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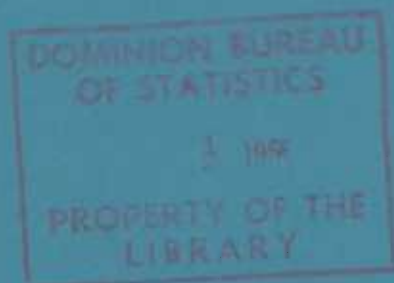
C.D.



CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1955



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
International Trade Division

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External Trade Section

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1955

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FOREWORD

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

A historical study is currently being made of the changes in the structure of Canadian trade during the past quarter century. Some results of this study for Canada's trade with all countries appear in this issue. A survey of Canadian exports to all countries, the United States and the United Kingdom was included in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1955, and a similar survey of imports is planned for a subsequent issue of the *Review*.

This report was prepared by Mr. M. Landey, under the direction of Mr. W.A. Deslauriers, Chief of the External Trade Section, and of Mr. C.D. Blyth, Director of the International Trade Division.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
June 15th, 1956

HERBERT MARSHALL,
Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1955

Leading Developments

In 1955 Canadian exports and imports rose sharply from the levels of 1954 and total trade was at a new peak. This trend, which began in the early part of 1954, was already strongly in evidence by mid-1955 and was even more pronounced as 1955 drew to its close. The most important factor contributing to the expansion of exports as well as strengthening the upward impetus of the Canadian economy was the vigorous recovery from the 1953-54 recession under way in the United States. The continued prosperity in the United Kingdom, most other Commonwealth countries and in Western Europe, which were relatively little affected by the business readjustments in North America in the previous year, was another source of strong demand for Canadian products. The upturn in exports contributed to the recovery of the other sectors of the economy and helped the basic underlying forces of economic growth to reassert themselves. Once firmly established, the upswing in business activity began to generate a steadily increasing rate of import demand mainly for capital investment but also for consumers' goods — a general reflection

of the tremendous pace of Canadian economic growth in the postwar period. Imports advanced particularly sharply after mid-year due to the upswing in capital expenditures for resource development projects and as a result of the industrial expansion taking full effect, as evidenced by temporary achievement of maximum production capacity in certain industries and by generally high levels of employment and incomes and of expenditures on both domestic and foreign products. Approximately two-thirds of the increase in imports over 1954 took place in machinery, plant and transport equipment and raw materials for Canadian industry.

The general trend of Canadian trade in the postwar years has been in an upward direction, several new records being set in 1955. Total trade recovered from the 1954 dip and reached a record value of well over \$9 billion, exceeding the previous peak in 1953 by 5.9% and the more moderate level of 1954 by 12.7%. Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) were 10.2% above 1954 and

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar Year					Change from	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Previous Peak	1954 to 1955
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	3,963.4	4,356.4	4,172.6	3,946.9	4,351.3	- 0.1	+ 10.2
Domestic Exports.....	3,914.5	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	- 0.4	+ 10.3
Re-Exports.....	48.9	54.9	55.2	65.6	69.5	+ 5.9	+ 5.9
Imports.....	4,084.9	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2 ²	4,712.4	+ 7.5	+ 15.1
Total Trade.....	8,048.2	8,386.5	8,555.4	8,040.1 ²	9,063.7	+ 5.9	+ 12.7
Trade Balance.....	- 121.5	+ 325.5	- 210.2	- 146.3 ²	- 361.1	—	—
Price Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	- 4.5	+ 2.1
Imports.....	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	-12.4	+ 0.9
Terms of Trade ³	97.5	110.3	108.1	105.1	106.3	- 3.6	+ 1.1
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5	+ 3.1	+ 8.1
Imports.....	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	+ 6.2	+ 13.7
Constant Dollar Values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports.....	3,221.3	3,581.0	3,530.9	3,432.0	3,707.0	+ 3.5	+ 8.0
Imports.....	3,236.8	3,650.8	4,006.2	3,738.1 ²	4,264.6	+ 6.5	+ 14.1
Total Trade.....	6,458.1	7,231.8	7,537.2	7,170.1 ²	7,971.6	+ 5.8	+ 11.2

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1951, \$109.1 million; 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 million; 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million.

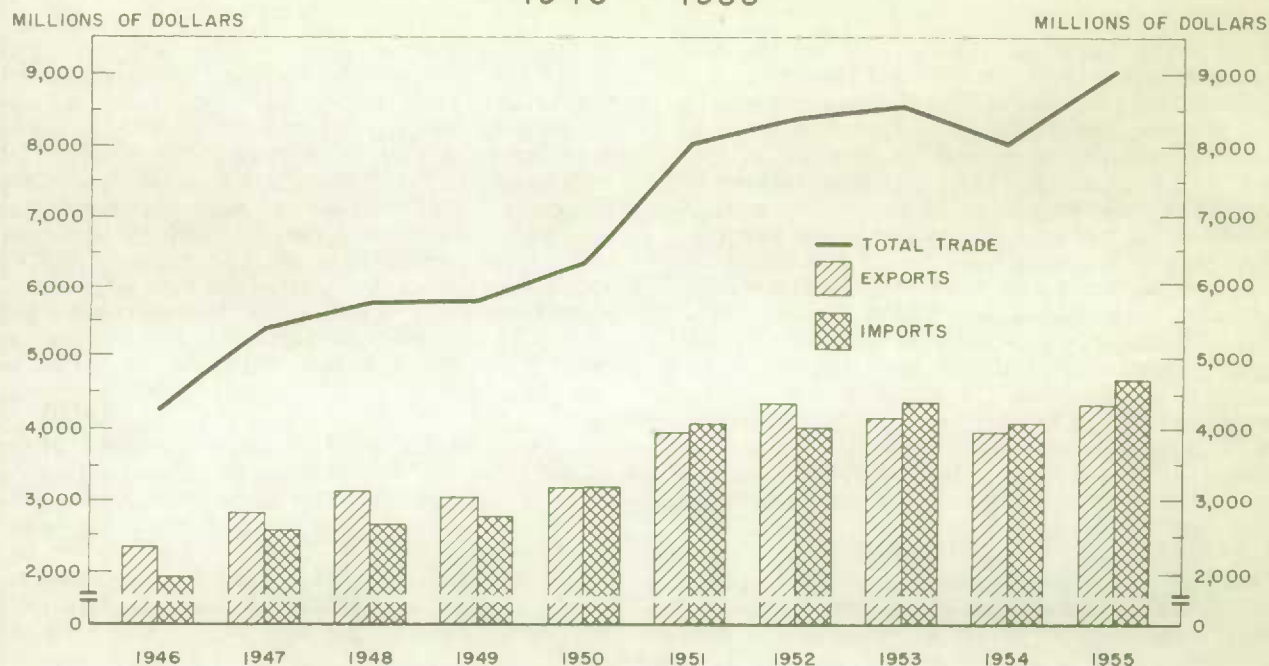
2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the year by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million, and total trade and the trade balance by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

3. 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 I

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE

1946 — 1955



virtually at the record level of 1952; and in constant dollar terms they also achieved a new peak and exceeded by 3.5% the previous record in 1952. The value of total exports in 1955 was higher than in 1954 in every quarter and in every month except December. Already by mid-1955 total exports were second only to those in the first six months of 1952. And, in the second part of 1955, they had the highest value for any peacetime half-year period as well as for any second half-year, this also being true of the seasonally-adjusted series. The third quarter of 1955 showed the highest peacetime export value for this period. The value of exports in the fourth quarter was only surpassed in the corresponding period in 1952 when the highest export value for any peacetime quarter was reached. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the third quarter was a peacetime peak, at an annual rate of \$4,510 million or almost 4% above the 1955 export total; while the fourth quarter was only slightly below this record rate.

Imports were 15.1% higher in value than in 1954, exceeding the levels of the previous year in every quarter and every month but June¹. They also were 7.5% above the previous peak in 1953, thus establishing a new value, as well as volume, record. Already in the first six months of 1955 imports showed a near-record value when they were almost

as great as during the same period in 1953. And, as in the case of exports, during the second part of the year imports achieved new peaks for any peacetime half-year period as well as for any second half-year on the basis of both unadjusted and seasonally-adjusted value data. The sharp increase in the second six months, when imports accounted for 53.1% of the year's total, was contrary to the seasonal tendency of imports to be heavier in the first half-year, although the upward secular trend of imports since 1946 led to a similar result in several other postwar years. The annual rate of \$5,012.4 million or a monthly average of \$417.7 million reached in the second half of 1955 was even higher in the fourth quarter at respectively \$5,223.6 million and \$435.3 million, as compared with the 1955 import total of \$4,712.4 million or a monthly average of \$392.7 million.

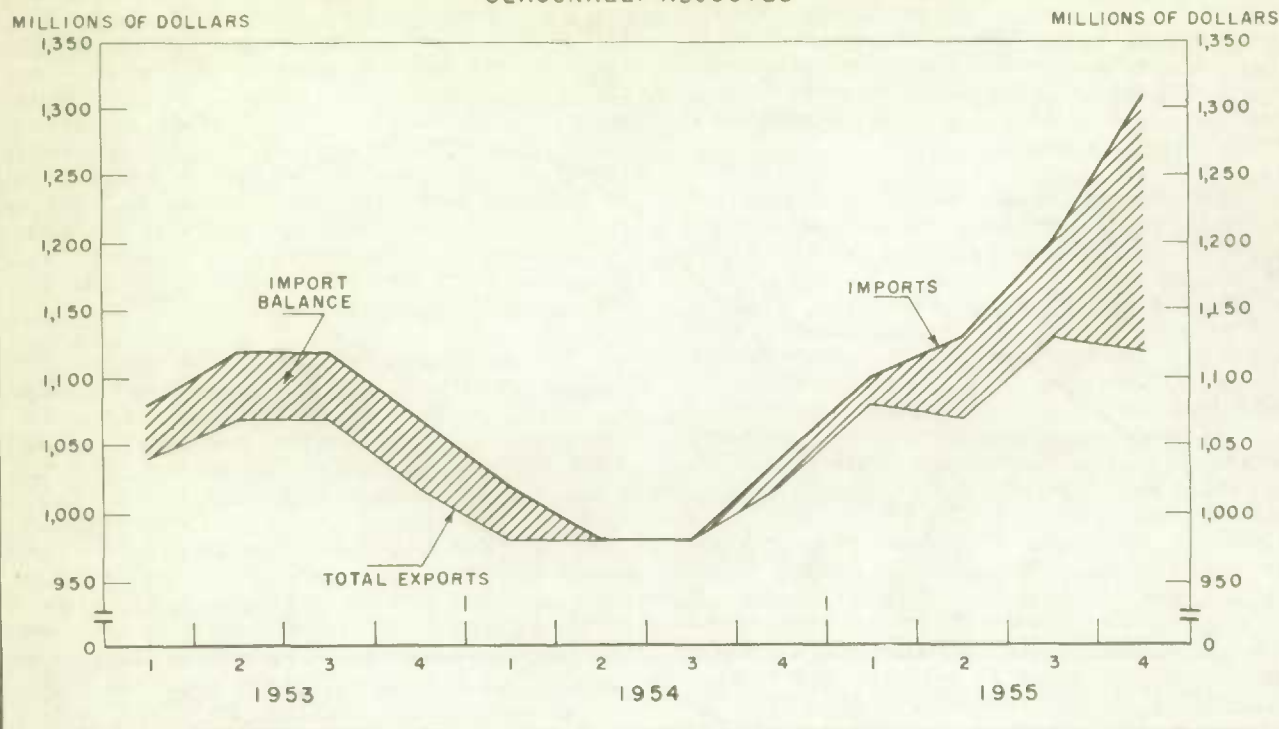
The average prices of exports and imports rose very moderately during 1955, more for exports than for imports, thus slightly improving Canada's terms of trade. As compared with 1954, this meant that 8% of the 10.3% increase in the value of domestic exports resulted from a volume change, while in the case of imports a volume gain of 14.1% contributed to the 15.1% value increase. Thus the rise in the import balance was correspondingly moderated for, at 1954 prices, it would have been higher by about \$47 million. Although it more than doubled over 1954, the import balance amounted to only 7.7% of total imports and 4% of total trade.

1. But also higher in June if the 1954 figure is adjusted for the change in import coding procedure. See p.

CHART II

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY QUARTERS, 1953-1955

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NOTE: In previous *Reviews* charts were shown with trade totals adjusted for average seasonal variation according to the procedures described in *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1954*. The trade totals in the present chart were adjusted by more detailed and refined techniques which take account of such factors as working days, changes in seasonal patterns and compilation procedures, and weighting shifts. These techniques involve considerable judgment, and it is felt that the results are an improvement over the previously used purely mechanical procedure. A fuller discussion of these methods will appear in a subsequent issue of the *Review*.

Domestic Economy

A very pronounced recovery took place in Canada from the period of readjustment between mid-1953 and mid-1954. Gross national product reached a record \$26.8 billion, exceeding the 1954 level by 10% in value and surpassing by about 6% the volume of the previous peak year in 1953. The \$1.1 billion increase in personal expenditures on consumers' goods and services, particularly on durables, together with a \$0.3 billion or 25% rise in residential construction outlays contributed more than one-half of the value gain in the gross national product. Investment in plant, machinery and equipment, which declined late in 1953 and in early 1954 and remained relatively stable for the remainder of the year, went up by \$0.3 billion. The value of business inventories showed an increase of \$0.3 billion and government expenditures on goods and services rose by the same amount.

Production gains over 1954 were substantial and widely spread. Manufacturing production as a whole rose by over 7% with a gain of 9% for durables and 6% for non-durables. Marked increases occurred in almost all manufacturing groups which had been affected by the earlier contraction in

activity, such as iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and textiles. There were also sharp gains in wood and mineral products. The only major group showing a production decline below 1954 levels was transport equipment despite a 30% rise in motor-vehicle output. There were also increases in the construction industry, agriculture, forestry, mining, public utilities and total services. Correspondingly, on the income side, both personal and business incomes continued to expand, and there was a substantial increase in employment over 1954. Prices were relatively stable, with an upward tendency in industrial and construction materials and services and a downward movement in foodstuffs and consumers' durables about offsetting each other.

The most significant feature of the postwar years, namely the continuous and steadily growing pace of exploration and development of Canada's natural resources combined with an uninterrupted surge of capital investment and construction activity in general, was also strongly in evidence in 1955. This widespread growth has significantly affected both Canadian exports and imports. Basic

export capacity has increased and import requirements have been influenced in many ways through direct and indirect effects. Major projects in 1955 included the beginning of work on the St. Lawrence Seaway and on the gas pipeline from Peace River to the West Coast, but many others were also under way, contributing to the rapid expansion of the Canadian economy through gains in domestic production and sales abroad.

New iron mines in Quebec, Labrador and Ontario boosted Canadian output from only over 7 million in 1954 to over 16 million tons (of which 90% was exported). Canada, in 1955, turned from a net importer into a net exporter and displaced Venezuela as the leading supplier of the United States. It is interesting to note that, although steel ingot output increased by 43% over 1954 to close to 4.5 million tons, there was a marked shortage of steel in 1955 stimulating expansion programs by the major Canadian steelmakers. There was also a substantial rise in imports of iron ore from sources of supply built up long before the recent iron ore discoveries in Canada. There were also important new discoveries and new mining, drilling, refining and smelting operations as well as expansion of existing capacity in nickel-copper, zinc-lead, petroleum, natural gas, uranium and aluminum. Canada's total mineral production in 1955 of close to \$1.8 billion broke previous records, increasing in value 19.5% over 1954 and showing a 150% volume gain over 1946. The more than \$1 billion production of metals was also a new record, and new peaks were reached in non-metallics, mineral fuels and structural materials. Except lead and silver, all the leading metals increased both in value and volume, and output records were set by nickel, zinc, copper and gold. Copper displaced nickel as the leading metallic in value, mainly due to price changes. Asbestos remained the major non-metallic (excluding fuels) with also a record output. Despite power shortages during the year, the output of aluminum, of which about 80% is exported, reached about 600,000 tons or 200% more than in 1946, a reflection of the development of Canada's hydro-electric power. Lithium oxide was produced for the first time from a deposit in Quebec.

Canadian production of crude oil reached a record output of almost 130 million barrels in 1955, supplying about 55% of domestic needs as against about 10% in 1946. Petroleum is the leading mineral in value of production and Canada, which is one of the world's leading consumers, became in 1955 the seventh largest oil producer, world output rising about 12% and Canada's 34% between 1954 and 1955. At the same time between 1946 and 1955 Canadian refining capacity more than doubled to well over 600,000 barrels daily, the industry now supplying over 80% of the total domestic demand for petroleum products. The 700-mile Transmountain oil pipeline, which began deliveries late in 1954, is becoming increasingly competitive through the entire United States Pacific Coast area. First major exports to two refineries in that region, with two more planned to be built in 1956, together with

sales off the Interprovincial pipeline in the Minneapolis-Lakehead area boosted marketings in the United States to 15 million barrels in 1955. Vast amounts of capital were required to develop the petroleum industry to its present stage at which savings on imports of petroleum plus earnings on its exports amount to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. From 1946 to 1955 about \$1.5 billion was spent on exploration and development of oil resources; about \$1 billion on construction of refineries and pipelines; and about \$0.5 billion on allied industries and petro-chemical plants. In 1955 alone, the expenditure on oil exploration and production and on development of natural gas amounted to close to \$0.5 billion.

The rapid pace of development and the new records set for 1955 were not confined to minerals. Production in the forest industry and in the fast expanding chemical industry also surged ahead. With gradual removal of exchange restrictions and a delayed realization of some new uses for paper products, the expansion of overseas demand has made itself felt particularly strongly during the past two years. There took place also in 1955 the first sharp increase in the rate of United States newsprint consumption since 1950, while at the same time United States exports of both pulp and paper absorbed a sizable amount of the additional domestic production made available in 1955. Canadian newsprint production in 1955 reached a record 6.2 million tons. This was the ninth consecutive year in which the industry generally operated at or above capacity, despite the fact that 1.6 million tons of new capacity were added since 1946 mainly through improvement of existing equipment. Of this total, a record 5.8 million tons or 94% were exported (87% to the United States), representing about 80% of total world exports and about 50% of world newsprint production. Canada's production of pulpwood reached in 1955 a record 14.8 million cords, of which 1.8 million was exported. Production and export records were also set by all types of pulp taken together and by chemical pulp. Total production of pulp was 10.1 million tons and its exports were 2.4 million; for chemical pulp the respective figures were 4.4 million tons and 2.1 million. In chemical pulp new export peaks were achieved by unbleached and bleached sulphite and sulphate grades, but there was a drop in dissolving and special alpha grades. In value terms, combined pulp and paper exports accounted for 23% of the domestic export total. As for lumber, the sharp expansion in 1955 of building activity both on this continent and overseas, coupled with the effect of the mid-1954 three-month strike at United States lumber mills, resulted in a pronounced upsurge in Canadian production and exports of this commodity in 1955.

The chemical industry is based essentially on minerals. Stimulated by the exploitation and development of natural resources and particularly of oil and gas as well as by the general postwar growth of the economy, the industry is now producing almost all inorganic and most organic chemicals.

It has also recently spread more widely across the country from its traditional base in Ontario and Quebec, and particularly to Western Canada where the existence of petroleum and gas resources has resulted in the establishment of large plastics, synthetic fibres, elemental sulphur and other chemicals producing plants. The output of the chemical industry has grown uninterruptedly since the war at a rate exceeding that of manufacturing as a whole, even including the 1953-54 period. In 1955, a new production peak of more than \$1 billion was reached; almost 50% of the increase over 1954 was sold abroad, the value of exports rising 30% over 1954 and more than 200% over 1946. Some fifty petrochemicals are now produced in Canada, including such products as fertilizers, synthetic rubber, anti-freeze and anti-knock agents, synthetic fibres, various plastics, sulphur and detergents.

The gains in Canada's foreign trade were paralleled in 1955 by internal business activity expressed by such indicators, in addition to the gross national product, as industrial production, employment, bank deposits and cheques cashed. As compared with the previous peak in foreign

trade and domestic economic activity, both exports and imports of goods and services declined more between 1953 and 1954 (by almost 5%) than did gross national product (by 0.6%) and industrial production (by 1.5%). In the upswing, however, the situation was reversed. Gross national product rose by 10% and industrial production by almost 9%, while exports and imports of goods and services went up respectively by almost 12% and over 15%. Measured as a proportion of gross national product, exports of goods and services increased moderately over 1954 to 21.5% in 1955 but were still below the 24% in 1952; whereas imports of goods and services increased their share of the gross national expenditure to 24%, fractionally above the level of 1953. As a proportion of exports and imports of goods and services, merchandise exports and imports (the statistics of which are the basis of this review) showed a divergent though moderate movement in 1955. Merchandise exports declined by one percentage point to almost 76% of exports of goods and services, and merchandise imports remained virtually unchanged at slightly over 73% of imports of goods and services.

TABLE 2. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity
1948 = 100

	1937	1947	1952	1953	1954	1955
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	32.4	90.2	139.9	133.9	126.2	139.2
Imports	30.7	97.6	152.8	166.2	155.2	178.7
Total Trade	31.7	93.7	145.9	148.9	139.9	157.7
Gross National Product	34.3	88.2	148.6	156.6	154.7	170.5
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing	24.1	79.0	158.5	180.3	173.8	196.2
Cheques Cashied	43.6	92.3	155.2	170.3	183.0	199.0
Bank Deposits	37.5	95.6	121.1	128.9	135.5	150.2
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	53.4	91.6	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5
Imports	50.8	88.0	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5
Wholesale Prices	55.7	88.4	116.9	114.1	112.2	113.2
Consumers' Prices	64.9	87.4	120.1	119.1	119.8	120.0
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports	60.7	98.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5
Imports	60.4	110.9	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3
Total Trade	60.7	104.3	125.8	131.2	124.8	138.7
Gross National Product	55.1	97.1	123.4	128.6	123.6	136.2
Industrial Production	55.0	96.7	118.6	126.5	124.6	135.4
Persons with Jobs	83.3	99.1	106.1	107.4	106.3	109.0
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles	45.6	101.8	115.8	110.5	104.1	117.3

International Background

Economic Conditions

The record level of Canada's foreign trade was achieved in the context of the most prosperous year for the world economy as a whole which by 1955 had recovered, if not surpassed, its prewar productive power. Also, the trend toward freer and more stable international trade through relaxation of controls over trade and payments characteristic of the past few years was again in evidence in 1955. The outstanding feature of the year was the marked expansion in the level of output of the major manufacturing countries, particularly in North America, the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and the rapid rate of increase in trade among them. The primary producing countries on the whole remained prosperous, even though incomes did not rise as rapidly as in the industrial countries, but with some significant individual differences. Countries exporting oil, metals and rubber, such as for example Venezuela, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Rhodesia and Malaya fared very well, particularly in view of the steep price increases for some of their products. But producers of foodstuffs, beverages and textile materials found their markets under pressure. The most striking declines were in the prices of coffee and cocoa, but prices of wheat, rice and other agricultural commodities and of wool, cotton and jute also tended to fall during 1955. Also, some countries in pushing forward their investment programs found themselves faced with inflationary problems coupled with a tendency to over-import.

The gold and dollar holdings of countries other than the United States showed an increase for the fourth consecutive year and, even though the gain was smaller than in 1953 and 1954, they rose at an annual rate of over \$1.5 billion. These reserves totalled close to \$27 billion at the end of the year, almost \$12 billion more than at the critical time of the widespread currency devaluations in 1949. The 1955 increase in gold and dollar holdings accrued principally to Western Europe, especially France, Germany and Italy, and to a small extent to some Asian countries and to Latin America as a whole. But the aggregate holdings of the sterling area fell, though not as sharply as during the previous decline in 1949 and 1951. Canadian reserves also declined somewhat. On the other hand, there was a marked deterioration in the reserve situation of certain individual sterling area countries and some of the larger countries of Latin America. It bears emphasis, however, that about one-fourth of the dollar supply since 1950 came not through ordinary channels of trade and international investment but was provided by military and other United States government expenditures.

Trade Policies

With a few exceptions, even the countries which were in payments difficulties in 1955 did not relapse into the more stringent and discriminatory

controls characteristic of the early postwar years but on the whole coped with the situation by means of monetary and fiscal measures. Perhaps the largest advance toward simplifying the trade and payments system was made in Europe. By the end of 1955, most of dollar imports into Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland were free of controls and over 50% in the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. Further steps were also taken toward increased transferability of currencies by the United Kingdom and toward full multilateralization of payments by Germany and the Benelux countries. However, generally speaking, the easing of quantitative restrictions and the tariff reductions in the recent years were concentrated on industrial materials and capital investment equipment rather than on foodstuffs and consumers' manufactures.

During 1955 discussions were held with the United Kingdom, through the United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, and with other countries in the sterling area. Trade negotiations were entered into directly with Japan as well as with the United States in connection with Japan's accession to the GATT, resulting in tariff concessions to Canada by both countries. Also, in compensation for an increase in the United States tariff on Canadian uncooked fish sticks, a reduction was secured in the duties on pickled herring and the tariff on crab meat was bound against an increase. Meetings of the Joint United States-Canada Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs were held, and among the subjects discussed were the agricultural surplus disposal policies of the United States. Canada also continued her association with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). In Latin America there took place complete liquidation by Brazil of the backlog of commercial debts owing to Canadian residents since 1953. Also, the commercial modus vivendi between Canada and Venezuela was renewed for another year. Canada also participated in the review session of the GATT, which took place in Geneva in the latter part of 1954 and early 1955, and later in the year in the tenth business session. During the review session the schedules of tariff concessions were extended by the Contracting Parties until the end of 1957.

World Trade

The recovery of world trade from the effects of adjustments following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea began in 1953, and even in 1954, when North America experienced a moderate recession, world trade achieved the highest postwar level since 1951. In 1955, however, a new peak was reached, exceeding the 1954 levels by over 9% both in value and volume. As compared with 1951, the value of world trade was almost 9% higher than

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1952	1953	1954	1955
Population	'000	11,045	12,551	14,430	14,781	15,195	15,601
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$	90.30	221.09	298.07	278.56	255.43	274.46
Imports Per Capita	\$	73.24	205.08	279.31	296.52	269.38	302.06
Total Trade Per Capita	\$	164.87	429.11	581.18	578.81	529.13	580.97
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	244.72	235.47	221.92	233.58
Imports Per Capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	253.00	271.04	246.01	273.35
Total Trade Per Capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	501.16	509.92	471.87	510.96

the previous postwar record in that year and, due to the steady decline in the average world price level, by over 18% in volume terms. Also, without any exception, both exports and imports of all the leading world traders showed value gains over 1954.

The average world price level remained fairly stable between 1954 and 1955. So did the index for manufactured goods, which showed a very slight increase. The index for primary commodities, although declining only moderately, revealed some marked contrasts. Industrial raw materials except raw cotton, raw wool, jute and mercury experienced a very sharp advance while prices for agricultural products came under serious pressure. This marked difference in price movements of these two groups of primary commodities was largely explained by their relative statistical position. In the case of the majority of agricultural products, production has in recent years overtaken world consumption.

On the other hand, the reverse situation has prevailed for industrial materials, particularly in view of a series of strikes which affected some minerals (especially copper) and notwithstanding a slowing down of strategic stock-piling in the United States. Hence 1955 witnessed the most hectic trading period since the Korean boom of 1950-51 for all the major non-ferrous metals.

As in 1954, Canada's share of world trade was close to 6%. Similarly, Canada remained the world's fourth leading trading nation, the value of Canadian foreign trade being surpassed only by the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany which in 1954 regained her traditional prewar position. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the other leading world traders. It would appear, on the basis of preliminary statistics, that Canada's per capita trade will in 1955 be again second only to that of New Zealand.

Direction of Trade

The United States was in 1955 again Canada's leading trading partner, participating in 67% of total Canadian foreign trade, with exports to and imports from that country reaching record levels. The United States share of the Canadian export total remained at 60%, and the proportion of Canada's imports from all countries accounted for by the United States went up by one percentage point to 73.3% or almost three-quarters. Total exports to the United States increased by 10.3% in value. The largest gains were made in forest products and minerals, particularly in iron ore, planks

and boards, petroleum, woodpulp, newsprint, nickel and copper, but there were also marked advances in farm implements and certain primary and semi-finished steel items. Imports from the United States rose by 16.6% and the increase was widely spread over the entire range of purchases from that country, as more was bought in each main commodity group with particular concentration on machinery and equipment. As imports rose more than exports, Canada's import balance with the United States increased by 41.4% over 1954.

TABLE 4. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
1953.....	59.0	16.0	8.9	6.0	4.8	5.3
1954.....	60.0	16.7	8.8	5.2	4.7	4.6
1955.....	60.0	17.8	8.8	5.8	3.7	3.9
Imports:						
1953.....	73.5	10.3	4.0	3.9	6.6	1.7
1954.....	72.3	9.6	4.4	4.5	6.9	2.3
1955.....	73.3	8.5	4.3	4.4	6.8	2.7
Total Trade:						
1953.....	66.4	13.1	6.4	4.9	5.7	3.5
1954.....	66.3	13.1	6.5	4.8	5.9	3.4
1955.....	66.9	13.0	6.5	5.1	5.3	3.2

The United Kingdom remained Canada's second most important trading partner, accounting for 13% of total Canadian foreign trade. Total exports to the United Kingdom increased by 17.6% and their share of the export total to all countries to 17.8% from 16.7% in 1954, owing to a rising demand for Canadian grains, non-ferrous metals and forest products. Particularly large gains were registered in aluminum and wheat. Imports from the United Kingdom were moderately higher than in 1954 and, although considerably below the peak in 1953, were virtually at the level of the third largest postwar import value in 1950; however their share of the Canadian import total declined to 8.5% from 9.6% in 1954. With the exception of aircraft which rose sharply, most principal imports from the United Kingdom such as textiles, electrical apparatus and chemicals showed only moderate gains. However there was a marked decline in shipments of machinery and most other steel products. As exports increased more than imports Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was 40% higher than in 1954.

Total exports to the Commonwealth were higher by 22.4%, over four-fifths of the increase being contributed by the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India. Newsprint, wheat and wheat flour remained the largest export commodities to this area, accounting together for some 36% of the export total. Planks and boards showed the largest value increase and substantial gains also took place in cars, trucks and auto parts, locomotives, newsprint, copper, rolling mill products and electrical apparatus. Imports from the Commonwealth went up by 14.9%, Malaya and Singapore, India, New Zealand, Ceylon and Australia together accounting for about all of the rise. Sugar, tea and rubber were again the single largest import items, and the value increase in the latter contributed almost one-half to that in total imports from the area.

Total exports to Europe rose by 10.9%, the gain being shared by all the major trading partners in that area except Switzerland and particularly by France and the Netherlands. Wheat was again by far the largest single export. Flax seed became the fourth leading item with the largest absolute increase, and copper, with also a very sharp gain, and nickel were respectively in second and third rank. Imports from Europe increased by 14.4%. Almost one-half of the rise was accounted for by Germany while Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, France and Sweden contributed to the remainder. The increase was widely spread over the whole range of imports, the iron and its products group remaining the largest category and non-farm machinery the single most important item.

Total exports to Latin America declined by 13.8%, owing to a very sharp drop in almost all principal exports to Brazil which was only partly offset by considerably larger sales to Mexico and by moderate increases to some other countries in the area. All the major exports suffered a decline, particularly wheat but also wheat flour, newsprint and farm and non-farm machinery. However, there were sizable gains in rolling mill products, railway track materials, synthetic plastics and fertilizers. Larger purchases from Venezuela and Mexico produced a 12.3% rise in imports from Latin America. Crude petroleum continued to be the largest single import from that area, and it accounted for about 55% of the import total, coffee and bananas being again the other leading items. The increase was caused mainly by higher purchases of petroleum, fuel oils and cotton which, with the largest absolute gain, became the fourth ranking import.

Total exports to the area comprising the remaining countries not included in the above-discussed regions declined by 7.6%. This decrease was more than accounted for by a drop in sales of farm implements to Turkey, of wheat to Israel and

of barley, whisky, wood pulp, scrap iron, non-ferrous metals and gasoline to Japan. Imports from this area went up by 34.8%, primarily due to a fairly widely spread increase in purchases from Japan — which were still however considerably less than one-half of Canadian sales to that country — and to higher shipments of gasoline, fuels and fuel oils from the Netherlands Antilles.

Main Commodity Changes¹

Canadian exports in 1955 showed a growth in a widening range of industrial materials which more than offset declines in shipments of grains and of some manufactured goods. Domestic exports other than grains were \$444 million or 13% higher than in the peak year 1952 when grain sales were exceptionally large, as compared with a fractional decline of the domestic export total and a \$463 million or 46% fall in shipments of grains. The situation concerning grains and in particular wheat and wheat flour has altered in the past two years; hence it may be appropriate to consider at this point its background and some of the long-range ramifications.

Whereas total Canadian grain acreage remained virtually unchanged between 1950 and 1955, wheat acreage declined from 27.3 million to 21.5 million; but wheat yield per acre during this period rose from 17.1 bushels to 23 bushels. The Canadian wheat crop in 1951-53 was just over 600 million and after a drop to 300 million in 1954 reached almost 500 million in 1955, with a carry-over of the same magnitude. But the United States was in recent years also reaping very large harvests from a greatly increased acreage; wartime losses in European acreage and production had been made good after 1950; and generally in both the exporting and most of the importing countries production has been made more efficient in the postwar period through improved farming methods, partly stimulated by subsidies and tariff and quota protection.

Canadian exports of wheat in 1955 fell to 180 million bushels from 208 million in 1954 and respectively 336 million and 291 million in 1952 and 1953; but, except for 1949, they were higher than in any postwar year up until 1951. Exports of wheat and wheat flour together were in 1955 also moderately below 1954 and at about the level of the thirty-year average between 1923 and 1953. In terms of total exports by the four major exporting countries, Canada's share declined in 1955 to 31.5% from 44% in 1952 but was above the 30% in 1951. United States exports of wheat and wheat flour also showed a decline from 1951 through 1954, but they picked up considerably in 1955 as a result of

As a result of these changes in the direction of trade, the bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade was markedly accentuated in 1955 in the case of every area except the last where the export balance was cut by over 50%, to \$42 million. The import balances with the United States and Latin America were increased by respectively \$246.1 million and \$61 million. The export balances with the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and Europe rose by respectively \$107.6 million, \$18.9 million and \$12 million.

aggressive surplus disposal policies. Of the other leading exporters, Argentina's sales have been steadily recovering from the drastic drop in 1952 following a disastrous crop failure. Australia's exports turned up from the relatively low levels of 1954, but were still below both 1953 and 1951. Total world wheat exports in 1955 were higher than in 1954 but lower than in 1951-53. All the above-mentioned leading exporters plus France and Sweden also had together in 1955 a huge unsold carry-over, especially the United States.

Canadian exports of grains have been severely affected by United States agricultural price stabilization and surplus disposal programs, the latter beginning with the Mutual Security Act of 1953 and culminating in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. The 1954 Act authorized an initial expenditure of \$1 billion, which was substantially increased in the following months, to move over a period of three years surplus farm products by making provision for sale against local currencies (which may be left in the foreign country for development and other purposes); barter deals for strategic materials or any goods required in foreign assistance programs and for any materials useful in offshore construction projects, through bilateral or three-cornered deals; auction to the highest bidder; and outright gifts in case of famine and for other relief purposes. About one-half of total allocations were made for wheat and other grain crops sizable shipments of which were, up to the end of 1955, disposed of to Germany, Japan, India, Israel, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Brazil, Colombia and some other Asian, European and Latin American countries.

Value gains were recorded in 1955 in all the main commodity groups except agricultural and animal products and miscellaneous commodities. The largest absolute increase of \$142.6 million was registered in wood, wood products and paper, which continued to account for 35.5% of the domestic export total, followed by \$117.4 million in non-ferrous metals, \$98.1 million in iron and its products, \$66.6 million in non-metallic minerals and \$48.7 million in chemicals. Of these, iron and its products was close to the previous peak in 1952 and all other groups reached record value levels.

1. For illustrative statistics see Part II, especially Tables VII and VIII.

Exports in the wood, wood products and paper group, stimulated by vigorous construction activity and strong demand for pulp and paper in the United States and overseas, rose by 10.3%. All the major items, namely newsprint, planks and boards, wood pulp, pulpwood, plywoods and veneers and shingles showed gains, the largest absolute increase taking place in planks and boards and the greatest percentage change in plywoods and veneers. Despite record outputs, there was during the year an almost world-wide shortage of steel. This shortage was evident in Canada and especially in the United States, where expansion plans are under way to add over the next three years 15 million tons to the present productive capacity of 128 million tons, as well as in the United Kingdom, where imports rose 150% over 1954 owing particularly to a sharp increase in demand for durable consumers' goods. Consequently the value of exports in the iron and its products group rose by 32.6%. Shipments of iron ore accounted for 60% of the increase. There were substantial gains in primary and semi-finished steel, ferro-alloys, iron and steel scrap and also sizable advances in locomotives, passenger cars and auto parts, while sales of farm implements increased only moderately. It is also notable that exports of cars, trucks and parts, which dropped to \$27.1 million in 1954 from the \$111 million peak in 1953, recovered to \$39.8 million in 1955. But owing to a termination of certain defence contracts, exports of guns and rifles declined sharply to \$4.1 million from \$39.5 million in 1954, and there was also a moderate decline in sales of tractors and non-farm machinery.

Exports of non-ferrous metals went up by 16.6% in a year of strongest world-wide demand and highest prices since the Korean boom. Copper showed the largest absolute and relative value gain, of which however only a small fraction represented a change in volume. Nickel, aluminum and zinc also registered very substantial value gains, but again, especially for zinc, the rise was to a large degree accounted for by higher prices. However, shipments of lead and platinum were lower both in value and volume. Non-metallic minerals showed a 41.6% value increase, the largest of all main groups, and their share of the domestic export total also rose most. One-half of the gain was accounted for by crude petroleum and one-fifth by asbestos. Chemicals and allied products registered a 4.9% increase with large gains in fertilizers, synthetic plastics, especially cellulose, and in other chemical elements and compounds.

Exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group declined by \$51.1 million or 6.4%. Sales of wheat and wheat flour fell by respectively \$37.1 million and \$13.6 million under the twin impact of severe competition from other exporters and protected domestic production in many importing countries. There were also sharp declines in shipments of barley and oats and a more moderate one in fodders. But sales of flax seed, under the stimulus of an almost unprecedented overseas demand

for processing into oils and meals, were boosted by \$17.6 million to a record of \$31.3 million or 9.7 million bushels. Exports of tobacco also went up substantially and those of whisky moderately. The animals and animal products group declined by \$6.2 million or 2.3%, the drop being more than accounted for by lower sales of canned meats. Shipments of cattle also went down, the decrease in exports of beef cattle outweighing gains in dairy and pure-bred cattle. Exports of fish and fishery products dropped moderately: the fall in canned fish being mainly due to a low pack of sockeye salmon and fresh and frozen fish declining slightly; but there was some gain in cured fish and a considerable increase in molluscs and crustaceans. Sales of fur went up sizably.

Newsprint paper remained in 1955 Canada's largest export commodity, showing uninterrupted annual value gains during the entire postwar period during which it was also the leading export in all years but 1949 and 1952. Planks and boards, which in 1955 ranked second among the leading exports for the first time in recent years, registered the largest value increase of \$60.6 million. Also, as in the case of wood pulp, nickel, aluminum, copper, iron ore, zinc, petroleum and farm implements, sales of planks and boards did not decline in 1954 and were in 1955 above 1953 levels. Asbestos, fertilizers, pulpwood and whisky recovered from the 1954 dip and, except for the last, all items surpassed 1953 levels. Wheat, barley and wheat flour experienced a sharp, continuous decline since 1953, most of which for the first two items took place in 1954; while in the case of non-farm machinery the successive declines were extremely moderate. Among the major commodities the most important development in 1955 was the spectacular upswing in exports of iron ore and petroleum. Iron ore went up by \$60.1 million or 151.3%, from 6.1 million tons to 14.6 million tons, and moved from eighteenth into eighth rank. Petroleum went up by \$29.9 million or 473.8%, from 82 million gallons to 519 million gallons, moving from a position not even among the leading forty exports into nineteenth rank.

The overall increase in the value of imports in 1955 reflected the general upswing in the Canadian economy as evidenced by greater consumer spending and a rising level of industrial activity in general and capital investment in particular. The gain was spread over the main commodity groups all of which went up over 1954. The largest absolute rise of \$283.5 million occurred in iron and its products which increased its share of the import total from 32.3% to 34.1% and surpassed the previous peak in 1953.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products went up by \$27.2 million or 5%. The largest value increase accounting for 73% of the total gain took place in rubber and products, owing to an extremely sharp upward price change. Fresh vegetables also showed a considerable value increase, but most of it was again caused by higher prices. Coffee, which

remained the largest single item in this group, declined markedly in value and even more so in volume. Imports of cocoa followed a similar course except that the drop in volume was not so pronounced. Purchases of tea increased in value but their volume fell somewhat.

The value of imports in fibres, textiles and products rose by \$48.3 million or 14.5%, recovering from the sharp decline in 1954 but still somewhat below 1953 levels. Purchases of raw cotton, cotton fabrics, raw wool and textile apparel went up considerably and those of cotton yarn and wool tops moderately. The value of wool yarn imports remained unchanged and that of wool fabrics declined very slightly. Generally, prices of raw wool and wool products were depressed during the year, while there was not much change in the case of raw cotton and products.

The value of imports in the iron and its products group went up by 21.4%. While all the major groups increased more in the second half of 1955 than in the first, iron and its products exerted a particularly strong influence on the import total in this direction. In the second six months of 1955 imports in this group constituted 51.8% of imports of iron and its products in the whole year, as against 44.4% in 1954. Also, in the second part of 1955 imports of iron and its products increased by 41.7% over the same period in 1954, accounting for 86.4% of the total import gain in this category for the whole of 1955. In the case of all imports, the second half of 1955 accounted for 53.1% of the 1955 import total as against 49.9% in 1954, and there was a 22.5% increase over the second part of 1954, accounting for 74.3% of the total import increase in 1955. In direct contrast to 1954, when all the major import items in this category except pipes, tubes and fittings and railway cars experienced declines of varying degrees of magnitude, the situation was reversed in 1955. The only major imports which registered a fall were the last two — pipes owing to a pause in oil and gas pipeline

construction and railway cars due to the termination of a phase in the railway equipment expansion program — and all other items went up. Auto parts and non-farm machinery headed the list in value increases, accounting together for close to 50% of the total gain in the group, followed by rolling mill products (which actually declined in the first six months of the year), tractors, cars and trucks, internal combustion engines, iron ore, tools, cooking and heating apparatus and farm implements.

The value of imports of non-ferrous metals rose by \$41.6 million or 11.6%, about one-half of the upswing being accounted for by an increase in purchases of many types of electrical apparatus. There was also a substantial gain in imports of bauxite and alumina, a concomitant of the rapid increase of aluminum production in this country. The value of imports of non-metallic minerals went up by \$64.5 million or 10.8%. Purchases of crude and partly refined petroleum, gasoline and fuel oils increased over 1954 even despite the impressive growth of domestic petroleum production and refining in the recent years. Imports of bituminous coal rose while those of anthracite fell. There was respectively a \$40.1 million or 18.2% and a \$61.7 or 13.2% rise in imports of chemicals and miscellaneous commodities, purchases of aircraft accounting for well over one-half of the increase in the latter group.

The twenty leading import commodities remained in substantially the same order of importance as in 1954. Non-farm machinery continued to be the leading import. Together with such other leaders as automobiles and parts, petroleum, aircraft, rolling mill products, tractors, engines, bituminous coal, farm implements, cotton and cotton fabrics and principal chemicals, non-farm machinery recovered from the 1954 dip in purchases. This movement also indicates something of the marginal role of imports in the Canadian economy to the extent to which they are vulnerable and sensitive to the impact of the downswings and upswings in economic and business activity.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were, as usual, Canada's leading trading partners in 1955, accounting together for 79.9% of Canadian foreign trade — a moderately higher proportion than in the two previous years. The United States share of Canadian foreign trade increased slightly to 66.9%, while the proportion accounted for by the United Kingdom declined fractionally to 13%. In absolute terms, the value of Canada's foreign trade with the United States and the United Kingdom was higher than in the two previous years. Exports to

and imports from both countries went up recovering from the dip in 1954 and, with the exception of imports from the United Kingdom, exceeded 1953 levels. The United States share of the Canadian export total remained at 60% but was fractionally higher than in 1953, and that of the United Kingdom increased for the second consecutive year to 17.8%. The proportion of Canadian imports accounted for by the United States went up to 73.3% but was slightly below 1953, while that contributed by the United Kingdom fell again to 8.5%.

TABLE 5. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1955

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Mexico	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1953	11,646.1	2,994.9	591.1	645.5	670.5	355.3	513.2
1954	12,247.9	2,767.2	691.9	634.0	679.9	493.7	533.5
1955	13,606.6	3,206.2	923.8	699.9	643.1	594.7	555.6
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Colombia	Japan
General Imports:							
1953	10,873.3	2,461.6	768.5	546.0	440.5	466.1	261.5
1954	10,215.4	2,376.7	681.7	501.1	503.9	506.5	279.0
1955	11,382.1	2,651.5	632.2	615.9	583.1	441.9	432.0
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £ '000,000)						
	Total	Australia	United States	Union of South Africa	Canada	New Zealand	India
Exports (including re-exports):							
1953	2,687.6	214.1	172.1	159.1	161.0	100.7	115.2
1954	2,775.0	279.2	159.8	157.4	135.6	126.6	115.2
1955	3,024.1	286.4	198.8	168.0	144.7	140.1	131.0
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	India	Sweden
General Imports:							
1953	3,343.4	252.7	305.5	294.2	169.8	113.4	116.1
1954	3,373.9	282.4	272.8	235.9	176.0	148.4	116.9
1955	3,886.1	421.0	343.6	265.0	180.7	158.9	140.3

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1955.

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

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1955.

Only eight other countries accounted for 1% or more of total exports from or imports to Canada in 1955 as against nine in 1954. The individual countries comprising this group remained unchanged, as did their relative rank according to the value of total trade transacted with Canada, with the single exception of Brazil which was no longer on the list. As in 1954, the Federal Republic of Germany was the only country other than the United States and the United Kingdom which accounted for more than 1% of both exports and imports. Germany was again Canada's fourth leading source of imports, supplying 1.2%, and she became the third leading market, taking 2.1% of total exports and displacing Japan into fourth rank. Japan took 2.1% of Canada's exports and fractionally increased her share of the

import total to 0.8%. Venezuela again ranked third as an import source with a share of 4%, but absorbed only 0.7% of total exports. Venezuela was also again the only leading trading partner other than the United States with which Canada had an import balance.

As compared with 1954, the overall trade imbalance with the eight leading trading partners other than the United States and the United Kingdom was accentuated in 1955. The increase in the bilateral import balance with Venezuela and in the export balances with Australia, the Netherlands, South Africa and Norway outweighed the decrease in the export balances with Germany, Japan and Belgium and Luxembourg.

Trade with the United States

The trends of economic change in the United States during the last few years moved in the same direction as in Canada. The moderate recession, which affected both countries in 1953-54, resulted in a decline of the United States gross national product from \$364.5 billion in 1953 to \$360.5 billion in 1954. The rapid recovery already under way at the start of 1955 carried the gross national product for the year as a whole to \$387.2 billion. In view of the relative stability of the average price level this 7.5% increase in value reflected a 6% volume gain over 1954. Almost all the sectors of the United States economy shared in this advance, the sharpest gains taking place in manufacturing, mining and transportation. Business capital expenditures reached a record annual rate of \$31 billion in the fourth quarter, and the index of industrial production rose almost 10% over 1954 and 5% over 1953.

United States exports (excluding shipments of military supplies) went up in 1955 by \$1.4 billion to \$15.5 billion or 11% over 1954, attaining a level surpassed only in 1947. Exports of foodstuffs and raw materials other than cotton went up considerably more in relative terms than did those of manufactured goods, sales of coal and iron and steel alone expanding by almost \$500 million. Exports of agricultural products, strongly aided by surplus disposal programs, increased by about \$150 million, and exclusive of cotton rose by about \$450 million or 20% over 1954. Grain shipments went up by nearly \$200 million, with larger exports of wheat, wheat flour and coarse grains. The bulk of the increase in exports of capital equipment, especially construction and mining machinery and freight and passenger automobiles and parts, went to Canada.

United States imports in 1955 reached a new record at \$11.4 billion or 11% over 1954. Most of the \$1.2 billion gain occurred in industrial materials, especially oil, iron ore and forest products. But, for the first time since 1952, there was also a substantial increase in imports of finished manufac-

tures, of \$400 million. The greater part of it was in consumers' goods, especially textiles. But purchases of manufactured goods for industrial use also went up with sizable increases in machinery and electrical apparatus. Interestingly enough, the increase in the volume of industrial material imports over 1954 amounted to about 15% as compared with a 10% rise in the index of domestic manufacturing production. Also, imports of manufactured consumers' goods rose relatively more than sales of domestically produced goods.

Canada again had in 1955 a most prominent place in the foreign trade of the United States. According to United States statistics, Canadian exports to the United States increased over 1954 at about the same rate as total imports into that country. They accounted for 25% of the total increase in United States purchases abroad and remained at 23% of the import total. Canada's sales in the United States in 1955 were one-fifth below those of the twenty Latin American republics, the leading supplying region; they exceeded by 11% Western Europe's exports to that country, and were over four times larger than United States imports from Brazil, the second leading individual supplier in 1955. Latin American exports to the United States, even though slightly larger than in 1954, had a reduced share of the United States market. Exports from Western Europe increased most, both absolutely and relatively, absorbing 32% of the total increase in United States imports and increasing their share of the import total to 21%.

Canada's imports from the United States went up at a higher rate than did that country's total exports, but still much less so both in value and percentage terms than in the case of Western Europe. As in 1954, Western Europe was the main regional market for United States exports, accounting for 55% of the total gain over 1954 and increasing her share of the export total to 29%. Interestingly enough, the increase in Western Europe's imports from the United States exceeded

TABLE 6. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	1,188.4	1,230.5	1,120.5	1,196.7	1,203.1	1,356.2	+ 7.4	+ 13.3
Re-Exports.....	21.2	22.9	24.3	26.0	25.7	27.1	—	—
Imports	1,672.4	1,548.8	1,502.8	1,458.6	1,649.2	1,803.0	+ 9.7	+ 23.6
Total Trade.....	2,882.0	2,802.3	2,647.6	2,681.2	2,878.0	3,186.4	+ 8.7	+ 18.8
Trade Balance.....	- 462.8	- 295.4	- 358.0	- 235.9	- 420.4	- 419.6	—	—

that of Canada's by 80% in value and by 46% in the rate of increase. The United States exports to Latin America declined somewhat in 1955 owing to the same factor that caused Canadian exports to that region to fall, namely an almost 50% drop in purchases from Brazil. Canada, taking in 1955 slightly more of United States exports than the twenty Latin American republics together, became the second leading regional market for the United States with an increased 23% share of the export total. Canada accounted for 31% of the total gain in United States exports and bought three and a half times more than the United Kingdom, the second largest purchaser. The United States terms of trade with all countries showed a moderate increase, improving slightly more than Canada's. It appears that this relationship was also reflected in the trade between the two countries.

Regarding the United States-Canada trade, it may be also of interest to compare its movement over the past three years with that in trade with the rest of the world. From 1953 to 1954 total exports to all countries declined by 5.4%, to all countries other than the United States by 7.6%, and to the United States by 3.9%, the latter absorbing 42.5% of the total export decline. The corresponding figures for the import fall in the same period were 6.6% for all countries, 2.6% for all countries other than the United States and 8.1% for the United States which absorbed 89.7% of the total import decline. From 1954 to 1955, Canada's exports to all countries increased by 10.2%, to all countries other than the United States by 10.1% and to the United States by 10.4%, the latter accounting for 60.6% of the total increase. During the same period imports from all countries went up by 15.1%, from all countries other than the United States by 11.3% and from the United States by 16.6%, the latter accounting for 79.3% of the total increase.

In 1954, Canada's imports from the United States decreased over one and a half times more than Canadian exports to that country, resulting in a decline of Canada's import balance with the United States from \$758.2 million in 1953 to \$593.9 million. In 1955, when imports increased almost twice as much as exports, the import balance rose

to \$840.1 million or 24.3% of Canadian imports from the United States and 13.9% of total trade with that country. Canada had an import balance in trade with the United States in every postwar year, the 1947 record exceeding the 1955 figure by 9%.

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Domestic exports to the United States in 1955 continued their increase, as in every postwar year except 1954. They rose by \$242.2 million or 10.5% and reached a record value of \$2,559.3 million, exceeding the levels of the previous year in every month. Two-thirds of the increase took place in the second half of 1955 when domestic exports rose by 13.3% over the corresponding period in 1954, as against only 7.4% in the first six months. There were marked gains in 1955 in sales of industrial and construction material. Increases were general in forest products, metals, minerals and chemicals. But part of the gains was offset by declines in grains and some other agricultural products and in deliveries on defence contracts.

All the main groups, except agricultural and animal products, textiles and miscellaneous commodities, showed substantial gains and achieved record postwar values. The wood, wood products and paper group registered the largest value increase of \$113.6 million and continued to account for close to 50% of total domestic exports to the United States as well as for 80% of total Canadian exports in this category. Shipments of planks and boards rose by \$47.8 million, reflecting the record level of construction activity in the United States in 1955. Every other major item in this group showed both value and volume gains, the latter particularly in the case of plywoods and veneers. Exports of wood pulp went up by \$27.4 million and those of newsprint, which at \$578.3 million remained the largest export item to the United States, by \$19.7 million.

The value of exports in the iron and its products group went up by \$56.7 million or 33.7%. As

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

TABLE 7. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	13.1	11.2	9.2	6.3	7.4	6.8	8.5	7.8
Animals and Animal Products	6.4	7.4	7.9	7.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	46.9	45.1	47.8	47.7	4.1	4.6	5.1	5.1
Iron and its Products	7.5	7.6	7.3	8.8	41.3	41.1	38.6	41.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15.2	16.9	16.6	17.3	6.7	8.1	8.8	8.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.8	14.1	12.9	11.3	10.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.2	12.5	12.8	13.4	13.1

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

a proportion of total domestic exports to the United States this group's share rose to 8.8%, and the United States took 56.5% of exports of iron and its products to all countries. Iron ore accounted for 84% of the increase and its shipments rose by \$53.5 million or 203.5% over 1954, constituting 79.9% of its total exports to all countries. There were also marked increases in sales of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and of farm implements, amounting to \$13.5 million or 125% and \$10.5 million or 21%, respectively. Substantial gains were also shown in shipments of internal combustion engines and ferro-alloys, but a 90% decline took place in deliveries of guns on defence contracts.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products increased by \$59.7 million or 15.6%. But about two-thirds of this value increase was caused by higher prices for every metal but platinum. This group increased its share of total domestic exports to the United States to 17.3%, but the proportion of the domestic exports of non-ferrous metals to all countries taken by the United States declined to 53.7%. All the major metals except lead went up in value and volume. The largest value increases of \$22.2 million and \$20.7 million were registered by nickel and copper; however the latter had only a small volume gain. There were also substantial value increases for zinc and aluminum.

Exports of non-metallic minerals and products went up by \$51 million or 51.8%. This group increased its share of total domestic exports to the United States to 5.8%, and the United States absorbed 72.5% of exports of non-metallic minerals to all countries. The sharp upswing in exports of petroleum of almost 500% accounted for three-fifths of the increase. There was also a substantial gain in shipments of asbestos. Exports of chemicals and allied products went up by \$25.8 million or 30%, accounting for 53% of this group's sales to all countries.

Exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group fell in 1955 by \$52.8 million or 24.7%. The group's share of the domestic export total to the United States continued its downswing from the 1952 peak, dropping by almost 50% in value. Sharp declines from 1954 levels were registered by oats, barley and rye, of respectively \$22.6 million or 80%, \$12.6 million or 35.5% and \$3.7 million or almost 60%. There were also marked losses in fodders and wheat. However, shipments of wheat flour doubled and whisky, the main item in this group, also went up. Exports of animals and animal products were reduced very moderately and were still slightly above 1953 levels. There were declines in sales of fresh pork, canned meats, beef cattle and fresh and frozen fish which were almost entirely compensated by increases in shipments of dairy and pure-bred cattle, molluscs and crustaceans and fur skins. Over 80% of the drop in exports of miscellaneous commodities was accounted for by lower shipments of aircraft and parts, and there was a 74% decline in exports of ammunition. But sales of electrical energy went up by 43%.

Imports from the United States²

Imports from the United States in 1955 rose by \$490.8 million or 16.6% and reached a record value of \$3,452.2 million. They showed an increase over 1954 in every month and particularly so in the second half of 1955 when they went up by 23.6% over the same period in the previous year as against a 9.7% increase in the first six months. Thus the upward trend in imports from the United States, interrupted only in 1948 and 1954, was maintained.

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

2. The United States import quotas on oats and barley were discontinued in 1955, but restrictions against rye, flaxseed and linseed oil are still in effect.

There was also in 1955 a continuation of the heavy inflow of machinery and equipment, another prominent feature of the import picture in the postwar period; of very considerable purchases of automobile parts and of aircraft in evidence since respectively 1950 and 1952; and of the secular shift from United States suppliers of crude petroleum that was caused by the growth of Canadian production since 1947.

There were increases in 1955 in every main commodity group and all of them, except animals, textiles and non-metallic minerals, showed postwar value records. The agricultural and vegetable and animal products groups went up by respectively \$18.2 million or 7.3% and \$13.8 million or 26%. Fresh vegetables and rubber products increased substantially in value but much less so in volume, while purchases of citrus fruits and soybeans declined. Imports of fibres, textiles and products rose \$10.1 million or 5.6%, the increase accounting for almost one-fifth of that in purchases from all countries. Such principal imports in this group as cotton and synthetic fabrics and apparel went up between 11% and 15%, but purchases of raw cotton declined by \$8.7 million, especially in the second half of the year. Imports in the wood, wood products and paper group showed an increase of \$27.1 million or 18.1%, owing largely to higher purchases of paperboard and logs, timber and lumber.

The largest absolute rise of \$228.8 million was registered in the iron and its products group, accounting for close to 50% of the total gain in imports from the United States. It boosted this group's share of total imports from the United States to 41.5% and increased the proportion of total

Canadian imports of iron and its products accounted for by the United States to 89.2%. Unlike in 1954, this increase was heavily concentrated in the second half of 1955, particularly so for rolling mill products and farm implements which fell below 1954 levels during the first six months. Almost every major item in this category—such as non-farm machinery, automobile parts, tractors, rolling mill products, internal combustion engines, passenger automobiles, farm implements, cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore, freight automobiles and tools—registered value increases ranging from \$69.2 million to \$2.2 million. Sharp declines took place in pipes, tubes and fittings, owing to a pause in pipeline construction in Canada, and in railway cars, resulting from the completion of some contracts for new equipment for Canadian lines.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products went up by \$27.3 million or 10.4%, more than one-half of the increase being accounted for by higher purchases of electrical apparatus. The non-metallic minerals and products group was the only one which showed a decline from the previous year's level in the first six months of 1955. But for the year as a whole this group's imports went up by \$15.9 million or 4.8%. Purchases of bituminous coal rose by \$4 million, but those of crude petroleum and fuel oils each fell by \$6.7 million and anthracite coal by \$3.1 million. Imports of chemicals went up by \$32.1 million or 16.9%, and those of miscellaneous commodities by \$57.4 million or 14.5%. Almost one-half of the increase in the former was accounted for by principal chemicals and synthetic plastics and over 50% of that in the latter by aircraft and parts.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom experienced in 1955 a year of continuing prosperity. The gross national product rose over 1954 by 5.5% in value and 3.5% in volume. The index of industrial production went up 5%, compared with a 7% rise between 1953 and 1954. The increase in industrial output, two-thirds of which was accounted for by the metal and metal-using industries, was caused more by higher employment which reached a postwar record than by higher productivity. As incomes during the year were rising on the average twice as fast as real output, an increase in the general price level absorbed a substantial part of the value gain in the gross national output.

A substantial rise took place in 1955 in United Kingdom's domestic capital investment, especially in plant, machinery and industrial and transport equipment. Also, inventories of industrial and other raw materials such as coal, steel, softwoods, grains and tobacco were built up considerably; in the case of foodstuffs this was a reversal of the situation

in 1955 when following the reversion of trade to private channels considerable de-stocking took place. The basic difficulty during 1955 was an excessive level of total demand. This led to fiscal and monetary governmental policies attempting to moderate the boom, especially in view of the unsatisfactory balance of payments situation which manifested itself in the decline of gold and dollar reserves by over one-fifth and in an import balance exceeding that in the previous year by 44%.

The impact of this expansion in economic activity fell especially sharply on United Kingdom imports. Unlike in 1954, when the gross national product rose 4.5% in volume but imports only 1%, in 1955 imports went up 15% in value and 11.5% in volume. The increase in imports was chiefly concentrated on industrial materials and fuels. Production of coal fell somewhat and 11.5 million tons had to be imported, exports amounting to only 12 million tons. Production of steel reached a record level of almost 20 million ingot tons, but

imports also rose to a postwar record of 1.9 million tons from only 0.5 million in 1954, despite the fact that prices of imported steel were well above the domestic level. Coal and iron and steel accounted for one quarter of the total increase in imports; non-ferrous metals, metal ores and scrap, lumber and pulp and paper between them for a further two-fifths; while imports of mineral fuels and lubricants rose 24%. Purchases of food, beverages and tobacco in the first postwar year completely free of rationing contributed over one-fifth to the total import increase. One-half of the gain in this category consisted of higher imports of cereals and feeding-stuffs resulting from the unusually low level of such imports in 1954 and the poor harvest of that year. The additional supplies needed were for the most part obtainable only from non-sterling countries; hence imports from the dollar area increased more than those from all other areas. It is significant, however, that in the face of payments difficulties the United Kingdom as well as most of the sterling area countries not only chose not to intensify import restrictions on dollar imports but also added some products to the free list, enlarged some quotas and generally relaxed licensing arrangements. Nevertheless, in Canada's case manufactured goods continue to have a strictly limited access to the United Kingdom market.

United Kingdom exports rose by about 9% in value and 7% in volume. Nevertheless Britain's share of world trade in manufactures diminished somewhat in 1955. In the first nine months of 1955 exports of manufactured goods, which account for over four-fifths of the export total, were only 7% higher in value than in the same period in 1954, while the corresponding increases were 9% for the United States, 18% for the Federal Republic of Germany and 27% for Japan. Metals and engineering products accounted for over two-thirds of the gain in exports, particularly in machinery and electrical goods. North America and Western Europe registered the largest regional increases in demand

for United Kingdom exports. There was very little change in the terms of trade between the United Kingdom and all countries, including Canada.

Canada, displaced in 1954 as the leading exporter to the United Kingdom, was in 1955 again the second largest supplier, increasing her share of the United Kingdom import total to about 9%. Imports from the United States, however, rose almost twice as much, and Australia again held third rank. As in 1954, Canada was the fourth largest outlet for British exports, after Australia, the United States and the Union of South Africa but ahead of New Zealand. However, Canadian imports from the United Kingdom increased less both in absolute and relative terms than those of almost all the other leading markets, especially as compared with the United States whose imports rose four times as much. Canada's share of total United Kingdom exports remained at 5%.

The value of Canada's total trade with the United Kingdom exceeded the 1954 level by 11.8% and established a new postwar record. This increase resulted much more from a rise in sales to the United Kingdom than from higher purchases of British goods. Canadian exports, which exceeded the previous peak in 1947, paralleled the general composition of British imports and consisted primarily of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. Canadian imports from the United Kingdom were only a little higher than in 1954. But they exceeded the levels of six out of ten postwar years, were 17% above the ten-year postwar average, and were substantially below only the import value in 1953 which was the highest ever achieved. On the other hand, when a comparison is made for the 1950-55 period of general expansion of United Kingdom exports following the devaluation of 1949, Canada's imports in 1955 were just about equal to the average of Canadian purchases from the United Kingdom in 1950-55; while in the case of the United States this average was exceeded by 20%.

TABLE 8. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	314.2	351.2	284.6	368.8	384.6	384.7	+ 35.1	+ 4.3
Re-Exports	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	—	—
Imports	219.6	233.8	204.1	188.4	182.9	217.6	- 10.4	+ 15.6
Total Trade	535.4	586.9	491.2	559.6	569.4	605.1	+ 15.9	+ 8.1
Trade Balance	+ 96.2	+ 119.3	+ 82.9	+ 182.9	+ 203.7	+ 169.8	—	—

The reasons for the relative failure of United Kingdom exports to grow in step with the postwar expansion of imports from all countries and from the United States in particular and with the general growth of the Canadian economy as a whole are complex and manifold and do not lend themselves readily to a statistical analysis and documentation. Neither is it within the scope of this *Review* to undertake a comprehensive study of this particular problem. However, certain factors which undoubtedly have had a varying degree of influence on this problem may be briefly singled out at this point. One may for instance mention the increased competition in the Canadian market from domestic, United States and other foreign sources, especially in machinery, automotive equipment and textiles; the effect on Canadian tastes and preferences, for consumers' and other goods, of geographical proximity of the United States through the impact of travel, advertising and increasingly closer business connections and the interchange of technical personnel and information; the failure of many United Kingdom suppliers to gain a foothold in the Canadian market in the early postwar years due to supply difficulties resulting from the wartime dislocation of production, as well as owing to the demands of sterling and other non-dollar markets; concomitant difficulties in rapid delivery, supply of parts and after-sales service; excessive domestic demand in the United Kingdom in the past few years; and generally the relative obstacles in the way of developing from overseas a regionally segmented market which stretches across the whole North American continent.

Canada's traditional export balance with the United Kingdom was also in evidence in every postwar year. The 1955 balance, at \$373.5 million, was lower than the export balances in 1946-49 and in 1952 and 34% below the postwar record in 1947; but it was markedly above the levels of 1950-51 and 1953-54.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1955 reached at \$769.3 million a new postwar record, exceeding the levels of 1954 in every month except November as well as being higher in the first three quarters. The value of exports was virtually the same in the first and the second part of the year, but compared with 1954 exports were considerably heavier during the first six months; hence the increase in the first half-year was of the order of 35.1% as against only 4.3% for the second half.

There was no change in the structure of Canadian exports during 1955, grains, forest products and non-ferrous metals accounting for the bulk of sales in the United Kingdom. All main groups except animals and animal products and miscel-

laneous commodities showed value gains over 1954, and non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemicals established postwar records. Canada remained in 1955 the United Kingdom's leading supplier of cereals, exporting twice as much as the next largest source, the United States, but the latter's share of the United Kingdom market increased while Canada's was slightly reduced. Canada also displaced Argentina from the rank of the leading source of feedingstuffs for the United Kingdom.

The value of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group rose by \$44.9 million or 19.8%, increasing its share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom to 35.4%. Wheat flour was the only major item which showed a decline in value, partly due to Australian competition and also owing to increased quantities of Canadian and other wheat being milled in the United Kingdom; but even with a market share reduced from 90% to 70%, Canada was still the largest supplier of this commodity. Exports of wheat, higher in value by \$15.3 million, had the largest increase. As in 1954, Canada remained the leading source of wheat for the United Kingdom, supplying over 50% of British imports and 16% more by value than the next three leading suppliers, France, the United States and Australia, together. Correspondingly, the United Kingdom's share of total Canadian wheat exports rose from 35.4% to 43.8%. Similarly, there was a sharp increase in shipments of barley, of \$9.9 million, Canada continuing to be the leading supplier and increasing her share of an expanded market from 65% to almost 90%, while the proportion of total exports of barley from Canada accounted for by the United Kingdom went up from 38% to 57.3%. Canada also became in 1955 the leading source for oil seed cake and meal, shipments of which increased by \$9.1 million, with a substantial increase in the share of the market. There were also sharp gains in sales of tobacco, flax seed and fodders, respectively of 228%, 437% and over 1000%, and substantial value increases in fresh apples and vegetable oils.

The value of exports in the wood, wood products and paper group went up by \$11.3 million or 7.7% and was only moderately below the postwar record in 1952. Newsprint paper at \$33 million registered the biggest value increase of \$4.4 million, Canada continuing to be the leading exporter of this commodity to the United Kingdom with a two-thirds share of the market. Planks and boards, the largest item in the group, increased moderately to \$70.4 million. All the other major exports showed value gains, particularly plywoods and veneers and pulpboard and paperboard which went up by respectively 228.5% and 145%.

Exports in the iron and its products group were also only below the postwar record in 1952, rising by \$15 million or 96.5% over 1954. The sharpest increase was registered by pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which reappeared on the export list at \$6.3

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

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

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	34.4	45.9	34.8	35.4	6.6	5.8	7.2	7.3
Animals and Animal Products	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	3.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	24.0	25.0	22.8	23.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	22.1	16.6	22.4	20.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Iron and its Products	5.1	4.1	2.4	4.0	34.1	35.6	33.1	28.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	29.9	27.1	32.0	32.2	12.0	11.5	12.5	12.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.4	7.6	6.7	7.2	8.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	4.1	4.7	5.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	8.3	7.2	8.5	9.8

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

million. Shipments of iron ore were higher by \$3.3 million or 56.8% and those of iron and steel scrap by 11%, and exports of rolling mill products and ferro-alloys exceeded 1954 levels by respectively \$3 million or 890.5% and \$1.6 million or 91.6%.

The non-ferrous metals and products were, as in 1954, the second largest group with an over 32% share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom, exports in this group rising by \$38.8 million or 18.6%. Increases in value were shown by all major metals but platinum, and except it and copper also in volume. Aluminum continued to be the leading item, increasing its share of the group total to 40% and that of total exports of this commodity to 47%. Aluminum also registered the largest absolute gain of \$23.8 million, four times more than copper, the next item in the group. There were also substantial value gains in copper, nickel, zinc and lead. Exports in the non-metallic minerals and products group rose by \$6.3 million or 51.2%, almost one-half of the increase being accounted for by asbestos and one-third by coal and coke. The gain in chemicals and allied products of \$4.3 million or 27.2% took place to the extent of 50% in principal chemicals.

Exports of animals and animal products stood at \$17.9 million, a \$4 million decrease from 1954. This was a continuation of the gradual decline from the high levels of 1946-48, exports in this group averaging over \$150 million, when bulk contracts with the United Kingdom permitted large shipments of bacon and cheese to that market. There were marked losses in canned fish but fur skins went up moderately and cheese very sharply by 214%.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom stood at \$400.5 million in 1955. Unlike in 1954, they were considerably lower in the first half-year than in the second, being affected by the rail, dock and seamen's strikes in May and June which had a particularly severe impact on United Kingdom exports to Canada². Consequently imports from the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1955 were \$21.2 million or 10.4% lower than in the same period in 1954; however, they picked up considerably during the second part of 1955 to exceed the corresponding period of the previous year by \$29.2 million or 15.5%, and for 1955 as a whole they were \$8.3 million or 2.1% above the level of 1954.

Perhaps the most significant development in 1955 was the \$17.9 million or 13.8% decline in imports of iron and its products, which at \$112 million were at the lowest level since 1951 and about one-third below the postwar peak in 1953. Also, this was the only major import group which in 1955 showed a value decrease, its share of the import total from the United Kingdom being reduced to 28%. Also, while this group's proportion of total Canadian imports rose to 34.1%, the United Kingdom's share of total imports in this category dropped from 9.8% in 1954 to 7% in 1955. With the exception of relatively small value increases in wire and wire products, tools and bicycles and tricycles, all the major items registered sizable decreases, particularly non-farm machinery which fell by \$4.9 million or 14%.

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

2. See the *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year, 1955*, pp. 15-16, for a detailed description of the nature and effect of the strikes.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products, which showed a steady and uninterrupted increase in the postwar period, and imports of animals and vegetable products, which were only slightly below the postwar peak in 1953, went up respectively by \$1.2 million or 4.2% and \$2.7 million or 25.7%. Whisky, the main item in those two groups, declined somewhat in value, but all the other major imports such as confectionery, cereal foods and bakery products, unmanufactured leather and leather footwear and fur skins registered increases.

Imports of textiles, fibres and products rose by \$5.9 million or 6.6%. At \$95.4 million, they were only moderately above 1952 and 1954 values but over one-third below the postwar record in 1948 and substantially lower than the 1949-51 and 1953 levels. Wool fabrics, the leading commodity in this group, fell moderately as did cotton fabrics and wool carpets. The largest gains took place in coated and impregnated cloth, wool noils and tops and synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, of respectively

\$2.8 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.1 million. Moderate value increases were shown in cotton yarns, textile apparel, wool yarns and warps and miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting.

The wood, wood products and paper group increased in value by \$0.7 million to \$5.8 million, a postwar record. Books account for about one-half of imports in this group. Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up by \$1.8 million or 3.8%, with a \$2.3 million increase in miscellaneous electrical apparatus but a \$2 million drop in platinum metals. The value of imports in non-metallics rose by \$3.5 million or 12.4%, partly owing to a sharp increase in plate and sheet glass, while pottery and chinaware and anthracite coal more than held their own. Imports of chemicals and allied products went up by \$4 million or 21.7% with substantial gains in principal chemicals and pigments. Aircraft and parts, which, at \$13.1 million, rose by \$8.4 million or 177%, more than accounted for the increase in imports of miscellaneous commodities.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Total trade with Venezuela increased over 1954 by \$19.4 million or 9.8% to \$218.1 million, and Canada's import balance with that country rose by \$20 million to \$156.5 million. Imports from Venezuela went up by \$19.7 million to \$187.3 million, accounting for close to 10% of that country's exports. As western Canadian crude petroleum is prevented by high transportation costs from competing effectively in the Canadian market served by Montreal refineries, the requirements of this area have been normally supplied from abroad, Venezuela being the main source. As in the past, also in 1955 crude petroleum and fuel oils were the outstanding import items from Venezuela, accounting for almost 100% of total purchases from that country and 60% of total imports of those two commodities from all countries.

Total exports to Venezuela declined fractionally to \$30.8 million, accounting for about 3% of that country's total imports. Wheat flour was again the leading commodity, Canada being the second ranking supplier after the United States. However, exports of flour, which rose steadily from \$2.7 million in 1946 to \$10.5 million in 1954, declined moderately to \$10 million. Because production of fluid milk is costly and difficult owing to climatic and topographic conditions, it satisfies only about one-half of the domestic needs. Canada is one of Venezuela's leading sources for powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, whose exports went up by over 40% to \$5.1 million between 1954 and 1955. Sales of powdered milk alone rose by almost 45% to \$4.7 million, accounting for almost 75% of total Canadian exports. Canada is also one of

Venezuela's main suppliers of shell eggs. However, in 1955, as a result of severe United States, Danish and Polish price competition, egg exports were halved to \$0.7 million, still accounting however for over 40% of Canadian exports of eggs. A substantial gain of over 40% took place in sales of synthetic plastics, mainly cellulose, boosting the value for 1955 to \$1.6 million. Sales of newsprint slightly more than held their own at \$1.3 million. Exports of non-farm machinery almost doubled to \$1.6 million and those of copper wire and copper manufactures rose to \$1 million. There were also gains in planks and boards, manufactured brass and no change in internal combustion engines. But aluminum registered an almost 75% decline to \$0.4 million, and there were also decreases in rubber tires and tubes, seed potatoes, farm implements, electrical apparatus and asbestos.

Federal Republic of Germany

The Federal Republic of Germany had by 1955 achieved a spectacular recovery from the immediate postwar economic conditions. The upward movement that began after the currency reform of 1948 represented initially gains from a very low level of output. But, helped considerably by foreign aid, the Republic has by a great investment effort given virtually full employment to a rapidly increasing population. Industrial production in recent years has been rising at an increasing rate, by 9% in 1953, 12% in 1954 and 16% in 1955. Germany's foreign trade has similarly grown at a fast rate: its value which in 1936 had been equal to one-fifth of the national product and in 1953 to more than one-quarter, amounted in 1955 to approximately one-third. Germany assumed by 1954 her prewar rank

as the world's third leading trader. In 1955, exports and imports exceeded 1950 levels by respectively 110% and 15%; but, stimulated by increasing utilization of domestic productive capacity imports rose in 1955 at a considerably higher rate than exports.

Canada's total trade with Germany went up by \$16.3 million or 12.3% to \$148.6 million, and the export balance fell by \$6 million to \$37.4 million. Total exports to Germany rose by \$5.2 million or 5.9% to \$93 million, and their composition remained virtually unchanged as compared with 1954, almost all the major items showing value increases. Those which declined were wheat, still by far the largest single item at \$35.3 million, which fell by \$8.5 million; and canned meats, no longer on the export list, which were at \$4.3 million in 1954. Sales of barley and wheat flour showed moderate declines to respectively \$1.1 million and \$1 million. Germany in 1955 displaced the United Kingdom as Europe's biggest steel producer next to the Soviet Union. The value of German exports of iron and steel products rose in 1955 by about 20% over the largest previous export values in 1951-52. At the same time, the value of imports in 1955 was about two-thirds greater than in 1954, with large increases in iron ore and scrap. Also, despite a sizable increase in domestic production over 1954, Germany in 1955 accounted for only about 4% of the world's aluminum production as compared with a prewar share of over 25% and there were again substantial aluminum imports. Canada contributed to those needs, exports of iron ore, iron and steel scrap and aluminum going up by 60%, 36% and 27% to respectively \$6.3 million, \$3.5 million and \$4.2 million. There was also a very substantial 119% gain in shipments of copper which rose to \$7.4 million, of rye which more than doubled to \$2.4 million, and of woodpulp which went up by over one-third to \$1.6 million. Gains were also registered in lead, brass, newsprint and whisky.

Imports from Germany went up by \$11.1 million or 24.9% to \$55.6 million, their composition, as in the case of exports, remaining essentially unaltered. Non-farm machinery was again the most important item, increasing by 13% to \$8 million, although less than in 1954 when it rose by \$1.7 million. On the other hand, purchases of passenger and freight automobiles rose more both in absolute and relative terms than in the previous year, more than doubling in value to respectively \$5 million and \$1.2 million. Substantial increases were also registered by lime, plaster and cement, tools, rolling mill products and cameras, while clocks and watches, cutlery, plate and sheet glass, dyeing and tanning materials, fertilizers and electrical apparatus more than held their own. The only major imports showing a decline were pipes, tubes and fittings, toys and sporting goods and non-commercial items.

Japan

For Japan 1955 was another year of continuous recovery in the postwar period, the tight monetary and fiscal policies adopted in 1953 contributing to a check on inflationary tendencies at home and to

an improvement in the balance of payments position. Manufacturing and mining output was higher than in 1954, a 23% expansion of exports to a postwar peak, especially in iron and steel products, ships and non-ferrous metals, being considered as the chief factor in the rise of total output. Total imports, also a postwar record, advanced over 1954 at a much lower rate, with main gains in iron ore and scrap iron, crude rubber, raw wool and petroleum.

Canada's total trade with Japan increased by \$11.8 million or 10.2% to \$127.7 million, and the export balance was reduced by \$23.2 million to \$54.3 million, still exceeding by almost 50% the value of Canadian imports from Japan. Total exports declined by \$5.7 million or 5.9% to \$91 million, representing close to 5% of total Japanese imports. Japan was again, next to the United Kingdom, Canada's best market for wheat, sales of which rose by \$1.9 million to \$52.7 million, thus slightly exceeding the 1953 level. There were very substantial gains in flax seed, which went up by \$1.2 million to \$4.9 million, although less sharply than in 1954; in fodders, from almost nil to \$1.1 million; in miscellaneous seeds, which appeared on the export list at \$2.2 million; and in hides and skins and in miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and ores. There was a moderate gain in asbestos. But there were also some very sharp declines. Exports of barley fell for the second consecutive year, 25% in 1954 to \$13.1 million and 56% in 1955 to \$5.8 million. Sales of whisky went down by \$0.7 million to \$1.7 million; gasoline, at \$1.6 million in 1954, disappeared from the list; scrap iron and copper fell respectively from \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million to very small amounts. Exports of wood pulp and wheat flour declined more moderately to respectively \$5.5 million and \$1.4 million and iron ore about held its own at \$3.6 million.

Imports from Japan went up in a wide range of commodities by \$17.5 million or 91.1% to \$36.7 million. Purchases of all the major textile items rose considerably: textile apparel by \$2.8 million to \$4.8 million; cotton fabrics and miscellaneous cotton manufactures by respectively \$1.9 million to \$2.2 million and by \$0.4 million to \$0.7 million; flax, hemp and jute manufactures to \$0.8 million and synthetic fibres to \$0.6 million. Most of the other leading imports showed very sharp advances. Pipes, tubes and fittings and rolling mill products registered gains of \$2.2 million and \$1.9 million, rising to respectively \$3.8 million and \$2.2 million. Purchases of toys and sporting goods went up by almost 60% to \$2.2 million and those of plywoods and veneers by almost 125% to \$1.4 million. Shipments of bauxite ore rose from an insignificant amount to \$1.3 million, and those of cutlery and hardware more than doubled to \$1.1 million. Imports of non-farm machinery more than tripled to \$0.8 million, and those of containers doubled to reach the same amount. Imports of pottery and chinaware, jewellery and educational and scientific equipment made some gains. But shipments of citrus fruits and of fresh and frozen fish and fish oils fell.

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	17.6	19.0	15.5	15.6	14.6	16.2	- 6.0	+ 4.0
Imports	71.1	84.0	82.5	85.1	88.7	98.6	+ 7.5	+ 15.9
Trade Balance	- 53.5	- 65.0	- 67.0	- 69.5	- 74.1	- 82.4	-	-
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total Exports	34.3	50.2	32.0	55.8	39.6	53.4	+ 23.7	- 4.4
Imports	14.2	21.3	18.0	26.5	21.8	33.8	+ 20.7	+ 27.9
Trade Balance	+ 20.1	+ 28.9	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	+ 17.9	+ 19.5	-	-
Japan:								
Total Exports	37.4	81.3	61.6	35.1	45.4	45.6	- 26.3	+ 29.9
Imports	5.7	7.9	6.6	12.6	13.9	22.8	+ 109.1	+ 81.8
Trade Balance	+ 31.6	+ 73.5	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	+ 31.5	+ 22.8	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	31.9	37.9	22.7	32.6	24.2	32.6	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
Imports	14.4	14.7	11.8	13.3	11.8	17.3	+ 0.1	+ 29.9
Trade Balance	+ 17.4	+ 23.4	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	+ 12.3	+ 15.4	-	-
Australia:								
Total Exports	18.0	21.9	22.3	24.0	28.3	30.3	+ 27.1	+ 26.0
Imports	6.3	17.2	7.8	16.9	8.5	17.8	+ 9.0	+ 5.5
Trade Balance	+ 11.7	+ 4.8	+ 14.5	+ 7.1	+ 19.9	+ 12.4	-	-
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	21.3	21.7	12.8	27.5	21.1	27.3	+ 64.3	- 0.8
Imports	10.2	12.1	9.9	12.7	8.7	12.3	- 12.4	- 3.1
Trade Balance	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 2.9	+ 14.9	+ 12.4	+ 15.0	-	-
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	23.9	27.0	23.2	16.8	30.0	26.3	+ 29.2	+ 57.2
Imports	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.7	+ 10.4	+ 2.8
Trade Balance	+ 21.5	+ 24.8	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	+ 27.5	+ 22.6	-	-
Norway:								
Total Exports	20.3	17.0	21.0	22.9	20.6	26.5	- 2.1	+ 16.1
Imports	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	- 1.0	+ 40.4
Trade Balance	+ 19.4	+ 15.6	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	+ 19.6	+ 25.2	-	-

Belgium and Luxembourg

In 1955 Belgium's gross national product rose substantially over 1954, the recovery that started in 1954 being even more pronounced in 1955. Industrial production which in 1954 increased by about 3% rose by a further 5%. The greatest gains were achieved in electric power generation and oil

refining and in the capital goods industries. The steel industry, stimulated by increased foreign demand, notably in Germany, the Netherlands and France, stepped up its production by 18%. The glass industry worked to full capacity, building activity was exceptionally brisk and even coal production, which is normally inelastic, was raised somewhat; buoyant tendencies were also displayed

by most consumers' goods industries. The greatest influence on the economy was exerted by export demand, especially for steel and steel products, exports rising 20% over 1954. As in the case of Canada, Belgium is extremely dependent on foreign trade. In 1948-52, 20-30% of the gross national product and over 40% of total industrial production were devoted to export markets, steel, metallurgy and textiles providing some 70% of foreign exchange earnings. Imports consist mainly of raw materials and semi-finished products for conversion.

Canada's total trade with Belgium and Luxembourg in 1955 rose by \$5.5 million or 6.8% to \$85.8 million, and the export balance declined by \$2.5 million to \$27.7 million. Total exports went up by \$1.5 million or 1% to \$56.8 million, their composition remaining basically unchanged. Wheat was again by far the largest item, accounting for almost 40% of the export total; but sales declined by \$6.3 million to \$22 million. Shipments of oats and barley were halved to respectively \$1.2 million and \$1 million. There were also declines in canned fish, to \$1.7 million; in wood pulp, to \$1 million; and in planks and boards, to \$0.3 million. But gains in other exports outweighed these decreases. The largest increases were registered by lead and flax seed, both of which went up by \$2.4 million to respectively \$4.6 million and \$3.7 million. Asbestos rose by \$0.9 million to \$3.3 million. There were also gains in aluminum, to \$2.2 million; in newsprint, to \$1.4 million; and in rye, meats, rolling mill products, copper, zinc and drugs and medicines.

Imports from Belgium and Luxembourg went up by \$4 million or 15.9% to \$29.1 million, the increase being spread over a wide range of commodities. There were considerable gains in almost all the leading imports. Rolling mill products, the largest item, increased most (by \$1.5 million) to \$5.5 million. Wool carpets and mats went up by \$0.8 million to \$4.6 million; unset diamonds by \$0.9 million to \$4 million; tin blocks, pigs and bars by \$0.2 million to \$2.4 million; and plate and sheet glass by \$0.7 million to \$2.9 million. There were also increases in cotton fabrics, coated and impregnated cloth, carpets and mats made of materials other than wool, books, pipes, tubes and fittings, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and dressed furs; but there were declines in non-farm machinery and glass products.

Australia

High business activity and record industrial development, as evidenced by the completion of major investment programs associated with production of uranium and steel and oil refining, the expansion of secondary industries and a marked rise in agricultural production, characterized the Australian economy in 1955. Prosperity was enjoyed over the past few years and imports were rising at a steep rate in 1954 and 1955 while exports were in those years below both the 1951 and 1953 peaks. The resulting payments difficulties led to the introduction of stringent import restrictions in April

and October of 1955. The objective was to reduce the overall volume of imports rather than to discriminate between dollar and non-dollar sources of supply; nevertheless, except for certain raw and industrial materials, import permits are not, as a general rule, issued for products available domestically or from soft-currency sources of supply, this policy preventing imports of a wide range of manufactured goods previously shipped from Canada and other dollar area countries.

Canada shared with other countries in the import boom, although the range of products sold was much narrower than in the prewar period. Total trade with Australia went up by \$14 million or 19.7% to \$84.9 million, the export balance increasing by \$10.7 million to \$32.3 million. Total exports rose by \$12.3 million or 26.6% to \$58.6 million. Planks and boards registered the largest gain of \$3.3 million to \$11.8 million, and newsprint advanced by \$2.1 million to \$8.6 million. Exports of automobile parts rose by \$2.5 million to \$11.6 million, exceeding the level of 1953; those of passenger cars declined by one-third to \$2.1 million but sales of freight automobiles rose moderately to \$1.4 million. Shipments of aluminum went up by almost two-thirds to \$4.9 million; those of rolling mill products more than doubled to \$1.2 million; and sales of copper more than quadrupled to \$2.9 million. There were also gains in asbestos, tobacco, canned fish, non-farm machinery and synthetic plastics.

Imports from Australia went up by \$1.6 million or 6.5% to \$26.3 million. Sugar was again the leading item, rising by \$0.6 million to \$8.3 million. Raw wool advanced by \$0.7 million to \$5.6 million, but dried fruits declined moderately to \$5 million. Canned and preserved fruits rose to \$1.2 million and canned meats to \$2.7 million. There were also increases in fresh mutton and lamb and sausage casings, while wines about held their own.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands enjoyed a prosperous year in 1955. Industrial production rose considerably over 1954, almost all sectors of the economy sharing in the upswing, and both exports and imports exceeded the previous postwar peaks in 1954 by about 12%. Canada's total trade with the Netherlands went up by \$6.4 million or 10.2% to \$69.3 million, the export balance increasing by \$9.6 million to \$27.4 million. Total exports rose by \$8.1 million or 20.1% to \$48.4 million. Wheat, which fell by almost 60% to \$8.5 million, still remained the largest item. There were also declines in wood pulp, canned fish, planks and boards and meats. On the other hand, very sharp gains took place in flax seed which rose by \$7.3 million to \$7.6 million; in aluminum which increased by almost one-third to \$4.2 million; in rye which advanced by \$1.9 million to \$2.3 million; in pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which went up by \$2 million to \$2.2 million; in pulpwood which increased by \$1.4 million to \$1.6 million; in synthetic plastics which rose by \$1.3 million to \$1.5 million; in iron

ore which went up by \$1.1 million to \$1.2 million; in barley, which doubled to \$1.1 million; and in oats which rose from a small amount to \$0.7 million. There were also gains in hides and skins, vegetable oils and newsprint, and asbestos held their own.

Imports from the Netherlands declined by \$1.6 million or 7.1% to \$21 million. Non-commercial items were more than halved to \$1.8 million, owing to a fall in Dutch immigration to Canada from the high levels of the previous postwar years. There were also decreases in purchases of tin blocks, pigs and bars, canned and preserved fruits, cocoa beans and non-farm machinery. But imports of cotton fabrics almost doubled to \$1.1 million and florist and nursery stock, electrical apparatus and cocoa butter and paste went up respectively to \$1.9 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.3 million. There were also gains in cocoa and chocolate powder, hair and bristles, cheese and unset diamonds.

The Union of South Africa

1955 was another year of high prosperity for the Union of South Africa, gross national income and industrial production continuing to rise, with an expansion in mining and a satisfactory level of agricultural production. Exports exceeded the previous postwar peak in 1954 by almost 16%, the increase being mainly attributable to higher production and exports of uranium; imports also rose substantially but only about one-half as much as exports in relative terms. Some of South Africa's import restrictions were relaxed during 1955. The import control system favours purchases of lumber, milled steel products and industrial raw materials in general, maintenance spares, industrial machinery and certain textile piece goods; it does not discriminate between dollar and sterling sources of supply.

Canada's total trade with the Union of South Africa went up in 1955 by \$16.7 million or 36.4% to \$62.6 million, the export balance, characteristic of the past twenty years, increasing by \$16 million to \$50.1 million. Wheat, the leading item in 1954, declined by \$1.1 million to \$9.1 million and was displaced by planks and boards which rose 75% to \$12.2 million, accounting for 37% of total exports of this commodity to the Commonwealth. Exports of cars, trucks and parts rose by 180%, 170% and 75% to respectively \$5.6 million, \$3.1 million and \$3

million. Sales of railway cars and coaches went up by \$1.9 million to \$2.1 million, of packages by \$1.1 million to \$1.5 million and those of tallow doubled to \$1.3 million. Shipments of newsprint increased by \$0.8 million to \$4 million, and there were also gains in farm implements, electrical apparatus, canned fish, unmanufactured leather, non-farm machinery and copper. But declines took place in aluminum, wrapping paper, synthetic thread and yarn, bond and writing paper, while there was no change in synthetic plastics.

Imports from the Union of South Africa went up by \$0.4 million or 6.8% to \$6.3 million. Indian corn, which was not on the list in 1953 and stood at \$1.6 million in 1954 disappeared again in 1955. Abrasives rose by \$0.6 million to \$1.2 million to become the leading import commodity and to exceed the 1953 level. Purchases of nuts went up by \$0.9 million to \$1 million, those of raw wool to \$0.7 million, and manganese ore appeared on the import list at \$0.4 million. But there were declines in purchases of sugar, wines and wool noils and tops

Norway

In 1955, as in 1954, there was continued buoyant activity in the Norwegian economy, the most substantial expansion taking place in the merchant fleet and in industrial capacity. Norway's exports and imports achieved postwar peaks, exceeding the 1954 levels by respectively 9% and 7%. Canada's trade with Norway is of a special nature, consisting mainly of large shipments of Canadian ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. Total trade went up by \$3.6 million or 7.8% to \$49.5 million, the export balance increasing by \$2.9 million to \$44.8 million. Total exports rose by \$3.2 million or 7.3% to \$47.1 million. Nickel, which went up by \$3.2 million to \$24.8 million, constituted over one-half of the export total and continued to be by far the largest item. Shipments of copper rose by \$2 million to \$7.7 million, displacing wheat as the second ranking export commodity. There were also gains in flax seed, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores and carbon and graphite electrodes. Exports of wheat fell by \$1.6 million to \$5.8 million, and decreases also took place in chemicals, aircraft, zinc and barley. Imports from Norway went up by \$0.2 million or 1.2% to \$2.4 million. Canned fish advanced to \$1.1 million, continuing to be the only substantial import commodity.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Exports to Europe and the Commonwealth showed a similar movement in 1955 as they recovered from the decline of the previous year and moderately exceeded 1953 levels. Total exports to Europe, which registered a continuous quarterly rate of increase and were higher in every quarter of 1955 as compared with 1954, exceeded the value for 1954 by \$37.8 million or 10.9% and at \$383.5 million were below only the postwar peak in 1952. Total exports to the Commonwealth, which were also above 1954 levels in every quarter, rose by about \$10 million between the first and the second and the second and the third quarter but declined in the fourth. Shipments to the Commonwealth were \$46.1 million or 22.4% above 1954 and reached \$251.5 million, but except for 1949, 1953 and 1954 they were below the levels of all other postwar years. Total exports to Latin America, which were lower in every quarter of 1955 compared with 1954 and did not show much quarter-to-quarter change, declined by \$26.1 million or 13.9% to \$162.2 million. Sales to Latin America exceeded in 1955 the levels of the years 1946 to 1950, but not those of 1951 to 1954, and were very markedly below the postwar peak in 1952.

Imports from Europe registered a continuous quarterly rate of increase in 1955, especially in the second and fourth quarters; they were also higher in every quarter of 1955 as compared with

1954, especially in the fourth. Purchases from Europe increased steadily in the years 1946 to 1951, and particularly sharply between 1950 and 1951; there was a decline in 1952, with a value of imports still about 50% above 1950 and by 1954 the level of 1951 was recovered. In 1955, imports from Europe rose by \$25.8 million or 14.4% over 1954 to reach a postwar record of \$204.3 million. Imports from the Commonwealth were higher in every quarter and by about fairly similar amounts as compared with 1954. Purchases from the Commonwealth in 1955 rose by \$27.2 million or 14.9% over 1954 to reach \$210.1 million, and they surpassed the levels of all postwar years except for 1950 and the almost one-third higher peak in 1951. Imports from Latin America, which rose in every quarter but the first, went up by \$34.9 million or 12.3% to establish a postwar record of \$319.3 million.

As a result of these developments in trade with Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America, Canada's bilateral trade imbalance with those areas was accentuated in 1955. The export balance with Europe increased from \$167.1 million to \$179.1 million and that with the Commonwealth from \$22.5 million to \$41.4 million; while the import balance with Latin America rose from \$96.1 million to \$157.1 million.

Trade with Europe¹

During 1955 expansion continued to be the dominant feature of the economic situation in Europe, total output rising sharply for the second consecutive year. The current expansion in Europe marks a new phase of postwar economic development. From 1945 to mid-1950 the advance in economic activity was sparked by reconstruction needs and immediate postwar shortages and was helped by initial United States aid. In 1950-51 there was the stimulus of a sudden rise in defence requirements. But the expansion which began in 1953 was dominated by normal peacetime economic forces and was made possible by the growth of productive resources coming from new investment, increased productivity and a rise in the labour force. In 1955, in none of the major industrial countries of continental Western Europe did industrial output expand by less than 7% over the previous year, the increase averaging about 11% for all the countries in that area. Also, for Europe as a whole both exports and imports of every country except Spain showed in 1955 gains over 1954.

Canada's total trade with all European countries other than the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc increased in 1955 by 11% over 1954. The gain was shared by all the trading partners in that area except Switzerland, Iceland and Yugoslavia which were also the only countries showing a decrease in imports from Canada. The Netherlands, Austria, Finland and Iceland registered a decline in sales to Canada, but exports of all other countries in that region went up. Canada had export balances with all countries in the area other than Sweden, Spain, Denmark and Yugoslavia, and these export balances increased in all cases except for Germany, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Iceland.

The only changes between 1954 and 1955 in the relative position of Canada's ten leading Western European trading partners in terms of total trade consisted of a transposition of Switzerland from fifth into seventh rank and of displacement of Denmark by Austria in tenth rank, the order of importance being as follows: the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands, France, Norway, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Austria. Germany remained Canada's

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

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland), by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports.....	169.1	201.0	141.6	199.7	164.2	211.9	+ 16.0	+ 6.0
Re-Exports.....	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.6	5.8	—	—
Imports.....	80.0	93.2	79.7	98.9	82.7	121.6	+ 3.7	+ 23.1
Total Trade.....	250.2	295.7	223.5	300.7	248.6	339.2	+ 11.2	+ 12.8
Trade Balance.....	+ 90.2	+ 109.3	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	—	—

leading trading partner in the area, again followed by Belgium, not only in terms of total trade but also both as a supplier of imports and a market for exports. The Netherlands remained the third leading export market, again followed by Norway and France. But France displaced the Netherlands as the third leading import source, with Switzerland again in fifth place.

Canada's trade with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc taken together went up considerably in 1955 over 1954. Total trade with this area increased by almost 60%, accounting for 2.6% of total trade with Europe as a whole. Total exports rose by 81% to \$10.7 million and imports by 26% to \$4.8 million. The greatest gains occurred in trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany, mostly in exports as a result of the appearance of large sales of wheat and butter. But both exports to and imports from the Soviet Union declined. It may be mentioned at this point that there was also a rise in trade with mainland China (which is listed in Canadian statistics in the "other countries" group). The 900% gain in exports which reached \$1 million was entirely accounted for by larger sales of ammonium sulphate, while the almost 50% increase in imports was mostly caused by higher purchases of nuts and fur skins.

Domestic exports to Europe recovered in 1955 from their decline in the previous year. At \$376.1 million they exceeded moderately the level of 1953, the increase in value over 1954 appearing to be owing partly to price changes. The largest absolute gain over 1954, of \$22.2 million or 33.4%, took place in non-ferrous metals and products, which advanced to \$88.6 million. One-half of the increase in this group was accounted for by copper, the value of which rose by 64% to \$28.3 million. More than one-third of the \$11.1 million gain in sales of copper was accounted for by Germany and there were substantial increases to France, Norway and Switzerland. Exports of nickel went up by \$5.6 million to \$28.2 million, 88% of which was shipped to Norway for refining and eventual re-export. Exports of aluminum rose by \$0.6 million to \$14.3 million, decreases in shipments to Switzerland,

Spain, Italy and Greece being more than compensated for by gains in sales to Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden. There were also value increases in lead, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores, brass and metallic scrap; but sales of electrical apparatus and zinc declined.

The largest relative gain of 66.9% or \$12.6 million took place in the iron and its products group which recovered from the 1954 decline and at \$31.4 million considerably surpassed the level of 1953. All the principal items except internal combustion engines shared in the advance over 1954. Exports of scrap iron and steel rose by \$4.1 million or 85% to \$8.9 million, Italy, Spain and Germany accounting for respectively \$1.8 million, \$1 million and \$0.9 million of the increase. Shipments of iron ore went up by \$3.5 million or 85% to \$7.5 million, all of it going to Germany and the Netherlands in a proportion of six to one. There were also marked gains in non-farm machinery, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, rolling mill products and farm implements.

Exports in the wood, wood products and paper group went up by \$6.7 million or 27.3% and at \$31.1 million stood at almost three times the export value in 1953. Wood pulp, with an increase of \$1.8 million over 1954, was at \$15.2 million the largest item in this group. France was again the most important customer taking close to one-third of the total, followed by the Soviet Union. Exports of newsprint rose by \$2.5 million to \$8.3 million, and France, which absorbed 80% of the gain, became the leading importer. There was also a marked increase in exports of pulpwood and a small drop in sales of planks and boards. Exports of non-metallic minerals, consisting predominantly of asbestos, went up substantially; Germany was again the most important customer, taking one-third of the asbestos total. There was also a substantial gain in exports of textiles, especially of rags and waste to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. Exports of chemicals, which were purchased by almost every country in the area, also registered a sizable increase, particularly synthetic plastics and fertilizers, with France again the leading customer, followed by Italy and Germany.

The value of exports in the agricultural and vegetable products group fell in 1955 by \$11.8 million or 7.7% to \$141.8 million. Sales of wheat declined from \$124.4 million in 1954 to \$96.9 million. A decrease of \$8.5 million took place in shipments to Germany which however increased her share to well over one-third of Canadian wheat exports to Europe. Exports to the Netherlands fell by \$9.2 million and to Belgium by \$6.3 million. As compared with 1954, there were also declines in sales to Switzerland, Norway and no shipments at all to Yugoslavia, Portugal, Denmark and France. But exports of wheat to Italy almost quadrupled and those to Austria more than doubled, and there was an appearance of shipments to Poland and Finland. Exports of barley fell from \$6.2 million to \$3.9 million. The largest drop of \$1.9 million took place in shipments to Belgium, but there were also declines in sales to Switzerland, Germany and Norway and a disappearance of exports to the Soviet Union which in 1954 amounted to \$0.9 million; however, sales to the Netherlands doubled and those to Italy quadrupled. There were also declines in oats and wheat flour. On the other hand, exports of flax seed increased by \$12.2 million to reach an unprecedented value of \$20.5 million, 60% of the increase being absorbed by the Netherlands and 20% by Belgium. Exports of rye almost tripled to \$6.9 million, and there was also a sizable gain in vegetable oils and a moderate one in whisky.

Exports in the animal and animal products group fell by \$2.6 million or 12.2% to \$18.4 million, due to the disappearance of sales of canned meat to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union which together amounted to \$5.9 million in 1954. There was also a decline of \$1.7 million in exports of canned fish. But sales of butter appeared at \$2.7 million, of which \$2.2 million was bought by Eastern Germany and the rest by Czechoslovakia. Exports of cured fish went up by \$0.9 million to \$3.5 million, more than one-half of the gain being accounted for by higher shipments of cod to Spain and Portugal. There were also increases in sales of hides and skins and of cooked meats.

Imports from Europe, at \$204.3 million, rose in 1955 at a considerably higher rate than in the previous year. The increase was shared by all the main commodity groups except miscellaneous commodities and was spread fairly evenly among them, with emphasis on iron and its products and non-metallic minerals. The total value increase over 1954 seems to have been mainly attributable to volume changes.

The largest absolute rise of \$7.9 million or 18.1% took place in the iron and its products group. All the principal items in this group registered sizable gains. Non-farm machinery, which went up by \$0.9 million to \$17.1 million, remained by far the most important import commodity, accounting for one-third of the group's value and for 8% of total imports from Europe. Germany continued in 1955 to supply close to 50% of Canadian imports of non-farm machinery from Europe and most of Canadian purchases of freight and passenger automobiles which more than doubled to \$6 million. There was also a very substantial gain in imports of rolling mill products and sizable increases in pipes, tubes and fittings, ball and roller bearings, tools and wire and wire products. Over two-thirds of the \$6 million value increase in imports of non-metallic minerals and products was accounted for by higher purchases of plate and sheet glass, lime, plaster and cement and unset diamonds.

The value of imports in the fibres, textiles and products group went up by \$2.8 million or 11.6% to \$26.6 million. Belgium remained the largest individual supplier at almost 30% of the total, sharing in the increase together with Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia; but France and Austria lost some ground. It may be of interest to compare the changes between 1954 and 1955 in imports of textiles from Europe with those in purchases from the other leading suppliers which, for the whole group, increased as follows: the United States, 5.6%, from \$180.8 million to \$191 million; the United Kingdom, 6.6%, from \$89.5 million to \$95.4 million; India, 19.5%, from \$12.3 million to \$14.7 million; Japan, 167.5%, from \$4 million to \$10.7 million. For cotton and wool manufactures alone, the respective statistics for 1954 and 1955 were: the United States, \$52.1 million and \$57 million (cotton) and \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million (wool); the United Kingdom, \$9 million and \$8.2 million (cotton) and \$43.5 million and \$42.4 million (wool); India, \$1.6 million and \$2.4 million (cotton) and \$1 million and \$0.7 million (wool); Japan, \$1 million and \$4.6 million (cotton) and \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million (wool); and Europe, \$5.9 million and \$6.4 million (cotton) and \$7.3 million and \$9.2 million (wool).

As regards the individual commodities in this group's imports from Europe, they all showed increases except lace and embroidery, and wool carpets and mats continued to be the leading item. With the exception of electrical apparatus, which went up by \$1 million, there were few substantial value increases among the principal commodities in the remaining main groups.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Generally high levels of economic activity prevailed in 1955 in Commonwealth countries. Export earnings of the individual countries in this group were essentially dependent on the price fluctuations for their main exports. Consequently, excellent markets for natural rubber very strongly benefited Malaya and, to a lesser extent, Ceylon, and high copper prices helped the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; while low cocoa prices resulted in a substantial reduction in West African exports. But in the case of wool, cotton, and jute and jute goods, the disposal of larger quantities offset or more than offset price reductions and was one of the main factors leading to increases in export earnings of Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and South Africa. Imports into almost all the Commonwealth countries were in 1955 kept at very high levels by increasing incomes and the demands of expanding development and investment programs.

There took place in 1955 an expansion of Canada's trade with the Commonwealth. Before World War II, Canadian exports to the countries in the area included a considerable proportion of manufactured goods as a result of the preferential tariff system. But in postwar years such exports were particularly affected by import restrictions. However, the 1955 increase in total Canadian exports to the Commonwealth was to a large extent due to a general relaxation of import controls in 1954 and 1955, including wider opportunities for sale of manufactured goods. For instance, in New Zealand a number of additional products were exempted during 1955 from import restrictions, resulting in an increase of products which may now be imported freely from all countries to about 150 categories. In South Africa, the non-discriminatory control system remained in force and restrictions are only nominal on many products of importance to Canada. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland a considerable number of products were added to the free list. A further relaxation of discriminatory controls took place in India. In the British colonies, particularly in the West Indies, some restrictions were also discontinued.

A part of Canadian exports to the Commonwealth in 1955 was financed through Canada's participation in capital assistance programs under the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia. India, Pakistan and Ceylon were the Commonwealth countries benefiting from this contribution. A variety of industrial material and equipment was involved, particularly power generating equipment for hydro-electric and irrigation projects, but also steam and diesel locomotives, boilers, railway ties, electric cranes, tele-communications equipment, steel, copper, aluminum — as well as wheat flour. Also included in Canada's

assistance to those countries under the Colombo Plan were engineering and other services in the planning and establishment of industrial plants and public utilities.

Domestic exports to the Commonwealth recovered in 1955 from the 1954 dip and at \$249.9 million stood slightly above the 1953 level, the value increase being in part accounted for by price changes. There were gains in all the main groups except agricultural and vegetable products and fibres, textiles and products. By far the largest absolute value increase of \$23.5 million, as well as the greatest relative rise of 53%, took place in iron and its products. All the principal items except non-farm machinery showed value gains, some of which were very sharp. Automobile parts continued to be the leading export in this group, advancing by \$4.4 million to \$17.9 million. Exports of freight and passenger automobiles together showed a gain of \$8.3 million, doubling in value to \$18 million, and those of locomotives rose by \$8.1 million, almost tripling in value to \$12.3 million. There were also substantial increases in rolling mill products, railway cars, internal combustion engines and tubes, pipes and fittings, as well as moderate gains in farm implements and tools.

Planks and boards continued to be the leading export commodity to the Commonwealth with also the largest absolute value increase of \$9.7 million to \$33 million, accounting for 13% of the domestic export total to the area. Newsprint moved ahead of wheat and wheat flour to become in 1955 the second leading export to the Commonwealth, going up by \$4.3 million to \$22.5 million. Other large increases took place in copper, electrical apparatus, chemicals and canned fish, while among those exports which showed gains aluminum was the only important export which had an only moderate upward change. Wheat lost hardly any ground and stood at \$20.7 million, but shipments of wheat flour declined by 20% to \$14.9 million.

Imports from the Commonwealth went up in 1955 by an amount well over twice as high as was the case in the previous year and reached a value of \$210.1 million; about two-thirds of the gain was accounted for by a larger volume of purchases. There were value increases in all the main groups except miscellaneous commodities, with the heaviest gain in agricultural and vegetable products which rose by \$11.4 million or 9.5% to \$131.6 million. Raw sugar continued to be the largest import commodity from the Commonwealth; its purchases decreased slightly to \$45.9 million and its share of the import total from the area declined from 25% to 22%. Rubber displaced tea to become at \$27.1 million the second largest import from this region with an increase of \$11.7 million. Purchases of tea went up by \$2.8 million to \$23 million, and there were also increases in imports of nuts, rubber footwear, vegetable oils, beans, canned and preserved fruits, molasses and syrups, natural

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

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	125.5	120.2	95.6	108.3	118.3	131.6	+ 23.8	+ 21.5
Re-Exports.....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	—	—
Imports.....	76.7	94.5	81.7	101.2	95.2	114.9	+ 16.5	+ 13.6
Total Trade.....	203.3	214.7	178.1	210.2	214.2	247.4	+ 20.3	+ 17.7
Trade Balance.....	+ 49.9	+ 26.8	+ 14.7	7.8	+ 23.8	+ 17.6	—	—

gums and rum. But purchases of coffee fell by \$2.9 million to \$3.9 million, and there were also declines in spices, dried fruits, cocoa beans, wines and brandy.

The non-ferrous metals and products group went up by \$6.8 million or 38.9% to \$24.1 million. Higher shipments of manganese ore and of bauxite and alumina accounted for respectively 60% and 40% of the increase. The fibres, textiles and products group showed a rise of \$5.4 million or 22.7%. Raw wool and flax, hemp and jute fabrics registered the largest gains of \$2.9 million and \$1.7 million, and they were also by far the biggest items in this group at respectively \$12 million and \$10.6 million. In the other groups, sizable increases were shown in cheese, fresh mutton and lamb and sausage casings, while petroleum registered a slight decline to \$6.7 million.

Commonwealth countries span the globe and can be conveniently divided into five groups according to their geographical position in the Antilles and Central and South America (British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana), and in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. In 1955, the value of Canada's total trade with all these areas increased over 1954, particularly so in the case of the last three.

In 1955, total exports to the Commonwealth countries in the Antilles and Central and South America went up from \$41 million in 1954 to \$42.7 million, and imports rose from \$53 million to \$55.2 million. Jamaica was Canada's leading trading partner in this group with total trade valued at \$28.5 million, followed by Trinidad and Tobago and British Guiana, at respectively \$22.4 million and \$21.3 million. Agricultural and vegetable and animal products were again the main export groups, contributing together almost 70% of the domestic export total to this area. Wheat flour remained the major individual export item, but as shipments declined from \$11.4 million to \$9.6 million its share of domestic exports to this region fell from 28% to 23%. Trinidad and Tobago, the largest outlet in the area, took almost as much wheat flour as Jamaica and Leeward and Windward Islands, the

next two principal purchasers. Exports of fish, the second leading individual export, were slightly higher in 1955 at \$6.8 million or 16% of the domestic export total to the area; more than one-half of it went to Jamaica.

Raw sugar, at \$24.5 million, again accounted for almost one-half of Canadian imports from this geographical region. Jamaica continued to be the main supplier, but with a sharply diminished share of the total as imports of raw sugar from that country fell from \$10.3 million to \$6.9 million. But there were sharp increases in purchases from Barbados, from \$3.2 million to \$5.8 million; from Leeward and Windward Islands, from \$1 million to \$2.2 million; and from Trinidad and Tobago, from \$0.9 million to \$1.4 million. Imports of bauxite and alumina went up from \$13.8 million to \$16.5 million, shipments from Jamaica increasing by 129% to \$7.1 million and those from British Guiana falling by 11% to \$9.5 million. Imports of petroleum from Trinidad and Tobago were moderately lower at \$6.7 million.

Canada's total trade with the Asian Commonwealth countries went up by 23% in 1955. Total exports rose from \$41.7 million to \$45.1 million and imports from \$65.2 million to \$86.3 million. Total trade with India amounted to almost twice as much as that with Malaya and Singapore, the second leading trading partner in the area. Pakistan was the only country in the region whose trade with Canada did not show an increase in 1955.

Total exports to India rose from \$17.9 million to \$24.9 million. But there was a number of sharply contrasting developments for certain individual commodities. The most marked increases took place in locomotives which increased by \$9.1 million to \$11 million and in electrical apparatus which went up by \$1.5 million to \$2 million. There were also gains in rolling mill products, wood pulp, newsprint, automobile parts and synthetic fabrics. On the other hand, exports of wheat fell by \$2.5 million to \$0.6 million, and there were considerable decreases in aluminum, copper, zinc and farm implements, while logs and square timber and cartridges, guns and rifles disappeared from the export list.

Tea was again Canada's main import from India, its value going up by \$2.4 million to \$12.6 million, followed by flax, hemp and jute fabrics which rose by \$1.7 million to \$10.6 million. Imports of manganese ore increased very sharply from \$0.1 million to \$1.8 million, as did purchases of vegetable oils; there were also gains in cotton fabrics, flax, hemp and jute yarns, mineral wax and natural gums.

Total exports to Malaya and Singapore went up moderately to \$3.4 million, with increases in internal combustion engines and cars, trucks and parts. Imports of rubber rose from \$14.8 million to \$24.9 million, this commodity's share of the import total from Malaya and Singapore increasing from 75% to 86%. Total exports to Ceylon declined from \$3.2 million to \$2.7 million. The biggest drop occurred in locomotives which fell from \$0.8 million to a negligible amount, but wheat flour more than held its ground at \$0.7 million and there was a considerable gain in electrical apparatus. Imports from Ceylon advanced from \$12.5 million to \$15.6 million. Tea was again the principal import item, going up by \$0.6 million to \$9.4 million and accounting for 60% of the import total. Purchases of vegetable oils went up by \$0.9 million to \$3 million, and those of rubber by \$1.6 million to \$2.3 million. Total exports to Pakistan fell from \$9.1 million to \$6.7 million. Wheat, at \$0.8 million in 1954, was not sold in 1955. Shipments of railroad ties declined from \$1.5 million to \$0.1 million and those of wood pulp from \$1.1 million to \$0.4 million, while exports of locomotives fell from \$1.5 million to a negligible amount and those of non-farm machinery were also lower. There were large shipments of a variety of goods to be used in construction projects in Pakistan financed under the Colombo Plan; these were classified as contractors outfits and supplies and totalled \$1.8 million in the year. Shipments of cars, trucks and parts rose from \$0.3 million to \$0.5 million; there were also gains in copper, zinc and radio apparatus. The 33% increase in imports from Pakistan to \$0.8 million was more than accounted for by larger purchases of cotton, this commodity constituting 50% of the import total.

Canada's total trade with all the African Commonwealth countries increased from \$74.7 million in 1954 to \$89.1 million in 1955. The Union of South Africa¹ was again the principal trading partner in the area, accounting for 88% of the export total to and for 25% of the import total from this region. Total trade with British East Africa declined due to a drop in imports from \$15.9 million to \$13.2 million. Purchases of raw sugar were unchanged at \$7.7 million, but those of coffee fell by 42% to \$3.5 million; there were also declines in tea and in manila, sisal and istle fibres. Cocoa beans were the main import from British West Africa, but their value declined from \$2.3 million to \$2 million.

Canada's total trade with Commonwealth countries in Oceania rose from \$99.8 million in 1954 to \$125.8 million in 1955. Australia² continued to be Canada's main trading partner in the area, accounting for 71% of the export total to and for 60% of the import total from this region. Total exports to New Zealand went up from \$14.9 million in 1954 to \$22.4 million in 1955. Gains ranging between \$2.1 million and \$0.4 million were registered in passenger automobiles, newsprint, locomotives, copper and copper manufactures, paper products, canned fish, pipes, tubes and fittings, planks and boards and internal combustion engines. But exports of non-farm machinery declined by \$2.6 million, this commodity being displaced by newsprint as the leading export item to New Zealand. Imports from New Zealand went up from \$7.3 million to \$12.3 million. Raw wool continued to be the leading import item, increasing by 60% to \$5.4 million. There were also substantial gains in sausage casings and fresh mutton and lamb, and sales of cheese valued at \$1.2 million appeared on the import list. A fall in purchases of raw sugar accounted for a 14% drop in Canada's imports from Fiji to \$5 million.

Canada's total trade with Commonwealth countries in Europe and in Ireland taken together went up from \$13.4 million in 1954 to \$17.5 million in 1955, Ireland accounting for 75% of both exports to and imports from the area. Total exports to Ireland rose from \$8.8 million to \$12.9 million. Shipments of wheat, which increased from \$3 million to \$6.2 million, contributed almost 70% of the advance. There were also considerable gains in planks and boards and in newsprint; but barley, at \$0.5 million in 1954, was not sold in 1955. However, imports from Ireland fell markedly, from \$1.2 million to \$0.3 million, mainly due to declines in purchases of fresh pork and of cocoa and chocolate preparations. The increase in exports of wheat to the Mediterranean islands, from \$2.8 million to \$3.8 million, was the most noteworthy development in Canada's trade with Commonwealth territories in Europe.

The following statement lists eleven leading imports from the Commonwealth. These imports are ranked according to their importance in 1955, accounting for 77.6% and 76.4% of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1954 and 1955. Ten of these commodities, nuts excluded, were the ten leading import items from the Commonwealth in 1954; while all except coffee were the ten leading in 1955. Columns I and III represent the import value of the eleven commodities in 1954 and 1955; while column II shows the quantity of these imports in 1955 valued at prices prevailing in 1954. Consequently, for comparison between 1954 and 1955, changes from column I to column II indicate the equivalent percentage quantity movement and changes from column II to column III show the equivalent percentage price movement.

1. See Chapter II, p. 00, for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa.

2. See Chapter II, p. 00, for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Australia.

Commodity	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	46.2	46.5	45.9
Rubber, crude etc.	15.4	16.6	27.1
Tea, black	20.1	19.8	23.0
Bauxite ore.....	13.8	16.1	15.2
Wool, raw.....	9.1	13.0	12.0
Jute fabrics, etc.	8.9	11.2	10.6
Petroleum, crude etc.	6.8	6.7	6.7
Nuts.....	4.7	6.0	5.6
Vegetable oils ..	5.1	6.9	5.4
Fruits, dried.....	5.2	5.1	5.0
Coffee, green....	6.8	5.4	3.9
Total	142.0	153.3	160.6

The average price increase between 1954 and 1955 was 4.8% and the average quantity gain was 8%, resulting in a 13.1% value increase for the eleven commodities import total. This compared with the following increases between 1953 and 1954: 1.3% in price, 9.3% in volume and 10.8% in

value. The only two commodities which showed price increases were rubber and tea; the price of rubber, which fell by 13% in 1954, rose by 63% in 1955; the price of tea, which went up by 22% in 1954, increased again by 16%. Petroleum showed no price change in 1955, but all the other commodities in the sample lost some ground, the declines ranging from 1% for sugar to 28% for coffee. For unrefined sugar, bauxite ore and dried fruits this was a continuation of a downward price movement of a similar magnitude between 1953 and 1954. But for raw wool, jute fabrics, vegetable oils and coffee this was a reversal of a trend, particularly so for coffee, which rose 33% in the previous period and fell by 28% between 1954 and 1955. Tea, petroleum and dried fruits registered small quantity declines and coffee a 21% volume loss between 1954 and 1955. For the other commodities there were volume gains ranging from 1% for unrefined sugar to 43% for raw wool, jute fabrics, nuts and vegetable oils showing increases in excess of 25%.

Trade with Latin America¹

Substantially complete statistics on the economies and foreign trade of the individual Latin American countries are at present available only for the first half of 1955, with preliminary estimates for the rest of the year. It appears that by mid-1955 there were in evidence considerable differences in the degree of prosperity in the economies of the individual countries of which this generally rapidly growing region is composed, as well as in their relative external payments position. For the region as a whole, there took place by mid-1955 a deterioration of the aggregate trade balance. The value of exports declined from the level of the corresponding period in the previous year, owing entirely to a fall in the average export price level. Coffee and cocoa were particularly affected as was wheat, fine wool, sugar and tin; on the other hand, prices of crude petroleum remained stable, while those of coarse wool, lead, zinc and copper were rising. On the import side, by mid-1955 the full effect was felt of the increased value of exports during early 1954 in the form of higher purchases abroad, especially of equipment and machinery, average import prices being very slightly reduced.

In 1955 Latin America continued to provide valuable markets for Canadian exports of both foodstuffs and raw materials and of industrial equipment and consumers' goods to satisfy some of the demands resulting from the general economic development of this region. Certain countries in the area have been in recent years experiencing difficulties in their balance of payments position, varying in the degree of seriousness for the individual countries involved; but others have been open

dollar markets for a wide range of commodities, characterized by vigorous competition among the various overseas suppliers and by extreme price consciousness of local buyers. On the import side, Canada continued to provide an expanding and unrestricted market for most of Latin America's principal raw material exports.

Canada's total trade with Latin America in 1955 rose moderately over 1954 and stood at \$481.4 million. This overall gain was entirely due to higher imports, which went up from \$284.4 million to \$319.3 million. But Canada's total exports to Latin America fell from \$188.3 million to \$162.2 million, the decline being almost entirely produced by a sharp drop in sales to Brazil which exceeded the fall in exports to the region as a whole by 28%. Consequently, Canada's import balance with Latin America was 64% higher than in 1954. Venezuela² remained Canada's principal trading partner in this area, accounting for 45% of total trade, 59% of imports and 19% of total exports. Exclusive of Venezuela, Canada had in 1954 a \$40.4 million export balance with Latin America which however almost disappeared in 1955.

The largest upswing in Canadian sales to Latin America took place in chemicals which rose by \$7.5 million or 59.8% to \$20 million. There was a gain of \$5.5 million in synthetic plastics, consisting mainly of cellulose products, which accounted for 64% of total exports in this group to the area, and of \$1.4 million in fertilizers. The value of exports in the non-metallic minerals group went up by \$1 million or 14% to \$8.1 million, asbestos

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

2. See Chapter I, p.00, for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela.

TABLE 13. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1953		1954		1955		Change from 1st half '54 to 1st half '55	Change from 2nd half '54 to 2nd half '55
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports.....	99.5	98.8	94.4	92.3	77.8	83.0	- 17.6	- 10.0
Re-Exports.....	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	-	-
Imports.....	137.7	152.3	144.9	139.5	147.3	172.0	+ 1.7	+ 23.3
Total Trade.....	237.5	251.4	240.4	232.3	225.7	255.7	- 6.1	+ 10.1
Trade Balance.....	- 38.0	- 53.0	- 49.3	- 46.8	- 68.8	- 88.3	-	-

contributing 74% of the gain and 79% of the group's export total to this region. There was also a \$0.7 million or 66% increase to \$1.8 million in sales of fibres, textiles and products, most of the rise being accounted for by synthetic thread and yarn.

By far the largest decline in exports to Latin America of \$20.9 million or 36.2% occurred in agricultural and vegetable products which fell to \$36.9 million. Almost all the principal items in this group were affected, especially wheat which dropped by \$17.9 million to \$6.5 million. Sales of wheat flour fell by \$1.9 million to \$19.1 million; nevertheless this commodity displaced wheat as the leading export to Latin America. There were also declines in malt, rubber tires and tubes, seed potatoes and oats. But moderate increases took place in oatmeal and rolled oats, whisky and rubber products other than tires and footwear. The value of exports in the animals and animal products group fell by \$1.5 million or 8.7% to \$15.3 million. Exports of cured fish dropped sharply by \$2.3 million to \$4.6 million, and sales of eggs and canned fish were also lower. But exports of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk rose by \$1.1 million to \$6.2 million, and there were increased sales of dairy and pure-bred cattle and of unmanufactured leather.

The value of exports in the wood, wood products and paper group fell by \$3.4 million or 11.3% to \$26.9 million. Sales of newsprint, which became the second leading export to Latin America, declined by \$2 million to \$18.3 million, and shipments of wood pulp went down by \$1.6 million to \$4.7 million. The iron and its products group virtually held its ground at \$30.4 million but was very substantially below the 1953 level. Exports of non-farm machinery, the leading item in this group, declined by \$1.5 million to \$11.5 million, and shipments of farm implements and tractors were cut in half to respectively \$4.3 million and \$1.2 million; there were also lower sales of internal combustion engines. But exports of railway track material went up by \$3.5 million from negligible amounts in both 1953 and 1954. There was a \$7.9 million or 31.5% drop in exports of non-ferrous metals and products to \$17.3 million. Electrical

apparatus, the leading item in this group, declined by \$1.7 million to \$6.4 million, while aluminum fell by 47% to \$3.9 million and primary copper by 78% to \$0.8 million. But there were gains in manufactured copper and brass and in nickel. A 47% decline in sales of ships accounted for almost the whole drop in the miscellaneous commodities group. With regard to the overall decline in the value of Canadian export total to Latin America in 1955, most of it seems to be due to a lower volume of shipments.

The largest absolute rise in imports from Latin America of \$21 million or 12.5% to \$188.6 million took place in non-metallic minerals and products. Petroleum rose by \$15.8 million and was at \$174 million the leading import from this area, accounting for 55% of the import total from Latin America. Purchases of fuel oils went up by \$5.4 million to \$14 million. The biggest relative increase of 180.9% or \$17.6 million was registered in fibres, textiles and products. Imports of raw cotton rose by \$17.1 million to \$19.8 million, this commodity becoming the main item in the group and the fourth leading import from Latin America. There were also gains in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, in flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords and in raw wool. Moderate increases were also shown in wood products and chemicals.

The biggest drop of \$3.6 million or 3.6% to \$94.4 million was registered in imports of agricultural and vegetable products. Coffee, which fell by \$2.7 million to \$50.3 million, was the largest item in this category and continued to account for almost 50% of this group's imports. Imports of cocoa beans were nearly halved to \$1.7 million, and those of nuts dropped by \$1.2 million to \$3.6 million. There were also lower purchases of canned and preserved fruits, fresh vegetables, molasses and syrups, cocoa butter and paste, tobacco and pineapples. But imports of unrefined sugar rose by \$1 million to \$6.4 million and those of bananas, the second leading item in this group, went up moderately to \$23 million. There were also gains in vegetable oils, refined sugar, rice, citrus fruits, coffee and substitutes other than green coffee and melons. Moderate de-

clines occurred in the animals and animal products, iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and products and miscellaneous commodities groups. The overall increase in the value of total imports from Latin America in 1955 was due entirely to a volume gain as there was some decline in the average price level of Canada's purchases from that region.

Mexico became in 1955 Canada's second leading trading partner in Latin America, moving ahead of Brazil and Colombia. Total exports to Mexico went up from \$27.5 million in 1954 to \$37.5 million. The largest gains took place in rolling mill products which rose from \$0.2 million to \$5.9 million and in railway track material which appeared on the list at \$3.5 million. Sales of synthetic plastics, which became the leading export item to this country, went up by 71% to \$6.4 million and those of aluminum by \$0.9 million to \$2.2 million, while shipments of wood pulp almost doubled to \$1.2 million. There were also gains in asbestos and electrical apparatus. On the other hand, exports of locomotives, which amounted to \$2.5 million in 1954, were no longer on the list; shipments of newsprint, the principal export in 1954, declined by \$1.2 million to \$5.3 million; sales of non-farm machinery fell by \$1 million to \$1.8 million and those of farm implements by \$0.2 million to \$1.1 million. Imports from Mexico more than doubled to \$28.8 million. Purchases of raw cotton rose from \$0.5 million to \$16.8 million, accounting for more than the import gain. Imports of mercury were over seven times larger at \$0.8 million. But there were declines in shipments of nuts, coffee, fresh vegetables, canned and preserved fruits and in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.

Colombia remained in 1955 Canada's third leading trading partner in Latin America. Total exports went up from \$21.1 million in 1954 to \$22.9 million. As in the case of Mexico, synthetic plastics were in 1955 Canada's principal export to Colombia, doubling in value to \$4.3 million. Sales of newsprint rose by \$0.4 million to \$2.3 million, and those of asbestos by \$0.3 million to \$1.3 million; shipments of wood pulp doubled to \$1 million and those of electrical apparatus to \$0.9 million; and exports of fertilizers went up from an insignificant amount to \$0.9 million. There were also considerable gains in pure-bred cattle and aircraft. But sales of wheat, the leading export in 1954, fell by \$2.2 million to \$1.1 million, and those of wheat flour were almost cut in half to \$1 million. There were also moderate declines in non-farm machinery and farm implements, manufactured copper and more pronounced drops in malt, rubber tires and tubes, bond and writing paper, internal combustion engines, lamps and lanterns and in aluminum. Imports from Colombia declined from \$24.8 million in 1954 to \$22.2 million. Purchases of coffee fell by \$3.7 million to \$19.8 million, those of bananas virtually held their ground at \$1.2 million, and there were new imports of petroleum at \$1.1 million.

Brazil dropped into fourth place among Canada's principal trading partners in Latin America. An accentuation of Brazil's exchange difficulties because of the collapse of coffee prices during 1955 contributed to the fall in Canadian exports to that country from \$45.2 million in 1954 to \$11.7 million. With the exception of newsprint paper which rose by 18% to \$2.4 million, every one of Canada's major exports to Brazil suffered more or less severe declines. There were no sales of wheat which led the 1954 export list at \$13.8 million, or of lead which amounted to \$0.5 million in the previous year. Exports of tractors, cured fish and wood pulp fell to negligible amounts from respectively \$1.6 million for the first two items and \$1.5 million for the third in 1954. Sales of copper declined from \$3.7 million to \$0.6 million, and those of farm implements from \$3.3 million to \$0.5 million. Shipments of farm machinery were halved to \$1.2 million, and those of aluminum and of asbestos fell by more than two-thirds to \$0.7 million; exports of electrical apparatus declined by \$2 million to \$2.8 million. Imports from Brazil were only moderately lower at \$30.7 million. Coffee was again at \$21.6 million by far the largest import item, with an increase of \$0.8 million over 1954.

Canada's trade with South American countries other than Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil was moderately higher in 1955 than in 1954, with a slight increase in both exports and imports. In addition to the three above-mentioned countries, this region of Latin America comprises Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. Of those, only Argentina's and Ecuador's trade with Canada exceeded \$10 million in 1955. Canada's main export items to Argentina again covered a wide range of raw materials and manufactured goods; whereas this was less true in the case of Ecuador where wheat accounted for 70% of the export total. Argentina supplied about one-half of Canada's imports of raw wool and most of canned meat requirements from Latin America as a whole, while substantially increased purchases of bananas from Ecuador amounted to one-fifth of total imports of this commodity from all the Latin American republics.

Canada's total trade with Cuba was reduced in 1955 from the 1954 level. Total exports fell from \$17.5 million to \$14.2 million. Wheat sales were cut in half and shipments of newsprint declined by close to 50%. There were also decreases in cured fish, wheat flour, oats, malt, non-farm machinery and in drugs and medicines; but gains were shown in manufactured copper and brass and in synthetic thread and yarn. Imports from Cuba rose slightly to \$10 million, sugar accounting for 56% of total purchases. Canada's trade with the Dominican Republic and Haiti, the other two countries in the Caribbean region, also registered a decline. Fish and flour were again the main exports, while raw sugar and coffee continued to be the principal imports.

Canada's total trade with Central American countries (other than Mexico) in 1955 exceeded the 1954 level, owing to higher imports rather than exports. Exports to this area consisted of foodstuffs and a fairly broad range of industrial materials and equipment. On the import side, bananas remained by far the most important item. Panama in 1955 displaced Costa Rica as the main Latin American supplier of this commodity, shipments going up from \$5.7 million to \$8.8 million; whereas imports of bananas from Costa Rica, the leading supplier in 1954, fell from \$7.4 million to \$4.9 million. There were also considerable declines in purchases of this item from Guatemala and Honduras. Coffee was the second most important import from Central America, Costa Rica and El Salvador registering substantial gains. There were also new shipments of raw cotton from El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

The following statement lists the ten leading imports from Latin America in both 1954 and 1955, ranked, with the exception of fuel oils, in the order

Commodity	'54 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '54 Prices	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude etc.	158.2	176.2	174.0
Fuel oils.....	8.5	13.2	14.0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>189.4</i>	<i>188.0</i>
Coffee, green....	53.0	61.3	50.3
Bananas, fresh..	23.0	23.0	23.0
Cotton, raw.....	2.6	18.4	19.8
Sugar, unrefined	5.4	6.5	6.4
Manila, sisal fi- bres.....	3.2	4.1	3.9
Nuts	4.9	3.8	3.6
Vegetables, fresh	2.3	1.8	2.1
Cocoa beans	3.0	2.2	1.7
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>110.8</i>
Total	264.1	310.5	298.8

of their importance in 1955. The proportion of total imports from Latin America accounted for by these commodities was 82.8% in 1954 and 84.4% in 1955. Columns I and III represent the import values of the ten commodities in 1954 and 1955; while column II shows the quantity of these imports in 1955 valued at prices prevailing in 1954. Consequently, for comparison between 1954 and 1955, changes from column I to column II indicate the equivalent percentage quantity movement and changes from column II to column III show the equivalent percentage price movement.

Between 1953 and 1954 the average price level for the ten leading imports rose by 6.6% and there was an average volume decrease of 5.2%, resulting in a slight value gain of 1.1%. Between 1954 and 1955, however, the import value of these commodities went up 13% due to a price drop of 3.8% and a volume gain of 17.6%. Fuel oils, cotton and fresh vegetables showed price increases, all reversing the trends of the period between 1953 and 1954. Other than bananas which had no change, all the remaining items registered price declines, ranging from 1% for petroleum to 27% for cocoa beans. This was a continuation of the trend in the previous period for sugar and manila and sisal fibres, but a reversal for petroleum, nuts and particularly for coffee and cocoa.

Nuts, vegetables and cocoa showed between 1954 and 1955 quantity declines of the order of about 22%; this was for the first two a loss similar in magnitude to that in the previous period, but for cocoa a reversal from a 80% gain. Except again for bananas which had no change, all the other commodities registered volume gains. As compared with the previous period, quantity increases again took place in petroleum and manila and sisal fibres. But the volume of fuel oils, stable between 1953 and 1954, rose by 55%; and 20%, 42% and 50% declines for coffee, sugar and cotton were converted into 16%, 20% and 608% gains.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and are usually published on the basis of a component material classification. The whole range of goods which enter foreign trade is divided into nine main commodity groups, and individual commodities are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed. When comparison is made of Canadian exports with imports into Canada, the differences in the composition of these groups and in their relative importance provide an illustration of the influence of climatic and geophysical factors in their effect on the basic pattern of Canada's resources and the resulting specialization of production. The following broad outline of the main individual components of Canadian exports and imports points out the diversified character of Canada's foreign trade.

In the agricultural and vegetable and the animals and animal products groups, grains and their products, tobacco, fish, meats, cattle and furs are the main export commodities; but rubber, coffee, tea and cocoa, sugar, certain vegetables and vegetable oils, citrus fruits and bananas are of most importance in purchases from abroad. Primary and semi-fabricated metals predominate in exports of non-ferrous metals and products, while imports consist mainly of electrical apparatus and other manufactures and of bauxite and alumina. In the non-metallic minerals and products group, asbestos, abrasives and recently petroleum form the bulk of exports, whereas petroleum, fuel oils, gasoline and coal are the main import items.

There is more similarity in the composition of the iron and products group: non-farm and farm machinery, primary and semi-finished steel, engines,

tractors, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and iron ore (the only raw material in this group) appear on both sides, even though with a varying degree of relative importance. In this group imports tend to be three to four times larger in value than exports, a fact which in recent years has been primarily a reflection of the tremendous pace of Canadian economic development and the concomitant demand for machinery and equipment. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of soft-wood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint for a world market, and only a very limited quantity of non-Canadian woods needs to be imported. However, in the wood, wood products and paper group, a much greater proportion of imports than of exports are manufactured goods, such as newspapers, books and magazines.

In addition to the main classification according to component material, four alternative summary classifications are also published. Three of these classifications, according to industrial origin, to degree of manufacture and to purpose, have been available for over twenty years. The fourth, the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.) was developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate comparisons of trade statistics of different countries.

In the classification by origin, commodities are grouped according to the primary activity through which the material for any given commodity is provided — rather than, as in the component material classification, according to the material itself. The major groups of those two classifications compare, broadly speaking, as follows. The farm origin group comprises the agricultural and vegetable and ani-

TABLE 14. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
	% of total					% of total				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	22.8	27.5	26.6	20.7	17.6	13.3	12.1	11.1	13.2	12.0
Animals and Animal Products	8.9	5.5	6.1	7.0	6.2	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	11.8	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35.7	31.8	31.5	35.5	35.5	8.3	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1
Iron and Its Products	8.7	9.5	8.7	7.7	9.3	32.6	34.9	35.0	32.3	34.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	14.6	16.4	16.6	18.3	19.3	7.1	7.4	8.3	8.7	8.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.8	16.8	15.9	15.0	14.6	14.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5
Miscellaneous Commodities	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	7.3	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.3

TABLE 15. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and Group	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Farm Origin	928.6	870.4	23.9	20.3	879.9	959.6	21.5	20.4
Wild Life Origin	24.5	30.3	0.6	0.7	10.8	14.6	0.3	0.3
Marine Origin	132.1	128.1	3.4	3.0	12.3	14.3	0.3	0.3
Forest Origin	1,378.6	1,521.4	35.5	35.5	169.9	200.4	4.1	4.3
Mineral Origin	1,197.6	1,482.9	30.9	34.6	2,353.6	2,753.8	57.5	58.4
Mixed Origin	220.0	248.6	5.7	5.9	666.6	769.8	16.3	16.3
By Degree of Manufacture:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Raw Materials	1,062.3	1,128.0	27.4	26.3	791.8	867.7	19.4	18.4
Partially Manufactured	1,275.4	1,515.2	32.8	35.4	205.7	244.9	5.0	5.2
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	1,543.6	1,638.5	39.8	38.3	3,095.7	3,599.7	75.6	76.4
By Purpose:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Producers' Materials	2,950.2	3,370.4	76.0	78.7	1,247.5	1,468.9	30.5	31.2
Producers' Equipment	205.9	213.5	5.3	5.0	815.7	953.9	19.9	20.2
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants...	17.6	26.4	0.5	0.6	232.6	248.3	5.7	5.3
Transport	82.0	89.1	2.1	2.1	473.9	613.9	11.6	13.0
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	8.7	11.0	0.2	0.3	42.0	47.3	1.0	1.0
Consumers' Goods	421.5	395.8	10.9	9.2	848.1	912.2	20.7	19.4
Live Animals for Food	11.2	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.0	2	2
Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	184.2	170.4	4.7	4.0	433.1	466.8	10.6	9.9
By the S.I.T.C.²	Total Exports				Imports			
Food	892.2	797.9	22.6	18.3	425.8	435.1	10.4	9.2
Beverages and Tobacco	81.3	91.6	2.1	2.1	24.6	25.3	0.6	0.5
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,098.1	1,324.2	27.8	30.4	320.4	417.3	7.8	8.9
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Elec- tricity	20.2	58.4	0.5	1.3	456.6	489.4	11.1	10.4
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6.2	10.8	0.2	0.3	28.2	28.2	0.7	0.6
Chemicals	193.7	242.4	4.9	5.6	231.8	272.8	5.7	5.8
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,330.5	1,487.5	33.7	34.2	805.3	924.0	19.7	19.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	272.7	280.7	6.9	6.5	1,288.9	1,562.8	31.5	33.2
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29.2	30.4	0.7	0.7	310.7	348.6	7.6	7.4
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	22.8	27.3	0.6	0.6	200.7	208.2	4.9	4.4

1. For further detail of these subsidiary Classifications see *Trade of Canada, 1955*, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

2. Negligible.

3. See also Part II, Tables XXX and XXXI.

mals and animal products and fibres, textiles and products groups (and certain chemicals in the case of imports)—less fur skins and products and fish and products which form the wild life and marine origin groups. The forest origin group is virtually equivalent to the wood, wood products and paper group. The mineral origin group takes in the iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals and products groups as well as certain chemicals. The mixed origin group primarily consists of the chemicals and allied products and the miscellaneous commodities groups.

The classification by degree of manufacture groups together all raw (unprocessed) materials in one category. All materials which have undergone some processing but must be further manufactured before final use are in the second group.

All materials which are processed to the stage at which they can be finally used, as well as manufactured end-products, are in the third category. But of these groups only that comprising raw materials is generally homogeneous. The second category includes such simply processed items as asbestos fibres and such relatively highly processed commodities as wood pulp. The third category has such simple commodities as dried apples grouped together with such manufactured end-products as automobiles and refrigerators and with such fully manufactured materials as wheat flour and newsprint. On the average, the value added by processing to fully or chiefly manufactured goods is less in the case of exports from than in that of imports to Canada.

In the classification by purpose, commodities are grouped according to the use that will be made

of them in the form in which they are traded, The S.I.T.C. classification is essentially a hybrid, combining the principles of purpose, degree of manufacture and component material. Its groups are relatively homogeneous and are fairly well comparable as between exports and imports.

The data pertaining to Canada's foreign trade in recent years, grouped according to the alternative classifications discussed above, are shown in Tables 14 and 15. On the whole, in any given period of a few years Canadian foreign trade statistics tend to display few major changes in the proportion of exports or imports contained within each main group. Those changes that do show up are normally fluctuations about an average for the period, and it in turn tends to reflect long-run developments.

The widest range of fluctuation in the past five years has occurred in the export share of agricultural and vegetable products, which rose from 22.8% in 1951 to a peak of 27.5% in 1952 and declined to 17.6% in 1955, owing to the pronounced fluctuation in world demand for and supply of grains in this period. The converse movement in the export share of wood products, which fell from

35.7% in 1951 to 31.5% in 1953, resulted mainly from the more rapid growth of grain exports in 1952 and 1953 than of other exports; indeed, the actual value of exports of wood products showed a much more moderate decline in 1952 and 1953 than did the proportion of this group to the export total. On the other hand, the long-range downward movement in the export and import shares of agricultural and animal products and textiles, and of non-metallic minerals in imports, and the upward movement in the export and import shares of wood and iron products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals, and of non-metallic minerals in exports - these trends are apparent in the data for the past five years, short-range fluctuations notwithstanding.

These developments, referred to in the preceding paragraph and discussed according to the component material breakdown, are similarly evident in the alternative classifications. The classification by purpose, for instance, brings out the significant increase in the past year in exports and imports of producers' materials and in imports of producers' and transport equipment. This breakdown also shows in 1955 the decline in imports of fuels, electricity and lubricants and in exports of consumers' goods, as well as the diminished importance of the latter category in total imports into Canada.

TABLE 16. Domestic Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Main Groups
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Group	Calendar Years				Calendar Years			
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
Domestic Exports								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	554,013	250,645	669,723	994,488	44.7	27.1	24.0	24.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	159,256	129,792	365,816	276,689	12.8	14.0	13.1	6.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	9,311	13,528	43,470	27,464	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	287,248	231,832	835,194	1,359,903	23.1	25.1	30.0	33.6
Iron and its Products.....	76,050	60,393	268,740	352,094	6.1	6.5	9.6	8.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..	91,242	172,967	343,576	666,951	7.4	18.7	12.3	16.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	27,694	27,304	75,150	141,992	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18,409	20,794	75,483	138,858	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.4
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	17,694	17,172	111,730	95,116	1.4	1.9	4.0	2.3
Total, Domestic Exports.....	1,240,916	924,426	2,788,879	4,053,555	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports								
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	228,317	131,837	348,586	515,123	19.8	18.4	14.1	12.4
Animals and Animal Products	63,649	28,840	77,486	96,185	5.5	4.0	3.1	2.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	192,100	100,624	334,590	390,850	16.6	14.0	13.5	9.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	54,249	31,736	79,807	149,638	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.6
Iron and its Products.....	283,293	173,019	731,809	1,398,233	24.5	24.1	29.6	33.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..	67,397	40,640	152,927	327,370	5.9	5.7	6.2	7.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	164,047	126,629	481,580	646,028	14.2	17.6	19.5	15.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	35,442	37,074	113,750	205,441	3.1	5.2	4.6	5.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	65,699	47,749	154,309	418,970	5.7	6.6	6.2	10.1
Total Imports	1,154,193	718,149	2,474,844	4,147,838	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Changes in the Composition of Canadian Trade

Ranked prominently among the world's leading trading nations, Canada is one of the main exporters of agricultural, forest and mine products as well as one of the major importers of fuels, steel products and other manufactured goods. Also, as in the case of almost every leading trading nation, foreign trade is of vital importance to the Canadian economy.

Exports, 1926-1955

Consonant with the tremendous development and diversification of the Canadian economy in the last quarter century, there has also taken place a growing diversification of exports with an increasing share being assumed particularly by forest products and minerals¹. But, as in the 1920's, Canada still is essentially an exporter of industrial materials and other primary products, and the industries which form the backbone of Canadian exports continue to be based on farm and fishery, forest and mineral resources.

A comparison of exports according to the degree of manufacture between 1926-29 and 1951-54 shows about an equal value increase, of over \$1,000 million, for both partially and fully manufactured goods, but about twice as large a gain in relative terms for the partially manufactured category which increased its share of the export total from 14.8% to 30.6%. Exports of raw materials went up by over \$600 million, but their share of the export total declined from 46.7% to 30.5%. Exports of fully or chiefly manufactured goods formed at 38.9% only a fractionally higher proportion of the export total in the most recent as compared with the earliest period. Indeed, when two quantitatively important items in this category (newsprint and wheat flour, which are really fully manufactured materials for end users) are removed, its share did actually diminish. It is true that in 1946-49 this group accounted for 47.9% of the export total. But this was mainly the result of the temporary shifts in the pattern of international trade prevailing in the immediate post-war period, stemming from the unusual demand for certain manufactured goods from both war-damaged countries and from other overseas countries which could not be supplied by their customary war-affected sources. Nevertheless, exports of such manufactured goods as farm implements, machinery and certain metal products are greater today, both in absolute and relative terms than they were in the 1920's and growing markets abroad are being found for new chemical exports. Also, as evidenced by its response to special defence and other de-

dian economy. In 1926-29 exports of goods and services contributed almost 30% of the gross national product, and the value of imports of goods and services as a proportion of gross national expenditure was of the same magnitude. In 1951-54 these ratios, although reduced, were still over 20%.

mands in recent years, Canadian industry has shown its capacity to deliver substantial quantities of ships, aircraft, guns and ammunition.

Some significant changes in the structure of trade with all countries have taken place between 1926-29 and 1951-54, and they are analyzed on the basis of value and percentage averages for the main groups and leading commodities in the following paragraphs².

The agricultural and vegetable products group has been increasing in value during the four periods except for 1936-39, exports almost doubling from \$554 million in 1926-29 to \$994.5 million in 1951-54. But there has been a steady diminution in the relative importance of this group; its share of the export total fell from 44.7% in 1926-29 to 24.5% in 1951-54 and by 1946-49 its leading position among the nine main groups was lost to forest products. While in 1946-49 this group's share of the export total was slightly lower than in 1951-54, this does not necessarily indicate a turning point in the long-run trend. It rather points to the unusually large wheat exports in 1952 and 1953, resulting in the highest export values for this group in any individual year during all four periods and in the largest proportion of the export total since 1936. All the leading exports in this group, namely wheat, wheat flour, whisky and barley increased in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54, but only barley showed a rise in its share of the export total. This decrease in the relative importance of agricultural and vegetable products is primarily a reflection of the growth in Canada's industrialization and of the diversification of Canadian exports in the last quarter century. Moreover, in the recent years, as in the 1930's, this trend has been also accentuated by possibly transitional but nevertheless difficult problems of surplus stocks in most exporting and some importing countries — those surpluses partly resulting from as well as encouraging various price support, disposal and import restriction schemes of a generally protectionist nature.

Exports of animals and animal products went up from \$159.3 million in 1926-29 to \$365.8 million in 1946-49, but fell off to \$276.7 million in 1951-54,

1. Canada is today one of the world's leading producers and exporters of nickel, platinum, asbestos, aluminum, gold, zinc, uranium, copper, lead, silver and iron ore. Canada has also assumed prominence in many metals which did not at all appear as exports in the 1920's, such as molybdenum, titanium ores, cadmium, selenium, magnesium, barite, calcium, and is a potential exporter of such new minerals as lithium oxide, columbium and tantalum.

2. For a more detailed description of changes in the structure of Canadian exports from 1926 to 1954 see the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year, 1955, Chapter IV.

TABLE 17. Domestic Exports to and Imports from All Countries, by Degree of Manufacture
Annual Averages, Selected Periods 1926-1954

Degree of Manufacture	Fiscal Years		Calendar Years		Fiscal Years		Calendar Years	
	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54	1926-29	1936-39	1946-49	1951-54
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%	%
Domestic Exports								
Raw Materials.....	596,448	285,380	757,724	1,236,715	46.7	32.2	27.2	30.5
Partially Manufactured.....	189,240	221,917	695,631	1,241,397	14.8	25.0	24.9	30.6
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	490,642	379,366	1,335,525	1,575,443	38.5	42.8	47.9	38.9
Total, Domestic Exports	1,276,330	886,663	2,788,880	4,053,555	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports								
Raw Materials.....	273,508	190,199	639,538	866,563	25.2	28.3	25.9	20.9
Partially Manufactured.....	101,346	64,227	168,719	240,155	9.4	9.5	6.8	5.8
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured	708,361	418,548	1,666,587	3,041,120	65.4	62.2	67.3	73.3
Total, Imports	1,083,215	672,974	2,474,844	4,147,838	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

resulting in a decline in the share of the export total from 12.8% in 1926-29 to 6.8% in 1951-54. This drop has been caused chiefly by the virtual loss of the United Kingdom market for cheese, bacon and hams and fish, and by a sharp reduction in recent years in shipments of beef cattle to the United States. Between the earliest and the latest period sales of cheese and bacon and hams fell by 80% and 65%. Exports of fur skins and cattle increased between 1926-29 and 1951-54 by 10% and 27%; but the latter declined by about two-thirds from their peak in 1948-51. Improvements in the rapidity of transport and in the quality of refrigeration since the 1920's have altered the nature of fish exports by shifting the emphasis from chiefly salted, dried and canned to primarily fresh and frozen fish, the latter becoming the leading export item in the animals and animal products group. This development permitted products of the fishing industry as a whole to hold their place among other exports.

Stimulated by a strong world-wide demand for pulp and paper and construction materials, exports of wood, wood products and paper reached by 1946-49 the leading position among the nine main commodity groups which was asserted to an even greater extent in 1951-54. Exports in this group rose from \$287.2 million in 1926-29 to \$835.2 million in 1946-49 and to \$1,359.9 million in 1951-54, or from 23.1% of the export total in the earliest period to 33.6% in the most recent. Newsprint was Canada's second largest export in the first two periods, accounting on the average for about 10% of the export total. In the last two periods, it displaced wheat from its leading position, reaching a value of \$356.3 million and \$595.7 million. However, with an average share of the export total of about 14%, newsprint did not assume the relative importance which wheat once

held. Planks and boards, the fourth leading export in 1926-29 at \$54 million, moved into third place in the last two periods at \$172.6 million and \$303.9 million. Similarly, wood pulp advanced from fifth into fourth rank, or from \$47 million to \$168.5 million and \$294.3 million.

Non-ferrous metals and products, which in 1951-54 became the third largest export group, showed a steady and uninterrupted rate of increase in the four-year value averages which almost doubled from one period to another. Exports in this group rose from \$91.2 million in 1926-29 to \$667 million in 1951-54, or from 7.4% to 16.5% of the export total, a gain of over 600%. Aluminum showed the greatest advance, from \$9.6 million in the earliest period to \$157.9 million in the latest, reflecting the parallel development of Canada's hydro-electric resources. Nickel, copper, zinc and lead also made sharp gains of \$139.3 million, \$84.3 million, \$65.6 million and \$31.1 million or 743%, 375%, 785% and 255% respectively.

Exports in the iron and its products group, which stood at \$76.1 million and \$60.4 million in the two early periods, registered especially large gains in the immediate postwar period. In 1946-49 sales abroad quadrupled to reach \$268.7 million or 9.6%, the highest share of the export total in any of the four periods. This proportion fell to 8.7% in 1951-54, even though the value of sales went up to \$352.1 million. Shipments of farm implements and machinery, the traditional export in this group, rose from \$16.9 million in 1926-19 to \$82.8 million in 1951-54. Sales of non-farm machinery went up from \$6.2 million to \$36.7 million and those of guns, rifles and other firearms from almost nil to \$17.3 million. Shipments of iron ore, which were insignificant in 1926-29, averaged \$27.9 million in

1951-54. Exports of passenger automobiles went up from \$25.7 million to \$31.5 million between the two periods; however, the 1951-54 average was influenced by some special factors affecting the domestic demand for and the export supply of automobiles in 1952 and 1953.

Both non-metallic minerals and chemicals showed considerable growth between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Exports in the former group increased from \$27.7 million to \$142 million or from 2.2% to 3.5% of the export total, unmanufactured asbestos being the leading export item. Exports in the latter group advanced from \$18.4 million to \$138.9 million, or from 1.5% to 3.4% of the export total, with fertilizers as the principal export commodity — a reflection of the tremendous development of Canada's chemical industry.

Exports of fibres, textiles and products, never of much importance, were in each of the four periods the smallest of all groups in absolute terms as well as with regard to their significance as a proportion of the export total. Exports in the miscellaneous commodities group went up very sharply from an average of \$17.5 million in the two early periods to \$111.7 million in 1946-49, but declined to \$95.1 million in 1951-54. As most items in this group are manufactured goods, this marked upturn would again tend to point both to Canada's growing industrialization and to the diversification of the manufacturing industries, as well as to the influence of unusual sales opportunities in certain lines in the postwar period.

The trends in evidence in 1951-54 were accentuated in 1955. The wood, wood products and paper group kept its leading position and its share of the export total remained virtually unchanged at 35.5%. Non-ferrous metals and products became the second leading export group, its share increasing to 19.3%. A marked drop from the 1951-54 average caused a decline to 17.6% in the proportion of the export total accounted for by agricultural and vegetable products. Moderate declines also took place in exports of animals and products, fibres, textiles and products and miscellaneous commodities. Sales of chemicals showed a considerable increase. So did shipments of iron and its products and of non-metallic minerals and products, the spectacular upswing in exports of iron ore and petroleum accounting for all of the gain in the former case and for one-half of it in the latter.

A comparison of the twenty leading commodities in 1926-29 and 1951-54 shows some significant changes in their composition, in line with the general trends discussed above. It also throws light on the relative concentration of exports as well as their increasing diversification. In both periods there was a rather high degree of export concentration in a relatively small number of commodities. In 1926-29, the first ten commodities accounted for 61.1% and the first twenty for 73.3% of the export total,

while in 1951-54 the respective proportions were 59.6% and 72.6%. However, the share of wheat declined from 27.9% to 12.4% and that of newsprint rose from 10.6% to only 14.7%. And, in 1951-54, the first four leading commodities together accounted for only 41.9% of the export total as against 46.4% in 1951-54. (The corresponding figures in 1955 were 15.6% for newsprint, 7.9% for wheat and 39.4% for the four leading commodities.) Also, of the fourteen commodities on the list in both periods, all except wheat, wheat flour and passenger automobiles increased their relative shares of the export total.

As the share of the export total accounted for by the twenty leading commodities was almost identical and close to 75% in both 1926-29 and 1951-54, the changes in the composition and diversification of Canadian exports can be discussed in terms of these items. The composition of the twenty leading commodities in 1926-29 was characterized by the predominance of agricultural, vegetable and animal products, 60% of their total value being contributed by those two groups. But in 1951-54 this proportion was reduced to only 30%. Wheat, wheat flour, whisky and barley were still included and oats replaced rubber tires and tubes. Fresh and frozen fish appeared on the list, but cheese, bacon and hams, beef cattle and fur skins were no longer among the twenty leaders. In the wood, wood products and paper group, newsprint, planks and boards, woodpulp and pulpwood were on the list in both periods. In 1926-29 these items accounted together for 27.2% of the twenty leaders, and in 1951-54 their share rose to 42.5%. Non-ferrous metals also increased their share considerably, from 7.2% to 18.3%. Copper, nickel and lead were among the twenty commodities in both periods and in the second silver was replaced by aluminum and zinc. Passenger automobiles and farm implements were on the list in both periods and non-farm machinery was added in 1951-54, the iron and its products group's share rising from 4.7% to 5.1%. Asbestos represented in both periods the non-metallic minerals group which more than doubled its share from 1.2% to 2.8%. And, in 1951-54 fertilizers were also included among the twenty leading commodities at 1.4% of the total. It appears then that the degree of diversification of Canadian exports that was achieved between 1926-29 and 1951-54 occurred, as it were, at the expense of the agricultural, vegetable and animal products groups, the others increasing their respective shares and a new group being added. A comparison could also be made in terms of foodstuffs (including beverages, fodders and live animals), industrial materials (other than foodstuffs) and machinery and equipment (including transport). According to this breakdown, the value of foodstuffs as proportion of the twenty leading commodities fell from 55.2% in 1926-29 to 29.9% in 1951-54 and that of machinery and equipment declined moderately from 6.8% to 5.1%; the share of industrial materials, on the other hand, rose from 38% to 65%.

TABLE 18. Domestic Exports to All Countries, by Leading Commodities, Selected Periods, 1926-1955

Note: Commodities ranked by their importance in Canada's total domestic exports in 1951-54

Rank in			Commodity	Calendar Years			Calendar Years		
1926-29	1951-54	1955		1926-29	1951-54	1955	1926-29	1951-54	1955
			Total Domestic Exports	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
				1, 240, 916	4, 053, 555	4, 281, 784	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	1	1	Newsprint paper	131, 831	595, 716	665, 877	10.6	14.7	15.6
1	2	3	Wheat	346, 429	501, 395	338, 216	27.9	12.4	7.9
4	3	2	Planks and boards	53, 991	303, 902	385, 313	4.4	7.5	9.0
5	4	4	Wood pulp	47, 014	294, 272	297, 304	3.8	7.3	6.9
13	5	5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	18, 765	158, 092	215, 169	1.5	3.9	5.0
23	6	6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9, 631	157, 932	210, 971	0.8	3.9	4.9
11	7	10	Barley	21, 703	107, 650	76, 461	1.7	2.7	1.8
8	8	7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	22, 464	106, 796	163, 924	1.8	2.6	3.8
3	9	11	Wheat flour	64, 496	105, 025	74, 442	5.2	2.6	1.7
20	10	9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	11, 253	83, 346	94, 804	0.9	2.1	2.2
14	11	12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	16, 929	82, 801	72, 206	1.4	2.0	1.7
28	12	13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	8, 360	73, 979	70, 558	0.7	1.8	1.6
9	13	14	Whisky	22, 149	57, 634	60, 682	1.8	1.4	1.4
15	14	17	Pulpwood	14, 589	56, 137	48, 655	1.2	1.4	1.1
34	15	1	Oats	7, 217	53, 752	11, 930	0.5	1.3	0.3
25	16	16	Fish, fresh and frozen	9, 118	53, 521	55, 263	0.7	1.3	1.3
18	17	18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12, 193	43, 333	37, 194	1.0	1.1	0.9
38	18	15	Fertilizers, chemical	5, 717	40, 751	56, 296	0.5	1.0	1.3
37	19	20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	6, 190	40, 402	35, 789	0.5	1.0	0.8
6	20	1	Automobiles, passenger ..	25, 746	31, 477	13, 165	2.1	0.8	0.3

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29

7	1	1	Cheese	22, 711	4, 294	4, 045	1.8	0.1	0.1
10	28	25	Fur skins, undressed	21, 790	23, 973	28, 287	1.8	0.6	0.7
12	1	1	Rubber tires and tubes	19, 139	12, 699	7, 136	1.5	0.3	0.2
16	1	1	Bacon and hams, cured	12, 696	4, 502	6, 463	1.0	0.1	0.2
17	38	38	Silver, unmanufactured	12, 290	16, 932	19, 343	1.0	0.4	0.5
19	1	1	Cattle, chiefly for beef	11, 820	15, 060	3, 922	1.0	0.4	0.1

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1955

1	24	8	Iron Ore	13	27, 868	99, 814	2	0.7	2.3
1	1	19	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	1, 051	4, 201	36, 253	0.1	0.1	0.8

1. Lower than 40th.
2. Less than 0.1 %.

Imports, 1926-1955

Imports into Canada have been always less concentrated on a few commodities and more diversified than Canadian exports. They comprise a wide range of commodities, from raw materials for industry required to supplement Canadian resources — either because domestic supplies cannot be economically utilized to meet total demand or because

they cannot be produced at all — to an infinite variety of consumers' and producers' goods. Among the latter, imports of machinery and equipment stood out prominently in every phase of Canadian economic history, and particularly so in recent years when the pace of Canadian economic development has been comparable only to that in the quarter century preceding World War I.

Also, unlike in the case of exports, manufactured goods play a very important part in the import picture. They went up in value from \$708.4 million in 1926-29 to \$3,041.1 million in 1951-54, this over 300% increase causing the share of manufactured goods to rise from 65.4% to 73.3% of the import total. On the other hand, the respective shares of raw materials and of partially manufactured goods fell between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from respectively 25.2% to 20.9% and from 9.4% to 5.8%. Two items of a rather special character and which prominently entered the ranks of the leading import commodities in the postwar period deserve special mention. These are tourist purchases¹ resulting from a marked increase in travel abroad, and non-commercial items representing the effect of the high level of immigration.

In 1926-29 the leading ten import commodities accounted for 30.1% and the first twenty for 45.8% of total imports, and this proportion increased moderately to 37.4% and 51.3% in 1951-54. When the twenty leading imports are broken down into industrial materials (other than foodstuffs), machinery and equipment (including transport), clothing, and foodstuffs (including beverages), the following changes took place between 1926-29 and 1951-54 in terms of these categories' share of the twenty leading imports. The proportion of machinery and equipment rose from 35.3% to 54.8%, and the share of industrial materials, clothing and foodstuffs fell respectively from 39.4% to 32%, from 14.4% to 2.5% and from 11% to 5.4%; tourist purchases and non-commercial items made up the remaining 5.3% in 1951-54. These and other changes in the structure of Canadian imports during 1926-29 and 1951-54 are discussed below on the basis of value and percentage averages for the main groups and leading commodities.

The agricultural and vegetable group more than doubled in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54. Imports rose from \$228.3 million to \$515.1 million, but this group's share of the import total fell from 19.8% to 12.4%. Sugar, whisky and rubber were in 1926-29 among the first twenty imports, and such other major commodities as corn, citrus fruits, tea, vegetable oils, tobacco, fresh vegetables, dried fruits and coffee were among the second twenty. Sugar remained in 1951-54 the main import commodity in this group, increasing from \$31.4 million to \$58.9 million. Coffee became the other commodity which was also included in the twenty leading imports, rising in value from \$5.8 million to \$55.3 million. Purchases of rubber, which was now together with fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, vegetable oils and nuts among the second twenty imports, went up from \$22.6 million to \$36.2 million. In terms of its share of the twenty leading imports,

1. Unlike in 1951-54, there was no segregation of tourist purchases in 1926-29 as the privilege of \$100 exemption from customs duties was not in effect at that time. However, there is a strong presumption that tourist purchases in that period were much smaller than in 1951-54.

the importance of this group declined from 15.2% to 5.4% between the earliest and the most recent period.

Imports in the animals and animal products group went up in value by one-third, from \$63.6 million to \$96.2 million, but their proportion of total imports was halved from 5.5% to 2.3%. Fur skins, other hides and skins, butter and unmanufactured leather were among the second twenty imports in 1926-29 but not in 1951-54; nor were they included among the leading twenty imports in either of the two periods.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products went up in value from \$192.1 million to \$390.9 million, but this group also registered a relative decline with a drop from 16.6% in 1926-29 to 9.4% of the import total in 1954-55 and to 8.1% in 1955. There was also a corresponding decrease in the number of leading imports in this group. Raw cotton, whose purchases rose from \$24.7 million to \$67.1 million, was the major import item in both periods. Cotton fabrics were among the leading twenty import commodities in both periods, showing an increase from \$18.4 million to \$52.5 million. Purchases of wool fabrics went up from \$23.1 million to \$36.2 million and those of textile apparel from \$16.1 million to \$30.2 million, but imports of silk fabrics, strongly affected by the use of synthetics, fell from \$18.4 million to \$4.9 million; however none of these items was included in the leading twenty commodities in 1951-54, and silk fabrics not even among the second twenty. Purchases of raw wool increased from \$5.3 million to \$27.4 million. In terms of its share of the twenty leading imports, the importance of this group declined from 19% to 5.6%.

Imports in the wood, wood products and paper group almost tripled in value between 1926-29 and 1951-54 from \$54.2 million to \$149.6 million, their share of the import total declining from 4.7% to 3.6%. Paperboard, paper and products, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter and logs, timber and lumber were among the second twenty imports in both periods. In 1955, paperboard, paper and products advanced to be placed among the leading twenty at \$52.7 million.

Iron and its products was the largest import group in 1926-29 and in every subsequent period in both absolute and relative terms. At \$283.3 million in 1926-29, it rose to \$1,398.2 million in 1951-54 or from 24.5% to 33.7% of the import total. Non-farm and farm machinery, rolling mill products, passenger automobiles and automobile parts, tractors and internal combustion engines were in both periods among the leading twenty imports. Purchases of non-farm machinery, the largest item in this group as well as among all import commodities, showed the greatest value increase from \$52.9 million to \$367.9 million. In 1951-54, also pipes, tubes and fittings made their appearance among the leading twenty imports and cooking and heating apparatus, iron ore and tools among the second twenty, at respectively \$54.6 million, \$26.6 million, \$24.5

TABLE 19. Imports from All Countries, by Leading Commodities, Selected Periods, 1926-1955

Note: Commodities ranked by their importance in Canada's total imports in 1951-54

Rank in			Commodity	Calendar Years			Calendar Years		
1926-29	1951-54	1955		1926-29	1951-54	1955	1926-29	1951-54	1955
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%	%
			Total Imports	1,154,193	4,147,338	4,712,370	100.0	100.0	100.0
1	1	1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	52,905	367,946	445,875	4.6	8.9	9.5
4	2	3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	36,064	217,266	229,779	3.1	5.2	4.9
3	3	2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	38,182	197,058	246,505	3.3	4.8	5.2
11	4	4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	24,010	166,371	226,715	2.1	4.0	4.8
2	5	6	Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	52,851	134,659	129,679	4.6	3.2	2.8
17	6	7	Tractors and parts.....	15,444	113,496	115,375	1.3	2.7	2.4
20	7	8	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	13,711	99,824	100,917	1.2	2.4	2.1
8	8	11	Coal, bituminous	26,649	94,993	74,453	2.3	2.3	1.6
1	9	5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	1,251	87,213	138,091	0.1	2.1	2.9
19	10	14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	13,909	72,680	62,874	1.2	1.8	1.3
10	11	15	Cotton, raw	24,669	67,052	61,031	2.1	1.6	1.3
1	12	10	Fuel oils.....	1,164	64,842	77,754	0.1	1.6	1.6
2	13	13	Tourist purchases	2	64,090	71,467	2	1.5	1.5
7	14	9	Automobiles, passenger	28,400	61,604	83,726	2.5	1.5	1.3
5	15	20	Sugar, unrefined.....	31,362	58,914	52,312	2.7	1.4	1.1
39	16	17	Coffee, green	5,844	55,256	57,010	0.5	1.3	1.2
1	17	21	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	4,481	54,613	50,290	0.4	1.3	1.1
15	18	18	Cotton fabrics	18,359	52,538	53,400	1.6	1.3	1.1
30	19	12	Non-commercial items.....	9,872	49,331	72,939	0.9	1.2	1.5
31	20	16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	8,213	48,616	57,677	0.7	1.2	1.2

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1926-29

6	21	35	Coal, anthracite.....	30,494	43,473	30,124	2.6	1.0	0.5
9	1	1	Whisky	26,213	10,037	9,045	2.3	0.2	0.2
12	26	32	Wool fabrics	23,066	36,223	31,948	2.0	0.9	0.7
13	25	22	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	22,648	36,234	44,110	2.0	0.9	0.9
14	1	1	Silk fabrics.....	18,361	4,938	4,718	1.6	0.1	0.1
16	30	26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	16,054	30,156	39,039	1.4	0.7	0.8
18	23	29	Gasoline	14,998	38,952	35,831	1.3	0.9	0.8

Additional Commodities Included in Leading Twenty in 1955

22	24	19	Paperboard, paper and products	12,649	36,880	52,690	1.1	0.9	1.1
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1. Lower than 40th.
2. Not available.

million and \$24.1 million. The group as a whole increased its share of the twenty leading imports from 40.8% to 51.8% between 1926-29 and 1951-54.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up from \$67.4 million to \$327.4 million or from 5.9% to 7.9% of the import total. Miscellaneous electrical apparatus is the major commodity in this group,

its purchases increasing from \$24 million in 1926-29 to \$166.4 million in 1951-54 to make it the fourth leading import item. In recent years imports of bauxite and alumina, the raw materials for Canada's fast growing aluminum industry, have been assuming an increasing importance. Between the earliest and the most recent period this group's share of the twenty leading imports went up from 4.5% to 7.8%.

Imports of non-metallic minerals and products about quadrupled in value from \$164 million to \$646 million. The share of this group in the import total increased from 14.2% to 15.6% between 1926-29 and 1951-54; this, nevertheless, represented a decline from the peak of 19.5% in 1946-49 which was further accentuated in 1955 when the proportion dropped to 14.1%. The growing use of oil rather than coal for heating and the rapid postwar increase in Canadian petroleum production and refining capacity have been the main cause of this trend. Imports of crude petroleum, the largest item in this group, went up from \$36.1 million in 1926-29 to \$217.3 million in 1951-54. Bituminous coal, the only other commodity among the twenty leading in both periods, showed an increase from \$26.6 million to \$95 million. Fuel oils, which rose from \$1.2 million to \$64.8 million, was the other item among the twenty leading commodities in 1951-54. Anthracite coal and gasoline, up from \$30.5 million to \$43.5 million and from \$15 million to \$39 million, held respectively twenty-first and twenty-third rank.

Imports of chemicals and allied products and of miscellaneous commodities showed the largest relative increases of all main groups between 1926-29 and 1951-54. In absolute terms the former rose from \$35.4 million to \$205.4 million and the latter from \$65.7 million to \$419 million. In the chemical group, principal chemicals, which went up from \$8.2 million to \$48.6 million, were in both periods the largest single item in its group. They were in 1951-54 among the twenty leading imports, and synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines among the second twenty. In the miscellaneous commodities group, aircraft and parts, which registered the largest relative increase among the twenty leading commodities, went up from \$1.3 million to \$87.2 million. Also on the list in 1951-54 were tourist purchases and non-commercial items at \$64.1 million and \$49.3 million, and refrigerators and freezers and parcels of small value placed among the second twenty.

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 problem¹. 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-weight 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 greatly increased 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 divergence 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.

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 not matter 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.

Table 20 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. On the import side, there has been during this period a close degree of correspondence between the index totals for all commodities; however, there took place in 1955 an increase in the degree of divergence between those totals from 0.2% in 1954 to 0.8%, the simple average of discrepancies in the eight main groups rising from 1.7% to 2.4%. The main factor contributing to this increase was the respective behaviour of the fixed-base-weight and the moving-current-weight indexes for the "miscellaneous products" group, the former rising at a much higher rate than the latter. This was due to the much greater importance given to the rubber and rubber products subgroup in the fixed-base-weight index, combined with a sharp average upward price movement for those commodities.

1. See Chapter V, p. 00.

TABLE 20. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Agricultural and Animal Products:								
Fixed Weights	107.6	103.5	96.8	96.5	102.3	97.4	104.4	99.8
Current Weights	(103.0)	(99.4)	(95.3)	(95.9)	(101.9)	(97.5)	(101.8)	(98.4)
Fibres and Textiles:								
Fixed Weights	120.0	114.1	108.6	106.4	108.5	100.4	99.8	95.5
Current Weights	(119.8)	(113.4)	(105.7)	(106.1)	(110.5)	(99.4)	(97.1)	(93.7)
Wood Products and Paper:								
Fixed Weights	122.4	118.3	116.3	118.0	115.3	117.1	117.5	119.4
Current Weights	(122.0)	(117.3)	(114.5)	(116.0)	(114.7)	(115.6)	(115.1)	(115.8)
Iron and Steel Products:								
Fixed Weights	131.4	134.2	132.3	133.3	117.3	120.1	120.4	125.2
Current Weights	(129.7)	(131.8)	(126.2)	(133.5)	(117.2)	(119.6)	(120.0)	(124.9)
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	142.6	135.0	134.6	149.4	120.5	119.7	120.4	124.8
Current Weights	(140.3)	(132.7)	(131.8)	(146.8)	(120.0)	(119.7)	(119.5)	(125.3)
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	143.1	149.5	150.2	149.9	101.7	104.8	102.1	100.6
Current Weights	(147.4)	(154.3)	(154.5)	(153.6)	(101.1)	(104.1)	(103.4)	(102.4)
Chemicals and Fertilizer:								
Fixed Weights	119.3	117.1	115.0	114.8	109.0	109.4	108.1	109.9
Current Weights	(116.0)	(114.0)	(113.4)	(113.8)	(110.3)	(108.9)	(108.3)	(109.2)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed Weights	129.7	123.6	123.5	125.2	123.5	111.0	105.3	119.7
Current Weights	(125.9)	(119.8)	(120.0)	(119.6)	(110.9)	(105.6)	(101.8)	(109.4)
Total:								
Fixed Weights	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5
Current Weights	(118.6)	(114.9)	(112.9)	(117.7)	(110.6)	(109.8)	(109.3)	(111.4)

In the case of exports, the discrepancy between the total indexes derived by the two methods of calculation, which in 1953 amounted to 3%, almost disappeared by 1955, the simple average of the individual discrepancies for the eight main groups being reduced to 1.6%. In 1953, as in the two previous years, the divergence between the two index totals was largely caused by the gap between the fixed-base-weight and the moving-current-weight indexes for the "agricultural and animal products" group. During the 1951-53 period, the level of grain exports was extraordinarily high; and as the average price of grain was generally lower than the price average for the group, the moving-current-weight index fell well below the fixed-base-weight index. But in 1954 and 1955, the proportion of grains to total exports in this group was much closer to that of the base year; moreover the price gap between the average price of grain and of the other agricultural and animal products declined. In 1954, when the discrepancy between the two index totals for all commodities was reduced to 1.9%, it was the "iron and steel products" group that was mainly responsible for the existing degree of divergence. The discrepancy in the two indexes for this group in 1954 resulted chiefly from a sharply lower pro-

portion of manufactured goods in these exports and from the virtual disappearance of shipments of ferro-alloys, together with relatively much larger sales of iron ore, pig iron and scrap iron, the latter two at especially low prices. But in 1955, the almost complete elimination of the discrepancy between the two indexes in this group was the strongest factor contributing to the same result for the index totals for all commodities. This was due to sharply increased shipments of iron ore at an average price close to that of the group as a whole, combined with a decrease in sales of scrap iron and a diminution of the gap between its average price and that of other iron and steel products. On the other hand, a factor tending to widen the discrepancy between the two index totals for all commodities in 1955 was the increased divergence between the two indexes for the "miscellaneous products" group. Here, higher exports of electricity together with a price decline in this commodity tended to lower the moving-current-weight index more than the fixed weight index; while a rise in the average price level of rubber products tended to push up the fixed-base-weight index which overstressed the importance of this item.

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 borders 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 documents received by the Customs Division of the Department of National Revenue are the source of information on values and quantities. For the correct interpretation of the data 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" include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of commodities of foreign origin which were 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, export values are taken f.o.b. point of shipment for export.
- (3) **Re-Exports.** "Re-Exports" or "Exports of Foreign Produce" include any goods previously imported which are exported from Canada unchanged in form. Their value is the actual amount received by the exporter in Canadian dollars, exclusive of freight, insurance, handling and other charges.
- (4) **Imports.** "Imports" or "Imports Entered for Consumption" include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared for domestic sale or use by the customs officials; in effect, imports on which all duties were paid and which passed from customs control 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 and 1954 some goods from Czechoslovakia and Poland were appraised under section 36 of the Customs Act (R.S., 1952, Ch. 58) 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). During the first year that this provision was in effect the value of the imports to which it was applied totalled less than \$150,000.

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 except in the course of transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are credited to the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods came without interruption of transit except in the course of transfer 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 is discussed below.

- (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 (see also No. 7, below). 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 the movement of goods in given calendar periods.
- (7) **Change in Import Compilation Month.** Prior to April, 1954, the customs documents relating to imports from which import statistics are compiled were not sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics from the customs ports, but were received indirectly through the Departments of National Revenue and Finance. Since April, 1954, however, these documents have been sent directly to the Bureau of Statistics, which has resulted in their arriving at the Bureau somewhat earlier than under the previous system. During April and May, 1954, it was found that to code the same import forms for a "month" as would have been received under the old

system of handling these documents involved serious difficulties and delays at the end of each month. Starting in June, 1954, it was decided to avoid this problem by altering the compilation month to include all customs documents actually reaching the Bureau of Statistics by the end of the calendar month under the new mailing procedures. This had the added advantage of bringing the import statistical "month" more closely in line with the export statistical "month" and the calendar month.

The effect of this change, approximately, is that June, 1954, import statistics include the trade covered by customs forms received at the Bureau during the last two working days of May and all working days in June. The approximately two working days' mail receipts of documents added to the trade coded in June include that received on one Tuesday, June 29, and Tuesday is a day of exceptionally heavy receipts of customs documents at the Bureau. The increase in the value of imports recorded in June as a result of this change is estimated at not less than \$40 million in total, or alternatively not less than 10% of the value which would otherwise have been recorded. The effect of this change on the nine main commodity group totals, and on the value of imports from Canada's principal trading partners, appears to have been fairly uniform.

Only the June, 1954, import values were increased significantly by this change. Imports in subsequent months were again those covered by customs documents received on the same number of working days as are actually included in the calendar month. However, the timing of subsequent import statistical "months" was advanced by two days.

Imports from Central and South America¹

Until the middle of 1946 all imports were credited in Canadian trade statistics to the countries from which the goods were consigned to Canada. Beginning in July, 1946, a new method was adopted for the recording of some Canadian imports produced in Central or South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies). This was to credit all shipments of goods originating in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States (and usually purchased in that country) to the country in which they were produced.

It may be mentioned at this point, however, that this method of crediting imports from Central or South America is not equivalent to recording on a strict country of origin basis. This principle is

followed only in the case when these goods are consigned from the United States to Canada. For goods consigned from any Central or South American country direct to Canada (even when shipped via the United States) classification is invariably by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay in Canadian trade statistics. But if the same goods were consigned to Canada by an American firm from the United States they would be credited to the country of origin, namely Paraguay.

When this change in the recording of imports was made in 1946 its effects on Canadian trade statistics was not very significant. For under immediate postwar trading conditions almost all imports of Central or South American origin were being consigned to Canada from the country in

1. See Chapter V, *Review of Foreign Trade, Calendar Year, 1954 and First Half Year, 1955.*

TABLE 21. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1953-1955

Country and Commodity	1953			1954			1955			
	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	
	United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		United States	Country Credited		
	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	%	
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America										
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	260	41,639	0.6	198	52,728	0.4	1,175	53,925	2.1	
Barbados	20	2,355	0.8	13	5,345	0.3	7	8,229	0.1	
British Guiana	165	17,635	0.9	139	20,343	0.7	365	17,942	2.0	
Jamaica	13	11,748	0.1	1	15,309	0.0	727	14,840	4.7	
Leeward and Windward Islands	13	1,197	1.1	16	1,235	1.3	2	2,454	0.1	
Trinidad and Tobago	1	8,061	0.0	11	9,584	0.1	6	9,834	0.1	
Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	7,742	155,559	4.7	2,308	185,869	1.2	3,548	214,452	1.6	
Netherlands Antilles	0	8,154	0.0	95	20,487	0.5	792	29,930	2.6	
Venezuela	7,742	147,405	5.0	2,213	165,382	1.3	2,755	184,522	1.5	
Total, Other Countries	39,085	97,957	28.5	31,637	89,170	26.2	47,478	89,398	34.7	
Argentina	2,116	6,413	24.8	694	2,044	25.3	1,070	3,344	24.2	
Bolivia	411	1,004	29.0	23	244	8.6	15	3	82.7	
Brazil	8,536	26,511	24.4	9,295	22,327	29.4	10,852	19,895	35.3	
Chile	285	768	27.0	115	120	49.0	159	91	63.5	
Colombia	4,665	18,550	20.1	5,181	19,639	20.9	6,183	16,037	27.8	
Costa Rica	5,990	3,482	63.2	1,370	6,376	17.7	738	5,210	12.4	
Cuba	1,453	10,201	12.5	1,299	8,614	13.1	1,343	8,682	13.4	
Dominican Republic	581	5,273	9.9	892	770	53.7	247	1,283	16.1	
Ecuador	1,632	1,056	60.7	2,747	1,016	73.0	3,164	2,023	61.0	
El Salvador	51	1,338	3.7	146	805	15.4	435	2,526	14.7	
Guatemala	2,010	1,249	61.7	1,614	3,446	31.9	905	3,640	19.9	
Haiti	392	356	52.4	896	674	57.1	1,269	328	79.5	
Honduras	3,169	1,425	69.0	1,505	1,085	58.1	1,198	468	71.9	
Mexico	3,253	12,532	20.6	2,812	11,220	20.0	17,543	11,271	60.9	
Nicaragua	24	367	6.1	10	171	5.5	193	1,236	13.5	
Panama	2,349	1,288	64.6	1,505	4,345	25.7	1,174	7,863	13.0	
Peru	365	2,563	12.5	134	2,130	5.9	266	603	30.6	
Puerto Rico	228	644	26.1	430	773	35.8	99	995	9.0	
Surinam	486	859	36.1	471	2,322	16.9	241	3,405	6.6	
Uruguay	1,051	1,852	36.2	493	533	48.0	252	231	52.2	
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items with Codes										
Crude petroleum, for refining	7153	7,350	138,318	5.0	1,547	163,243	0.9	2,040	178,387	1.1
Coffee, green	283	7,957	45,159	15.0	13,046	41,283	24.0	14,065	36,538	27.8
Sugar, for refining	262	288	27,593	1.0	0	28,817	0.0	0	29,852	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	15,908	6,904	69.7	7,832	15,149	34.1	5,942	17,103	25.8
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	648	11,862	5.2	600	15,966	3.6	1,318	18,853	6.5
Cotton, raw	3001	1,478	4,146	26.3	521	2,126	19.7	15,280	4,488	77.3
Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3	7172	0	7,036	0.0	278	6,317	4.2	212	14,298	1.5
Gasoline	7164	0	2,126	0.0	0	8,574	0.0	704	9,027	7.2
Stove oil	7171	0	899	0.0	0	2,119	0.0	88	6,039	1.4
Sisal, istle, tampico fibres	3413	2,072	556	78.8	2,346	791	76.2	3,305	385	89.6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	377	1,583	19.2	1,535	2,757	35.8	498	2,648	15.8
Peanuts, green	94	295	4,839	5.7	160	4,183	3.7	166	2,914	5.4
Tomatoes, fresh	127	184	2,502	6.9	156	2,232	6.5	238	1,892	11.2
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,609	375	81.1	1,194	271	81.5	1,175	201	85.4
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres	3369	104	2,306	4.3	38	1,424	2.6	104	1,184	8.1
Iron ore	5001	838	1,278	39.6	0	1,194	0.0	875	1	99.9
Wool, washed or scoured	3262	992	1,546	39.1	255	273	48.3	583	274	68.0
Cocoa butter	273	370	1,176	23.9	402	665	37.7	190	514	27.0
Wool in the grease	3261	1,019	730	58.3	583	51	92.0	278	28	90.2
Quartz, piezo-electric	7273	1,007 ^a	375 ^a	72.9	399	193	67.4	188	0	100.0
Ores of metals, n.o.p.	6217	524	3,261	13.8	0	1,418	0.0	0	1	0.0
Total Imports from Central and South America	47,087	295,155	13.8	34,099	327,812	9.4	52,200	357,775	12.7	

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Less than 0.1%.

3. Include other crystallized quartz in 1953.

which the goods were produced. However, with the return of more normal trading practices a much greater proportion of goods originating in Central or South America has come to be consigned to Canada from entrepôt markets in the United States than was the case in 1946.

In 1953 a survey was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South American countries, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States, and a summary of the results of this study is presented in Table 21.

Part A of Table 21 shows total recorded imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in either calendar year 1953, 1954 or 1955. The remaining territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, French West Indies, Paraguay and the American Virgin Islands, are therefore not listed. The total recorded imports are broken down into those which were consigned to Canada either from one of the countries in the area or from the United States.

An analysis of Canada's imports from countries in Central and South America, with regard to the significance of shipments consigned from the United States as a proportion of the total, reveals that the departure from strict consignment recording tends to affect Canadian trade statistics differently with the various countries. Additional differences are also in evidence concerning the incidence of the changes in this proportion for each country over the 1953-55 period. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth were affected to a negligible extent only. When the yearly data are averaged it appears that only 1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period. The range of variation for the country total in this group was between less than 1% and 2.1%. The small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of this group may be explained partly by better shipping connections between Canada and the British West Indies than between Canada and most other Central and South American countries. Another contributing factor may lie in the encouragement given to direct shipment to Canadian ports by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to Commonwealth imports which are shipped to Canada via a country outside the Commonwealth.

Imports from the two oil-exporting countries in South America (Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles) also show a very small percentage of shipments consigned to Canada from the United States. The average for the 1953-55 period was 2.5% for the group as a whole, only 1% for the Netherlands Antilles, and 2.6% for Venezuela.

Petroleum and petroleum products form the greater part of Canada's imports from those two countries, and these commodities are normally purchased in very large quantities and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or via tanker and pipeline.

The proportion of most of the remaining countries' goods consigned from the United States was much higher than in the case of the first two groups. The average for the 1953-55 period was 29.8%. However, the averages for the individual countries varied from 66.3%, 64.9% and 63% for Honduras, Ecuador and Haiti to 13%, 11.3% and 8.4% for Cuba, El Salvador and Nicaragua. There were also examples of a very irregular pattern in the yearly data with respect to the proportion of consignments from the United States in the case of such countries as Bolivia, the Dominican Republic and Peru.

Part B of Table 21 shows all commodities imported from Central or South America in excess of \$1 million in either calendar year 1953, 1954 or 1955, listed in order of importance by value in 1955. The itemized commodities constituted on the average 90% of total imports from the area. A breakdown of imports of these commodities into that part which was consigned to Canada directly from the countries credited and into the one which was consigned from the United States reveals that the average proportion of the latter was 12% over the 1953-55 period. But a perusal of the itemized commodities according to the same breakdown shows wide fluctuations in the average of consignments from the United States. It was as low as 0.3% for sugar 0.5% for stove oil, 1.9% for fuel oils, 2.3% for petroleum and 2.4% for gasoline; and as high as 82.7% for wax, 81.5% for sisal, istle and tampico fibres, 80.2% for wool in the grease, and 80.1% for quartz.

The proportion of consignments from the United States in relation to total imports of the itemized commodities also varied during the 1953-55 period, as it had in the case of the individual countries. It was much heavier in 1953 than in 1954 and in 1955 in the case of bananas, and for miscellaneous ores it dropped from about 14% in 1953 to nil in 1954 and 1955; conversely, it was much heavier in 1954 and in 1955 than in 1953 in the case of wool in the grease. Iron ore was the most prominent among those commodities which showed an irregular behaviour. Its percentage of consignments from the United States dropped from about 40% in 1953 to nil in 1954 and went up again to 99.9% in 1955.

The relatively high proportion of imports consigned from the United States in the case of the third group of countries in Central and South America, as compared with the Commonwealth countries in the area as well as with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, especially as regards the market structure in each individual case. For instance the factor of greater convenience in procuring relatively small shipments of certain goods from a distributing

centre rather than directly from the country of origin would play an important role. However, there remains a great deal of variation among individual commodities as to the proportion of imports from the United States and in some cases even among the same commodities originating from more than one country in the area.

The departure from strict consignment recording in the case of imports from Central and South

America has affected significantly Canadian trade statistics from the point of view of many individual countries involved. On the other hand, the effect on statistics of total imports from the United States has been rather small. Recorded imports from the United States were on the average only 1.3% less during 1953-55 than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would obviously have been very large.

Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume¹

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. The price indexes are divided into the 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 $\frac{\sum(P_1 Q_0)}{\sum(P_0 Q_0)}$ 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 the individual commodities entering the total export or import index. The volume indexes derived by deflating indexes of declared values by these price indexes are therefore

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

$$\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$$

Certain adjustments to the grouping of commodities used in the trade statistics were made in computing the price indexes. 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.

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 were combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products was transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships were 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 were made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the United Kingdom government or our N.A.T.O. allies were deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

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 Groups¹

Commodity Groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
	\$'000,000					
Agricultural and Animal Products	1,339.3	1,062.2	1,006.1	526.0	580.0	600.3
Fibres and Textiles	24.3	21.0	22.8	387.1	333.3	381.6
Wood Products and Paper	1,295.4	1,378.4	1,520.9	154.4	158.9	188.4
Iron and Steel and Products	376.9	307.5	403.0	1,521.0	1,313.0	1,597.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	682.2	709.0	826.4	376.2	368.6	411.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	147.4	145.6	206.2	654.5	594.6	659.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	137.9	161.3	210.0	225.8	225.0	265.0
Miscellaneous	114.0	96.3	86.3	508.0	494.8	563.5
Adjusted total	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,353.1	4,068.2	4,667.0
Deductions ²	—	—	—	29.7	25.0	45.4
Published total	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,382.8	4,093.2	4,712.4

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

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

Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

In addition to movements of goods arising out of commercial transactions, 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. Examples of the first 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 goods 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 sta-

tistics 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 principal ones 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		
	1953	1954	1955	1953	1954	1955
Values in \$'000						
Non-Commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 16,095	17,261	21,908	28,987	29,905	25,619
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 4,200	3,793	1,548	621	649	432
Contractors' outfits	\$ 0	0	0	1	1	1
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ 2	2	2	1,579	1,203	1,291
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments....	\$ —	—	—	29,736	25,006	45,363
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,749	1,731	1,784	3,267	4,378	5,415
Advertising matter	\$ 1	1	1	6,507	3,647	7,528
Tourist purchases	\$ 1	1	1	73,840	68,767	71,467
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 20,295	21,054	23,456	60,923	56,763	72,705
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.49	0.54	0.55	1.40	1.39	1.54
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 22,044	22,785	25,240	144,537	133,555	157,115
Percent of total domestic exports or imports %	0.54	0.59	0.59	3.32	3.26	3.33

1. Not available.

2. Not included in domestic exports.

Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics

The general use of gold as a money metal gives it special 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 occur without its 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. The only exception to this rule 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 safe-keeping 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% in the postwar years).

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. The United States has 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

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Average 1951-55
Values in \$'000,000						
Total Exports:						
Recorded value of total exports	\$ 3,963	4,356	4,173	3,947	4,351	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 177	201	166	167	206 ²	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 4,140	4,557	4,339	4,114	4,557	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 4.5	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.4
Imports:						
Recorded value of imports	\$ 4,085	4,030	4,383	4,093	4,712	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 335	354	365	338	374 ²	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 4,420	4,384	4,748	4,431	5,086	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 8.2	8.8	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.3

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

"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade¹

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 that enter the national territory (imports) or leave the national territory (exports) are recorded in statistics at the time when they cross the frontier (except for goods in transit to a third country on through bills of lading). Under the Special Trade system only 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, and only those exports which were either produced within the country or were previously imported and cleared through customs for domestic use. Both exports and imports are recorded when the goods are cleared through customs. 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, 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 entrepôt 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 since 1952 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 entrepôt trade such as the United Kingdom or Belgium it could be quite substantial.

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

TABLE 25. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

	Total Exports				Imports			
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1952	1953	1954	1955
Values in \$'000,000								
Recorded values of trade..... \$	4,356	4,173	3,947	4,351	4,030	4,383	4,093	4,712
Goods entered into Customs warehouse ¹ \$	—	—	—	—	120	122	105	113
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse ¹ \$	13	6	5	4	(-) 116	(-) 112	(-) 102	(-) 104
Estimated General Trade values..... \$	4,369	4,179	3,952	4,355	4,034	4,393	4,096	4,721
Increase over recorded values..... %	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Transportation charges to Canadian border ² \$	201	166	167	206	354	365	333	374
General Trade values f.o.b. — c.i.f. \$	4,570	4,345	4,119	4,561	4,388	4,758	4,434	5,095
Increase over recorded values..... \$	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.8	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

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

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)

Imports from Central and South America (First Half Year, 1955, p. 36)

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1954, p. 33)

Export and Import Price and Volume Indexes, 1926-1953 (First Half Year, 1954, p. 23)

Tariff Relations with Countries Distinguished in Canadian Trade Statistics (First Half Year, 1954, p. 33)

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1953, p. 30)

The Index of Concentration (Calendar Year, 1953, p. 43)

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*

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1955

Calendar Year	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
1901.....	177,502	48,705	107,412	184,740	110,863	42,840	- 7,237	- 62,157	+ 64,572
1902.....	201,654	52,137	127,544	204,396	116,679	53,598	- 2,742	- 64,542	+ 73,946
1903.....	207,858	54,102	129,161	243,451	140,177	63,579	- 35,592	- 86,075	+ 65,582
1904.....	180,727	55,069	103,844	245,418	149,356	58,493	- 64,691	- 94,287	+ 45,351
1905.....	209,176	64,014	120,519	262,765	155,495	64,825	- 53,589	- 91,481	+ 55,693
1906.....	241,768	79,743	135,051	312,114	187,757	77,684	- 70,346	- 108,014	+ 57,387
1907.....	245,954	90,430	126,110	366,575	216,769	96,252	- 120,621	- 126,339	+ 29,858
1908.....	257,318	80,233	141,120	282,707	186,062	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909.....	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,611	+ 56,219
1910.....	289,844	108,198	140,500	435,251	262,142	107,722	- 145,407	- 153,944	+ 32,778
1911.....	289,055	100,770	147,182	503,542	319,942	113,352	- 214,487	- 219,172	+ 33,831
1912.....	352,948	129,251	176,646	636,790	410,242	133,429	- 283,842	- 280,992	+ 43,217
1913.....	447,699	167,974	224,515	659,993	427,974	139,900	- 212,294	- 260,000	+ 84,615
1914.....	413,067	169,318	184,115	482,076	308,634	98,754	- 69,009	- 139,316	+ 85,361
1915.....	629,841	181,061	361,486	450,960	316,934	74,364	+ 178,881	- 135,873	+ 287,123
1916.....	1,094,062	251,599	718,724	767,410	595,369	117,637	+ 326,652	- 343,770	+ 601,087
1917.....	1,577,567	405,385	891,863	1,006,056	827,401	76,516	+ 571,511	- 422,016	+ 815,347
1918.....	1,233,689	441,273	586,558	910,171	741,339	72,906	+ 323,518	- 300,066	+ 513,652
1919.....	1,289,792	487,618	538,974	941,014	739,598	87,659	+ 348,778	- 251,979	+ 451,315
1920.....	1,298,182	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	484,444	1,008,342	668,747	184,707	+ 266,257	- 197,183	+ 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	+ 187,821	- 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	323,886	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 ¹	1,202,416	121,693 ¹	+ 1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946.....	2,339,186	908,577	598,799	1,864,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
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	2,976,982	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
1954.....	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	- 146,280	- 593,941	+ 265,843
1955.....	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463

1. 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, 1951-1955

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,875	341,335	186,662	178,638
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,933	376,078	160,830	166,288
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
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,901	59,175	38,128	54,604
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,686	82,390	56,230	48,656
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,683	85,473	46,867	36,858
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,605	114,297	45,437	38,721
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,968	70,591	38,394	38,783
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,828	96,747	43,156	40,105
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,404	345,634	188,297	181,828
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,497	383,457	162,160	167,994
1951 1Q	819,618	538,549	113,591	54,387	43,594	36,838	32,859
2Q	943,012	588,343	140,689	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
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	135,889	38,325	60,848	39,244	54,806
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,075	82,950	56,316	48,909
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,010	86,332	47,048	37,390
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,995	115,505	45,688	40,724
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,335	71,033	38,729	38,964
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,692	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,181	100,511	43,490	40,514
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,888

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are included in the total for previous years.

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

Year and Quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,910	178,565	284,405	93,466
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,107	204,343	319,256	125,955
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	88,630	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	65,161	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	1,116,161	799,283	119,816	49,569	45,414	82,794	21,285
4Q	1,046,106	749,518	113,985	44,888	47,728	69,442	22,544
1954..... 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,252	31,608	70,222	16,484
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,458	48,099	74,640	20,439
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,925	47,544	69,464	27,567
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,275	51,314	70,079	28,977
1955..... 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,466	50,576	79,040	28,603
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,945	53,853	83,255	32,613
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,976	67,795	88,738	41,196
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1954.....	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,494	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,362
1955.....	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463	+ 41,390	+ 179,114	- 157,096	+ 42,039
1951..... 1Q	- 124,240	- 139,509	+ 21,449	- 7,590	+ 13,488	- 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
1954..... 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+ 38,322
2Q	- 119,223 ²	- 205,062 ²	+ 35,227 ²	+ 5,616	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,469
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 915	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,823
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,720	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,747
1955..... 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+ 18,616	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,421
2Q	- 122,065	- 254,528	+ 105,289	+ 5,226	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 17,026
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+ 16,235	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,901
4Q	- 132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,313	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,692

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1955 are included in the total for previous years.

2. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). The trade balance was affected by the same amount. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE III Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1955		Percentage Change 1954-55	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports 1955
1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	1,203,128	1,356,215	+ 10.5	59.8
2	2	2	United Kingdom	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688	+ 17.7	17.0
3	3	3	Japan	118,568	96,474	90,893	45,313	45,580	- 5.8	2.1
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	83,858	86,899	90,751	39,108	51,643	+ 4.4	2.1
8	6	5	Australia	39,629	45,768	58,482	28,267	30,215	+ 27.8	1.4
6	9	6	Union of South Africa	50,763	39,883	56,026	29,855	26,171	+ 40.5	1.3
5	5	7	Belgium and Luxembourg	69,510	54,987	53,384	24,058	29,326	- 2.9	1.2
7	10	8	Netherlands	42,382	39,777	47,689	20,538	27,151	+ 19.9	1.1
10	8	9	Norway	37,278	43,813	47,031	20,543	26,488	+ 7.3	1.1
14	11	10	France	32,281	33,799	42,563	19,984	22,579	+ 25.9	1.0
17	13	11	Mexico	28,986	27,359	37,126	16,275	20,851	+ 35.7	0.9
12	12	12	Venezuela	36,485	30,973	30,756	14,586	16,170	- 0.7	0.7
13	15	13	Italy	33,170	23,844	27,653	10,415	17,238	+ 16.0	0.6
16	14	14	Switzerland	29,833	26,826	25,640	15,249	10,391	- 4.4	0.6
11	17	15	India	37,187	17,689	24,669	9,044	15,625	+ 39.5	0.6
18	16	16	Colombia	20,146	21,000	22,691	12,259	10,432	+ 8.1	0.5
32	20	17	New Zealand	7,475	14,807	22,344	10,444	11,900	+ 50.9	0.5
23	19	18	Philippines	13,872	15,863	16,136	9,793	8,343	+ 14.3	0.4
19	18	19	Cuba	16,124	17,455	13,910	7,766	6,144	- 20.3	0.3
25	21	20	Jamaica	12,490	11,552	12,907	5,398	7,509	+ 11.7	0.3
24	25	21	Ireland	13,356	8,821	12,808	6,375	6,433	+ 45.2	0.3
27	22	22	Trinidad and Tobago	9,490	11,425	12,625	5,843	6,782	+ 10.5	0.3
9	7	23	Brazil	37,561	45,096	11,520	6,584	4,936	- 74.5	0.3
30	27	24	Puerto Rico	7,753	7,757	9,715	5,136	4,579	+ 25.2	0.2
39	42	25	Sweden	4,587	3,518	7,622	3,525	4,097	+116.7	0.2
21	45	26	Korea	14,991	3,197	7,514	2,637	4,877	+135.0	0.2
29	26	27	Hong Kong	9,000	8,252	7,253	3,779	3,474	- 12.1	0.2
31	30	28	Argentina	7,641	6,692	6,833	2,770	4,063	+ 2.1	0.2
15	24	29	Pakistan	32,103	8,970	6,202	2,547	3,655	- 30.9	0.1
37	1	30	Austria	5,136	2,857	6,025	1,293	4,732	+110.9	0.1
20	32	31	Peru	15,108	5,086	6,001	2,533	3,468	+ 18.0	0.1
41	31	32	Ecuador	4,220	5,509	4,953	2,726	2,227	- 10.1	0.1
28	23	33	Israel	9,059	10,174	4,558	1,808	2,750	- 55.2	0.1
1	39	34	Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2,220	3,945	4,323	1,895	2,428	+ 9.6	0.1
1	1	35	Greece	1,560	2,505	4,298	1,856	2,442	+ 71.6	0.1
47	34	36	Barbados	3,734	4,378	4,267	1,863	2,404	- 2.5	0.1
22	1	37	Spain	14,179	2,734	4,210	1,721	2,489	+ 54.0	0.1
42	35	38	Dominican Republic	3,993	4,269	4,168	1,960	2,208	- 2.4	0.1
45	40	39	Leeward and Windward Islands	3,864	3,931	4,149	2,021	2,128	+ 5.5	0.1
1	1	40	Poland	183	558	4,005	25	3,980	+617.7	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1954

38	36	49	British Guiana	4,777	4,080	2,967	1,339	1,628	- 27.3	0.1
40	38	50	Panama	4,380	4,057	2,824	1,235	1,589	- 30.4	0.1
1	33	1	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	3	4,854	2,680	1,523	1,157	+ 55.2	0.1
1	37	1	Liberia	3,145	4,071	2,456	1,075	1,381	- 39.7	0.1
1	29	1	Turkey	1,455	7,086	647	380	267	- 90.9	4
1	28	1	Yugoslavia	1,940	7,119	363	227	136	- 95.0	4

1. Lower than 50th.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

3. Less than \$500.00.

4. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1955		Percentage Change 1954-55	Percentage of Total Imports 1955
1953	1954	1955		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	3, 221, 214	2, 961, 380	3, 452, 178	1, 649, 243	1, 802, 935	+ 16.6	73.2
2	2	2	United Kingdom	453, 391	392, 472	400, 531	182, 883	217, 648	+ 2.1	8.5
3	3	3	Venezuela	155, 147	167, 594	187, 277	88, 700	92, 577	+ 11.7	4.0
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	35, 507	44, 485	55, 603	21, 752	33, 851	+ 25.0	1.2
19	15	5	Japan	13, 629	19, 197	36, 718	13, 905	22, 813	+ 91.3	0.8
7	6	6	India	26, 627	28, 054	35, 147	18, 608	16, 539	+ 25.3	0.7
5	5	7	Brazil	35, 047	31, 623	30, 747	12, 612	18, 135	- 2.8	0.7
27	12	8	Netherlands Antilles	8, 154	20, 582	30, 722	12, 544	18, 178	+ 49.3	0.7
6	7	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	29, 082	25, 077	29, 051	11, 833	17, 218	+ 15.8	0.6
16	21	10	Mexico	15, 785	14, 033	28, 814	10, 207	18, 607	+ 105.3	0.6
12	14	11	Malaya and Singapore	21, 896	19, 586	28, 810	13, 569	15, 241	+ 47.1	0.8
8	9	12	Australia	23, 464	24, 657	26, 295	8, 454	17, 841	+ 6.6	0.6
11	11	13	France	22, 267	22, 046	25, 016	10, 390	14, 626	+ 13.5	0.5
9	8	14	Colombia	23, 215	24, 820	22, 220	9, 171	13, 049	- 10.5	0.5
10	10	15	Netherlands	22, 298	22, 562	20, 951	8, 660	12, 291	- 7.1	0.4
13	16	16	Switzerland	20, 437	19, 151	19, 365	8, 298	11, 067	+ 1.1	0.4
18	20	17	Italy	14, 271	15, 006	18, 502	6, 728	11, 774	+ 23.3	0.4
15	13	18	British Guiana	17, 800	20, 482	18, 307	5, 372	12, 935	- 10.6	0.4
14	17	19	Lebanon	19, 584	17, 413	17, 920	6, 394	11, 526	+ 2.9	0.4
17	22	20	Ceylon	14, 461	12, 527	15, 581	7, 901	7, 680	+ 24.4	0.3
20	19	21	Jamaica	11, 761	15, 309	15, 567	7, 514	8, 053	+ 1.7	0.3
23 ¹	18	22	British East Africa	9, 393 ¹	15, 852	13, 158	5, 042	8, 116	- 17.0	0.3
25	28	23	New Zealand	8, 572	7, 314	12, 316	7, 222	5, 094	+ 68.4	0.3
24	25	24	Sweden	9, 341	9, 175	12, 152	5, 260	6, 892	+ 32.4	0.3
21	23	25	Cuba	11, 654	9, 913	10, 025	5, 800	4, 225	+ 1.1	0.2
28	24	26	Trinidad and Tobago	8, 062	9, 595	9, 840	5, 148	4, 692	+ 2.6	0.2
38	30	27	Panama	3, 637	5, 850	9, 037	4, 133	4, 904	+ 55.5	0.2
49	33	28	Barbados	2, 375	5, 358	8, 236	4, 018	4, 218	+ 53.7	0.2
2	46	29	Arabia	2, 196	2, 225	6, 986	4, 223	2, 763	+ 214.0	0.1
33	29	30	Union of South Africa	4, 616	5, 911	6, 255	2, 566	3, 689	+ 5.8	0.1
32	32	31	Spain	4, 619	5, 566	6, 220	2, 780	3, 440	+ 11.7	0.1
22	26	32	Costa Rica	9, 472	7, 746	5, 948	3, 018	2, 930	- 23.2	0.1
35	36	33	Hong Kong	4, 427	4, 154	5, 875	3, 051	2, 824	+ 41.4	0.1
46	38	34	Ecuador	2, 688	3, 763	5, 187	2, 949	2, 238	+ 37.8	0.1
30	31	35	Fiji	5, 554	5, 813	5, 016	1, 617	3, 399	- 13.7	0.1
39	35	36	Guatemala	3, 259	5, 060	4, 545	3, 002	1, 543	- 10.2	0.1
26	43	37	Argentina	8, 529	2, 738	4, 414	1, 834	2, 580	+ 61.2	0.1
2	39	38	Denmark	2, 175	3, 463	4, 269	1, 614	2, 655	+ 23.3	0.1
43	27	39	Alaska	2, 961	7, 573	3, 932	1, 824	2, 108	- 48.1	0.1
40	47	40	Gold Coast	3, 159	1, 986	3, 775	1, 488	2, 287	+ 90.1	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1954

31	34	42	Hawaii	4, 635	5, 292	3, 305	1, 253	2, 052	- 37.5	0.1
47	40	43	French Africa	2, 631	3, 184	3, 267	1, 304	1, 963	+ 2.6	0.1
41	37	2	Philippines	2, 986	4, 001	2, 026	962	1, 064	- 49.4	3

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Lower than 50th.

3. Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States.....	2,297,675	2,306,955	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	1,203,128	1,356,215
Alaska	2,264	1,249	1,130	1,272	1,221	547	674
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,186	1,279	1,319	1,226	1,382	709	673
Greenland.....	208	303	194	299	86	27	59
Total, North America	2,301,330	2,309,787	2,421,558	2,319,950	2,562,031	1,204,410	1,357,621
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda.....	3,693	3,158	3,070	2,992	3,010	1,489	1,521
British Honduras.....	572	381	376	299	304	142	162
Bahamas.....	2,136	2,353	2,298	2,271	2,133	1,008	1,125
Barbados	4,584	3,912	3,734	4,378	4,267	1,863	2,404
Jamaica	10,213	10,591	12,490	11,552	12,907	5,398	7,509
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	4,229	4,276	3,864	3,931	4,149	2,021	2,128
Trinidad and Tobago	9,950	11,034	9,490	11,425	12,625	5,843	6,782
American Virgin Islands	181	167	178	119	190	113	77
Costa Rica.....	2,175	2,612	2,199	2,834	3,576	1,558	2,018
Cuba.....	20,424	24,181	16,124	17,455	13,910	7,766	6,144
Dominican Republic	4,060	4,643	3,993	4,269	4,168	1,960	2,208
El Salvador	2,002	2,230	1,901	1,526	1,808	1,075	733
French West Indies.....	40	47	26	24	23	12	11
Guatemala	2,365	1,896	2,234	2,021	2,508	1,086	1,422
Haiti.....	2,588	3,417	2,670	3,307	2,446	950	1,496
Honduras	3,575	1,736	556	471	588	318	270
Mexico	29,880	39,641	28,986	27,359	37,126	16,275	20,851
Netherlands Antilles	1,834	1,541	1,308	1,775	1,444	730	714
Nicaragua.....	1,097	1,185	1,354	1,653	1,769	917	852
Panama.....	5,961	11,359	4,380	4,057	2,824	1,235	1,589
Puerto Rico	8,120	7,328	7,753	7,757	9,715	5,136	4,579
Commonwealth Countries.....	35,378	35,704	35,322	36,849	39,395	17,762	21,633
Other Countries.....	84,302	101,983	73,662	74,628	82,095	39,132	42,963
Total, Central America and Antilles	119,680	137,688	108,984	111,477	121,491	56,894	64,597
South America:							
British Guiana.....	5,308	6,356	4,777	4,080	2,967	1,339	1,628
Falkland Islands.....	2	31	41	4	274	0	274
Argentina.....	8,883	8,227	7,641	6,692	6,833	2,770	4,063
Bolivia.....	3,484	6,398	5,501	1,272	1,086	436	650
Brazil.....	53,684	81,367	37,561	45,096	11,520	6,584	4,936
Chile.....	13,751	10,090	3,945	3,130	3,820	1,699	2,121
Colombia	12,311	13,756	20,146	21,000	22,691	12,259	10,432
Ecuador	2,713	2,030	4,220	5,509	4,953	2,726	2,227
French Guiana.....	4	3	6	4	2	1	2
Paraguay	167	112	339	167	91	74	17
Peru	5,054	16,405	15,108	5,086	6,001	2,533	3,468
Surinam.....	934	1,097	712	911	971	512	459
Uruguay	6,868	5,429	2,912	2,784	2,355	978	1,377
Venezuela	26,982	35,683	36,485	30,973	30,756	14,586	16,170
Commonwealth Countries.....	5,310	6,367	4,818	4,084	3,241	1,339	1,902
Other Countries.....	134,835	180,597	134,575	122,625	91,080	45,158	45,922
Total, South America	140,145	186,984	139,393	126,709	94,320	46,497	47,823

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	631,461	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688
Austria	2,166	5,216	5,136	2,857	6,025	1,293	4,732
Belgium and Luxembourg	94,457	104,376	69,510	54,987	53,384	24,058	29,326
Denmark	5,587	9,881	6,303	2,929	3,172	1,274	1,898
France	46,538	48,264	32,281	33,799	42,563	19,984	22,579
Germany, Federal Republic	37,028	94,863	89,858	86,899	90,751	39,108	51,643
Iceland	700	833	2,058	699	505	237	268
Ireland	20,921	23,058	13,356	8,821	12,808	6,375	6,433
Netherlands	26,191	41,508	42,382	39,777	47,689	20,538	27,151
Norway	32,198	39,002	37,278	43,813	47,031	20,543	26,488
Sweden	12,125	12,198	4,587	3,518	7,622	3,525	4,097
Switzerland	25,345	26,918	29,833	26,826	25,640	15,249	10,391
Commonwealth Countries	631,461	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688
Other Countries	303,255	406,119	328,581	304,895	337,190	152,186	185,004
Total, North-Western Europe	934,718	1,151,964	991,813	958,303	1,106,502	536,810	569,692
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	648	353	486	252	286	130	156
Malta	2,150	3,111	3,307	3,043	3,934	1,748	2,186
Greece	2,703	4,415	1,560	2,505	4,298	1,856	2,442
Italy	48,763	52,645	33,170	23,844	27,653	10,415	17,238
Portugal	4,665	4,026	3,991	2,118	2,554	750	1,804
Azores and Madeira	259	224	231	641	311	135	176
Spain	742	3,579	14,179	2,734	4,210	1,721	2,489
Commonwealth Countries	2,798	3,464	3,794	3,295	4,220	1,878	2,342
Other Countries	57,132	64,888	53,131	31,841	39,026	14,876	24,150
Total, Southern Europe	59,930	68,352	56,925	35,136	43,245	16,754	26,491
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	8	2	3	8	2	1	1
Czechoslovakia	492	367	123	295	1,062	294	768
Finland	3,129	2,694	1,388	476	1,736	1,075	661
Germany, Eastern	2	0	0	1	2,261	32	2,229
Hungary	30	81	48	35	165	124	41
Poland	94	69	183	558	4,005	25	3,980
Roumania	11	45	94	74	397	250	147
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	7	1	1	4,854	2,680	1,523	1,157
Yugoslavia	2,739	22,613	1,940	7,119	363	227	136
Total, Eastern Europe	6,510	25,873	3,779	13,420	12,671	3,550	9,121
Middle East:							
Aden	25	127	34	22	16	13	3
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	34	104	17	8	4	3	1
Arabia	1,414	2,149	2,644	1,594	1,244	691	553
Egypt	2,466	19,363	11,688	1,201	1,291	722	569
Ethiopia	198	54	55	118	73	38	35
Iran	1,000	585	753	757	644	414	230
Iraq	1,062	313	458	425	1,170	346	824
Israel	11,816	11,940	9,059	10,174	4,558	1,808	2,750
Italian Africa	3	6	1	1	1	0	1
Jordan	1,071	105	38	123	49	24	25
Libya	2,029	854	1,279	840	74	40	34
Lebanon	7,036	9,355	5,161	982	1,293	753	540
Syria		580	578	1,169	1,045	814	231
Turkey	2,962	4,791	1,455	7,086	647	380	267
Commonwealth Countries	59	231	51	30	20	16	4
Other Countries	31,058	50,095	33,167	24,470	12,088	6,029	6,059
Total, Middle East	31,117	50,326	33,218	24,500	12,108	6,045	6,063

1. Less than \$500.00

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	3,470	5,825	3,307	3,147	2,671	1,654	1,017
Hong Kong.....	12,033	9,582	9,000	8,252	7,253	3,779	3,474
India.....	35,737	55,423	37,187	17,689	24,669	9,044	15,625
Malaya and Singapore.....	10,796	7,067	2,854	2,983	3,421	1,690	1,731
Pakistan.....	4,486	16,016	32,103	8,970	6,202	2,547	3,655
Other British East Indies.....	1	13	27	18	53	8	45
Afghanistan.....	97	272	150	55	20	7	13
Burma.....	279	1,023	444	212	480	238	242
China, except Taiwan.....	367	1,156	0	70	1,016	1,002	14
Taiwan.....			1,482	3,186	1,227	796	431
Indo-China.....	223	327	351	190	337	157	180
Indonesia.....	5,227	6,250	1,990	1,321	944	383	561
Japan.....	72,976	102,603	118,568	96,474	90,893	45,313	45,580
Korea.....	213	335	14,991	3,197	7,514	2,637	4,877
Philippines.....	15,598	16,045	13,872	15,863	18,136	9,793	8,343
Portuguese Asia.....	107	282	190	43	174	66	108
Thailand.....	2,378	1,976	1,509	1,767	2,341	1,378	963
Commonwealth Countries.....	66,522	93,926	84,477	41,060	44,269	18,722	25,547
Other Countries.....	97,464	130,270	153,547	122,378	123,083	61,770	61,313
Total, Other Asia.....	163,986	224,196	238,024	163,438	167,352	80,492	86,860
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	1,444	1,031	348	375	602	272	330
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2,950	2,662	2,220	3,945	4,323	1,895	2,428
Union of South Africa.....	52,736	47,852	50,763	39,883	56,026	29,855	26,171
Other British South Africa.....	27	12	15	7	5	1	4
Gambia.....	26	9	29	38	77	29	48
Gold Coast.....	980	254	1,749	2,313	1,461	427	1,034
Nigeria.....	796	865	942	1,452	890	366	524
Sierra Leone.....	200	159	235	356	598	263	335
Other British West Africa.....	1	0	1	33	33	21	12
Belgian Congo.....	4,318	5,900	3,349	3,628	3,534	1,851	1,683
French Africa.....	6,748	3,226	1,248	1,204	1,176	747	429
Liberia.....	1,373	203	3,145	4,071	2,456	1,075	1,381
Madagascar.....	102	97	64	41	71	38	33
Morocco.....	3,381	4,630	3,809	2,824	1,791	781	1,010
Portuguese East Africa.....	2,827	2,088	1,997	2,614	2,044	1,174	870
Portuguese West Africa.....				323	274	168	106
Canary Islands.....	107	825	23	1	0	0	0
Spanish Africa.....	75	64	59	17	2	2	0
Commonwealth Countries.....	59,159	52,844	56,300	48,402	64,014	33,130	30,884
Other Countries.....	18,931	17,033	13,695	14,724	11,348	5,836	5,512
Total, Other Africa.....	78,090	69,878	69,996	63,126	75,362	38,963	36,397
Oceania:							
Australia.....	49,079	49,697	39,629	45,768	58,482	28,267	30,215
Fiji.....	802	519	424	654	1,055	299	756
New Zealand.....	21,757	18,844	7,475	14,807	22,344	10,444	11,900
Other British Oceania.....	82	71	64	103	84	82	2
French Oceania.....	626	424	487	389	477	287	190
Hawaii.....	6,418	6,280	5,385	3,222	3,924	1,920	2,004
United States Oceania.....	191	198	253	269	335	158	177
Commonwealth Countries.....	71,720	69,131	47,591	61,332	81,965	39,091	42,874
Other Countries.....	7,235	6,902	6,125	3,880	4,736	2,365	2,371
Total, Oceania.....	78,955	76,033	53,716	65,212	86,701	41,457	45,244
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	872,407	1,007,533	897,585	857,283	1,006,437	496,563	509,874
Total, United States and Dependencies.....	2,314,848	2,322,177	2,433,614	2,329,792	2,574,728	1,211,001	1,363,727
Total, All Countries.....	3,914,460	4,301,081	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	2,031,875	2,249,909

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States.....	2,812,927	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	3,452,178	1,649,243	1,802,935
Alaska.....	1,483	2,333	2,961	7,573	3,932	1,824	2,108
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	25	48	66	30	52	10	42
Greenland.....	0	1	0	13	13	7	6
Total, North America.....	2,814,436	2,979,344	3,224,247	2,968,996	3,456,175	1,651,084	1,805,092
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda.....	82	317	126	390	258	139	119
British Honduras.....	458	26	139	124	164	38	126
Bahamas.....	346	406	427	418	272	148	124
Barbados.....	13,409	8,666	2,375	5,358	8,236	4,018	4,218
Jamaica.....	18,401	9,204	11,761	15,309	15,567	7,514	8,053
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	956	216	1,210	1,250	2,456	1,795	661
Trinidad and Tobago.....	15,082	9,660	8,062	9,595	9,840	5,148	4,692
American Virgin Islands.....	166	0	0	1	1	1	0
Costa Rica.....	8,785	8,740	9,472	7,746	5,948	3,018	2,930
Cuba.....	8,333	18,615	11,654	9,913	10,025	5,800	4,225
Dominican Republic.....	1,126	6,000	5,854	1,663	1,529	1,167	362
El Salvador.....	1,183	771	1,389	951	2,962	2,120	842
French West Indies.....	1	2	0	1	158	1	157
Guatemala.....	4,618	2,080	3,259	5,060	4,545	3,002	1,543
Haiti.....	3,020	1,928	748	1,570	1,597	692	905
Honduras.....	4,027	4,643	4,594	2,589	1,666	609	1,057
Mexico.....	18,013	23,937	15,785	14,033	28,814	10,207	18,607
Netherlands Antilles.....	10,809	11,747	8,154	20,582	30,722	12,544	18,178
Nicaragua.....	596	501	391	181	1,429	344	1,085
Panama.....	3,492	4,125	3,637	5,850	9,037	4,133	4,904
Puerto Rico.....	1,276	846	872	1,203	1,094	359	735
Commonwealth Countries.....	48,374	28,495	24,100	32,444	36,793	18,800	17,993
Other Countries.....	65,444	83,936	65,810	71,340	99,526	43,996	55,530
Total, Central America and Antilles.....	113,818	112,431	89,910	103,784	136,319	62,796	73,523
South America:							
British Guiana.....	25,025	23,660	17,800	20,482	18,307	5,372	12,935
Falkland Islands.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Argentina.....	13,955	4,374	8,529	2,738	4,414	1,834	2,580
Bolivia.....	1,848	3,551	1,415	267	19	3	16
Brazil.....	40,627	35,103	35,047	31,622	30,747	12,612	18,135
Chile.....	2,153	3,282	1,052	236	250	232	18
Colombia.....	13,063	18,004	23,215	24,820	22,220	9,171	13,049
Ecuador.....	2,438	2,751	2,688	3,763	5,187	2,949	2,238
French Guiana.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Paraguay.....	343	346	260	520	237	96	141
Peru.....	5,588	8,050	2,928	2,264	869	306	563
Surinam.....	1,141	528	1,345	2,793	3,646	1,243	2,403
Uruguay.....	3,768	1,863	2,903	1,025	483	266	217
Venezuela.....	136,718	135,758	155,147	167,594	187,277	88,700	98,577
Commonwealth Countries.....	25,025	23,660	17,800	20,483	18,307	5,372	12,935
Other Countries.....	221,641	213,413	234,532	237,644	255,349	117,413	137,936
Total, South America.....	246,666	237,073	252,332	258,127	273,657	122,785	150,872

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	420,985	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	182,883	217,648
Austria	3,191	2,917	2,967	3,043	2,709	1,303	1,406
Belgium and Luxembourg	39,095	33,216	29,082	25,077	29,051	11,833	17,218
Denmark	3,730	2,167	2,175	3,463	4,269	1,614	2,655
France	23,974	19,117	22,267	22,046	25,016	10,390	14,626
Germany, Federal Republic	30,936	22,629	35,507	44,485	55,603	21,752	33,851
Iceland	26	50	80	59	8	6	2
Ireland	785	462	582	1,150	336	169	167
Netherlands	14,010	16,495	22,298	22,562	20,951	8,660	12,291
Norway	2,977	3,857	2,289	1,983	2,366	1,001	1,365
Sweden	11,808	8,611	9,341	9,175	12,152	5,280	6,892
Switzerland	16,398	16,396	20,437	19,151	19,365	8,298	11,067
Commonwealth Countries	420,985	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	182,883	217,648
Other Countries	146,931	125,918	147,026	152,194	171,827	70,287	101,540
Total, North-Western Europe	567,916	485,675	600,417	544,666	572,358	253,169	319,189
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Malta	47	51	67	67	62	22	40
Greece	147	197	224	231	280	124	156
Italy	14,217	11,735	14,271	15,006	18,502	6,728	11,774
Portugal	1,980	1,798	1,962	1,798	1,941	821	1,120
Azores and Madeira	410	285	179	193	200	87	113
Spain	7,114	4,260	4,619	5,566	6,220	2,780	3,440
Commonwealth Countries	47	51	67	68	63	22	41
Other Countries	23,896	18,275	21,253	22,794	27,142	10,540	16,602
Total, Southern Europe	23,943	18,326	21,320	22,861	27,204	10,552	16,642
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	4	2	1	1	3	1	2
Czechoslovakia	4,668	3,559	2,589	1,796	2,880	1,174	1,706
Finland	158	234	548	609	384	161	223
Germany, Eastern	2	492	959	721	572	204	368
Hungary	121	279	184	210	124	56	68
Poland	1,430	556	244	405	595	181	414
Roumania	22	13	7	3	1	0	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	519	2,317	843	698	635	84	551
Yugoslavia	149	101	101	284	516	177	339
Total, Eastern Europe	7,070	7,553	5,476	4,727	5,709	2,037	3,672
Middle East:							
Aden	22	7	10	79	48	20	28
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	58	76	60	57	97	49	48
Arabia	22,659	7,559	2,196	2,225	6,986	4,223	2,763
Egypt	711	462	4,203	440	294	239	55
Ethiopia	31	21	44	97	90	29	61
Iran	521	1,168	1,025	1,385	2,064	991	1,073
Iraq	2,132	924	1,371	238	1,299	533	766
Israel	929	1,161	1,312	1,040	1,166	598	568
Italian Africa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Libya	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Lebanon	16,381	15,171	19,584	17,413	17,920	6,394	11,526
Syria		72	56	23	1,059	11	1,048
Turkey	1,757	2,719	791	699	743	434	309
Commonwealth Countries	80	82	70	136	145	69	76
Other Countries	45,124	29,256	30,581	23,561	31,625	13,455	18,170
Total, Middle East	45,204	29,338	30,650	23,697	31,770	13,524	18,246

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Included with Germany, Federal Republic.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1955	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	16,396	12,492	14,461	12,527	15,581	7,901	7,680
Hong Kong	3,001	3,711	4,427	4,154	5,875	3,051	2,824
India	40,217	26,822	26,327	28,054	35,147	18,608	16,539
Malaya and Singapore	57,980	25,473	21,896	19,586	28,810	13,569	15,241
Pakistan	2,233	191	558	566	815	339	477
Other British East Indies	4,623	1,772	350	172	71	42	29
Afghanistan	51	19	42	9	3	1	6
Burma	4	4	2	79	7	7	0
China, except Taiwan	1,929	1,283	1,119	1,321	3,125	1,824	1,301
Taiwan			75	187	155	78	77
Indo-China	1	0	1	45	172	31	141
Indonesia	1,052	893	598	611	1,001	803	195
Japan	12,577	13,162	13,629	19,197	36,718	13,905	22,813
Korea	1	8	54	170	480	221	259
Philippines	8,954	5,423	2,986	4,001	2,027	962	1,065
Portuguese Asia	0	0	14	1	0	0	0
Thailand	1,938	764	896	786	1,142	504	638
Commonwealth Countries	124,449	70,460	68,318	65,058	83,300	43,511	42,789
Other Countries	26,505	21,559	19,416	26,708	44,833	18,339	26,494
Total, Other Asia	150,934	92,019	87,734	91,766	131,133	61,849	69,284
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	10,864	9,593	9,393	15,852	13,158	5,042	8,116
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	1,505	1,474	3,864	1,161	482	106	376
Union of South Africa	5,372	4,165	4,516	5,911	6,255	2,566	3,689
Other British South Africa	0	1	8	3	1	1	1
Gambia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	7,112	5,523	3,159	1,986	3,775	1,488	2,287
Nigeria	898	1,764	1,584	836	858	742	116
Sierra Leone	49	6	2	7	8	6	2
Other British West Africa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Belgian Congo	3,052	990	2,247	1,489	2,673	1,648	1,025
French Africa	398	404	2,631	3,184	3,267	1,304	1,963
Liberia	183	29	372	135	214	0	214
Madagascar	29	1	8	304	14	1	13
Morocco	1,071	1,049	529	197	195	82	113
Portuguese East Africa	198	576	73	191	128	24	104
Portuguese West Africa				181	44	21	23
Canary Islands	16	22	30	26	25	15	10
Spanish Africa	0	0	2	0	16	16	0
Commonwealth Countries	25,801	22,525	22,626	25,787	24,536	9,950	14,586
Other Countries	4,947	3,070	5,891	5,707	6,575	3,111	3,464
Total, Other Africa	30,748	25,596	28,518	31,495	31,112	13,061	18,051
Oceania:							
Australia	46,228	18,712	23,464	24,657	26,295	8,454	17,841
Fiji	5,993	6,487	5,554	5,813	5,016	1,617	3,399
New Zealand	30,107	14,231	8,572	7,314	12,316	7,222	5,094
Other British Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	360	1	0	3	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,414	3,473	4,635	5,292	3,305	1,253	2,052
United States Oceania	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	82,328	39,431	37,590	37,785	43,628	17,293	26,335
Other Countries	1,774	3,383	4,635	5,295	3,305	1,253	2,052
Total, Oceania	84,102	43,114	42,226	43,079	46,933	18,546	28,387
Total, Commonwealth Countries	727,089	544,462	623,962	574,231	610,302	277,899	332,403
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,817,265	2,983,824	3,229,682	2,975,447	3,460,510	1,652,679	1,807,831
Total, All Countries	4,084,856	4,030,468	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	2,209,414	2,502,956

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

3. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55
		1953	1954	1955	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	1,036,763	803,481	752,348	369,074	383,274	- 6.4
3	Wheat	567,907	375,339	338,216	165,554	172,662	- 9.9
10	Barley	136,729	89,363	76,461	36,126	40,335	- 14.4
11	Wheat flour	102,160	88,029	74,442	39,585	34,857	- 15.4
14	Whisky	63,086	59,156	60,382	24,659	36,023	+ 2.6
22	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	11,546	13,717	31,279	13,835	17,444	+128.0
28	Tobacco, unmanufactured	15,683	18,086	26,547	22,352	4,195	+ 46.8
	Animals and Animal Products	250,919	269,861	263,621	126,027	137,594	- 2.3
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	51,219	56,650	55,263	23,912	31,351	- 2.4
25	Fur skins, undressed	21,070	22,997	28,287	15,878	12,409	+ 23.0
31	Fish, cured	22,271	23,341	23,939	10,618	13,321	+ 2.6
36	Molluscs and crustaceans	17,588	17,322	20,246	11,958	8,288	+ 16.9
39	Fish, canned	16,202	25,820	18,217	6,351	11,866	- 29.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	24,333	20,969	22,816	9,340	13,476	+ 8.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,295,396	1,378,354	1,520,921	730,328	790,593	+ 10.3
1	Newsprint paper	619,033	635,670	665,877	321,874	344,003	+ 4.8
2	Planks and boards	282,103	324,724	385,313	189,370	195,943	+ 18.7
4	Wood pulp	248,675	271,418	297,304	145,165	152,139	+ 9.5
17	Pulpwood	45,859	45,736	48,655	17,851	30,804	+ 6.3
23	Plywoods and veneers	19,025	21,555	30,104	15,893	14,211	+ 39.7
24	Shingles	20,913	24,182	29,145	14,429	14,716	+ 20.5
	Iron and its Products	358,438	300,692	398,782	165,808	232,974	+ 32.6
8	Iron ore	30,843	39,719	99,814	22,109	77,705	+151.3
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	67,821	70,819	72,205	47,921	24,285	+ 2.0
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	38,618 ¹	38,172 ¹	35,789	17,656	18,133	- 6.2
21	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	29,508	11,212	33,695	11,309	22,386	+200.5
32	Scrap iron and steel	15,877	15,858	20,936	7,164	13,772	+ 31.9
34	Automobile parts (except engines)	13,999	15,375	20,333	6,811	13,522	+ 32.2
35	Rolling mill products	16,863	5,393	20,313	9,989	10,324	+276.7
40	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	3,340	16,077	17,391	10,677	6,714	+ 8.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	682,183	709,017	826,390	396,497	429,893	+ 16.6
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	162,542	182,154	215,169	109,309	105,860	+ 18.1
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	173,378	182,392	210,971	105,327	105,644	+ 15.7
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	117,351	127,334	163,924	68,645	95,279	+ 28.7
13	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	57,572	58,392	70,558	35,226	35,332	+ 20.8
18	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	37,835	40,530	37,194	18,163	19,031	- 8.2
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	23,290	27,640	26,315	12,131	14,184	- 4.8
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	37,705	22,913	20,700	9,785	10,915	- 9.7
38	Silver, unmanufactured	16,845	18,953	19,343	9,704	9,639	+ 2.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	147,393	145,573	206,200	89,474	116,726	+ 41.6
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	83,973	82,566	94,804	43,001	51,803	+ 14.8
19	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,228	6,318	36,253	12,048	24,205	+473.8
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	28,976	27,222	26,942	12,701	14,241	- 1.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	137,885	161,293	210,040	106,158	103,882	+ 30.2
15	Fertilizers, chemical	42,633	42,342	56,296	33,413	22,883	+ 33.0
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	9,456	19,994	27,365	12,667	14,698	+ 36.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	124,095	92,031	80,666	39,169	41,497	- 12.3
30	Non-commercial items	20,295	21,054	25,227	9,106	16,121	+ 19.8
37	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	40,247	28,442	19,906	10,856	9,050	- 30.0
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	2,031,875	2,249,909	+ 10.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	3,345,264	3,214,016	3,581,421	1,711,128	1,870,293	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.2	82.8	83.6	84.2	83.1	

1. Revised to include exports of machine needles.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	488,368	540,289	567,475	270,968	296,507	+ 5.0
17	Coffee, green	57,595	64,214	57,010	27,388	29,622	+ 11.2
20	Sugar, unrefined	47,491	51,519	52,312	20,126	32,186	+ 1.5
22	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	26,403	24,267	44,110	20,634	23,426	+ 81.8
27	Vegetables, fresh	29,250	33,028	38,852	27,255	11,597	+ 17.6
36	Citrus fruits, fresh	26,506	31,272	29,903	15,016	14,887	- 4.4
39	Tea, black	19,736	23,531	25,583	15,207	10,376	+ 8.5
	Animals and Animal Products	88,227	85,412	107,802	50,285	57,517	+ 26.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	387,115	333,324	381,613	190,572	91,041	+ 14.5
15	Cotton, raw	55,494	52,441	61,031	32,956	28,075	+ 16.4
18	Cotton fabrics	55,906	46,012	53,400	27,541	25,859	+ 16.1
26	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	35,672	33,860	39,039	17,479	21,560	+ 15.3
32	Wool fabrics	41,743	32,367	31,948	15,166	16,782	- 1.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	160,951	166,001	195,959	91,810	104,149	+ 18.0
19	Paperboard, paper and products	37,208	43,558	52,690	24,331	28,359	+ 21.0
30	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	33,446	34,067	34,794	17,072	17,722	+ 2.1
31	Logs, timber and lumber	23,535	23,995	32,773	14,544	18,229	+ 36.6
38	Books, printed	21,378	23,391	26,035	12,285	13,750	+ 9.0
	Iron and its Products	1,531,556	1,322,497	1,605,968	773,682	832,286	+ 21.4
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	401,856	380,219	445,875	207,682	238,193	+ 17.3
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	222,284	180,433	246,505	144,364	102,141	+ 36.6
8	Rolling mill products	124,813	97,563	129,679	50,603	79,076	+ 32.9
7	Tractors and parts	126,354	82,814	115,375	53,080	62,295	+ 39.3
3	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	107,736	84,914	100,917	57,902	43,015	+ 18.8
9	Automobiles, passenger	79,454	60,846	83,726	40,746	42,980	+ 37.6
14	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	82,795	60,351	62,874	35,750	27,124	+ 4.2
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	58,327	59,680	50,290	20,195	30,095	+ 15.7
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	33,538	31,557	36,324	15,369	20,955	+ 15.1
33	Iron ore	28,194	20,416	31,563	8,195	23,368	+ 54.6
34	Automobiles, freight	17,304	15,134	30,442	12,872	17,570	+ 101.1
37	Tools	31,004	23,599	26,739	12,398	14,341	+ 13.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	364,571	357,185	398,793	176,724	222,069	+ 11.6
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	198,275	207,539	226,715	103,940	122,775	+ 9.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	658,476	599,216	663,684	286,005	377,679	+ 10.8
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	213,094	212,787	229,779	107,993	121,786	+ 8.0
10	Fuel oils	65,151	70,921	77,754	26,522	51,232	+ 9.6
11	Coal, bituminous	94,680	70,445	74,453	34,161	40,292	+ 5.7
29	Gasoline	48,650	34,564	35,831	14,160	21,671	+ 3.7
35	Coal, anthracite	40,079	33,144	30,124	12,460	17,664	- 9.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	221,834	220,406	260,499	121,462	139,037	+ 18.2
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	54,505	46,193	57,677	25,044	32,633	+ 24.9
25	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	32,498	34,893	41,072	19,362	21,710	+ 17.7
40	Drugs and medicines	22,877	25,328	25,018	13,246	11,772	- 1.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	461,733	468,866	530,578	247,907	282,671	+ 13.2
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	111,803	100,397	138,091	65,794	72,297	+ 37.5
12	Non-commercial items	60,923	56,763	72,929	34,405	38,524	+ 28.5
13	Tourist purchases	73,840	68,767	71,467	26,791	44,676	+ 3.9
23	Refrigerators and freezers	55,530	38,863	43,935	24,535	19,400	+ 13.1
24	Parcels of small value	32,396	40,637	41,639	20,816	20,823	+ 2.5
	Total Imports from All Countries	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	2,209,414	2,502,956	+ 15.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,931,378	2,656,839	3,106,273	1,475,435	1,630,838	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	66.9	64.9	65.9	66.8	65.2	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	United States Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	271,298	213,325	160,528	66,944	93,584	- 24.7	21.3
10	Whisky	53,181	52,544	54,141	21,522	32,619	+ 3.0	89.0
20	Barley	40,850	35,605	22,971	4,963	18,008	- 35.5	30.0
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	20,733	19,745	12,266	7,028	5,238	- 37.9	71.6
34	Wheat	23,694	12,003	10,569	5,801	4,768	- 11.9	3.1
	Animals and Animal Products	179,372	183,721	181,457	88,654	92,803	- 1.2	68.8
9	Fish, fresh and frozen	50,569	55,844	54,460	23,622	30,838	- 2.5	98.5
19	Fur skins, undressed	16,761	18,583	23,134	11,788	11,346	+ 24.5	81.8
22	Molluscs and crustaceans	17,111	16,659	19,638	11,773	7,865	+ 17.9	97.0
27	Pork, fresh	14,908	17,180	15,055	8,257	6,798	- 12.4	98.2
36	Meats, canned	15,522	10,660	9,020	4,586	4,434	- 15.4	90.6
38	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	9,537	6,722	8,183	3,904	4,279	+ 21.7	86.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	14,890	10,720	10,257	4,743	5,514	- 4.3	45.0
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,091,450	1,107,411	1,221,026	581,617	639,409	+ 10.3	80.3
1	Newsprint paper	564,464	558,634	578,322	279,503	298,319	+ 3.5	86.9
2	Planks and boards	206,677	225,614	273,424	129,952	143,472	+ 21.2	71.0
3	Wood pulp	202,248	206,435	233,797	112,296	121,501	+ 13.3	78.6
14	Pulpwood	40,297	38,760	39,457	16,651	22,806	+ 1.8	81.1
16	Shingles	20,247	23,579	28,203	13,967	14,236	+ 19.6	96.8
17	Plywoods and veneers	18,528	20,380	26,441	13,431	13,010	+ 29.7	87.8
	Iron and its Products	182,872	168,580	225,315	96,139	129,176	+ 33.7	56.5
6	Iron ore	14,127	26,262	79,713	17,422	62,291	+ 203.5	79.9
8	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	55,012	50,052	60,582	40,851	19,731	+ 21.0	84.3
18	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	25,475	10,795	24,303	6,492	17,811	+ 125.1	72.1
30	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	2,908	8,237	11,701	7,915	3,786	+ 42.1	67.3
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,683	10,416	10,868	5,220	5,648	+ 4.3	30.4
35	Ferro-alloys	9,556	4,452	9,095	2,309	6,786	+ 104.3	69.1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	408,521	383,957	443,690	211,527	232,163	+ 15.6	53.7
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	108,117	123,629	145,829	75,388	70,441	+ 18.0	67.8
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	88,520	75,452	83,128	43,531	39,597	+ 10.2	39.4
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	68,120	55,890	76,590	26,537	50,053	+ 37.2	46.7
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	45,272	38,299	47,478	22,397	25,081	+ 24.0	67.3
23	Silver, unmanufactured	16,596	17,541	18,148	9,322	8,826	+ 3.5	93.8
25	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	22,537	24,340	16,901	9,370	7,531	- 30.6	45.4
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	10,922	10,936	11,703	5,240	6,463	+ 7.0	44.5
31	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	10,891	10,692	11,374	4,903	6,471	+ 6.4	77.5
40	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	17,012	9,269	7,503	2,435	5,068	- 19.1	36.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	107,009	98,413	149,440	65,479	83,961	+ 51.8	72.5
11	Asbestos, unmanufactured	51,166	47,873	53,250	26,235	27,015	+ 11.2	56.2
15	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,228	6,318	36,253	12,048	24,205	+ 473.8	100.0
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	27,420	22,915	22,838	10,742	12,096	- 0.3	84.8
37	Lime, plaster and cement	4,373	5,272	8,656	2,920	5,736	+ 64.2	98.9
	Chemicals and Allied Products	84,599	85,910	111,724	59,052	52,672	+ 30.0	53.2
13	Fertilizers, chemical	39,894	39,166	44,575	23,424	16,151	+ 13.8	79.2
39	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	7,120	6,139	7,948	3,885	4,063	+ 29.5	51.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	78,904	65,115	55,906	28,972	26,934	- 14.1	69.3
24	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	36,515	25,123	17,490	9,614	7,876	- 30.4	87.9
26	Non-commercial items	12,066	12,927	16,768	6,243	10,520	+ 29.7	66.5
33	Electrical energy	8,343	7,420	10,613	5,916	4,697	+ 43.0	100.0 ¹
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	1,203,128	1,356,215	+ 10.5	59.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,020,200	1,968,362	2,242,368	1,054,408	1,187,980		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	83.5	84.9	87.6	87.6	87.6		

1. A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	United States Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	218,294	251,286	269,514	131,434	138,080	+ 7.3	47.5
21	Vegetables, fresh.....	25,868	30,249	36,134	24,810	11,324	+ 19.5	93.0
28	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	25,026	29,611	28,088	14,779	13,309	- 5.1	93.9
37	Soybeans.....	12,954	20,997	19,450	5,466	13,984	- 7.4	99.9
38	Rubber products (except tires and footwear).....	14,726	13,629	17,850	8,910	8,940	+ 31.0	93.9
	Animals and Animal Products	55,226	53,147	66,943	32,799	34,144	+ 26.0	62.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	194,178	180,813	190,962	104,949	86,013	+ 5.6	50.0
17	Cotton, raw.....	45,256	49,449	40,732	29,649	11,083	- 17.6	66.7
19	Cotton fabrics.....	43,837	35,752	40,273	21,674	18,599	+ 12.6	75.4
36	Synthetic fabrics.....	17,661	17,269	19,846	8,951	10,895	+ 14.9	88.5
40	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	17,473	14,951	16,564	8,767	7,797	+ 10.8	42.4
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	146,848	149,925	176,996	83,571	93,425	+ 18.1	90.3
14	Paperboard, paper and products.....	37,040	40,678	49,665	23,081	26,584	+ 22.1	94.3
24	Newspapers, magazines, and advertising matter.....	32,430	32,843	33,422	16,423	16,999	+ 1.8	96.1
25	Logs, timber and lumber.....	22,370	22,606	30,935	13,940	16,995	+ 36.8	94.4
32	Books, printed.....	17,537	19,321	21,344	10,156	11,188	+ 10.5	82.0
	Iron and its Products	1,324,656	1,143,658	1,432,479	695,266	737,213	+ 25.3	89.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	339,053	328,431	397,631	185,532	212,099	+ 21.1	89.2
2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	217,810	177,171	243,152	142,858	100,294	+ 37.2	98.6
5	Tractors and parts.....	121,517	78,147	111,748	50,619	61,129	+ 43.0	96.9
8	Rolling mill products.....	99,931	79,745	110,089	44,159	65,930	+ 38.1	84.9
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	88,450	69,994	87,765	50,554	37,211	+ 25.4	87.0
10	Automobiles, passenger.....	49,554	41,286	63,548	29,991	33,557	+ 53.9	75.9
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	81,269	58,615	61,370	34,930	26,440	+ 4.7	97.6
22	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts.....	32,779	30,787	35,463	15,065	20,398	+ 15.2	97.6
23	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	45,472	43,965	33,586	13,660	19,926	- 23.8	66.8
26	Iron ore.....	25,706	19,086	30,473	7,929	22,544	+ 59.7	96.5
27	Automobiles, freight.....	15,690	14,171	28,635	12,072	16,563	+ 102.1	94.1
33	Tools.....	25,099	18,819	21,046	9,981	11,065	+ 11.8	70.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	261,344	261,720	289,037	133,871	155,166	+ 10.4	72.5
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	172,293	183,181	198,671	92,454	106,217	+ 8.5	87.6
39	Brass, manufactured.....	15,927	15,811	16,712	7,834	8,878	+ 5.7	90.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	415,704	334,613	350,550	148,407	202,143	+ 4.8	52.8
8	Coal, bituminous.....	94,555	70,445	74,439	34,161	40,278	+ 5.7	100.0 ¹
16	Fuel oils.....	50,131	49,583	42,933	14,581	28,352	- 13.4	55.2
29	Coal, anthracite.....	35,417	29,539	26,435	11,444	14,991	- 10.5	87.8
30	Gasoline.....	45,457	24,920	24,307	8,109	16,198	- 2.5	67.8
31	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	40,511	28,114	22,446	10,539	11,907	- 20.2	9.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	191,812	190,489	222,612	106,055	116,557	+ 16.9	85.5
13	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	48,522	40,207	49,694	22,550	27,144	+ 23.6	86.2
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	30,259	33,667	39,271	18,603	20,668	+ 16.6	95.6
34	Drugs and medicines.....	19,593	21,521	20,901	11,507	9,394	- 2.9	83.5
	Miscellaneous Commodities	413,151	395,729	453,085	212,891	240,194	+ 14.5	85.4
4	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	103,993	95,576	124,583	58,318	66,265	+ 30.3	90.2
9	Tourist purchases.....	72,019	66,198	68,969	25,925	43,044	+ 4.2	96.5
12	Non-commercial items.....	40,978	33,424	58,430	27,839	30,591	+ 74.8	80.1
15	Refrigerators and freezers.....	54,707	38,396	43,024	24,138	18,886	+ 12.1	97.9
18	Parcels of small value.....	31,718	39,650	40,537	20,327	20,210	+ 2.2	97.4
35	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.....	18,961	19,940	20,525	10,299	10,226	+ 2.9	89.4
	Total Imports from the United States	3,221,214	2,961,380	3,452,178	1,649,243	1,802,935	+ 16.6	73.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,329,549	2,077,744	2,450,686	1,182,584	1,268,102		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	72.3	70.2	71.0	71.7	70.3		

1. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom and Alaska.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	U. K. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	305,302	227,241	272,142	144,978	127,164	+ 19.8	36.2
1	Wheat.....	206,391	132,990	148,274	73,011	75,263	+ 11.5	43.8
5	Barley	33,019	33,947	43,832	25,238	18,594	+ 29.1	57.3
9	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	12,905	14,579	22,332	19,736	2,596	+ 53.2	84.1
11	Wheat flour	33,359	28,678	18,464	9,968	8,496	- 35.6	24.8
12	Oil seed cake and meal	5,269	5,938	15,077	6,630	8,447	+ 153.9	97.7
19	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing).....	1,141	1,631	5,351	2,157	3,194	+ 228.1	17.1
33	Oats.....	1,614	160	2,721	1,617	1,104	+ 1	22.8
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	1,095	478	2,567	1,127	1,440	+ 437.0	15.0
36	Soybeans.....	2	1,700	2,482	793	1,689	+ 46.0	95.6
37	Apples, fresh	260	1,050	2,353	1,163	1,190	+ 124.1	35.9
38	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	3,714	495	2,217	418	1,799	+ 347.9	41.3
	Animals and Animal Products	18,581	21,874	17,859	7,563	10,296	- 18.4	6.8
20	Fur skins, undressed	3,893	4,112	4,653	3,702	951	+ 13.2	16.4
22	Fish, canned	4,321	10,966	4,473	571	3,902	- 59.2	24.6
25	Cheese	3,869	1,156	3,630	1,243	2,387	+ 214.0	89.7
39	Leather, unmanufactured	1,726	1,729	1,871	871	1,000	+ 8.2	23.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,144	1,349	1,779	425	1,354	+ 31.9	7.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	110,604	146,657	157,983	77,538	80,445	+ 7.7	10.4
3	Planks and boards.....	48,736	68,598	70,420	37,493	32,927	+ 2.7	18.3
7	Wood pulp	28,099	34,486	34,814	17,403	17,411	+ 1.0	11.7
8	Newsprint paper.....	18,237	28,639	33,013	15,553	17,460	+ 15.3	5.0
23	Pulpwood	4,048	4,335	4,341	510	3,831	+ 0.1	8.9
29	Pulpboard and paperboard	311	1,267	3,106	1,579	1,527	+ 145.1	28.9
30	Plywoods and veneers	182	922	3,029	2,060	969	+ 228.5	10.1
32	Posts, poles and piling	3,489	2,556	2,778	292	2,486	+ 8.7	38.1
40	Railway ties.....	3,635	1,816	1,867	514	1,353	+ 2.8	89.5
	Iron and its Products	27,481	15,515	30,486	11,058	19,428	+ 96.5	7.6
16	Iron ore.....	6,542	5,749	9,013	2,292	6,721	+ 56.8	9.0
17	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	2,883	0	6,273	2,303	3,970	+ 1	18.6
18	Scrap iron and steel	7,925	5,276	5,863	1,864	3,999	+ 11.1	28.0
27	Ferro-alloys	7,329	1,756	3,364	1,129	2,235	+ 91.6	25.6
28	Rolling mill products	299	336	3,328	2,022	1,306	+ 890.5	16.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	180,157	208,950	247,783	121,702	126,081	+ 18.6	30.0
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	65,902	75,257	99,044	46,525	52,519	+ 31.6	46.9
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	32,251	46,846	52,390	25,460	26,930	+ 11.8	32.0
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	35,842	35,118	40,157	20,214	19,943	+ 14.4	18.7
10	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	10,353	16,643	20,287	11,674	8,613	+ 21.9	28.8
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	14,768	16,183	14,540	6,849	7,691	- 10.2	55.3
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	10,022	10,588	12,946	7,699	5,247	+ 22.3	34.8
26	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.....	1,765	4,383	3,519	1,118	2,401	- 19.7	41.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	8,603	12,271	18,549	9,090	9,459	+ 51.2	9.0
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,089	6,575	9,476	4,478	4,998	+ 44.1	10.0
24	Abrasives, artificial, crude	1,543	4,284	4,090	1,946	2,144	- 4.5	15.2
35	Coal and coke	526	497	2,515	1,324	1,191	+ 406.0	34.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,551	15,676	19,945	10,823	9,122	+ 27.2	9.5
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,875	2,391	4,534	3,128	1,406	+ 89.6	29.6
31	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	623	3,496	2,896	1,897	999	- 17.2	10.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,809	3,874	2,787	1,445	1,342	- 28.1	3.5
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	665,232	653,408	769,313	384,625	384,688	+ 17.7	18.0
	Total of Commodities Itemized	625,850	617,606	727,900	365,571	362,329		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.1	94.5	94.6	95.0	94.2		

1. Over 1000%.
2. Not available.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	U. K. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	26,506	28,159	29,341	12,143	17,198	+ 4.2	5.2
13	Whisky.....	7,274	7,044	6,885	2,522	4,363	- 2.3	76.1
17	Confectionery, including candy.....	4,612	4,355	5,118	1,969	3,149	+ 17.5	60.2
31	Cereal foods and bakery products.....	2,797	2,352	2,957	1,021	1,936	+ 25.7	47.4
	Animals and Animal Products	13,447	10,539	13,251	5,345	7,906	+ 25.7	12.3
24	Leather, unmanufactured	4,471	3,651	4,007	1,854	2,153	+ 9.8	42.9
32	Fur skins, undressed	1,766	1,263	2,738	782	1,956	+ 116.8	13.6
35	Leather footwear and parts	2,886	2,427	2,518	1,089	1,429	+ 3.7	39.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	113,352	89,476	95,396	45,647	49,749	+ 8.6	25.0
2	Wool fabrics	38,425	29,334	28,504	13,487	15,017	- 2.8	89.2
6	Wool noils and tops.....	18,581	12,595	14,151	7,459	6,692	+ 12.4	96.7
7	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	13,869	13,421	13,774	5,355	8,419	+ 2.6	35.3
14	Cloth, coated and impregnated	2,609	3,134	5,944	3,002	2,942	+ 89.7	33.7
18	Cotton fabrics	6,546	5,487	5,074	2,388	2,686	- 7.5	9.5
21	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	4,948	3,767	4,271	2,075	2,196	+ 13.4	48.5
26	Carpets and mats, wool	5,875	3,635	3,566	1,614	1,952	- 1.9	35.1
27	Wool yarns and warps	4,676	3,083	3,383	1,671	1,712	+ 9.7	79.9
37	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	2,089	2,120	2,452	1,526	926	+ 15.7	53.9
39	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,372	1,243	2,302	1,195	1,107	+ 85.2	19.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	4,972	5,108	5,813	2,507	3,306	+ 13.8	3.0
40	Books, printed.....	1,995	2,192	2,226	992	1,234	+ 1.6	8.6
	Iron and its Products	161,540	129,895	111,993	54,128	57,865	- 13.8	7.0
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	46,784	35,113	30,199	14,364	15,835	- 14.0	6.8
5	Automobiles, passenger.....	28,475	17,089	15,199	8,590	6,609	- 11.1	16.2
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	18,773	14,377	12,684	7,229	5,455	- 11.8	12.6
11	Rolling mill products	15,157	10,080	8,331	3,130	5,201	- 17.4	6.4
12	Pipes, tubes and fittings	9,905	10,277	8,236	3,337	4,899	- 19.9	16.4
22	Castings and forgings.....	3,949	4,436	4,241	1,055	3,186	- 4.4	32.9
23	Wire and wire products	2,876	3,389	4,025	1,992	2,033	+ 18.8	29.3
28	Tractors and parts.....	4,759	4,367	3,239	2,400	839	- 25.8	2.8
30	Automobile parts (except engines).....	4,246	3,099	3,020	1,341	1,679	- 2.5	1.2
33	Tools.....	3,492	2,424	2,687	1,166	1,519	+ 10.8	10.0
38	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	1,855	2,076	2,307	1,274	1,033	+ 11.1	87.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	51,991	48,998	50,839	22,506	28,333	+ 3.8	12.7
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	22,557	18,644	20,941	8,423	12,518	+ 12.3	9.2
4	Platinum metals.....	16,077	17,532	15,518	7,606	7,912	- 11.5	98.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	30,154	28,490	32,009	12,693	19,316	+ 12.4	4.8
10	Pottery and chinaware	11,559	11,295	11,323	5,337	5,986	+ 0.2	72.8
20	Glass, plate and sheet.....	3,855	3,306	4,784	2,052	2,732	+ 44.7	26.3
25	Coal, anthracite.....	4,662	3,603	3,690	1,016	2,674	+ 2.4	12.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18,551	18,590	22,626	9,666	12,960	+ 21.7	8.7
16	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p....	4,337	4,245	5,173	1,733	3,440	+ 21.9	9.0
19	Pigments.....	3,855	4,323	4,878	2,158	2,720	+ 12.8	25.8
	Miscellaneous Commodities.....	32,879	33,216	39,264	18,247	21,017	+ 18.2	7.4
8	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	7,612	4,736	13,130	7,403	5,727	+ 177.2	9.5
15	Non-commercial items.....	6,717	8,719	5,864	2,455	3,409	- 32.7	8.0
29	Ammunition.....	1,090	2,739	3,051	1,244	1,807	+ 11.4	44.9
34	Containers, n.o.p.	2,976	2,614	2,680	1,048	1,632	+ 2.5	35.3
36	Toys and sporting goods	3,017	2,419	2,517	853	1,664	+ 4.1	16.5
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom.....	453,391	392,472	400,531	182,883	217,648	+ 2.1	8.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	354,376	292,005	297,587	137,209	160,378		
	Percent of Imports Itemized.....	78.2	74.4	74.3	75.0	73.7		

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

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Europe's Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	217,957	153,571	141,787	64,755	77,032	- 7.7	18.8
1	Wheat	159,114	124,385	96,871	44,211	52,660	- 22.1	28.6
4	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	8,893	8,322	20,476	8,194	12,282	+ 146.0	65.5
12	Rye	3,167	2,373	6,930	4,352	2,578	+ 192.0	68.1
15	Barley	37,081	6,219	3,356	2,030	1,826	- 38.0	5.0
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	778	1,165	2,487	773	1,714	+ 113.5	46.3
25	Oats	1,286	2,752	2,257	984	1,273	- 18.0	18.9
29	Whisky	1,963	1,743	1,940	829	1,111	+ 11.3	3.2
33	Wheat flour	1,910	1,800	1,640	812	828	- 8.9	2.2
	Animals and Animal Products	13,816	20,973	18,410	7,460	10,950	- 12.2	7.0
16	Fish, cured	2,664	2,662	3,536	1,320	2,216	+ 32.8	14.8
17	Fish, canned	4,570	4,981	3,296	1,788	1,508	- 33.8	18.1
19	Hides and skins (except furs)	782	2,952	3,060	1,645	1,415	+ 3.7	31.4
21	Butter	0	0	2,732	0	2,732	+ 1	96.3
39	Meats cooked, and meats, n.o.p.	1,070	1,169	1,232	481	751	+ 5.4	23.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	2,148	3,105	5,023	1,763	3,260	+ 61.8	22.0
24	Rags and waste, textile	284	1,460	2,455	956	1,499	+ 68.2	44.5
36	Synthetic thread and yarn	1,149	758	1,399	371	1,026	+ 84.6	52.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	10,990	24,408	31,075	14,703	16,372	+ 27.3	2.0
6	Wood pulp	6,967	13,383	15,212	8,726	6,486	+ 13.6	5.1
9	Newsprint paper	356	5,801	8,341	4,208	4,133	+ 43.8	1.3
14	Pulpwood	1,515	2,671	4,857	690	4,167	+ 81.8	10.0
31	Planks and boards	1,868	1,981	1,797	714	1,083	- 9.3	0.5
	Iron and Its Products	24,270	18,822	31,407	11,423	19,984	+ 66.9	7.9
8	Scrap iron and steel	584	4,833	8,923	2,932	5,991	+ 84.6	42.6
10	Iron ore	3,133	4,045	7,500	581	6,919	+ 85.4	7.5
18	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,243	1,225	3,271	1,323	1,948	+ 167.0	9.1
20	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,139	414	2,990	2,481	509	+ 622.2	8.9
22	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,393	2,007	2,595	1,696	899	+ 29.3	3.6
26	Rolling mill products	2,362	1,055	2,195	1,091	1,104	+ 108.1	10.8
40	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	667	2,075	1,153	640	513	- 44.4	6.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	52,545	66,396	88,580	39,450	49,130	+ 33.4	10.7
2	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	10,685	17,264	28,326	13,135	15,191	+ 64.1	17.3
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	18,226	22,575	28,207	13,219	14,988	+ 24.9	13.1
7	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,811	13,722	14,326	8,166	6,160	+ 4.4	6.8
11	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,951	4,300	6,987	914	6,073	+ 62.5	18.8
27	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,503	693	2,035	379	1,656	+ 193.7	13.9
29	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,579	2,030	1,908	331	1,577	- 6.0	2.7
32	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	539	1,455	1,743	876	867	+ 19.8	27.4
34	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	139	1,271	1,576	860	716	+ 24.0	37.3
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,637	2,179	1,566	967	599	- 28.1	7.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	15,889	16,558	19,540	6,569	12,971	+ 18.0	9.5
5	Asbestos, unmanufactured	14,298	15,089	17,812	5,913	11,899	+ 18.0	18.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	28,043	32,992	36,576	16,064	20,512	+ 10.9	17.4
13	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,003	4,258	5,851	1,739	4,112	+ 37.4	21.4
37	Fertilizers, chemical	2	0	1,325	2	1,325	+ 1	2.4
38	Drugs and medicines	1,716	1,597	1,310	774	536	- 18.0	31.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,478	4,511	3,679	2,051	1,628	- 18.4	4.6
28	Non-commercial items	2,790	2,000	1,942	832	1,110	- 2.9	7.7
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	370,136	341,335	376,078	164,237	211,841	+ 10.2	8.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	319,815	290,669	327,915	141,933	185,982		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	86.4	85.2	87.2	86.4	87.8		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00.

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

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Europe's Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	20,544	24,061	25,530	9,476	16,054	+ 6.1	4.5
15	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,227	3,499	3,230	919	2,311	- 7.7	18.9
20	Wines.....	2,055	2,446	2,554	971	1,583	+ 4.4	63.5
21	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,048	1,887	2,497	678	1,819	+ 32.3	17.6
22	Nuts.....	2,717	2,176	2,461	1,105	1,356	+ 13.1	13.1
25	Florist and nursery stock.....	2,036	2,140	2,193	739	1,454	+ 2.5	47.0
30	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	1,123	1,743	1,856	747	1,109	+ 6.5	35.6
40	Brandy.....	1,279	1,307	1,423	557	866	+ 8.9	71.5
	Animals and Animal Products	9,233	7,997	10,294	3,922	6,372	+ 28.7	9.5
16	Cheese	2,498	2,517	2,931	1,330	1,601	+ 16.4	62.9
35	Fish, canned	1,172	1,170	1,514	650	864	+ 29.4	58.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	26,324	23,872	26,643	12,750	13,893	+ 11.6	7.0
7	Carpets and mats, wool	3,973	4,362	5,222	2,422	2,800	+ 19.7	51.4
13	Cotton fabrics	3,597	2,923	3,495	1,685	1,810	+ 19.6	6.5
14	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,658	3,094	3,419	1,415	2,004	+ 10.5	8.8
24	Wool fabrics.....	2,173	1,833	2,409	1,179	1,230	+ 31.6	7.5
34	Lace and embroidery.....	2,434	1,724	1,541	815	726	- 10.6	36.2
39	Synthetic fabrics	905	1,118	1,469	689	780	+ 31.4	6.6
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	7,079	8,212	8,871	4,050	4,821	+ 8.0	4.5
19	Corkwood and products.....	1,844	2,052	2,665	1,373	1,292	+ 29.9	52.1
23	Books, printed	1,833	2,352	2,441	1,125	1,316	+ 3.8	9.4
	Iron and Its Products	39,911	43,642	51,530	20,928	30,602	+ 18.1	3.2
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	15,604	16,133	17,077	7,461	9,616	+ 5.9	3.8
2	Rolling mill products	9,223	7,444	9,103	2,594	6,509	+ 22.3	7.0
8	Automobiles, passenger.....	1,424	2,458	4,979	2,165	2,814	+102.6	5.9
9	Pipes, tubes and fittings	2,383	3,745	4,685	1,960	2,725	+ 25.1	9.3
18	Tools.....	2,234	2,190	2,716	1,137	1,579	+ 24.0	10.2
27	Ball and roller bearings	1,020	1,397	2,019	907	1,112	+ 44.5	13.5
36	Wire and wire products	445	979	1,507	700	807	+ 53.9	13.0
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,639	20,595	22,786	8,773	14,013	+ 10.6	5.7
3	Clocks, watches and parts	9,126	7,533	7,608	2,972	4,636	+ 1.0	70.2
5	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,176	5,221	6,251	2,636	3,615	+ 19.7	2.8
12	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,715	3,693	3,489	1,370	2,119	- 5.5	39.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	13,638	14,310	20,341	6,565	13,776	+ 42.1	3.1
6	Glass, plate and sheet	4,001	3,857	5,317	1,828	3,489	+ 45.4	29.3
10	Diamonds, unset	4,161	3,613	4,631	2,242	2,389	+ 28.2	50.2
11	Lime, plaster and cement.....	1,311	2,127	3,691	178	3,513	+ 73.5	37.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	9,084	9,260	12,620	4,699	7,921	+ 36.3	4.8
17	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,032	2,316	2,767	1,219	1,548	+ 19.5	21.9
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,194	1,282	2,142	546	1,596	+ 67.1	3.7
31	Fertilizers, chemical	2,396	1,574	1,763	490	1,273	+ 12.0	13.9
38	Drugs and medicines.....	1,101	1,203	1,491	606	885	+ 23.9	6.0
	Miscellaneous Commodities	26,720	26,616	25,728	11,532	14,196	- 3.3	4.8
4	Non-commercial items.....	11,426	10,303	6,961	3,279	3,682	- 32.4	9.5
28	Cameras and parts (except X-ray).....	1,299	1,552	1,938	909	1,029	+ 24.9	33.3
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,145	1,877	1,918	1,043	875	+ 2.2	27.6
32	Containers, n.o.p.	1,480	1,490	1,740	658	1,082	+ 16.8	22.9
33	Toys and sporting goods	1,417	1,585	1,590	582	1,008	+ 0.3	10.4
37	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,163	1,624	1,503	838	665	- 7.5	6.5
	Total Imports from Europe	173,172	178,565	204,343	82,695	121,648	+ 14.4	4.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	120,048	123,339	140,206	56,719	83,487		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	69.3	69.1	68.6	68.6	68.6		

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

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	107,756	50,078	46,977	25,693	21,284	- 6.2	6.2
3	Wheat	77,800	20,830	20,663	12,309	8,354	- 0.8	6.1
5	Wheat flour	20,992	18,556	14,900	7,314	7,586	- 19.7	20.0
17	Tobacco, unmanufactured	2,697	3,036	3,605	2,476	1,129	+ 18.7	13.6
31	Fodders, n.o.p.	636	969	1,017	517	500	+ 5.0	5.9
35	Whisky	887	748	895	457	438	+ 19.7	1.5
40	Rubber tires and tubes	274	544	817	407	410	+ 50.2	11.4
	Animals and Animal Products	13,033	17,517	19,469	9,074	10,395	+ 11.1	7.4
12	Fish, cured	4,894	5,231	5,478	2,539	2,939	+ 4.7	22.9
13	Fish, canned	1,561	4,245	5,333	2,736	2,597	+ 25.6	29.3
25	Pork and beef, pickled	728	1,276	1,416	778	638	+ 11.0	95.5
28	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	2,168	1,502	1,294	649	645	- 13.8	16.1
29	Tallow	178	688	1,293	359	934	+ 87.9	41.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,407	4,040	3,331	1,322	2,009	- 17.5	14.6
33	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	579	848	943	397	546	+ 11.2	27.5
37	Cotton fabrics	1,055	732	871	357	514	+ 19.0	84.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	39,007	50,496	64,433	34,255	30,178	+ 27.6	4.2
1	Planks and boards	19,640	23,235	32,964	17,936	15,028	+ 41.9	8.6
2	Newsprint paper	13,063	17,876	22,511	11,421	11,090	+ 25.9	3.4
21	Wood pulp	1,272	2,471	2,345	1,435	910	- 5.1	0.8
26	Bond and writing paper, uncut	580	944	1,338	673	665	+ 41.7	56.9
34	Wrapping paper	725	890	911	411	500	+ 2.4	28.4
	Iron and Its Products	49,712	44,419	67,946	24,795	43,151	+ 53.0	17.0
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	14,685	13,471	17,850	5,296	12,554	+ 32.5	87.8
6	Locomotives and parts	1,279	4,233	12,332	2,250	10,082	+ 191.3	98.9
7	Automobiles, passenger	14,352	6,481	12,187	4,616	7,571	+ 88.0	92.6
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	4,807	9,012	5,919	3,668	2,251	- 34.3	16.5
10	Automobiles, freight	7,759	3,211	5,773	2,624	3,149	+ 79.8	91.9
20	Rolling mill products	1,141	1,082	2,827	801	2,026	+ 161.3	13.9
22	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	995	1,438	2,168	931	1,237	+ 50.8	12.5
23	Railway cars, coaches and parts	6	533	2,102	1,615	487	+ 294.4	94.9
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,182	1,759	2,015	910	1,105	+ 14.6	2.8
32	Tools	668	879	987	415	572	+ 12.3	66.0
39	Pipes, tubes and fittings	238	134	860	392	468	+ 541.8	66.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	10,004	16,829	22,602	11,837	10,765	+ 34.3	2.7
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,182	8,622	9,031	4,476	4,555	+ 4.7	4.3
11	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	307	2,643	5,712	2,841	2,871	+ 116.1	3.5
14	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,566	2,740	4,270	2,354	1,916	+ 55.8	20.6
30	Copper wire and copper manufactures	958	493	1,025	561	464	+ 107.9	9.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4,664	5,537	5,923	3,172	2,751	+ 7.0	2.9
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,018	3,761	3,851	2,168	1,683	+ 2.4	4.1
	Chemicals and Allied Products	6,288	8,435	9,910	5,184	4,726	+ 17.5	4.7
16	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,283	3,184	3,757	2,028	1,729	+ 18.0	13.7
27	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	975	1,160	1,295	769	526	+ 11.6	8.5
38	Drugs and medicines	1,445	1,309	868	513	355	- 33.7	20.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	11,837	6,525	9,342	2,980	6,362	+ 43.2	11.6
18	Non-commercial items	947	1,306	3,076	552	2,524	+ 135.5	12.2
19	Packages	2,084	1,594	2,988	775	2,213	+ 87.5	82.7
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth	245,708	203,875	249,933	118,314	131,619	+ 22.6	5.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	217,606	173,666	219,487	103,726	115,761		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	88.6	85.2	87.8	87.7	88.0		

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

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	103,914	120,145	131,564	61,494	70,070	+ 9.5	23.2
1	Sugar, unrefined	36,801	46,158	45,917	15,967	29,950	- 0.5	87.8
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	17,720	15,446	27,145	13,406	13,739	+ 75.7	61.5
3	Tea, black	17,247	20,122	22,970	13,615	9,355	+ 14.2	89.8
8	Nuts	3,950	4,651	5,621	3,772	1,849	+ 20.9	30.0
9	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	4,806	5,072	5,439	3,057	2,382	+ 7.2	25.4
10	Fruits, dried	4,190	5,207	5,014	915	4,099	- 3.7	35.6
12	Coffee, green	2,531	6,776	3,871	2,312	1,559	- 42.9	6.8
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	4,973	3,770	3,623	2,762	861	- 3.9	31.3
16	Molasses and syrups	2,245	2,385	2,596	1,175	1,421	+ 8.8	59.6
20	Rubber footwear and parts	409	603	1,441	894	547	+ 139.0	41.6
21	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,106	1,142	1,406	505	901	+ 23.1	8.2
22	Rum	1,414	1,295	1,319	618	701	+ 1.9	40.5
23	Spices	2,594	1,689	1,317	644	673	- 22.0	54.6
27	Wines	813	887	870	360	510	- 1.9	21.6
33	Brandy	449	461	450	176	274	- 2.4	22.6
35	Natural gums, resins and balsam	310	368	419	167	252	+ 13.9	8.4
38	Beans, n.o.p.	130	94	360	296	64	+ 283.0	33.2
	Animals and Animal Products	5,922	8,931	12,171	6,149	6,022	+ 36.3	11.3
14	Sausage casings	2,098	2,394	3,209	1,540	1,669	+ 34.0	95.1
15	Meats, canned	638	2,530	2,823	888	1,935	+ 11.6	56.6
18	Mutton and lamb, fresh	520	1,416	2,363	2,124	239	+ 66.9	96.3
26	Cheese	0	1	1,212	476	736	+ 2	26.0
30	Beef and veal, fresh	7	392	603	200	403	+ 53.8	37.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	28,721	23,780	29,186	14,707	14,479	+ 22.7	7.6
5	Wool raw	13,087	9,108	12,025	7,214	4,811	+ 32.0	65.4
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	9,339	8,853	10,601	4,800	5,801	+ 19.7	79.0
17	Cotton fabrics	1,592	1,577	2,382	973	1,409	+ 51.0	4.5
28	Carpets and mats, wool	993	1,116	769	332	437	- 31.1	7.6
29	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	1,007	859	669	239	430	- 22.1	9.7
32	Cotton, raw	212	135	517	88	429	+ 283.0	0.8
36	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	378	265	380	112	268	+ 43.4	1.0
37	Carpets and mats (except wool)	260	255	368	200	168	+ 44.3	12.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	406	439	553	262	291	+ 26.0	0.3
	Iron and its Products	443	212	300	137	163	+ 41.5	1
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,637	17,385	24,143	7,380	16,763	+ 38.9	6.1
4	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	11,176	13,775	15,247	5,633	9,614	+ 20.0 ⁴	71.0
11	Manganese ore	882	320	4,470	188	4,282	+ 2	60.9
19	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,407	1,567	2,262	611	1,651	+ 44.4	25.7
24	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	4	4	1,289	581	708	+ 4	34.4
34	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	160	238	434	288	146	+ 82.4	0.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	8,551	9,097	9,566	3,888	5,678	+ 5.2	1.4
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	5,536	6,850	6,704	2,922	3,782	- 2.1	2.9
25	Abrasives	1,081	768	1,234	526	708	+ 60.7	8.3
40	Mineral jelly and wax	268	274	358	76	282	+ 30.7	10.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	897	771	804	316	488	+ 4.3	0.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	1,663	2,149	1,819	852	967	- 15.4	0.3
31	Non-commercial items	803	705	544	261	283	- 22.8	0.7
39	Containers, n.o.p.	291	282	380	149	211	+ 27.7	4.7
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	171,153	162,910	210,107	95,186	114,921	+ 14.9	4.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	155,423	169,805	200,601	91,062	109,539		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	90.8	92.8	95.5	95.7	95.3		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

3. Less than 0.1%.

4. Prior to 1955 all bauxite and alumina imported from the Commonwealth were included in the item now described as "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum". The percentage increase shown for this item from 1954 to 1955 is therefore the percentage gain in total imports under items "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum" and "Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.".

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	58,955	57,773	36,886	19,411	17,475	- 36.2	4.9
1	Wheat flour.....	15,822	20,955	19,101	10,033	9,068	- 8.8	25.7
5	Wheat.....	30,385	24,369	6,519	4,120	2,399	- 73.2	1.9
15	Malt.....	3,603	4,404	3,681	1,771	1,910	- 16.4	46.7
18	Rubber tires and tubes.....	1,507	2,299	1,867	1,238	629	- 18.8	26.2
19	Potatoes, certified seed.....	2,811	1,455	1,365	299	1,066	- 6.2	37.4
29	Oatmeal and rolled oats.....	427	667	747	335	412	+ 12.0	75.0
30	Whisky.....	1,241	594	740	351	389	+ 24.6	1.2
35	Rubber products (except tires and footwear).....	714	542	638	279	359	+ 17.7	32.7
39	Oats.....	398	670	590	328	262	- 11.9	4.9
	Animals and Animal Products	14,494	16,801	15,346	7,377	7,969	- 8.7	5.8
9	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	6,173	5,134	6,200	2,488	3,712	+ 20.8	77.1
11	Fish, cured.....	4,963	6,953	4,629	2,386	2,243	- 33.4	19.3
22	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	408	612	1,088	464	624	+ 77.8	11.5
24	Leather, unmanufactured.....	714	861	970	512	458	+ 12.7	12.2
32	Fish, canned.....	709	1,022	717	339	378	- 29.8	3.9
34	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food).....	1,100	1,424	699	594	105	- 50.9	41.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,121	1,110	1,843	760	1,083	+ 66.0	8.1
31	Synthetic thread and yarn.....	123	35	738	243	495	+ 1	27.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	22,580	30,351	26,910	12,180	14,730	- 11.3	1.8
2	Newsprint paper.....	17,484	20,316	18,315	8,926	9,389	- 9.9	2.8
10	Wood pulp.....	1,423	6,284	4,667	1,464	3,203	- 25.7	1.6
27	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	1,039	1,096	772	497	275	- 29.6	32.9
38	Book paper.....	751	588	599	269	330	+ 1.9	10.1
	Iron and its Products	52,298	30,711	30,387	14,881	15,506	- 1.1	7.6
4	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	12,522	12,970	11,505	5,312	6,193	- 11.3	32.1
6	Rolling mill products.....	1,597	527	6,502	3,044	3,458	+ 1	32.0
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	5,618	8,583	4,294	2,493	1,801	- 50.0	5.9
16	Railway track material (except rails).....	1	2	3,545	1,678	1,867	+ 1	99.1
20	Tractors and parts.....	3,690	2,291	1,155	580	575	- 49.6	20.1
25	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	955	1,128	922	592	330	- 18.3	5.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	19,595	25,244	17,304	8,910	8,394	- 31.5	2.1
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	6,909	8,094	6,387	3,469	2,918	- 21.1	30.9
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	3,587	7,440	3,947	1,778	2,169	- 46.9	1.9
14	Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	3,333	2,859	3,798	1,749	2,049	+ 32.8	34.1
26	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,639	3,769	814	653	161	- 78.4	0.5
33	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	282	540	700	376	324	+ 29.6	0.3
36	Brass, manufactured.....	399	372	609	398	211	+ 63.7	41.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,148	7,107	8,101	3,112	4,989	+ 14.0	3.9
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	5,817	5,672	6,411	2,481	3,930	+ 13.0	6.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	4,847	12,486	19,950	9,708	10,242	+ 59.8	9.5
3	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	712	7,198	12,710	6,124	6,586	+ 76.6	46.5
17	Fertilizers, chemical.....	165	548	1,923	1,186	737	+ 250.9	3.4
21	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,155	1,041	1,145	435	710	+ 10.0	7.5
28	Drugs and medicines.....	758	865	760	394	366	- 12.1	18.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	17,216	5,079	4,103	1,451	2,652	- 19.2	5.1
23	Ships, sold.....	13,563	1,986	1,050	0	1,050	- 47.1	25.1
37	Films, motion picture, not exposed.....	463	695	605	137	468	- 13.0	37.3
40	Non-commercial items.....	479	489	583	240	343	+ 19.2	2.3
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	198,254	186,662	160,830	77,788	83,042	- 13.8	3.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	155,439	167,347	144,007	70,055	73,952		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	78.4	89.7	89.5	90.1	89.1		

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

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1955	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1955		Change from 1954-55	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1955
		1953	1954	1955	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	103,844	97,985	94,430	47,929	46,501	- 3.6	16.6
2	Coffee, green	52,589	53,030	50,287	24,293	25,994	- 5.2	88.2
3	Bananas, fresh	22,769	22,965	23,044	11,412	11,632	+ 0.3	99.9
6	Sugar, unrefined	10,690	5,362	6,396	4,159	2,237	+ 19.3	12.2
8	Nuts	5,819	4,847	3,620	2,326	1,294	- 25.3	19.3
9	Vegetables, fresh	2,865	2,296	2,147	2,142	5	- 6.5	5.5
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,013	2,982	1,650	434	1,216	- 44.7	14.2
12	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	680	455	1,366	584	782	+200.2	6.4
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,196	1,426	979	197	782	- 31.3	5.7
17	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,751	1,048	954	353	601	- 9.0	18.3
22	Tobacco, unmanufactured	864	715	638	297	341	- 10.8	22.6
23	Pineapples, fresh	686	562	561	515	46	- 0.2	78.0
24	Molasses and syrups	370	528	413	173	240	- 21.8	9.5
25	Rice	321	185	375	0	375	+102.7	6.9
26	Sugar, refined	1,153	62	324	0	324	+422.6	97.0
31	Melons, fresh	152	198	267	250	17	+ 34.8	9.7
32	Coffee and substitutes, n.o.p.	0	97	257	182	75	+164.9	19.2
33	Citrus fruits, fresh	116	59	241	53	188	+308.5	0.8
	Animals and Animal Products	3,086	2,356	2,332	856	1,476	- 1.0	2.2
13	Meats, canned	2,090	1,526	1,359	430	929	- 10.9	27.2
37	Fish, canned	281	300	217	125	92	- 27.7	8.3
38	Fur skins, undressed	228	118	213	30	183	+ 80.5	1.1
39	Hides and skins (except furs)	133	151	206	124	82	+ 36.4	2.7
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	16,375	9,716	27,294	7,351	19,943	+180.9	7.2
4	Cotton, raw	5,624	2,647	19,768	3,206	16,562	+646.8	32.4
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	2,672	3,215	3,910	2,046	1,864	+ 21.6	56.5
14	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,446	1,463	1,288	658	630	- 12.0	10.9
15	Wool, raw	4,415	1,186	1,217	809	408	+ 2.6	6.6
29	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	120	567	232	137	95	- 59.1	2.0
35	Rags and waste, textile	97	185	293	106	187	+ 58.4	10.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	811	724	795	235	560	+ 9.8	0.4
21	Logs, timber and lumber	740	688	760	223	537	+ 10.5	2.3
	Iron and its Products	2,151	1,204	896	276	620	- 25.6	0.1
19	Iron ore	2,116	1,194	876	266	610	- 26.6	2.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,953	1,833	1,573	450	1,123	- 14.2	0.4
18	Mercury and quicksilver	56	120	885	232	653	+637.5	45.8
27	Manganese ore	0	256	311	0	311	+ 21.5	4.2
28	Chrome ore	0	0	309	206	103	+1	31.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	155,749	167,645	188,625	88,622	100,003	+ 12.5	28.4
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	145,239	158,231	174,022	83,590	90,432	+ 10.0	75.7
5	Fuel oils	8,814	8,546	13,959	4,770	9,189	+ 63.3	18.0
34	Fluorspar	215	222	234	66	168	+ 5.4	45.2
40	Silex and crystallized quartz	1,381	601	192	169	23	- 68.1	35.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	1,171	743	1,231	513	718	+ 65.7	0.5
20	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	1,007	573	830	396	434	+ 44.9	6.6
36	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	44	93	227	26	201	+144.1	0.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,828	2,198	2,080	1,029	1,051	- 5.4	0.4
11	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,984	1,464	1,373	748	625	- 6.2	77.9
30	Non-commercial items	369	292	270	113	157	- 7.5	0.4
	Total Imports from Latin America	289,968	284,405	319,256	147,262	171,994	+ 12.3	6.8
	Total of Commodities Itemized	283,105	280,455	316,470	145,846	170,624		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	97.6	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.2		

1. Over 1,000%.

2. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1953, \$997; 1954, \$573; 1955, \$830; January-June, 1955, \$396; July-December, 1955, \$434.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1955. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1954	1955		1954	1955
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports	30,973	30,756	Imports	167,594	187,277
Re-Exports	130	48	Trade Balance	- 136,491	- 156,475
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - Continued:		
Wheat flour	10,540	10,007	Potatoes, certified seed	622	372
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	3,649	5,117	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	353	354
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	844	1,573	Asbestos, unmanufactured	364	345
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,104	1,565	Brass, manufactured	132	340
Newsprint paper	1,195	1,261	Rubber tires and tubes	576	109
Copper wire and copper manufactures	790	1,037			
Eggs in the shell (for food)	1,396	699	Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	844	557	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	158,231	172,883
Planks and boards	16	473	Fuel oils	8,544	13,959
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,709	410	Coffee, green	632	258
Farm implements and machinery (except trac- tors) and parts	786	396			
4. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic Exports	86,899	90,751	Imports	44,485	55,603
Re-Exports	947	2,213	Trade Balance	+ 43,362	+ 37,361
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	43,775	35,323	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,025	7,951
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,359	7,368	Automobiles, passenger	2,334	4,959
Iron ore	3,972	6,337	Non-commercial items	3,997	3,239
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,107	5,685	Lime, plaster and cement	1,868	2,701
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,323	4,226	Tools	1,376	1,722
Scrap iron and steel	2,554	3,478	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,308	1,563
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,067	2,377	Clocks, watches and parts	1,129	1,256
Rye	1,028	2,357	Automobiles, freight	513	1,180
Newsprint paper	1,735	1,954	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	788	1,133
Wood pulp	975	1,569	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,746	1,016
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,118	1,422	Toys and sporting goods	983	940
Whisky	921	1,169	Fertilizers, chemical	846	940
Barley	1,172	1,056	Dyeing and tanning materials	715	887
Wheat flour	1,148	987	Cutlery	833	866
Meats, canned	4,296	0	Glass, plate and sheet	712	818
5. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports	96,474	90,893	Imports	19,197	36,718
Re-Exports	216	96	Trade Balance	+ 77,493	+ 54,270
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	50,819	52,699	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	2,087	4,846
Barley	13,082	5,779	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,632	3,783
Wood pulp	6,549	5,531	Toys and sporting goods	1,371	2,185
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	3,761	4,924	Cotton fabrics	274	2,174
Iron ore	3,662	3,588	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	287	2,152
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,362	2,509	Plywoods and veneers	645	1,447
Seeds, n.o.p.	0	2,219	Citrus fruits	1,477	1,367
Whisky	2,364	1,682	Bauxite ore	28	1,285
Wheat flour	1,540	1,362	Pottery and chinaware	809	945
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	724	1,285	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	261	845
Hides and skins (except furs)	696	1,191	Containers, n.o.p.	407	841
Fodders, n.o.p.	1	1,085	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	468	759
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	873	64	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	347	749
Scrap iron and steel	1,176	13	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	252	623
Gasoline	1,585	0	Fish, fresh and frozen	705	505
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports	54,987	53,384	Imports	25,077	29,051
Re-Exports	285	3,406	Trade Balance	+ 30,198	+ 27,740
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	28,279	22,024	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,982	5,499
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,139	4,553	Carpets and mats, wool	3,809	4,632
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,310	3,696	Diamonds, unset	3,071	4,024
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,417	3,330	Glass, plate and sheet	2,192	2,894
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,794	2,204	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,198	2,384
Newsprint paper	1,150	1,382	Books, printed	478	531
Oats	2,507	1,214	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	269	483
Wood pulp	1,338	996	Carpets and mats (except wool)	268	481
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	885	971	Cloth, coated and impregnated	334	464
Barley	2,043	962	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	104	462
Rye	179	832	Glass products, n.o.p.	443	376
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	337	767	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	391	322
Drugs and medicines	608	759	Furs, dressed and fur products	160	309
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	405	644	Non-commercial items	278	190

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Continued
(Values in '\$000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
7. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	45,768	58,482	Imports	24,657	26,295
Re-Exports	523	95	Trade Balance	+ 21,634	+ 32,282
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Planks and boards	8,541	11,809	Wood pulp	443	472
Automobile parts (except engines)	9,085	11,634	Logs, timber and lumber	595	450
Newsprint paper	6,562	8,646	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	970	124
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,134	4,927	Synthetic thread and yarn	598	12
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,217	3,470			
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	706	2,943	Principal Imports:		
Automobiles, passenger	3,064	2,112	Sugar, unrefined	7,662	8,288
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,344	1,778	Wool, raw	4,995	5,649
Automobiles, freight	1,250	1,432	Fruits, dried	5,183	4,980
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	510	1,192	Meats, canned	2,342	2,713
Packages	1,090	1,088	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,035	1,154
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	672	837	Mutton and lamb, fresh	478	652
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	462	721	Wines	550	549
Fish, canned	552	656	Sausage casings	490	528
Sausage casings	521	531			
8. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	39,777	47,389	Imports	22,562	20,951
Re-Exports	564	679	Trade Balance	+ 17,779	+ 27,416
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	19,737	8,543	Florist and nursery stock	1,859	1,927
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	292	7,632	Non-commercial items	4,011	1,848
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,333	4,224	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,279	1,510
Rye	358	2,301	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,080	1,291
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	160	2,194	Cotton fabrics	879	1,149
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,158	2,131	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,475	1,105
Wood pulp	2,478	1,949	Cocoa and chocolate powder	368	793
Newsprint paper	1,113	1,570	Fruits, canned and preserved	784	625
Pulpwood	198	1,556	Hair and bristles and products	510	550
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	171	1,519	Diamonds, unset	495	524
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,431	1,477	Cheese	326	410
Iron ore	74	1,161	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	607	242
Barley	534	1,112	Cocoa beans, not roasted	777	72
Asbestos, unmanufactured	802	804	Coffee, green	467	0
Fish, canned	900	502			
9. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	33,799	42,563	Imports	22,046	25,016
Re-Exports	155	286	Trade Balance	+ 11,908	+ 17,834
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,417	6,904	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	383	1,773
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	4,876	5,392	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,761	1,523
Wood pulp	4,544	4,692	Books, printed	1,593	1,555
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,366	4,039	Wines	1,339	1,390
Newsprint paper	771	2,832	Brandy	1,196	1,308
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,433	2,224	Fertilizers, chemical	327	748
Pulpwood	712	2,031	Rubber tires and tubes	432	709
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,611	1,609	Lace and embroidery	828	683
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	144	535	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	552	648
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	92	437	Glass, plate and sheet	395	644
Non-commercial items	359	429	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	457	509
Planks and boards	442	400	Wool fabrics	545	505
Scrap iron and steel	0	315	Non-commercial items	541	474
Fish, canned	471	228	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	573	452
Wheat	304	0	Wool yarns and warps	471	432
			Motion picture films, exposed	483	351
10. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports	27,359	37,127	Imports	14,033	28,814
Re-Exports	148	350	Trade Balance	+ 13,474	+ 8,662
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,726	6,379	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	523	132
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	154	5,937	Locomotives and parts	2,536	
Newsprint paper	6,415	5,242			
Railway track material (except rails)	0	3,545	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,350	2,206	Cotton, raw	513	16,781
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,788	1,818	Nuts	4,350	2,650
Wood pulp	698	1,158	Coffee, green	2,960	2,359
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,330	1,077	Vegetables, fresh	2,259	1,994
Asbestos, unmanufactured	712	1,070	Mercury and quicksilver	120	871
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	639	956	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,228	814
Films, motion picture, not exposed	582	489	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	953	514

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
11. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	39,883	56,026	Imports	5,911	6,255
Re-Exports	88	304	Trade Balance	+ 34,061	+ 50,075
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Planks and boards	6,942	12,155	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,273	666
Wheat	10,175	9,101	Wrapping paper	796	659
Automobiles, passenger	2,009	5,607	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	74	523
Newsprint paper	3,202	3,960	Bond and writing paper, uncut	573	422
Automobiles, freight	1,141	3,072	Synthetic thread and yarn	622	2
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,724	3,018			
Railway cars, coaches and parts	211	2,082	Principal Imports:		
Packages	373	1,514	Abrasives	768	1,234
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,065	1,332	Nuts	107	1,047
Tallow	653	1,278	Wool, raw	478	743
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	849	935	Sugar, unrefined	521	478
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	815	817	Manganese ore	0	363
Fish, canned	345	768	Wines	300	284
Leather, unmanufactured	591	736	Wool nolls and tops	309	180
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	585	672	Indian corn	1,634	0
12. INDIA					
Domestic Exports	17,689	24,669	Imports	28,054	35,147
Re-Exports	189	273	Trade Balance	- 10,175	- 10,206
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Locomotives and parts	1,851	10,970	Tea, black	10,277	12,645
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	561	2,043	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	8,853	10,592
Newsprint paper	1,793	1,970	Nuts	3,227	2,962
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,671	1,955	Cotton fabrics	1,572	2,364
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,722	1,373	Manganese ore	71	1,810
Wood-pulp	676	1,096	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	261	1,151
Automobile parts (except engines)	699	864	Carpets and mats, wool	1,034	701
Wheat	3,130	602	Spices	868	546
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	1,066	576	Mineral jelly and wax	274	358
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	29	544	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	61	256
Synthetic fabrics	0	137	Natural gums, resins and balsam	214	230
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	247	31			
Logs and square timber	188	0			
Cartridges, gun and rifle	156	0			
13. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports	43,813	47,031	Imports	1,983	2,366
Re-Exports	70	88	Trade Balance	+ 41,900	+ 44,753
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	21,666	24,823	Scrap iron and steel	0	234
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	5,695	7,654	Rye	0	217
Wheat	1,949	5,842	Barley	309	97
Chemicals and allied products	4,706	3,818			
Non-ferrous ore, n.o.p.	532	1,360	Principal Imports:		
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	918	1,174	Fish, canned	884	1,103
Carbon and graphite electrodes	314	346	Fish, cured	96	120
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	585	239	Fish, seal and whale oils	67	97
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	821	22	Castings and forgings	99	51
14. ITALY					
Domestic Exports	23,844	27,653	Imports	15,006	18,502
Re-Exports	1,701	109	Trade Balance	+ 10,539	+ 9,261
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	1,187	4,519	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,246	1,669
Scrap iron and steel	2,108	3,917	Wool fabrics	789	1,361
Fish, cured	1,515	1,811	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,100	1,190
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,949	1,804	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	950	1,006
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,146	1,100	Nuts	540	981
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	129	980	Fruits, canned and preserved	998	968
Wood pulp	948	935	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	720	834
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	77	734	Cheese	564	747
Fish, canned	1,127	724	Rice	11	532
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	167	496	Wines	417	488
Pulpwood	540	345	Musical instruments	507	471
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	805	286	Communion sets, church articles	390	411
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,266	265	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufacturers ...	91	336
Motor vehicles, n.o.p. and parts	892	2	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	418	311
Ships, sold	466	0	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	515	228

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
15. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports	26,826	25,640	Imports	19,151	19,365
Re-Exports	277	267	Trade Balance	+ 7,953	+ 6,542
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	14,878	13,134	Clocks, watches and parts	6,231	6,142
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,080	4,913	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,848	2,204
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,287	1,134	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,987	2,155
Wood pulp	26	810	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,170	1,390
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	732	353	Cheese	943	963
Oats	182	318	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	666	716
Fur skins, undressed	158	303	Drugs and medicines	502	618
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	237	297	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	510	511
Leather, unmanufactured	240	295	Silk fabrics	373	371
Barley	1,212	268	Non-commercial items	326	368
Rye	260	0	Castings and forgings	36	125
16. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports	21,000	22,691	Imports	24,820	22,220
Re-exports	78	243	Trade Balance	- 3,742	+ 714
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,088	4,314	Copper wire and copper manufactures	705	688
Newsprint paper	1,960	2,314	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	570	446
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,044	1,967	Rubber tires and tubes	510	273
Asbestos, unmanufactured	836	1,284			
Wheat	3,312	1,076	Principal Imports:		
Wood pulp	532	993	Coffee, green	23,510	19,830
Wheat flour	1,862	955	Bananas, fresh	1,252	1,231
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	435	918	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	0	1,139
Fertilizers, chemical	2	900			
Malt	1,127	830			
17. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports	45,096	11,520	Imports	31,623	30,747
Re-Exports	118	196	Trade Balance	+ 13,591	- 19,032
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,851	2,838	Coffee, green	20,384	21,164
Newsprint paper	2,078	2,443	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	722	1,510
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,533	1,232	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,419	1,343
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,305	717	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,058	1,290
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,297	688	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,038	934
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,674	614	Nuts	424	881
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	3,320	516	Iron ore	1,194	876
Tractors and parts	1,591	37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	344	697
Fish, cured	1,550	34	Logs, timber and lumber	648	684
Wood pulp	1,510	8	Cotton, raw	2,027	362
Wheat	13,827	0	Rags and waste, textile	534	206
			Silic and crystallized quartz	601	192
18. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports	14,807	22,344	Imports	7,314	12,316
Re-Exports	98	68	Trade Balance	+ 47,591	+ 10,096
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Newsprint paper	2,343	3,826	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1	513
Automobiles, passenger	702	2,836	Sanitary products, paper	65	323
Fish, canned	1,107	1,829	Plywoods and veneers	15	241
Planks and boards	1,384	1,773			
Locomotives and parts	0	1,358	Principal Imports:		
Automobile parts (except engines)	773	1,119	Wool, raw	3,342	5,366
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,573	931	Sausage casings	1,903	2,681
Copper wire and copper manufactures	269	790	Mutton and lamb, fresh	939	1,711
Bond and writing paper, uncut	154	675	Cheese	1	1,210
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	140	589	Beef and veal, fresh	299	531
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,062	534	Hides and skins (except furs)	127	260
19. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic Exports	2,983	3,421	Imports	19,586	28,810
Re-Exports	8	10	Trade Balance	- 16,594	- 25,378
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	481	731	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	14,765	24,864
Wheat flour	749	706	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,567	2,262
Automobiles, passenger	295	543	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,570	991
Automobile parts (except engines)	211	379	Spices	341	318
Newsprint paper	310	149			
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	155	77			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
20. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic Exports	1, 775	1, 444	Imports	20, 582	30, 722
Re-Exports	12	3	Trade Balance	- 18, 795	- 29, 275
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	674	501	Fuel oils	11, 315	19, 350
Fish, canned	173	189	Gasoline	8, 635	10, 414
Rubber tires and tubes	92	116	Naptha	126	283
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	273	100	Phosphate rock	274	276
21. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports	11, 552	12, 907	Imports	15, 309	15, 567
Re-Exports	25	30	Trade Balance	- 3, 732	- 2, 630
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured	3, 165	3, 225	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	3, 054	7, 067
Wheat flour	2, 590	2, 212	Sugar, unrefined	10, 294	6, 852
Tobacco, unmanufactured	698	762	Cocoa beans, not roasted	716	639
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	377	604	Rum	372	312
Fish, canned	537	507	Coffee, green	124	181
Newsprint paper	330	296	Coffee and substitutes, n.o.p.	159	54
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	53	284	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	128	1
22. CUBA					
Domestic Exports	17, 455	13, 910	Imports	9, 913	10, 025
Re-Exports	47	282	Trade Balance	+ 7, 589	+ 4, 168
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Newsprint paper	3, 906	2, 086	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	773	189
Fish, cured	2, 163	2, 068	Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	2, 074	1, 828	Sugar, unrefined	5, 362	5, 596
Copper wire and copper manufactures	829	1, 219	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1, 463	1, 288
Malt	1, 323	1, 179	Tobacco, unmanufactured	715	638
Wheat	2, 153	1, 056	Pineapples, fresh	557	559
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	692	493	Molasses and syrups	528	413
Synthetic thread and yarn	1	402	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	464	398
Potatoes, certified seed	354	358	Manganese ore	256	180
Drugs and medicines	359	310			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	220	202			
23. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports	11, 425	12, 624	Imports	9, 595	9, 840
Re-Exports	23	24	Trade Balance	+ 1, 854	+ 2, 808
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	4, 217	3, 999	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6, 850	6, 704
Fish, cured	694	807	Sugar, unrefined	908	1, 395
Tobacco, unmanufactured	678	723	Cocoa beans, not roasted	567	853
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	389	627	Rum	261	322
Planks and boards	480	457	Coffee, green	523	135
Fish, canned	461	455			
Pork and beef, pickled	197	438			
24. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports	4, 080	2, 967	Imports	20, 482	18, 307
Re-Exports	15	23	Trade Balance	- 16, 387	- 15, 318
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured	209	232	Bauxite and alumina	10, 685	9, 469
Fish, canned	197	178	Sugar, unrefined	9, 085	8, 160
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	154	153	Rum	383	402
Peas, split or whole	224	123	Molasses and syrups	158	220
Wheat flour	1, 040	76			
25. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports	15, 863	18, 136	Imports	4, 001	2, 027
Re-Exports	9	18	Trade Balance	+ 11, 871	+ 16, 128
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	11, 679	13, 193	Nuts	3, 277	1, 208
Newsprint paper	1, 180	1, 345	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	498	490
Fertilizers, chemical	567	860	Chrome ore	117	198
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	71	239			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	598	123			

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1954 and 1955 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1954	1955		1954	1955
26. SWEDEN					
Domestic Exports	3,518	7,622	Imports	9,175	12,152
Re-Exports	129	181	Trade Balance	- 5,528	- 4,349
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	51	816	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,825	3,506
Ships, sold	0	762	Ball and roller bearings	908	1,330
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	169	479	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	765	1,167
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	42	399	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	343	583
Asbestos, unmanufactured	215	334	Tools	435	543
Rye	314	330	Fur skins, undressed	115	481
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	148	320	Farm implements and machinery (except trac-		
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	39	252	tors) and parts	477	466
Brick and fire-brick	165	186	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	295	286
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	27	178	Lime, plaster and cement	9	237
Automobiles, passenger	249	83	Non-commercial items	198	150
27. LEBANON					
Domestic Exports	982	1,293	Imports	17,413	17,920
Re-Exports	4	3	Trade Balance	- 16,427	- 16,624
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	208	373	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	17,402	17,904
Planks and boards	91	221			
Wheat flour	204	191			
Non-commercial items	120	115			
28. CEYLON					
Domestic Exports	3,147	2,671	Imports	12,527	15,581
Re-Exports	52	27	Trade Balance	- 9,328	- 12,882
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	641	676	Tea, black	8,753	9,365
Newsprint paper	560	404	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,126	3,044
Milk preparations	348	316	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	622	2,256
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	59	258	Nuts	856	696
Locomotives and parts	824	1	Cocoa beans, not roasted	117	144
29. BRITISH EAST AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	375	602	Imports	15,852	13,158
Re-Exports	3	6	Trade Balance	- 15,474	- 12,550
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	170	215	Sugar, unrefined	7,724	7,739
Automobile parts (except engines)	41	118	Coffee, green	6,046	3,507
Non-commercial items	56	79	Tea, black	1,019	832
Farm implements and machinery (except trac-			Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	859	664
tors) and parts	36	76	Beans, n.o.p.	71	279
30. IRELAND					
Domestic Exports	8,821	12,808	Imports	1,150	336
Re-Exports	6	52	Trade Balance	+ 7,678	+ 12,524
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	2,954	6,230	Wool, raw	3	116
Newsprint paper	1,605	2,062	Beef and veal, fresh	92	56
Planks and boards	1,533	1,967	Pork, fresh	556	0
Hides and skins (except furs)	628	452			
Barley	494	0			

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	107.6	103.5	96.8	96.5	- 0.3	96.7	98.2	96.6	96.1
Barley	99.3	87.4	81.1	83.9	+ 3.5	87.4	86.7	83.2	79.7
Oats	94.7	84.4	90.7	103.7	+ 14.3	110.7	102.2	100.7	96.2
Rye	77.0	48.6	43.2	45.3	+ 4.9	56.4	49.0	39.9	46.5
Wheat	107.8	109.5	100.6	99.4	- 1.2	98.9	102.2	100.0	96.6
Wheat flour	86.6	90.7	86.4	85.7	- 0.8	84.6	85.7	86.2	86.2
Whisky	118.9	118.9	120.4	119.9	- 0.4	121.2	118.8	117.4	121.4
Tobacco, flue-cured	113.0	108.1	111.0	111.0	0.0	111.8	112.2	113.6	111.4
Cattle, dairy	151.6 ³	107.3	97.3	99.0	+ 1.7	98.9	95.4	101.2	101.1
Cattle, slaughter	142.9 ³	125.6	108.5	111.2	+ 2.5	98.0	115.0	116.8	97.2
Fish and fish products	103.0	104.3	105.0	108.0	+ 2.9	108.9	109.5	105.5	115.7
Fur skins, undressed	77.4	74.1	74.5	87.1 ⁴	+ 16.9	84.7	82.9	72.5	87.0
Cattle hides, raw	76.1	73.5	58.7	53.9	- 8.2	53.3	52.8	51.4	56.8
Leather, unmanufactured	113.8	128.1	120.9	122.2	+ 1.1	116.9	118.8	125.6	128.1
Beef and veal, fresh	152.3	121.9	81.9	105.0	+ 28.2	108.6	120.3	106.4	94.9
Milk, processed	92.9	90.3	96.6	99.7	+ 3.2	100.6	104.3	102.3	100.3
Eggs in the shell	87.0	98.2	91.4	88.6	- 3.1	82.6	95.6	105.2	104.6
Fibres and Textiles	120.0	114.1	108.6	106.4	- 2.0	106.0	106.4	107.1	106.1
Wood Products and Paper	122.4	118.3	116.3	118.0	+ 1.5	115.9	118.1	118.5	118.9
Planks and boards	113.6	107.7	103.8	107.4	+ 3.5	105.6	108.2	108.0	107.3
Shingles, red cedar	99.5	106.2	110.4	122.5	+ 11.0	112.5	121.7	129.5	127.5
Plywood	125.4	122.8	110.5	116.7	+ 5.6	114.0	122.8 ⁵	114.0	114.9
Pulpwood	132.5	131.0	126.0	126.5	+ 0.4	116.2	127.2	133.5	123.2
Wood pulp	124.5	103.9	100.7	101.6	+ 0.9	100.1	101.1	101.5	103.7
Newsprint paper	125.3	130.0	130.0	130.5	+ 0.4	129.3	130.5	130.2	131.4
Iron and Steel and Products	131.4	134.2	132.3	133.3	+ 0.8	132.2	132.7	133.5	134.2
Iron ore	115.6	129.4	128.3	135.8	+ 5.8	131.8	135.8	136.6	134.9
Pig iron	115.5	111.4	112.0	118.1	+ 5.4	109.9	113.7	118.1	121.8
Farm implements and machinery	136.8	138.1	138.7	139.4	+ 0.5	139.2	138.8	139.6	140.0
Machinery (non-farm)	114.4	116.1	118.3	123.0	+ 4.0	119.2	121.5	122.9	128.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	125.6	126.5	125.8	122.4	- 2.7	123.4	122.7	121.8	121.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	142.6	135.0	134.6	149.4	+ 11.0	139.8	146.2	152.0	159.5
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	125.1	126.4	130.8	141.3	+ 8.0	133.6	139.0	144.5	148.9
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	144.5	142.8	138.6	170.9	+ 23.3	144.0	160.0	176.8	198.7
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	101.7	71.3	70.9	76.1	+ 7.3	74.4	76.0	76.3	78.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	190.2	200.0	204.7	220.5	+ 7.7	217.4	220.3	221.6	222.7
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	102.1	103.8	97.1	93.6	- 3.6	88.7	89.7	91.5	104.6
Silver, unmanufactured	111.7	111.7	110.9	115.7	+ 4.3	110.4	114.3	117.8	119.6
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	153.2	91.2	80.1	92.6	+ 15.6	86.1	91.7	94.5	100.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	143.1	149.5	150.2	149.9	- 0.2	148.7	150.5	149.8	150.4
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.3	156.6	154.2	154.5	+ 0.2	152.9	154.9	153.5	155.9
Coal	124.8	128.9	128.8	128.3	- 0.4	128.7	129.6	129.1	126.6
Abrasives, artificial, crude	124.5	145.5	155.9	153.9	- 1.3	152.5	154.2	155.9	153.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	119.3	117.1	115.0	114.8	- 0.2	115.3	115.1	114.3	114.3
Fertilizers, chemical	128.1	124.6	122.3	120.4	- 1.6	121.3	121.2	119.8	119.2
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.6	111.3	108.9	110.2	+ 1.2	110.5	110.0	109.8	110.2
Miscellaneous Products	129.7	123.6	123.5	125.2	+ 1.4	125.0	125.7	125.2	126.3
Rubber products	159.1	142.3	143.2	157.5	+ 10.0	154.5	161.8	159.7	160.3
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	121.2	117.7	117.8	116.7	- 0.9	117.2	116.7	116.2	116.8
Total Domestic Exports	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5	+ 2.1	115.5	117.7	118.0	119.1

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.

3. Calculated by interpolation for period in which exports were affected by foreign embargoes.

4. An unusually strong correlation between the periods in which mink and muskrat prices were highest and in which shipments of these furs were largest, together with the fact that mink and muskrat prices showed peaks in different quarters, resulted in the 1955 annual index for fur skins exceeding the index for any quarter of the year.

5. The grade or type of plywood exported in the second quarter probably differed from that which prevailed in other periods in 1955.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	124.8	123.8	105.0	99.7	- 5.0	93.9	98.3	95.0	110.2
Barley	544.4	580.5	408.9	338.1	- 17.3	235.7	381.0	276.1	463.0
Oats	319.4	317.2	158.7	51.0	- 67.9	60.4	67.8	50.9	24.9
Rye	98.8	183.7	90.0	99.3	+ 10.3	12.8	151.6	155.1	78.7
Wheat	237.2	213.4	153.5	140.0	- 8.8	134.1	136.9	154.9	133.9
Wheat flour	107.0	90.0	81.4	69.4	- 14.7	67.0	81.4	59.6	69.6
Whisky	169.3	196.8	182.2	189.2	+ 3.8	134.0	171.3	167.3	280.7
Tobacco, flue-cured	251.8	183.9	208.6	307.1	+ 47.2	643.1	379.8	92.8	101.6
Cattle, dairy	6.8	25.2	19.3	23.7	+ 22.8	21.6	26.8	24.2	22.2
Cattle, slaughter	2.4	8.6	18.0	7.5	- 58.3	5.9	17.5	5.1	1.3
Fish and fish products	129.4	125.3	145.5	136.4	- 6.3	122.0	124.1	151.2	139.2
Fur skins, undressed	130.6	122.3	132.8	139.6	+ 5.1	205.0	119.9	76.8	181.1
Cattle hides, raw	30.4	45.3	107.7	111.9	+ 3.9	89.5	125.0	91.4	141.7
Leather, unmanufactured	42.4	57.4	62.9	70.6	+ 12.2	64.0	72.4	59.8	85.4
Beef and veal, fresh	54.4	20.8	15.1	7.0	- 53.6	5.6	4.3	8.6	9.8
Milk, processed	93.8	77.4	52.0	53.2	+ 2.3	36.0	54.8	77.8	38.7
Eggs in the shell	24.8	15.3	14.0	7.8	- 44.3	21.3	3.3	2.4	4.0
Fibres and Textiles	50.7	46.8	42.4	47.1	+ 11.1	34.3	43.0	50.3	60.8
Wood Products and Paper	117.1	114.8	124.2	135.2	+ 8.9	122.8	138.9	141.7	137.7
Planks and boards	132.9	133.6	159.6	183.1	+ 14.7	165.3	195.8	201.9	169.4
Shingles, red cedar	90.1	88.3	98.3	106.3	+ 8.1	115.1	106.7	108.0	95.2
Plywood	69.1	54.7	79.5	116.9	+ 47.0	106.7	140.1	113.9	106.4
Pulpwood	112.3	80.3	83.3	88.3	+ 6.0	78.7	56.9	121.2	98.2
Wood pulp	110.8	113.1	127.4	138.3	+ 8.6	124.5	148.2	139.8	140.5
Newsprint paper	123.3	124.3	127.6	133.2	+ 4.4	122.5	136.2	135.6	139.0
Iron and Steel and Products	87.6	77.4	64.0	83.3	+ 30.2	59.5	79.9	110.9	83.0
Iron ore	364.4	449.7	584.0	1,386.6	+ 137.4	100.5	1,131.1	2,565.4	1,749.6
Pig iron ³	56,783	52,167	30,616	38,454	+ 125.6	37.1	34,946	74,058	44,366
Farm implements and machinery	104.5	73.0	74.8	74.1	- 0.9	98.3	98.1	60.3	39.3
Machinery (non-farm)	100.5	77.8	75.4	68.3	- 9.4	73.6	70.5	51.7	76.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	160.4	108.1	39.1	59.0	+ 50.9	49.4	38.3	117.9	30.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	125.2	127.6	133.1	139.7	+ 5.0	135.0	144.9	141.1	137.9
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	133.7	147.9	150.4	161.0	+ 7.0	150.4	182.3	164.6	146.3
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	92.7	109.2	122.2	127.6	+ 4.4	108.9	130.3	133.4	136.3
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	142.3	154.6	166.6	142.4	- 14.5	150.1	131.6	157.3	129.1
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	107.6	110.1	120.6	132.2	+ 9.6	127.5	143.1	132.2	126.0
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	178.3	150.5	169.1	167.0	- 1.2	168.0	155.3	195.1	151.5
Silver, unmanufactured	214.1	233.5	264.6	258.8	- 2.2	247.3	286.9	232.9	269.6
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	148.4	149.1	172.2	180.0	+ 4.5	200.5	174.8	158.0	183.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	105.7	103.9	102.1	145.0	+ 42.0	100.7	151.1	149.9	177.8
Asbestos, unmanufactured	135.5	129.5	129.3	148.2	+ 14.6	106.0	163.7	151.9	171.5
Coal	22.2	13.4	11.5	32.8	+ 85.2	27.8	31.5	34.7	37.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	106.3	148.8	130.5	130.8	+ 0.2	107.6	139.8	127.3	148.3
Chemicals and Fertilizer	130.8	147.5	175.7	229.2	+ 30.4	244.3	217.4	203.2	252.1
Fertilizers, chemical	90.8	94.1	95.2	128.6	+ 35.1	175.5	127.5	85.6	125.0
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.0	104.1	99.5	116.3	+ 16.9	115.6	143.2	96.1	110.4
Miscellaneous Products	87.7	95.0	80.3	71.0	- 11.6	68.1	73.4	70.0	71.7
Rubber products	45.0	23.1	31.1	24.6	- 20.9	33.0	24.5	18.2	22.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	48.1	63.3	50.8	58.4	+ 15.0	52.9	61.5	60.7	58.2
Total Domestic Exports	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5	+ 8.1	107.1	119.4	122.8	124.1

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.

3. A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	102.3	97.4	104.4	99.8	- 4.4	102.2	99.6	98.2	99.0
Bananas, fresh	118.9	121.8	124.6	125.0	+ 0.3	122.7	125.6	126.1	124.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	131.5	123.4	147.3	143.4	- 2.6	125.7	145.7	153.5	154.7
Fruits, dried	115.5	120.6	124.7	126.3	+ 1.3	118.0	120.8	130.8	129.6
Nuts	82.6	81.5	83.3	76.8	- 7.8	74.7	75.5	77.9	75.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	117.5	76.9	77.2	90.3	+ 17.0	88.1	90.3	79.4	117.8
Soybeans	87.7	82.8	89.5	71.6	- 20.0	79.2	74.5	71.3	69.5
Sugar, unrefined	99.0	82.2	77.7	76.5	- 1.5	77.3	73.7	78.3	77.1
Cocoa beans, not roasted	88.6	79.7	137.9	110.6	- 19.8	124.8	116.5	92.7	91.7
Coffee, green	194.8	200.7	252.1	205.6	- 18.4	225.8	192.9	196.6	207.9
Tea, black	82.9	86.6	104.0	118.4	+ 13.8	136.3	132.8	95.7	109.1
Whisky	94.1	95.1	96.8	96.2	- 0.6	97.7	96.8	98.8	96.1
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	73.6	71.4	67.0	63.1	- 5.8	63.6	62.1	61.7	65.7
Fur skins, undressed	66.9	67.4	61.0	80.8	+ 32.5	79.2	86.6	81.9	71.9
Fibres and Textiles	108.5	100.4	99.8	95.5	- 4.3	97.8	96.3	95.6	92.7
Cotton, raw	120.7	105.2	104.6	105.2	+ 0.6	107.0	108.2	106.1	100.0
Cotton fabrics	81.0	72.6	66.1	71.1	+ 7.6	71.4	72.1	70.8	69.8
Jute fabrics, unbleached	84.8	60.9	59.6	56.3	- 5.5	58.3	58.3	56.3	53.0
Wool, raw	130.2	147.6	153.6	142.7	- 7.1	139.6	144.6	146.8	141.7
Wool tops	103.7	114.9	111.9	97.9	- 12.5	103.0	99.3	96.3	92.5
Worsted and serges	101.4	98.9	102.3	94.0	- 8.1	102.6	88.9	91.7	92.6
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	111.7	99.9	100.0	98.7	- 1.3	98.9	98.7	98.8	98.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	140.3	76.3	64.2	58.7	- 8.6	57.4	59.8	59.1	58.9
Wood Products and Paper	115.3	117.1	117.5	119.4	+ 1.6	117.4	119.1	119.4	121.6
Paperboard, paper and products	104.2	103.4	103.1	105.3	+ 2.1	102.7	104.4	105.2	108.9
Newspapers and periodicals	130.5	134.2	136.5	138.4	+ 1.4	137.5	138.7	138.7	138.7
Iron and Steel and Products	117.3	120.1	120.4	125.2	+ 4.0	121.9	123.6	124.9	130.2
Iron ore	167.0	189.8	188.5	192.6	+ 2.2	191.7	193.6	193.4	195.1
Rolling mill products	125.4	127.4	127.4	138.3	+ 8.6	130.9	132.8	139.6	145.9
Farm implements and machinery	116.6	117.8	116.8	118.3	+ 1.3	116.1	117.4	117.4	122.4
Machinery (non-farm)	114.4	116.6	118.3	123.0	+ 4.0	119.2	121.5	122.9	128.3
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.2	114.9	113.4	118.0	+ 4.1	116.2	117.5	117.9	120.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	120.5	119.7	120.4	124.8	+ 3.7	122.4	124.7	124.7	129.1
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	122.2	101.7	88.4	93.0	+ 5.2	89.1	91.7	93.5	95.8
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	121.3	123.9	125.9	128.3	+ 1.9	126.6	127.6	127.7	131.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	101.7	104.8	102.1	100.6	- 1.5	100.3	100.8	99.2	101.5
Bricks and tiles	112.6	117.9	122.1	129.3	+ 5.9	125.1	127.2	129.2	135.7
China tableware	105.2	105.9	107.6	113.0	+ 5.0	110.1	112.2	112.4	117.3
Coal, anthracite	118.5	126.0	112.4	107.6	- 4.3	110.6	104.8	104.7	108.5
Coal, bituminous	94.9	93.9	89.3	88.0	- 1.5	84.2	88.0	86.0	92.9
Glass, plate and sheet	128.2	134.3	139.0	143.4	+ 3.2	138.7	140.4	143.9	150.7
Crude petroleum for refining	100.2	103.0	106.1	104.2	- 1.8	105.6	106.0	103.0	102.4
Gasoline	98.5	105.6	92.0	90.8	- 1.3	89.8	89.8	90.7	91.1
Chemicals and Fertilizer	109.0	109.4	108.1	109.9	+ 1.7	108.5	110.0	109.3	111.8
Fertilizer	105.3	107.6	109.8	112.6	+ 2.6	112.9	112.9	107.1	115.0
Paints and pigments	98.9	97.8	98.3	100.5	+ 2.2	98.4	100.1	100.9	102.4
Industrial chemicals	110.3	110.9	110.9	112.4	+ 1.4	110.8	112.1	112.3	114.3
Miscellaneous Products	123.5	111.0	105.3	119.7	+ 13.7	114.8	117.2	120.7	131.3
Rubber and products	166.1	120.8	108.5	171.0	+ 57.6	148.3	156.5	173.8	206.8
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	102.0	101.3	99.5	99.3	- 0.2	98.8	99.2	98.7	100.4
Total Imports	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	+ 0.9	109.6	110.1	109.9	112.8

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.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1952-1955
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1954-55	1955			
	1952	1953	1954	1955		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	126.8	134.0	137.8	149.3	+ 8.3	126.0	135.4	141.4	175.2
Bananas, fresh.....	102.4	109.0	107.4	107.3	- 0.1	86.1	127.4	125.9	90.1
Citrus fruits, fresh.....	107.8	114.0	112.7	110.7	- 1.8	115.3	119.4	88.1	116.9
Fruits, dried.....	108.1	100.6	101.0	107.5	+ 6.4	88.4	61.5	87.1	193.5
Nuts.....	82.2	79.3	87.4	78.6	- 10.1	75.8	103.8	55.5	84.3
Vegetables, fresh and frozen.....	476.9	586.7	658.2	664.8	+ 1.0	769.9	1,078.3	343.5	404.2
Soybeans.....	324.1	316.9	475.2	550.6	+ 15.9	244.7	334.8	289.8	1,333.8
Sugar, unrefined.....	95.4	91.6	105.1	108.5	+ 3.2	40.4	130.9	136.9	125.8
Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	72.9	83.3	76.6	70.8	- 7.6	79.3	108.5	38.0	57.5
Coffee, green.....	111.2	122.5	108.7	118.4	+ 8.9	110.8	112.8	113.9	135.5
Tea, black.....	128.7	130.0	129.4	123.3	- 4.7	109.6	148.9	112.9	118.1
Whisky.....	147.8	130.9	114.4	116.2	+ 1.6	89.3	95.8	111.8	162.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	144.2	174.1	187.9	188.1	+ 0.1	224.4	206.0	147.8	172.0
Fur skins, undressed.....	134.5	111.4	111.5	113.2	+ 1.5	184.5	85.9	73.3	118.8
Fibres and Textiles	94.5	110.0	95.3	113.9	+ 19.5	111.0	113.0	111.0	120.6
Cotton, raw.....	98.3	95.0	90.2	104.5	+ 15.9	109.3	111.3	83.6	113.4
Cotton fabrics.....	124.4	145.9	131.8	142.2	+ 7.9	154.9	135.9	127.8	150.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached.....	102.5	107.7	97.1	117.2	+ 20.7	85.2	123.3	135.7	124.5
Wool, raw.....	58.7	64.0	40.6	54.5	+ 34.2	64.7	65.2	48.8	38.7
Wool tops.....	42.9	73.5	50.8	62.2	+ 22.4	60.1	67.7	61.2	60.1
Worsted and serges.....	77.1	101.7	71.9	71.2	- 0.9	71.1	66.7	84.1	62.9
Synthetic fibres and fabrics.....	98.2	123.0	105.4	133.9	+ 27.0	132.5	116.5	134.4	160.5
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	109.8	62.5	78.3	89.8	+ 14.7	106.8	86.8	70.1	95.6
Wood Products and Paper	159.1	186.9	191.7	223.7	+ 16.7	202.7	219.8	230.8	241.0
Paperboard, paper and products.....	166.8	220.3	245.5	290.7	+ 18.4	255.8	290.0	299.8	315.6
Newspapers and periodicals.....	158.9	179.1	176.4	175.8	- 0.3	178.7	168.3	179.2	177.2
Iron and Steel and Products	152.6	161.7	139.2	162.9	+ 17.0	140.4	179.9	163.8	167.1
Iron ore.....	102.4	95.8	69.9	105.7	+ 51.2	0.5	108.7	199.3	111.4
Rolling mill products.....	136.0	116.7	91.2	111.7	+ 22.5	83.5	99.3	113.4	149.8
Farm implements and machinery.....	120.8	126.8	87.6	107.6	+ 22.8	82.4	134.7	110.6	102.6
Machinery (non-farm).....	145.4	158.7	148.0	167.0	+ 12.8	140.9	176.6	171.4	177.9
Automobiles, trucks and parts.....	171.4	216.0	175.8	237.7	+ 35.2	234.9	291.9	211.4	213.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	161.4	200.9	195.8	210.8	+ 7.7	183.6	192.1	214.0	248.9
Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	109.7	102.9	106.6	120.0	+ 12.6	82.4	124.6	120.9	152.0
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	185.2	257.5	265.4	284.4	+ 7.2	275.2	251.4	282.6	327.7
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.1	103.5	96.6	108.6	+ 12.4	81.5	106.1	122.1	125.5
Bricks and tiles.....	144.8	144.0	107.5	137.6	+ 28.0	105.2	133.1	148.2	161.7
China tableware.....	94.7	97.3	95.7	94.2	- 1.5	87.0	92.4	105.1	92.5
Coal, anthracite.....	74.1	56.5	52.4	49.7	- 5.2	47.6	34.3	51.6	65.9
Coal, bituminous.....	82.2	79.0	61.8	66.3	+ 7.3	46.4	77.3	70.3	70.7
Glass, plate and sheet.....	67.0	98.0	78.3	112.8	+ 44.1	87.7	120.2	118.2	124.0
Crude petroleum for refining.....	107.5	105.1	104.3	114.7	+ 10.0	97.9	114.2	126.7	120.3
Gasoline.....	85.3	98.9	80.7	84.7	+ 5.0	41.6	93.7	99.1	105.4
Chemicals and Fertilizer	144.3	170.2	171.6	198.8	+ 15.9	168.5	202.6	208.6	214.9
Fertilizer.....	140.2	160.9	162.7	166.0	+ 2.0	116.0	186.0	170.3	194.8
Paints and pigments.....	121.9	151.8	143.3	162.0	+ 13.4	148.3	169.0	163.2	167.2
Industrial chemicals.....	162.6	179.9	156.9	194.9	+ 24.2	148.6	198.9	214.0	217.6
Miscellaneous Products	257.4	313.4	321.8	322.5	+ 0.2	268.8	350.7	366.6	290.7
Rubber and products.....	99.3	132.5	133.4	138.7	+ 4.0	134.9	160.0	127.2	134.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures....	798.6	961.0	851.8	935.6	+ 9.8	631.6	1,036.2	1,189.8	886.5
Total Imports	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	+ 13.7	135.9	166.2	165.8	172.3

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. .

E. CURRENT SERIES

TABLE XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951							
January	285,135	186,948	40,054	17,247	15,181	14,042	11,663
February	233,910	152,428	33,585	14,804	12,768	10,665	9,660
March	290,161	190,210	39,655	22,088	15,396	11,986	10,826
April	295,182	183,184	41,721	22,354	16,783	14,320	16,820
May	323,358	208,678	47,241	20,704	15,489	17,530	13,716
June	312,503	188,399	51,267	16,095	30,956	11,207	14,579
July	374,466	201,927	73,935	28,026	40,108	16,350	14,120
August	349,761	192,838	66,397	21,712	39,919	17,690	11,205
September	320,088	186,730	52,514	19,036	33,875	18,213	9,720
October	371,028	207,132	63,960	28,249	37,329	21,007	13,351
November	379,536	209,262	57,991	27,355	36,068	26,632	22,228
December	379,333	189,939	63,141	24,196	52,106	28,382	21,569
1952							
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	25,817	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
1953							
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	15,010
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
1954							
January	260,683	157,067	37,931	12,230	22,362	10,155	20,940
February	274,685	168,666	44,438	11,879	19,071	13,286	17,344
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,792	17,742	14,687	16,320
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,554	19,599	20,093	17,268
May	354,710	208,827	58,256	20,267	30,992	19,363	17,005
June	341,789	208,432	52,537	17,865	31,799	16,774	14,383
July	323,921	190,845	55,246	18,120	25,927	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,069	33,449	15,216	8,369
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,353	35,999	11,905	9,737
November	365,123	209,150	70,984	19,310	36,689	14,878	14,112
December	385,285	215,098	77,111	17,942	41,608	18,655	14,872
1955							
January	305,704	179,490	62,691	17,261	24,215	12,534	9,512
February	296,811	177,669	54,966	17,281	20,025	12,788	14,082
March	348,835	209,651	65,145	19,426	26,351	13,072	15,189
April	335,752	190,612	69,916	21,089	26,040	12,056	16,039
May	367,069	217,579	66,643	23,934	31,037	14,186	13,690
June	377,704	228,126	65,263	19,324	36,569	13,152	15,271
July	348,119	197,801	63,134	18,480	37,115	15,482	16,107
August	381,738	238,524	62,860	25,181	27,071	13,372	14,731
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295

TABLE XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months

Year and Month	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1951							
January	327,190	233,315	33,923	22,107	9,391	22,030	6,424
February	274,167	199,035	27,806	14,830	9,596	17,027	5,873
March	342,500	245,709	30,412	25,040	11,120	22,447	7,772
April	393,039	278,405	48,937	22,452	14,449	22,170	6,626
May	405,069	273,171	43,599	32,059	18,629	27,115	10,496
June	360,421	241,473	39,928	30,700	16,141	23,024	9,155
July	370,642	234,741	43,299	38,723	18,462	23,519	11,898
August	357,473	229,464	39,051	40,952	17,005	23,634	7,367
September	311,500	211,597	28,559	27,028	15,046	21,477	7,793
October	344,145	238,273	32,726	21,286	18,962	26,495	6,403
November	325,702	224,684	33,327	16,216	17,993	24,076	7,406
December	273,008	203,060	19,417	13,496	10,316	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	10,738	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	26,972	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	6,771	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	16,968	18,899	24,793	7,375
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,431	12,731	22,480	8,899
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,641	12,226	25,011	5,316
April	348,484	255,737	35,289	14,886	15,386	21,449	5,736
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,299	15,827	24,100	8,507
June	416,054 ¹	296,986 ¹	44,622 ¹	20,274	16,886	29,091	8,195
July	341,246	240,557	34,989	16,409	14,974	25,110	9,208
August	335,201	238,937	31,146	17,625	15,635	22,194	9,664
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,891	16,935	22,160	8,695
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,030	17,502	21,892	8,263
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,301	19,710	22,178	10,007
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,944	14,102	26,009	10,707
1955							
January	306,637	228,048	27,545	11,350	10,010	21,851	7,833
February	307,873	232,692	25,562	10,882	9,554	21,628	7,556
March	376,200	284,934	32,326	13,488	12,555	24,743	8,154
April	382,577	284,784	33,792	18,247	15,464	23,679	6,611
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,630	18,209	28,625	10,946
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,589	16,903	28,735	11,046
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,208	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,478	18,110	32,571	13,583
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,148	19,536	27,219	10,279
October	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,235	22,701	31,253	11,839
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,703	26,729	31,641	16,805
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,038	18,365	25,845	12,552

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the value of imports recorded in that month by an amount estimated at not less than \$40 million (some \$30 million of which represented imports from the United States, and some \$5 million imports from the United Kingdom). Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V. p.

TABLE XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Months	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
Price Indexes										
January	77.2	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.3
February	78.1	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	115.9
March	78.1	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.5
April	78.9	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.5
May	79.9	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.2
June	80.3	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.3
July	80.7	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.4
August	80.2	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.0
September	80.2	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.4
October	81.9	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.0
November	84.5	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	118.9
December	85.9	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4
Annual Index	79.9	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.5
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	95.6	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.4
February	76.6	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.9
March	89.1	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.8
April	88.2	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.5
May	96.2	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.2
June	80.9	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.6
July	91.2	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.7
August	118.1	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.2
September	82.5	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.5
October	97.3	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.6
November	107.2	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.7
December	96.3	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8
Annual Index	94.1	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.5
IMPORTS:										
Price Indexes										
January	74.2	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0
February	74.7	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6
March	74.7	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4
April	76.1	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6
May	77.4	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7
June	77.4	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8
July	77.2	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1
August	77.6	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6
September	76.5	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3
October	76.5	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1
November	77.7	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8
December	80.3	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6
Annual Index	76.5	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	85.8	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5
February	71.2	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1
March	85.3	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7
April	95.9	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3
May	96.0	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4
June	92.6	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5
July	95.2	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6
August	95.7	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5
September	92.8	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6
October	110.7	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7
November	115.8	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2
December	103.0	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1
Annual Index	95.4	110.9	100.0	102.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for that month by an amount estimated at not less than 10%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters

Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Price Indexes										
First Quarter	118.0	124.8	119.2	115.2	115.5	122.6	117.3	108.5	109.2	109.6
Second Quarter.....	122.5	122.0	119.0	116.3	117.7	129.4	110.2	109.2	110.3	110.1
Third Quarter	125.5	120.6	118.5	115.0	118.0	127.9	107.1	110.3	110.3	109.9
Fourth Quarter	126.0	119.9	116.9	114.5	119.1	122.1	107.9	110.2	109.1	112.8
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter	89.2	103.0	98.2	96.1	107.1	116.9	118.1	138.7	128.3	135.9
Second Quarter.....	98.9	118.1	119.5	110.6	119.4	135.8	140.9	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2
Third Quarter	108.2	113.7	117.9	110.4	122.8	123.1	140.6	152.5	136.4	165.8
Fourth Quarter	116.7	124.8	116.9	121.0	124.1	116.8	151.7	143.4	144.2	172.3

1. The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index for the second quarter by an amount estimated at not less than 3%. Allowance should be made for this factor in evaluating comparisons with other periods. See Ch. V, p.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Canadian cents per unit										
January	105.17	100.48	97.05	97.29	96.60	294.46	279.51	273.05	273.56	269.12
February	104.92	100.10	97.73	96.65	97.69	293.82	278.43	275.55	271.93	271.97
March	104.73	99.59	98.33	97.08	98.43	293.29	278.58	276.92	273.29	274.81
April	105.99	98.09	98.37	98.25	98.62	296.74	275.46	277.13	276.93	275.86
May	106.37	98.38	99.41	98.43	98.59	297.89	275.49	279.80	277.48	275.69
June	106.94	97.92	99.44	98.13	98.44	299.41	272.68	279.82	276.61	274.66
July	106.05	96.91	99.18	97.44	98.46	296.90	270.21	279.29	274.59	274.25
August	105.56	96.11	98.83	97.02	98.51	295.46	268.05	278.25	272.95	274.56
September	105.56	95.98	98.43	96.97	98.78	295.46	267.11	275.94	271.65	275.22
October	105.08	96.43	98.25	96.98	99.53	294.11	269.36	275.76	271.34	277.96
November	104.35	97.86	97.77	96.92	99.94	292.08	273.52	274.89	270.90	260.04
December	102.56	97.06	97.31	96.80	99.95	286.49	272.40	273.52	269.88	280.15
Annual Average	105.28	97.89	98.34	97.32	98.63	294.68	273.40	276.66	273.39	275.35

Source: Bank of Canada. 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 XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Export, by Months

Month	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.0	9.3	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5
February	9.4	6.9	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7
March	11.6	6.8	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2
April	8.4	6.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9
May	9.8	8.2	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0
June	10.7	8.6	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.8	13.3
July	9.2	10.1	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9
August	9.7	7.5	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1
September	10.9	8.4	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2
October	12.6	9.2	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7
November	11.2	7.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0
December	10.9	11.0	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4
Total	124.4	99.3	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9

F. TRADE BY THE STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION

TABLE XXX. Total Exports (Domestic Exports plus Re-Exports) by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1954 and 1955

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	892,209	797,902	286,563	229,940	220,255	246,948
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	18,100	14,345	17,248	12,895	1	0
01	Meat and meat preparations	58,534	48,292	44,375	40,743	1,719	903
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	13,168	17,247	1,667	1,088	1,157	3,630
03	Fish and fish preparations	123,716	118,079	82,093	83,675	11,349	4,792
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	607,460	525,251	38,134	49,454	196,303	215,196
05	Fruits and vegetables	27,289	26,739	18,666	17,232	2,771	3,695
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	6,152	6,148	6,010	6,012	10	6
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	2,534	1,157	2,033	674	320	335
08	Foodstuffs (except unmilled cereals)	34,169	38,982	26,010	17,780	6,573	18,058
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,086	1,662	327	387	52	333
1	Beverages and Tobacco	81,252	91,644	55,697	57,556	15,044	22,971
11	Beverages	62,645	64,642	55,653	57,523	377	575
12	Tobacco and manufactures	18,607	27,001	43	33	14,667	22,396
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	1,098,079	1,324,204	729,318	888,467	192,043	208,984
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	33,049	38,950	22,819	27,111	5,429	6,103
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	16,958	35,474	1,440	1,500	3,332	7,832
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	775	726	762	718	8	9
24	Wood, lumber and cork	387,129	449,343	272,682	321,107	78,132	80,178
25	Pulp and waste paper	273,381	300,172	208,124	236,546	34,735	34,904
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	7,271	8,086	3,766	4,202	1,466	1,207
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	101,733	122,414	64,854	78,072	7,318	10,456
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	251,110	340,801	132,964	197,876	59,233	66,466
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	26,674	28,237	21,908	21,337	2,390	1,828
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	20,212	58,399	17,445	54,801	529	2,515
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	6,178	10,761	1,931	1,872	549	2,402
5	Chemicals	193,718	242,377	113,110	138,519	21,047	25,854
51	Chemical elements and compounds	45,290	47,607	32,815	33,894	8,338	10,499
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	433	509	433	509	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,037	1,275	291	513	129	40
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	5,533	4,727	727	875	37	19
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	260	335	118	176	1	9
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	42,550	56,503	39,374	44,782	2	51
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	98,614	131,421	39,352	57,771	12,542	15,235
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,330,533	1,487,536	991,150	1,057,549	199,355	255,257
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	8,206	9,928	3,978	4,985	1,817	1,934
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	10,888	9,356	5,284	3,667	49	71
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	58,817	75,527	51,319	63,818	3,502	5,834
64	Paper, paperboard and products	654,127	691,531	569,270	592,641	30,331	37,044
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	14,538	13,717	7,366	6,197	804	746
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	9,961	18,447	6,562	13,053	490	1,979
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	14,954	17,415	12,941	15,812	1,512	857
68	Base metals (including iron)	493,350	633,359	275,136	345,338	160,353	206,485
69	Manufactures of metals	65,691	18,255	59,293	12,038	497	308
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	272,680	280,749	141,174	148,071	5,563	5,199
71	Machinery other than electric	150,601	151,533	88,188	103,782	3,550	3,730
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	32,641	31,921	15,850	15,356	504	606
73	Transport equipment	89,438	97,295	37,135	28,932	1,509	864
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	29,222	30,379	16,466	16,839	1,533	2,172
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,568	1,379	58	135	6	1
82	Furniture and related fixtures	713	753	346	342	1	7
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	66	80	36	53	2	1
84	Clothing	4,635	5,171	2,850	3,002	283	627
85	Footwear	2,766	2,390	2,085	1,458	147	275
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	9,383	9,372	4,588	4,664	674	666
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	10,091	11,233	6,504	7,186	422	594
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	22,834	27,333	14,585	18,567	2,397	1,692
91	Postal packages	64	73	21	28	2	1
92	Live animals not for food	1,214	1,136	1,163	1,063	18	12
93	Returned goods and special transactions	21,556	26,124	13,401	17,475	2,379	1,680
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.	3,946,917	4,351,284	2,367,439	2,612,182	658,315	773,994

1. The provisions of the Statistics Act prevent the inclusion of exports of synthetic rubber in Division 23. They are included in Division 59.
2. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1954 and 1955

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	425,799	435,058	184,374	195,397	15,156	15,030
00	Live animals, chiefly for food.....	1,623	2,178	1,450	2,028	173	150
01	Meat and meat preparations.....	18,816	23,555	8,934	12,183	440	376
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	4,832	7,100	2,164	2,681	15	28
03	Fish and fish preparations.....	8,364	9,407	4,232	5,075	224	293
04	Cereals and cereal preparations.....	24,195	19,513	19,230	14,759	2,417	3,058
05	Fruits and vegetables.....	178,164	188,215	120,851	129,888	1,682	1,745
06	Sugar and sugar preparations.....	59,255	61,675	2,228	2,419	2,171	2,830
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices.....	122,318	113,020	17,523	16,373	7,820	6,331
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals).....	6,116	7,994	6,054	7,985	2	3
09	Miscellaneous food preparations.....	2,116	2,400	1,708	2,006	212	215
1	Beverages and Tobacco.....	24,580	25,303	5,352	5,859	10,206	10,171
11	Beverages.....	19,766	20,398	1,891	2,360	9,996	9,912
12	Tobacco and manufactures.....	4,815	4,905	3,461	3,499	209	259
2	Crude Materials, Inedible.....	320,431	417,255	214,630	265,589	20,223	26,106
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed.....	20,165	27,736	16,926	21,509	1,299	2,755
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels.....	33,447	29,253	22,604	20,446	4	71
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic.....	24,000	43,775	8,169	16,121	226	163
24	Wood, lumber and cork.....	27,009	36,844	25,479	34,887	1	21
25	Pulp and waste paper.....	7,618	9,661	7,440	9,655	5	4
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured.....	102,754	121,535	64,403	60,433	16,486	19,254
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers.....	40,175	46,856	34,633	39,640	1,596	2,344
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	48,826	82,551	24,959	50,941	79	175
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.....	16,436	19,044	10,016	11,959	528	1,319
3	31 Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	456,628	489,437	236,311	230,632	4,018	4,290
4	41 Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats.....	28,162	28,157	17,003	14,644	1,199	1,821
5	Chemicals.....	231,761	272,814	199,174	230,410	19,914	24,261
51	Chemical elements and compounds.....	55,660	68,150	47,729	56,887	5,157	6,359
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	9,188	10,141	8,363	8,604	572	639
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.....	28,894	33,847	19,525	22,576	6,076	7,080
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products.....	17,692	17,631	14,942	14,200	1,694	1,973
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.....	8,360	9,713	6,965	8,326	418	493
56	Fertilizers, manufactured.....	11,105	11,767	9,413	9,900	34	40
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals.....	100,862	121,564	92,236	109,917	5,964	7,677
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material.....	805,298	924,004	547,586	639,932	161,457	161,593
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	11,334	13,572	6,770	8,214	4,041	4,522
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.....	17,464	24,940	15,698	22,553	685	870
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture).....	25,664	28,450	16,184	16,246	2,839	3,223
64	Paper, paperboard and products.....	38,956	47,641	36,783	45,281	1,409	1,767
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.....	193,682	217,027	98,858	110,412	59,121	61,958
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.....	78,729	98,203	46,148	58,864	21,060	23,236
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery.....	34,324	34,502	6,811	8,262	19,397	17,414
68	Base metals (including iron).....	194,542	228,166	144,072	174,956	29,695	26,019
69	Manufactures of metals	210,604	231,504	176,261	195,145	23,209	22,583
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment.....	1,288,940	1,562,814	1,144,339	1,412,662	114,042	112,715
71	Machinery other than electric	641,189	762,028	565,381	691,240	55,573	48,674
72	Electric machinery and apparatus.....	227,912	251,620	200,329	220,720	21,310	23,514
73	Transport equipment.....	419,840	549,166	378,630	500,702	37,159	40,527
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles.....	310,719	348,579	242,432	269,385	33,397	35,537
81	Building fixtures and fittings	18,210	22,205	16,486	19,916	1,059	1,505
82	Furniture and related fixtures	11,625	13,758	10,606	12,525	593	540
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.....	4,332	5,430	2,687	3,522	902	980
84	Clothing.....	39,008	44,968	18,204	20,477	14,496	14,865
85	Footwear.....	8,888	10,355	4,078	3,780	3,402	3,700
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.....	66,040	72,734	49,421	54,739	3,112	3,277
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.....	162,616	179,129	140,950	154,429	9,832	10,670
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities.....	200,741	208,219	170,073	187,619	12,859	9,007
91	Postal packages	40,637	41,639	39,650	40,537	662	658
92	Live animals not for food.....	2,151	2,468	2,008	2,254	112	109
93	Returned goods and special transactions	157,953	164,112	128,414	144,829	12,084	8,239
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C.....	4,093,060	4,711,640	2,961,272	3,452,129	392,471	400,531

1. Less than \$500.00.

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