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CANADA



# REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

## CALENDAR YEAR, 1953

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division



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International Trade Division

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE  
CALENDAR YEAR, 1953

*Published by Authority of*  
The Right Honourable C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce

7501-501  
7-5-54

Price 75 cents

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1954.







## 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.

Some preliminary estimates of the quantitative importance of exports of grains and imports of investment goods in the expansion of trade in recent years appear in this issue. The publication of the Bureau's current-weight (Paasche's) indexes of export and import prices will be a regular feature of annual issues of this *Review*.

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 basic statistics of Canadian trade were compiled under the direction of Mr. L.A. Kane, Chief of the External Trade Section.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,  
May 7, 1954.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
*Dominion Statistician.*

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# CHAPTER I

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1953

### Leading Developments

Another large increase in the volume of imports caused a sizable import balance on Canada's foreign trade in 1953. The volume of exports was slightly lower than in the record year 1952, and for the first time since 1949 average export and import prices did not differ significantly from those of the preceding year. As a result, the value of imports increased to a record \$4,383 million, while that of exports was moderately lower at \$4,173 million, and a passive balance of \$210 million was incurred on merchandise trade.

The change in the commodity trade balance from 1952 to 1953 was greater than occurred between any two previous peacetime years. It totalled \$536 million, and made the principal contribution to the change from the current account surplus in Canada's balance of payments in 1952 to the deficit of 1953. The high terms of trade ratio which prevailed in 1952 did not fall much in the year; price changes accounted for only some \$85 million of the change

in the trade balance. The remainder resulted from contrasting changes in import and export volume, and of this remaining change about \$392 million was due to the increase in import volume, and only about \$59 million to the easing of export volume.

The inflow of investment capital to Canada, principally from the United States, continued to increase in 1953, and made an important contribution to the financing of the trade deficit. Also important was the sharp reduction in the outflow of short-term funds, which had been especially large in 1952. New gold production available for export in 1953 was slightly lower than in 1952 because of strikes at several mines in the second half-year, but nevertheless totalled \$144 million. These factors were important in preventing the trade deficit from significantly depressing the exchange value of the Canadian dollar, which remained at a premium over the United States dollar throughout the year.

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

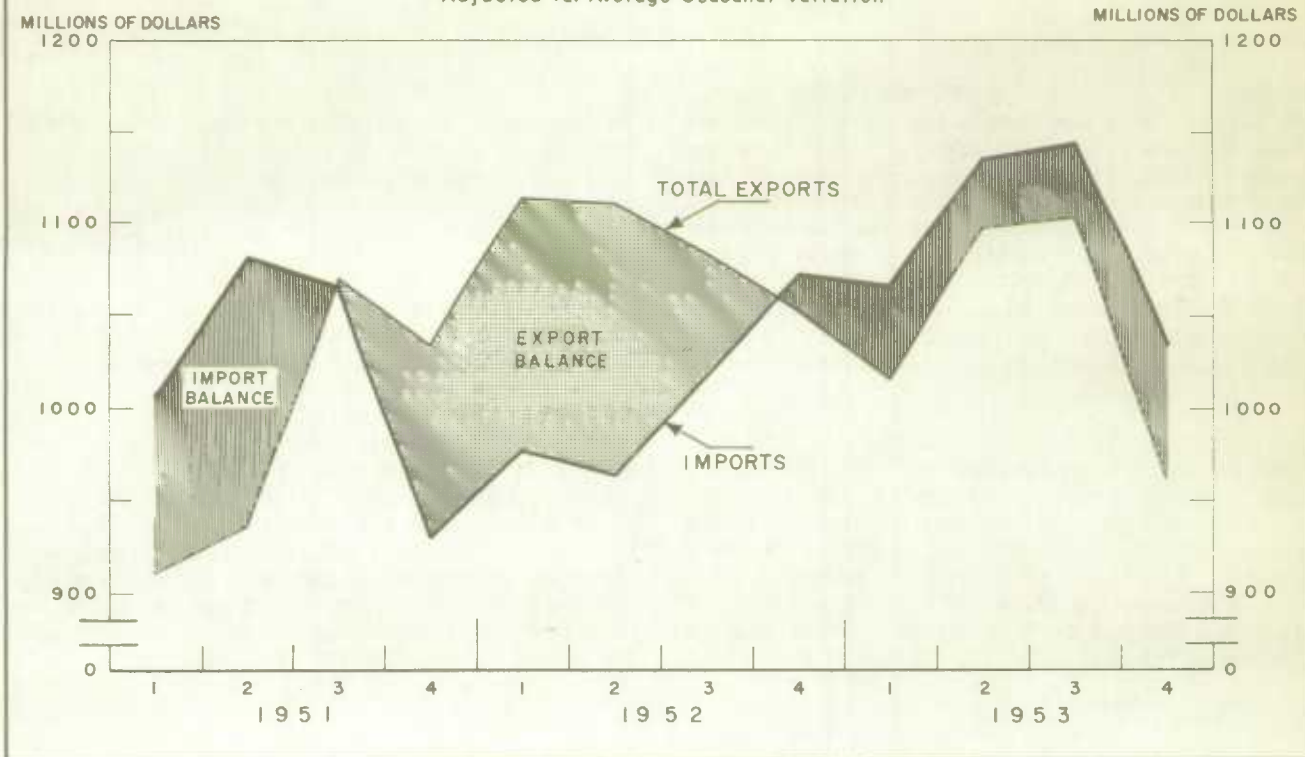
	Calendar Year					Percentage Change	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949 to 1953	1952 to 1953
	\$'000,000					%	%
<b>Value of Trade:</b>							
Total Exports <sup>1</sup> .....	3,022.5	3,157.1	3,963.4	4,356.0	4,172.6	+ 38.1	- 4.2
Domestic Exports.....	2,993.0	3,118.4	3,914.5	4,301.1	4,117.4	+ 37.6	- 4.3
Re-Exports.....	29.5	38.7	48.9	54.9	55.2	+ 87.1	+ 0.5
Imports.....	2,761.2	3,174.3	4,084.9	4,030.5	4,382.8	+ 58.7	+ 8.7
Total Trade.....	5,783.7	6,331.3	8,048.2	8,386.5	8,555.4	+ 47.9	+ 2.0
Trade Balance.....	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 121.5	+ 325.5	- 210.2	-	-
<b>Price Indexes:</b>							
	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	+ 14.5	- 2.9
Imports.....	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	+ 6.6	- 0.9
Terms of Trade <sup>2</sup> .....	100.7	98.2	97.5	110.3	108.1	+ 7.3	- 2.0
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>							
	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	+ 20.2	- 1.5
Imports.....	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	+ 48.0	+ 9.4
<b>Constant Dollar Values:</b>							
	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports.....	2,926.1	2,914.5	3,221.3	3,581.0	3,531.0	+ 20.7	- 1.4
Imports.....	2,691.2	2,877.8	3,236.8	3,650.8	4,006.2	+ 48.9	+ 9.7
Total Trade.....	5,617.3	5,792.3	6,458.1	7,231.8	7,537.2	+ 34.2	+ 4.2

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; 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 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.

CHART 1  
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, BY QUARTERS, 1951-1953

Adjusted for Average Seasonal Variation



The basic influences on Canada's imports showed little change from 1951 to 1953. Domestic investment and consumer expenditure increased steadily throughout this period, and defence expenditures were at record levels for a period of relative peace. Rising industrial activity and growing consumption have both required an increasing volume of imports, and imports of defence material seem to have increased in each year since 1950. Also important for much of 1953 was the rebuilding of inventories of some imported goods in Canada; these had been reduced during the period of falling import prices from early 1951 to mid-1952, but grew again after import prices stabilized in the third quarter of 1952.

Investment goods and consumers' durables led the increase in imports in 1953. Such commodities as machinery, tractors, tools, automobiles, refrigerators and stoves showed especially large gains. Imports of components for Canadian industry, such as automobile parts and radio and television tubes also rose substantially, as did those of some items of defence equipment. Textiles and textile manufactures increased even more in volume than they did in value, but these imports were considerably smaller in the second half-year than in the first.

Continued prosperity in the United States during the greater part of 1953 kept markets for most Canadian goods relatively firm in that country, and

was chiefly responsible for the minor extent of the decline in the overall volume of exports. Overseas markets for many important products were smaller or less accessible than in 1952. Many Commonwealth countries tightened their trade controls during the first half of 1952 in a concerted effort to rebuild the sterling area's exchange reserves. The effects of these controls did not become apparent until the latter part of that year, but throughout 1953 they seriously restricted many Canadian exports to these countries. Brazil was also forced by balance of payments considerations to severely restrict her imports late in 1952, and exports to this market in 1953 were more than halved. Some other Latin American countries suffered business recessions during the year. Both Latin American and European markets for grains were reduced by better crops in most importing countries and in other traditional exporting countries. Intensified Scandinavian competition limited overseas markets for Canadian wood pulp and newsprint, and some other forest products, and demand for lead and zinc proved weaker than in 1952.

Exports were not uniformly lower than in 1952 throughout 1953, as is illustrated by the chart. When export values are adjusted for average seasonal variation it can be seen that they began to decline after the first quarter of 1952, having risen steeply during the preceding year. Their dip was exceptionally sharp during the first quarter of 1953



due in part to the effect on grain exports in that quarter of the strike of grain handlers in Vancouver. The recovery of exports in the second and third quarters reflected in part heavy exports of grains to compensate for the reduction of shipments during the strike, and in part especially heavy shipments of several forest products and some other commodities to the United States. In the fourth quarter demand in the United States market weakened, and most overseas countries reduced imports of Canadian grains as they harvested a large home crop for the second consecutive year. These countries had still required sizable grain imports after the recovery of their home crops in 1952 in order to rebuild stocks, but this process was completed during the summer of 1953.

Imports also dropped sharply in the fourth quarter. The value of imports began to increase after the inventory reductions of the latter half of 1951, and increased steadily until the third quarter of 1953. In the fourth quarter inventory accumulation

in Canada appears to have ceased, and industrial production and consumer spending showed signs of levelling. To some extent too, the market for many imports may have been temporarily saturated during the preceding months.

The values in the chart also indicate that a passive balance characterized Canadian trade throughout 1953 when allowance is made for the differing seasonal behaviour of exports and imports, and that the rate at which that balance was being accumulated changed relatively little during the year. It is not always appreciated that Canadian trade has a strong seasonal tendency to a deficit in the first half-year and to a large surplus in the fourth quarter. The actual export balance in the fourth quarter was short of that which would be recorded in that period in a year of balanced trade by somewhat more than the deficits in the first three quarters differed from the results to be expected in a year of balanced trade.

#### Direction of Trade

Changes in the direction of Canada's trade in 1953 were quite pronounced, and generally tended to bring trade into somewhat closer bilateral balance than had existed in 1952. These changes were more pronounced in exports than in imports. Exports to the United States were somewhat greater than in 1952, and that country's share in total exports increased from 54% to 59%. This change was especially pronounced in the case of forest products, base metals, and metal products. Exports to the United Kingdom, to the Commonwealth, to Europe and to Latin America all declined, as did their shares in the total. Grain exports to all principal areas except the United Kingdom and Japan (included in the "others" group of Table 2) were lower than in 1952. Sales of forest products to overseas countries declined sharply, especially those of planks and boards and wood pulp, but greater sales to the United States offset most of these declines.

Overseas shipments of aluminum, copper and zinc fell sharply in quantity, but these drops were also offset by an increase in the volume of shipments to the United States. Controls in the Commonwealth and Latin America bore especially heavily on manufactured goods, especially vehicles, while sales of manufactures to the United States showed less reduction. However sales of farm implements even to the United States were lower than in 1952 chiefly because of a continued decline in agricultural income in that market.

Imports from each of the principal countries and trading areas shown in Table 2 were greater in value in 1953 than in 1952 except in the case of the Commonwealth. Purchases from the United Kingdom and from European countries showed an especially marked increase, and the share of these areas in Canada's trade grew substantially. In each of the

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

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Total Exports:</b>						
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
1952 .....	53.9	17.3	10.9	6.6	6.3	5.0
1953 .....	59.0	16.0	8.9	6.0	4.8	5.3
<b>Imports:</b>						
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
1952 .....	73.9	8.9	3.8	4.6	7.0	1.8
1953 .....	73.5	10.3	4.0	3.9	6.6	1.7
<b>Total Trade:</b>						
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
1952 .....	63.5	13.2	7.5	5.6	6.7	3.5
1953 .....	66.4	13.1	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.5

latter cases fibres and textiles and iron and steel products played an especially important role in these gains. Purchases of most textiles from these areas increased, and in the case of iron and steel products gains in imports of machinery and vehicles were very large. Europe's share in Canada's imports of tin also increased in 1953; this latter change was paralleled by a decrease in imports from the Commonwealth.

Because imports increased more than did exports the passive balance on trade with the United States increased in 1953, and the overall import balance with Latin America also increased in large part because of a smaller export balance on trade with Brazil and a larger import balance on trade with Venezuela. Export balances on trade with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and Europe were smaller than in 1952, and there was relatively little change in the trade balance with other countries. This reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade was characteristic of the whole of 1953, and in the last quarter even the import balance on trade with the United States was reduced.

The extent of this reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade can be measured by comparing the sum of the export or import balances with all individual countries with total trade. In 1953 the

sum of these balances was \$1,779 million, 20.8% of total trade with all countries. In 1952 their sum was \$2,014 million, 24.0% of the trade total of that year. While the reduction in the bilateral imbalance of trade was considerable, it remained much more pronounced than in 1950, when the sum of these balances was only \$691 million, 10.9% of total trade in that year.

While the terms of trade ratio for Canadian trade with all countries declined moderately in 1953, this movement cannot be applied to trade with individual countries and areas. The ratio of export prices to import prices declined somewhat more sharply in the case of trade with the United States, and possibly also of trade with Europe. This tended to stimulate the growth in the trade balance with the United States, and to aid in the reduction of that with Europe. The terms of trade ratio with Latin America appears to have been higher than in 1952, and the ratio for trade with the Commonwealth was perhaps 12% higher than in 1952. The volume of imports from the Commonwealth, like that of imports from other areas, actually increased in 1953, but further declines in the prices of many Commonwealth goods reduced the value of imports from that area, and limited the reduction in the balance of trade with these countries.

#### Government Policy and Foreign Trade

Throughout the post-war period the Canadian government has worked for the reduction of existing barriers to international trade. Economic assistance was extended to overseas countries in the reconstruction period, and Canada has taken an active part in bilateral and multilateral negotiations on tariffs and trade practices. Canada is one of the few countries in the world today which has almost no significant barriers to imports other than tariffs, and the Canadian tariff has been considerably reduced since the war.

Negotiations over the years have produced trade agreements with most of Canada's important trading partners. At the end of 1953 Canada was exchanging most-favoured-nation or preferential tariff treatment with all but 23 of the 127 territories distinguished in Canadian trade statistics. Of these remaining countries only 9 had exports to or imports from Canada to the value of \$500,000 or more in the year; these were Arabia, the eastern zone of Germany, Honduras, Libya, Japan, Korea, Portuguese Africa, Thailand and the U.S.S.R. The trade

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Population .....</b>	'000	11, 045	12, 551	13, 712	14, 009	14, 430	14, 781
<b>Current Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$	90.30	221.09	227.42	279.42	298.07	278.56
Imports Per Capita .....	\$	73.24	205.08	231.49	291.59	279.31	296.52
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$	164.87	429.11	461.74	574.51	581.18	575.08
<b>Constant Dollar Comparisons:</b>							
Domestic Exports Per Capita .....	\$'48	169.10	241.36	209.99	227.17	244.72	235.47
Imports Per Capita .....	\$'48	144.17	233.04	209.88	231.05	253.00	271.04
Total Trade Per Capita .....	\$'48	315.90	477.75	422.43	460.99	501.16	509.92



of these 23 countries with Canada accounted for 3.4% of total exports in 1953, and 0.5% of imports. If Japan is excluded from the group (negotiations for a new trade agreement with Japan were under way at the end of 1953), the remaining 22 countries accounted for only 0.6% of exports and 0.2% of imports in the year.

During 1953 Canada participated in the eighth session of the member countries of the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At this session it was decided to extend until July 1, 1955, the tariff concessions negotiated at previous G.A.T.T. meetings. Belgium, the Netherlands and the Union of South Africa announced important relaxations of controls on dollar imports at this meeting; these may be of particular importance to Canadian trade in 1954.

### International Trade and the Domestic Economy

Canada is one of the world's chief trading nations in spite of her relatively small population. Early statistics published by the International Monetary Fund<sup>1</sup>, and adjusted to approximately the same valuation basis for all countries, show that in 1953 Canada again ranked third among trading nations as to both exports and imports and accounted for some 6.3% of the trade of the non-Soviet world. The six leading world traders in 1953 were:

Country	Total Exports U.S. \$'000,000	Imports
United States .....	15,768*	11,836
United Kingdom .....	7,524	9,366
Canada .....	4,616	4,842
Federal Republic of Germany	4,389	3,771
France .....	3,788	4,007
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	2,238	2,395

\*Including military aid.

The value of world trade (excluding the trade of the iron curtain countries) declined by a further 2% in 1953 apparently because of a lower average price level than prevailed in 1952. The volume of world trade may actually have expanded moderately in the year. Of the six leading world traders three increased the value of their trade in 1953; these were the United States, Canada and Germany. The increase in United States trade was due chiefly to much heavier military aid exports than in previous peacetime years, while that in Canadian trade was entirely due to the rapid growth of imports. Germany's trade was greater than that of France in 1953 for the first time in the post-war period.

Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of most other leading world traders. In earlier post-war years Canada has ranked third or second in trade per capita, behind New Zealand and, in most years, Hong Kong. The trade of Hong Kong declined sharply after 1951 due to political conditions in that part of the world, and in 1952 Canada's per capita trade was greater than that of the crown colony. New Zealand's imports in 1953

were almost 30% lower in value than in the preceding year due to her stiffened import controls, and her exports were also moderately lower than in 1952. As a result, Canada's trade per capita in 1953 seems to have exceeded that of New Zealand, and Canada appears to have ranked first in trade per capita for the first time in the post-war period.

These facts indicate that not only is Canada a larger world trader than are most other countries, but this country also derives a larger per capita income from trade than do other countries. The importance of trade to the Canadian economy is emphasized by comparing it with gross national expenditure and national income. Of total spending on Canadian-produced goods and services in 1953 some 22% was spent by other countries for the purchase from Canada of goods and services, and more than 75% of this amount was accounted for by commodity trade. Merchandise exports in 1953 equalled about 22% of national income.

The level of Canada's per capita trade throughout the post-war period has been considerably greater than before the war, whether expressed in current or constant dollars. In 1953 the current dollar value of per capita trade was 3.5 times as great as in the relatively prosperous pre-war year 1937, and its constant dollar value, or volume, was three-fifths greater than in the pre-war year. There has been a trend towards a larger volume of per capita trade throughout most of the post-war period, which is obscured in part because of the union of Newfoundland and Canada in 1949 which caused less increase in Canadian trade totals than in Canada's population.

In the post-war period the growth of Canadian trade has been generally comparable with that in gross national product or in industrial production, though less rapid in the recent post-war years than that in private investment. However there are some indications that the long-term rate of increase in foreign trade may be less than that in Canadian production. In the period 1926-29 exports of goods and services accounted for some 29% of gross national expenditure, in 1936-39 this proportion was about 28%, in 1950-53 about 23%. The growth in Canada's population and in the domestic market seems slowly to be reducing the proportion of Canada's resources devoted to direct production for the foreign market.

1. International Monetary Fund: *International Financial Statistics*, Washington, U.S.A., monthly. Data quoted are from the May, 1954 issue, but are subject to revision.



**TABLE 4. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity**  
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Value Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	32.4	90.2	101.4	127.3	139.9	133.9
Imports .....	30.7	97.6	120.4	154.9	152.8	166.2
Total Trade .....	31.7	93.7	110.2	140.0	145.9	148.9
Gross National Product .....	34.3	88.2	116.6	137.8	148.7	155.9 p
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing....	24.1	79.0	119.8	141.9	158.8	175.1 p
Cheques Cashed .....	43.6	92.3	124.7	139.0	155.2	170.3
Bank Deposits .....	37.5	95.6	111.7	115.7	121.1	128.9
<b>Price Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	53.4	91.6	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3
Imports .....	50.8	88.0	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4
Wholesale Prices .....	55.7	84.4	109.2	124.2	116.9	114.1
Consumers' Prices .....	64.9	87.4	106.1	117.2	120.1	119.1
<b>Volume Indexes:</b>						
Domestic Exports .....	60.7	98.5	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2
Imports .....	60.4	110.9	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0
Total Trade .....	60.7	104.3	100.8	112.4	125.8	131.2
Gross National Product .....	55.1	97.1	109.5	115.9	123.8	128.4 p
Industrial Production .....	55.0	96.7	107.7	115.4	118.6	126.6 p
Persons with Jobs .....	83.9	98.9	101.9	104.2	105.6	106.9
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles .....	45.6	101.8	94.0	108.8	115.8	110.0

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## CHAPTER II

### TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom remained Canada's leading trading partners in 1953 by a wide margin. The former country increased her share of Canadian exports to 59%, a proportion exceeded only in 1950, and supplied more than 73% of imports. The latter took 16% of Canada's exports, and supplied more than 10% of imports. Together these two countries accounted for 79.5% of Canada's trade in 1953, an increase from 76.7% in 1952.

Trade with all other countries formed a smaller proportion of the total in 1953 than in any post-war year except 1950. Better grain crops in many importing countries in 1952 and 1953, together with larger supplies in other exporting countries, reduced the requirements of many importers for Canadian grains, although greater shipments to the United Kingdom and Japan kept total exports of Canadian grains at a high level. Most forest products and base metals were also in plentiful supply in 1953, and again there was some turning from Canadian to other traditional suppliers on the part of overseas countries. Both dollar-saving controls and competition restricted opportunities for Canadian exporters more than in other recent years. And many of Canada's principal imports from overseas countries were still available at relatively low prices, which limited the value of purchases of these goods.

These and other influences were reflected in a drop from ten to six in the number of countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom accounting for more than 1% of Canada's exports or imports. As in 1952 only Venezuela also provided more than 1% of imports; her share in 1953 imports was 3.6%, a slight increase over the 1952 proportion of 3.4%. Five other countries absorbed more than 1% of total exports, their shares ranging from Japan's 2.9% to the Netherlands' 1.1%. The number of countries accounting for such a share of exports increased from 1950 to 1952, but in 1953 this trend was reversed.

The index of market concentration of Canadian trade showed a sharp increase in 1953 chiefly because of the greater share of exports sent to the United States and of the smaller number of countries accounting for a moderately large share of exports. There was no significant change in the market concentration of imports, but this remained much more pronounced than is characteristic of exports. The indexes for the United States, influenced by many of the same factors as affected Canadian trade, show a similar movement to those representing Canadian trade. The indexes for the United Kingdom showed no significant change, that country's trade remaining much more diversified as to markets than that of either the United States or Canada.

TABLE 5. Index of Market Concentration of Trade<sup>1</sup>

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Concentration of Domestic Exports:</b>							
Canada .....	46.6	54.0	55.7	66.6	61.1	56.7	61.2
United States .....	21.5	21.7	21.7	23.8	22.0	26.5	29.3
United Kingdom .....	18.2	18.4	18.8	19.4	19.8	17.5	18.0
<b>Concentration of Imports:</b>							
Canada .....	77.2	89.6	71.7	68.5	69.8	74.5	74.3
United States .....	25.5	26.4	28.0	28.5	25.5	26.6	26.8
United Kingdom .....	25.1	20.4	20.6	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.5
<b>Concentration of Total Trade:</b>							
Canada .....	59.1	60.6	62.8	67.6	65.4	65.0	67.8
United States .....	22.1	22.8	23.3	24.8	23.9	26.3	27.8
United Kingdom .....	20.8	18.6	18.9	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.4

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. 43. 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.

Although Canada remained the third ranking world trader in 1953, and accounted for more than 6% of the non-communist world's exports and imports, nevertheless trade with Canada is not a major part of the trade of most other countries. Canada's share in the trade of the United States is much larger than in that of most other countries; in 1953 Canada provided almost 23% of United States imports and received more than 20% of United States exports (almost 26% of United States exports excluding "special category" strategic exports). United States exports to Canada were more than

four times as great as those to that country's second ranking export market, United States imports from Canada more than three times those taken from the second ranking supplier. Canada's share in the trade of the United Kingdom was also substantial; in 1953 some 6% of that country's exports were sent to Canada, and more than 9% of her imports came from Canada. But in the case of most other countries these proportions are much lower, and as is true of their share in Canadian trade so Canada's share in their trade frequently is less than 1% of the total.

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

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1953

United States Trade (U.S. Statistics <sup>1</sup> , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)							
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Canada	Japan	Mexico	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Cuba
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>							
1951 .....	13,462.5	2,587.5	597.7	712.1	901.0	455.5	539.8
1952 .....	12,587.8	2,795.9	621.7	666.2	676.6	500.9	515.9
1953 .....	11,632.2	2,995.1	669.5	644.4	589.3	512.9	426.6
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Colombia	Venezuela	Cuba
<b>General Imports:</b>							
1951 .....	10,967.3	2,275.3	910.6	465.9	362.1	323.6	417.8
1952 .....	10,717.5	2,386.5	808.4	485.3	384.1	396.5	439.8
1953 .....	10,873.7	2,461.3	768.4	545.6	465.5	440.6	431.0
United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics <sup>3</sup> , Values in U.K. £'000,000)							
	Total	Australia	United States	Canada	Union of South Africa	India	New Zealand
<b>Exports (including re-exports):</b>							
1951 .....	2,706.7	325.7	153.1	140.1	166.8	115.9	111.2
1952 .....	2,725.8	221.8	180.7	132.4	145.8	113.2	115.7
1953 .....	2,687.4	214.1	172.1	161.0	159.2	115.1	100.7
	Total	Canada	Australia	United States	New Zealand	Kuwait <sup>4</sup>	Denmark
<b>General Imports:</b>							
1951 .....	3,903.8	260.9	252.1	379.8	164.7	—	114.7
1952 .....	3,479.0	319.8	225.1	314.5	165.7	136.0	118.1
1953 .....	3,344.9	304.2	294.4	253.8	169.6	129.7	128.5

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, March 29, 1954, and *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1952.

2. Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1953.

4. A small oil-producing country in the Arabian peninsula not separately distinguished in Canadian statistics or in U.K. statistics prior to 1952.



## Trade with the United States

The total trade of the United States increased in 1953. The value of that country's imports (in United States dollars) gained little more than 1%, but their volume was 6% greater than in 1952, import prices averaging some 4% below the 1952 level. Total exports were almost 4% higher in value (in United States dollars), but this increase was due entirely to sharply higher shipments under the mutual security program. Excluding these shipments, the value of United States exports was reduced by more than 7% in the year, and their volume showed a corresponding decline. The commercial export balance on United States foreign trade was only about 55% of that recorded in 1952, and less than 46% of that registered in 1951.

Canada's trade with the United States showed a sharper increase than did United States trade with all countries. Exports to the United States increased almost 5% in Canadian dollar value to reach \$2,463 million, and were up some 8% in volume, as the average prices received for these exports showed about the same decline as did those of Canadian exports to all countries. Imports from the United States, at \$3,221 million, were 8% greater in value than in 1952, and the quantity of these imports showed almost as great an increase as their value. The increased exchange value of the United States dollar during 1953 seems to have been a principal factor tending to raise slightly the average prices of United States shipments to Canada.

The import balance on trade with the United States increased to \$758 million in 1953, and was especially heavy in the first half-year. This balance has been exceeded only by that of 1947, which reached \$918 million. But while in the earlier period

the balance amounted to 30% of total trade between the two countries, in 1953 the proportion of the year's much larger trade total was only 13%. In addition, in the earlier period there was no heavy net inflow of investment and other private capital from the United States such as occurred in 1953, but instead large outflows on capital account both to the United States and to overseas countries. Thus, while the heavy balance of 1947 contributed to a sharp reduction in Canadian foreign exchange reserves and to the adoption of emergency exchange conservation controls, that of 1953 was accompanied by little change either in the high exchange value of the Canadian dollar or in Canadian holdings of gold and foreign exchange.

During the year there was a noticeable change in the level of trade with the United States. Imports reached their peak in the second quarter, and fell off in both the third and fourth quarters. Exports also reached a peak in the second quarter, declined moderately in the third, and failed to show their usual seasonal increase in the fourth quarter. The levelling down of exports seems to have resulted chiefly from the lower levels of income and business activity in the United States in the latter half of 1953. The decline in imports from their high second quarter level was related to the levelling off of inventories, industrial production and consumers' expenditures in Canada in the second half-year. Markets for some imported goods may also have been temporarily saturated during the preceding year. However, in both countries defence production and consumption requirements were high during 1953, and provided the basis for a level of trade which remained high by the standards of earlier years.

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

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	541.8	571.5	556.3	637.3	564.3	624.1	612.0	618.5
Re-Exports .....	9.8	9.0	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.5	12.0	11.0
Imports .....	694.0	763.8	714.5	804.6	763.1	909.4	799.3	749.5
Total Trade .....	1,245.7	1,344.2	1,282.7	1,453.4	1,338.0	1,544.0	1,423.3	1,379.0
Trade Balance .....	- 142.3	- 183.4	- 146.3	- 155.9	- 188.1	- 274.7	- 175.3	- 120.1

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

There was no major change in the structure of exports to the United States in 1953. Seven of the nine main commodity groups shared in the increase in sales to that market. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products, which formed an unusually large proportion of the total in the two preceding years,

showed some decline because of more ample supplies of feed grains and other fodders in that country, which reduced the need for imports from Canada. Exports of textile products also continued to decline. The sharpest increase occurred in exports of non-ferrous metals and resulted from the diversion of a large part of exports of aluminum, copper and zinc from overseas markets to the United States.

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

Wood products remained by far the most important group of commodities in exports to the United States, and accounted for 45% of the 1953 total. Newsprint paper accounted for more than half of these exports of wood products, sales of this commodity increasing to \$564 million chiefly under the influence of slightly higher average prices than prevailed in 1952. The United States took 91% of Canada's exports of newsprint paper during the year, and Canada supplied 80% of United States newsprint requirements. Both proportions were about 1% greater than in the preceding year. The increase in newsprint exports was in response to a further growth in advertising lineage in United States newspapers and to an increase in the average size of daily and Sunday newspapers. In spite of the increase in newsprint exports, United States publishers' stocks of newsprint were reduced during the year.

Planks and boards and wood pulp ranked second and third among commodities exported to the United States in 1953. The construction industry was active in the United States, housing starts showing a marked gain over 1952 in the first six months, although they declined later in the year. The number of board feet of lumber exported to the United States increased by 9%, and the average quality of this lumber also seems to have been higher than in 1952. The value of pulp exports to the United States was reduced by lower average prices; the quantity of these exports showed a small gain. Pulpwood exports to the United States declined by more than one-quarter, and shipments of shingles showed a small decline in volume, although higher prices raised their value. One of the sharpest changes in this group was the increase in exports of hardwood veneers, which gained almost one-third in quantity and more than 40% in value. For the group as a whole the declines in wood pulp and pulpwood largely offset increases in the other major items, and the value of exports in the group rose only 1%.

The non-ferrous metals group ranked second in exports to the United States in 1953. Average prices of these exports declined by more than 5%, and

their quantity increased by between 20% and 25% in the year. The United States took a sharply higher proportion of Canada's exports of aluminum, copper and zinc than in 1952. The increase in aluminum exported represented in part the agreed diversion to the United States of aluminum contracted for by the United Kingdom, and in part the purchase by American firms of the 1953 increase in Canadian aluminum output. In the cases of copper and zinc overseas markets were less ready to bid for Canadian supplies than in 1952, and a greater proportion of production was diverted to the United States. Exports of zinc increased by about one-quarter in quantity under the stimulus of higher Canadian production and the lack of alternative markets, but in the latter part of the year both Canadian production and exports to the United States fell off because of the relatively unprofitable price at which the metal had to be sold. Lead was the only major non-ferrous metal of which exports to the United States were cut sharply in volume; better market conditions overseas caused the diversion of a considerable part of Canada's lead exports to the United Kingdom and Europe.

There was some recovery in exports of animals and animal products to the United States in 1953, but these remained well below the level prevailing from 1948 to 1951. When the United States removed its embargo against Canadian livestock and fresh meats early in March, Canadian cattle were priced at about the level prevailing in major United States markets, and this situation continued throughout the rest of 1953. With no difference in price levels no substantial movement of beef cattle and beef developed between the two countries—for the year exports of these commodities to the United States totalled little more than \$10 million. However exports of pure-bred and dairy cattle recovered to half their 1951 value, and there were also substantial exports of canned meats and fresh pork. The chief exports in the animal products group were again fresh and frozen fish and molluscs and crustaceans, which have remained relatively constant at a high level for the past three years while shipments of livestock and meats have fluctuated violently.

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

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	8.8	11.5	13.1	11.2	8.5	7.4	7.4	6.8
Animals and Animal Products .....	12.5	11.6	6.4	7.4	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	7.1	7.8	6.6	6.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	50.3	48.5	46.9	45.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.6
Iron and its Products .....	6.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	38.1	40.8	41.3	41.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	13.2	12.1	15.2	16.9	6.4	6.8	6.7	8.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.4	20.2	15.5	14.1	12.9
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.5	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.0
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	1.0	1.3	2.8	3.3	6.4	8.7	12.5	12.8

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



In the other groups the general trend of exports was upward, although a few declines occurred. Chief among these were a sharp drop in exports of farm implements, which resulted from declining agricultural prices and farm incomes in the United States. Exports of asbestos showed a moderate decline in value in spite of prices averaging slightly higher than in 1952. Sales of ferro-alloys were

affected by a reduced demand for specialty steels. Most other products showed moderate to large increases. Among the largest were those in military guns and in ammunition, chiefly representing deliveries on defence contracts placed in Canada by United States authorities. A considerable proportion of the increase in exports of electrical apparatus also represented equipment for military use.

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

There was relatively little change in the structure of imports from the United States in 1953. Imports in six of the nine main groups increased in both value and volume, and the lower totals of imports of agricultural and vegetable products and of fibres, textiles and products were due solely to the fact that prices of these imports averaged respectively some 4% and 10% lower than in 1952. The only group in which imports declined in volume was the non-metallic minerals group. Imports in this group are chiefly fuels, and Canada's reliance on imported fuels has been steadily lessening since the discovery of large new oilfields in western Canada in 1947.

Iron and steel products remained the most important group in imports in 1953, and investment goods continued to account for a major portion of these imports. Non-farm and farm machinery, including tractors, remained the most important categories of producers' equipment imported, and these imports showed moderate increases of 6% to 8% in value due chiefly to increases in their volume. Much sharper increases affected tools and railway cars, but these form a much smaller proportion of total imports than do the other items of producers' equipment. Imports of some producers' materials declined. Those of rolling mill products were off 6% to 8% in volume in spite of a sharp increase in the share of these imports drawn from the United States, and those of iron ore fell some 3% in volume and were lower in grade than in the previous year. The higher value of iron ore imports was due to an advance of about 10% in the price of this ore in the spring—this was the only important commodity in the group affected by a substantial price increase. Imports of aircraft engines were also lower than in 1952 because of the replacement of imported by Canadian-made engines in some military aircraft produced in this country.

Among the largest increases in imports in the iron and steel group were those shown by automobile

parts, automobiles, and cooking and heating apparatus. These imports reflect chiefly heavy purchases by Canadian consumers of new and improved durable goods. Personal income and savings in Canada have been at record levels for some years, and Canadians have tended to increase the proportion of their incomes spent on goods of this type. Refrigerators, books and newspapers are other imports which have increased in response to the improving Canadian standard of living, and Canadians have also tended to increase their expenditures on foreign travel and to bring in increased quantities of goods under the special tourist customs exemption.

Imports of defence goods from the United States also showed substantial advances in 1953. The greatest increase in this category was in imports of electronic equipment, which more than doubled their already high 1952 level and accounted for more than half of the gain in the value of imports of electrical apparatus<sup>2</sup> and in the non-ferrous metals group. Non-defence electrical apparatus imports also increased substantially, but their rate of increase averaged only about 15% to 20%. Imports of aircraft parts, also chiefly for defence purposes, showed a substantial gain.

Fibres and textiles were most affected by the moderate decline of imports in the latter part of 1953. These imports were particularly heavy in the first half-year, when their volume was considerably greater than in any other recent six-months period. But after midsummer they fell off, the drop affecting raw cotton and cotton fabrics being especially sharp. In the second half-year they were substantially lower in volume than in the corresponding period of 1952, and were probably lower than in the first half of that year as well. The decline in imports of textiles from the United States in this period was considerably sharper than that affecting imports from either the United Kingdom or European countries, and the share of these imports drawn from the United States dropped from 53% in the first six months to 47% in the latter half-year.

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

### Trade with the United Kingdom

The export and import trade of the United Kingdom with all other countries was lower in sterling value in 1953 than in 1952. This decline was due solely to lower average export and import prices. The United Kingdom's imports dropped 4% in sterling value but increased by 9% in volume,

import prices in terms of sterling averaging 12% below their 1952 level. Exports were reduced by slightly more than 1% in sterling value, a price decline of more than 3% outweighing a 2% increase in the quantity of goods shipped to other countries. The average price movements affecting the trade

of the United Kingdom in 1952 and 1953 differed from those affecting the trade of Canada and the United States. Canadian and United States import prices dropped substantially in 1952, and only slightly in 1953, but those of the United Kingdom showed little decline in 1952 and a sharp drop in 1953. Canadian and United States export prices declined in both 1952 and 1953, but those of the United Kingdom increased in 1952 and fell back to their 1951 level in 1953.

The United Kingdom's trade balance with all countries improved further in 1953, and the deficit with the dollar area was reduced by one-third. The greater part of this change was due to a reduction in imports from dollar countries, in part reflecting the effects of trade restrictions tightened early in 1952 but not fully effective until the latter half of that year. Exports to dollar countries also contributed to the deficit reduction by rising in sterling value in 1953.

Canadian statistics show changes in trade with the United Kingdom which correspond with this picture of trade between the United Kingdom and the dollar area. Exports to that country totalled \$669

million in 1953, 11% below the value registered in 1952. The prices of exports to the United Kingdom seem to have averaged some 3% lower than in 1952, and the volume of these shipments declined about 8%. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 26% to reach a record value of \$453 million. As the prices of these imports showed little average change from those prevailing in 1952 the whole of this gain was due to the larger volume of goods received in the year. Canada's export balance on this trade, \$215 million, was only 55% of that recorded in 1952.

Trade with the United Kingdom did not show the same changes during 1953 as did that with the United States. The reduction in exports was concentrated in the first half-year, those of the second half-year being slightly greater than in 1952. Imports from the United Kingdom were greater in each quarter than in the corresponding quarters of 1952; the contraction which characterized imports from the United States in the third and fourth quarters was hardly noticeable. And in the second half of 1953 the United Kingdom accounted for a higher proportion of Canada's imports than in any half-year since 1950.

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

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	156.4	244.5	185.6	159.3	123.9	190.3	192.5	158.5
Re-Exports .....	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Imports .....	68.2	93.2	98.0	100.4	95.3	124.3	119.8	114.0
Total Trade .....	225.7	338.9	285.2	261.0	219.9	315.4	313.3	273.6
Trade Balance .....	+ 89.2	+ 152.6	+ 89.2	+ 60.3	+ 29.4	+ 66.8	+ 73.7	+ 45.6

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

The composition of domestic exports to the United Kingdom was considerably different in 1953 than in 1951 and 1952. Agricultural and vegetable products—chiefly wheat and wheat flour—accounted for 46% of the 1953 total as opposed to 34% and 37% in 1952 and 1951 respectively. Wood products accounted for only 17% of the 1953 total as opposed to 22% in 1952, and animals and animal products for 3% instead of 5%. Of the forty leading commodities included in these exports 28 showed a value change exceeding 25%, and most of these changes were due primarily to fluctuations in export volume rather than average price.

The value of wheat exported to the United Kingdom increased by 9% in 1953, but there was little gain in the quantity of wheat shipped, and the quantity of flour exported declined by 20%. Better crops in Australia and some other exporting countries enabled the United Kingdom to obtain a more normal proportion of her wheat requirements from other sources than in 1952 and 1951. Exports of barley increased from less than \$3 million to \$33 million, as United Kingdom imports of this grain from other suppliers were sharply reduced in 1953, and there were also sizable shipments of beans, Indian corn and oats, which have not been important in exports to the United Kingdom since the immediate post-war period. Tobacco exports fell to their 1951 level, and shipments of flax seed were only half their 1952 value, although their quantity

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



declined less than 20%. This latter reduction was offset by much greater shipments of linseed oil. For the group as a whole the value of exports increased by 19%, and most of this increase was due to larger shipments of commodities other than wheat and flour, although these two remained the largest single commodities in the group.

Non-ferrous metals and products were again second in importance in exports to the United Kingdom, although their value fell 19% in the year and their quantity was perhaps 15% lower than in 1952. The largest decline was in exports of zinc, which were little more than half as great in volume as in 1952 and which also suffered a price decline of more than two-fifths, sharper than any other of these leading commodities. The average price of lead exported to the United Kingdom fell almost as far as that of zinc, but the quantity of lead exported almost doubled, and the value of these exports showed a moderate increase. Exports of copper were also substantially greater in quantity than in 1952, and those of nickel showed a moderate gain. Aluminum shipments were reduced by the agreed diversion to the United States of much metal for which the United Kingdom had contracted.

Exports of wood and paper to the United Kingdom declined by 33% in value and some 30% in quantity. The largest reduction was in shipments of planks and boards; the number of board feet exported declined by 30%, and the average grade of this lumber was also poorer than in 1952. Another sharp cut was in exports of pit props, which fell from \$13.5 million to only \$3.5 million. In both these cases the bulk of the United Kingdom's requirements in 1953 was procured from Baltic sources. The value of exports of wood pulp was reduced solely by lower

average prices than prevailed in 1952, and shipments of newsprint paper and railway ties increased in quantity quite substantially. Most of the decline in exports of wood products occurred in the first half-year, and there was some recovery in the latter months of 1953.

The decline in exports of animal products to the United Kingdom resulted from the completion of beef shipments to that country under the inter-governmental arrangement made after the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada. Exports of other products in this category were greater than in 1952, with especially large increases in shipments of canned salmon and cheese, although neither of these commodities recovered to its 1951 level. Relatively high Canadian prices have prevented regular commercial shipments of most animal products to the United Kingdom in recent years.

Most other principal exports were lower than in 1952. An exception was scrap iron and steel; low Canadian prices caused dealers to ship a considerable quantity of scrap to the United Kingdom in search of better returns. Exports of aircraft parts also increased substantially, as did those of non-commercial items, especially settlers' effects. Canada also provided a number of aircraft to the United Kingdom; these were financed under the Defence Appropriation Act and therefore do not appear in Canadian statistics. They were included in United Kingdom statistics of imports of aircraft from Canada and valued at some £35 million, and this factor was chiefly responsible for the much smaller drop in United Kingdom statistics of imports from Canada (Table 6) than in Canadian statistics of exports to the United Kingdom.

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

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	48.7	36.7	34.4	45.9	6.9	5.1	6.6	5.8
Animals and Animal Products .....	11.4	4.7	4.8	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.8	3.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	27.9	33.0	24.0	25.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	8.7	22.4	22.1	16.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1
Iron and its Products .....	2.1	3.1	5.1	4.1	36.8	30.1	34.1	35.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	25.0	28.8	29.9	27.1	9.5	10.1	12.0	11.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.3	7.5	7.8	7.6	6.7
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.1
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	4.6	6.0	8.3	7.2

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

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

The structure of imports from the United Kingdom showed relatively little change in 1953. Each of the nine main groups reflected the increase in Canadian purchases of British goods, and of the forty leading commodities included in these imports only seven failed to surpass their 1952 value, and twenty-one showed increases of more than 25%. The United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports also increased steadily throughout the year, although remaining below the level prevailing from 1948 to 1950.

Iron and steel products again held first place in imports from the United Kingdom. Machinery led the increase in imports in this group; purchases of British machinery rose from \$34 million to \$47 million, and that country's proportion of Canada's machinery imports from 9.3% to 11.6%. Most of the gain in these imports came in the second half-year. Imports of British passenger automobiles also increased sharply, but this increase seems to have swelled dealers' stocks in Canada. There was apparently no increase in retail sales of new British cars in Canada in 1953. Imports of aircraft engines almost doubled, and those of rolling mill products gained moderately in the face of a decline in total Canadian imports of this commodity. Imports of several other iron and steel manufactures also moved upward. As there seems to have been no significant increase in the average prices of these imports the value gains were matched by closely comparable volume gains.

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

Imports of fibres and textiles increased in value at about the same rate as those of iron and steel products, but as prices in this group averaged somewhat below their 1952 level the increase in volume was even sharper. The largest value increases were shown by wool products where the effects of increased import volume were magnified by some recovery of prices from their low 1952 level. But most other important textile products also showed substantial increases in value and even greater increases in volume. The United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports of fibres and textiles rose from 24% in 1952 to more than 29% in 1953. The growth in these imports was most rapid in the first half-year; in the second half there was some recession from this high level although much less than that shown by imports of fibres and textiles from all countries.

Purchases of other British goods also moved strongly upwards, and were generally higher in the second half-year than in the first. Those of electrical apparatus—chiefly heavy goods such as generators, transformers and electric motors—increased by one-quarter in value. Imports of both British aircraft and aircraft parts showed even sharper gains. And the United Kingdom's share in Canada's imports of chemicals also showed a substantial increase. In the past five years products of the iron and steel, engineering and chemical industries have become increasingly important in imports from the United Kingdom, and have accounted for a major part of the gain in imports from the United Kingdom in this period. It is in these fields, rather than in such traditional items as textiles, coal, cutlery and pottery, that the Canadian market for imported goods is growing most rapidly.

Trade with Other Leading Countries<sup>1</sup>

The six other countries which individually accounted for 1% or more of Canada's exports or imports are listed in Table 11, and the remainder of this chapter will recount briefly the principal changes in trade with these countries in 1953. A detailed discussion of trade with other countries is not possible here, but Table XIX gives the leading commodities exported to and imported from the thirty countries ranking highest in Canada's trade in 1953. Complete commodity detail of trade with the 127 countries distinguished in Canada's trade statistics can be obtained from the quarterly reports referred to in Chapter V.

Because changes in Canadian trade with many countries were especially large in 1953, it may be well to note some principal factors in these changes before proceeding with the more detailed discussion. Besides Belgium, which is discussed below, Canadian exports to Brazil, India, Italy, France and

Cuba showed especially large declines. Brazil was forced to restrict her imports severely late in 1952 because of a serious deterioration in her exchange reserves which resulted from very heavy imports for economic development and for a rising level of consumption. These restrictions continued in 1953, but in the autumn were modified by the adoption of an auction system of rationing foreign exchange which had the effect of raising steeply the prices which Brazilians had to pay for most foreign goods. Grain crops in India, Italy and France increased substantially in 1953, and most of the reduction in shipments to these countries was due to this factor. Cuba suffered from an economic recession in 1953 related to the low world price and weak demand for sugar and molasses, and most exports to that market suffered from these conditions.

The extraordinary increase in exports to Pakistan resulted from a severe shortage of food in that country. Large shipments of wheat, financed in part under the Colombo plan, formed the bulk of these

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



TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Six Leading Countries, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
<b>Venezuela:</b>								
Total Exports .....	8.0	11.4	8.9	7.6	7.5	10.1	7.0	12.0
Imports .....	29.8	30.4	38.7	36.9	34.9	36.2	45.4	38.6
Trade Balance .....	- 21.7	- 19.0	- 29.9	- 29.3	- 27.4	- 26.1	- 38.4	- 26.7
<b>Japan:</b>								
Total Exports .....	18.6	22.8	22.7	38.7	20.1	17.3	32.3	49.1
Imports .....	2.3	3.3	3.6	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.8	4.1
Trade Balance .....	+ 16.3	+ 19.6	+ 19.2	+ 34.6	+ 17.2	+ 14.4	+ 28.5	+ 45.0
<b>Germany, Federal Republic:</b>								
Total Exports .....	6.0	11.7	41.8	35.5	7.4	26.8	16.8	33.4
Imports .....	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.9	5.6	8.6	10.3	11.0
Trade Balance .....	+ 1.2	+ 6.8	+ 35.7	+ 28.6	+ 1.9	+ 18.2	+ 6.5	+ 22.4
<b>Belgium and Luxembourg:</b>								
Total Exports .....	21.3	19.6	30.6	33.2	12.5	19.4	19.7	18.3
Imports .....	8.2	9.8	7.4	7.8	5.4	9.0	7.8	6.8
Trade Balance .....	+ 13.1	+ 9.8	+ 23.1	+ 25.4	+ 7.1	+ 10.4	+ 11.9	+ 11.4
<b>Netherlands:</b>								
Total Exports .....	5.6	7.1	14.0	15.0	5.0	16.2	11.5	10.3
Imports .....	2.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	3.2	7.0	6.6	5.5
Trade Balance .....	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	+ 9.1	+ 10.0	+ 1.9	+ 9.2	+ 4.8	+ 4.8
<b>Union of South Africa:</b>								
Total Exports .....	15.4	15.4	10.4	6.8	7.9	16.0	16.2	10.9
Imports .....	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
Trade Balance .....	+ 14.5	+ 14.4	+ 9.2	+ 5.7	+ 6.8	+ 14.7	+ 15.0	+ 9.7

exports. Deliveries of ships to Colombia accounted for the increase in exports to that market. Two substantial reductions in Canadian imports also deserve special mention: purchases from Mexico were cut sharply because of limited Mexican cotton supplies and an unfavourable relation between Mexican and United States cotton prices, and smaller imports of sugar together with lower sugar prices caused the decline in Cuban sales to Canada.

VENEZUELA again ranked third in Canada's total trade in 1953. Exports to that country totalled \$36.6 million, only 2% above their value in 1952, but imports increased by 14% to reach \$155.1 million. The range of Canadian imports from Venezuela remained narrow: crude petroleum alone accounted for 93% of the total, and fuel oils and coffee for most of the remaining 7%. Each of these imports increased in value and in volume over the level of 1952.

Exports to Venezuela cover a wide range of goods; foods, industrial materials and manufactures are all important. Venezuela's huge oil production has kept the country's currency hard throughout the post-war period, and as a result exporters to the Venezuelan market face stiff competition. Most

of Canada's principal exports to Venezuela were lower in 1953 than in 1952. The increase in the total was due chiefly to two sales of ships to Venezuela together valued at \$5.8 million. Exports of wheat flour increased, but those of other foodstuffs fell off, and a large increase in the value of passenger automobiles shipped to Venezuela was more than offset by an even larger decline in exports of trucks. Exports of machinery and of aluminum and copper manufactures were also reduced by growing foreign competition.

JAPAN rose to fourth place in Canada's trade in 1953. Exports to Japan far outweighed imports from that country. They totalled \$118.7 million, while imports reached only \$13.6 million, a smaller value than the increase in exports to Japan from 1952 to 1953. Foodstuffs and industrial materials formed the bulk of these exports, with wheat alone accounting for more than 44% of the total. Japan ranked second only to the United Kingdom as a market for Canadian wheat in 1953. Exports of both wheat and wheat flour were greater than in 1952, but these increases were more than offset by a sharp reduction in exports of barley. The net increase in exports to Japan was in sales of industrial materials, with copper, scrap iron, wood pulp and iron ore showing the largest gains.



Imports from Japan showed less change from 1952 to 1953 than in most earlier post-war years. Purchases of steel rolling mill products were only a fifth as great as in 1952, but most other principal imports from Japan increased, with especially large gains in wearing apparel and toys, each of which passed the million dollar mark in the year. Other imports were varied, including fruit, fish, and a wide variety of manufactures, but in no cases did imports from Japan supply a substantial fraction of the Canadian market.

**THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY** again ranked fifth in Canada's trade in 1953. Exports to that country were 11% below their 1952 level, reaching only \$84.5 million, while imports rose 57% to reach \$35.5 million. Although it was sharply reduced in the year, the export balance on this trade remained heavy. Smaller shipments of grains, reflecting better domestic supplies and more alternative sources of imports, accounted for most of the net reduction in exports to Germany. Exports of all important wood products were also lower than in 1952 because of intensified Scandinavian competition. Exports of most non-ferrous metals were greater than in 1952, with especially large gains in sales of copper and lead, and shipments of iron ore, scrap iron and pig iron were very much greater than in other recent years.

Imports from Germany include a wide variety of manufactured goods. As in the case of Japan, the only important import to show a very sharp decline in 1953 was steel rolling mill products. German shipments of machinery and tools to Canada gained substantially in the year, and German exporters began a serious bid for a share in the Canadian market for automobiles, shipping 1,527 cars, 310 trucks and 7 buses to Canada in the year. All but a few of these vehicles fall into the "small car" category supplied chiefly by imports from the United Kingdom. Imports from Germany have been increasing steadily during the past two years; their level in the last half of 1953 was especially high, amounting to almost 1% of total imports in that period.

**BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG**, which was Canada's fourth ranking trading partner from 1950 to 1952, dropped to sixth place in 1953. Both exports to and imports from Belgium declined. The drop in exports was especially sharp; they fell 33% below their 1952 level, reaching only \$69.8 million in total. Again lower shipments of grains were chiefly responsible for this change, better domestic supplies and alternative sources of imports the factors behind it. Exports of wheat to Belgium reached 75% of their 1952 value, those of barley 27%, those of oats only 21%. The drop in exports of these three commodities totalled \$30.9 million, that in total exports to Belgium \$34.9 million. Other large declines were in exports of flax seed, due in part to smaller Canadian exportable supplies, and of wood pulp, due primarily to Scandinavian competition. Passenger automobiles

were among the few commodities to show a substantial increase, and this gain was partly offset by lower exports of trucks. Exports of lead rose 27% in quantity, but lower prices for this metal kept its value below the 1952 total. Exports of zinc also increased substantially in volume but declined sharply in value.

Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg totalled \$29.1 million, 12% below their 1952 value and 26% below their 1951 peak. The major role in this decline was played by steel rolling mill products; their value fell from \$16.5 million in 1952 to \$7.1 million in 1953, chiefly because of readily obtainable supplies at better prices offered by North American mills, and of a reduction in Canadian demand. Imports of cement also declined sharply, as did those of jute fabrics. Most other principal imports from Belgium increased in value, the gains in wool carpets, cut diamonds and glass being especially large. Belgian exports to Canada, like those of Germany and Japan, are quite diversified, but fall largely into the categories of textiles and industrial products in which competition has been increasing in recent years.

Both exports to and imports from **THE NETHERLANDS** increased in 1953, and this country rose from thirteenth to eighth rank among Canada's leading trading partners. The increase in imports was much larger, both absolutely and proportionately, than that in exports; imports rose 35% to \$22.3 million, exports 3% to \$43.0 million. The Netherlands was among the few countries that increased its imports of Canadian grains in 1953. Exports of wheat rose by \$3.7 million to \$26.6 million, and those of rye also gained, but more than half of these gains were offset by a drop in exports of barley. Exports of brass and flaxseed showed sharp declines, and those of aluminum a moderate reduction, but gains were shown by a number of other items. Non-commercial exports were also high in 1953; these were chiefly supplies donated for flood relief.

The increase in imports from the Netherlands resulted from moderately higher sales of a large number of commodities rather than from a few outstanding gains. Fruits and vegetables, cocoa products, florist stock, textiles and industrial goods all showed increases. Among the largest increases were those in refined tin and animal bristles. Non-commercial imports from the Netherlands totalled \$4.5 million in 1953; these were chiefly settlers' effects. If non-commercial items were excluded from Canadian statistics the total of trade with the Netherlands in 1953 would have been \$59.7 million rather than \$65.3 million, and the export balance on this trade \$24.1 million rather than \$20.7 million. The proportionate distortion of statistics of Canadian trade with the Netherlands by these non-commercial items is unusually great.

**THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA** has been one of Canada's best export markets in every year since the war in spite of the restrictive trade controls

which that country had to impose after 1949. Exports to this market were moderately higher in 1953 than in 1952, but changes affecting individual export commodities were quite varied. Sales of lumber, severely cut in 1952, were greater in value in 1953 than in any year since 1948. Exports of automobiles and trucks also increased sharply, and those of wheat were moderately higher than in 1952. Among the sharpest reductions were those in newsprint paper, steel rolling mill products, linseed oil and cotton fabrics. The import control system in force in the Union in 1953 gave importers a relatively wide degree of freedom in the use of their exchange allocations, and to a greater extent than is true of most countries with import controls it can be as-

sumed that the changes in exports to the Union in 1953 represent changes in the demand for goods in that market, rather than decisions by government officials.

Imports from the Union of South Africa have never been large, and in 1953 were only moderately higher than in 1952. Sharp declines in imports of industrial diamonds and manganese oxide largely offset smaller increases in several products. Chrome ore, wool, and gem diamonds were among the imports which increased in value in 1953, and Canadian purchases of South African wines and brandy remained at about the level of 1952.



## CHAPTER III

### TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe, to the Commonwealth and to Latin America were considerably smaller in 1953 than in 1952. Declines in exports to these areas ranged from 14% to 27% in value, and from about 14% to about 30% in volume, with the sharpest drop affecting sales to Latin America. The combined shares of these areas in exports fell from 23.8% in 1952 to 19.7% in 1953, and the share of each individually was lower than in 1952. Exports to these areas in the second half of 1953 reached about the same value as in the first half-year, and there was little further change in their share of the total.

The volume of imports received from each of these areas increased in 1953, although the value of imports from the Commonwealth was lower than in 1952. However the shares of Latin America and of the Commonwealth in Canada's imports declined, and the combined shares of these areas in imports fell from 15.4% to 14.5%. Imports from each area were slightly higher in the second half-year than in the first half-year, and the proportion of imports drawn from these areas showed some increase.

The export balances on trade with Europe and the Commonwealth were substantially reduced in 1952, but nevertheless amounted to 37% and 18% respectively of total trade with these areas. The import balance on trade with Latin America increased sharply, because of a large reduction in

the export balance on trade with Brazil, and a sizable increase in the import balance on trade with Venezuela. Canada's customary import balance on trade with Latin America is the result of huge oil imports from Venezuela; the balance on trade with this country in 1953 was \$118.5 million, 62% of trade between the two countries. With the rest of Latin America Canada had an export balance of \$27.5 million in 1953.

Exports to these areas were influenced by improved supplies of grains in many importing countries and in other exporting countries. Forest products and metals were also more readily available from other sources than in 1951 and much of 1952, and demand for these products proved somewhat weaker than in 1952. The import controls strengthened by many Commonwealth countries in the first half of 1952 but not fully effective until the latter part of that year prevented many Canadian exports to this area from matching their earlier level, and controls also limited access to some Latin American markets, especially Brazil. Other important Latin American markets were affected by business recessions in the year, associated with low prices and weak world demand for their principal exports. Canadian imports from all three areas increased because of continued prosperity in this country and the resulting active demand by producers and consumers for most types of goods.

#### Trade with Europe<sup>1</sup>

Exports to Europe in 1953 were valued at \$372.7 million, 22% below those of the previous year, while imports reached \$173.2 million, an increase of 14% over their 1952 value. The active balance on this trade remained very large, but was only 61% of that incurred in 1952. The average prices of exports to Europe seem to have declined somewhat more than those to all countries, but it is unlikely that this decline exceeded 5%, and the volume of exports to Europe was therefore some 18% lower than in 1952. The prices of imports from Europe averaged little lower than in the preceding year, and the volume of these imports probably increased by about 15%.

Exports to most of the countries of Europe were lower than in 1952, but the declines affecting shipments to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia were especially severe. In each of these cases smaller shipments of grains, due in large part to better crops in most of Europe, played an important part in the contraction of exports. Spain was the only country in

this area which sharply increased its purchases from Canada; the Spanish wheat crop in 1953 was less than three-quarters as great as in 1952.

Imports from most European countries increased in 1953, with especially large gains in purchases from Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Belgium was the only western European country whose sales to Canada were severely reduced. Steel rolling mill products were extremely important in imports from Belgium in 1952, but Canadian demand for these goods fell off in 1953, and their decline far outweighed increased imports of many other Belgian goods. Imports from the iron curtain countries, especially Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., were also sharply reduced in 1953. The iron curtain countries together provided less than 3% of imports from Europe in 1953, as opposed to nearly 5% in 1952.

Exports to Europe were somewhat more diversified in 1953 than in 1952. Wheat remained the leading commodity in these exports, and accounted for a slightly greater proportion of the total than in the preceding year, but the forty leading exports of 1953 accounted for only 90.5% of total domestic exports to Europe in the year whereas the forty

1. Except Commonwealth countries and Ireland. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XIII, XIV and XIX.



leading exports of 1952 had accounted for 93.7% of total domestic exports in that year. This change reflects both the decreased need for grain imports by many European countries and relaxations in trade controls by some countries.

The relative importance of foods, producers' materials and other goods in exports to Europe showed much less change in 1953 than in the preceding year. Nine of the forty principal exports in 1953 were again foods, 21 were producers' materials compared with 20 in 1952, and 10 were in the "others" category compared with 11. However the only one of these categories to increase in value was the "others" category; it covered 8.5% of the value of the forty leading exports as compared with only 5.7% in 1952. The following statement indicates the relative importance of these three categories in the forty leading exports of each of the past three years. These figures also indicate some increased diversification in exports to Europe.

Year	Foods	Producers' Materials	Others
		\$'000,000	
1951.....	171.0	117.8	22.1
1952.....	298.0	120.6	25.5
1953.....	211.5	95.0	28.4
	% of forty leading exports		
1951.....	55.0	37.9	7.1
1952.....	67.1	27.2	5.7
1953.....	63.1	28.4	8.5

Exports of grains to Europe in the first half of 1953 were greater than in the comparable period of 1952, but in the second half-year were substantially lower than a year earlier. Shipments of wheat were 23% lower in volume than in 1952, those of barley down 47%, of rye 41%, of oats 74%. The average prices received for all but wheat were also lower than in the preceding year. There was a substantial further decrease in exports of cured fish to Italy and Portugal but those of canned fish to Belgium and France continued to increase, and shipments of canned fish to Italy recovered somewhat in 1953.

Base metals and forest products comprised the bulk of exports of producers' materials to Europe in 1953, and were chiefly responsible for the decrease in the total of these exports. Exports of nickel for refining in Norway continued to increase, and sales of aluminum to European countries showed only a moderate contraction. But exports of copper to France, Sweden and Denmark in particular declined very substantially, and shipments of zinc, especially to France, also fell sharply. Sales of these metals to Europe were lower in volume than in 1952 by 24% and 11% respectively. Average prices received for both metals were lower than in 1952, especially in the case of zinc. Exports of lead increased 45% in quantity, but lower prices held the value gain to a relatively modest 12%.

Exports of forest products to Europe were less than half as great as in 1952. Competition from other suppliers, especially those in Scandinavia, prevented Canada's supplying more than a small fraction of this market. The only substantial increase in this group was in sales of lumber to Belgium and the Netherlands. Exports of wood pulp, pulpwood, newsprint and pit props showed the sharpest drops; shipments to France, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland were most affected by these declines.

Among the largest increases in exports to Europe was the sharp rise in sales of passenger automobiles, chiefly shipped to Belgium. Shipments of trucks to this same market fell off, but this decline was much smaller in value. Sales of farm implements and of non-farm machinery remained at a relatively low level.

Iron and steel products remained the largest category of imports from Europe, but for the second consecutive year a major reduction in imports of rolling mill products caused a decline in this group total. Imports of most other leading products in this group increased, with especially substantial gains in imports of machinery from Germany, Switzerland and Italy, of well casing from Germany, Italy and Belgium, and of automobiles from Germany. Non-ferrous metals and their products showed substantial increases. Switzerland and Germany increased their sales of clocks and watches to Canada—the value for this commodity reached a post-war high in 1953—and Switzerland and the Netherlands were the chief sources of increased imports of electrical apparatus. There was a large increase in the quantity of tin received from smelters in Belgium and the Netherlands; Europe provided 45% of Canada's tin imports in 1953.

There was also a very substantial increase in imports of fibres and textiles from Europe in 1953. The value of these imports increased by almost 26%, and as average prices were lower than in 1952 it seems likely that the volume of these imports increased by at least one-third. Most of the leading commodities in the group showed increases, the largest gains being in imports of wool carpets from Belgium, and in imports of cotton fabrics from Belgium and the Netherlands. The only substantial declines in this group of commodities were in imports of synthetic fibres, which affected Austria in particular, and in purchases of flax, hemp and jute fabrics from Belgium and the Netherlands. The price declines affecting these latter goods were especially large, and their fall in volume was much less than the decline in value.

Agricultural specialties are another important class of imports from Europe. Imports of preserved fruits from the Netherlands and of nuts from France showed especially large increases in the year. Imports of cheese from Switzerland declined, but those of Danish, Dutch and Italian types held up well. European countries supplied 89% of Canada's

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

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	80.1	101.4	143.9	148.5	57.2	111.9	103.0	98.0
Re-Exports .....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7
Imports .....	32.6	37.8	37.1	43.8	30.9	49.1	45.4	47.7
Total Trade .....	113.1	139.7	181.4	192.9	88.8	161.4	149.2	146.4
Trade Balance .....	+ 47.9	+ 64.1	+ 107.2	+ 105.3	+ 26.9	+ 63.2	+ 58.4	+ 51.0

cheese imports in 1953. Wines, brandy and florist stock are other specialty items drawn largely from Europe.

Except for these specialty items Europe's share of the Canadian market for imports of most commodities is not large. Of the forty leading commodities imported from Europe in 1953 that region

supplied more than half the market for only six, and between one-quarter and one-half of an additional eight. Many European goods are directly competitive with commodities now imported chiefly from the United States. There is therefore considerable room for the expansion of European sales to Canada if prices and other factors are kept competitive with those of other foreign producers.

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

Exports to the Commonwealth and Ireland decreased to \$247.8 million in 1953, 14% below the value recorded in 1952. Some six per cent of this total was financed through Canada's contribution to the Colombo plan. Imports were also lower but their decline was less severe; they totalled \$171.2 million, only 8% below the previous year's value. The active balance on this trade remained large, but formed only 18% of trade with these countries in 1953, as opposed to 22% in 1952. The average prices of exports to these countries showed little change in 1953, and the reduction in export value was therefore paralleled by a decrease in export volume. But import prices dropped more than 11% below their low 1952 level, and this price decline was solely responsible for the lower value of imports from the Commonwealth and Ireland. The volume of these imports actually increased by more than 4% in 1953.

Exports to most of the countries of the Commonwealth were lower than in 1952, the largest reductions affecting shipments to Australia, New Zealand, India and Ireland. The tighter trade controls imposed by many sterling area countries in 1952 in an effort to rebuild their exchange reserves were in force for most of 1953, and were a major influence on these export declines especially in the cases of Australia and New Zealand. Exports to India and Ireland were also affected by a reduction in these countries' needs for imported grains. Exports to Pakistan, the Union of South Africa and Jamaica showed substantial gains during the year. Famine conditions in Pakistan necessi-

tated large imports of wheat which were financed in part under the Colombo plan. Wheat flour and cured fish played the chief role in exports to Jamaica, while wheat, lumber and automotive products accounted for the increase in sales to the Union of South Africa.

Changes in imports from Commonwealth countries were more varied in 1953. Those from Australia, Jamaica and Ceylon showed substantial increases. Sugar played the chief part in the increase in imports from the first two countries, coconut oil showed the largest gain in imports from Ceylon. Sugar was also the chief influence on the drop in imports from British Guiana and Barbados in 1953, while Malayan sales of rubber and tin were affected by lower prices and imports from New Zealand were cut because of adequate Canadian supplies of butter and cheddar cheese.

Foods comprise a major part of Canadian exports to the Commonwealth. Shipments of wheat to Commonwealth countries increased in 1953 with India and Pakistan the chief markets for this wheat. Again part of these wheat exports was financed under the Colombo plan. In 1952 and 1953 wheat shipments financed through Canada's contribution to the plan amounted to \$25 million. The British West Indies remained the principal Commonwealth market for wheat flour and cured fish. Shipments of canned fish to the British West Indies and the Union of South Africa fell off during the year, and sales of processed milk and pickled meats were also reduced.

Exports of metals and metal manufactures were substantially lower in 1953 than in either of the two preceding years. Exports of passenger cars and trucks to Australia showed an especially pronounced decline, and shipments of cars to New Zealand and

1. Except the United Kingdom. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables V, VI, XV, XVI, and XIX.



TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	84.5	73.5	67.0	59.8	57.8	67.6	68.4	51.8
Re-Exports .....	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3
Imports .....	42.0	50.1	50.7	42.4	29.4	47.3	49.6	44.9
Total Trade .....	127.6	124.1	118.3	102.8	88.0	115.3	118.6	97.0
Trade Balance .....	+43.6	+23.9	+16.9	+18.0	+29.1	+20.8	+19.5	+7.3

Malaya were also reduced. These cuts more than offset the increase in sales to the Union of South Africa. Exports of farm implements and of non-farm machinery to the Union showed sizable decreases, and shipments of non-farm machinery to Malaya also fell off. Australia and Pakistan reduced purchases of electrical apparatus from Canada. Shipments of copper, brass and zinc to Commonwealth countries, which were important in 1952, were negligible in 1953, and exports of copper products were also much lower than in 1952.

Except for planks and boards, where lower sales to Ireland were more than offset by increased shipments to the Union of South Africa and Australia, exports of all the principal forest products to the Commonwealth were substantially lower than in 1952. Sales of newsprint to the Union, Australia and New Zealand and of wood pulp to Australia showed especially marked declines. More of these countries' requirements for paper and pulp could be met by soft currency suppliers than in 1952.

Lower prices seem to have been solely responsible for the decline in the value of imports from the Commonwealth in 1953. To illustrate this fact the following statement shows, for Canada's ten leading imports from the Commonwealth in 1952 and 1953, the value of trade recorded in 1952, the quantity of goods imported in 1953 valued at 1952 prices, and the value of trade recorded in 1953. Changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes in imports, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The eleven commodities included in the sample cover 75% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1952 and 1953.

Commodity	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	42.8	46.4	36.8
Rubber, crude etc.....	21.6	24.9	17.7
Tea, black.....	17.7	16.7	17.2
Wool, raw.....	13.0	11.5	13.1
Bauxite ore.....	10.6	9.9	11.2
Jute fabrics, etc.	10.7	12.9	9.3
Petroleum, crude etc.....	5.8	4.8	5.5
Cocoa beans.....	4.8	5.5	5.0
Vegetable oils ..	0.9	4.5	4.8
Fruits, dried.....	5.0	3.9	4.2
Tin blocks, etc.	5.8	3.9	3.4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>144.9</b>	<b>128.3</b>

Only five of the commodities included in the sample displayed price declines from 1952 to 1953, but these declines were quite substantial, ranging from 10% in the case of cocoa beans to 29% in that of rubber. Six showed price increases, but these were much more moderate, ranging from 3% in the case of tea to 15% in that of petroleum. The weighted average price decrease for the eleven commodities was 11.5%. Only five of the eleven commodities showed a quantity increase between the two years, but again these increases outweighed the six declines, and the weighted average quantity increase was 4.5%. As the 7.5% decline in import value shown by the sample corresponds almost exactly to the 7.6% decline in total imports from the Commonwealth it may be assumed that the total import value reflects price and quantity changes closely approximating those shown by the sample.

Agricultural and vegetable products formed 61% of imports from the Commonwealth in 1953, almost the same ratio as in the two preceding years. Most of these are tropical or semi-tropical products which cannot be produced in Canada, and in a number of cases the bulk of Canadian imports are drawn from these countries. A majority of the principal imports in this group increased in value in 1953, but the commodities which declined included the three largest items in the group, and the group value fell 7% below its 1952 level.

Fibres and textiles rank second among these imports; this group also showed a moderate decline in value although the value of a majority of the leading commodities in it increased. Wool imports remained at about their 1952 value but decreased some 12% in quantity. As in 1952 the bulk of these imports was drawn almost equally from Australia and New Zealand. Also as in 1952 there was a very substantial increase in the quantity of imports of jute fabrics, and an even greater decline in their price. Since 1951 imports of jute fabrics have increased by 55% in quantity but their price has fallen to only 44% of its former level, and the value of these imports has declined by 32%. This trend depressed severely the value of imports from India during 1952 and 1953.

Other imports from the Commonwealth exhibited the same mixed trends. A significant feature was the decline in the proportion of tin imported directly



from the Commonwealth to 41% of the total, from 55% in 1952. European smelters greatly increased their share in this trade in 1953. Another feature was the import of some 5200 tons of blister copper

from Northern Rhodesia for further refining in Canada. Copper has not been a normal import from this country in the past and it seems unlikely to remain a major import.

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

Exports to Latin America in 1953 fell to \$199.0 million, 27% below the record value of 1952. Imports from this area continued to increase, rising 2% to a new record of \$290.0 million. The import balance resulting from this trade in 1953 was larger than any that has been incurred since 1948, but as was noted in the opening section of the chapter this balance is due solely to Canada's huge oil imports from Venezuela. The average prices of exports to Latin America seem to have been somewhat higher than in 1952, and the decrease in the volume of these exports may have approximated 30%. Import prices showed little change in the year, and the quantity of these imports probably increased in about the same measure as their value.

Brazil accounted for a major part of the decline in exports to Latin America. Sales to this country fell from \$81.9 million in 1952 to \$37.7 million in 1953. Brazilian imports were extremely large in 1951 and 1952 due to a heavy capital investment programme and to a rising standard of consumption. By the middle of 1952 these heavy imports had seriously strained Brazil's balance of payments and resulted in a heavy accumulation of short-term debts to foreigners. A stringent import control programme was adopted in the latter part of 1952, and these controls were chiefly responsible for the severe reduction in Canadian exports to Brazil in 1953. Most of Canada's chief exports to that market shared in this decline, automotive products and rubber tires being especially hard hit. In part the reduction in these exports also reflected the completion of some investment projects; lower exports of electrical apparatus to Brazil resulted in part from this factor.

Other large declines affected exports to Mexico, Cuba and Chile. Business conditions in Mexico and Cuba were less favourable than in the preceding

years, and the decrease in exports to these markets affected most of the principal commodities sold there. Smaller exports of wheat played the chief role in the decline of exports to Chile; better crops in Argentina permitted that country to resume her role as supplier of wheat to Chile and several other Latin American markets. One of the few large increases in exports to Latin America was in sales to Colombia, but this resulted almost solely from sales of ships to that market valued at \$5.8 million. Such sales are unlikely to be a regular feature of this trade.

Changes in imports from various Latin American countries were more mixed, with substantial increases in purchases from Venezuela, Colombia and Argentina, and declines in imports from Mexico, Cuba and Peru. Petroleum was chiefly responsible for the Venezuelan increase, coffee for the Colombian. Raw cotton and raw wool played the leading role in the increase in imports from Argentina. Canada has not imported Argentine cotton since 1950, and the quantity imported then was small. The decline in imports from Mexico was due chiefly to the limited supplies of cotton available for export and to the relatively high price of Mexican cotton in 1953 which directed purchases to other sources of supply. Cuban sales of raw sugar to Canada were sharply reduced in the year, shipments of Peruvian ores to Canada for refining were far below their 1952 level.

Exports of iron and steel products and of non-ferrous metals and products to Latin America showed the sharpest cuts in 1953. Shipments of automobiles to Mexico and Venezuela, as well as to Brazil, were considerably lower than in 1952. Several countries, notably Mexico and Colombia, sharply reduced purchases of Canadian machinery, which more than offset somewhat greater sales to Brazil. Lower exports of farm machinery to Argentina and Brazil more than offset increased sales to Chile. Sales of electrical apparatus to Brazil and

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

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Quarters

	1952				1953			
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports .....	78.5	69.8	53.9	70.2	47.9	51.7	45.1	53.6
Re-Exports .....	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Imports .....	65.2	71.7	73.7	73.7	64.1	73.6	82.8	69.4
Total Trade .....	143.9	142.0	127.8	144.1	112.1	125.4	128.1	123.3
Trade Balance .....	+ 13.5	- 1.4	- 19.6	- 3.3	- 16.1	- 21.9	- 37.5	- 15.6

Mexico fell substantially, and those of copper and aluminum manufactures to Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba were much lower than in 1952.

Exports of wood pulp to Brazil and Mexico fell sharply in 1953 due to lower demand, lower prices and greater competition from other suppliers. But sales of other important forest products held up well. Shipments of wheat to Latin America fell off sharply in the second half of 1953 as Argentine wheat tended to displace Canadian wheat in the markets of Brazil, Chile and Peru. Sales of cured fish to several markets showed a sharp decline, and those of canned fish were also lower than in 1952. Another important reduction which will in considerable measure be permanent was in sales of rubber tires to Venezuela. A company producing rubber tires for the home market in Venezuela has expanded greatly in recent years, and it is likely that this firm will continue to supply the greater part of Venezuelan requirements.

The average prices of imports from Latin America showed little overall change in 1953, although the prices of a number of important commodities fluctuated considerably in the year. In illustration of these effects the following statement presents statistics for the ten leading imports from Latin America in 1952 and 1953 for which fairly reliable unit values could be obtained. As in the preceding statement, changes from column 1 to column 2 indicate equivalent percentage quantity changes, those from column 2 to column 3 equivalent percentage price changes. The eleven commodities included in this sample accounted for 87% of imports from Latin America in 1952, 91% of the 1953 total. The nine commodities other than crude petroleum and fuel oils accounted for 75% and 81% respectively of total imports excluding these two commodities.

Commodity	'52 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '52 Prices	'53 Quantity at '53 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.....	127.2	141.5	145.2
Fuel oils .....	7.9	8.5	8.8
Sub-total .....	135.1	150.0	154.1
Coffee, green ....	45.0	50.9	52.6
Bananas, fresh ..	20.9	22.3	22.8
Sugar, unrefined ..	16.8	11.9	10.7
Nuts .....	5.3	6.2	5.8
Cotton, raw .....	9.2	6.4	5.6
Wool, raw.....	1.0	4.4	4.4
Vegetables, fresh ..	3.1	3.6	2.9
Manila, sisal, etc.....	7.9	5.0	2.7
Meats, canned....	2.8	2.0	2.1
Sub-total .....	112.0	112.7	109.5
Total .....	247.0	262.7	263.6

Crude petroleum and fuel oils both displayed a moderate increase in price and a sizable gain in quantity in 1953. On the average, prices of these commodities increased 2.7% in the year, their quantity 11.1%. Of the nine other commodities four showed price increases, five showed quantity increases. The price declines outweighed the price increases, and on the average prices of these commodities fell by 2.8%. There was a negligible average quantity increase of 0.6% for these nine commodities. The eleven commodities together showed an average price increase of 0.4%, an average quantity gain of 6.3%.

The value change from 1952 to 1953 shown by these eleven commodities was a gain of 6.7%, considerably more than that shown by total imports from Latin America. It seems likely that the commodities not included in the sample more closely approximated in price change the nine commodities other than petroleum, than they did petroleum and fuel oils. If a price decline of about 3% is assumed to apply to all commodities other than petroleum products, and a price increase of 2.7% to petroleum and fuel oils, then the average change shown by prices of imports from Latin America in 1953 was a negligible decline of 0.1%, the net change in the volume of these imports a gain of some 2.1%.

Many of the important changes in the value of imports from Latin America were mentioned above in the survey of changes affecting imports from particular countries in the area. Other important changes included the continued increase in imports of bananas from this area. Guatemala and Costa Rica supplied most of the increase in these imports, with shipments from some other Central American republics declining. Imports of both nuts and fresh vegetables increased in volume but fell in price, and in the latter case the price decline outweighed the value increase. Peanuts and tomatoes from Mexico formed the bulk of these imports in 1953. Imports of cocoa beans and other cocoa products from Brazil also increased substantially in 1953. This increase was concentrated in the last half-year, when a shortage of these products began to develop in the Gold Coast. Imports of hard tropical fibres from Latin America declined in both price and quantity. In 1953 the quantity of these imports dropped to only 45% of the 1951 volume, and their price to 53% of the level of that year.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

#### Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

In most statistical work dealing with a wide range of commodities some form of commodity classification is required. A commodity classification serves the dual purpose of facilitating the orderly and systematic tabulation of incoming information, and of providing a framework within which meaningful summaries of this information may be compiled. It also serves as a guide to the use of information compiled within its framework, indicating the treatment given to all commodities included, whether these are separately specified or not.

Even the most complete of commodity classifications is unlikely to specify individually each of the multitude of products and grades of product that lies within its sphere. The longer and more complex a classification becomes, the more difficult and expensive becomes the task of applying it. Therefore no classification is likely to include detail not required by its purpose. But because of this the classification's items must be so described that their content is clearly indicated to users of the classification, and it is usually necessary to provide some items in the classification for the single purpose of ensuring that commodities not important enough to be specified can be segregated away from those which are required to be specified.

It is normally possible to classify any considerable range of commodities in several ways. The system of classification chosen in any particular instance will be determined largely by the purpose for which the classification is required, by the use to which the statistics to be compiled are to be put. No one classification is able to serve satisfactorily all the purposes for which commodity statistics are required. But, on the other hand, to tabulate and compile a given set of statistics according to several commodity classifications is likely to be very expensive. Therefore commodity statistics are

usually compiled according to one general-purpose classification, and for specific purposes the statistical items of the general classification may be re-arranged according to other systems of classification. While such re-groupings of statistical items will provide less accurate and complete information than would a re-tabulation and re-compilation of the original data, the loss of accuracy is usually of much less significance than the saving in expense.

For thirty years the basic classification used for commodity trade statistics at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has been a classification according to component material. In this system of classification commodities are assigned to statistical items according to the material of which they are composed or chiefly manufactured, and the statistical items are summed to sub-group and group totals representing related categories of materials and commodities fabricated from these materials. For example, in the export statistical classification the item "wheat" includes all grades of wheat from No. 1 Northern to feed wheat. This item is summed with similar items for other grains, milled products, bakery products and other products derived from grains to obtain a total for the sub-group "grains and farinaceous products". And this sub-group is in turn summed with other sub-groups for fruits, vegetables, sugar and other classes of commodity to form the group total "agricultural and vegetable products". The nine main component material groups derived in this manner are listed in Table 15, together with the proportion of trade included in each in recent years. Brief summaries of Canadian trade statistics are usually presented on the basis of these nine component material groups. Detailed statistics of Canadian export and import trade are also published within the framework of these groups.

**TABLE 15. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups**

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
	% of total				% of total			
Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....	20.4	22.8	27.5	26.6	15.3	13.3	12.1	11.1
Animals and Animal Products .....	11.7	8.9	5.5	6.1	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products .....	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	11.5	11.8	8.9	8.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	35.7	35.7	31.8	31.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.7
Iron and its Products .....	8.1	8.7	9.5	8.7	30.9	32.6	34.9	35.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	14.7	14.6	16.4	16.6	6.8	7.1	7.4	8.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	19.3	16.8	15.9	15.0
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.3	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.1
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	1.9	1.6	2.4	3.0	5.4	7.3	10.6	11.0

Besides this primary classification, summaries of Canadian trade statistics have been presented on three alternative classifications for more than twenty years. One is a classification of trade by industrial origin; it assigns commodities to categories on the basis of the primary activity which provided the materials for the commodity. This classification resembles closely the component material classification in its structure, in the principles on which commodities are assigned to categories, and in its uses. A second classifies trade by degree of manufacture. This classification groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in

one category, all materials which have undergone some processing but must be further processed before final use in a second, and all materials processed to the stage at which they can be finally used, together with fully manufactured products, in a third category. The other of these alternative classifications provides statistics on the purpose which the commodities in trade are intended to serve, so far as this can be determined with reasonable accuracy. Table 16 presents the main groups of each of these classifications, together with the value and proportion of trade included in each.

TABLE 16. Trade of Canada Classified by Origin, by Degree of Manufacture, and by Purpose<sup>1</sup>

Classification and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
<b>By Origin:</b>								
Farm Origin .....	1,302.3	1,225.6	30.3	29.8	858.2	877.7	21.3	20.0
Wild Life Origin .....	24.5	22.4	0.6	0.5	11.2	12.0	0.3	0.3
Marine Origin .....	116.8	113.8	2.7	2.8	9.2	11.6	0.2	0.3
Forest Origin .....	1,366.9	1,295.5	31.8	31.5	138.5	165.0	3.4	3.8
Mineral Origin .....	1,296.3	1,229.2	30.1	29.8	2,421.7	2,640.0	60.1	60.2
Mixed Origin .....	194.4	230.9	4.5	5.6	591.7	676.6	14.7	15.4
<b>By Degree of Manufacture:</b>								
Raw Materials .....	1,399.4	1,327.8	32.5	32.2	856.4	812.1	21.2	18.5
Partially Manufactured .....	1,241.2	1,189.2	28.9	28.9	233.2	217.7	5.8	5.0
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured .....	1,660.5	1,600.4	38.6	38.9	2,940.9	3,353.1	73.0	76.5
<b>By Purpose:</b>								
Producers' Materials .....	3,282.3	3,135.0	76.3	76.1	1,341.7	1,360.3	33.3	31.0
Producers' Equipment .....	243.1	215.9	5.6	5.3	815.1	906.0	20.2	20.7
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants ...	28.2	18.2	0.7	0.4	277.8	273.5	6.9	6.3
Transport .....	180.2	149.8	4.2	3.6	473.4	552.9	11.8	12.6
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry .....	14.9	8.9	0.3	0.2	37.8	45.6	0.9	1.0
Consumers' Goods .....	432.7	428.8	10.1	10.4	769.8	827.6	19.1	18.9
Live Animals for Food .....	2.8	6.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Miscellaneous and Unclassified .....	116.9	154.1	2.7	3.8	314.0	416.6	7.8	9.5

1. For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1953*, Volume 1, Tables 27-33.

2. Negligible.

The meaning of the origin and purpose classification groups is reasonably clear, and the groups of these classifications are comparable between imports and exports. More caution must be exercised in using the degree of manufacture classification. Because processed materials such as wheat flour, newsprint paper, shelled nuts, and thread are included in the "fully or chiefly manufactured" category as well as finished goods such as automobiles, farm machinery and refrigerators, it is easy to draw a false meaning from these totals if only their description is noticed and not their content as well. In particular, it should be kept in mind that the value added by manufacture to the goods in this category is, on the average, much greater in the case of imports than in the case of exports. The

degree of manufacture classification is most useful in indicating the extent to which trade is still carried on in completely unprocessed materials, and in materials at an early stage of processing. In these two groups its figures for exports and imports are fairly comparable in meaning.

A fourth re-grouping of the items in Canadian trade statistics within the framework of the Standard International Trade Classification<sup>1</sup> has been prepared since 1951. The S.I.T.C. was created at the request of the United Nations Statistical Commis-

1. Statistical Office of the United Nations: *Standard International Trade Classification*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 10, New York. The fullest edition is the indexed edition published in April, 1953.



sion by an international group of experts on classification. It was intended to help in overcoming the difficulties in comparing the commodity trade statistics of different countries which result from the use of different classifications by individual countries, and also to reduce the burden of reporting statistical data to international agencies in the often differing forms required by various agencies. To these ends the Statistical Commission urged member nations to make their trade statistics available for international use on the basis of the S.I.T.C. either by adopting the S.I.T.C. in the compilation of their statistics or by converting their national statistics to the S.I.T.C., and also urged international agencies to use the S.I.T.C. in framing requests to individual countries for statistical data.

Summary statistics of Canadian trade by sections (main groups) of the S.I.T.C. appear in Table 17.

Adoption of the S.I.T.C. has been widespread. By mid-1953 nineteen important trading countries were supplying current trade statistics according to the S.I.T.C. to the United Nations Statistical Office for publication in its *Commodity Trade Statistics*<sup>1</sup> series, and other countries were themselves publishing statistics on this basis. Already use of the S.I.T.C. has greatly simplified the task of making many international comparisons of trade statistics.

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

TABLE 17. Trade of Canada by Sections of the Standard International Trade Classification<sup>1</sup>

Section Title	Total Exports				Imports			
	1952 <sup>2</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>2</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>2</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>2</sup>	1953
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Food .....	1,246.4	1,177.6	28.6	28.2	375.6	376.1	9.3	8.6
Beverages and Tobacco .....	79.3	82.4	1.8	2.0	25.5	25.7	0.6	0.6
Crude Materials, Inedible .....	1,073.9	1,021.1	24.7	24.5	384.1	351.7	9.5	8.0
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....	27.3	20.4	0.6	0.5	503.2	500.8	12.5	11.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....	8.0	8.2	0.2	0.2	24.2	28.0	0.6	0.7
Chemicals .....	146.5	171.5	3.4	4.1	199.7	236.9	5.0	5.4
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material ....	1,326.2	1,300.4	30.4	31.2	816.1	888.9	20.3	20.3
Machinery and Transport Equipment .....	400.8	340.2	9.2	8.1	1,261.1	1,460.7	31.3	33.3
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....	27.3	29.2	0.6	0.7	257.0	324.6	6.4	7.4
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities..	20.0	21.8	0.5	0.5	181.7	189.3	4.5	4.3

1. For further detail of trade on this basis see Part II, Tables XXIX and XXX, and *Trade of Canada*, 1953, Volume I, Table 45.

2. Revised on the basis of the Bureau's new Convertibility Indexes.

Each of the alternative classifications of Canadian trade has its special merits, and serves certain purposes better than do the others. But a study of even the summary information contained in Tables 15-17 emphasizes the desirability of examining the structure of a classification carefully before making too free use of its group totals. For example, the total for "Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants" in the purpose classification (Table 16) might from this title be expected to correspond closely to the total for "Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity" in the S.I.T.C. (Table 17), whereas in fact they differ sharply in magnitude and some-

what in year-to-year movement as well. This difference arises chiefly from the treatment of crude petroleum as a producers' material in the Canadian purpose classification (since it must be processed in Canada before use) and as a fuel in the S.I.T.C., and from the treatment of fuelwood as a crude material in the S.I.T.C. and a fuel in the purpose classification. It is hoped that the foregoing description of the nature of these alternative classifications of Canadian trade, and of some characteristics of each, will aid in the correct interpretation of the information which they provide.

## Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade

Canada's export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem<sup>1</sup>. Within each main group of the adjusted classification a sample of commodities is priced, and these prices are expressed as relative numbers and averaged with fixed weights. The sample average for each main group is used to represent all commodities in that main group, the fixed-weighted average of the sample averages for the eight adjusted main groups to represent the total of exports or imports.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities

which have increased sharply in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity of the weights used in the fixed-weight index. These calculations employ the same price relatives and the same method of imputation for items not covered directly in the sample as are used in the fixed-weight indexes. The only cause of difference between the two series therefore lies in the weighting system, and differences between the series can be used to assess the continued representativeness of the fixed weights.

1. See Chapter V, p. 39.

TABLE 18. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices  
(1948 = 100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	105.6	114.8	107.6	103.5	108.2	122.4	102.3	97.4
Current Weights .....	(105.8)	(109.7)	(103.0)	(99.4)	(108.3)	(121.1)	(101.9)	(97.5)
<b>Fibres and Textiles:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	112.8	139.8	120.0	114.1	109.3	158.6	108.5	100.4
Current Weights .....	(112.2)	(135.4)	(119.8)	(113.4)	(111.0)	(154.0)	(110.5)	(99.4)
<b>Wood Products and Paper:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	105.0	122.4	122.4	118.3	111.6	118.4	115.3	117.1
Current Weights .....	(104.9)	(122.4)	(122.0)	(117.3)	(111.9)	(118.3)	(114.7)	(115.6)
<b>Iron and Steel and Products:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	113.7	126.2	131.4	134.2	116.1	122.5	117.3	120.1
Current Weights .....	(112.9)	(126.2)	(129.7)	(131.8)	(115.9)	(122.0)	(117.2)	(119.6)
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	115.1	137.9	142.6	135.0	106.9	121.2	120.5	119.7
Current Weights .....	(113.9)	(137.7)	(140.3)	(131.9)	(106.1)	(121.1)	(120.0)	(119.7)
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	120.4	131.7	143.1	149.5	104.4	108.8	101.7	104.8
Current Weights .....	(123.2)	(135.6)	(147.4)	(154.7)	(104.1)	(108.2)	(101.1)	(104.1)
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	104.2	116.7	119.3	117.1	102.8	117.2	109.0	109.4
Current Weights .....	(102.4)	(115.1)	(116.0)	(114.0)	(100.9)	(116.3)	(110.3)	(108.9)
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	112.0	132.3	129.7	123.7	121.5	166.6	123.5	111.0
Current Weights .....	(115.5)	(133.2)	(125.9)	(119.8)	(117.2)	(142.5)	(110.9)	(105.6)
<b>Total:</b>								
Fixed Weights .....	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4
Current Weights .....	(107.8)	(120.8)	(118.6)	(114.8)	(110.1)	(123.4)	(110.7)	(109.8)



It should be noted that not all differences between current weights and fixed weights are significant. They become significant only when there is a considerable degree of dispersion among the levels of the various item price relatives included in the index. If all individual price relatives included in the index were the same in any year it would make no difference whether fixed weights, current weights, or no weights at all were used: the average of all items would necessarily be the same as the relative for each individual item. Because in fact the price relatives do differ, the extent to which each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

Another point worth emphasizing is that the danger of the index weights becoming unrepresentative cannot readily be avoided by using current weights in the regularly published indexes. The use of fixed weights reduces the time and the labour required to calculate the indexes. In addition fixed-weight indexes for successive short time periods (months and quarters) are comparable with each other, current-weight indexes are properly comparable only with the base period, although in fact year-to-year comparisons with such indexes may usually be made. But for many uses of the indexes comparability between successive short time periods is essential.

Table 18 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. In the import indexes the only serious discrepancy at the total level occurred in 1951 when wool and rubber and some other strategic materials rose rapidly in price. As the increase in the prices

of these commodities was accompanied by a relative decline in the quantity of these imports, the influence of the higher prices in the current-weight index was much less than in the fixed-weight index. The quantity of rubber imports has not yet shown a proportionate recovery from its 1951 drop, and as a result the miscellaneous group total in the fixed-weight index has remained above that in the current-weight index. However, this has not noticeably affected the total index in 1952 and 1953, and in the other groups the fixed-weight and current-weight indexes have remained closely comparable.

There has been a moderate but persistent difference between the two export indexes for three years. Of particular importance in creating this discrepancy has been the high level of grain shipments in recent years, together with relatively low grain prices, and also the decline in exports of meats and livestock, together with relatively higher prices for these commodities. The export group index for iron and steel products has been affected by the sharp decline in exports of ferro-alloys in 1952 and 1953, that for non-ferrous metals by the more rapid increase in the quantity of lead and zinc exports at relatively low prices than of nickel exports at relatively high prices in these years, that for non-metallic minerals by the steadily declining importance of coal in exports. But none of the discrepancies between the levels of the fixed-weight and current-weight export groups was as great as 5% in 1953, and the discrepancy at the total level was only 3%. While the existence of these discrepancies indicates that a change of weights in the fixed-weight series may shortly become necessary, the discrepancies do not yet seem sufficiently great to invalidate the fixed-weight index.

### Factors Affecting the Volume of Trade

Appropriate price indexes are a useful aid to the analysis of commodity trade. In particular they permit the separate assessment of the effects on the trade totals of changes in either the prices at which trade is transacted or the volume of commodities shipped. With the aid of the price indexes volume indexes can be calculated which clearly illustrate the proportionate change over time in the quantity of a single commodity traded, or of a group of commodities, or even of total exports or imports. Such indexes also permit ready comparisons of relative change as between different groups of commodities, or between export and import totals.

An alternative to the index number expression of changes in export or import volume is the expression of these changes in the form of constant dollar values. These are derived from the same data as are volume indexes, and in a similar manner. A volume index is calculated by taking a value series, dividing it by the base-year value of the series and expressing the results as percentages of the base-year total (these results form a value index), and then dividing again by an appropriate

price index with the same base period and expressing the results in percentage form. A constant dollar value series is calculated by taking a value series, and dividing directly by an appropriate price index adjusted to a base year value of 1. Constant dollar values are often clumsier to use than are volume indexes, and the use of the dollar sign with such figures has probably more tendency to promote unjustified inferences from the data than would be the case with a series of index numbers. But constant dollar values have one important advantage which volume indexes do not possess: they permit a ready assessment of the impact of changes in the volume of individual components of a total on the total itself.

Tables 19 and 20 respectively present constant dollar values for total domestic exports and for total imports, together with some important components of these totals. These values have been calculated by use of the moving-current-weight price indexes rather than by use of the usual fixed-weight indexes. The reason for the use of the moving-current-weight indexes is that when a total and its

**TABLE 19. Constant Dollar Values of Some Major Exports**  
Calculated Using Moving-Current-Weight Price Index

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000,000 of 1948					
<b>Total Domestic Exports .....</b>	<b>3,075.4</b>	<b>2,891.8</b>	<b>2,892.8</b>	<b>3,240.4</b>	<b>3,626.5</b>	<b>3,586.6</b>
<b>Principal Grains .....</b>	<b>315.1</b>	<b>450.2</b>	<b>347.3</b>	<b>538.5</b>	<b>817.4</b>	<b>788.2</b>
Wheat .....	243.0	375.8	291.5	406.9	576.3	518.6
Barley .....	26.9	24.8	21.5	62.8	146.7	156.4
Oats .....	22.6	20.1	16.1	52.8	72.1	71.6
Rye .....	22.6	29.5	18.2	16.0	22.3	41.5
Other Agricultural and Animal Products .....	730.3	589.7	588.9	567.5	545.4	559.3
<b>Principal Forest Products .....</b>	<b>790.7</b>	<b>777.6</b>	<b>944.4</b>	<b>991.4</b>	<b>970.0</b>	<b>985.9</b>
Newsprint paper .....	383.1	416.8	437.2	452.6	472.3	476.2
Wood pulp .....	211.6	187.6	224.0	268.5	235.6	241.2
Planks and boards .....	196.0	173.2	283.2	270.3	262.1	268.5
Other Wood Products and Paper .....	163.0	112.9	116.5	151.6	150.3	118.5
<b>Principal Metals and Minerals .....</b>	<b>359.8</b>	<b>368.7</b>	<b>387.4</b>	<b>388.7</b>	<b>438.7</b>	<b>460.0</b>
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	92.7	87.8	99.0	105.8	126.0	137.8
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	75.2	83.5	79.0	62.6	70.1	80.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	34.3	41.8	42.0	39.2	48.8	49.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	73.8	71.2	68.2	73.6	79.4	81.4
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	42.3	52.5	49.1	51.2	58.4	57.3
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	41.4	31.8	49.9	56.2	56.0	53.6
All Other Commodities .....	716.5	592.7	508.2	602.8	704.6	674.8

components are deflated by such an index and its components, then the deflated components will sum to the deflated total. With a fixed-weight index there will always be some difference between the deflated total and the sum of the deflated components, the difference varying with the extent to which current weights depart from fixed weights.

The volume of exports reached a peak in 1948, then fell off in the next two years. The decline of emergency reconstruction and relief demands played an important part in the moderate contraction of exports. This decline affected Canada's staple exports relatively little. Its impact was concentrated on the goods included in the "other" categories in the table. In some cases Canadian supplies were replaced by those of more economic producers who were again able to sell on the world market. In other cases efficient Canadian suppliers lost markets to foreign suppliers because of the exchange and trade restrictions associated with the severe "dollar shortage" of that period. It is noteworthy that Canada's secondary exports together have never regained their 1948 level.

Grains played an especially important role in the increase in the volume of Canadian exports after 1950. Canadian crops of the major Canadian grains were consistently large from 1950 to 1953, and in consequence exportable supplies of these grains were also large. In 1950 world production of these grains was still below world demand, and in 1951 several important world exporters and importers suffered a reduction in their own crops. As a result

Canadian exports of the major grains expanded very sharply in both 1951 and 1952. Although crops in other countries increased in 1952, exceptionally heavy exports of Canadian grains continued in 1953 as many importing countries rebuilt their stocks. In 1953 grain crops in most countries were again good and available world supplies of most grains reached their highest level since before the second world war.

In 1952 and 1953 Canadian exports of the four major grains were 470-440 million 1948 dollars greater than in 1950. Total domestic exports showed a gain of only 730-700 million 1948 dollars in these years. Some two-thirds of the increase in Canadian exports in these years over their 1950 level resulted from the concurrence of large Canadian exportable supplies of grains and strong foreign demand for Canadian grains. Even if compared with 1949, when grain exports were quite large by ordinary standards, the increase in grain exports of 360-330 million 1948 dollars accounts for almost half of the total increase in Canadian exports.

Grain supplies can expand much more rapidly than can Canadian supplies of most other important Canadian exports. And this is reflected in the much slower growth in the volume of other major exports after 1950 (and in the substantial price increases affecting most of these commodities for much of the period). If production is already at or close to capacity, then further investment, often involving extended developmental or construction work, may be required for a substantial increase in production. While exports of grains could more than double in



**TABLE 20. Constant Dollar Values of Some Important Imports**  
Calculated Using Moving-Current-Weight Price Index

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000,000 of 1948					
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>2, 636. 9</b>	<b>2, 704. 4</b>	<b>2, 883. 1</b>	<b>3, 310. 3</b>	<b>3, 640. 9</b>	<b>3, 991. 6</b>
<b>Principal Capital Goods</b> .....	<b>419. 2</b>	<b>435. 4</b>	<b>416. 7</b>	<b>534. 8</b>	<b>599. 8</b>	<b>682. 2</b>
Machinery, non-farm .....	217. 1	204. 7	199. 2	272. 1	315. 5	344. 6
Farm implements and machinery .....	140. 0	164. 1	138. 6	158. 5	169. 2	177. 5
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	62. 1	66. 7	78. 9	104. 2	115. 1	160. 0
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	128. 6	152. 9	214. 7	231. 5	220. 3	277. 7
Other metals and metal products .....	390. 3	412. 3	417. 5	565. 9	627. 5	625. 3
<b>Principal Fuels</b> .....	<b>383. 4</b>	<b>327. 0</b>	<b>365. 1</b>	<b>371. 6</b>	<b>357. 9</b>	<b>341. 3</b>
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	197. 0	191. 9	203. 6	213. 9	209. 6	206. 9
Coal .....	186. 4	135. 1	161. 5	157. 7	148. 3	134. 4
Other minerals and mineral products .....	222. 7	203. 1	222. 5	261. 1	277. 0	291. 2
All other commodities .....	1, 092. 7	1, 176. 8	1, 246. 5	1, 345. 4	1, 558. 4	1, 774. 0

volume in the two years after 1950 those of news-print and metals and minerals could increase only some 10% and 15% respectively.

The expansion of Canadian imports has not been seriously affected by limitations of capacity. Canadian demand is but a small fraction of total world supply of most commodities, and Canadian buyers are in a much stronger position than those of most other countries if competition for supplies occurs. Thus while only a few Canadian exports could increase in volume as rapidly as demand for them increased, most imports could expand as rapidly as required.

Imports cannot be summarized as neatly and briefly in constant dollar terms as can exports because of their much greater variety, and because of the difficulty of obtaining sufficient deflators at the item level. A few important aspects of the increase in imports since 1948 can nevertheless be illustrated by reference to Table 20. From 1948 to 1950 the volume of imports grew at a relatively moderate rate. Most of the increase was in consumers' goods and producers' materials and components (these are mostly included in the three "others" items of the table), with automobiles and parts playing an especially important role in this increase. In considerable measure this gain reflects the relatively low level of these imports in 1948 resulting from the emergency exchange conservation controls, and the rising level of these imports in response to relaxations in the controls after that year.

After 1950 there was a marked change in the nature of the increase in imports. The investment boom in Canada resulting from resource development projects and the demands of rearmament led to a sharp increase in imports of investment goods, while purchases of consumers' goods and producers' materials and components expanded less rapidly.

From 1950 to 1953 imports of three principal categories of imports which contain chiefly capital goods expanded by 265 million 1948 dollars, or 65%, while total imports increased by 38% and those of automobiles only 29%. The behaviour of the residual items in Table 20 shows a similar pattern: the growth in "other metals and metal products" since 1950 has been more rapid than that of the other residual items, and this category also contains the highest proportion of capital and investment-related goods. That of "all other commodities" was most rapid from 1948 to 1950, and here the proportion of capital goods is lowest.

Fuels are one of the very few types of import to show no increase in volume in recent years. Oil produced in Canada has displaced imported petroleum in an increasing part of the Canadian market, and oil has also, to an increasing extent, tended to displace coal in many domestic and industrial uses. These factors have tended to produce a gradual decline in Canadian imports of both coal and petroleum; had these commodities shown the same measure of increase as did most other commodities total imports in 1953 would have been greater by more than 150 million 1948 dollars, or about 4%.

The statistics in Table 21—in current, not constant, dollars—also illustrate the more rapid growth in imports of industrial equipment in recent years. The items in this table were selected from Table VIII to illustrate the trend of imports in these three broad categories. The ten materials and components for industry taken together have shown a relatively moderate increase since 1950, and of the ten only engines and boilers (due in large part to defence requirements for aircraft engines) showed an increase comparable to that of the items of industrial equipment. The five chief items in this latter category increased by almost three-quarters over their 1950 level. Imports of consumers' durable goods

**TABLE 21. Some Leading Imported Materials, Components and Equipment for Industry, and Principal Consumers' Durables**

Class and Commodity	1937	1947	1950	1951	1952	1953
Values in \$'000,000						
<b>Materials and Components for Industry:</b>						
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	32.8	98.4	158.4	195.2	190.3	222.3
Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	46.7	128.7	204.0	233.1	210.0	213.1
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	44.8	78.0	93.6	173.1	143.1	124.9
Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	10.0	37.6	47.1	80.3	126.3	107.7
Coal, bituminous .....	20.1	96.1	118.8	115.3	99.6	94.7
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	2.6	13.5	35.4	43.2	57.3	58.3
Cotton fabrics .....	11.0	82.6	45.9	55.0	53.2	55.9
Cotton, raw .....	19.9	58.7	88.5	94.3	66.0	55.5
Sugar, unrefined .....	17.3	46.4	77.2	77.1	59.5	47.5
Wool fabrics .....	12.6	29.7	31.7	38.6	32.2	41.7
<b>Total, specified imports .....</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>669.7</b>	<b>900.6</b>	<b>1,105.2</b>	<b>956.5</b>	<b>1,021.6</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Equipment for Industry:</b>						
Business and industrial machinery <sup>1</sup> .....	43.7	189.7	213.0	316.1	348.2	382.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	15.5	68.8	82.6	120.1	139.6	198.3
Tractors and parts .....	13.4	69.4	108.3	125.6	119.3	126.4
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	3.8	36.0	53.3	69.5	78.0	82.8
Tools .....	2.7	11.5	13.5	19.1	22.6	31.0
<b>Total, specified imports .....</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>470.7</b>	<b>650.4</b>	<b>707.7</b>	<b>821.3</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>
<b>Principal Consumers' Durables:</b>						
Automobiles, passenger .....	13.4	57.5	75.3	56.6	49.5	79.5
Refrigerators and freezers .....	1.1	12.1	15.4	30.6	43.9	55.5
Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts .....	1.6	13.6	14.9	18.9	22.4	33.5
Household machinery <sup>1</sup> .....	2.7	16.3	13.2	12.7	12.8	19.0
<b>Total, specified imports .....</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>187.5</b>
<b>Percent of total imports .....</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>

1. Part of "machinery, non-farm, and parts" item of Table VIII.

also increased much more rapidly than total imports—investment by consumers in durable goods intended to provide more comfortable and convenient living has been very heavy in the recent period of rapidly rising per capita income. Table 21 emphasizes much more strongly than could Table 20 the particular importance of industrial equipment and consumers' durables in raising the level of imports in the recent past.

Even in 1950—and in the pre-controls year 1947—imports of industrial equipment and con-

sumers' durables formed a more important part of the total than they had before the war. Limited markets for goods and existing excess capacity minimized the incentive for producers to invest in new equipment even in the relatively prosperous year 1937. And most consumers had relatively little income to spare for durable goods. The change in the composition of Canadian imports since 1937 illustrated by Table 21 is one of the many which have accompanied the change from the limited prosperity of the late 1930's to the record prosperity of the post-war period.



## CHAPTER V

### STATISTICAL NOTES

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

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

- (1) **Values and Quantities.** These are based upon the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials.
- (2) **Domestic Exports.** "Domestic Exports" or "Exports of Canadian Produce" includes all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or increased in value by further processing in Canada. These exports are valued at the actual amount received or to be received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges. In effect this method gives values f.o.b. original point of shipment of the goods for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" includes any goods previously "imported for consumption" which are exported from Canada in the same state as when imported. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other changes.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" includes all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials: in plain language, imports on which all duties have been paid and which have passed from customs warehouses into the possession of the importer. Canadian import statistics do not include goods entering customs warehouses, only those released for domestic consumption. If the goods are re-exported without being cleared for domestic consumption then they enter neither the import statistics nor the re-export statistics.

It must be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada. The term means only that they are free to be consumed in Canada without further customs formalities.

The statistical value of imports is the value as determined for customs duty purposes. This is basically the fair market value at which equivalent goods would be sold for home use in the country from which the goods were received. These values therefore exclude all costs of transporting the goods to Canada, as well as any export duties or import duties which must be paid on them; they represent only the cost of the goods alone, f.o.b. original point of shipment to Canada.

In most cases the customs value of imports corresponds to the invoice value of the goods. However, in 1953 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 38 of the Customs Act at much higher values than were shown on the respective invoices (up to 50% higher). And under an amendment to section 35 of the Customs Act passed in December, 1953, low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods may be replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period (not to exceed six months).

In cases where goods are invoiced in a currency other than Canadian dollars, that currency is converted to Canadian dollars at exchange rates authorized by law and orders-in-council. These rates generally correspond to the commercial rates prevailing on the date that the goods were shipped to Canada.

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

Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the

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

There is one exception to this rule. In the case of imports an attempt is made to classify by country of origin all goods produced in Central and South America. The effect of this procedure, which has been in force since 1946, is to slightly reduce imports credited to the United States, and to increase those credited to Central and South American countries.

- (6) **Time Periods.** The terms "month" and "year" in Canadian trade statistics are not precisely the same as calendar months and years. The trade recorded for any calendar period is that trade for which the relevant customs forms have been received at the Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead by a few days (but rarely more) the receipt of the customs forms. However as the overall effect of this procedure on different months and years is approximately constant, the statistics generally give an adequate picture of goods' movements in given calendar periods.

- (7) **Changes in Coverage of Statistics.** There has been a change in the treatment of im-

provement and repair trade in Canadian statistics. In the past the practice was to attempt to include this trade in the statistics at added value only. Thus if a machine was returned to the United States for repairs then brought back into Canada, no entry would appear in the export statistics and the import statistics would record only the cost of the repair work done. Or if ore was exported from Canada for refining and the refined metal returned, the only entry would be in the import statistics, and would equal the difference in value between the ore and the refined metal. While it is relatively easy to trace the international movement of articles in the repair trade, it is extremely difficult to apply the added value principle to improvement trade on the basis of data available to customs officers. As a result the greater part of Canada's improvement trade actually had to be recorded in the statistics at full value.

From January 1, 1953, all improvement trade has been recorded in the statistics at its full value. Thus ore exported from Canada for refining is now included in the export statistics at its actual value and when the metal is returned to Canada it is entered in the import statistics at its actual value. Parallel treatment is given to goods imported for processing and later re-exported. This change is in keeping with a suggestion made by the United Nations Statistical Office. However repair trade continues to be recorded in Canadian statistics at added value only.

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

Canada's export and import price indexes attempt to measure average period-to-period price change affecting commodities in trade in order to isolate the respective contributions of price and volume variations to changes in the value of trade. The price indexes are based on unit values calculated from the trade statistics. Where inadequate quantity reporting in the trade statistics or non-homogeneous trade statistics items prevent the calculation of desired unit values, selected wholesale or other prices are substituted. When the price indexes have been calculated they are then divided into indexes of the declared values of exports and imports to produce the volume indexes. Price and volume indexes are currently computed from the original data for months, quarters and calendar years.

The export and import price indexes are of the Laspeyres' type, the weights used in their computation being those of the base year (1948). The short

formula for this index is  $\frac{\sum(P_1Q_0)}{\sum(P_0Q_0)}$  where  $P_1$  and  $P_0$

represent the prices of an individual commodity in the current period and the base period respectively and  $Q_0$  represents the quantity of that commodity in the base period. The  $\sum$  sign indicates summation over the whole range of commodities priced. 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  $\frac{\sum(Q_1P_1)}{\sum(Q_0P_1)}$ .

In computing the price indexes certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics have been made. 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 resulting volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups rather than the conventional trade statistics groups.

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 22. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports by Adjusted Groups <sup>1</sup>

Commodity groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
\$'000,000						
Agricultural and Animal Products .....	1, 213. 2	1, 403. 7	1, 339. 3	583. 7	522. 6	526. 0
Fibres and Textiles .....	36. 9	27. 7	24. 3	483. 5	359. 4	387. 1
Wood Products and Paper .....	1, 399. 1	1, 366. 8	1, 295. 4	132. 4	129. 4	154. 4
Iron and Steel and Products .....	350. 4	417. 5	376. 9	1, 328. 1	1, 402. 2	1, 521. 0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	569. 9	706. 7	682. 2	297. 4	304. 2	376. 2
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....	131. 5	143. 5	147. 4	681. 4	638. 8	654. 5
Chemicals and Fertilizer .....	131. 7	124. 6	137. 9	195. 0	190. 8	225. 8
Miscellaneous .....	81. 9	110. 5	114. 0	375. 7	464. 1	508. 0
<b>Adjusted total .....</b>	<b>3, 914. 5</b>	<b>4, 301. 1</b>	<b>4, 117. 4</b>	<b>4, 077. 1</b>	<b>4, 011. 6</b>	<b>4, 353. 1</b>
Deductions <sup>2</sup> .....	—	—	—	7. 8	18. 9	29. 7
<b>Published total .....</b>	<b>3, 914. 5</b>	<b>4, 301. 1</b>	<b>4, 117. 4</b>	<b>4, 084. 9</b>	<b>4, 030. 5</b>	<b>4, 382. 8</b>

1. These totals are used in calculating indexes of the value, price and volume of Canada's trade.

2. From imports only: articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments.

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. Ships have been transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate

rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material have been made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies have been deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals are the same as usually presented for Canadian trade.

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

Canadian trade statistics include 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, as well as movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions. 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 and our N.A.T.O. allies have from time to time sent to Canada, these stores being and remaining the property of the foreign governments concerned.

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 many 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.

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 23. 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 23. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
Values in \$'000,000						
<b>Non-Commercial:</b>						
Settlers' effects .....	\$ 12,758	14,788	16,095	22,892	25,744	28,987
Bequests, donations, gifts .....	\$ 4,620	3,932	4,200	627	775	621
Contractors' outfits .....	\$ 0	0	0	2	2	2
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives .....	\$ 3	3	3	1,252	1,663	1,579
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments...	\$ —	—	—	7,773	18,913	29,736
<b>Special:</b>						
Motion picture films .....	\$ 1,989	1,909	1,749	1,849	2,286	3,267
Advertising matter .....	\$ 2	2	2	4,663	5,143	6,507
Tourist purchases .....	\$ 2	2	2	47,071	66,682	73,840
<b>Total, non-commercial items .....</b>	<b>\$ 17,378</b>	<b>18,721</b>	<b>20,295</b>	<b>32,544</b>	<b>47,095</b>	<b>60,923</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports or imports %</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Total, special and non-commercial items \$</b>	<b>19,367</b>	<b>20,629</b>	<b>22,044</b>	<b>86,127</b>	<b>121,207</b>	<b>144,537</b>
<b>Percent of total domestic exports or imports %</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.32</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Not available.

3. Not included in domestic exports.

## 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 and therefore may fluctuate widely from period to period 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's 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. Since 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 effect of this change in statistical practice on the trade totals has been 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 readily 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 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 3.7% in the period 1949-1953).



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 such commercial exports of gold as now occur are normally directed to other markets.

### F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade

The most widely used of the many principles of trade valuation 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, estimates of the total value of Canada's trade on this basis are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates are calculated by adding to the f.o.b. point of consignment values recorded for exports and imports the freight and other costs incurred in transporting these

goods to the Canadian border. The information on freight and other costs is compiled from returns received by the Balance of Payments Section of the Bureau.

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

TABLE 24. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Average 1949-53
Values in \$'000,000						
<b>Total Exports:</b>						
Recorded value of total exports .....	\$ 3,022	3,157	3,963	4,356	4,172	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border <sup>1</sup> \$	140	142	177	201	178 <sup>2</sup>	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b. ....	\$ 3,162	3,299	4,140	4,557	4,350	—
Percent added by freight and other charges .....	% 4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5
<b>Imports:</b>						
Recorded value of imports .....	\$ 2,761	3,174	4,085	4,030	4,383	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border <sup>1</sup> \$	240	297	335	354	365 <sup>2</sup>	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f. ....	\$ 3,001	3,471	4,420	4,384	4,748	—
Percent added by freight and other charges .....	% 8.7	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.7

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

2. Subject to revision.

### "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade<sup>1</sup>

Two main systems of recording international commodity trade are at present in use by important trading countries. These are usually described as the "General Trade" system and the "Special Trade" system. Under the General Trade system all commodities are recorded in statistics at the time when they enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports). Under the Special Trade system those imports are recorded which pass through the hands of national customs officials and on which all duties are paid so that the goods are free to circulate within the country. Those exports are recorded which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. The two types of record differ in coverage and in timing.

The difference in timing affects imports, and arises from the fact that commodities may be landed in a country under customs supervision and remain for some time under customs supervision without payment of customs duties. These goods are not free to enter the domestic economy of the country until customs requirements are met, and for some purposes may best be considered as not in the country at all. Under the General Trade system these goods would be included as imports at the time they were landed, under the Special Trade system only when duties were paid. This trade might enter General Trade records several months before it would enter Special Trade records.

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead,

1. For a further discussion of General and Special Trade see *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half-Year 1952*, pp. 35-36.

or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country, Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

Canadian statistics are compiled on the Special Trade system, but since this country's entrepot trade is small they differ only slightly in total from what

General Trade records would show. To obtain a General Trade export total the value of goods exported from customs warehouses must be added to the recorded total. To obtain a General Trade import total the value of goods previously warehoused under customs supervision and later cleared through customs must be deducted from the recorded total, and the full value of all goods warehoused under customs supervision added. These adjustments have been estimated for the years 1952 and 1953 from the External Trade Section's office records, and are shown in Table 25. While the difference between General Trade and Special Trade statistics is negligible for Canada, for countries with a sizable entrepot trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

TABLE 25. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

	Total Exports		Imports	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Values in \$'000,000				
Recorded values of trade .....	\$ 4,356	4,172	4,030	4,383
Goods entered into Customs warehouse <sup>1</sup> .....	\$ —	—	120	122
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse <sup>1</sup> .....	\$ 13	6	(-) 116	(-) 112
Estimated General Trade values .....	\$ 4,369	4,179	4,034	4,393
Increase over recorded values .....	% 0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation charges to Canadian border <sup>2</sup> .....	\$ 201	178 <sup>3</sup>	354	365 <sup>3</sup>
General Trade values f.o.b.—c.i.f. ....	\$ 4,570	4,357	4,388	4,758
Increase over recorded values .....	% 4.9	4.4	8.9	8.6

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

2. Estimated from freight and shipping records of Balance of Payments Section.

3. Subject to revision.

### The Index of Concentration<sup>1</sup>

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

Dr. Hirschman has designed an index which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If  $P_1$  represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's

trade, and a total of  $N$  markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

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

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

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. 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 the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are 0 and 100.

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.



An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the index would be  $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$ . If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be  $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$ . However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while 999 others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be  $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$ . Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to

be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

The index can be used for several purposes. It can measure the change in market concentration of a single country's trade over time, or can compare the relative market concentration of the trade of different countries. A similar index could be computed to measure the commodity concentration of a country's trade. In this *Review* the index is used only for comparisons of market concentration.

#### Notes Included in Preceding Issues

- Seasonal Influences on Canadian Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 24)
- Discrepancies in Reciprocal Records of Foreign Trade (First Half-Year 1953, p. 32)
- Price Indexes and the Structure of Trade (Calendar Year 1952, p. 36)
- Commodity Movements and Trade Statistics (First Half-Year 1952, p. 34)
- Newfoundland and Canadian Trade Statistics (Calendar Year 1949, p. 54)

#### Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade

##### Current Publications

###### Monthly Summaries:

- Domestic Exports*
- Imports for Consumption*
- Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade*

###### Monthly Reports:

- Exports of Canadian Produce and Foreign Produce*
- Imports Entered for Consumption*

###### Quarterly Reports:

- Articles Exported to Each Country*
- Articles Imported from Each Country*
- Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments*

##### Annual and Special Publications

###### Annual Reports:

- Trade of Canada, Vol. I, Summary and Analytical Tables*
- Vol. II, Exports*
- Vol. III, Imports*
- The Canadian Balance of International Payments*

###### Special Reports:

- The Canadian Balance of International Payments, 1926 to 1948*
- The Canadian Balance of International Payments in the Post-War Years, 1946-1952*

**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, 1868-1953**

Year <sup>1</sup>	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
<b>Averages:</b>									
1868-1872 .....	64,128	28,893 <sup>2</sup>	21,573 <sup>2</sup>	77,263	25,356	44,272	- 13,135	<sup>3</sup>	<sup>3</sup>
1873-1877 .....	81,003	31,471	41,145	110,348	47,860	53,848	- 29,345	- 16,390	- 12,703
1878-1882 .....	87,033	29,336	45,404	88,126	40,352	39,045	- 1,093	- 11,015	+ 6,359
1883-1887 .....	89,719	37,949	43,746	105,738	47,625	43,482	- 16,019	- 9,676	+ 264
1888-1892 .....	96,266	39,914	48,143	109,629	50,322	41,556	- 13,363	- 10,408	+ 6,587
1893-1897 .....	118,040	39,371	67,679	107,379	52,764	34,570	+ 10,661	- 13,392	+ 33,109
1898-1902 .....	180,426	56,427	106,894	164,610	97,587	41,027	+ 15,816	- 41,160	+ 65,867
1903-1907 <sup>4</sup> .....	226,632	78,174	123,995	264,197	156,531	66,202	- 37,565	- 78,357	+ 57,792
1908-1912 .....	283,954	104,744	141,330	397,317	240,191	97,456	- 113,362	- 135,447	+ 43,874
<b>Annual:</b>									
1913 .....	377,068	150,962	177,982	671,207	436,887	138,743	- 294,139	- 285,926	+ 39,239
1919 .....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920 .....	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921 .....	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922 .....	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923 .....	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924 .....	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925 .....	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926 .....	1,276,599	470,564	460,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 198,183	+ 295,737
1927 .....	1,231,042	483,851	411,527	1,087,118	706,684	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928 .....	1,363,788	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929 .....	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930 .....	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 125,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931 .....	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	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	1,238,078	1,758,898	1,447,226	110,599	+ 1,724,200	- 112,671	+ 1,127,479
1945 .....	3,267,424	1,227,439	971,455	1,555,600 <sup>5</sup>	1,202,418	121,693 <sup>5</sup>	+ 1,711,824 <sup>5</sup>	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 <sup>5</sup>
1946 .....	2,339,166	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 <sup>5</sup>	1,405,297	141,341 <sup>5</sup>	+ 471,601 <sup>5</sup>	- 496,720	+ 457,458 <sup>5</sup>
1947 .....	2,811,790	1,056,598	753,664	2,573,944	1,974,679	189,370	+ 237,846	- 918,082	+ 564,294
1948 .....	3,110,029	1,522,185	688,697	2,636,945	1,805,763	299,502	+ 473,083	- 283,578	+ 389,195
1949 .....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811
1950 .....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323
1951 .....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736
1952 .....	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953 .....	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482

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 1919-1953 to the calendar year.

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

3. Not available.

4. July 1902 to March 1907.

5. 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, 1949-1953

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1952 .....	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	—	284,740	473,822	272,397	217,321
1953 .....	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	—	245,708	370,136	198,254	219,160
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
1952 ..... 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	—	84,452	80,074	78,491	47,702
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	—	73,454	101,396	69,836	46,933
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	—	67,015	143,871	53,853	47,261
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	—	59,819	148,480	70,217	75,425
1953 ..... 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	—	57,802	57,205	47,875	49,450
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	—	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	—	68,418	103,026	45,116	52,776
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	—	51,840	97,976	53,607	69,561
Total Exports								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949 .....	3,022,453	1,524,024	709,261	9,554	302,042	229,599	126,368	121,603
1950 .....	3,157,073	2,050,460	472,536	—	199,982	191,833	146,619	95,642
1951 .....	3,963,384	2,333,912	635,721	—	264,300	347,362	208,947	173,142
1952 .....	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	—	287,611	475,766	273,581	218,909
1953 .....	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	—	247,824	372,713	198,958	221,181
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
1952 ..... 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	—	85,600	80,491	78,696	47,895
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	—	74,020	101,906	70,310	47,522
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	—	67,602	144,290	54,141	47,757
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	—	60,389	149,079	70,434	75,735
1953 ..... 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	—	58,542	57,887	48,002	49,868
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	—	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	—	69,078	103,785	45,292	53,317
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	—	52,155	98,721	53,888	70,123

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.

TABLE II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1949-1953 - Concluded

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Newfoundland	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
<b>Imports</b>								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949 .....	2,761,207	1,951,860	307,450	918	185,861	84,363	192,022	38,733
1950 .....	3,174,253	2,130,476	404,213	—	241,559	103,123	213,548	61,334
1951 .....	4,084,856	2,812,927	420,985	—	306,889	177,112	273,692	93,251
1952 .....	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	—	185,167	151,284	284,225	73,072
1953 .....	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	—	171,153	173,172	289,968	73,931
1949 .....1Q	665,708	482,570	76,666	918	37,731	20,105	41,856	5,863
2Q	743,668	526,210	86,540	—	53,680	24,598	44,595	8,037
3Q	684,550	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
1952 .....1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	—	41,953	32,599	65,181	14,167
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	—	50,121	37,806	71,669	17,656
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	—	50,707	37,101	73,708	21,162
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	—	42,386	43,778	73,687	20,088
1953 .....1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	—	29,410	30,945	64,102	15,175
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	—	47,287	49,086	73,630	14,927
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	—	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
4Q	1,048,106	749,518	113,985	—	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
<b>Trade Balance</b>								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1949 .....	+ 261,246	- 427,836	+ 401,811	+ 8,636	+ 116,181	+ 145,236	- 65,653	+ 82,870
1950 .....	- 17,180	- 80,016	+ 68,323	—	- 41,577	+ 86,710	- 66,930	+ 14,308
1951 .....	- 121,472	- 479,015	+ 214,736	—	- 42,589	+ 170,250	- 64,746	+ 79,891
1952 .....	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	—	+ 102,444	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,836
1953 .....	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	—	+ 76,670	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,250
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	+ 3,656	+ 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
1952 .....1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	—	+ 43,647	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,728
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	—	+ 23,899	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,866
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	—	+ 16,895	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,596
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	—	+ 18,002	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,647
1953 .....1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	—	+ 29,132	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,694
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,816	—	+ 20,764	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,945
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	—	+ 19,509	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,032
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 45,612	—	+ 7,266	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,580

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1953 are treated as Commonwealth countries in this table.



TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Percent of Total Domestic Exports 1953
1951	1952	1953		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States .....	2,297,675	2,306,955	2,418,914	1,188,420	1,230,494	+ 4.9	58.7
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	631,461	745,845	605,232	314,234	350,998	- 10.8	16.2
4	4	3	Japan .....	72,976	102,603	118,568	37,282	81,286	+ 15.6	2.9
10 <sup>1</sup>	5	4	Germany, Federal Republic .....	37,028 <sup>1</sup>	94,863	83,858	33,909	49,949	- 11.6	2.0
3	3	5	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	94,457	104,376	69,510	31,774	37,736	- 33.4	1.7
6	11	6	Union of South Africa .....	52,736	47,852	50,763	23,788	26,975	+ 6.1	1.2
15	12	7	Netherlands .....	26,191	41,508	42,382	21,055	21,327	+ 2.1	1.0
7	9	8	Australia .....	49,079	49,697	39,629	17,893	21,736	- 20.3	1.0
5	6	9	Brazil .....	53,684	81,367	37,561	25,564	11,997	- 53.8	0.9
12	14	10	Norway .....	32,198	39,002	37,278	20,327	16,951	- 4.4	0.9
11	7	11	India .....	35,737	55,423	37,187	23,808	13,379	- 32.9	0.9
14	15	12	Venezuela .....	26,982	35,683	36,485	17,586	18,899	+ 2.2	0.9
8	8	13	Italy .....	48,763	52,645	33,170	14,585	18,585	- 37.0	0.8
9	10	14	France .....	46,538	48,264	32,281	14,350	17,931	- 33.1	0.8
42	24	15	Pakistan .....	4,486	16,016	32,103	20,975	11,128	+ 100.4	0.8
16	16	16	Switzerland .....	25,345	26,918	29,833	14,152	15,681	+ 10.8	0.7
13	13	17	Mexico .....	29,880	39,641	28,986	12,511	16,475	- 26.9	0.7
22	25	18	Colombia .....	12,311	13,756	20,146	6,617	13,529	+ 46.5	0.5
19	17	19	Cuba .....	20,424	24,181	16,124	7,954	8,170	- 33.3	0.4
39	22	20	Peru .....	5,054	16,405	15,108	9,094	6,014	- 7.9	0.4
2	2	21	Korea .....	213	335	14,991	9,930	5,061	+ 3	0.4
2	2	22	Spain .....	742	3,579	14,179	1,450	12,729	+ 296.2	0.3
20	23	23	Philippines .....	15,598	16,045	13,872	7,169	6,703	- 13.5	0.3
18	18	24	Ireland .....	20,921	23,058	13,356	5,755	7,601	- 42.1	0.3
27	30	25	Jamaica .....	10,213	10,591	12,490	5,414	7,076	+ 17.9	0.3
2	20	26	Egypt .....	2,466	19,363	11,686	9,546	2,142	- 39.6	0.3
28	29	27	Trinidad and Tobago .....	9,950	11,034	9,490	4,308	5,182	- 14.0	0.2
25	27	28	Israel .....	11,816	11,940	9,049	3,641	5,408	- 24.2	0.2
24	33	29	Hong Kong .....	12,033	9,582	9,000	4,278	4,722	- 6.1	0.2
30	36	30	Puerto Rico .....	8,120	7,328	7,753	4,152	3,601	+ 5.8	0.2
29	35	31	Argentina .....	8,883	8,227	7,641	4,892	2,749	- 7.1	0.2
17	21	32	New Zealand .....	21,757	18,844	7,475	2,941	4,534	- 60.3	0.2
36	32	33	Denmark .....	5,587	9,881	6,303	4,680	1,623	- 36.2	0.2
48	38	34	Bolivia .....	3,484	6,398	5,501	2,489	3,012	- 14.0	0.1
34	40	35	Hawaii .....	6,418	6,280	5,385	3,257	2,128	- 14.3	0.1
2	34	36	Lebanon <sup>4</sup> .....	7,036 <sup>4</sup>	9,355	5,161	4,112	1,049	- 44.8	0.1
2	2	37	Austria .....	2,166	5,216	5,136	1,537	3,599	- 1.5	0.1
37	39	38	British Guiana .....	5,308	6,356	4,777	2,211	2,566	- 24.8	0.1
23	26	39	Sweden .....	12,125	12,198	4,587	2,818	1,769	- 62.4	0.1
35	28	40	Panama .....	5,961	11,359	4,380	3,001	1,379	- 61.4	0.1

## Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1952

21	31	44	Chile .....	13,751	10,090	3,945	1,064	2,881	- 60.9	0.1
38	26	2	Malaya and Singapore .....	10,796	7,067	2,854	1,371	1,483	- 59.6	0.1
2	19	2	Yugoslavia .....	2,739	22,613	1,940	1,813	127	- 91.4	5

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1951.
2. Lower than 50th.
3. Over 1000%.
4. Includes Syria in 1951.
5. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Percent of Total Imports 1953
1951	1952	1953		1951	1952	1953	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States .....	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	1,672,413	1,548,801	+ 8.2	73.5
2	2	2	United Kingdom .....	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801	+ 26.0	10.3
3	3	3	Venezuela .....	136,718	135,758	155,147	71,095	84,052	+ 14.3	3.5
9 <sup>1</sup>	10	4	Germany, Federal Republic .....	30,936 <sup>1</sup>	22,629	35,507	14,186	21,321	+ 56.9	0.8
6	4	5	Brazil .....	40,627	35,103	35,047	14,772	20,275	- 0.2	0.8
8	5	8	Belgium and Luxembourg .....	39,095	33,216	29,082	14,414	14,688	- 12.4	0.7
7	6	7	India .....	40,217	26,822	26,627	14,090	12,537	- 0.7	0.6
5	12	8	Australia .....	48,228	18,712	23,464	6,314	17,150	+ 25.4	0.5
24	14	9	Colombia .....	13,063	18,004	23,215	11,280	11,935	+ 28.9	0.5
21	15	10	Netherlands .....	14,010	16,495	22,298	10,169	12,129	+ 35.2	0.5
12	11	11	France .....	23,974	19,117	22,267	11,324	10,943	+ 11.6	0.5
4	7	12	Malaya and Singapore .....	57,980	25,473	21,896	11,469	10,427	- 14.1	0.5
18	16	13	Switzerland .....	16,398	16,396	20,437	9,439	10,998	+ 24.6	0.5
18 <sup>2</sup>	17	14	Lebanon .....	16,381 <sup>2</sup>	15,171	19,584	8,078	11,506	+ 29.1	0.4
11	9	15	British Guiana .....	25,025	23,660	17,800	7,813	9,987	- 24.8	0.4
15	8	16	Mexico .....	18,013	23,937	15,785	10,326	5,459	- 34.1	0.4
17	20	17	Ceylon .....	16,396	12,492	14,461	8,261	6,200	+ 15.8	0.3
20	22	18	Italy .....	14,217	11,735	14,271	8,533	7,738	+ 21.6	0.3
25	19	19	Japan .....	12,577	13,162	13,629	5,727	7,902	+ 3.5	0.3
14	25	20	Jamaica .....	18,041	9,204	11,761	6,388	5,373	+ 27.8	0.3
31	13	21	Cuba .....	8,333	18,615	11,654	6,210	5,444	- 37.4	0.3
30	26	22	Costa Rica .....	8,785	8,740	9,472	4,342	5,130	+ 8.4	0.2
27	24	23	British East Africa .....	10,864	9,593	9,393	1,705	7,688	- 2.1	0.2
26	28	24	Sweden .....	11,808	8,611	9,341	4,598	4,743	+ 8.5	0.2
10	18	25	New Zealand .....	30,107	14,231	8,572	5,862	2,710	- 39.8	0.2
22	36	26	Argentina .....	13,955	4,374	8,529	4,457	4,072	+ 95.0	0.2
28	21	27	Netherlands Antilles .....	10,809	11,747	8,154	2,033	6,121	- 30.6	0.2
19	23	28	Trinidad and Tobago .....	15,082	9,660	8,062	3,138	4,924	- 16.6	0.2
3	32	29	Dominican Republic .....	1,126	6,000	5,854	2,641	3,213	- 2.4	0.1
34	31	30	Fiji .....	5,993	6,487	5,554	2,063	3,491	- 14.4	0.1
3	44	31	Hawaii .....	1,414	3,473	4,635	2,126	2,509	+ 33.5	0.1
32	37	32	Spain .....	7,114	4,260	4,619	2,433	2,186	+ 8.4	0.1
36	38	33	Union of South Africa .....	5,372	4,165	4,616	2,303	2,313	+ 10.8	0.1
40	35	34	Honduras .....	4,027	4,643	4,594	1,937	2,657	- 1.1	0.1
47	41	35	Hong Kong .....	3,001	3,711	4,427	2,410	2,017	+ 19.3	0.1
3	3	36	Egypt .....	711	462	4,203	1,305	2,898	+ 809.7	0.1
43	39	37	Panama .....	3,492	4,125	3,637	1,875	1,762	- 11.8	0.1
39	3	38	Guatemala .....	4,618	2,080	3,259	1,521	1,738	+ 56.7	0.1
33	33	39	Gold Coast .....	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,692	1,467	- 42.8	0.1
29	34	40	Philippines .....	8,954	5,423	2,986	707	2,279	- 44.9	0.1

## Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1952

35	29	43	Peru .....	5,588	8,050	2,928	853	2,075	- 36.3	0.1
23	27	49	Barbados .....	13,409	8,666	2,375	1,030	1,345	- 72.6	0.1
48	40	50	Norway .....	2,977	3,857	2,289	958	1,331	- 40.7	0.1
13	30	3	Arabia .....	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,185	11	- 70.9	4

1. Includes Eastern Germany in 1951.

2. Includes Syria in 1951.

3. Lower than 50th.

4. Less than 0.1%.



TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North America:</b>							
Newfoundland .....	9,229 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States .....	1,503,459	2,020,988	2,297,675	2,306,955	2,418,915	1,188,420	1,230,495
Alaska .....	1,008	959	2,264	1,249	1,130	364	766
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	1,208	1,061	1,186	1,279	1,319	643	676
Greenland .....	27	134	206	303	194	64	130
Commonwealth Countries .....	9,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries .....	1,505,702	2,023,142	2,301,330	2,309,787	2,421,558	1,189,491	1,232,067
<b>Total, North America .....</b>	<b>1,514,931</b>	<b>2,023,142</b>	<b>2,301,330</b>	<b>2,309,787</b>	<b>2,421,558</b>	<b>1,189,491</b>	<b>1,232,067</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles:</b>							
Bermuda .....	3,616	2,991	3,693	3,158	3,070	1,404	1,666
British Honduras .....	600	491	572	381	376	138	238
Bahamas .....	2,268	1,937	2,136	2,353	2,298	1,115	1,183
Barbados .....	5,013	2,974	4,584	3,912	3,734	1,459	2,275
Jamaica .....	9,033	7,495	10,213	10,591	12,490	5,414	7,076
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	4,515	3,213	4,229	4,276	3,864	1,791	2,073
Trinidad and Tobago .....	12,325	7,476	9,950	11,034	9,490	4,308	5,182
American Virgin Islands .....	126	156	181	167	178	108	70
Costa Rica .....	1,859	2,312	2,175	2,612	2,199	1,050	1,149
Cuba .....	14,391	18,005	20,424	24,181	16,124	7,954	8,170
Dominican Republic .....	2,194	2,954	4,060	4,643	3,993	1,960	2,033
El Salvador .....	927	1,467	2,002	2,230	1,901	921	980
French West Indies .....	70	39	40	47	26	15	11
Guatemala .....	1,697	2,401	2,365	1,896	2,234	824	1,410
Haiti .....	1,602	2,513	2,588	3,417	2,670	1,135	1,535
Honduras .....	678	613	3,575	1,736	556	243	313
Mexico .....	15,411	17,624	29,880	39,641	28,986	12,511	16,475
Netherlands Antilles .....	2,003	4,464	1,834	1,541	1,308	628	680
Nicaragua .....	638	756	1,097	1,185	1,354	587	767
Panama .....	13,632	9,019	5,961	11,359	4,380	3,009	1,371
Puerto Rico .....	5,962	7,643	8,120	7,328	7,753	4,152	3,601
Commonwealth Countries .....	37,370	26,577	35,378	35,704	35,322	15,628	19,694
Other Countries .....	61,190	69,967	84,302	101,983	73,662	35,099	38,563
<b>Total, Central America and Antilles .....</b>	<b>98,560</b>	<b>96,544</b>	<b>119,680</b>	<b>137,688</b>	<b>108,984</b>	<b>50,727</b>	<b>58,257</b>
<b>South America:</b>							
British Guiana .....	5,676	4,052	5,308	6,356	4,777	2,211	2,566
Falkland Islands .....	7	1	2	31	41	1	40
Argentina .....	2,902	13,360	8,883	8,227	7,641	4,892	2,749
Bolivia .....	1,908	2,267	3,484	6,398	5,501	2,489	3,012
Brazil .....	17,259	15,806	53,684	81,367	37,561	25,564	11,997
Chile .....	3,633	6,864	13,751	10,090	3,945	1,064	2,881
Colombia .....	8,012	14,806	12,311	13,756	20,146	6,617	13,529
Ecuador .....	1,727	1,432	2,713	2,030	4,220	1,323	2,897
French Guiana .....	129	5	4	3	6	0	6
Paraguay .....	133	110	167	112	339	206	133
Peru .....	7,050	3,744	5,054	16,405	15,108	9,094	6,014
Surinam .....	960	863	934	1,097	712	349	363
Uruguay .....	2,282	1,918	6,868	5,429	2,912	499	2,413
Venezuela .....	27,689	25,457	26,982	35,683	36,485	17,588	18,899
Commonwealth Countries .....	5,683	4,053	5,310	6,387	4,818	2,212	2,606
Other Countries .....	73,684	86,631	134,835	180,597	134,575	69,684	64,891
<b>Total, South America .....</b>	<b>79,367</b>	<b>90,684</b>	<b>140,145</b>	<b>186,984</b>	<b>139,393</b>	<b>71,896</b>	<b>67,497</b>

1. January to March only.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North-Western Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom .....	704,956	469,910	631,461	745,845	665,232	314,234	350,998
Austria .....	3,706	2,369	2,166	5,216	5,136	1,537	3,599
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	56,525	66,351	94,457	104,376	69,510	31,774	37,736
Denmark .....	3,109	923	5,587	9,881	6,303	4,680	1,623
France .....	36,004	18,403	46,538	48,264	32,281	14,350	17,931
Germany, Federal Republic .....	23,451	8,873	37,028	94,863	83,858	33,909	49,949
Iceland .....	743	847	700	833	2,058	1,414	644
Ireland .....	9,052	13,321	20,921	23,058	13,356	5,755	7,601
Netherlands .....	13,759	8,617	26,191	41,508	42,382	21,055	21,327
Norway .....	21,736	18,924	32,198	39,002	37,278	20,327	16,951
Sweden .....	5,516	4,250	12,125	12,198	4,587	2,818	1,769
Switzerland .....	32,281	26,435	25,345	26,918	29,833	14,152	15,681
Commonwealth Countries .....	704,956	469,910	631,461	745,845	665,232	314,234	350,998
Other Countries .....	205,883	169,313	303,255	406,119	326,581	151,773	174,808
<b>Total, North-Western Europe .....</b>	<b>910,839</b>	<b>639,223</b>	<b>934,716</b>	<b>1,151,964</b>	<b>991,813</b>	<b>466,007</b>	<b>525,806</b>
<b>Southern Europe:</b>							
Gibraltar .....	336	329	648	353	486	274	212
Malta .....	3,905	4,680	2,150	3,111	3,307	1,666	1,641
Greece .....	2,615	1,833	2,703	4,415	1,560	806	754
Italy .....	12,567	15,476	48,763	52,845	33,170	14,585	18,585
Portugal .....	8,405	5,641	4,665	4,026	3,991	3,431	560
Azores and Madeira .....	101	210	259	224	231	111	120
Spain .....	387	5,642	742	3,579	14,179	1,450	12,729
Commonwealth Countries .....	4,241	5,009	2,798	3,464	3,794	1,940	1,854
Other Countries .....	24,075	28,802	57,132	64,888	53,131	20,383	32,748
<b>Total, Southern Europe .....</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>33,811</b>	<b>59,930</b>	<b>68,352</b>	<b>56,925</b>	<b>22,323</b>	<b>34,602</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria .....	279	215	8	2	3	1	3
Czechoslovakia .....	3,030	2,179	492	367	123	72	51
Finland .....	607	600	3,129	2,694	1,388	581	807
Germany, Eastern .....	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Hungary .....	75	86	30	81	48	48	1
Poland .....	1,945	1,432	94	69	183	126	57
Roumania .....	338	122	11	45	94	93	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania .....	94	183	7	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia .....	734	818	2,739	22,613	1,940	1,813	127
<b>Total, Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>5,635</b>	<b>6,510</b>	<b>25,873</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,045</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>							
Aden .....	57	31	25	127	34	22	12
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	37	75	34	104	17	4	13
Arabia .....	3,142	875	1,414	2,149	2,644	1,720	924
Egypt .....	4,762	3,716	2,466	19,363	11,688	9,546	2,142
Ethiopia .....	42	54	198	54	55	32	23
Iran .....	11,987	993	1,000	585	753	525	228
Iraq .....	472	70	1,082	313	458	305	153
Israel .....	12,709	12,126	11,816	11,940	9,059	3,641	5,418
Italian Africa .....	92	184	3	6	1	1	0
Jordan .....	211	46	1,071	105	38	25	13
Libya .....	11	374	2,029	854	1,279	647	632
Lebanon .....	3,278	1,462	7,036	9,355	5,161	4,112	1,049
Syria .....				580	578	380	198
Turkey .....	14,121	3,744	2,962	4,791	1,455	1,146	309
Commonwealth Countries .....	94	105	59	231	51	25	26
Other Countries .....	50,827	23,644	31,058	50,095	33,167	22,079	11,088
<b>Total, Middle East .....</b>	<b>50,921</b>	<b>23,749</b>	<b>31,117</b>	<b>50,326</b>	<b>33,218</b>	<b>22,105</b>	<b>11,113</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.



TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other Asia:</b>							
Ceylon .....	2,159	4,353	3,470	5,825	3,307	2,610	697
India .....	72,551	31,520	35,737	55,423	37,187	23,808	13,379
Pakistan .....	18,097	8,681	4,486	16,016	32,103	20,975	11,128
Malaya and Singapore .....	5,437	4,097	10,796	7,067	2,854	1,371	1,483
Hong Kong .....	10,099	8,004	12,033	9,582	9,000	4,278	4,722
Other British East Indies .....	2	32	1	13	27	1	26
Afghanistan .....	14	52	97	272	150	140	10
Burma .....	54	30	279	1,023	444	313	131
China, except Taiwan .....					0	0	0
Taiwan .....	13,801	2,057	367	1,156	1,482	702	780
French East Indies .....	177	69	223	327	351	258	93
Indonesia .....	4,640	3,052	5,227	6,250	1,990	1,203	787
Japan .....	5,860	20,533	72,976	102,603	118,568	37,282	81,286
Korea .....	233	1,143	213	335	14,991	9,930	5,061
Philippines .....	13,983	10,829	15,598	16,045	13,872	7,169	6,703
Portuguese Asia .....	162	103	107	282	190	105	85
Thailand .....	752	1,200	2,378	1,976	1,509	703	806
Commonwealth Countries .....	108,345	56,687	66,522	93,926	84,477	53,044	31,433
Other Countries .....	39,677	39,070	97,464	130,270	153,547	57,805	95,742
<b>Total, Other Asia .....</b>	<b>148,022</b>	<b>95,757</b>	<b>163,986</b>	<b>224,196</b>	<b>238,024</b>	<b>110,848</b>	<b>127,176</b>
<b>Other Africa:</b>							
British East Africa .....	1,730	849	1,444	1,031	348	153	195
Northern Rhodesia .....	553	395	281	467	414	225	189
Southern Rhodesia .....	2,665	1,202	2,669	2,195	1,806	869	937
Union of South Africa .....	77,713	42,561	52,736	47,852	50,763	23,788	26,975
Other British South Africa .....	15	5	27	12	15	2	13
Gambia .....	8	12	26	9	29	3	26
Gold Coast .....	1,489	581	980	254	1,749	438	1,311
Nigeria .....	1,068	247	796	865	942	169	773
Sierra Leone .....	303	219	200	159	235	101	134
Other British West Africa .....	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Belgian Congo .....	2,459	2,471	4,318	5,900	3,349	1,538	1,811
French Africa .....	2,243	1,927	6,748	3,226	1,248	818	430
Liberia .....	119	109	1,373	203	3,145	1,424	1,721
Madagascar .....	227	117	102	97	64	42	22
Morocco .....	1,268	1,700	3,381	4,630	3,809	2,279	1,530
Portuguese Africa .....	3,604	2,702	2,827	2,088	1,997	793	1,204
Canary Islands .....	49	237	107	825	23	10	13
Spanish Africa .....	95	62	75	64	59	26	33
Commonwealth Countries .....	85,543	46,070	59,159	52,844	56,300	25,748	30,552
Other Countries .....	10,064	9,323	18,931	17,033	13,695	6,928	6,767
<b>Total, Other Africa .....</b>	<b>95,607</b>	<b>55,393</b>	<b>78,090</b>	<b>69,878</b>	<b>69,996</b>	<b>32,677</b>	<b>37,319</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	35,363	35,446	49,079	49,697	39,629	17,893	21,736
New Zealand .....	14,489	10,983	21,757	18,844	7,475	2,941	4,534
Fiji .....	598	234	802	519	424	201	223
Other British Oceania .....	61	15	82	71	64	62	2
French Oceania .....	295	737	626	424	487	302	185
Hawaii .....	8,311	6,830	6,418	6,280	5,385	3,257	2,128
United States Oceania .....	182	205	191	198	253	128	125
Commonwealth Countries .....	50,511	46,678	71,720	69,131	47,591	21,097	26,494
Other Countries .....	8,788	7,771	7,235	6,902	6,125	3,687	2,438
<b>Total, Oceania .....</b>	<b>59,299</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>78,955</b>	<b>76,033</b>	<b>53,716</b>	<b>24,784</b>	<b>28,932</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .....</b>	<b>1,005,972</b>	<b>655,089</b>	<b>872,407</b>	<b>1,007,533</b>	<b>897,585</b>	<b>433,929</b>	<b>463,656</b>
<b>Total, United States and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>1,519,048</b>	<b>2,036,780</b>	<b>2,314,848</b>	<b>2,322,177</b>	<b>2,433,614</b>	<b>1,196,430</b>	<b>1,237,184</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .....</b>	<b>2,992,961</b>	<b>3,118,387</b>	<b>3,914,460</b>	<b>4,301,081</b>	<b>4,117,406</b>	<b>1,993,592</b>	<b>2,123,814</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North America:</b>							
Newfoundland .....	918 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States .....	1,951,860	2,130,476	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	1,672,413	1,548,801
Alaska .....	1,218	976	1,483	2,333	2,961	1,336	1,625
St. Pierre and Miquelon .....	12	18	25	48	66	18	48
Greenland .....	0	0	0	1	6	2	4
Commonwealth Countries .....	918	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Countries .....	1,953,090	2,131,470	2,814,436	2,979,344	3,224,247	1,673,769	1,550,478
<b>Total, North America .....</b>	<b>1,954,008</b>	<b>2,131,470</b>	<b>2,814,436</b>	<b>2,979,344</b>	<b>3,224,247</b>	<b>1,673,769</b>	<b>1,550,478</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles:</b>							
Bermuda .....	144	87	82	317	126	55	71
British Honduras .....	295	445	458	26	139	57	82
Bahamas .....	818	532	346	406	427	118	309
Barbados .....	7,080	10,057	13,409	8,666	2,375	1,030	1,345
Jamaica .....	16,577	19,080	18,041	9,204	11,761	6,388	5,373
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	297	395	956	216	1,210	194	1,016
Trinidad and Tobago .....	14,575	15,205	15,082	9,660	8,062	3,138	4,924
American Virgin Islands .....	14	12	166	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica .....	2,119	3,378	8,785	8,740	9,472	4,342	5,130
Cuba .....	6,562	4,134	8,333	18,615	11,654	6,210	5,444
Dominican Republic .....	3,822	1,180	1,126	6,000	5,854	2,641	3,213
El Salvador .....	1,054	848	1,183	771	1,389	1,259	130
French West Indies .....	123	2	2	2	0	0	0
Guatemala .....	5,743	5,781	4,618	2,080	3,259	1,521	1,738
Haiti .....	1,026	1,769	3,020	1,928	748	337	411
Honduras .....	6,986	5,621	4,027	4,643	4,594	1,937	2,657
Mexico .....	25,494	32,974	18,013	23,937	15,785	10,326	5,459
Netherlands Antilles .....	3,713	17,336	10,809	11,747	8,154	2,033	6,121
Nicaragua .....	179	339	596	501	391	134	257
Panama .....	2,572	5,478	3,492	4,125	3,637	1,875	1,762
Puerto Rico .....	523	931	1,276	846	872	361	511
Commonwealth Countries .....	39,786	45,801	48,374	28,495	24,100	10,980	13,120
Other Countries .....	59,931	79,781	65,444	83,936	65,810	32,976	32,834
<b>Total, Central America and Antilles .....</b>	<b>99,717</b>	<b>125,582</b>	<b>113,818</b>	<b>112,431</b>	<b>89,910</b>	<b>43,955</b>	<b>45,955</b>
<b>South America:</b>							
British Guiana .....	22,355	21,735	25,025	23,660	17,800	7,813	9,987
Falkland Islands .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina .....	3,324	10,913	13,955	4,374	8,529	4,457	4,072
Bolivia .....	2,049	2,442	1,848	3,551	1,415	715	700
Brazil .....	21,163	28,178	40,627	35,103	35,047	14,772	20,275
Chile .....	598	1,353	2,153	3,282	1,052	749	303
Colombia .....	12,588	13,342	13,063	18,004	23,215	11,280	11,935
Ecuador .....	1,137	1,473	2,438	2,751	2,688	1,178	1,510
French Guiana .....	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Paraguay .....	374	350	343	346	260	180	80
Peru .....	2,465	3,961	5,588	8,050	2,928	853	2,075
Surinam .....	326	228	1,141	528	1,345	502	843
Uruguay .....	1,069	2,770	3,768	1,863	2,903	1,870	1,033
Venezuela .....	91,697	87,264	136,718	135,758	155,147	71,095	84,052
Commonwealth Countries .....	22,355	21,735	25,025	23,660	17,800	7,813	9,987
Other Countries .....	136,790	152,275	221,641	213,413	234,532	107,652	126,880
<b>Total, South America .....</b>	<b>159,145</b>	<b>174,010</b>	<b>246,666</b>	<b>237,073</b>	<b>252,332</b>	<b>115,465</b>	<b>136,867</b>

1. January to March only.  
2. Less than \$500.00.



TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>North-Western Europe:</b>							
United Kingdom .....	307,450	404,213	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801
Austria .....	382	964	3,191	2,917	2,967	1,514	1,453
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	19,022	22,795	39,095	33,216	29,082	14,414	14,668
Denmark .....	1,893	1,406	3,730	2,167	2,175	997	1,178
France .....	13,309	14,669	23,974	19,117	22,267	11,324	10,943
Germany, Federal Republic .....	7,134	11,026	30,936	22,629	35,507	14,186	21,321
Iceland .....	52	233	26	50	80	68	12
Ireland .....	71	148	785	462	582	239	343
Netherlands .....	6,688	8,896	14,010	16,495	22,298	10,169	12,129
Norway .....	1,212	1,405	2,977	3,857	2,289	958	1,331
Sweden .....	3,474	5,145	11,808	8,611	9,341	4,598	4,743
Switzerland .....	10,902	14,464	16,398	16,396	20,437	9,439	10,998
Commonwealth Countries .....	307,450	404,213	420,985	359,757	453,391	219,590	233,801
Other Countries .....	64,139	81,149	146,931	125,918	147,026	67,907	79,119
<b>Total, North-Western Europe .....</b>	<b>371,589</b>	<b>485,362</b>	<b>567,916</b>	<b>485,675</b>	<b>600,417</b>	<b>287,497</b>	<b>312,920</b>
<b>Southern Europe:</b>							
Gibraltar .....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Malta .....	22	20	47	51	67	30	37
Greece .....	135	203	174	197	224	105	119
Italy .....	9,048	9,373	14,217	11,735	14,271	6,533	7,738
Portugal .....	1,351	1,698	1,980	1,798	1,962	796	1,166
Azores and Madeira .....	554	387	410	285	179	100	79
Spain .....	2,427	3,558	7,114	4,260	4,619	2,433	2,186
Commonwealth Countries .....	22	22	47	51	67	30	37
Other Countries .....	13,515	15,218	23,896	18,275	21,253	9,966	11,287
<b>Total, Southern Europe .....</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>23,943</b>	<b>18,326</b>	<b>21,320</b>	<b>9,996</b>	<b>11,324</b>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>							
Albania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria .....	1	4	4	2	1	0	1
Czechoslovakia .....	6,401	6,036	4,668	3,559	2,589	1,411	1,178
Finland .....	45	217	158	234	548	201	347
Germany, Eastern .....	2	2	2	492	959	281	678
Hungary .....	76	36	121	279	184	43	141
Poland .....	183	357	1,430	556	244	120	124
Roumania .....	3	19	22	13	7	1	6
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania .....	28	113	519	2,317	843	282	561
Yugoslavia .....	45	122	149	101	101	58	43
<b>Total, Eastern Europe .....</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>7,070</b>	<b>7,553</b>	<b>5,476</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>3,079</b>
<b>Middle East:</b>							
Aden .....	884	12	22	7	10	10	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	25	53	58	76	60	20	40
Arabia .....	12,127	28,115	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,185	11
Egypt .....	155	659	711	462	4,203	1,305	2,898
Ethiopia .....	49	31	31	21	44	26	18
Iran .....	288	192	521	1,168	1,025	619	406
Iraq .....	1,418	1,201	2,132	924	1,371	110	1,261
Israel .....	504	490	929	1,161	1,312	631	681
Italian Africa .....	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Jordan .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon .....	429	62	16,381	15,171	19,584	8,078	11,506
Syria .....				72	56	29	27
Turkey .....	1,207	1,280	1,757	2,719	791	485	306
Commonwealth Countries .....	909	65	80	82	70	30	40
Other Countries .....	16,177	32,033	45,124	29,256	30,581	13,467	17,114
<b>Total, Middle East .....</b>	<b>17,086</b>	<b>32,098</b>	<b>45,204</b>	<b>29,338</b>	<b>30,650</b>	<b>13,497</b>	<b>17,153</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1953	
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Other Asia:</b>							
Ceylon .....	11,635	17,604	16,396	12,492	14,461	8,261	6,200
India .....	26,233	37,262	40,217	26,822	26,627	14,090	12,537
Pakistan.....	1,193	1,706	2,233	191	558	216	342
Malaya and Singapore .....	16,187	28,852	57,980	25,473	21,896	11,469	10,427
Hong Kong .....	2,969	2,203	3,001	3,711	4,427	2,410	2,017
Other British East Indies .....	21	47	4,623	1,772	350	172	178
Afghanistan .....	3	109	51	19	42	2	40
Burma .....	32	0	4	4	2	2	0
China, except Taiwan .....	3,347	5,299	1,929	1,286	1,119	694	425
Taiwan .....					75	15	60
French East Indies .....	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Indonesia .....	1,454	728	1,052	893	598	388	210
Japan .....	5,511	12,087	12,577	13,162	13,629	5,727	7,902
Korea .....	1	35	1	8	54	1	54
Philippines .....	4,203	6,425	8,954	5,423	2,986	707	2,279
Portuguese Asia .....	0	0	0	0	14	7	7
Thailand .....	72	1,181	1,938	764	896	239	657
Commonwealth Countries.....	58,260	87,674	124,449	70,460	68,318	36,618	31,700
Other Countries.....	14,664	25,863	26,505	21,559	19,416	7,782	11,634
<b>Total, Other Asia .....</b>	<b>72,924</b>	<b>113,537</b>	<b>150,954</b>	<b>92,019</b>	<b>87,734</b>	<b>44,399</b>	<b>43,335</b>
<b>Other Africa:</b>							
British East Africa.....	6,094	15,067	10,864	9,593	9,393	1,705	7,688
Northern Rhodesia .....	59	51	9	15	2,837	4	2,833
Southern Rhodesia .....	798	401	1,496	1,459	1,027	335	692
Union of South Africa.....	3,862	4,964	5,372	4,165	4,618	2,303	2,313
Other British South Africa.....	0	0	0	1	8	1	8
Gambia .....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast .....	6,709	8,999	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,692	1,467
Nigeria .....	2,593	1,467	898	1,764	1,584	708	876
Sierra Leone .....	10	294	49	6	2	0	2
Other British West Africa .....	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Belgian Congo .....	703	1,481	3,052	990	2,247	993	1,254
French Africa .....	17	543	398	404	2,631	1,134	1,497
Liberia .....	7	0	183	29	372	0	372
Madagascar .....	9	8	29	1	8	8	0
Morocco .....	142	704	1,071	1,049	529	265	264
Portuguese Africa.....	212	109	198	576	73	62	11
Canary Islands .....	11	6	16	22	30	13	17
Spanish Africa .....	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Commonwealth Countries.....	20,124	31,262	25,801	22,525	22,626	6,748	15,878
Other Countries.....	1,100	2,851	4,947	3,070	5,891	2,476	3,415
<b>Total, Other Africa .....</b>	<b>21,224</b>	<b>34,113</b>	<b>30,746</b>	<b>25,595</b>	<b>28,518</b>	<b>9,224</b>	<b>19,294</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>							
Australia .....	27,429	32,803	46,228	16,712	23,464	6,314	17,150
New Zealand .....	8,910	11,855	30,107	14,231	8,572	5,862	2,710
Fiji .....	7,997	10,194	5,993	6,487	5,554	2,063	3,491
Other British Oceania .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania .....	417	476	360	1	0	0	0
Hawaii .....	361	495	1,414	3,473	4,635	2,126	2,509
United States Oceania .....	85	115	0	210	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	44,336	54,852	82,328	39,431	37,590	14,239	23,351
Other Countries.....	863	1,086	1,774	3,683	4,635	2,126	2,509
<b>Total, Oceania .....</b>	<b>45,199</b>	<b>55,938</b>	<b>84,102</b>	<b>43,114</b>	<b>42,226</b>	<b>16,364</b>	<b>25,862</b>
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries.....</b>	<b>494,158</b>	<b>645,624</b>	<b>727,069</b>	<b>544,462</b>	<b>623,962</b>	<b>296,047</b>	<b>327,915</b>
<b>Total, United States and Dependencies .....</b>	<b>1,954,061</b>	<b>2,133,005</b>	<b>2,817,265</b>	<b>2,983,824</b>	<b>3,229,682</b>	<b>1,676,236</b>	<b>1,553,446</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .....</b>	<b>2,761,207</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>4,084,856</b>	<b>4,030,468</b>	<b>4,382,830</b>	<b>2,216,563</b>	<b>2,166,267</b>

1. Less than \$500.00.



# B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>894,210</b>	<b>1,183,496</b>	<b>1,096,763</b>	<b>488,943</b>	<b>607,820</b>	- 7.3
2	Wheat .....	441,043	621,292	567,907	271,529	296,378	- 8.6
7	Barley .....	58,822	145,684	136,729	49,466	87,263	- 6.1
9	Wheat flour .....	113,854	116,055	102,160	52,236	49,924	- 12.0
12	Whisky .....	54,039	54,254	63,086	26,374	36,712	+ 16.3
13	Oats .....	53,899	68,240	60,403	18,252	42,151	- 11.5
28	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	25,319	29,483	23,143	11,852	11,291	- 21.5
34	Rye .....	13,457	17,198	20,186	5,267	14,919	+ 17.4
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>348,033</b>	<b>237,942</b>	<b>250,919</b>	<b>122,911</b>	<b>128,008</b>	+ 5.5
15	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	53,363	52,852	51,219	22,401	28,818	- 3.1
29	Fish, cured .....	27,588	25,538	22,271	11,141	11,130	- 12.8
31	Fur skins, undressed .....	28,316	23,507	21,070	12,677	8,393	- 10.4
38	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	15,228	17,510	17,588	10,224	7,364	+ 0.4
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>36,858</b>	<b>27,697</b>	<b>24,333</b>	<b>11,295</b>	<b>13,038</b>	- 12.1
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>1,399,076</b>	<b>1,366,787</b>	<b>1,295,396</b>	<b>617,960</b>	<b>677,436</b>	- 5.2
1	Newsprint paper .....	536,372	591,790	619,033	295,901	323,132	+ 4.6
3	Planks and boards .....	312,198	295,949	282,736	139,580	143,156	- 4.5
4	Wood pulp .....	365,133	291,863	248,675	119,165	129,510	- 14.8
16	Pulpwood .....	68,103	64,820	45,859	17,642	28,217	- 29.3
32	Shingles .....	27,483	20,002	20,913	10,375	10,538	+ 4.6
36	Plywoods and veneers .....	18,046	18,655	19,025	10,267	8,758	+ 2.0
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>342,299</b>	<b>406,946</b>	<b>358,438</b>	<b>192,859</b>	<b>165,579</b>	- 11.9
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	96,873	95,692	67,821	48,889	18,932	- 29.1
21	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	40,271	47,378	37,282	19,492	17,790	- 21.3
22	Automobiles, passenger .....	38,490	43,634	36,061	20,174	15,887	- 17.4
23	Iron ore .....	18,576	22,333	30,843	9,050	21,793	+ 38.1
24	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	14,433	25,032	29,508	17,226	12,282	+ 17.9
27	Guns, rifles and other firearms .....	15	5,627	24,110	4,507	19,603	+ 328.5
30	Automobiles, freight .....	24,873	48,832	22,258	13,166	9,092	- 54.4
39	Ferro-alloys .....	31,347	30,380	17,207	12,409	4,798	- 43.4
40	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	15,763	18,549	16,999	7,808	9,191	- 8.4
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>569,870</b>	<b>706,732</b>	<b>682,183</b>	<b>365,574</b>	<b>316,609</b>	- 3.5
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	120,853	155,106	173,378	85,141	88,237	+ 11.8
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	136,689	150,982	162,542	81,641	80,901	+ 7.7
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	81,691	100,806	117,351	65,785	51,566	+ 16.4
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	83,669	96,283	57,572	35,580	21,992	- 40.2
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	45,290	49,676	37,835	21,187	16,648	- 23.8
20	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	17,729	33,892	37,705	27,456	10,249	+ 11.3
26	Platinum metals and scrap .....	30,359	30,627	26,290	14,238	12,052	- 14.2
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>131,529</b>	<b>143,474</b>	<b>147,393</b>	<b>70,581</b>	<b>76,812</b>	+ 2.7
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	80,333	86,510	83,973	41,698	42,275	- 2.9
25	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	21,377	17,701	28,976	14,026	14,950	+ 63.7
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>131,690</b>	<b>124,565</b>	<b>137,885</b>	<b>69,269</b>	<b>68,616</b>	+ 10.7
17	Fertilizers, chemical .....	35,734	42,293	42,633	23,497	19,136	+ 0.8
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>60,895</b>	<b>103,441</b>	<b>124,095</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>69,895</b>	+ 20.0
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	7,524	37,503	40,247	17,032	23,215	+ 7.3
33	Non-commercial items .....	17,378	18,720	20,295	8,828	11,467	+ 8.4
35	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	2,373	10,139	19,873	8,324	11,549	+ 96.0
37	Ships sold .....	8,070	10,592	18,453	7,776	10,677	+ 74.2
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To All Countries</b> .....	<b>3,914,460</b>	<b>4,301,080</b>	<b>4,117,406</b>	<b>1,993,592</b>	<b>2,123,814</b>	- 4.3
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>3,181,973</b>	<b>3,632,979</b>	<b>3,471,215</b>	<b>1,689,279</b>	<b>1,781,936</b>	
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>81.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>	

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>542,641</b>	<b>489,192</b>	<b>488,368</b>	<b>230,095</b>	<b>258,273</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>
16	Coffee, green .....	48,438	50,775	57,595	26,922	30,673	+ 13.4
22	Sugar, unrefined .....	77,100	59,546	47,491	17,123	30,366	- 20.2
32	Vegetables, fresh .....	26,295	37,969	29,250	20,626	8,624	- 23.0
34	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	26,699	26,712	26,509	13,320	13,189	- 0.8
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	64,973	29,287	26,408	13,738	12,670	- 9.8
38	Bananas, fresh .....	19,598	20,939	22,837	10,818	12,019	+ 9.1
39	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	35,025	19,098	22,390	12,380	10,010	+ 17.2
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>125,562</b>	<b>85,540</b>	<b>88,227</b>	<b>45,516</b>	<b>42,711</b>	<b>+ 3.1</b>
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>483,520</b>	<b>359,440</b>	<b>387,115</b>	<b>215,677</b>	<b>171,438</b>	<b>+ 7.7</b>
17	Cotton fabrics .....	54,984	53,248	55,906	33,596	22,310	+ 5.0
19	Cotton, raw .....	94,315	65,956	55,494	33,153	22,341	- 15.9
23	Wool fabrics .....	38,567	32,213	41,743	21,066	20,677	+ 29.6
26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	25,000	26,091	35,672	17,569	18,103	+ 36.7
40	Wool, raw .....	54,361	18,052	22,334	15,525	6,809	+ 23.7
	<b>Wood, Wood-Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>137,047</b>	<b>134,554</b>	<b>160,951</b>	<b>78,267</b>	<b>82,684</b>	<b>+ 19.6</b>
25	Paperboard, paper and products .....	34,831	29,921	39,208	18,563	20,645	+ 31.0
28	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	25,133	28,385	33,446	16,656	16,790	+ 17.8
36	Logs, timber and lumber .....	23,210	20,798	23,585	12,285	11,300	+ 13.4
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>1,332,251</b>	<b>1,406,627</b>	<b>1,531,556</b>	<b>830,516</b>	<b>701,040</b>	<b>+ 8.9</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	328,741	360,969	401,856	205,882	195,974	+ 11.3
2	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	195,177	190,337	222,284	128,519	93,765	+ 16.6
5	Tractors and parts .....	125,562	119,253	126,354	81,119	45,235	+ 6.0
6	Rolling mill products .....	173,127	143,133	124,813	61,205	63,608	- 12.8
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	80,314	126,332	107,736	57,537	50,199	- 14.7
10	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	69,529	78,044	82,795	48,039	34,756	+ 6.1
11	Automobiles, passenger .....	56,632	49,484	79,454	55,538	23,916	+ 60.6
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	43,183	57,261	58,327	35,563	22,764	+ 1.9
27	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts .....	18,911	22,444	33,538	14,021	19,517	+ 49.4
31	Tools .....	19,117	22,566	31,004	18,386	12,618	+ 37.4
33	Iron ore .....	22,671	26,519	28,194	7,640	20,554	+ 6.3
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>290,848</b>	<b>296,875</b>	<b>364,571</b>	<b>171,724</b>	<b>192,847</b>	<b>+ 22.8</b>
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	120,101	139,567	198,275	97,750	100,525	+ 42.1
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>684,535</b>	<b>641,885</b>	<b>658,476</b>	<b>296,777</b>	<b>361,699</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	233,148	210,036	213,094	106,340	106,754	+ 1.5
9	Coal, bituminous .....	115,275	99,571	94,680	43,654	51,026	- 4.9
13	Fuel oils .....	58,389	64,908	65,151	24,223	40,928	+ 0.4
21	Gasoline .....	33,444	39,148	48,650	17,445	31,205	+ 24.3
24	Coal, anthracite .....	51,238	49,430	40,079	15,700	24,379	- 18.9
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>191,812</b>	<b>187,713</b>	<b>221,834</b>	<b>111,469</b>	<b>110,365</b>	<b>+ 18.2</b>
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	43,940	49,824	54,505	26,343	28,162	+ 9.4
29	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	22,413	23,020	32,498	15,968	16,530	+ 41.2
37	Drugs and medicines .....	22,981	22,111	22,877	13,728	9,149	+ 3.5
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>296,638</b>	<b>428,642</b>	<b>481,733</b>	<b>236,522</b>	<b>245,211</b>	<b>+ 12.4</b>
7	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	41,438	95,212	111,803	59,314	52,489	+ 17.4
12	Tourist purchases .....	47,071	66,682	73,840	28,342	45,498	+ 10.7
14	Non-commercial items .....	32,544	47,095	60,923	25,652	35,271	+ 29.4
18	Refrigerators and freezers .....	30,620	43,891	55,530	36,407	19,123	+ 26.5
30	Parcels of small value .....	22,025	33,691	32,396	12,429	19,967	- 3.9
	<b>Total Imports From All Countries</b> .....	<b>4,084,856</b>	<b>4,030,468</b>	<b>4,382,830</b>	<b>2,216,563</b>	<b>2,166,267</b>	<b>+ 8.7</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>2,656,120</b>	<b>2,699,518</b>	<b>2,940,524</b>	<b>1,520,084</b>	<b>1,420,440</b>	
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized</b> .....	<b>65.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>65.6</b>	



TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United States Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>263,443</b>	<b>301,307</b>	<b>271,298</b>	<b>105,863</b>	<b>165,435</b>	- 10.0	24.7
7	Oats .....	44,379	60,975	56,651	17,522	39,129	- 7.1	93.8
9	Whisky .....	44,177	44,243	53,181	21,073	32,108	+ 20.2	84.3
13	Barley .....	17,523	27,305	40,850	9,967	30,883	+ 49.6	29.9
20	Wheat .....	65,036	72,533	23,694	13,780	9,914	- 67.3	4.2
22	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	24,399	28,147	20,733	11,137	9,596	- 26.3	89.6
26	Rye .....	5,677	10,267	17,018	3,847	13,171	+ 65.8	84.3
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>265,528</b>	<b>147,966</b>	<b>179,372</b>	<b>84,399</b>	<b>94,973</b>	+ 21.2	71.5
11	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	53,062	52,378	50,569	22,240	28,329	- 3.5	98.7
25	Molluscs and crustaceans .....	14,613	16,970	17,111	10,129	6,982	+ 0.8	97.3
28	Fur skins, undressed .....	20,418	18,976	16,761	9,535	7,226	- 11.7	79.5
31	Meats, canned .....	5,653	9,982	15,522	8,191	7,331	+ 55.5	93.1
32	Pork, fresh .....	4,190	1,212	14,908	7,561	7,347	+ 1	95.3
40	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred .....	18,348	2,449	9,537	4,920	4,617	+ 289.4	95.6
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>19,588</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>7,541</b>	<b>7,349</b>	- 14.6	61.2
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>1,114,581</b>	<b>1,081,016</b>	<b>1,091,450</b>	<b>530,801</b>	<b>560,649</b>	+ 1.0	84.3
1	Newsprint paper .....	496,852	534,373	564,464	274,901	289,563	+ 5.6	91.2
2	Planks and boards .....	196,780	190,983	206,677	102,823	103,854	+ 8.2	73.1
3	Wood pulp .....	276,761	225,082	202,248	99,376	102,872	- 10.1	81.3
14	Pulpwood .....	59,331	55,051	40,297	16,294	24,003	- 26.8	87.9
23	Shingles .....	26,231	19,518	20,247	10,078	10,169	+ 3.7	96.8
24	Plywoods and veneers .....	14,694	16,569	18,528	10,069	8,459	+ 11.8	97.4
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>169,188</b>	<b>172,701</b>	<b>182,872</b>	<b>105,284</b>	<b>77,588</b>	+ 5.9	51.0
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	76,072	77,647	55,012	41,895	13,117	- 29.2	81.1
18	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	14,267	18,491	25,475	14,216	11,259	+ 37.8	86.3
19	Guns, rifles and other firearms .....	12	4,503	24,085	4,502	19,583	+ 434.9	99.9
29	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	12,445	16,005	16,681	9,491	7,190	+ 4.2	44.7
34	Iron ore .....	13,121	11,396	14,127	3,836	10,291	+ 24.0	45.8
37	Rolling mill products .....	2,582	3,846	10,903	8,334	2,569	+ 183.5	64.7
39	Ferro-alloys .....	21,660	12,520	9,556	6,671	2,885	- 23.7	55.5
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>278,009</b>	<b>349,650</b>	<b>408,521</b>	<b>221,598</b>	<b>186,923</b>	+ 16.8	59.9
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	92,416	99,850	108,117	54,802	53,315	+ 8.3	66.5
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	39,897	42,033	88,520	42,823	45,697	+ 110.6	51.1
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	30,074	50,183	68,120	43,469	24,651	+ 35.7	58.0
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	45,043	51,848	45,272	27,879	17,393	- 12.7	78.6
21	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	24,001	35,790	22,537	12,437	10,100	- 37.0	59.6
27	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	3,497	8,634	17,012	11,259	5,753	+ 97.0	45.1
30	Silver ore and bullion .....	15,533	15,255	16,596	7,765	8,831	+ 8.8	98.5
36	Platinum metals and scrap .....	14,930	13,012	10,922	5,894	5,028	- 16.1	41.5
38	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	390	3,688	10,891	5,644	5,247	+ 195.3	81.9
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>89,926</b>	<b>96,640</b>	<b>107,009</b>	<b>53,077</b>	<b>53,932</b>	+ 10.7	72.6
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	54,058	53,575	51,166	27,578	23,588	- 4.5	60.9
17	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	17,068	14,017	27,420	13,390	14,030	+ 95.6	94.6
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>67,253</b>	<b>75,107</b>	<b>84,599</b>	<b>44,755</b>	<b>40,744</b>	+ 12.6	61.4
15	Fertilizers, chemical .....	30,801	37,469	39,894	21,770	18,124	+ 6.5	93.6
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>30,159</b>	<b>65,125</b>	<b>78,904</b>	<b>35,100</b>	<b>43,804</b>	+ 21.2	63.6
16	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	5,814	33,943	36,515	15,523	20,992	+ 7.6	90.7
33	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	298	3,931	14,305	6,721	7,584	+ 263.9	72.0
35	Non-commercial items .....	10,102	11,772	12,066	4,963	7,103	+ 2.5	59.5
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The United States ..</b>	<b>2,297,675</b>	<b>2,306,955</b>	<b>2,418,915</b>	<b>1,188,420</b>	<b>1,230,495</b>	+ 4.9	58.7
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,912,205</b>	<b>2,006,421</b>	<b>2,114,188</b>	<b>1,044,305</b>	<b>1,069,883</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>86.9</b>		

1. Over 1000%.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United States Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>208,451</b>	<b>220,647</b>	<b>218,294</b>	<b>106,954</b>	<b>111,340</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>
27	Vegetables, fresh.....	22,677	34,054	25,868	17,741	8,127	- 24.0	88.4
30	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	25,304	25,243	25,026	13,148	11,878	- 0.9	94.4
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>73,546</b>	<b>49,696</b>	<b>55,226</b>	<b>29,907</b>	<b>25,319</b>	<b>+ 11.1</b>	<b>62.6</b>
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products.....</b>	<b>220,966</b>	<b>197,369</b>	<b>194,178</b>	<b>114,205</b>	<b>79,973</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>50.2</b>
17	Cotton, raw .....	93,080	56,470	45,256	29,439	15,817	- 19.9	81.6
18	Cotton fabrics.....	39,419	44,898	43,837	27,162	16,675	- 2.4	78.4
34	Synthetic fabrics .....	8,457	16,076	17,661	9,726	7,935	+ 9.9	88.8
37	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	8,278	12,684	17,473	9,709	7,764	+ 37.8	49.0
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>125,630</b>	<b>123,517</b>	<b>146,848</b>	<b>72,232</b>	<b>74,616</b>	<b>+ 18.9</b>	<b>91.2</b>
21	Paperboard, paper and products .....	32,758	28,061	37,040	17,592	19,448	+ 32.0	94.5
24	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter .....	24,626	27,743	32,430	16,166	16,264	+ 16.9	97.0
31	Logs, timber and lumber .....	21,934	19,961	22,370	11,811	10,559	+ 12.1	94.8
36	Books, printed .....	13,913	15,128	17,537	8,144	9,393	+ 15.9	82.0
	<b>Iron and Its Products.....</b>	<b>1,146,844</b>	<b>1,230,801</b>	<b>1,324,656</b>	<b>729,167</b>	<b>595,489</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	296,978	314,085	339,053	178,317	160,736	+ 7.9	84.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	189,341	186,556	217,810	126,002	91,808	+ 16.8	98.0
4	Tractors and parts .....	119,183	113,442	121,517	78,011	43,506	+ 7.1	96.2
6	Rolling mill products.....	120,309	105,660	99,931	50,319	49,612	- 5.4	80.1
8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	72,075	118,262	88,450	47,547	40,903	- 23.9	82.1
9	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	68,408	76,711	81,269	47,123	34,146	+ 5.9	98.2
13	Automobiles, passenger .....	30,077	29,735	49,554	35,731	13,823	+ 66.7	62.4
15	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	31,470	44,667	45,472	29,603	15,869	+ 1.8	78.0
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts .....	18,291	21,454	32,779	13,771	19,008	+ 52.8	97.7
28	Iron ore .....	21,329	24,197	25,706	6,909	18,797	+ 6.2	91.2
29	Tools .....	14,900	17,314	25,099	15,371	9,728	+ 45.0	81.0
35	Railway cars, coaches and parts.....	3,260	6,956	17,549	6,068	11,481	+ 152.3	99.8
39	Automobiles, freight .....	11,586	10,591	15,690	7,511	8,179	+ 48.1	90.7
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>192,827</b>	<b>198,039</b>	<b>261,344</b>	<b>127,130</b>	<b>134,214</b>	<b>+ 32.0</b>	<b>71.7</b>
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	103,561	118,823	172,293	84,570	87,723	+ 45.0	86.9
38	Brass, manufactured .....	14,794	11,895	15,927	7,522	8,405	+ 33.9	92.7
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>435,856</b>	<b>419,453</b>	<b>415,704</b>	<b>189,639</b>	<b>226,065</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>63.1</b>
7	Coal, bituminous .....	115,274	99,465	94,555	43,555	51,000	- 4.9	99.9
12	Fuel oils .....	39,754	50,485	50,131	20,071	30,060	- 0.7	76.9
16	Gasoline .....	30,319	32,801	45,457	16,639	28,818	+ 38.6	93.4
20	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	59,596	54,406	40,511	26,401	13,910	- 25.5	19.0
22	Coal, anthracite .....	47,840	45,048	35,417	14,351	21,066	- 21.4	88.4
40	Brick and tile .....	14,873	14,128	14,806	7,788	7,018	+ 4.8	90.3
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>165,061</b>	<b>166,249</b>	<b>191,812</b>	<b>97,819</b>	<b>93,993</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>
14	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	37,765	45,741	48,522	24,153	24,369	+ 6.1	89.0
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	21,348	22,412	30,259	14,877	15,382	+ 35.0	93.1
32	Drugs and medicines .....	20,172	18,936	19,593	12,027	7,566	+ 3.5	85.6
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>243,748</b>	<b>371,191</b>	<b>413,151</b>	<b>205,360</b>	<b>207,791</b>	<b>+ 11.3</b>	<b>85.8</b>
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	38,134	90,719	103,993	54,717	49,276	+ 14.6	93.0
10	Tourist purchases .....	46,782	66,293	72,019	28,155	43,864	+ 8.6	97.5
11	Refrigerators and freezers .....	29,676	43,478	54,707	35,903	18,804	+ 25.8	98.5
19	Non-commercial items .....	16,649	28,579	40,978	17,100	23,878	+ 43.4	67.3
25	Parcels of small value .....	21,300	32,943	31,718	12,208	19,510	- 3.7	97.9
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p. ....	17,918	17,324	18,961	9,882	9,079	+ 9.4	91.0
	<b>Total Imports From The United States .....</b>	<b>2,812,927</b>	<b>2,976,962</b>	<b>3,221,214</b>	<b>1,672,413</b>	<b>1,548,801</b>	<b>+ 8.2</b>	<b>73.5</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>1,963,408</b>	<b>2,141,424</b>	<b>2,334,224</b>	<b>1,233,040</b>	<b>1,101,184</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>71.1</b>		



TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United Kingdom Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>231,585</b>	<b>256,458</b>	<b>305,302</b>	<b>135,068</b>	<b>170,234</b>	<b>+ 19.0</b>	<b>27.8</b>
1	Wheat .....	159,179	189,575	206,391	99,849	106,542	+ 8.9	36.3
5	Wheat flour .....	43,005	39,265	33,359	19,301	14,058	- 15.0	32.7
6	Barley .....	8,053	2,688	33,019	5,751	27,268	+ 1	24.1
11	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	13,491	18,601	12,905	5,538	7,367	- 30.6	82.3
19	Oil seed cake and meal .....	0	0	5,269	532	4,737	+ 1	64.1
26	Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	0	460	2,936	945	1,991	+ 538.3	84.5
28	Beans .....	0	2	2,752	1,353	1,399	+ 1	90.1
32	Indian corn .....	2	2	1,843	619	1,224	+ 1	74.7
35	Oats .....	2	0	1,614	25	1,589	+ 1	2.7
38	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) .....	0	2,150	1,141	134	1,007	- 46.9	9.9
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>29,800</b>	<b>35,948</b>	<b>18,581</b>	<b>13,095</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>- 48.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>
20	Fish, canned .....	6,542	385	4,322	4,297	25	+ 1	26.7
22	Fur skins, undressed .....	7,314	4,049	3,893	2,805	1,088	- 3.9	18.5
23	Cheese .....	8,718	48	3,869	1,497	2,372	+ 1	85.6
29	Beef and veal, fresh .....	2	28,223	2,638	2,638	0	- 0.7	28.5
34	Leather, unmanufactured .....	1,254	1,191	1,726	814	912	+ 44.9	25.4
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>+ 12.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>141,181</b>	<b>165,045</b>	<b>110,604</b>	<b>49,708</b>	<b>60,896</b>	<b>- 33.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>
3	Planks and boards .....	78,964	81,958	48,736	24,679	24,057	- 40.5	17.2
8	Wood pulp .....	37,771	35,208	28,099	11,666	16,433	- 20.2	11.3
9	Newsprint paper .....	7,488	14,576	18,237	7,603	10,634	+ 25.1	2.9
21	Pulpwood .....	3,230	5,031	4,048	1,051	2,997	- 19.5	8.8
24	Railway ties .....	169	2,494	3,635	1,987	1,648	+ 45.7	80.8
25	Posts, poles and piling .....	2,566	13,530	3,489	973	2,516	- 74.2	39.6
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>19,914</b>	<b>37,951</b>	<b>27,481</b>	<b>12,395</b>	<b>15,086</b>	<b>- 27.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
14	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	2,420	7,925	702	7,223	+ 227.5	49.9
15	Ferro-alloys .....	8,773	16,814	7,329	5,498	1,831	- 56.4	42.6
16	Iron ore .....	3,796	3,681	6,542	1,518	5,024	+ 77.7	21.2
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	134	6,471	2,883	2,883	0	- 55.4	9.8
40	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	987	1,194	1,133	722	411	- 5.1	3.0
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>181,635</b>	<b>222,860</b>	<b>180,157</b>	<b>94,267</b>	<b>85,890</b>	<b>- 19.2</b>	<b>26.4</b>
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	57,226	90,528	65,902	31,387	34,515	- 27.2	38.0
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	32,324	33,745	35,842	17,931	17,911	+ 6.2	22.1
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	28,583	24,764	32,251	14,675	17,576	+ 30.2	27.5
10	Platinum metals and scrap .....	15,319	17,391	14,768	8,074	6,694	- 15.1	56.2
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	27,831	36,508	10,353	7,099	3,254	- 71.6	18.0
13	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	12,246	8,788	10,022	6,971	3,051	+ 14.0	26.5
18	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	195	2,564	5,995	5,914	81	+ 133.8	15.9
33	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	4,049	4,020	1,765	816	949	- 56.1	38.0
39	Metallic scrap, n.o.p. ....	19	230	1,141	340	801	+ 396.1	43.7
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>13,073</b>	<b>13,770</b>	<b>8,603</b>	<b>3,461</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>- 37.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	6,372	7,981	6,089	2,416	3,673	- 23.7	7.3
37	Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	4,289	3,650	1,543	636	907	- 57.7	5.3
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>10,370</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>8,551</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>4,932</b>	<b>- 12.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>
31	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	1,181	1,599	1,875	998	877	+ 17.3	16.4
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>+ 55.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
30	Non-commercial items .....	1,337	1,385	2,447	1,412	1,035	+ 76.7	12.1
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	162	829	1,609	520	1,089	+ 94.1	4.0
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The United Kingdom</b>	<b>631,461</b>	<b>745,845</b>	<b>665,232</b>	<b>314,234</b>	<b>350,998</b>	<b>- 10.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>582,567</b>	<b>703,994</b>	<b>641,335</b>	<b>304,569</b>	<b>336,766</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized .....</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>95.9</b>		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	United Kingdom Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>21,316</b>	<b>23,725</b>	<b>26,506</b>	<b>11,113</b>	<b>15,393</b>	<b>+ 11.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
13	Whisky .....	7,394	7,395	7,274	2,874	4,400	- 1.6	72.2
21	Confectionery, including candy .....	3,069	4,591	4,612	2,008	2,604	+ 0.5	62.1
34	Cereal foods and bakery products .....	2,361	2,190	2,797	1,078	1,719	+ 27.7	51.7
38	Tea, black .....	290	673	2,179	1,095	1,084	+ 223.8	11.0
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>10,175</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>+ 32.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>
22	Leather, unmanufactured .....	5,372	3,537	4,471	2,336	2,135	+ 26.4	48.5
32	Leather footwear and parts .....	2,132	2,092	2,886	1,485	1,401	+ 38.0	40.5
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>139,094</b>	<b>86,432</b>	<b>113,352</b>	<b>58,849</b>	<b>54,503</b>	<b>+ 31.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>
2	Wool fabrics .....	32,699	29,417	38,425	19,320	19,105	+ 30.6	92.1
6	Wool noils and tops .....	36,681	10,096	18,581	9,920	8,661	+ 84.0	92.7
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	13,706	10,485	13,869	6,162	7,707	+ 32.3	38.9
15	Cotton fabrics .....	7,203	5,203	6,546	3,417	3,129	+ 25.8	11.7
16	Carpets and mats, wool .....	6,492	4,263	5,875	3,272	2,603	+ 37.8	51.5
17	Cotton yarns, threads and cords .....	7,677	3,558	4,948	2,841	2,107	+ 39.1	48.8
19	Wool yarns and warps .....	4,481	3,126	4,676	2,632	2,044	+ 49.6	76.3
36	Cloth, coated and impregnated .....	2,590	1,870	2,609	1,236	1,373	+ 39.5	19.3
37	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	3,362	2,296	2,372	1,654	718	+ 3.3	18.7
39	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p. ....	3,929	2,976	2,089	1,251	838	- 29.8	56.2
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>4,972</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>+ 14.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
40	Books, printed .....	1,632	1,750	1,995	978	1,017	+ 14.0	9.3
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>126,553</b>	<b>122,539</b>	<b>161,540</b>	<b>78,861</b>	<b>82,679</b>	<b>+ 31.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	21,373	33,533	46,784	19,530	27,254	+ 39.5	11.6
3	Automobiles, passenger .....	26,507	19,637	28,475	19,070	9,405	+ 45.0	35.8
5	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	8,076	9,817	18,773	9,700	9,073	+ 91.2	17.4
8	Rolling mill products .....	19,927	13,679	15,157	6,425	8,732	+ 10.8	12.1
11	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	9,713	10,435	9,905	4,412	5,493	- 5.1	17.0
18	Tractors and parts .....	6,228	5,620	4,759	3,083	1,676	- 15.3	37.7
24	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	5,760	3,694	4,246	2,420	1,826	+ 14.9	1.9
25	Castings and forgings .....	5,215	4,584	3,949	1,276	2,673	- 13.9	31.2
28	Motor rail cars and parts .....	3	3	3,619	1,663	1,956	+ 1	58.6
29	Tools .....	2,665	2,984	3,492	1,801	1,691	+ 17.0	11.3
33	Wire and wire products .....	2,933	2,605	2,876	1,602	1,274	+ 10.4	30.4
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>42,621</b>	<b>43,203</b>	<b>51,991</b>	<b>24,612</b>	<b>27,379</b>	<b>+ 20.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	14,669	18,050	22,557	11,530	11,027	+ 25.0	11.4
7	Platinum metals .....	16,987	17,071	16,077	8,300	7,777	- 5.8	97.3
35	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,289	589	2,730	932	1,798	+ 363.5	49.1
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>32,864</b>	<b>27,318</b>	<b>30,154</b>	<b>13,031</b>	<b>17,123</b>	<b>+ 10.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
10	Pottery and chinaware .....	13,630	11,052	11,559	5,861	5,698	+ 4.6	77.9
20	Coal, anthracite .....	3,398	4,383	4,662	1,350	3,312	+ 6.4	11.6
27	Glass, plate and sheet .....	5,220	2,846	3,855	1,893	1,962	+ 35.5	26.1
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>16,188</b>	<b>12,225</b>	<b>18,551</b>	<b>8,463</b>	<b>10,088</b>	<b>+ 51.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>
23	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	4,032	2,454	4,337	1,515	2,822	+ 76.7	8.0
26	Pigments .....	2,606	1,928	3,855	1,729	2,126	+ 99.9	21.7
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>25,225</b>	<b>29,803</b>	<b>32,879</b>	<b>15,710</b>	<b>17,169</b>	<b>+ 10.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
12	Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	3,011	4,311	7,612	4,571	3,041	+ 76.6	6.8
14	Non-commercial items .....	5,537	7,914	6,717	3,111	3,606	- 15.1	11.0
30	Toys and sporting goods .....	2,484	2,655	3,017	1,191	1,826	+ 13.6	19.4
31	Containers, n.o.p. ....	2,574	2,581	2,976	1,544	1,432	+ 15.3	33.9
	<b>Total Imports From The United Kingdom .....</b>	<b>420,985</b>	<b>359,757</b>	<b>453,391</b>	<b>219,590</b>	<b>233,801</b>	<b>+ 26.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>324,907</b>	<b>277,943</b>	<b>358,193</b>	<b>178,068</b>	<b>180,125</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>77.0</b>		

1. Over 1000%.



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

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Europe's Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>177,975</b>	<b>309,914</b>	<b>217,957</b>	<b>94,405</b>	<b>123,552</b>	- 29.7	19.9
1	Wheat .....	110,682	194,776	159,114	64,823	94,291	- 18.3	28.0
2	Barley .....	25,343	76,608	37,081	20,636	16,445	- 51.6	27.1
7	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing) .....	7,308	13,784	8,893	3,769	5,124	- 35.5	77.0
14	Rye .....	7,779	6,931	3,167	1,420	1,747	- 54.3	15.7
19	Whisky .....	1,081	1,583	1,963	853	1,110	+ 24.0	3.1
20	Wheat flour .....	10,442	5,676	1,910	765	1,145	- 66.4	1.9
28	Oats .....	8,286	6,325	1,286	330	956	- 79.7	2.1
35	Clover seed .....	66	146	839	388	451	+ 474.7	11.9
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) n.o.p. ....	521	250	778	287	491	+ 211.2	66.1
39	Buckwheat .....	434	406	608	175	433	+ 49.8	99.3
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>13,697</b>	<b>11,107</b>	<b>13,816</b>	<b>6,362</b>	<b>7,454</b>	+ 24.4	5.5
12	Fish, canned .....	2,919	3,391	4,570	1,535	3,035	+ 34.8	28.2
17	Fish, cured .....	5,569	3,105	2,664	1,388	1,276	- 14.3	12.0
31	Meat cooked, and meats, n.o.p. ....	365	647	1,070	671	399	+ 65.4	26.8
36	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	126	251	782	363	419	+ 211.6	10.3
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>1,900</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1,300</b>	+ 94.6	8.8
29	Synthetic thread and yarn .....	23	41	1,149	335	814	+ 1	32.9
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>35,494</b>	<b>24,305</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>4,293</b>	<b>6,697</b>	- 54.8	0.8
9	Wood pulp .....	23,911	15,656	6,967	3,019	3,948	- 55.5	2.8
21	Planks and boards .....	3,168	686	1,868	876	992	+ 172.3	0.7
24	Pulpwood .....	5,542	4,580	1,515	297	1,218	- 66.9	3.3
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>16,226</b>	<b>21,857</b>	<b>24,270</b>	<b>13,449</b>	<b>10,821</b>	+ 11.0	6.8
5	Automobiles, passenger .....	4,949	7,901	11,858	8,112	3,746	+ 50.1	32.9
15	Iron ore .....	857	1,711	3,133	541	2,592	+ 83.1	10.2
18	Rolling mill products .....	2,555	4,475	2,362	1,436	926	- 47.2	14.0
26	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	2,387	1,168	1,393	519	874	+ 19.3	2.1
27	Automobiles, freight .....	1,066	2,775	1,306	1,218	88	- 52.9	5.9
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	0	57	1,139	118	1,021	+ 1	3.9
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,030	1,556	1,060	587	473	- 31.9	2.8
38	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	247	350	667	386	281	+ 90.6	10.5
40	Scrap iron and steel .....	0	0	584	84	500	+ 1	3.7
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>56,795</b>	<b>64,677</b>	<b>52,545</b>	<b>28,164</b>	<b>24,381</b>	- 18.8	7.7
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	11,801	16,842	18,226	8,711	9,515	+ 8.2	11.2
6	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	18,423	16,542	10,685	4,926	5,759	- 35.4	9.1
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	7,988	9,890	8,811	6,058	2,753	- 10.9	5.1
10	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	5,098	4,432	4,951	1,532	3,419	+ 11.7	13.1
11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	581	3,512	4,637	4,095	542	+ 32.0	12.3
23	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	7,879	5,647	1,579	492	1,087	- 72.1	2.7
25	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	840	940	1,503	1,219	284	+ 59.9	11.3
34	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals .....	2,180	1,514	936	717	219	- 38.2	20.1
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>12,706</b>	<b>16,645</b>	<b>15,889</b>	<b>6,209</b>	<b>9,680</b>	- 4.5	10.8
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	10,856	14,337	14,298	5,532	8,766	- 0.4	17.0
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>28,816</b>	<b>20,608</b>	<b>28,043</b>	<b>12,917</b>	<b>15,126</b>	+ 36.1	20.3
13	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	4,517	1,930	4,003	2,224	1,779	+ 107.4	42.3
22	Drugs and medicines .....	1,664	1,446	1,716	724	992	+ 18.7	30.6
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>2,368</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>4,478</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>1,991</b>	+ 24.2	3.6
16	Non-commercial items .....	1,549	2,296	2,790	1,111	1,679	+ 21.1	13.7
33	Ships sold .....	0	363	979	979	0	+ 169.4	5.3
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Europe</b> .....	<b>345,977</b>	<b>473,822</b>	<b>370,136</b>	<b>169,134</b>	<b>201,002</b>	- 21.9	9.0
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>301,032</b>	<b>434,526</b>	<b>334,840</b>	<b>153,251</b>	<b>181,589</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>87.0</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>		

1. Over 1000%.

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

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Europe's Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>14,714</b>	<b>17,299</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>8,833</b>	<b>11,711</b>	<b>+ 18.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>
10	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	2,192	2,220	3,227	1,256	1,971	+ 45.4	20.4
12	Nuts .....	1,927	2,293	2,717	1,994	723	+ 18.5	13.6
21	Wines .....	1,521	1,811	2,055	778	1,277	+ 13.5	61.3
22	Florist and nursery stock .....	1,580	1,863	2,036	701	1,335	+ 9.3	51.9
36	Brandy .....	965	1,063	1,279	463	816	+ 20.3	71.7
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>9,314</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>5,088</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
14	Cheese .....	2,524	2,921	2,498	1,119	1,379	- 14.5	89.4
32	Hair and bristles and products .....	299	612	1,301	692	609	+ 112.6	51.6
37	Fur skins, undressed .....	982	2,687	1,263	568	695	- 53.0	7.7
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>34,359</b>	<b>20,924</b>	<b>26,324</b>	<b>13,743</b>	<b>12,581</b>	<b>+ 25.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
7	Carpets and mats, wool .....	2,319	2,085	3,973	1,879	2,094	+ 90.6	34.9
9	Cotton fabrics .....	4,726	2,462	3,597	2,134	1,463	+ 46.1	6.4
13	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	2,086	2,005	2,658	1,036	1,622	+ 32.6	7.5
15	Lace and embroidery .....	2,897	2,072	2,434	1,568	866	+ 17.5	37.5
19	Wool fabrics .....	4,815	1,883	2,173	1,152	1,021	+ 15.4	5.2
24	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	6,203	2,401	2,028	1,432	596	- 15.5	16.0
35	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	2,407	2,129	1,292	722	570	- 39.3	9.5
38	Wool yarns and warps .....	2,614	622	1,232	684	548	+ 98.1	20.1
39	Hats and hatters' materials, textile .....	884	987	1,196	587	609	+ 21.2	24.9
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>5,429</b>	<b>5,523</b>	<b>7,079</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>+ 28.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
25	Corkwood and products .....	2,325	1,492	1,844	657	1,187	+ 23.6	48.3
26	Books, printed .....	1,399	1,497	1,833	823	1,010	+ 22.4	8.6
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>55,069</b>	<b>46,374</b>	<b>39,911</b>	<b>20,226</b>	<b>19,685</b>	<b>- 13.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	10,075	13,090	15,604	7,846	7,758	+ 19.2	3.9
3	Rolling mill products .....	31,717	21,123	9,223	4,330	4,893	- 56.3	7.4
17	Pipes, tubes and fittings .....	2,000	1,394	2,383	1,102	1,281	+ 70.9	4.1
18	Tools .....	1,366	2,073	2,234	1,127	1,107	+ 7.8	7.2
28	Automobiles, passenger .....	47	110	1,424	737	687	+1	1.8
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>12,870</b>	<b>14,556</b>	<b>20,639</b>	<b>9,355</b>	<b>11,284</b>	<b>+ 41.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
4	Clocks, watches and parts .....	5,892	6,140	9,126	3,343	5,783	+ 48.6	67.4
8	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	2,885	3,298	3,715	2,640	1,075	+ 12.6	45.0
11	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,520	2,506	3,176	1,539	1,637	+ 26.7	1.6
34	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	0	1,298	0	1,298	+1	15.4
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>12,392</b>	<b>10,587</b>	<b>13,638</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>+ 28.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>
5	Diamonds, unset .....	3,662	2,896	4,161	2,312	1,849	+ 43.7	49.5
6	Glass, plate and sheet .....	3,737	2,354	4,001	1,883	2,118	+ 70.0	27.1
31	Lime, plaster and cement .....	1,230	2,122	1,311	78	1,233	- 38.2	15.5
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>7,911</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>9,084</b>	<b>3,976</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>+ 38.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
16	Fertilizers, chemical .....	1,199	1,721	2,396	729	1,667	+ 39.2	20.0
23	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	2,266	1,667	2,032	1,093	939	+ 21.9	18.2
40	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	1,601	663	1,194	511	683	+ 80.1	2.2
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>20,179</b>	<b>20,168</b>	<b>26,720</b>	<b>11,096</b>	<b>15,624</b>	<b>+ 32.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>
2	Non-commercial items .....	9,341	9,062	11,426	4,474	6,952	+ 26.1	18.8
20	Jewellery and precious stones .....	1,011	1,564	2,145	1,187	958	+ 37.1	31.1
27	Containers, n.o.p. ....	1,293	1,141	1,480	600	880	+ 29.7	16.8
29	Toys and sporting goods .....	834	918	1,417	437	980	+ 54.4	9.1
30	Musical instruments .....	936	1,134	1,370	630	740	+ 20.8	19.9
33	Cameras and parts (except X-ray) .....	628	861	1,299	613	686	+ 50.9	32.7
	<b>Total Imports From Europe .....</b>	<b>177,112</b>	<b>151,284</b>	<b>173,172</b>	<b>80,030</b>	<b>93,142</b>	<b>+ 14.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>127,905</b>	<b>110,942</b>	<b>123,051</b>	<b>57,456</b>	<b>65,595</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>		

1. Over 1000%.



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

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>76,259</b>	<b>102,742</b>	<b>107,756</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>44,256</b>	<b>+ 4.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>
1	Wheat .....	43,474	70,253	77,800	49,418	28,382	+ 10.7	13.7
2	Wheat flour .....	19,772	20,005	20,992	9,467	11,525	+ 4.9	20.5
13	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	2,540	3,489	2,697	1,739	958	- 22.7	17.2
31	Whisky .....	840	935	887	404	483	- 5.1	1.4
38	Fodders, n.o.p. ....	724	920	636	320	316	- 30.9	2.7
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>13,815</b>	<b>12,605</b>	<b>13,033</b>	<b>5,857</b>	<b>7,176</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>
10	Fish, cured .....	3,630	4,268	4,894	2,408	2,486	+ 14.7	22.0
17	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	3,008	2,447	2,168	928	1,240	- 11.4	20.4
19	Fish, canned .....	2,296	1,821	1,561	616	945	- 14.3	9.6
33	Pork and beef, pickled .....	834	857	728	314	414	- 15.1	90.3
37	Leather, unmanufactured .....	587	255	655	357	298	+ 156.9	9.6
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>9,581</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>3,407</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>1,652</b>	<b>- 34.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>
25	Cotton fabrics .....	6,394	3,090	1,055	569	486	- 65.9	74.8
32	Synthetic fabrics .....	773	697	818	486	332	+ 17.4	65.5
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>54,441</b>	<b>53,124</b>	<b>39,007</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>22,110</b>	<b>- 26.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
3	Planks and boards .....	26,937	19,184	20,273	9,087	11,186	+ 5.7	7.2
6	Newsprint paper .....	12,900	19,482	13,063	5,722	7,341	- 32.9	2.1
23	Wood pulp .....	1,547	3,197	1,272	562	710	- 60.2	0.5
34	Wrapping paper .....	1,187	1,473	725	256	469	- 50.8	38.7
39	Railway ties .....	276	841	635	0	635	- 24.5	14.1
40	Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	2,094	2,787	580	198	382	- 79.2	33.7
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	<b>65,343</b>	<b>61,304</b>	<b>49,712</b>	<b>21,844</b>	<b>27,868</b>	<b>- 18.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>
4	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	11,648	12,438	14,685	6,470	8,215	+ 18.1	86.4
5	Automobiles, passenger .....	22,625	17,838	14,352	5,602	8,750	- 19.5	39.8
7	Automobiles, freight .....	11,043	11,181	7,759	4,136	3,623	- 30.6	34.9
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,246	6,141	4,631	2,030	2,601	- 24.6	12.4
16	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	3,314	3,342	2,182	1,187	995	- 34.7	3.2
21	Locomotives and parts .....	3,737	1,358	1,279	59	1,220	- 5.8	18.1
24	Rolling mill products .....	1,856	3,438	1,141	628	513	- 66.8	6.8
27	Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	889	1,447	995	550	445	- 31.2	15.7
36	Tools .....	667	789	668	256	412	- 15.3	56.1
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>18,360</b>	<b>24,804</b>	<b>10,004</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>- 59.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	7,038	5,853	5,182	2,726	2,456	- 11.5	29.9
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	3,069	3,804	2,566	1,763	803	- 32.5	6.8
29	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	536	2,556	958	721	237	- 62.5	13.1
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>4,592</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>4,664</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>- 9.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	2,063	2,530	3,018	1,414	1,604	+ 19.3	3.6
35	Carbon and graphite electrodes .....	543	774	681	454	227	- 12.0	49.2
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>9,600</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>3,417</b>	<b>- 9.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
15	Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	2,444	1,772	2,283	773	1,510	+ 28.8	24.1
20	Drugs and medicines .....	1,831	1,171	1,445	1,050	395	+ 23.4	25.8
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	1,838	1,616	975	430	545	- 39.7	8.5
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>9,876</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>7,393</b>	<b>- 8.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>
8	Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	1,861	5,460	5,355	1,431	3,924	- 1.9	26.9
18	Packages .....	2,239	2,226	2,084	888	1,196	- 6.4	73.0
22	Pens, pencils and parts .....	1,955	1,183	1,274	636	638	+ 7.7	60.1
26	Films, motion picture .....	743	920	1,009	560	449	+ 9.7	57.7
30	Non-commercial items .....	946	836	947	383	564	+ 13.3	4.7
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To The Commonwealth</b> .....	<b>261,867</b>	<b>284,746</b>	<b>245,708</b>	<b>125,450</b>	<b>120,258</b>	<b>- 13.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>217,944</b>	<b>244,674</b>	<b>226,908</b>	<b>116,998</b>	<b>109,910</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>83.2</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>91.4</b>		

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

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Commonwealth Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products .....</b>	<b>183,856</b>	<b>111,451</b>	<b>103,914</b>	<b>46,422</b>	<b>57,492</b>	- 6.8	21.3
1	Sugar, unrefined .....	73,039	42,795	36,801	12,667	24,134	- 14.0	77.5
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	54,327	21,604	17,720	9,217	8,503	- 18.0	67.1
3	Tea, black .....	20,260	17,659	17,247	9,670	7,577	- 2.3	87.4
8	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	4,347	4,831	4,973	2,850	2,123	+ 2.9	50.6
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	5,934	912	4,806	2,886	1,920	+ 427.0	21.5
10	Fruits, dried .....	3,796	4,977	4,190	22	4,168	- 15.8	33.3
11	Nuts .....	3,061	3,783	3,950	2,598	1,352	+ 4.4	19.7
14	Spices .....	2,567	2,181	2,594	1,396	1,198	+ 18.9	72.8
15	Coffee, green .....	5,110	4,358	2,531	904	1,627	- 41.9	4.4
16	Molasses and syrups .....	2,863	1,789	2,245	977	1,268	+ 25.5	59.6
19	Rum .....	1,503	1,688	1,414	675	739	- 16.2	41.7
21	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	3,016	970	1,106	561	545	+ 14.0	7.0
26	Wines .....	741	789	813	332	481	+ 3.0	24.3
30	Fruit juices and syrups .....	490	214	545	165	380	+ 154.7	3.9
32	Brandy .....	447	433	449	173	276	+ 3.7	25.2
35	Rubber footwear and parts .....	146	175	409	280	129	+ 133.7	20.3
38	Vegetables, fresh .....	228	355	355	206	149	0.0	1.2
	<b>Animals and Animal Products .....</b>	<b>16,143</b>	<b>10,691</b>	<b>5,922</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>3,064</b>	- 44.6	6.7
17	Sausage casings .....	4,568	3,482	2,098	1,139	959	- 39.7	97.4
29	Meats, canned .....	2,072	928	638	161	477	- 31.3	16.2
31	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	560	366	520	484	36	+ 42.1	46.3
33	Fur skins, undressed .....	612	276	424	188	236	+ 53.6	2.6
34	Meat extracts .....	175	224	417	200	217	+ 86.2	63.6
40	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	910	130	325	84	241	+ 150.0	4.7
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products .....</b>	<b>66,313</b>	<b>29,695</b>	<b>28,721</b>	<b>16,297</b>	<b>12,424</b>	- 3.3	7.4
4	Wool, raw .....	41,036	13,018	13,087	8,925	4,162	+ 0.5	58.6
8	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	13,805	10,706	9,339	4,156	5,183	- 12.8	68.6
18	Cotton fabrics .....	3,361	403	1,592	783	809	+ 295.0	2.8
23	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	2,419	2,657	1,007	685	322	- 62.1	15.4
24	Carpets and mats, wool .....	1,218	1,000	993	460	533	- 0.7	8.7
28	Wool noils and tops .....	1,250	290	650	347	303	+ 124.1	3.2
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	160	183	378	145	233	+ 106.6	1.1
37	Flax, hemp and jute, raw .....	1,709	43	358	108	250	+ 732.6	57.9
39	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p. ....	178	256	338	161	177	+ 32.0	2.9
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>216</b>	+ 85.4	0.3
	<b>Iron and its Products .....</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>343</b>	+ 18.4	1
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....</b>	<b>26,290</b>	<b>21,405</b>	<b>20,637</b>	<b>6,603</b>	<b>14,034</b>	- 3.6	5.7
5	Bauxite ore .....	11,083	10,615	11,176	3,281	7,895	+ 5.3	67.4
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	9,092	5,823	3,407	2,352	1,055	- 41.5	41.2
13	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2	4	2,829	0	2,829	+ 3	33.6
20	Chrome ore .....	1,363	1,097	1,223	431	792	+ 11.5	40.7
25	Manganese oxide .....	4,370	3,499	882	342	540	- 74.8	32.4
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products .....</b>	<b>11,099</b>	<b>9,029</b>	<b>8,551</b>	<b>3,064</b>	<b>5,487</b>	- 5.3	1.3
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	8,812	5,755	5,536	1,673	3,863	- 3.8	2.6
22	Abrasives .....	1,152	1,679	1,081	798	283	- 35.6	8.4
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products .....</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>435</b>	+ 16.3	0.4
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities .....</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>962</b>	+ 8.6	0.3
27	Non-commercial items .....	537	731	803	348	455	+ 9.8	1.3
	<b>Total Imports From The Commonwealth .....</b>	<b>306,889</b>	<b>185,167</b>	<b>171,153</b>	<b>76,096</b>	<b>94,457</b>	- 7.6	3.9
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized .....</b>	<b>292,317</b>	<b>172,678</b>	<b>161,249</b>	<b>72,830</b>	<b>88,419</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Imports Itemized .....</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>93.6</b>		

1. Less than 0.1%.  
2. Less than \$500.00.  
3. Over 1000%.



TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Latin America Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	<b>53,845</b>	<b>70,345</b>	<b>58,955</b>	<b>32,467</b>	<b>26,488</b>	- 16.2	5.4
1	Wheat.....	17,177	37,801	30,385	20,598	9,787	- 19.6	5.4
3	Wheat flour.....	18,820	15,308	15,822	6,454	9,368	+ 3.4	15.5
15	Malt.....	3,106	3,206	3,603	1,655	1,948	+ 12.4	49.0
18	Potatoes, certified seed.....	1,021	2,787	2,811	600	2,211	+ 0.9	42.5
22	Rubber tires and tubes.....	6,641	5,130	1,507	850	657	- 70.6	24.8
24	Whisky.....	1,669	1,167	1,241	596	645	+ 6.3	2.0
33	Rubber products (except tires and footwear).....	2,144	1,360	714	453	261	- 47.5	44.4
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>13,521</b>	<b>16,546</b>	<b>14,494</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>7,998</b>	- 12.4	5.8
9	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	3,993	6,260	6,173	2,354	3,819	- 1.4	58.1
13	Fish, cured.....	6,373	6,374	4,963	2,684	2,279	- 22.1	22.3
26	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food).....	465	1,196	1,100	425	675	- 8.0	30.2
32	Leather, unmanufactured.....	616	575	714	265	449	+ 24.2	10.5
35	Fish, canned.....	498	1,001	709	404	305	- 29.2	4.4
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>2,494</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>703</b>	- 27.2	4.6
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>25,134</b>	<b>29,383</b>	<b>22,580</b>	<b>7,638</b>	<b>14,942</b>	- 23.2	1.7
2	Newsprint paper.....	13,516	18,517	17,484	5,813	11,671	- 5.6	2.8
23	Wood pulp.....	8,182	6,705	1,423	487	936	- 78.8	0.6
27	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	313	700	1,039	118	921	+ 48.4	60.4
31	Book paper.....	473	574	751	260	491	+ 30.8	15.4
	<b>Iron and Its Products</b> .....	<b>57,182</b>	<b>89,391</b>	<b>52,298</b>	<b>29,060</b>	<b>23,238</b>	- 41.5	14.6
5	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	16,827	18,998	12,133	5,645	6,488	- 36.1	32.5
6	Automobiles, freight.....	11,714	31,344	10,386	5,763	4,623	- 66.9	46.7
7	Automobiles, passenger.....	8,160	14,883	8,846	5,902	2,944	- 40.6	24.5
11	Locomotives and parts.....	35	4,032	5,624	3,451	2,173	+ 39.5	79.7
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	10,771	8,095	5,618	2,373	3,245	- 30.6	8.3
14	Tractors and parts.....	1,393	3,530	3,690	2,622	668	+ 4.5	43.3
21	Rolling mill products.....	2,110	2,705	1,597	1,148	449	- 41.0	9.5
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	411	402	955	501	454	+ 137.6	15.1
29	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	911	821	859	279	580	+ 4.6	59.6
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>30,317</b>	<b>37,714</b>	<b>19,595</b>	<b>11,068</b>	<b>8,527</b>	- 48.0	2.9
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	9,388	14,086	6,909	4,119	2,790	- 51.0	18.3
16	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	8,236	6,324	3,587	1,708	1,879	- 43.3	2.1
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	3,637	7,451	3,333	1,910	1,423	- 55.3	45.5
19	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures.....	1,528	3,675	2,074	1,104	970	- 43.6	46.3
20	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,540	2,315	1,639	1,010	629	- 29.2	1.4
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>7,058</b>	<b>6,961</b>	<b>7,148</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>3,328</b>	+ 2.7	4.8
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	4,397	4,805	5,817	3,209	2,606	+ 21.1	6.9
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	<b>8,342</b>	<b>5,811</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>2,320</b>	<b>2,527</b>	- 16.6	3.5
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,847	1,701	1,155	455	700	- 32.1	10.1
30	Drugs and medicines.....	1,109	952	758	350	408	- 20.4	13.5
34	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,607	445	712	375	337	+ 60.0	7.5
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	<b>10,130</b>	<b>14,709</b>	<b>17,216</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>10,973</b>	+ 17.0	13.9
4	Ships sold.....	6,364	9,456	13,563	4,563	9,000	+ 43.4	73.5
36	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	366	984	692	286	406	- 29.7	1.7
37	Films, n.o.p.....	171	320	527	196	331	+ 64.7	18.1
38	Non-commercial items.....	486	493	479	251	228	- 2.8	2.3
39	Films, motion picture.....	960	672	465	225	240	- 30.8	26.6
40	Pens, pencils and parts.....	162	138	457	201	256	+ 231.2	21.6
	<b>Total Domestic Exports To Latin America</b> .....	<b>208,024</b>	<b>272,397</b>	<b>198,254</b>	<b>99,531</b>	<b>98,723</b>	- 27.2	4.8
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	<b>179,137</b>	<b>247,288</b>	<b>182,314</b>	<b>91,862</b>	<b>90,452</b>		
	<b>Percent Of Domestic Exports Itemized</b> .....	<b>86.1</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>91.6</b>		

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1953	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1953		Percentage Change 1952-53	Latin America Share of Item Total 1953
		1951	1952	1953	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	<b>Agricultural and Vegetable Products</b> .....	93,271	100,138	103,844	51,426	52,418	+ 3.7	21.3
2	Coffee, green .....	42,335	45,040	52,589	25,496	27,093	+ 16.8	91.3
3	Bananas, fresh .....	19,571	20,913	22,768	10,786	11,982	+ 8.9	99.7
4	Sugar, unrefined .....	4,054	16,751	10,690	4,456	6,234	- 36.2	22.5
6	Nuts .....	5,143	5,348	5,819	3,174	2,645	+ 8.8	29.0
10	Vegetables, fresh .....	3,310	3,147	2,865	2,609	256	- 9.0	9.8
16	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	791	1,165	1,751	812	939	+ 50.3	35.2
18	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	912	921	1,196	372	824	+ 29.9	7.6
19	Sugar, refined .....	1	1,759	1,153	1,054	99	- 34.5	96.4
20	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	2,202	834	1,013	266	747	+ 21.5	10.3
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	747	783	864	367	497	+ 10.3	31.2
24	Pineapples, fresh .....	628	623	686	617	69	+ 10.1	91.7
25	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	10,296	869	680	271	409	- 21.8	3.0
27	Molasses and syrups .....	1	215	370	318	52	+ 72.1	9.8
29	Rice .....	1,917	563	321	321	0	- 43.0	5.1
35	Melons, fresh .....	118	208	152	152	0	- 26.9	6.8
38	Fruit juices and syrups .....	155	43	128	47	61	+ 197.7	0.9
40	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	292	193	117	25	92	- 39.4	0.4
	<b>Animals and Animal Products</b> .....	6,878	4,023	3,086	1,281	1,805	- 23.3	3.3
14	Meats, canned .....	3,763	2,757	2,090	753	1,337	- 24.2	53.0
30	Fish, canned .....	90	327	281	142	139	- 14.1	14.9
31	Fur skins, undressed .....	305	311	228	89	139	- 26.7	1.4
37	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	2,080	396	133	86	47	- 66.4	1.9
	<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products</b> .....	16,959	21,109	16,375	9,282	7,093	- 22.4	4.2
7	Cotton, raw .....	1,097	9,181	5,624	2,273	3,351	- 36.7	10.1
8	Wool, raw .....	831	968	4,415	3,214	1,201	+ 356.1	19.8
11	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	11,076	7,854	2,672	1,849	823	- 66.0	40.9
12	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	1,640	1,831	2,446	1,276	1,170	+ 33.6	19.3
26	Wool noils and tops .....	1,303	180	660	399	261	+ 266.7	3.3
33	Cotton linters .....	115	146	207	119	88	+ 41.8	17.0
39	Rags and waste, textile .....	65	385	120	61	59	- 68.8	1.2
	<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	683	499	811	314	497	+ 62.5	0.5
23	Logs, timber and lumber .....	598	458	740	293	447	+ 61.6	3.1
	<b>Iron and its Products</b> .....	1,097	2,355	2,151	755	1,396	- 8.7	0.1
13	Iron ore .....	1,064	2,306	2,116	731	1,385	- 8.2	7.5
	<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	11,436	14,872	3,953	1,592	2,361	- 73.4	1.1
9	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. .....	9,280	13,932	3,785	1,568	2,217	- 72.8	62.6
	<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	139,288	137,104	155,749	70,882	84,867	+ 13.6	23.7
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	125,945	127,163	145,239	67,760	77,479	+ 14.2	68.2
5	Fuel oils .....	10,435	7,895	8,814	2,240	6,574	+ 11.6	13.5
17	Silica and crystallized quartz .....	2,464	1,648	1,381	722	859	- 16.2	79.7
32	Fluorspar .....	75	298	215	108	107	- 27.9	39.3
	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products</b> .....	1,278	1,518	1,171	644	527	- 22.9	0.5
21	Dyeing and tanning materials <sup>2</sup> .....	1,030	788	1,007	585	422	+ 27.8	9.0
	<b>Miscellaneous Commodities</b> .....	2,802	2,607	2,828	1,554	1,274	+ 8.5	0.6
15	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. .....	2,116	1,969	1,984	995	989	+ 0.8	83.9
28	Non-commercial items .....	200	264	369	208	161	+ 39.8	0.6
34	Containers, n.o.p. .....	130	164	183	144	44	+ 14.6	2.1
36	Ships, foreign built .....	210	19	135	135	0	+ 610.5	13.6
	<b>Total Imports From Latin America</b> .....	273,692	284,225	289,968	137,730	152,238	+ 2.0	6.6
	<b>Total Of Commodities Itemized</b> .....	268,384	280,615	288,011	136,873	151,138		
	<b>Percent of Imports Itemized</b> .....	98.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	99.3		

1. Not available but very small.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1951, \$1,030; 1952, \$783; 1953, \$839; January-June, 1953, \$452; July-December, 1953, \$387.



# C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

**TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953**  
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1953. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1952	1953		1952	1953
<b>3. VENEZUELA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	35,683	36,485	Imports .....	135,758	155,147
Re-Exports .....	187	143	Trade Balance .....	99,888	- 118,519
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports—continued:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	6,505	7,848	Potatoes, certified seed .....	663	511
Ships sold .....	0	5,750	Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,460	363
Automobiles, passenger .....	2,707	3,466	Oats .....	278	339
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	3,414	3,033	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) .....	509	194
Automobiles, freight .....	3,233	2,323	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	706	178
Newsprint paper .....	1,655	1,569	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures .....	2,298	1,233	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	126,581	144,785
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	2,274	977	Fuel oils .....	7,895	8,814
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,743	972	Coffee, green .....	869	1,439
Eggs in the shell (for food) .....	1,056	940	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	273	0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	959	933			
<b>4. JAPAN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	102,603	118,568	Imports .....	13,162	13,629
Re-Exports .....	235	179	Trade Balance .....	+ 89,676	+ 105,118
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	36,493	52,434	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles .....	694	1,237
Barley .....	39,048	17,497	Citrus fruits, fresh .....	1,088	1,204
Wood pulp .....	5,942	8,314	Toys and sporting goods .....	650	1,146
Iron ore .....	5,546	7,041	Pottery and chinaware .....	728	822
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	91	4,328	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p. ....	255	573
Whisky .....	4,797	4,089	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	762	562
Scrap iron and steel .....	123	3,863	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	2,670	503
Wheat flour .....	1,043	2,873	Silk fabrics .....	474	369
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	2,072	2,615	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p. ....	404	367
Newsprint paper .....	186	1,971	Containers, n.o.p. ....	230	349
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,429	1,685	Fish, seal and whale oils .....	143	348
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	28	1,381	Fish, fresh and frozen .....	658	338
Rags and waste, textile .....	29	1,314	Cotton fabrics .....	244	329
Hides and skins (except furs) .....	362	1,276	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	250	329
Beef and veal, fresh .....	857	937	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus	210	305
<b>5. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	94,863	83,858	Imports .....	22,629	35,507
Re-Exports .....	104	645	Trade Balance .....	+ 72,337	+ 48,996
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	40,439	39,445	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	4,160	5,314
Barley .....	31,814	20,884	Non-commercial items .....	2,279	4,325
Iron ore .....	1,711	3,133	Automobiles, passenger .....	107	1,412
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	2,505	2,836	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	1,250
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,475	2,202	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	629	1,119
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	817	1,908	Cameras and parts (except X-ray) .....	735	1,119
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,184	1,586	Tools .....	949	1,071
Whisky .....	1,014	1,128	Fertilizers, chemical .....	664	986
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets .....	15	991	Toys and sporting goods .....	610	923
Pulpwood .....	926	777	Cotton fabrics .....	327	885
Scrap iron and steel .....	0	584	Clocks, watches and parts .....	426	838
Wood pulp .....	3,094	554	Cutlery .....	732	719
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,286	387	Glass, plate and sheet .....	101	628
Posts, poles and piling .....	1,133	57	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	1,474	499
Rye .....	2,606	0	Automobiles, freight .....	37	328
<b>6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	104,376	69,510	Imports .....	33,216	29,082
Re-Exports .....	312	326	Trade Balance .....	+ 71,472	+ 40,754
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	36,687	27,488	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	16,525	7,127
Automobiles, passenger .....	5,676	8,764	Diamonds, unset .....	2,096	3,472
Barley .....	23,906	6,476	Carpets and mats, wool .....	1,903	3,425
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	9,877	4,289	Glass, plate and sheet .....	1,677	2,563
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	3,255	3,398	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	1,967	2,145
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,620	2,675	Cotton fabrics .....	648	1,074
Fish, canned .....	2,156	2,333	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	594	663
Rye .....	1,327	1,778	Manganese oxide .....	0	636
Automobiles, freight .....	2,550	1,213	Lime, plaster and cement .....	1,371	580
Oats .....	5,334	1,098	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	1,132	557
Drugs and medicines .....	430	968	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	300	421
Planks and boards .....	218	939	Books, printed .....	365	420
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,509	818	Carpets and mats (except wool) .....	287	346
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	728	564	Non-commercial items .....	312	256
Wood pulp .....	2,044	446	Hardware, n.o.p. ....	129	215

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued  
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
<b>7. BRAZIL</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	81,367	37,561	Imports .....	35,103	35,047
Re-Exports .....	503	112	Trade Balance .....	+46,766	+2,626
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Wheat .....	13,649	10,293	Packages .....	1,509	7
Locomotives and parts .....	4,020	5,616	Rubber tires and tubes .....	1,176	4
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	3,135	3,852	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	9,968	3,743	Coffee, green .....	21,288	23,042
Newsprint paper .....	1,693	1,986	Iron ore .....	2,306	2,116
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,114	1,550	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p. ....	1,927	1,942
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,325	1,385	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	1,165	1,746
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,030	1,385	Silica and crystallized quartz .....	1,648	1,381
Automobiles, passenger .....	8,285	1,324	Cotton, raw .....	10	1,063
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	1,900	822	Logs, timber and lumber .....	429	704
Automobiles, freight .....	17,478	439	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	450	674
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,168	240	Nuts .....	510	593
Wood pulp .....	2,434	33	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	3,461	429
<b>8. NETHERLANDS</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	41,508	42,382	Imports .....	16,495	22,298
Re-Exports .....	154	657	Trade Balance .....	+25,167	+20,740
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	22,910	28,562	Non-commercial items .....	3,604	4,496
Barley .....	6,963	4,112	Florist and nursery stock .....	1,667	1,792
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,319	1,897	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	1,222	1,571
Non-commercial items .....	75	1,142	Hair and bristles and products .....	532	1,071
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	272	1,009	Cotton fabrics .....	659	926
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	939	908	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	544	830
Rye .....	620	906	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	300	817
Fish, canned .....	267	549	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste .....	257	771
Meats cooked, and meats n.o.p. ....	349	543	Diamonds, unset .....	412	598
Planks and boards .....	127	467	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	248	465
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	67	425	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	634	395
Wood pulp .....	457	328	Wool fabrics .....	175	364
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	632	111	Containers, n.o.p. ....	232	325
Sulphur .....	586	78	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	443	273
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	982	0	Coffee, green .....	391	31
<b>9. INDIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	55,423	37,187	Imports .....	26,822	26,627
Re-Exports .....	587	454	Trade Balance .....	+29,188	+11,014
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat .....	38,572	26,854	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics .....	10,577	9,249
Automobiles, freight .....	381	2,136	Tea, black .....	8,051	8,185
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	769	1,461	Nuts .....	3,004	2,785
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1,167	1,049	Cotton fabrics .....	403	1,532
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	174	829	Spices .....	1,441	1,265
Newsprint paper .....	1,408	786	Carpets and mats, wool .....	931	905
Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	2,570	715	Wool, raw .....	94	386
Wood pulp .....	683	525	Manganese oxide .....	402	372
Films, motion picture .....	528	516	Mineral jelly and wax .....	0	268
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	784	455	Mica and manufactures, n.o.p. ....	265	232
Synthetic plastics, primary forms .....	597	6	Cotton, raw .....	275	210
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,517	0			
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,505	0			
Ships sold .....	750	0			
<b>10. AUSTRALIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	49,697	39,629	Imports .....	18,712	23,464
Re-Exports .....	249	292	Trade Balance .....	+31,234	+16,456
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	5,781	10,512	Locomotives and parts .....	1,086	111
Planks and boards .....	4,625	7,249	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,885	60
Automobiles, passenger .....	9,170	4,415	Cotton fabrics .....	651	0
Newsprint paper .....	4,916	4,178	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,977	2,481	Sugar, unrefined .....	2,803	7,595
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	2,055	1,771	Wool, raw .....	6,373	6,044
Packages .....	1,339	1,418	Fruits, dried .....	4,947	4,158
Automobiles, freight .....	3,798	1,376	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	624	780
Tobacco unmanufactured .....	1,590	951	Sausage casings .....	452	678
Wood pulp .....	2,336	714	Meats, canned .....	928	638
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	842	623	Wool nolls and tops .....	190	522
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,195	475	Wines .....	498	509
Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	661	275	Meat extracts .....	224	412
Abrasive products .....	674	136			



TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued  
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
<b>11. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>					
Domestic Exports.....	47,852	50,763	Imports.....	4,165	4,616
Re-Exports.....	180	113	Trade Balance.....	+ 43,867	+ 46,260
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:</b>		
Wheat.....	10,440	13,857	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	909	277
Automobiles, passenger.....	5,312	9,414	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	1,528	100
Planks and boards.....	3,947	7,700	Linseed and flaxseed oil.....	1,498	54
Automobiles, freight.....	2,957	3,848			
Newsprint paper.....	4,555	3,181	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Automobile parts (except engines).....	2,235	1,595	Abrasives.....	1,679	1,067
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	2,044	1,316	Chrome ore.....	327	686
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,144	949	Wool, raw.....	318	434
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,043	767	Wines.....	272	286
Wrapping paper.....	887	680	Diamonds, unset.....	184	278
Cotton fabrics.....	1,518	293	Brandy.....	271	266
			Manganese oxide.....	355	56
<b>12. FRANCE</b>					
Domestic Exports.....	48,264	32,281	Imports.....	19,117	22,267
Re-Exports.....	318	308	Trade Balance.....	+ 29,465	+ 10,322
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wood pulp.....	6,105	4,864	Lace and embroidery.....	1,537	1,372
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	4,606	3,895	Brandy.....	987	1,182
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	1,009	3,305	Books, printed.....	891	1,098
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	1,239	2,363	Wines.....	948	1,083
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	6,450	1,918	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	2,690	1,058
Wheat.....	11,113	1,700	Nuts.....	195	834
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	639	1,099	Fertilizers, chemical.....	588	782
Synthetic thread and yarn.....	0	876	Wool yarns and warps.....	437	778
Fish, canned.....	440	853	Non-commercial items.....	713	775
Pulpwood.....	2,393	599	Scrap iron and steel.....	4	733
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	3,290	543	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	528	718
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,067	144	Rubber tires and tubes.....	419	619
Tractors and parts.....	501	31	Wool fabrics.....	454	498
Newsprint paper.....	647	0	Motion picture films, exposed.....	363	416
			Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	319	411
<b>13. SWITZERLAND</b>					
Domestic Exports.....	26,918	29,833	Imports.....	16,396	20,437
Re-Exports.....	302	229	Trade Balance.....	+ 10,823	+ 9,626
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat.....	11,315	18,043	Clocks, watches and parts.....	5,645	8,066
Barley.....	2,560	2,217	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	2,524	3,138
Automobiles, passenger.....	795	2,046	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,121	1,346
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,019	1,620	Cheese.....	1,729	1,273
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,309	887	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,100	1,153
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	1,336	376	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	489	563
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	536	343	Hats and hatters' materials, textile.....	487	512
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	545	336	Drugs and medicines.....	307	339
Oats.....	973	142	Non-commercial items.....	453	332
Pulpwood.....	976	138	Tools.....	228	271
<b>14. ITALY</b>					
Domestic Exports.....	52,645	33,170	Imports.....	11,735	14,271
Re-Exports.....	388	186	Trade Balance.....	+ 41,297	+ 19,085
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat.....	28,130	16,523	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,099	1,467
Fish, cured.....	2,094	1,397	Nuts.....	963	1,048
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,217	1,322	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	565	952
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	884	1,258	Wool fabrics.....	885	933
Ships sold.....	0	979	Musical instruments.....	485	690
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	1,286	715	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	413	661
Fish, canned.....	465	691	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned.....	715	633
Wood pulp.....	2,868	547	Cheese.....	471	533
Wheat flour.....	4,902	378	Hats and hatters' materials, textile.....	201	525
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,044	23	Broom corn.....	367	476
Barley.....	2,807	22	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel).....	0	431
Rye.....	816	0	Wines.....	261	345

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 — Continued  
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
<b>15. MEXICO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	39,641	28,986	Imports .....	23,937	15,785
Re-Exports .....	224	90	Trade Balance .....	+ 15,927	+ 13,291
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Newsprint paper .....	6,895	6,580	Nuts .....	4,783	5,153
Automobiles, freight .....	8,729	6,489	Vegetables, fresh .....	2,916	2,646
Automobiles, passenger .....	3,179	3,021	Coffee, green .....	1,607	2,619
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	5,101	1,776	Cotton, raw .....	9,110	1,527
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	1,357	1,230	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	2,201	1,183
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	156	1,107	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	803	1,024
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	1,149	771	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p. ....	602	30
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	1,194	521	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	582	0
Wood pulp .....	2,664	321			
<b>16. COLOMBIA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	13,756	20,146	Imports .....	18,004	23,215
Re-Exports .....	45	44	Trade Balance .....	- 4,203	- 3,025
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:		
Ships sold .....	0	5,800	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	290	362
Newsprint paper .....	1,606	2,060	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	371	246
Wheat .....	710	1,529	Wrapping paper .....	413	44
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	2,883	1,515	Fertilizers, chemical .....	336	2
Wheat flour .....	620	1,392			
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	1,027	1,037	Principal Imports:		
Malt .....	292	671	Coffee, green .....	16,294	20,698
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	1,139	578	Bananas, fresh .....	1,641	2,131
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	219	539	Rice .....	0	321
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	544	417			
Aircraft and parts (except engines) .....	225	382			
<b>17. NORWAY</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	39,002	37,278	Imports .....	3,857	2,289
Re-Exports .....	26	16	Trade Balance .....	+ 35,171	+ 35,005
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	16,692	18,001	Rye .....	158	247
Wheat .....	9,039	8,239	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	0	181
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	3,627	4,894			
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	565	961	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	296	627	Fish, canned .....	624	856
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing .....	715	516	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated .....	340	136
Carbon and graphite electrodes .....	496	453	Ferro-alloys .....	872	0
Barley .....	3,180	425	Wood pulp and similar pulp .....	678	0
<b>18. PAKISTAN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	16,016	32,103	Imports .....	191	558
Re-Exports .....	1,366	938	Trade Balance .....	+ 17,191	+ 32,483
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:		
Wheat .....	4,621	23,791	Automobile parts (except engines) .....	353	31
Cartridges, gun and rifle .....	2,880	4,620	Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	572	8
Railway ties .....	0	1,269	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	879	0
Locomotives and parts .....	13	1,113	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated .....	689	0
Automobiles, freight .....	2,291	195			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	923	128	Principal Imports:		
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	598	52	Flax, hemp and jute, raw .....	43	358
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	271	35	Wool, raw .....	0	113
<b>19. CUBA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	24,181	16,124	Imports .....	18,615	11,654
Re-Exports .....	60	166	Trade Balance .....	+ 5,626	+ 4,635
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports — cont.:		
Newsprint paper .....	3,257	2,749	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	453	303
Wheat .....	3,393	2,742	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	342	65
Fish, cured .....	2,662	1,984			
Malt .....	1,506	1,583	Principal Imports:		
Potatoes, certified seed .....	1,011	883	Sugar, unrefined .....	11,605	5,067
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	2,321	801	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns .....	1,831	2,446
Wheat flour .....	2,293	727	Sugar, refined .....	1,759	1,153
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	169	683	Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	783	864
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,368	623	Pineapples, fresh .....	623	686
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	856	432	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	630	580
Drugs and medicines .....	393	304	Molasses and syrups .....	157	370
			Chrome ore .....	365	0



TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Continued  
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
<b>20. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	7,067	2,854	Imports .....	25,473	21,896
Re-Exports .....	37	15	Trade Balance .....	- 18,369	- 19,028
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	727	817	Automobiles, freight .....	1,203	38
Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	661	517	Rubber tires and tubes .....	208	16
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	236	293			
Automobiles, passenger .....	1,134	196	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	477	143	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	18,975	16,642
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	798	105	Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	5,823	3,407
Newsprint paper .....	305	67	Spices .....	373	661
<b>21. LEBANON</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	9,355	5,161	Imports .....	15,171	19,584
Re-Exports .....	1	17	Trade Balance .....	- 5,815	- 14,407
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	4,462	3,319	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	15,164	19,576
Wheat .....	3,348	1,127			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	789	51			
<b>22. JAMAICA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	10,591	12,490	Imports .....	9,204	11,761
Re-Exports .....	62	56	Trade Balance .....	+ 1,448	+ 785
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	2,471	3,788	Sugar, unrefined .....	7,832	10,512
Fish, cured .....	2,270	3,036	Rum .....	521	408
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	396	767	Molasses and syrups .....	92	222
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	718	641	Coffee, green .....	228	38
Fish, canned .....	323	269			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	263	210			
Newsprint paper .....	222	191			
<b>23. BRITISH GUIANA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	6,356	4,777	Imports .....	23,660	17,800
Re-Exports .....	71	23	Trade Balance .....	- 17,233	- 12,999
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:</b>		
Wheat flour .....	2,043	2,037	Fish, cured .....	133	104
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	764	400	Rolling mill products (iron and steel) .....	380	33
Peas, split or whole .....	275	268			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	66	168	<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Fish, canned .....	141	146	Bauxite ore .....	9,713	10,783
Cotton fabrics .....	147	133	Sugar, unrefined .....	13,320	6,318
Pork and beef, pickled .....	179	111	Rum .....	548	475
<b>24. SPAIN</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	3,579	14,179	Imports .....	4,260	4,619
Re-Exports .....	20	2	Trade Balance .....	- 661	+ 9,562
<b>Principal Domestic Exports:</b>			<b>Principal Imports:</b>		
Wheat .....	1,205	11,841	Fruits, canned and preserved .....	1,245	1,377
Barley .....	0	992	Nuts .....	878	693
Fish, cured .....	84	501	Corkwood and products .....	744	676
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	459	277	Wines .....	240	223
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	456	100	Cotton fabrics .....	54	171
Pulpwood .....	800	23			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1952 and 1953 - Concluded  
(Values in \$'000)

	1952	1953		1952	1953
<b>25. PERU</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	16,405	15,108	Imports .....	8,050	2,928
Re-Exports .....	18	5	Trade Balance .....	+ 8,373	+12,185
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Wheat .....	10,332	8,278	Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	220	89
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	1,800	1,670	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	238	26
Automobiles, freight .....	162	1,068			
Automobiles, passenger .....	472	998	Principal Imports:		
Malt .....	281	580	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p. ....	7,551	1,894
Newsprint paper .....	426	323	Coffee, green .....	59	409
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	601	173	Fish, canned .....	324	273
<b>26. CEYLON</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	5,825	3,307	Imports .....	12,492	14,461
Re-Exports .....	15	14	Trade Balance .....	- 6,652	-11,140
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	2,902	1,993	Tea, black .....	8,723	8,424
Newsprint paper .....	568	424	Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	324	4,007
Milk preparations .....	228	332	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated .....	2,586	1,021
Automobiles, freight .....	155	46	Nuts .....	637	912
Railway ties .....	814	0	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	114	12
<b>27. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	11,034	9,490	Imports .....	9,660	8,062
Re-Exports .....	74	16	Trade Balance .....	+ 1,448	+ 1,444
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	4,118	3,452	Petroleum, crude and partly refined .....	4,093	5,536
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	830	760	Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	285	784
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated .....	912	721	Fruit juices and syrups .....	133	432
Fish, cured .....	674	641	Bauxite ore .....	900	394
Planks and boards .....	237	365	Coffee, green .....	154	304
Fish, canned .....	397	360	Rum .....	211	238
Newsprint paper .....	213	169	Sugar, unrefined .....	3,698	101
<b>28. PHILIPPINES</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	16,045	13,872	Imports .....	5,423	2,986
Re-Exports .....	6	23	Trade Balance .....	+10,627	+10,909
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour .....	11,814	11,466	Nuts .....	4,437	2,173
Newsprint paper .....	707	688	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	665	480
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	813	412	Chrome ore .....	85	252
Fertilizers, chemical .....	717	298			
Malt .....	697	15			
<b>29. ARGENTINA</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	8,227	7,641	Imports .....	4,374	8,529
Re-Exports .....	55	57	Trade Balance .....	+ 3,908	- 831
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Tractors and parts .....	2,916	2,886	Cotton, raw .....	0	2,937
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts .....	3,420	1,580	Wool, raw .....	369	2,458
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	266	1,422	Meats, canned .....	1,794	1,512
Potatoes, certified seed .....	0	985	Dyeing and tanning materials .....	528	845
Engines, internal combustion, and parts .....	0	225	Fur skins, undressed .....	239	208
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	420	20	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	324	120
Scrap iron and steel .....	438	0	Rags and waste, textile .....	357	72
			Whisky .....	320	0
<b>30. NEW ZEALAND</b>					
Domestic Exports .....	18,844	7,475	Imports .....	14,231	8,572
Re-Exports .....	52	26	Trade Balance .....	+ 4,665	- 1,072
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - cont.:		
Newsprint paper .....	4,782	2,092	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel) .....	267	2
Machinery (non-farm) and parts .....	856	1,227	Pulpboard and paperboard .....	718	1
Planks and boards .....	1,276	746	Sanitary products, paper .....	360	1
Automobile parts (except engines) .....	1,102	664			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated .....	832	640	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured .....	344	279	Wool, raw .....	6,214	5,945
Bond and writing paper, uncut .....	1,199	176	Sausage casings .....	3,030	1,421
Copper wire and copper manufactures .....	684	150	Mutton and lamb, fresh .....	169	356
Book paper .....	396	94	Hides and skins (except furs) .....	123	307
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated .....	912	84	Grass seed .....	168	193
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated .....	603	40	Butter .....	2,484	0
Automobiles, passenger .....	1,279	18	Cheese .....	1,653	0

1. Less than \$500.00.



# D. PRICE AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953  
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b>	105.6	114.8	107.6	103.5	- 3.8	106.4	103.7	103.5	102.0
Barley	109.1	93.7	99.3	87.4	- 12.0	100.7	93.0	87.4	80.4
Oats	103.0	102.1	94.7	84.4	- 10.9	107.2 <sup>3</sup>	85.5	82.6	81.7
Rye	62.1	84.0	77.0	48.6	- 36.9	76.1	59.3	47.3	44.4
Wheat	111.7	108.4	107.8	109.5	+ 1.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.5
Wheat flour	92.0	93.3	86.6	90.7	+ 4.7	87.6	88.5	91.7	95.3
Whisky	121.5	121.1	118.9	118.9	0.0	117.1	118.3	121.2	118.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	96.5	110.1	113.0	108.1	- 4.3	105.8	107.9	109.3	110.1
Cattle, dairy	123.0	166.7	151.6 <sup>4</sup>	107.3	- 29.2	121.4 <sup>4</sup>	107.1	105.0	105.6
Cattle, slaughter	122.6	176.1	142.9 <sup>4</sup>	125.6	- 12.1	121.8 <sup>4</sup>	121.2	129.4	115.7
Fish and fish products	100.9	106.0	103.0	104.3	+ 1.3	111.0	102.5	104.5	103.9
Fur skins, undressed	91.7	108.4	77.4	74.1	- 4.3	72.4	73.7	72.9	72.0
Cattle hides, raw	115.2	153.1	76.1	73.5	- 3.4	76.0	70.3	74.8	71.7
Leather, unmanufactured	118.1	143.8	113.8	128.1	+ 12.6	127.5	129.7	128.4	127.5
Beef and veal, fresh	136.8	183.2	152.3	121.9	- 20.0	137.4	122.4	113.5	89.5
Milk, processed	87.1	97.4	92.9	90.3	- 2.8	96.9	93.7	85.7	92.0
Eggs in the shell	90.8	104.0	87.0	98.2	+ 12.9	93.8	119.2	103.6	96.4
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b>	112.8	139.8	120.0	114.1	- 4.9	113.9	114.7	114.5	113.5
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b>	105.0	122.4	122.4	118.3	- 3.4	118.0	119.4	119.1	116.4
Planks and boards	103.6	116.6	113.6	107.7	- 5.2	109.1	109.5	108.1	104.1
Shingles, red cedar	117.0	111.5	99.5	106.2	+ 6.7	100.6	108.1	110.8	104.7
Plywood	110.5	125.4	125.4	122.8	- 2.1	128.9	121.9	121.9	116.7
Pulpwood	104.9	122.2	132.5	131.0	- 1.1	119.9	132.2	139.7	126.2
Wood pulp	93.0	135.6	124.5	103.9	- 16.5	106.0	105.4	103.6	100.7
Newsprint paper	111.1	118.5	125.3	130.0	+ 3.8	128.7	130.5	130.5	130.2
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b>	113.7	126.2	131.4	134.2	+ 2.1	133.0	134.9	134.5	133.8
Iron ore	120.4	119.2	115.6	129.4	+ 11.9	120.7	127.8	130.4	130.2
Pig iron	97.3	124.6	115.5	111.4	- 3.6	115.5	110.6	111.0	113.0
Farm implements and machinery	115.8	131.2	136.8	138.1	+ 1.0	135.9	138.8	138.8	138.8
Machinery (non-farm)	113.6	120.8	114.4	116.1	+ 1.5	113.3	116.3	117.7	117.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	116.8	124.6	125.6	126.5	+ 0.7	126.2	126.6	126.6	127.3
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b>	115.1	137.9	142.6	135.0	- 5.3	136.2	135.9	134.9	132.8
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	104.4	114.8	125.1	126.4	+ 1.0	122.1	127.8	127.9	128.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	104.8	130.1	144.5	142.8	- 1.2	150.7	145.7	140.0	135.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	89.3	114.6	101.7	71.3	- 29.9	72.7	68.8	73.8	71.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	154.5	186.0	190.2	200.0	+ 5.2	198.4	200.3	200.3	201.2
Platinum metals	91.9	109.8	102.1	103.8	+ 1.7	101.9	103.3	105.2	104.5
Silver	107.4	122.2	111.7	111.7	0.0	110.0	112.6	111.7	112.2
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	114.1	155.6	153.2	91.2	- 40.5	100.3	92.8	89.0	79.3
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b>	120.4	131.7	143.1	149.5	+ 4.5	146.2	150.2	151.6	150.8
Asbestos, unmanufactured	125.7	142.9	154.3	156.6	+ 1.5	155.3	157.4	156.9	156.6
Coal	103.7	107.5	124.8	128.9	+ 3.3	128.6	128.6	129.1	129.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	117.9	118.2	124.5	145.5	+ 16.9	133.8	146.3	154.1	151.6
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b>	104.2	116.7	119.3	117.1	- 1.8	118.8	118.3	116.7	115.2
Fertilizers, chemical	111.2	120.3	128.1	124.6	- 2.7	127.1	126.6	122.6	122.5
Paints and pigments	102.7	117.2	113.6	107.1	- 5.7	108.1	106.5	107.1	106.8
Miscellaneous chemicals	97.7	113.0	111.6	111.3	- 0.3	112.5	112.1	112.2	109.4
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b>	112.0	132.3	*129.7	123.7	- 4.6	124.2	123.6	123.7	123.6
Rubber products	127.1	172.2	159.1	142.3	- 10.6	143.8	145.8	139.7	141.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	107.1	120.9	121.2	117.7	- 2.9	117.6	116.7	118.3	118.2
<b>Total Domestic Exports</b>	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	- 2.9	119.2	119.0	118.7	116.9

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39.
3. High first quarter price caused by large shipments of seed grain.
4. Calculated by interpolation for period that exports affected by foreign embargos.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume<sup>1</sup> of Domestic Exports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1930-1953  
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>123.8</b>	- 0.8	<b>84.9</b>	<b>136.6</b>	<b>137.8</b>	<b>135.1</b>
Barley	79.7	233.0	544.4	580.5	+ 6.6	178.1	596.8	740.5	806.1
Oats	71.4	234.0	319.4	317.2	- 0.7	82.6	275.0	342.7	568.3
Rye	80.7	70.8	98.8	183.7	+ 85.9	7.5	147.8	205.3	375.7
Wheat	120.0	168.5	237.2	213.4	- 10.0	136.3	272.6	253.5	192.0
Wheat flour	81.5	97.5	107.0	90.0	- 15.9	79.0	110.4	88.0	82.8
Whisky	127.2	165.6	169.3	196.8	+ 16.2	175.7	156.9	166.9	288.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	132.8	190.9	251.8	183.9	- 27.0	277.8	62.7	262.9	132.8
Cattle, dairy	54.2	43.0	6.8	25.2	+ 270.8	10.0	40.9	29.1	20.4
Cattle, slaughter	106.5	53.3	2.4	8.6	+ 258.3	0.4	7.0	23.0	4.1
Fish and fish products	131.4	130.3	129.4	125.3	- 3.2	111.6	130.7	133.1	121.0
Fur skins, undressed	111.6	112.3	130.6	122.3	- 6.4	163.8	134.9	62.0	137.6
Cattle hides, raw	83.2	57.9	30.4	45.3	+ 49.0	36.6	42.1	47.9	55.8
Leather, unmanufactured	55.3	52.8	42.4	57.4	+ 35.4	50.1	50.8	60.2	68.1
Beef and veal, fresh	68.3	76.0	54.4	20.8	- 61.8	28.1	9.5	31.3	17.3
Milk, processed	69.3	60.9	75.5	77.4	+ 2.5	49.1	64.5	105.3	88.7
Eggs in the shell	16.3	13.6	24.8	15.3	- 38.3	20.6	2.8	14.7	22.9
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>46.8</b>	- 7.7	<b>36.1</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>48.0</b>
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>114.8</b>	- 2.0	<b>105.9</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>121.3</b>
Planks and boards	143.2	136.6	132.9	134.4	+ 1.1	119.6	140.9	140.9	134.2
Shingles, red cedar	123.9	110.3	90.1	68.3	- 2.0	84.8	93.4	90.0	85.1
Plywood	51.9	68.8	69.1	54.7	- 20.8	57.1	57.2	48.5	57.0
Pulpwood	76.1	127.9	112.3	80.3	- 28.5	81.4	48.6	105.1	88.9
Wood pulp	106.0	127.3	110.8	113.1	+ 2.1	100.5	112.7	115.3	124.6
Newsprint paper	114.1	118.1	123.3	124.3	+ 0.8	117.2	121.2	129.3	129.6
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>77.4</b>	- 11.6	<b>78.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>68.5</b>
Iron ore	208.6	294.3	364.4	449.7	+ 23.4	150.7	392.1	705.8	556.2
Pig iron <sup>3</sup>	29,391	33,787	56,783	52,167	- 8.1	5,994	74,514	91,323	36,933
Farm implements and machinery	102.8	90.7	104.5	73.0	- 30.1	120.9	92.8	42.5	36.7
Machinery (non-farm)	55.7	82.2	102.2	79.2	- 22.5	83.0	84.5	73.7	75.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	62.5	115.2	160.4	108.1	- 32.6	116.3	120.0	95.0	100.5
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b>	<b>100.3</b>	<b>104.4</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>127.6</b>	+ 1.9	<b>133.9</b>	<b>137.6</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	106.6	113.5	133.7	147.9	+ 10.6	150.9	143.2	152.1	145.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	105.3	83.5	92.7	109.2	+ 17.8	113.5	122.8	98.1	101.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	124.3	115.2	142.3	154.6	+ 8.6	179.0	169.8	125.5	141.2
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	92.4	99.6	107.6	110.1	+ 2.3	111.7	110.2	108.3	110.1
Platinum metals	137.1	164.3	178.3	150.5	- 16.5	170.1	159.7	137.5	135.6
Silver	135.8	208.8	214.1	233.5	+ 9.1	199.0	235.2	248.1	251.4
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	121.6	127.0	148.4	149.1	+ 0.5	183.2	164.3	122.0	125.1
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>103.9</b>	- 1.7	<b>93.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>102.6</b>	<b>111.5</b>
Asbestos, unmanufactured	120.6	135.8	135.5	129.5	- 4.4	116.7	138.8	123.3	137.3
Coal	26.7	28.1	22.2	13.4	- 39.6	17.4	11.6	13.0	11.7
Abrasives, artificial, crude	93.6	135.2	106.3	148.8	+ 40.0	144.3	154.6	141.7	150.8
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>147.5</b>	+ 12.8	<b>142.8</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>147.7</b>
Fertilizers, chemical	96.1	81.6	90.8	94.1	+ 3.6	101.4	102.3	82.7	89.0
Paints and pigments	63.5	110.4	53.4	53.8	+ 0.7	43.7	53.0	61.8	56.9
Miscellaneous chemicals	87.1	121.8	111.0	104.1	- 6.2	118.7	112.2	80.6	104.1
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>94.9</b>	+ 8.2	<b>66.7</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>107.0</b>
Rubber products	38.0	67.6	45.0	23.1	- 48.7	29.7	30.6	17.0	14.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	43.3	55.9	48.4	63.7	+ 31.6	59.8	72.0	61.5	61.8
<b>Total Domestic Exports</b>	<b>93.6</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>114.9</b>	<b>113.2</b>	- 1.5	<b>98.2</b>	<b>119.5</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>116.9</b>

1. Indexes produced by dividing price indexes in Table XX into appropriate value indexes.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the export statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39
3. A very large index — not a misprint.



**TABLE XXII. Prices<sup>1</sup> of Imports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953**  
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b> .....	<b>108.2</b>	<b>122.4</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>97.3</b>
Bananas, fresh .....	128.0	124.6	118.9	121.8	+ 2.4	121.0	122.2	120.2	124.2
Citrus fruits, fresh .....	161.3	147.5	131.5	123.4	- 6.2	116.3	122.3	129.3	122.4
Fruits, dried .....	115.1	130.2	115.5	120.6	+ 4.4	107.3	111.2	126.5	117.1
Nuts .....	78.4	83.8	82.6	81.5	- 1.3	76.6	76.1	82.0	81.3
Vegetables, fresh .....	77.2	106.6	117.5	76.9	- 34.6	95.9	72.2	95.9	89.4
Soya beans.....	88.8	103.3	87.7	82.8	- 5.6	83.8	88.2	81.0	82.1
Sugar, raw .....	119.4	139.7	99.0	82.2	- 17.0	87.4	80.0	82.0	83.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted .....	71.4	96.3	88.6	79.7	- 10.0	78.0	80.5	79.0	84.0
Coffee, green.....	188.4	205.2	194.8	200.7	+ 3.0	188.8	199.3	204.1	209.7
Tea, black .....	105.7	100.3	82.9	86.6	+ 4.5	83.4	87.6	87.2	89.7
Whisky .....	99.5	96.4	94.1	95.1	+ 1.1	94.9	92.8	98.7	94.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils) .....	86.5	112.6	73.6	71.4	- 3.0	72.8	75.4	68.5	68.5
Fur skins, undressed .....	75.3	86.8	66.9	67.4	+ 0.7	65.4	73.9	69.3	58.1
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b> .....	<b>109.3</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>- 7.5</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>102.1</b>
Cotton, raw .....	117.6	139.5	120.7	105.2	- 12.8	107.0	105.2	104.6	102.7
Cotton fabrics .....	87.2	96.4	81.0	72.6	- 10.4	77.0	73.9	71.5	68.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	94.0	141.1	84.8	60.9	- 28.2	62.3	60.9	61.6	58.9
Wool, raw .....	136.6	323.7	130.2	147.6	+ 13.4	138.9	146.4	157.6	164.7
Wool tops .....	128.4	214.9	103.7	114.9	+ 10.8	108.2	116.4	119.4	117.2
Worsted and serges.....	94.9	121.7	101.4	98.9	- 2.5	97.2	93.7	99.4	106.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics .....	100.1	126.4	111.7	99.9	- 10.6	101.9	101.3	98.9	99.8
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres .....	95.7	149.3	140.3	76.3	- 45.6	81.3	77.1	74.1	67.2
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b> .....	<b>111.6</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>+ 1.6</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>117.6</b>
Paperboard, paper and products .....	112.0	114.2	104.2	103.4	- 0.8	102.7	103.6	103.7	103.4
Newspapers and periodicals .....	110.7	119.2	130.5	134.2	+ 2.8	132.8	132.8	135.5	135.5
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b> .....	<b>116.1</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>+ 2.4</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>120.1</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>121.2</b>
Iron ore.....	149.8	164.0	167.0	189.8	+ 13.7	175.1	195.7	195.7	193.7
Rolling mill products .....	122.7	138.2	125.4	127.4	+ 1.6	121.1	123.3	128.7	125.9
Farm implements and machinery .....	116.6	123.1	116.6	117.8	+ 1.0	116.6	118.6	118.7	117.3
Machinery (non-farm) .....	113.6	120.8	114.4	116.6	+ 1.9	114.1	116.3	117.7	118.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts .....	113.8	114.8	114.2	114.9	+ 0.6	114.7	116.1	114.9	113.7
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>106.9</b>	<b>121.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>119.7</b>	<b>- 0.7</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>117.9</b>
Tin blocks, pigs and bars .....	97.0	144.3	122.2	101.7	- 16.8	119.7	114.3	87.4	78.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	104.6	115.3	121.3	123.9	+ 2.1	120.5	123.0	125.7	126.3
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b> .....	<b>104.4</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>+ 3.0</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>107.4</b>
Bricks and tiles .....	115.1	121.4	112.6	117.9	+ 4.7	114.6	116.5	118.7	121.9
China tableware .....	99.0	108.6	105.2	105.9	+ 0.7	104.9	106.1	106.5	106.0
Coal, anthracite .....	116.9	123.7	118.5	126.0	+ 6.3	128.2	124.0	126.2	125.8
Coal, bituminous.....	104.7	100.4	94.9	93.9	- 1.1	93.1	94.5	93.1	94.7
Glass, plate and sheet .....	120.2	137.6	128.2	134.3	+ 4.8	128.2	131.5	137.5	139.8
Crude petroleum for refining.....	100.2	109.0	100.2	103.0	+ 2.8	98.5	101.1	105.8	107.2
Gasoline.....	104.3	104.8	98.5	105.6	+ 7.2	100.9	103.2	108.3	107.7
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b> .....	<b>102.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>107.7</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>109.8</b>
Fertilizer .....	108.1	105.3	105.3	107.6	+ 2.2	105.9	106.4	106.4	109.1
Paints and pigments.....	95.3	105.7	98.9	97.8	- 1.1	97.0	98.2	98.1	98.0
Chemicals, industrial .....	114.6	121.0	110.3	110.9	+ 0.5	106.4	109.9	113.9	113.4
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b> .....	<b>121.5</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>123.5</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>- 10.1</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>106.5</b>
Rubber and products.....	158.5	297.3	166.1	120.8	- 27.3	136.2	125.4	116.2	107.4
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	103.3	110.3	102.0	101.3	- 0.7	100.7	102.0	101.5	100.8
<b>Total Imports</b> .....	<b>110.3</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>110.2</b>

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39.

**TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume<sup>1</sup> of Imports by Groups<sup>2</sup> and Selected Commodities, 1950-1953**  
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1952-53	1953			
	1950	1951	1952	1953		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
<b>Agricultural and Animal Products</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>126.8</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>+ 5.7</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>151.9</b>
Bananas, fresh	88.3	91.4	102.4	109.0	+ 6.4	81.6	125.1	135.0	94.4
Citrus fruits, fresh	80.7	96.1	107.8	114.0	+ 5.8	115.6	121.4	94.0	129.5
Fruits, dried	99.5	94.4	108.1	100.6	- 6.9	53.7	42.9	146.2	166.6
Nuts	92.0	87.6	82.2	79.3	- 3.5	67.5	107.4	69.0	84.1
Vegetables, fresh	440.2	360.3	472.1	555.7	+ 17.7	465.3	1,051.2	206.9	341.7
Soya beans	276.9	322.3	324.1	316.9	- 2.2	27.3	210.7	304.1	724.2
Sugar, raw	103.0	86.9	95.6	91.1	- 4.7	29.7	102.8	124.6	107.7
Cocoa beans, not roasted	101.5	66.7	72.9	83.3	+ 14.3	95.3	130.6	80.5	27.1
Coffee, green	94.4	100.8	111.2	122.5	+ 10.2	124.4	112.8	115.6	137.3
Tea, black	152.8	118.6	128.7	130.0	+ 1.0	144.6	147.3	94.3	132.4
Whisky	114.2	126.3	147.8	130.9	- 11.4	109.3	126.9	98.0	189.6
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	197.2	172.7	144.2	174.1	+ 20.7	202.3	110.3	177.2	212.1
Fur skins, undressed	113.4	91.6	134.5	111.4	- 17.2	219.9	94.5	58.4	79.7
<b>Fibres and Textiles</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>110.0</b>	<b>+ 16.4</b>	<b>126.1</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>93.3</b>
Cotton, raw	135.5	121.7	98.3	95.0	- 3.4	133.6	91.1	66.8	88.5
Cotton fabrics	99.7	108.0	124.4	145.9	+ 17.3	182.6	154.0	119.7	122.6
Jute fabrics unbleached	90.7	74.1	102.5	107.7	+ 5.1	80.3	119.2	93.8	139.0
Wool, raw	83.0	71.1	58.7	64.0	+ 9.0	27.6	153.3	49.7	22.3
Wool tops	91.5	77.2	42.9	73.5	+ 71.3	76.3	84.7	72.8	59.0
Worsted and serges	83.5	82.3	77.1	101.7	+ 31.9	111.6	101.9	111.6	82.5
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	65.5	84.7	98.3	123.0	+ 25.1	151.2	127.8	114.8	94.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	78.0	112.3	109.8	62.5	- 43.1	80.0	90.0	35.9	44.5
<b>Wood Products and Paper</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>158.4</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>186.9</b>	<b>+ 17.5</b>	<b>171.4</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>196.3</b>
Paperboard, paper and products	121.5	177.2	166.8	220.3	+ 32.1	189.7	228.4	222.3	241.1
Newspapers and periodicals	121.9	157.3	163.2	183.9	+ 12.7	185.8	180.9	180.6	188.7
<b>Iron and Steel and Products</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>161.7</b>	<b>+ 6.0</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>133.6</b>
Iron ore	72.3	89.1	102.4	95.8	- 6.4	6.0	95.3	211.0	60.5
Rolling mill products	91.0	149.3	136.0	116.7	- 14.2	110.6	128.0	112.0	126.4
Farm implements and machinery	99.1	113.2	120.8	126.8	+ 5.0	137.1	176.3	133.4	59.9
Machinery (non-farm)	91.7	125.3	145.4	158.7	+ 9.1	154.4	174.7	150.9	155.2
Automobiles, trucks and parts	167.0	180.1	171.4	216.0	+ 26.0	218.4	300.1	205.6	153.6
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>156.8</b>	<b>161.4</b>	<b>200.9</b>	<b>+ 24.3</b>	<b>167.5</b>	<b>205.1</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>220.5</b>
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	134.9	171.8	109.7	102.9	- 6.2	78.9	153.8	83.6	95.2
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	127.1	167.6	185.2	257.5	+ 39.0	246.1	270.6	251.8	261.8
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>107.3</b>
Bricks and tiles	102.2	143.1	144.8	144.0	- 0.6	155.7	146.5	138.2	136.0
China tableware	102.5	112.0	94.7	97.3	+ 2.7	86.0	109.0	101.2	92.8
Coal, anthracite	82.5	73.6	74.1	56.5	- 23.8	38.9	49.7	68.7	68.8
Coal, bituminous	88.8	89.9	82.2	79.0	- 3.9	57.5	88.1	95.0	75.5
Glass, plate and sheet	83.8	81.8	67.0	98.0	+ 46.3	94.4	112.4	94.3	91.6
Crude petroleum for refining	104.2	110.4	107.5	105.1	- 2.2	113.4	106.1	108.2	93.1
Gasoline	72.1	57.6	71.8	83.1	+ 15.7	47.6	75.5	118.5	90.1
<b>Chemicals and Fertilizer</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>170.2</b>	<b>+ 17.9</b>	<b>159.1</b>	<b>183.8</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>166.8</b>
Fertilizer	121.6	138.4	140.2	160.9	+ 14.8	97.8	165.3	219.0	164.9
Paints and pigments	133.9	138.2	121.9	151.8	+ 24.5	149.2	165.5	154.4	138.1
Chemicals, industrial	119.2	142.6	169.2	188.0	+ 11.1	178.2	200.6	198.9	173.8
<b>Miscellaneous Products</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>257.4</b>	<b>313.4</b>	<b>+ 21.8</b>	<b>254.7</b>	<b>355.1</b>	<b>336.5</b>	<b>307.1</b>
Rubber and products	97.2	89.9	99.3	132.5	+ 33.4	116.5	138.1	138.6	137.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	380.7	544.0	798.6	961.0	+ 20.3	678.1	1,203.5	1,157.9	801.8
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>+ 9.4</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>168.4</b>	<b>152.5</b>	<b>143.4</b>

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

2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the import statistical classification. See Ch. V, P. 39.



# E MONTHLY SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>1949</b>							
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
<b>1950</b>							
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
<b>1951</b>							
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
<b>1952</b>							
January.....	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February.....	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,279	27,658	27,256	16,153
March.....	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,482	25,617	22,472	17,038
April.....	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,449	25,839	26,746	17,653
May.....	382,516	198,873	87,289	28,596	30,217	23,141	14,400
June.....	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,409	45,341	19,950	14,879
July.....	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,878	47,391	21,436	18,919
August.....	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,564	47,698	14,029	13,128
September.....	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	48,782	18,388	15,215
October.....	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,456	52,844	26,200	21,075
November.....	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,100	42,878	21,057	27,702
December.....	389,442	220,776	47,487	19,264	52,755	22,510	26,650
<b>1953</b>							
January.....	317,266	188,590	49,235	17,427	21,069	18,225	22,721
February.....	275,517	173,319	36,175	22,674	19,100	12,883	11,365
March.....	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,702	17,035	16,767	15,364
April.....	301,098	189,276	45,059	17,258	20,964	16,326	12,214
May.....	380,268	220,255	68,216	22,936	39,338	14,513	16,010
June.....	411,659	214,588	77,026	27,453	51,628	20,816	20,149
July.....	393,098	208,758	80,897	24,076	46,668	16,130	16,569
August.....	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,066	30,047	11,536	18,616
September.....	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,275	26,311	17,449	17,595
October.....	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November.....	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,225	34,058	20,309	20,845
December.....	355,765	219,202	47,324	16,380	31,002	15,012	26,845

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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	21,266	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
1952							
January .....	307,084	228,711	24,336	14,462	11,296	22,220	6,059
February .....	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,734	9,719	18,692	3,777
March .....	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,758	11,584	24,249	4,329
April .....	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,064	11,215	21,480	4,196
May .....	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,230	15,534	27,030	7,088
June .....	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,827	11,058	23,160	6,369
July .....	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,728	27,656	7,241
August .....	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,346	13,300	24,253	5,838
September .....	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October .....	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,725	14,626	26,572	6,193
November .....	363,447	264,211	35,273	16,003	17,214	24,545	6,201
December .....	345,111	265,220	28,032	9,659	11,938	22,569	7,693
1953							
January .....	327,814	249,199	30,557	9,458	10,294	21,207	7,098
February .....	310,048	241,010	27,153	8,933	8,771	20,835	3,345
March .....	360,102	272,845	37,568	11,018	11,880	22,059	4,732
April .....	391,758	297,246	37,947	12,497	18,064	22,724	3,280
May .....	420,561	312,315	43,534	17,639	14,753	27,680	4,640
June .....	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July .....	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,967	15,902	31,093	6,875
August .....	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,700	14,898	26,404	6,092
September .....	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,902	14,615	25,296	8,319
October .....	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,499	16,098	22,169	6,470
November .....	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,958	18,899	24,793	7,375
December .....	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,699

1. Newfoundland excluded throughout to maintain comparability.



**TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports**  
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
<b>DOMESTIC EXPORTS:</b>								
<b>Price Indexes</b>								
January .....	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6
February .....	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2
March .....	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4
April .....	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5
May .....	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.9
June .....	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.2
July .....	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.7
August .....	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.8
September .....	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.4
October .....	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.4
November .....	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1
December .....	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.7
Annual Index .....	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3
<b>Physical Volume Indexes</b>								
January .....	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5
February .....	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2
March .....	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6
April .....	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3
May .....	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	124.8
June .....	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.7
July .....	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.2
August .....	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.5
September .....	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.5
October .....	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.2
November .....	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9
December .....	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	118.9
Annual Index .....	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2
<b>IMPORTS:</b>								
<b>Price Indexes</b>								
January .....	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4
February .....	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1
March .....	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0
April .....	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0
May .....	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3
June .....	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9
July .....	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.8
August .....	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2
September .....	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0
October .....	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7
November .....	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1
December .....	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.2
Annual Index .....	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4
<b>Physical Volume Indexes</b>								
January .....	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1
February .....	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0
March .....	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9
April .....	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2
May .....	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3
June .....	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6
July .....	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	166.3
August .....	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7
September .....	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4
October .....	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0
November .....	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9
December .....	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	138.9
Annual Index .....	93.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0

TABLE XXVII. Foreign Exchange Rates

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	Canadian cents per unit									
January .....	100.25	110.25	105.17	100.48	97.05	403.00	308.00	294.46	279.51	273.05
February .....	100.25	110.25	104.92	100.10	97.73	403.00	308.00	293.82	278.43	275.55
March .....	100.25	110.25	104.73	99.59	98.33	403.00	308.00	293.29	278.58	276.92
April .....	100.25	110.25	105.99	98.09	98.37	403.00	308.00	296.74	275.46	277.13
May .....	100.25	110.25	106.37	98.38	99.41	403.00	308.00	297.89	275.49	279.80
June .....	100.25	110.25	106.94	97.92	99.44	403.00	308.00	299.41	272.68	279.82
July .....	100.25	110.25	106.05	96.91	99.18	403.00	308.00	296.90	270.21	279.29
August .....	100.25	110.25	105.56	96.11	98.83	403.00	308.00	295.46	268.05	278.25
September .....	104.75	110.25	105.56	95.98	98.43	360.25	308.00	295.46	267.11	275.94
October .....	110.25	105.34	105.08	96.43	98.25	308.00	294.96	294.11	269.36	275.76
November .....	110.25	104.03	104.35	97.66	97.77	308.00	291.23	292.06	273.52	274.89
December .....	110.25	105.31	102.56	97.06	97.31	308.00	294.86	286.49	272.40	273.52
Annual Average .....	103.08	108.92	105.28	97.89	98.34	376.13	304.44	294.68	273.40	276.66

Source: Bank of Canada. To October 1, 1950, average for business days in month (year) of mid-rate between official buying and selling rates. From October 2, 1950, noon average market rate for business days in month (year).

Note: Exchange rates for these and other currencies are published currently in *Price and Prices Indexes*, D.B.S., monthly, and *Foreign Trade*, Department of Trade and Commerce, bi-weekly.

TABLE XXVIII. New Gold Production Available for Export

Month	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	\$'000,000								
January .....	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0
February .....	9.4	9.5	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1
March .....	11.6	10.0	8.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6
April .....	8.4	7.2	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7
May .....	9.8	10.0	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0
June .....	10.7	7.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7
July .....	9.2	6.6	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3
August .....	9.7	7.5	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7
September .....	10.9	6.8	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4
October .....	12.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9
November .....	11.2	6.0	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1
December .....	10.9	8.7	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8
Total .....	124.4	95.8	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3



# 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, 1952 and 1953

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1952 <sup>1</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>1</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>1</sup>	1953
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>1,246,362</b>	<b>1,177,589</b>	<b>350,018</b>	<b>342,731</b>	<b>264,256</b>	<b>298,173</b>
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	5,247	16,453	4,903	15,857	0	0
01	Meat and meat preparations	52,161	57,646	17,392	47,581	29,209	3,373
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	21,253	19,627	5,780	2,927	50	3,869
03	Fish and fish preparations	108,150	107,651	80,237	77,716	763	4,647
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	981,893	900,941	177,360	143,624	231,897	276,252
05	Fruits and vegetables	30,104	31,883	21,107	21,330	2,286	3,497
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	5,770	5,948	5,228	5,689	5	39
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	723	2,048	639	1,956	0	12
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	38,685	34,037	36,698	25,739	0	6,446
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,376	1,355	675	313	45	39
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco</b>	<b>79,346</b>	<b>82,362</b>	<b>46,372</b>	<b>56,016</b>	<b>19,439</b>	<b>13,927</b>
11	Beverages	56,733	66,230	46,334	55,977	782	919
12	Tobacco and manufactures	22,614	16,132	38	39	18,657	13,008
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible</b>	<b>1,073,930</b>	<b>1,021,062</b>	<b>709,591</b>	<b>703,219</b>	<b>216,679</b>	<b>166,316</b>
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	30,532	29,676	25,129	22,362	4,281	4,370
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	17,422	12,527	1,368	987	2,150	1,141
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic <sup>3</sup>	1,110	422	1,059	418	0	4
24	Wood, lumber and cork	392,413	348,985	255,764	257,129	105,391	60,960
25	Pulp and waste paper	294,752	250,555	227,791	204,036	35,388	28,190
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	9,182	8,075	6,644	4,628	1,575	1,228
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	101,874	103,085	66,933	68,553	8,316	6,358
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	203,347	243,914	102,935	124,166	59,440	63,146
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	23,299	23,823	21,968	20,941	138	920
<b>3</b>	<b>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>20,355</b>	<b>24,855</b>	<b>19,222</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>526</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</b>	<b>7,985</b>	<b>8,179</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>3,112</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals</b>	<b>146,509</b>	<b>171,462</b>	<b>92,602</b>	<b>115,727</b>	<b>13,970</b>	<b>10,849</b>
51	Chemical elements and compounds	37,071	46,139	26,142	38,480	6,502	4,653
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,408	1,045	1,408	1,036	2	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,786	1,103	598	490	12	54
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,730	6,515	1,187	1,444	71	37
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	350	241	167	117	2	1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	42,294	42,666	37,469	39,928	2	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals <sup>3</sup>	57,870	73,752	25,631	34,232	7,385	6,105
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material</b>	<b>1,326,209</b>	<b>1,300,361</b>	<b>920,337</b>	<b>1,030,247</b>	<b>222,228</b>	<b>159,906</b>
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	5,235	7,723	2,808	3,820	1,233	1,781
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	17,114	8,042	5,451	4,512	42	30
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	57,203	54,292	44,018	47,526	6,503	2,630
64	Paper, paperboard and products	619,418	637,500	546,758	576,951	17,868	18,821
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	20,384	16,879	11,695	10,358	691	661
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	9,856	8,884	4,495	5,863	1,510	297
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	15,554	15,559	15,163	15,157	200	136
68	Base metals (including iron)	545,274	492,155	270,942	318,118	193,619	135,213
69	Manufactures of metals	36,171	59,327	19,006	47,941	562	336
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment</b>	<b>400,824</b>	<b>340,243</b>	<b>174,830</b>	<b>163,262</b>	<b>10,182</b>	<b>12,167</b>
71	Machinery other than electric	173,312	136,366	112,040	92,342	4,867	3,037
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	47,618	46,401	14,708	21,205	2,759	6,181
73	Transport equipment	179,894	157,476	48,081	49,715	2,556	2,950
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</b>	<b>27,328</b>	<b>29,169</b>	<b>15,165</b>	<b>17,167</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>1,423</b>
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,066	1,161	99	123	8	3
82	Furniture and related fixtures	796	591	429	294	10	1
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	71	71	27	34	1	1
84	Clothing	4,418	4,565	3,023	3,036	156	270
85	Footwear	2,702	2,933	1,793	2,256	435	200
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	8,402	9,055	3,672	4,986	642	625
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	9,872	10,793	6,122	6,439	293	324
<b>9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities</b>	<b>19,987</b>	<b>21,819</b>	<b>12,881</b>	<b>13,441</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>2,474</b>
91	Postal packages	79	63	27	26	2	2
92	Live animals not for food	598	860	521	769	12	21
93	Returned goods and special transactions	19,310	20,896	12,334	12,646	1,396	2,453
	<b>Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>4,355,749</b>	<b>4,172,601</b>	<b>2,348,837</b>	<b>2,463,051</b>	<b>751,049</b>	<b>668,874</b>

1. The data for 1952 have been revised on the basis of the Bureau's new *Convertibility Index of the Canadian Export Classification to the Standard International Trade Classification*, September, 1953 (unpublished).

2. Less than \$500.00.

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

4. Excludes processing charges in 1952. This item was removed from Canadian export statistics effective January 1, 1953.

TABLE XXX. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1952 and 1953

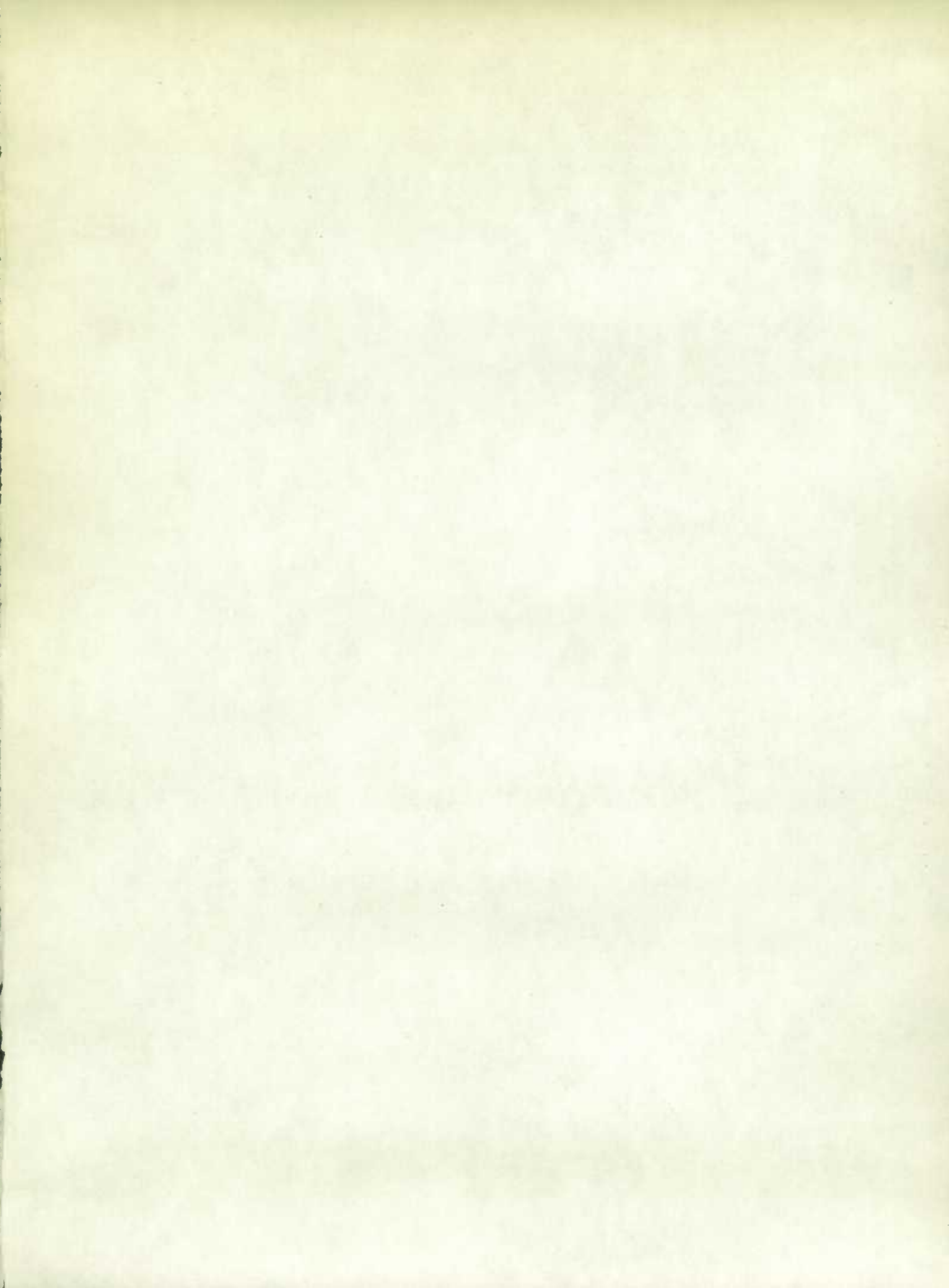
Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1952 <sup>1</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>1</sup>	1953	1952 <sup>1</sup>	1953
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>0</b>	<b>Food .....</b>	<b>375,580</b>	<b>376,082</b>	<b>152,804</b>	<b>157,038</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>13,741</b>
00	Live animals, chiefly for food .....	1,676	1,435	1,477	1,108	199	301
01	Meat and meat preparations .....	13,884	15,661	5,111	8,990	712	469
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey .....	8,875	3,958	1,520	1,272	39	20
03	Fish and fish preparations .....	6,138	7,322	3,217	4,309	168	174
04	Cereals and cereal preparations .....	22,034	20,131	19,067	16,358	2,225	2,862
05	Fruits and vegetables .....	156,761	160,587	105,632	104,378	1,266	1,473
06	Sugar and sugar preparations .....	68,364	56,622	2,144	2,846	2,349	2,381
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices .....	92,286	103,563	9,463	11,655	4,167	5,828
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals) .....	2,733	3,204	2,699	3,109	9	1
09	Miscellaneous food preparations .....	2,829	3,599	2,473	3,214	236	233
<b>1</b>	<b>Beverages and Tobacco .....</b>	<b>25,482</b>	<b>25,702</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>6,523</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,453</b>
11	Beverages .....	20,858	20,498	3,598	2,895	9,941	10,267
12	Tobacco and manufactures .....	4,624	5,204	3,148	3,628	141	186
<b>2</b>	<b>Crude Materials, Inedible .....</b>	<b>384,098</b>	<b>351,715</b>	<b>236,483</b>	<b>217,219</b>	<b>19,621</b>	<b>27,543</b>
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed .....	26,034	23,482	20,045	18,861	1,675	1,900
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels .....	26,896	22,761	15,356	13,620	1	2
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic .....	29,167	26,137	6,935	8,044	276	243
24	Wood, lumber and cork .....	24,438	26,591	23,541	25,281	1	23
25	Pulp and waste paper .....	7,180	6,766	6,385	6,564	2	11
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured .....	131,998	122,320	77,911	63,786	14,732	21,822
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers .....	40,758	41,917	32,607	35,347	1,842	1,572
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap .....	80,736	65,886	43,228	36,413	101	1,264
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p. ....	16,888	15,855	10,475	9,303	991	707
<b>3</b>	<b>31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity .....</b>	<b>503,153</b>	<b>500,798</b>	<b>321,339</b>	<b>304,402</b>	<b>4,572</b>	<b>5,041</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats .....</b>	<b>24,167</b>	<b>27,963</b>	<b>17,804</b>	<b>15,817</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1,320</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Chemicals .....</b>	<b>199,743</b>	<b>236,937</b>	<b>176,117</b>	<b>203,222</b>	<b>13,375</b>	<b>20,165</b>
51	Chemical elements and compounds .....	61,412	66,652	56,152	58,945	3,154	5,184
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals .....	8,323	11,766	7,830	9,749	444	1,117
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials .....	24,084	29,352	17,825	20,464	3,570	5,436
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products .....	15,146	16,125	12,912	13,661	1,418	1,574
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations .....	6,833	7,993	5,859	6,895	423	377
56	Fertilizers, manufactured .....	9,371	10,926	7,628	8,486	22	44
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals .....	74,576	94,122	67,912	85,022	4,343	6,434
<b>6</b>	<b>Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material .....</b>	<b>816,081</b>	<b>888,920</b>	<b>564,703</b>	<b>609,343</b>	<b>153,663</b>	<b>180,229</b>
61	Leather and products and dressed furs .....	10,322	12,820	6,213	7,293	3,832	4,899
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p. ....	19,225	19,688	17,920	18,150	559	737
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture) .....	22,134	25,777	15,213	16,085	2,754	3,456
64	Paper, paperboard and products .....	26,859	34,866	25,278	33,229	1,309	1,179
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p. ....	199,423	226,651	105,150	110,630	60,771	77,181
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p. ....	77,619	88,171	49,189	56,357	20,032	21,416
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery .....	31,146	33,929	6,227	7,322	18,746	18,161
68	Base metals (including iron) .....	263,554	231,745	196,432	173,608	29,478	33,713
69	Manufactures of metals .....	165,799	215,162	143,081	186,668	16,181	19,487
<b>7</b>	<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment .....</b>	<b>1,261,147</b>	<b>1,460,747</b>	<b>1,134,878</b>	<b>1,286,104</b>	<b>106,336</b>	<b>149,579</b>
71	Machinery other than electric .....	727,032	762,332	659,240	671,427	51,364	72,347
72	Electric machinery and apparatus .....	152,356	217,132	129,350	189,306	20,261	25,151
73	Transport equipment .....	381,759	481,283	346,288	426,371	34,710	52,081
<b>8</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .....</b>	<b>256,976</b>	<b>324,625</b>	<b>204,937</b>	<b>256,548</b>	<b>28,985</b>	<b>35,736</b>
81	Building fixtures and fittings .....	11,021	15,086	9,855	13,556	677	1,013
82	Furniture and related fixtures .....	6,443	9,766	5,531	8,826	628	589
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc. ....	2,900	4,081	1,595	2,316	891	1,019
84	Clothing .....	30,937	41,633	15,727	21,172	11,597	15,169
85	Footwear .....	6,924	9,723	3,512	4,755	2,973	4,017
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc. ....	55,176	66,382	41,577	48,804	3,727	3,467
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p. ....	143,576	177,953	127,140	157,119	8,491	10,462
<b>9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities .....</b>	<b>181,652</b>	<b>189,246</b>	<b>158,999</b>	<b>164,930</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>9,584</b>
91	Postal packages .....	33,691	32,396	32,943	31,716	501	450
92	Live animals not for food .....	1,877	2,197	1,804	1,985	49	178
93	Returned goods and special transactions .....	146,084	154,653	124,253	131,228	10,470	8,956
	<b>Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C. <sup>2</sup> .....</b>	<b>4,028,080</b>	<b>4,382,735</b>	<b>2,974,810</b>	<b>3,221,146</b>	<b>359,549</b>	<b>453,391</b>

1. The data for 1952 have been revised on the basis of the Bureau's new *Convertibility Index of the Canadian Import Classification to the Standard International Trade Classification*, September, 1953 (unpublished).

2. Excludes processing charges in 1952, and foreign coin and repair charges in both years. Processing charges have been excluded from Canadian import statistics since January 1, 1953.













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