,963	2,065
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	3,966	2,964	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	76	1,138
Rye	915	2,935	Lime, plaster and cement	168	1,101
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,114	2,725	Cotton piece goods	1,755	915
Automobiles, passenger	3	2,713	Non-commercial items	113	622
Wood pulp	376	2,614	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	843	554
Fish, canned	3,198	1,663	Wool yarns and warps	404	388
Rubber tires and tubes	870	1,042	Benzol	0	341
Planks and boards	955	836	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	151	334
Silver ore and bullion	154	800	Books, printed	231	260
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	582	765	Hardware, n.o.p.	24	254
5. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	35,446	49,079	Imports	32,803	46,228
Re-Exports	153	159	Trade Balance	+ 2,796	+ 3,010
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Automobiles, passenger	10,093	9,392	Abrasive products	698	563
Planks and boards	5,845	8,909	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	291	544
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,599	4,492	Principal Imports:		
Automobiles, freight	4,362	4,318	Wool, raw	10,843	19,112
Automobile parts (except engines)	2,342	3,429	Sugar, raw	10,967	14,130
Cotton fabrics	2,735	2,732	Fruits, dried	4,792	3,769
Locomotives and parts	0	2,415	Meats, canned	79	2,072
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,344	1,627	Fruits, canned and preserved	2,344	2,031
Newsprint paper	603	1,380	Wool nolls, tops, waste	1,211	1,145
Wood pulp	612	1,171	Sausage casings	436	798
Tobacco, unmanufactured	146	1,075	Wines	353	434
Packages	768	1,041	Wool piece goods	146	338
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	771	715	Mutton and lamb, fresh	129	309
Films, motion picture	413	652			
6. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports	15,806	53,684	Imports	28,178	40,627
Re-Exports	318	327	Trade Balance	- 12,055	+ 13,384
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat	1,455	6,275	Asbestos, unmanufactured	852	878
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,136	5,701	Newsprint paper	68	803
Automobiles, freight	514	5,263	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,349	5,200	Coffee, green	17,561	21,373
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,696	3,998	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,583	4,938
Wood pulp	0	3,995	Silic and crystallized quartz	73	2,464
Automobiles, passenger	630	3,971	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,882	2,073
Rubber tires and tubes	12	2,023	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,083	1,922
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	239	1,977	Rice	522	1,917
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors)			Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	752	1,881
and parts	1,168	1,497	Iron ore	730	1,064
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	369	1,466	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,696	789
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	327	1,235	Lumber and timber	59	545
Fish, cured	496	899			

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
7. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports	20,533	72,976	Imports	12,087	12,577
Re-Exports	59	3,304	Trade Balance	+ 8,506	+ 63,702
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports - cont.:		
Wheat	11,320	29,478	Citrus fruits, fresh	661	877
Wood pulp	674	16,946	Silk piece goods	878	798
Barley	808	7,459	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	616	723
Whisky	2,333	4,923	Toys and sporting goods	803	699
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,121	3,433	Fish, fresh and frozen	219	672
Asbestos, unmanufactured	653	1,700	Electro-plated ware	501	507
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	31	1,479	Ferro-alloys	190	492
Wheat flour	923	877	Fur skins, undressed	99	435
Iron ore	0	822	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	308	406
Coal and coke	0	815	Works of art, n.o.p.	229	371
Wool noils, tops and waste	207	684	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	270	291
Hides and skins, except furs	199	552	Alabaster, spar and amber ornaments	131	275
Principal Imports:			Cotton piece goods	3,218	274
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3	1,175	Containers, n.o.p.	188	257
Pottery and chinaware	473	922	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	695	212
8. INDIA					
Domestic Exports	31,520	35,737	Imports	37,262	40,217
Re-Exports	111	164	Trade Balance	- 5,630	- 4,316
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	5,201	18,674	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	12,565	13,805
Newsprint paper	918	2,219	Tea, black	14,057	10,268
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,202	1,943	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	437	4,120
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,189	1,697	Nuts	2,316	2,364
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	691	1,225	Cotton piece goods	353	2,302
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,344	1,167	Spices	2,408	1,819
Locomotives and parts	10,878	1,051	Carpets and rugs, wool	1,083	1,066
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	986	335	Manganese oxide	988	775
Cartridges, gun and rifle	0	760	Leather, unmanufactured	150	406
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,117	731	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p.	238	396
Automobiles, passenger	11	679	Wool, raw	552	342
Automobiles, freight	423	607	Natural gums, resins and balsam	371	333
9. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	18,403	46,538	Imports	14,669	23,974
Re-Exports	124	163	Trade Balance	+ 3,858	+ 22,727
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wood pulp	842	10,139	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	266	5,219
Wheat	0	5,134	Lace and embroidery	1,401	1,983
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,148	4,252	Wool yarns and warps	680	1,044
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,640	4,057	Brandy	739	883
Pulpwood	37	2,863	Non-commercial items	231	876
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	599	2,035	Books, printed	787	815
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,420	1,735	Wool piece goods	511	784
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,348	1,504	Wines	524	718
Barley	0	1,493	Fertilizers, chemical	736	670
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	2,622	1,313	Silk piece goods	292	610
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	0	1,031	Scrap iron and steel	1,150	559
Tractors and parts	1,149	720	Glass, plate, sheet and window	552	527
Newsprint paper	0	506	Films, motion picture	340	426
Paints and pigments	19	510	Rubber manufactures	220	376
			Wearing apparel (except hats) of all textiles	326	362
10. FEDERATION OF MALAYA					
Domestic Exports	4,097	10,796	Imports	28,452	57,980
Re-Exports	3	21	Trade Balance	- 24,752	- 47,163
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Automobiles, passenger	16	1,618	Newsprint paper	174	539
Wheat flour	1,628	1,354	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	21	313
Automobiles, freight	232	1,132	Milk preparations	81	285
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	243	854	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	203	224
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	180	846	Principal Imports:		
Rubber tires and tubes	1	741	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	23,070	48,261
Automobile parts (except engines)	144	636	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	5,049	9,092
Fish, canned	306	558			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 — Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
11. GERMANY					
Domestic Exports	8,873	37,028	Imports	11,026	30,936
Re-Exports	56	40	Trade Balance	2,097	+ 6,132
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	10,585	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	83	6,907
Wood pulp	353	6,409	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	255	3,935
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	556	2,253	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	521	2,996
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	40	1,799	Non-commercial items	367	2,099
Pulpwood	0	1,795	Cutlery	596	846
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	560	1,475	Organic chemicals, n.o.p.	1,502	805
Asbestos, unmanufactured	926	1,370	Toys and sporting goods	562	613
Rye	0	1,025	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets (iron and steel)	360	574
Iron ore	274	357	Tools	312	567
Barley	0	836	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	277	538
Wheat flour	125	757	Hardware, n.o.p.	82	522
Whisky	1,232	735	Clocks, watches and parts	414	514
Vegetable oils, inedible, n.o.p.	0	521	Cameras and parts (except x-ray)	412	512
Newsprint paper	257	462	Fertilizers, chemical	700	431
Fish, seal and whale oils	198	419	Dyeing and tanning materials	180	421
12. ITALY					
Domestic Exports	15,476	48,763	Imports	9,373	14,217
Re-Exports	36	189	Trade Balance	+ 6,139	+ 34,735
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports — cont.:		
Wheat	4,690	23,681	Wool yarns and warps	138	775
Wheat flour	211	8,505	Vegetables, pickled, preserved and canned	110	711
Wood pulp	1	3,784	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	463	557
Fish, cured	2,135	2,939	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	290	484
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	517	1,866	Broom corn	243	446
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,093	1,028	Fruits, canned and preserved	710	401
Fish, canned	545	784	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	69	394
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	408	459	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	413	329
Coal and coke	200	392	Musical instruments	431	326
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	565	310	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	179	291
Automobiles, passenger	131	300	Cheese	256	287
Principal Imports:			Pottery and chinaware	144	248
Wool piece goods	830	2,770	Cotton piece goods	334	243
Nuts	801	937	Ball and roller bearings	1	231
13. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	42,561	52,736	Imports	4,964	5,372
Re-Exports	169	372	Trade Balance	+ 37,766	+ 47,737
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:		
Wheat	15,787	10,879	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,102	722
Automobiles, passenger	5,519	7,776	Wrapping paper	527	715
Planks and boards	4,260	6,960	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	77	657
Automobiles, freight	1,424	3,430	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	530	647
Newsprint paper	975	2,138	Principal Imports:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,428	2,094	Wool, raw	637	1,312
Cotton fabrics	861	1,955	Abrasives (industrial diamonds)	669	1,135
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	962	1,855	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,277	783
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	447	938	Chrome ore	499	445
Linseed and flaxseed oil	524	875	Wines	287	298
Bond and writing paper, uncut	158	728	Brandy	255	291
			Mineral substances, n.o.p.	214	288
14. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports	10,983	21,757	Imports	11,855	30,107
Re-Exports	79	405	Trade Balance	- 793	- 7,945
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:		
Newsprint paper	2,952	2,941	Linseed and flaxseed oil	16	347
Planks and boards	878	2,072	Tools	287	347
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,575	2,070	Copper wire and copper manufactures	81	328
Automobiles, passenger	442	2,053	Automobiles, freight	97	326
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	399	1,257	Principal Imports:		
Pulpboard and paperboard	718	1,062	Wool, raw	6,863	20,105
Bond and writing paper, uncut	15	869	Sausage casings	2,115	3,771
Cotton fabrics	221	819	Butter	0	3,173
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	200	752	Cheese	1,557	1,672
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	0	583	Hides and skins (except furs)	863	408
Sanitary products, paper	259	436	Milk, evaporated, condensed, dried	0	371
Book paper	7	420	Mutton and lamb, fresh	2	226

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
15. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports	17,624	29,880	Imports	32,974	18,013
Re-Exports	172	128	Trade Balance	- 15,178	+ 11,995
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Newsprint paper	3,289	4,462	Malt	309	689
Automobiles, freight	0	4,152	Rubber products, except tires and footwear	140	594
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,839	3,451	Ferro-alloys	553	468
Wood pulp	527	1,744	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	700	1,661	Nuts	2,803	4,631
Automobiles, passenger	2	1,586	Vegetables, fresh	1,785	3,178
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,141	1,267	Manila, sisal, istle and tambo fibres	2,987	2,981
Copper wire and copper manufactures	172	1,201	Coffee, green	1,584	2,536
Films, motion picture	754	879	Cotton, raw	19,117	964
Asbestos, unmanufactured	728	840	Silver, unmanufactured	263	803
Whisky	2,058	802	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,094	735
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	575	779	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	675
16. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports	26,435	25,345	Imports	14,464	16,398
Re-Exports	252	191	Trade Balance	+ 12,223	+ 9,137
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	16,835	10,618	Clocks, watches and parts	6,668	5,328
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,051	1,916	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	414	1,887
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	186	1,703	Cheese	1,202	1,725
Barley	942	1,501	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,346	1,634
Rubber tires and tubes	651	1,234	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	699	1,023
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	0	880	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	504	604
Oats	86	829	Non-commercial items	141	454
Pulpwood	0	648	Lace and embroidery	368	450
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	387	467	Drugs and medicines	207	430
Automobiles, passenger	319	457	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	358	364
17. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	8,617	26,191	Imports	8,896	14,010
Re-Exports	103	286	Trade Balance	176	+ 12,466
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports - cont.:		
Wheat	61	13,109	Diamonds, unset	592	973
Oats	0	2,737	Eggs in the shell	0	562
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,184	1,817	Cotton piece goods	419	527
Rye	0	863	Butter	0	448
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	841	836	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	618	403
Barley	0	762	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	273	400
Fish, seal and whale oils	54	727	Rice	0	373
Wood pulp	57	714	Fruits, canned and preserved	710	318
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	190	657	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	182	257
Planks and boards	135	496	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	147	245
Asbestos, unmanufactured	672	475	Flax, hemp and jute piece goods	1	238
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	144	368	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	0	224
Principal Imports:			Works of art, n.o.p.	138	196
Non-commercial items	949	3,156	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	134	185
Florist and nursery stock	1,253	1,398	Alcohols, industrial	0	182
18. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports	18,924	32,198	Imports	1,405	2,977
Re-Exports	157	9	Trade Balance	+ 17,677	+ 29,230
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Nickel	9,574	11,745	Wheat flour	0	602
Wheat	1,045	6,774	Carbon and graphite electrodes	390	365
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,447	2,524	Principal Imports:		
Rye	469	2,041	Fish, canned	509	1,112
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	763	1,845	Ferro-alloys	282	575
Barley	212	1,101	Butter	1	203
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	406	629	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	79	187

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 - Continued

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
19. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports	4,052	5,308	Imports	21,735	25,025
Re-Exports	11	91	Trade Balance	- 17,692	- 19,625
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat flour	1,752	1,735	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	20	150
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	198	442	Potatoes, except seed	121	124
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	279	289			
Peas, split or whole	278	244	Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured	202	180	Sugar, raw	13,650	14,820
Fish, canned	153	173	Bauxite ore	7,092	9,420
Pork and beef, pickled	85	166	Rum	412	466
Cotton fabrics	101	164	Sugar, refined	375	226
20. CUBA					
Domestic Exports	18,005	20,424	Imports	4,134	8,333
Re-Exports	47	75	Trade Balance	+ 13,918	+ 12,165
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat flour	4,630	5,644	Drugs and medicines	279	391
Fish, cured	2,840	2,601	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	140	336
Newsprint paper	2,427	2,436			
Malt	1,287	1,239	Principal Imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	975	832	Sugar, raw	414	3,493
Milk, powdered, condensed evaporated	386	678	Synthetic fibres, yarns and tops	1,124	1,640
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	342	563	Tobacco, unmanufactured	755	747
Copper wire and copper manufactures	459	509	Pineapples, fresh	619	628
Oats	187	462	Cloth, coated or impregnated	280	555
Potatoes, certified seed	393	449	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	250	555
21. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports	7,495	10,213	Imports	19,080	18,041
Re-Exports	15	101	Trade Balance	- 11,570	- 7,727
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	3,046	3,187	Sugar, raw	16,364	14,580
Fish, cured	2,040	2,109	Sugar, refined	408	1,422
Tobacco, unmanufactured	556	622	Coffee, green	398	640
Fish, canned	174	422	Rum	590	595
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	43	335	Cocoa beans, not roasted	442	181
Shingles	52	270	Salt	1	127
Newsprint paper	56	255	Spices	146	117
22. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports	14,806	12,311	Imports	13,342	13,063
Re-Exports	30	27	Trade Balance	+ 1,493	- 725
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat	5,109	1,773	Rubber tires and tubes	49	270
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,269	1,699	Wood pulp	225	228
Newsprint paper	1,042	1,539	Linseed and flaxseed oil	258	189
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	320	617	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	11	185
Malt	275	484	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	99	184
Wheat flour	976	471	Rubber products, except tires and footwear	43	181
Asbestos, unmanufactured	612	459			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	238	335	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	156	330	Coffee, green	12,399	12,529
			Bananas, fresh	636	488
23. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports	7,476	9,950	Imports	15,205	15,082
Re-Exports	162	21	Trade Balance	- 7,567	- 5,111
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	4,649	4,604	Sugar, raw	7,602	8,157
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	107	768	Crude petroleum for refining	1,911	2,226
Tobacco, unmanufactured	476	530	Petroleum tops for refiners	3,458	2,109
Planks and boards	273	342	Bauxite ore	29	1,600
Non-metallic minerals, n.o.p.	259	299	Coffee, green	231	257
Fish, canned	213	274	Rum	155	186
Fodders, n.o.p.	234	234	Fruit juices and syrups	975	165
Newsprint paper	29	197	Alcohols, industrial	36	113

TABLE XIX. Trade With Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1950 and 1951 — Concluded

(Values in \$'000)

	1950	1951		1950	1951
24. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports	10,829	15,598	Imports	6,425	8,954
Re-Exports	25	4	Trade Balance	+ 4,430	+ 6,648
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	7,962	11,138	Nuts	5,031	6,883
Fertilizers, chemical	662	863	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,121	1,879
Newsprint paper	253	752	Lumber and timber	106	175
Malt	543	587			
Fish, canned	84	567			
25. ARABIA					
Domestic Exports	875	1,414	Imports	28,115	22,659
Re-Exports	5	1	Trade Balance	- 27,235	- 21,245
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	111	291	Crude petroleum for refining	28,114	22,651
Plywoods and veneers	17	212			
Rubber tires and tubes	1	178			
Automobiles, passenger	11	92			
Paints and pigments	0	72			
26. SWEDEN					
Domestic Exports	4,250	12,125	Imports	5,145	11,808
Re-Exports	21	33	Trade Balance	- 875	+ 350
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	3,630	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,773	3,370
Wheat	0	2,441	Butter	0	2,887
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	857	779	Ball and roller bearings	850	1,273
Barley	0	643	Non-commercial items	234	635
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	142	624	Tools	393	574
Cotton fabrics	221	432	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	221	392
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	70	281	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	217	337
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	264	279	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	0	199
27. SYRIA AND LEBANON					
Domestic Exports	1,452	7,036	Imports	62	16,381
Re-Exports	9	6	Trade Balance	+ 1,410	- 9,338
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	2,946	Crude petroleum for refining	0	16,144
Wheat flour	345	2,016	Wool, raw	0	148
Rubber tires and tubes	278	535			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	92	484			
Automobiles, passenger	18	220			
28. ARGENTINA					
Domestic Exports	13,350	8,883	Imports	10,913	13,955
Re-Exports	32	88	Trade Balance	+ 2,479	- 4,983
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,182	4,203	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,301	7,202
Asbestos, unmanufactured	176	1,207	Meats, canned	1,854	2,736
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	0	920	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,949	1,437
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	0	522	Dyeing and tanning materials	795	743
Tractors and parts	178	303	Wool, raw	600	413
29. IRELAND					
Domestic Exports	13,321	20,921	Imports	148	785
Re-Exports	138	4	Trade Balance	+ 13,312	+ 20,141
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	8,160	12,866	Beef and veal, fresh	0	593
Planks and boards	1,214	3,319	Wool, raw	45	103
Newsprint paper	1,989	1,481			
Pulpboard and paperboard	221	652			
Oil cake and oil cake meal	0	409			
30. CEYLON					
Domestic Exports	4,353	3,470	Imports	17,604	16,396
Re-Exports	4	45	Trade Balance	- 13,247	- 12,881
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	3,477	666	Tea, black	11,609	8,153
Newsprint paper	144	564	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	3,076	5,936
Milk preparations	175	395	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,229	1,725
Railway ties	159	272	Nuts	436	407
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	41	271			

1. Less than \$500.00.

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Total Domestic Exports	103.3	108.3	122.5	+ 13.1	117.7	122.0	124.8	125.8
Agricultural and Animal Products	103.4	105.6	113.5	+ 7.5	111.8	116.6	114.4	113.6
Barley	102.8	109.1	93.7	- 14.1	92.8	105.4	89.3	92.5
Oats	92.1	103.0	102.1	- 0.9	117.4	114.4	98.0	99.5
Wheat	115.6	111.7	103.9	- 7.0	103.0	103.5	103.2	104.9
Wheat flour	99.6	92.0	93.3	+ 1.4	89.7	93.6	97.0	94.5
Whisky	108.8	121.5	121.1	- 0.3	114.3	119.9	125.3	124.6
Cattle, dairy and slaughter	101.3	122.3	173.7	+ 42.0	166.1	184.2	178.2	163.8
Fish and fish products	92.5	100.9	106.0	+ 5.1	112.9 ³	105.8 ³	106.0 ³	110.0 ³
Fur skins, undressed	72.5	91.7	108.4	+ 18.2	117.3	112.4	93.9	86.1
Hides and skins, cattle	100.0	115.2	153.1	+ 32.9	174.5	186.5	154.0	126.5
Beef and veal, fresh	102.7	136.8	183.2	+ 33.9	166.9	188.0	180.8	181.7
Bacon and hams	105.4	105.5	115.5	+ 9.5	111.7	117.6	124.6	120.5
Cheese	102.1	86.8	110.4	+ 27.2	139.7 ³	118.0 ³	108.1 ³	108.7 ³
Eggs in the shell	104.0	90.8	104.0	+ 14.5	99.4	123.2	125.3	117.5
Fibres and Textiles	103.4	112.8	139.8	+ 23.9	143.5	149.1	136.6	132.1
Wood Products and Paper	97.9	105.0	122.4	+ 16.6	114.6	119.9	126.1	127.6
Planks and boards	93.6	103.6	116.6	+ 12.5	115.9	119.0	115.7	116.1
Shingles, red cedar	81.9	117.0	111.5	- 4.7	118.4	120.5	102.3	99.8
Plywood	93.6	110.5	125.4	+ 13.5	133.9	132.5	118.4	121.7
Pulpwood	103.1	104.9	122.2	+ 16.5	102.5	114.3	131.0	132.5
Wood pulp	91.1	93.0	135.6	+ 45.8	118.0	133.4	142.8	144.9
Newsprint paper	104.1	111.1	118.5	+ 6.7	112.5	113.1	122.9	124.8
Iron and Steel and Products	111.4	113.7	125.9	+ 10.7	122.3	124.8	127.2	129.1
Iron ore	111.9	120.8	116.6	- 3.5	129.9	113.9	114.4	114.4
Ferro-alloys	106.5	100.8	117.7	+ 16.8	105.4	113.8	120.9	128.7
Farm implements and machinery	111.0	115.3	131.2	+ 13.3	128.8	131.3	132.2	132.6
Machinery (non-farm)	106.9	113.6	120.8	+ 6.3	118.1	122.7	121.7	120.5
Automobiles and trucks	117.8	116.8	123.8	+ 6.0	122.9	122.9	123.8	125.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105.8	115.1	138.3	+ 20.2	130.1	132.5	142.0	147.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	99.9	105.4	130.6	+ 23.9	118.5	122.4	138.5	144.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	102.4	89.3	114.6	+ 28.3	106.7	109.8	121.3	121.8
Nickel	129.7	154.5	186.0	+ 20.4	172.0	175.6	193.0	197.0
Platinum metals	104.5	91.9	109.8	+ 19.5	109.4	111.0	110.3	108.5
Silver ore and bullion	100.0	107.4	122.2	+ 13.8	120.5	123.0	124.5	120.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	103.6	114.1	155.6	+ 36.4	141.6	144.1	155.0	169.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	112.4	120.4	131.7	+ 9.4	128.3	131.3	132.9	133.1
Asbestos, unmanufactured	116.0	125.7	142.9	+ 13.7	138.7	144.4	145.2	141.5
Coal	104.2	103.7	107.5	+ 3.7	104.8	106.6	109.0	109.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude	108.4	117.9	118.2	+ 0.3	116.4	112.8	115.6	127.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	104.9	104.2	116.7	+ 12.0	112.8	112.8	118.4	118.1
Fertilizers, chemical	108.1	111.2	120.3	+ 8.2	115.2	116.4	122.3	123.7
Paints, pigments and varnishes	100.7	102.7	117.2	+ 14.1	114.0	117.2	117.5	120.2
Sodium and compounds	99.3	101.3	97.4	- 3.8	97.0 ³	98.0 ³	99.3 ³	95.1 ³
Miscellaneous	103.7	112.0	132.3	+ 18.1	123.8	132.1	136.1	136.6
Rubber boots, shoes and tires	101.5	127.1	172.2	+ 35.5	156.4	175.6	176.8	176.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	104.2	107.1	120.9	+ 12.9	114.0	119.6	124.4	125.5

1. Annual figures are annual indexes. Quarterly figures are unweighted averages of monthly indexes except as noted. All figures revised.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. Direct quarterly computation. In the case of fish, with most types of fish the largest exports occur in the months when prices are lowest. Use of the Laspeyres index number formula imparts a strong upward bias to this calculation for periods shorter than one year since the movement is largely seasonal. The quarterly calculation shows much less effect of this bias than does an average of monthly indexes.

4. Price not comparable in period when Great Lakes frozen.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Total Domestic Exports	94.2	93.6	103.9	+ 11.0	89.4	99.3	108.8	116.9
Agricultural and Animal Products	100.4	89.7	102.2	+ 13.9	81.2	92.4	106.6	126.5
Barley	91.9	79.7	233.0	+ 192.3	71.2	132.3	196.4	532.1
Oats	89.1	71.4	234.1	+ 227.9	81.3	200.6	384.4	255.3
Wheat	154.9	120.0	175.8	+ 46.5	96.5	140.4	211.7	255.3
Wheat flour	78.4	81.5	97.5	+ 19.6	110.5	122.0	76.9	80.4
Whisky	111.5	127.2	165.6	+ 30.2	161.9	138.9	160.8	199.6
Cattle, dairy and slaughter	87.4	94.2	50.9	- 46.0	65.8	57.4	39.3	42.1
Fish and fish products	119.2	131.4	130.3	- 0.8	117.6	111.2	129.2	150.2
Fur skins, undressed	133.7	111.6	112.3	+ 0.6	192.0	92.3	78.9	97.3
Hides and skins, cattle	110.6	83.2	57.9	- 30.4	51.5	31.5	64.2	85.0
Beef and veal, fresh	81.5	68.3	76.0	+ 11.3	31.2	127.3	99.8	46.9
Bacon and hams	32.8	38.4	4.5	- 88.3	8.0	4.7	1.8	3.5
Cheese	132.2	158.3	77.0	- 51.4	14.4	16.2	135.3	142.0
Eggs in the shell	61.5	16.3	13.6	- 16.6	28.4	2.8	2.9	18.0
Fibres and Textiles	53.6	57.5	57.9	+ 0.7	47.9	57.9	59.2	66.5
Wood Products and Paper	93.8	111.1	119.9	+ 7.9	111.4	118.4	127.3	122.7
Planks and boards	87.4	143.2	136.6	- 4.6	126.3	135.2	146.5	138.1
Shingles, red cedar	91.5	123.9	110.3	- 11.0	125.7	115.1	104.3	98.0
Plywood	44.4	51.9	68.8	+ 32.6	70.0	66.6	62.3	73.7
Pulpwood	69.7	76.1	127.9	+ 68.1	111.6	96.9	159.8	143.9
Wood pulp	88.6	108.0	127.3	+ 20.1	116.6	128.7	134.3	130.9
Newsprint paper	108.7	114.1	118.1	+ 3.5	111.2	118.8	124.7	118.0
Iron and Steel and Products	82.6	66.2	76.6	+ 15.7	57.1	76.0	73.6	99.0
Iron ore	238.0	207.9	300.9	+ 44.7	2	233.9	514.7	448.1
Ferro-alloys	74.8	70.4	110.7	+ 57.2	102.8	103.4	121.0	115.7
Farm implements and machinery	113.0	102.8	110.0	+ 7.0	118.0	131.7	94.4	96.2
Machinery (non-farm)	73.4	55.7	82.2	+ 47.6	69.3	80.1	69.7	110.0
Automobiles and trucks	59.8	62.5	116.0	+ 85.6	44.3	83.5	121.1	213.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	101.8	100.3	104.0	+ 3.7	96.7	98.0	110.9	110.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	111.9	104.7	83.2	- 20.5	68.9	94.9	74.3	92.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	119.1	124.3	115.2	- 7.3	110.9	111.7	99.0	136.9
Nickel	96.5	92.4	99.6	+ 7.8	95.0	90.3	105.0	109.8
Platinum metals	102.6	137.1	164.3	+ 19.8	190.5	150.4	170.1	146.1
Silver ore and bullion	117.2	135.8	208.8	+ 53.8	230.1	179.5	225.8	199.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	127.0	121.6	127.0	+ 4.4	101.8	121.4	145.0	145.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	69.1	90.7	105.2	+ 16.0	94.9	106.9	109.4	110.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured	76.9	120.6	135.8	+ 12.6	131.1	142.4	137.4	133.8
Coal	29.6	26.7	28.1	+ 5.2	11.1	23.3	29.5	47.9
Abrasives, artificial, crude	79.1	93.6	135.4	+ 44.7	136.3	132.5	136.7	135.5
Chemicals and Fertilizer	84.4	120.8	141.3	+ 17.0	120.4	144.0	150.1	152.0
Fertilizers, chemical	100.2	96.1	81.6	- 15.1	80.7	98.6	75.1	75.3
Paints, pigments and varnishes	57.4	62.9	109.5	+ 74.1	65.4	109.2	138.6	122.9
Sodium and compounds	83.2	106.9	195.7	+ 83.1	187.4	200.9	202.9	191.5
Miscellaneous	101.1	46.6	63.7	+ 36.7	52.4	62.1	69.3	70.3
Rubber boots, shoes and tires	52.8	40.7	67.8	+ 66.6	59.0	57.5	78.5	76.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	61.0	43.3	55.9	+ 29.1	51.1	67.1	63.6	42.1

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of Table XX into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

3. Not available.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Total Imports	102.6	110.3	126.0	+ 14.2	122.3	129.2	127.7	122.4
Agricultural and Animal Products	98.7	108.2	121.0	+ 11.8	120.5	123.1	120.8	120.1
Bananas, fresh	118.9	128.0	124.6	- 2.7	125.0	123.9	124.5	125.1
Citrus fruits, fresh	143.0	161.3	147.5	- 8.6	150.7	147.5	141.0	150.0
Fruits, dried	105.1	115.1	130.2	+ 13.1	144.1	146.4	133.8	121.8
Nuts	105.6	78.4	83.8	+ 6.9	77.1	85.0	88.2	93.4
Vegetables, fresh	94.1	77.2	106.6	+ 38.1	140.2	98.1	90.4	125.6
Indian corn	75.6	90.2	103.1	+ 14.3	97.9	105.6	100.9	103.1
Sugar, raw	104.9	119.4	139.7	+ 17.0	127.7	131.0	145.4	149.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted	66.0	71.4	96.3	+ 34.9	100.2	103.1	95.8	88.5
Coffee, green	107.4	188.4	205.2	+ 8.9	204.4	207.2	204.9	203.6
Tea, black	101.4	105.6	100.3	- 5.0	102.8	109.9	95.3	92.9
Whisky	100.4	99.5	96.4	- 3.1	97.8	94.6	95.0	97.0
Vegetable oils, inedible	95.1	86.5	123.3	+ 42.5	111.1	134.2	110.3	103.7
Fur skins, undressed	74.6	75.3	86.8	+ 15.3	90.7	89.5	83.1	67.5
Hides and skins (except furs)	93.3	100.7	127.9	+ 27.0	144.4	151.3	113.1	83.6
Fibres and Textiles	100.3	109.3	158.6	+ 45.1	143.3	168.2	170.3	139.0
Cotton, raw	97.0	117.6	139.5	+ 18.6	140.5	148.7	140.0	128.6
Cotton fabrics	81.8	88.5	97.9	+ 10.6	95.0	97.3	101.4	95.8
Jute fabrics, unbleached	93.3	94.0	141.1	+ 50.1	114.2	136.9	173.6	134.2
Wool, raw	104.4	136.6	323.7	+ 137.0	252.4	373.7	348.2	187.0
Wool tops	108.2	128.4	214.9	+ 67.4	197.0	234.6	230.3	170.4
Worsted and serges	109.4	94.9	121.7	+ 28.3	111.0	119.6	130.5	138.5
Synthetic fibres and yarns	94.1	89.1	117.9	+ 32.3	100.8	123.4	125.3	119.6
Sisal, istle and tampico fibre	109.5	95.7	149.3	+ 56.0	105.4	149.6	174.8	170.9
Wood Products and Paper	105.7	111.6	118.4	+ 6.1	112.8	117.0	118.1	118.9
Unbleached sulphite wood pulp	95.4	85.6	111.4	+ 30.1	106.3	115.4	112.6	106.3
Paperboard, paper and products	104.3	112.0	114.2	+ 2.0	110.2	115.9	115.5	115.2
Newspapers and periodicals	106.8	110.7	119.2	+ 7.7	114.4	117.7	120.8	123.8
Iron and Steel and Products	107.0	116.1	122.5	+ 5.5	119.5	124.0	123.8	122.6
Iron ore	132.7	149.8	164.0	+ 9.5	152.3	156.8	163.7	167.5
Rolling mill products	107.7	119.8	139.3	+ 16.3	131.3	138.5	144.0	144.5
Farm implements and machinery	108.0	116.6	123.1	+ 5.6	120.2	124.9	124.7	122.6
Machinery (non-farm)	105.7	113.6	120.8	+ 6.3	118.1	122.7	121.7	120.5
Automobiles and trucks	105.9	113.8	114.8	+ 0.9	111.2	115.6	116.1	116.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	105.4	106.9	123.2	+ 15.2	119.9	125.5	122.7	125.5
Brass products	99.1	107.5	125.3	+ 16.6	125.1	126.9	124.7	124.6
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	96.7	97.0	144.3	+ 48.8	168.4	168.8	140.2	119.5
Electrical apparatus and machinery	104.7	104.6	115.3	+ 10.2	111.8	115.1	115.3	123.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	101.6	104.4	108.5	+ 3.9	107.5	109.5	108.7	108.6
Bricks and tiles	104.5	115.1	121.4	+ 5.5	120.6	123.4	122.4	119.5
China tableware	109.2	99.0	99.0	+ 0.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
Coal, anthracite	107.2	116.9	123.7	+ 5.8	120.9	123.7	123.9	126.5
Coal, bituminous	103.2	104.7	100.4	- 4.1	100.3	99.7	101.4	100.1
Plate, sheet and window glass	105.1	120.2	137.6	+ 14.5	137.2	139.1	138.2	136.0
Crude petroleum for refining	100.6	100.2	109.0	+ 8.8	108.3	110.6	108.7	108.8
Gasoline	93.3	106.8	107.5	+ 0.7	106.3	109.5	108.6	108.2
Sulphur	119.2	126.9	144.9	+ 14.2	132.4	148.7	139.3	149.0
Chemicals and Fertilizer	100.0	102.8	117.2	+ 14.0	113.1	119.5	119.2	116.7
Fertilizer	102.4	108.1	105.3	- 2.6	102.3	102.1	106.5	107.2
Paints and paint materials	98.2	95.3	105.7	+ 10.9	102.1	109.6	107.1	104.1
Compounds of tetraethyl lead	105.7	108.0	113.1	+ 4.7	112.1	113.5	113.6	112.6
Sodium compounds	105.8	114.6	121.0	+ 5.6	119.4	122.7	122.0	120.0
Miscellaneous	97.6	121.5	166.0	+ 36.6	167.5	179.8	160.4	148.7
Rubber and its products	85.8	158.5	297.3	+ 87.6	310.7	343.3	271.4	235.7
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	98.6	103.3	110.3	+ 6.8	107.1	111.9	111.9	110.5

1. Annual figures are annual indexes. Quarterly figures are unweighted averages of monthly indexes. All figures revised.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1949-1951

Interim Indexes, 1948=100

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year			Percentage Change 1950 to 1951	1951			
	1949	1950	1951		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Total Imports	102.0	109.2	122.8	+12.5	117.2	136.0	123.3	116.5
Agricultural and Animal Products	106.2	119.9	119.7	- 0.2	113.4	133.6	113.5	117.4
Bananas, fresh	83.3	88.3	91.4	+ 3.5	61.7	112.1	118.0	74.2
Citrus fruits, fresh	75.2	80.7	96.1	+19.1	103.7	101.8	78.5	99.8
Fruits, dried	88.4	99.5	94.4	- 5.1	67.5	51.6	116.4	134.0
Nuts	70.7	92.0	87.6	- 4.8	107.5	108.9	57.4	72.4
Vegetables, fresh	286.6	440.2	360.3	-18.2	295.6	697.5	143.7	245.3
Indian corn	102.6	113.6	92.8	-18.3	61.6	79.8	70.9	161.6
Sugar, raw	100.7	103.0	86.9	-15.6	34.1	114.5	131.2	67.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted	104.2	101.5	66.7	-34.3	71.5	72.6	90.8	26.6
Coffee, green	113.6	94.4	100.8	+ 6.8	113.6	94.9	84.3	110.7
Tea, black	118.9	152.9	118.6	-22.4	134.5	126.8	86.7	122.4
Whisky	132.9	114.2	126.3	+10.6	124.5	103.3	104.6	173.2
Vegetable oils, inedible	119.8	189.4	151.1	-20.2	200.5	252.2	92.8	78.5
Fur skins, undressed	99.3	113.4	91.6	-19.2	171.9	88.7	48.4	63.3
Hides and skins (except furs)	158.9	157.6	133.1	-15.5	168.8	149.3	110.1	103.6
Fibres and Textiles	94.7	95.2	86.6	- 9.0	105.9	103.7	76.6	66.6
Cotton, raw	121.9	135.5	121.7	-10.2	150.8	148.0	56.5	130.8
Cotton fabrics	121.9	98.2	106.3	+ 8.2	156.9	126.3	74.3	72.2
Jute fabrics, unbleached	70.1	90.7	74.1	-18.3	70.3	86.2	84.1	55.6
Wool, raw	76.4	83.0	71.1	-14.3	71.6	74.7	116.5	29.2
Wool tops	70.0	91.5	77.2	-15.6	99.6	111.9	65.5	31.3
Worsted and serges	99.2	83.5	82.3	- 1.4	101.3	102.1	77.3	46.9
Synthetic fibres and yarns	105.0	124.2	118.7	- 4.4	133.3	192.1	103.8	48.9
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	52.3	78.0	112.3	+44.0	113.2	111.2	104.1	118.5
Wood Products and Paper	110.6	121.8	158.4	+30.0	159.2	170.9	157.9	155.2
Unbleached sulphite wood pulp	93.9	101.8	101.0	- 0.8	68.2	124.6	106.3	107.2
Paperboard, paper and products	111.8	121.5	177.2	+45.8	180.7	170.1	164.4	193.9
Newspapers and periodicals	102.0	121.9	157.3	+29.0	155.2	157.5	158.4	157.4
Iron and Steel and Products	106.1	107.5	138.4	+28.7	127.7	158.9	137.3	129.0
Iron ore	58.6	72.5	89.1	+22.9	0.9	80.0	176.2	101.2
Rolling mill products	108.5	93.2	148.1	+58.9	116.1	158.4	168.2	146.0
Farm implements and machinery	117.2	99.1	113.2	+14.2	100.1	138.8	120.4	92.5
Machinery (non-farm)	94.2	91.7	125.3	+36.6	113.0	136.8	128.3	123.2
Automobiles and trucks	119.2	167.0	180.1	+ 7.8	166.0	287.6	143.2	123.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	107.9	131.4	154.3	+17.4	151.0	165.2	153.6	146.2
Brass products	127.4	136.9	135.2	- 1.2	152.0	149.7	123.4	115.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	102.9	134.9	171.8	+27.4	147.8	141.4	143.5	253.2
Electrical apparatus and machinery	106.8	132.6	179.6	+35.4	166.6	208.1	167.6	169.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	86.7	96.6	104.1	+ 7.8	84.6	106.5	120.2	104.6
Bricks and tiles	101.7	102.2	143.1	+40.0	125.7	143.7	162.2	139.9
China tableware	98.0	102.5	122.8	+19.8	102.5	141.7	133.1	113.8
Coal, anthracite	75.6	82.5	73.6	-10.8	66.6	56.4	77.2	93.4
Coal, bituminous	70.9	88.8	89.9	+ 1.2	68.6	97.6	100.7	92.9
Plate, sheet and window glass	86.5	83.8	81.8	- 2.4	74.1	97.0	91.0	64.6
Crude petroleum for refining	98.0	104.2	110.4	+ 6.0	95.7	111.4	127.3	106.8
Gasoline	95.0	70.4	56.2	-20.2	43.0	45.2	73.5	61.4
Sulphur	79.1	110.2	111.9	+ 1.5	51.0	117.6	175.5	108.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	110.9	129.6	137.2	+ 5.9	142.8	147.9	132.0	126.3
Fertilizer	123.5	121.6	138.4	+13.8	87.0	141.8	172.2	154.3
Paints and paint materials	98.9	133.9	138.2	+ 3.2	154.8	148.5	122.9	126.8
Compounds of tetraethyl lead	117.2	159.1	155.0	- 2.6	113.3	156.7	197.4	152.9
Sodium compounds	83.3	84.7	99.7	+17.7	84.1	114.7	108.5	90.8
Miscellaneous	132.0	125.6	155.1	+23.5	140.0	162.5	170.9	153.8
Rubber and its products	107.0	97.2	89.9	- 7.5	118.4	92.1	82.5	68.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	357.7	453.8	649.4	+43.1	540.2	772.8	721.2	556.5

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes of Table XXII into appropriate value indexes.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 41.

E. MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ²
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	3,075,438	1,500,987	686,914	285,386	316,832	123,749	106,515
1949	2,992,961	1,503,459	704,956	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
1951	3,914,460	2,297,675	631,461	261,867	345,977	208,024	169,457
1948-January	235,384	104,998	64,948	19,171	26,497	7,879	7,958
February	208,269	94,816	51,660	15,711	25,915	9,528	8,129
March	228,369	112,519	59,182	17,520	19,952	8,753	7,438
April	212,337	109,219	44,353	21,303	17,875	8,891	6,775
May	282,283	114,711	85,058	25,561	30,695	13,226	7,864
June	233,476	109,785	54,169	25,610	23,022	10,921	4,967
July	250,864	118,930	56,340	21,952	33,417	11,152	4,020
August	224,143	113,953	52,519	22,516	17,490	6,790	6,561
September	283,024	162,004	47,928	19,794	27,645	10,946	7,501
October	306,964	148,911	65,573	26,265	38,037	11,214	12,516
November	293,905	163,307	56,670	30,215	17,682	8,555	13,160
December	316,419	147,832	48,515	39,770	38,604	16,394	19,626
1949-January	237,030	116,023	55,813	27,893	16,567	7,953	9,462
February	204,994	106,709	44,124	17,527	17,330	8,710	8,190
March	216,787	122,418	39,498	22,760	9,206	9,779	9,620
April	237,792	110,654	63,049	27,114	18,949	10,151	7,875
May	272,948	121,199	72,403	32,896	24,982	11,852	9,616
June	255,066	113,856	60,718	30,412	27,280	14,627	8,173
July	241,309	104,391	70,555	30,086	22,150	7,225	6,902
August	251,659	115,353	62,882	24,816	17,819	13,346	17,443
September	228,441	113,701	56,948	20,752	17,847	8,707	10,486
October	269,108	148,056	72,276	17,479	11,901	9,645	9,751
November	292,278	171,333	56,807	22,311	19,654	9,221	12,952
December	285,550	159,766	49,884	26,794	24,324	14,405	10,377
1950-January	221,180	130,859	48,608	13,728	10,361	6,867	10,757
February	199,462	128,838	30,374	14,276	13,434	6,642	5,898
March	228,221	154,311	30,120	13,621	11,052	7,705	11,412
April	205,503	137,792	25,795	15,494	6,059	11,938	8,425
May	287,036	175,406	48,549	24,092	18,856	13,722	6,411
June	289,222	177,742	52,472	19,781	14,422	13,951	10,854
July	253,704	168,196	35,169	17,974	13,869	10,611	7,885
August	257,080	167,148	42,544	11,665	15,563	13,841	6,319
September	279,121	192,789	30,439	14,519	17,629	16,442	7,303
October	315,245	204,436	47,707	18,544	23,167	14,969	6,422
November	292,700	191,960	38,580	16,765	23,804	13,776	7,815
December	289,912	191,510	39,555	18,041	22,214	12,964	5,628
1951-January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569

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

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others ²
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1948	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	193,472	71,382	221,260	34,475
1949	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	241,559	103,123	213,548	81,334
1951	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1948—January	206,077	149,976	21,589	11,480	3,845	15,496	2,377
February	182,167	136,847	17,872	7,520	2,918	14,130	2,593
March	197,051	138,299	21,601	10,635	4,051	19,137	3,056
April	226,690	159,461	24,641	14,664	4,277	20,077	3,348
May	225,093	144,966	27,424	22,548	7,199	18,549	4,104
June	232,997	154,918	26,003	21,837	5,768	19,683	3,819
July	225,099	149,499	29,377	16,196	5,310	21,316	2,100
August	206,490	136,061	24,685	17,378	4,661	20,373	1,736
September	221,678	152,707	24,100	16,653	5,290	18,506	3,378
October	243,438	160,211	29,257	21,432	7,509	20,528	3,332
November	238,172	163,423	28,319	18,047	7,782	16,578	2,202
December	231,993	159,395	24,633	15,080	12,772	16,887	2,433
1949—January	223,786	164,801	25,405	10,580	6,650	14,184	1,752
February	205,976	148,816	22,918	11,886	5,914	13,689	2,563
March	235,946	168,952	28,343	15,264	7,541	13,983	1,550
April	242,698	177,293	30,120	14,257	7,503	11,682	1,843
May	250,461	172,069	29,468	20,185	8,062	16,915	3,762
June	250,509	176,848	26,961	19,238	9,032	15,998	2,432
July	230,889	160,254	29,376	15,193	6,261	16,772	3,033
August	212,092	143,553	26,179	16,779	6,193	15,288	4,100
September	221,569	157,993	21,943	15,246	6,342	16,727	3,318
October	234,267	167,575	19,450	19,288	6,758	17,726	3,470
November	239,609	162,727	26,532	18,595	8,339	18,752	4,664
December	213,405	150,978	20,755	9,350	5,767	20,307	6,248
1950—January	211,938	154,473	26,138	10,728	5,056	12,358	3,185
February	200,170	143,148	25,371	11,262	5,672	10,571	4,146
March	237,366	160,893	32,726	14,297	7,250	18,238	3,962
April	230,918	162,190	29,538	13,105	6,860	14,908	4,317
May	290,195	195,522	36,296	24,245	8,636	18,776	6,720
June	282,463	188,320	37,108	23,434	8,115	15,203	10,283
July	259,481	170,648	32,717	22,022	8,344	18,078	7,672
August	267,276	172,552	34,257	21,606	8,456	21,925	8,480
September	279,671	177,353	36,213	23,713	9,140	25,369	7,883
October	320,572	208,332	41,671	27,564	11,210	21,939	9,856
November	327,909	214,769	40,153	29,986	15,105	20,271	7,625
December	266,293	182,276	32,025	19,598	9,278	15,911	7,205
1951—January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	18,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,318	20,678	6,039

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

TABLE XXVI. Prices¹ and Physical Volume² of Domestic Exports and Imports

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
DOMESTIC EXPORTS							
PRICE INDEXES							
January	—	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	115.9
February	—	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	117.8
March	—	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.3
April	—	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.2
May	—	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	121.9
June	—	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.0
July	75.3	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	123.8
August	75.2	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	125.5
September	76.1	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.0
October	76.7	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.5
November	76.8	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.0
December	76.8	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	125.8
Annual Index	—	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	122.5
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES							
January	—	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	96.0
February	—	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.5
March	—	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.9
April	—	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	95.0
May	—	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.5
June	—	80.9	113.7	92.4	95.9	105.4	99.1
July	146.5	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	118.0
August	153.1	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.8	91.1	108.8
September	113.1	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.9
October	115.9	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.4
November	121.2	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.5
December	119.3	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.6
Annual Index	—	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.9
IMPORTS							
PRICE INDEXES							
January	—	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9
February	—	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.3
March	—	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.6
April	—	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.1
May	—	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.5
June	—	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9
July	74.5	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.6
August	74.6	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.2
September	74.0	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.2
October	72.6	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.2
November	73.9	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5
December	74.6	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.7	121.6
Annual Index	—	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.0
PHYSICAL VOLUME INDEXES							
January	—	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3
February	—	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	102.1
March	—	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.2
April	—	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.7
May	—	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.2
June	—	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1
July	83.2	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	130.2
August	76.7	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.4
September	74.5	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	112.1
October	82.8	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.7
November	81.1	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7
December	73.6	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	103.9	101.9
Annual Index	—	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.9

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), and Ch. V, p. 41. Indexes for 1949, 1950 and 1951 are revised.

2. Volume indexes produced by dividing price indexes into value indexes.

TABLE XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Official Rates ¹ in Canada			Market Rates ² in Canada				
Effective From	U.S. Dollar	Pound Sterling	Noon Average for	U.S. Dollar		Pound Sterling	
				1950	1951	1950	1951
	Canadian cents			Canadian cents			
1939—September 16	110.50	445.00	January	110.25	105.17	308.00	294.46
			February	110.25	104.92	308.00	293.82
			March	110.25	104.73	308.00	293.29
1945—October 15	110.25	444.00	April	110.25	105.99	308.00	296.74
			May	110.25	106.37	308.00	297.89
			June	110.25	106.94	308.00	299.41
1946—July 6	100.25	403.00	July	110.25	106.05	308.00	296.90
			August	110.25	105.56	308.00	295.46
			September	110.25	105.56	308.00	295.46
1949—September 20	110.25	308.00	October	105.34	105.08	294.96	294.11
			November	104.03	104.35	291.23	292.06
			December	105.31	102.56	294.86	286.49

Source: Bank of Canada

1. Mid-rate between official buying and selling rates.

2. From October 2, 1950, noon average rate for business days in month.

TABLE XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export
(Net Exports of Non-Monetary Gold)

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	\$'000,000						
January	10.0	9.2	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3
February	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7
March	11.6	10.0	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4
April	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2
May	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0
June	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8
July	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4
August	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0
September	10.9	6.8	18.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8
October	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2
November	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7
December	10.9	7.7	11.8	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3
Total	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXIX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1950 and 1951

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	844,905	1,042,441	332,640	413,079	266,043	232,722
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	82,992	64,497	82,310	63,935	1	1
01	Meat and meat preparations	77,219	75,469	46,300	68,664	24,432	1,275
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	33,624	24,847	3,945	4,039	17,471	9,435
03	Fish and fish preparations	106,413	110,213	72,165	74,927	4,892	7,044
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	482,792	695,060	78,900	141,260	215,097	211,171
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	30,589	28,782	22,157	21,334	4,111	2,813
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	6,191	4,425	4,754	4,187	20	35
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	739	799	542	403	4	37
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	23,521	37,115	21,325	34,003	0	861
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	826	1,234	243	327	15	50
1	Beverages and Tobacco	54,177	73,188	35,219	46,228	8,701	14,138
11	Beverages.....	43,534	56,495	35,168	46,163	381	640
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	10,643	16,693	50	64	8,320	13,499
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	875,978	1,152,539	708,174	790,178	81,408	199,452
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	39,161	43,259	29,622	33,320	5,114	8,608
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels.....	12,964	12,523	7	1,241	217	168
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ²	659	880	658	746	0	0
24	Wood, lumber and cork	370,120	421,464	324,529	291,659	22,407	86,113
25	Pulp and waste paper	212,101	371,483	194,551	282,657	13,129	38,090
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	10,168	15,158	8,017	9,504	1,078	1,595
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers.....	74,600	93,710	54,597	65,447	5,388	6,779
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	132,947	170,153	74,076	83,526	33,844	57,555
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.....	23,259	23,910	22,118	22,078	232	543
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	16,331	17,505	14,688	14,129	398	1,465
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9,087	10,058	2,745	3,190	60	939
5	Chemicals.....	118,912	157,743	72,594	87,834	10,011	15,449
51	Chemical elements and compounds.....	29,998	45,673	21,442	32,328	5,686	7,796
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	780	932	779	932	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	2,127	5,630	1,397	2,347	21	162
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	4,716	6,293	450	487	132	101
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	231	359	131	185	12	9
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	38,874	35,743	28,595	30,809	0	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ³	42,187	63,112	19,800	20,746	4,161	7,380
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	965,044	1,159,322	762,497	821,288	98,452	161,165
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	6,837	8,171	3,691	4,730	955	1,346
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	11,148	26,227	4,066	6,087	36	74
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture).....	25,855	34,672	20,053	22,905	2,813	6,154
64	Paper, paperboard and products	501,853	568,125	473,598	512,031	2,366	10,917
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.....	19,849	27,844	10,104	12,767	839	937
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.....	8,054	10,140	4,254	5,032	378	839
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	10,376	17,657	9,053	16,396	561	233
68	Base metals (including iron)	363,619	442,731	234,679	232,788	88,514	138,555
69	Manufactures of metals	17,452	23,754	2,999	8,551	1,991	2,111
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	233,721	300,023	99,210	131,344	4,109	5,648
71	Machinery other than electric	125,261	164,172	86,918	109,209	2,586	3,101
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	17,490	25,532	5,142	5,598	271	628
73	Transport equipment.....	90,970	110,319	7,149	16,538	1,251	1,920
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	22,137	31,226	12,378	14,804	1,322	3,370
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,334	1,344	29	48	10	12
82	Furniture and related fixtures	512	838	300	490	26	3
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	47	70	35	32	1	1
84	Clothing	6,070	5,623	4,945	3,831	181	297
85	Footwear.....	2,447	4,216	1,611	1,487	410	1,870
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.....	4,289	7,765	1,757	3,131	383	726
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.....	7,439	11,369	3,701	5,784	312	461
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	16,626	19,091	10,190	11,637	2,031	1,371
91	Postal packages	120	89	55	30	1	1
92	Live animals not for food.....	1,662	866	1,639	841	6	3
93	Returned goods and special transactions	14,844	18,135	8,496	10,766	2,024	1,368
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C. ³	3,156,920	3,963,136	2,050,335	2,333,709	472,536	635,720

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.

3. Excludes commercial gold and processing charges.

TABLE XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1950 and 1951

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	358,649	398,895	116,627	148,915	12,883	9,619
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	668	969	448	712	220	256
01	Meat and meat preparations	11,029	28,639	4,882	15,908	117	636
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	4,257	16,002	698	2,408	13	14
03	Fish and fish preparations	4,188	6,202	2,400	3,049	107	115
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	25,934	27,377	21,015	21,835	1,782	2,389
05	Fruits and vegetables	129,610	138,375	78,717	89,852	1,121	968
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	83,562	83,899	705	1,216	1,616	1,582
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	94,236	87,610	3,243	5,613	7,476	2,447
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	1,967	4,539	1,915	4,434	1	5
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	3,197	5,283	2,605	3,889	430	1,208
1	Beverages and Tobacco	20,954	22,163	4,982	4,562	9,272	9,758
11	Beverages	16,955	18,495	2,399	2,242	9,153	9,627
12	Tobacco and manufactures	3,999	3,668	2,583	2,320	119	131
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	388,002	535,240	217,988	292,752	35,707	50,302
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	32,075	31,807	26,075	23,831	311	1,297
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	26,267	33,993	14,133	20,859	0	0
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	35,142	65,684	8,305	9,515	369	409
24	Wood, lumber and cork	15,688	25,195	14,931	23,751	3	12
25	Pulp and waste paper	6,613	10,086	6,518	9,968	18	21
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	172,219	243,020	85,177	125,945	31,043	45,842
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	32,934	39,557	28,697	30,949	1,526	1,803
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	49,468	67,243	22,811	35,097	83	42
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	17,596	18,654	11,342	12,837	2,354	877
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	493,226	535,025	350,084	335,754	5,095	3,531
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	39,390	45,259	25,910	23,754	2,698	371
5	Chemicals	169,194	205,859	142,913	176,200	15,283	17,464
51	Chemical elements and compounds	48,613	58,270	41,124	49,941	4,003	5,446
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	5,708	9,998	4,663	8,854	836	650
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	26,938	30,349	19,876	21,782	4,366	4,938
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	12,834	16,404	10,820	14,388	1,507	1,506
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	8,459	8,319	7,115	6,862	640	543
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	8,759	10,209	6,812	8,976	4	19
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	57,883	72,309	52,502	65,394	3,928	4,362
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	614,680	862,803	379,131	544,920	159,624	188,187
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	10,349	12,429	4,814	5,685	5,166	6,046
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	14,030	18,752	12,728	17,175	816	816
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	13,471	17,908	10,836	13,838	748	685
64	Paper, paperboard and products	19,778	28,467	18,509	26,619	1,099	1,479
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	171,977	214,245	61,814	85,886	68,452	79,032
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	66,445	86,612	37,765	50,351	22,049	26,181
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	34,236	31,659	4,517	5,874	23,826	18,991
68	Base metals (including iron)	165,202	285,539	124,275	196,886	25,770	37,675
69	Manufactures of metals	119,192	167,192	103,873	142,606	11,698	17,282
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	829,634	1,107,037	592,792	990,955	128,783	99,770
71	Machinery other than electric	457,130	642,793	420,066	592,316	31,911	37,380
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	91,626	131,031	78,393	111,751	11,607	17,284
73	Transport equipment	280,878	333,214	194,333	286,888	85,266	45,105
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	189,594	245,044	137,379	185,616	30,653	35,158
81	Building fixtures and fittings	9,937	13,611	8,840	11,784	687	1,199
82	Furniture and related fixtures	3,114	6,238	2,456	4,926	434	986
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	2,142	2,544	690	1,105	1,141	1,055
84	Clothing	23,154	29,492	5,732	10,640	14,215	15,044
85	Footwear	4,830	8,610	2,229	3,161	2,085	2,797
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	44,118	46,374	32,547	36,915	2,227	2,572
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	102,299	138,175	84,885	117,085	9,865	11,505
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	70,733	127,199	62,542	109,176	4,195	6,826
91	Postal packages	9,359	22,025	9,294	21,300	44	472
92	Live animals not for food	1,577	2,198	1,511	2,092	39	72
93	Returned goods and special transactions	59,797	102,977	51,737	85,784	4,112	6,283
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C. ¹	3,174,056	4,084,525	2,130,348	2,812,603	404,195	420,985

1. Excludes commercial gold and processing charges.

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