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CANADA



REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1956

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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

External Trade Section

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CALENDAR YEAR, 1956

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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.

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

Dominion Bureau of Statistics
July 15th, 1957

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

CONTENTS

PART I

Chapter	Page
I. Foreign Trade in 1956	7
Leading Developments	7
Domestic Economy	8
International Background	11
Direction of Trade	12
Main Commodity Changes	15
Exports	15
Imports	17
II. Trade with Leading Countries	19
Trade with the United States	19
Domestic Exports to the United States	22
Imports from the United States	23
Trade with the United Kingdom	24
Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	26
Imports from the United Kingdom	27
Trade with Other Leading Countries	28
Venezuela	28
Federal Republic of Germany	28
Japan	30
Belgium and Luxembourg	30
France	30
Netherlands	30
Union of South Africa	31
Norway	31
III. Trade with Principal Trading Areas	32
Trade with Europe	32
Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland	34
Trade with Latin America	38
IV. The Structure of Canadian Trade	42
Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade	42
Price Indexes and the Composition of Trade	45
V. Statistical Notes	48
Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics — Methods and Concepts	48
Imports from Central and South America	49
Interim Indexes of Prices and Physical Volume	51
Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics	52
Treatment of Gold in Canadian Trade Statistics	53
F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Trade	54
"General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade	54
The Index of Concentration	55
Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues	56
Statistical Information on Canadian Foreign Trade	56

TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT

Table	Page
1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade	7
2. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity	10
3. Foreign Trade and Population	12
4. Distribution of Trade by Leading Countries and Trading Areas	13
5. Index of Market Concentration of Trade	19
6. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom	20
7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years	21
8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups	22
9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years	25
10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups	26
11. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half-Years	29
12. Trade of Canada with Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland) by Half-Years	34

TABLES IN TEXT OF REPORT — Concluded

Table	Page
13. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) by Half-Years	35
14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years	39
15. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups	42
16. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade	43
17. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices	46
18. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment	50
19. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups	52
20. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics	53
21. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade	54
22. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade	55

CHARTS

I. Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1947-1956	8
II. Exports and Imports, by Quarters, 1953-1956 (Seasonally Adjusted)	9

PART II — STATISTICAL TABLES

A. Direction of Trade

I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1956	59
II. Domestic Exports, Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance, for Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Years and Quarters, 1952-1956	60
III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries	62
IV. Imports, by Leading Countries	63
V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports	64
VI. Direction of Trade — Imports	67

B. Trade by Main Groups and Leading Commodities

VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries	70
VIII. Imports from All Countries	71
IX. Domestic Exports to the United States	72
X. Imports from the United States	73
XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	74
XII. Imports from the United Kingdom	75
XIII. Domestic Exports to Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)	76
XIV. Imports from Europe (Except the Commonwealth and Ireland)	77
XV. Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland	78
XVI. Imports from the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland	79
XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America	80
XVIII. Imports from Latin America	81

C. Trade with Leading Countries by Principal Commodities

XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956	82
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D. Prices and Physical Volume — Groups and Selected Commodities

XX. Prices of Domestic Exports	88
XXI. Physical Volume of Domestic Exports	89
XXII. Prices of Imports	90
XXIII. Physical Volume of Imports	91

PART II — STATISTICAL TABLES — Concluded

Table	Page
F. Current Series	
XXIV. Domestic Exports to Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months	92
XXV. Imports from Principal Countries and Trading Areas, by Months	93
XXVI. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Months	94
XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters	95
XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months	95
XXIX. New Gold Production Available for Exports, by Months	95
F. Trade by the Standard International Trade Classification	
XXX. Total Exports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification	96
XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification	97

CHAPTER I

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1956

Leading Developments

Canada's foreign trade continued to expand in 1956 for the second consecutive year, both exports and imports attaining new value and volume peaks. The external and internal stimuli which contributed to the marked recovery of Canada's trade in 1955 from the more moderate level of 1954 were still strongly evident in 1956. International economic conditions remained generally prosperous and world trade substantially exceeded the previous peak in 1955. There were higher exports from Canada to all the principal trading areas and almost every individual leading foreign market. The United States, where the overall pace of economic activity continued at high levels, was again the most important single source of demand for Canadian products and accounted for three-fifths of total exports. In Canada the almost continuous acceleration in economic activity in the postwar period was particularly accentuated during the past two years, capital investment becoming in 1956 the most dynamic element in the economy. The requirements of this expansion, especially those created by the rapid tempo of natural resources development and

to a lesser extent by various consumer demands, have been exerting increasing pressure on domestic materials, manpower and the available volume of production. Consequently imports rose more sharply in 1956 than in the previous year, especially for machinery and steel products and generally for producers' materials and equipment. There were larger purchases from all the main trading areas and major trading partners, the United States again contributing almost three-quarters of total imports.

Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) rose 11.8% as compared with a 10.2% gain in 1955. Exports were higher than in the previous year in every month but March, with record values in every quarter and both halves of the year. As in 1955, 47.4% of total exports was registered in the first half of 1956 and 52.6% in the second, and the percentage increase for both halves over the corresponding periods in the previous year was virtually the same as for the year as a whole. Exports of grains, which staged a strong recovery in 1956, went up at a higher rate than total exports; while

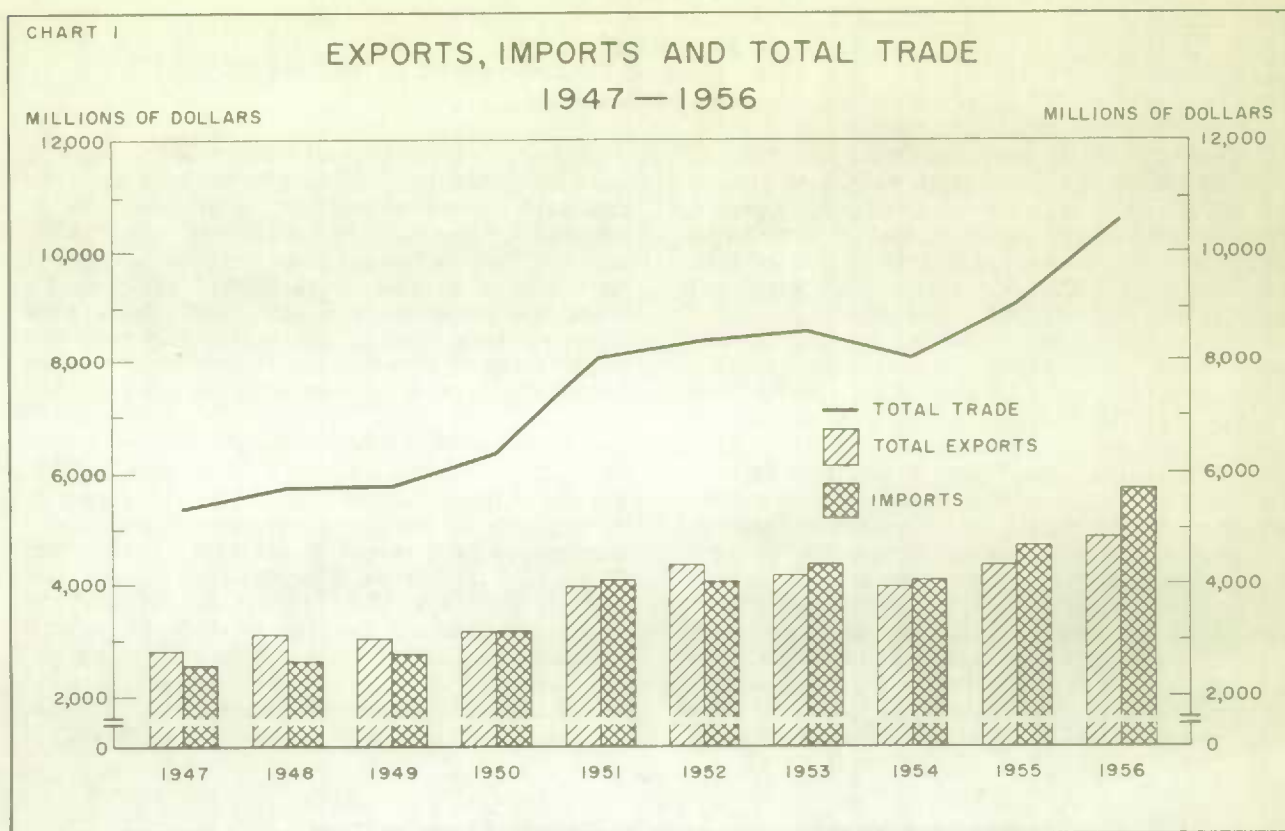
TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

	Calendar Year					Change from	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of Trade:							
Total Exports ¹	4,356.0	4,172.6	3,946.9	4,351.3	4,863.1	+10.2	+11.8
Domestic Exports.....	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	+10.3	+11.9
Re-Exports.....	54.9	55.2	65.6	69.5	73.4	+ 5.9	+ 5.6
Imports.....	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2 ²	4,712.4	5,705.4	+15.1	+21.1
Total Trade.....	8,386.4	8,555.4	8,040.1 ²	9,063.7	10,568.6	+12.7	+16.6
Trade Balance.....	+325.5	-210.2	-146.3 ²	-361.1	-842.3	—	—
Price Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
Imports.....	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Terms of Trade ³	110.3	108.1	105.1	106.5	107.3	+ 1.3	+ 0.8
Volume Indexes:	1948 = 100						
Domestic Exports.....	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4	+ 7.9	+ 8.5
Imports.....	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	+13.7	+18.5
Constant Dollar Values:	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total Exports.....	3,581.0	3,530.9	3,432.0	3,700.8	4,013.6	+ 7.8	+ 8.5
Imports.....	3,650.8	4,006.2	3,738.1 ²	4,264.6	5,049.0	+14.1	+18.4
Total Trade.....	7,231.8	7,537.2	7,170.1 ²	7,965.4	9,062.6	+11.1	+13.8

1. Exclusive of transfers of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1952, \$100.9 million; 1953, \$182.0 million; 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million; 1956, \$96.8 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.

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.



all other exports taken together rose more moderately but nevertheless attained new value and volume records. Allowing for the influence of the seasonal pattern affecting them, exports reached a new peak in the third quarter, as was the case in 1955, at an annual rate of \$5,122 million or 5% above the 1956 total.

Imports went up 21.1% as against a 15.1% increase in the previous year. New records were set for purchases abroad in every month, all quarters and both half-years. In 1955 the first half-year accounted for 46.9% of total imports in the year and for only 25.7% of the total increase over calendar year 1954. But in 1956 imports were virtually equal in both six-month periods and the first half accounted for 64% of the total gain in the year, with a 28.8% increase over the corresponding period in 1955 as against only 14.3% in the second half. On a seasonally adjusted basis, following an uninterrupted upward movement starting in the fourth quarter of 1954 imports declined in the third quarter of 1956 and then recovered in the fourth to reach an annual rate of \$5,875 million or 3% above the 1956

total. As imports rose almost twice as much as exports the resulting import balance was close to two and half times as large as in the previous year, amounting to 8% of total trade and 14.8% of imports.

After reaching a peak of 123.0 in 1951, the average prices of Canadian exports declined gradually to 115.1 in 1954, then turned up again to a level of 121.3 in 1956. For imports which were also at a peak of 126.2 in 1951, the average prices fell abruptly to 110.4 in 1952 and stabilized around this level for the next three years, moving to a somewhat higher plateau of 113.0 in 1956. The considerable appreciation in the external value of the Canadian dollar in 1956 helped to moderate the rise in the prices of commodities entering Canada's foreign trade, thus tending to exert a restraining influence on the general price level in the country. From 1955 to 1956, prices rose 3.1% for exports and 2.3% for imports. Consequently, close to three-quarters of the value gain in exports and almost nine-tenths of that in imports can be attributed to a higher volume of trade.

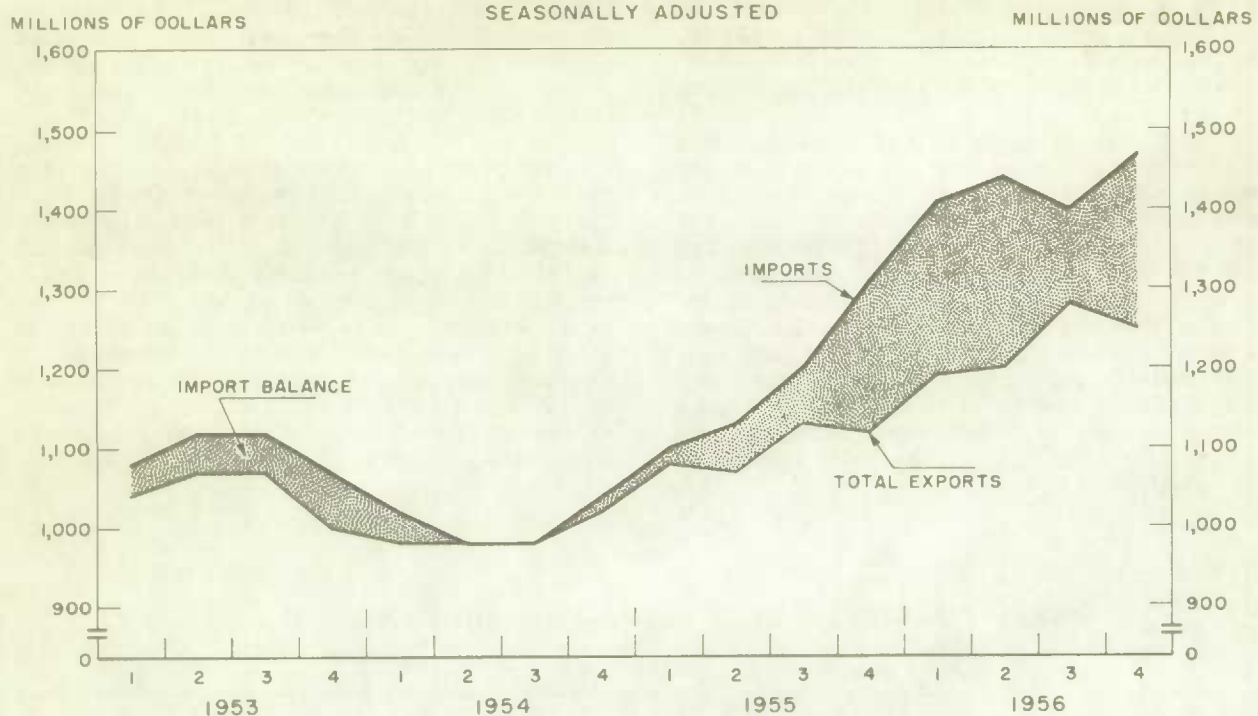
Domestic Economy

The marked upswing in economic activity that took place in 1955 continued at a rapid pace in 1956. Gross national product rose to \$29.9 billion

or 11% above the value registered in the previous year. In a situation of increasing utilization of the available materials, manpower and productive capac-

CHART II

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY QUARTERS, 1953-1956



ity the overall price level, which showed little change in 1955, rose between 3% and 4%. The physical volume of output therefore went up less than the value of gross national product; however the gain in constant dollar terms of 7% was only surpassed in the postwar period by the record increase of 9% in 1955. The major expansionary force in the economy in 1956 was the sharp increase in business capital investment outlays for new construction and machinery and equipment, rising respectively by 38% and 29% as compared with 11% and 6% in the previous year. The rate of advance in consumer expenditures, government spending and exports of goods and services was generally sustained, and there was a marked increase in the rate of business inventory accumulation, particularly in the first half of 1956. But expenditure on residential construction, which had the largest relative gain of 27% in 1955, recorded only a 5% increase. Imports of goods and services rose 20%, and the increase in purchases abroad provided about one-third of the addition to the total supply of goods and services available in the national economy in 1956, with imports contributing one-fifth of it.

Measured as a proportion of gross national product, there was in 1956 a fractional decline for exports of goods and services to 21.1% as compared with the highest percentage of 24% reached in the 1950's and the postwar peak of 26.7% in 1946. Imports of goods and services, on the other hand,

increased their share of gross national expenditure from 23.9% to 25.8%, fractionally below the highest postwar levels of 26.3% in 1947 and 26.1% in 1951. Between 1955 and 1956, exports and imports of goods alone showed an increase both as a proportion of gross national product, respectively from 16.2% to 16.3% and 17.5% to 19.1%, and in their share of exports and imports of goods and services, from respectively 75.6% to 77.1% and 73.3% to 74.1%.

All major industrial segments of the economy participated in the overall expansion. The volume of agricultural output rose about 8%, reflecting mainly larger grain crops, and that of non-agricultural production went up by over 7%, with widespread gains. There was an increase of about 6% in manufacturing output. Production of durable goods advanced 8%, with the sharpest gain of 14% in iron and steel products. However, despite a 17% increase in the domestic output of steel and a near-doubling of imports of rolling mill products, some types of structural and other steel remained in short supply during 1956. There were also widespread gains in the output of non-durable goods, with a total advance of 5%. Outside manufacturing, the sharpest increases took place in the volume of construction activity, in transportation, storage and communication services, and in mining, quarrying and oil well output. Paralleling the advance in production, business and personal incomes continued to expand, mainly as a result of higher wages and salaries and

investment income, but also due to gains in the net income of farm operators and of other unincorporated business. Total employment rose 4% in 1956, more than in any comparable period in the last decade, reflecting the natural increase in adult population, immigration, and the absorption of both the unemployed and those not previously seeking employment.

Total expenditure on capital investment rose in 1956 at the highest rate yet achieved in any postwar year and amounted to over one-fifth of gross national product, also a postwar record. The rapid growth in the development of Canada's natural resources in recent years, which absorbed most of the additional investment and was sharply accentuated in 1956, stemmed from strong foreign demand for many Canadian primary commodities, especially forest products and minerals, combined with a new upsurge of mineral discoveries in this country and a growing pressure of demands on fuel, power and transportation facilities. Prominent among the

various expansion programs were increased activity on the St. Lawrence project, commencement of work on two major gas pipe lines, and intensified exploration and development of new oil and gas fields and of uranium mines. There were also substantial additions of new capacity in non-ferrous metals, asbestos, aluminum, pulp and paper, chemicals, steel, cement and hydro-electric power.

The sharp acceleration in the pace of development of Canada's natural resources and basic industries during the past two years was largely responsible for the high rate of imports, especially in 1956. But these activities also contributed to the high and rising level of exports. This development has been clearly reflected in the recent upsurge in foreign sales of such "new" exports as iron ore, uranium and petroleum, Canada entering the ranks of world's largest producers and exporters of iron ore and uranium and significantly improving its relative position in petroleum.

TABLE 2. Indexes of Foreign Trade and Domestic Economic Activity

1948=100

	1937	1947	1953	1954	1955	1956
Value Indexes:						
Domestic Exports.....	32.4	90.2	133.9	126.2	139.2	155.7
Imports.....	30.7	97.6	166.2	155.2	178.7	216.4
Total Trade.....	31.7	93.7	148.9	139.9	157.7	183.9
Gross National Product.....	34.3	88.2	156.7	155.9	172.4	191.3
Private Investment in Plant, Equipment and Housing.....	24.1	79.0	180.3	173.8	196.5	246.4
Cheques Cashed.....	43.6	92.3	170.3	183.0	199.0	237.0
Bank Deposits.....	37.5	95.6	128.9	135.5	150.2	159.6
Price Indexes:						
Domestic Exports.....	53.4	91.6	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3
Imports.....	50.8	88.0	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0
Wholesale Prices.....	55.7	88.4	114.1	112.2	113.2	116.6
Consumers' Prices.....	64.9	87.4	119.1	119.8	120.0	121.8
Volume Indexes:						
Domestic Exports.....	60.7	98.5	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4
Imports.....	60.4	110.9	151.0	141.0	160.3	191.5
Total Trade.....	60.7	104.3	131.2	124.8	138.6	157.7
Gross National Product.....	55.1	97.1	128.6	125.4	136.8	146.5
Industrial Production.....	55.0	96.7	126.5	124.6	135.4	144.9
Persons with Jobs.....	83.3	99.1	107.4	106.3	109.0	113.1
Railway Revenue Freight Ton Miles.....	45.6	101.8	110.5	97.4	112.0	133.3

International Background

International economic conditions remained generally prosperous during 1956. Although the rate of advance was slower than in 1955, total output of the free worlds' mines and factories exceeded the level of any previous year. This was for example true of such important industrial materials as coal, crude petroleum, cement, pig iron, crude steel, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum and electricity, but not of tin or crude rubber. However, the gain in the world index of industrial production in 1956 was about one-half of the advance in 1955 and below the average annual increase over the past ten years. Industrial production in the United States and western Europe rose at a lower rate than in the preceding year, while there was no overall expansion in the United Kingdom. But in Japan and India industrial output advanced by 20%, considerably more than in 1955. Economic conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the Commonwealth, although the West African area was affected by the low price of cocoa. The position of Latin American countries as a whole improved in 1956, not only for producers of oil and metals but also for countries which rely more on agricultural products. It appears that on the whole the effects of the Middle East crisis had less impact on the level of world production and trade than had been originally anticipated, even though the closing of the Suez canal markedly affected ocean freight rates and resulted in a temporary upward price movement of certain primary commodities.

The value of world trade set a new record in 1956, increasing at about the same rate as in 1955 and surpassing by about 10% the previous peak achieved in that year. International demand for manufactured goods, especially metals and engineering products, again rose at a high rate, and Germany and Japan continued to expand their share of world trade in manufactures¹. The average level of world prices, which after a gradual decline from the peak of 1951 remained virtually stable between 1953 and 1955, rose about 3% with an about 4% gain for manufactured goods and 1% for primary commodities. In the latter category there was an 8% increase for minerals as a whole, with a sharp gain for fuels, especially coal, and also for metals but at a lower rate than in 1955. Prices of nickel, aluminum and iron ore rose and there were also increases for zinc, lead and tin under the influence of the United States stockpiling program and barter transactions. The average annual price of copper remained about unchanged, but a sharp downward movement set in in the early part of the year owing to the reversal of demand and supply conditions prevailing in 1955. The average world prices of foodstuffs went up by about 1%, with a firming up in cereals, sugar and coffee, but declines for rice, tea and cocoa. But there was an about 2% drop for non-food agricultural

raw materials. The price of rubber fell sharply from the boom level of 1955, and there took place a downward adjustment for cotton resulting from the return of the United States government to sales at competitive prices; on the other hand, raw wool prices staged in 1956 a major and sustained recovery.

The total gold and dollar holdings (private and official) of countries other than the United States continued to increase in 1956 for the fifth consecutive year. At the December 1956 level reserves were almost twice the lowest postwar level in 1948 and about 50% above early 1952 when the upswing began. About one-fifth of the 1956 gain was accounted for by increases in monetary gold stocks, and a part of the remainder reflected transactions with international financial institutions. But as in earlier years, transactions with the United States were in 1956 the largest single factor responsible for the gain in total gold and dollar holdings of the rest of the world. In spite of an increased current account surplus, the United States military and economic and other aid outlays, combined with a sharp rise in the outflow of private capital, were sufficient to maintain a high rate of accumulation of reserves abroad.

In 1956, as in recent years, the additions to the total gold and dollar reserves were unequally distributed and went to a rather small number of countries. A very large proportion of the total gain went to West Germany, accounting for more than the increase for continental western Europe as a whole. France, which in 1955 had the largest gain in this group of countries, showed a very sharp decline as did the Netherlands. Despite the serious strain on reserves resulting from the Middle East crisis, there took place in 1956 a small increase in the gold and dollar holdings of the sterling area. Notable was the improvement in the balance of payments situation for Australia and New Zealand, owing to the imposition of severe import restrictions and a higher level of exports of raw wool, wheat and meat and dairy products. But India's balance of payments deficit rose sharply, and was largely met by drawings on sterling balances, due to a pronounced advance in economic development projects. The aggregate gold and dollar holdings of Latin American countries rose moderately, most of the increase going to Venezuela and Brazil but with declines for Argentina and Colombia. The gain in the reserves of non-sterling Asian countries was mainly accounted for by Japan and the Philippines. Canada added significantly to total holdings as a rising current account deficit was more than offset by an inflow of capital, primarily from the United States.

The freer pattern of trade and payments that had emerged in recent years was largely maintained in 1956 and, although direct controls were tightened in some cases, countries experiencing balance of

1. For these and other trends in world production and trade during the postwar decade see *Review of Foreign Trade, First Half Year 1956*, pp. 12-15.

TABLE 3. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1953	1954	1955	1956
Population.....	'000	11, 045	12, 551	14, 781	15, 195	15, 698	16, 081
Current Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$	90.30	221.09	278.56	255.43	272.76	297.85
Imports Per Capita.....	\$	73.24	205.08	296.52	269.38	300.19	354.79
Total Trade Per Capita.....	\$	164.87	429.11	578.81	529.13	577.38	657.21
Constant Dollar Comparisons:							
Domestic Exports Per Capita.....	\$'48	169.10	241.36	235.47	221.92	231.74	245.55
Imports Per Capita.....	\$'48	144.17	233.04	271.04	246.01	271.67	313.97
Total Trade Per Capita.....	\$'48	315.90	477.75	509.92	471.87	507.42	563.56

payments difficulties continued on the whole to cope with the situation by means of fiscal and monetary measures. Further advances toward relaxing of the remaining discriminatory controls over dollar imports were particularly in evidence in western Europe. France and Norway implemented their first dollar liberalization measures and Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Italy and Sweden expanded the lists of dollar imports. As a result of these and earlier liberalization measures, most of dollar imports into Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany, Norway and Switzerland and over one-half in Denmark, Sweden and Portugal were freed of controls. Of particular importance was the fact that despite recent difficulties the United Kingdom did not take recourse to intensified import restrictions. There was also some relaxation of controls in the British West Indies, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa. In Latin America, Mexico, Venezuela and the Central American and Caribbean area republics maintained their open dollar markets in 1956.

During the first half of 1956 there took place the fourth general round of multilateral tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Canada took part in these meetings and negotiated new agreements with the United States and twelve other countries in Europe and Latin America. Canada also negotiated a separate trade agreement with Honduras in 1956, extending most-

favoured-nation treatment to trade between the two countries. Another separate trade agreement was concluded with the U.S.S.R. providing for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of trade and for guaranteed purchase by the Soviet Union of a minimum of 44 million bushels of wheat over a period of three years. Also related to Canada's wheat sales, a new International Wheat Agreement was concluded in 1956 with some reduction of both the maximum and minimum prices and of the total as well as of Canadian export quotas. A most important event in the trade field in 1956 was the proposed formation of the customs union for France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries, and the United Kingdom's decision to associate with those six countries in a free trade area. The respective treaties are expected to be concluded during 1957.

In 1956, as in most postwar years, Canada's share of world trade amounted to close to 6%. Canada also remained the world's fourth leading trading nation, the value of Canadian foreign trade being surpassed only by that of the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany which in 1954 regained its traditional prewar position. Canada's per capita trade is normally much greater than that of the major world traders. It appears, on the basis of preliminary statistics, that in 1956 Canada regained the position it last held in 1953 of the world's leader in trade per capita, followed by New Zealand which was in first rank in the two preceding years.

Direction of Trade

The United States was in 1956 again Canada's leading trading partner, participating in 66.6% of this country's foreign trade, a fractionally lower proportion than in 1955. Total exports to and imports from the United States rose respectively 10.2% and

20.6%, in both cases somewhat below the rate of increase in Canada's trade with all countries, and reached record annual value levels. The United States share of the Canadian export total was reduced fractionally to 59.2%, and similarly the

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

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Commonwealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total Exports:						
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
1956	59.2	16.8	10.9	5.2	3.7	4.2
Imports:						
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
1956	73.0	8.5	5.2	3.9	6.3	3.1
Total Trade:						
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
1956	66.6	12.3	7.9	4.5	5.1	3.6

proportion of total imports into Canada accounted for by that country declined to 73%. As imports rose much more than exports, Canada's import balance with the United States increased about 53% in 1956.

Exports to the United States went up in almost every major commodity group. Crude petroleum had the largest absolute and relative gain for any leading commodity with an almost threefold increase. The second largest value, but not percentage, advance was registered in newsprint. But planks and boards showed the greatest drop for any individual export item, losing more than a half of the increase in 1955. However the gain in newsprint and higher shipments of wood pulp and pulpwood were sufficient to produce a slight increase for forest products as a whole, which remained by far the largest commodity group and accounted for over two-fifths of total exports to the United States. Iron ore had the third biggest value increase among individual commodities, followed by copper and uranium. There were also marked gains in aircraft, non-farm machinery, aluminum and barley.

There were higher imports from the United States in most main commodity groups. Iron and its products accounted for close to one-half of the import total and for nearly three-quarters of the increase, with gains for every leading item. Non-farm machinery, again the top ranking import from the United States, had by far the biggest value increase of all commodities and amounted to almost one-quarter of total imports. There were also sharp advances for rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, tractors, passenger cars and trucks and scrap iron and steel. Substantial increases were shown in agricultural and wood products, chemicals, electrical apparatus and bituminous coal. Of the few leading commodities that declined, aircraft had by far the largest drop of about one-third and raw cotton fell by over one-quarter as imports from Mexico rose.

The United Kingdom remained in 1956 Canada's second most important trading partner, with a fractionally reduced share of Canadian trade to 12.3%. As compared with a 17.6% gain in 1955, total exports to the United Kingdom went up by 5.7% and reached a new postwar peak, but their share of total exports to all countries was somewhat reduced to 16.8%. Imports from the United Kingdom were higher than ever before, increasing 21% as against 2.1% in the previous year or 6.9% above the previous peak in 1953; however the proportion of total Canadian imports accounted for by that country remained unchanged at 8.5%. As the increase in imports was almost twice as big as that in exports, Canada's export balance with the United Kingdom was reduced by about 11%.

Exports to the United Kingdom rose in most principal commodity groups but in almost every case at a lower rate than in the previous year. Agricultural products were again the biggest group with the largest absolute, although not relative, increase. Wheat, as usual the most important export item, accounted for about one-fifth of total exports to the United Kingdom and well over three-fifths of the increase. Other commodities with large increases were iron ore, which doubled in value, newsprint, aluminum, platinum metals, copper and pulpboard and paperboard. On the other hand, there was a substantial decline for forest products, by twice the amount of the gain in 1955, resulting from a very sharp drop in planks and boards to not quite three-fifths of 1955 sales. Imports from the United Kingdom were higher in almost every major group, with the biggest absolute and relative increase in iron and steel. In contrast to 1955, when this group was the only one that declined, iron and its products showed a close to one-half gain and accounted for one-third of total imports from the United Kingdom and for three-fifths of their advance. There were increases for every leading item in the group except internal combustion engines, but especially

for rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars and non-farm machinery. Other commodities with considerable gains were wool fabrics, electrical apparatus and semi-fabricated and fabricated aluminum. The largest decrease for any individual commodity took place in aircraft whose imports were halved in value.

Canada's exports to Europe in 1956 were almost two-fifths larger than in the previous year, while imports rose 45%, in both cases resulting in record levels. However, the absolute import gain was sufficiently exceeded by that in exports to produce a close to one-third rise in Canada's export balance with Europe. This area's participation in total Canadian exports rose to 10.9% and its share of imports into Canada from all countries went up to 5.2%. Exports of wheat, which represented 45% of total sales of this commodity to all countries, contributed almost 90% to the total export gain to Europe. More than one-quarter of wheat sales was made to Soviet countries, especially Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland. But there were also substantial increases to most of the regular western European outlets, partly as a result of severe crop damage in the winter of 1955-56. Imports from Europe went up in every major commodity group with particular concentration, as in the case of the United States and the United Kingdom, on iron and steel products. Every leading item showed gains, especially rolling mill products which quadrupled. The group as a whole doubled in value, accounting for over one-third of total imports from Europe and for three-fifths of the increase. All of Canada's leading trading partners in the area shared in the expanded trade with Europe, especially West Germany which accounted for over one-quarter of the gain in exports and more than one-third of the rise in imports.

Both exports to and imports from the Commonwealth were somewhat higher in 1956 than in the preceding year. In terms of participation in Canadian trade, however, this area's share declined fractionally, to 5.2% for exports and 3.9% for imports. The Commonwealth continued to be a valuable market for a wide range of Canadian manufactured products. The largest single individual commodity gain took place in aircraft, more than three times the amount of the total export increase. Most of it consisted of sales of jets to the Union of South Africa, this country accounting for one-quarter of total exports of all commodities to the Commonwealth. There were considerably higher exports to Pakistan and Jamaica, but lower sales to Australia and New Zealand. Imports from the Commonwealth were as usual concentrated on agricultural products whose value was virtually unchanged from 1955. Imports from Jamaica rose sharply, there was no change in purchases from Australia, New Zealand and Malaya, but a decline took place in imports from India.

Imports from Latin America rose nearly three times as much as exports to that area and established a new value record. Higher shipments of petroleum were responsible for about three-fifths of the total import gain for the region and accounted for the increase in imports from Venezuela. Raw cotton contributed over one-quarter to the advance in total purchases from Latin America and to most of that from Mexico. The increase in imports from Brazil resulted mainly from larger arrivals of coffee, this commodity accounting for about one-tenth of the total import gain for the whole area. On the export side the biggest increases took place in ships, aircraft and newsprint, but there were also sizable declines for wheat flour, synthetic plastics, wood pulp and railway track material. Exports were higher to most Latin American countries, with the largest gains to Panama and Peru. Latin America's share of Canadian trade was unchanged for exports at 3.7% and went down fractionally for imports to 6.3%.

Canada's trade with all the remaining countries of the world grouped together also went up, as it did in the case of every other area. Imports rose twice as much as exports and reached a new value peak. Trade with Japan, the most important single trading partner in this group, increased sharply in 1956. Exports went up by two-fifths and imports by well over three-fifths. However, in absolute terms the export gain exceeded that in imports to the extent of producing an almost one-quarter increase in Canada's export balance with Japan. Imports from Arabia more than trebled and those from the Netherlands Antilles rose by nearly a quarter, owing respectively to higher purchases of crude petroleum and petroleum products.

In consequence of the various changes in the direction of trade, both the overall and the bilateral imbalance of Canadian trade became more accentuated. In 1955 Canada had an export balance of \$478.9 million with the rest of the world excluding the United States, and an import balance of \$840 million with the latter, resulting in an overall import balance with all countries of \$361.1 million. In 1956 the export balance with the rest of the world other than the United States was reduced to \$440.3 million, but the import balance with that country rose to \$1,282.6 million, producing an overall import balance of \$842.3 million. In terms of the individual areas, the changes in the bilateral balance of Canada's trade in 1956 as compared with 1955 are as follows (changes in 1955 over 1954 in brackets). The import balance with the United States increased by \$442.7 million (\$246.1 million) and that with Latin America by \$27.4 million (\$61 million), but the import balance with the residual area was reduced by \$18.8 million (\$46.4 million). The export balance with Europe rose \$55.2 million (\$12 million), that with the United Kingdom was reduced by \$39.7 million (increased by \$107.6 million) and the export balance with the Commonwealth was diminished by \$7.8 million (increased by \$18.9 million).

Main Commodity Changes¹

Exports

The strong recovery of wheat sales was the outstanding feature of Canada's exports in 1956. This development, and a sharp gain for barley, was largely responsible for the highest level of exports of grains and farinaceous products in the last three years. Total exports of these commodities stood at \$730.9 million or about 14% above 1955, but amounted to only about three-quarters of the exceptionally high peak of 1952. Other domestic exports reached a record value of \$4,059.3 million or 8.4% above 1955, as compared with a 14.8% gain in the preceding year. There was continued strong growth in a wide range of industrial materials, especially metals and petroleum, as well as gains in industrial machinery and certain types of transport equipment. In terms of the Standard International Trade Classification², the machinery and transport equipment category as a whole (Section 7) went up 14% in 1956 as against 3% in 1955.

Value gains were recorded in 1956 in all but three major commodity groups. The animals and animal products group declined very slightly for the second consecutive year to \$260.2 million. Fish and fishery products as a whole rose 4%, with gains for fresh and frozen fish, molluscs and crustaceans and fish meal, but declines for cured and canned fish. There were also increases for dairy and pure-bred cattle, powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, hides and skins, unmanufactured leather, cooked meats and cheese. However, exports of fur skins, fresh pork, cured bacon and hams, canned meats and beef cattle went down, the latter by over four-fifths. Shipments of butter, which were exceptionally high in 1955 due to unusual sales to East Germany and Czechoslovakia, fell by 70% as sales to the former country were cut by about two-thirds and there were no shipments to the latter. Fibres, textiles and products, by far the smallest among the main commodity groups, accounted at \$22.6 million for less than 1% of the domestic export total. This group also had a very small value decrease, somewhat offsetting a gain in 1955.

Wood, wood products and paper formed the backbone of the export recovery in 1955, accounting for 35.5% of both the domestic export total and of the total export increase over 1954. In 1956, as a result of a fractional value decline, their share of total domestic exports fell to 31.6%; nevertheless, at \$1,514.5 million, forest products were still by far the biggest single major commodity group. For planks and boards, which in the previous year had the largest absolute gain among all export commodities, the situation was diametrically reversed. Even so, exports of planks and boards were still in 1956 somewhat above their value in 1954 and every other postwar year except 1955. Similarly, shingles

lost most of the gain made in the preceding year, and there was also a moderate decline in plywoods and veneers. Among the leading items in the group that increased, newsprint paper was the only one that went up at a higher rate than in 1955, continuing its uninterrupted advance in the postwar period. The gain in newsprint was two-fifths as large as that in 1955 and the best for the past four years, but was considerably below the average annual rate of increase in the postwar years up to 1952. Wood pulp and pulpwood advanced in 1956 but were both substantially below their postwar peak values in 1951. The largest relative gain of close to one-third took place in pulpboard and paperboard, but it was still less than half of that in 1955.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products rose 29.6% to \$975 million with the greatest absolute gain among the principal commodity groups, accounting for over two-fifths of the advance in the domestic export total and increasing the group's share to one-fifth of total exports. Wheat, which went up by over 50% and had by far the biggest increase of all export items, contributed alone over one-third of the total gain in domestic exports. Consequently wheat recovered in 1956 the position of second ranking export commodity which it yielded to planks and boards in the previous year. The value of wheat exports in 1956 was surpassed only in 1952 and 1953 when sales were exceptionally large, and stood at four-fifths of the record year 1952. Exports of barley rose 24% after three years of continuous decline from the peak of 1952. Flax seed and oil seed cake and meal registered sharp gains for the second year in succession, although at a lower rate than in 1955. There were also marked increases for mustard seed, rape seed and seed potatoes, as well as for fresh vegetables, soybeans, vegetable oils and corn. Exports of rye rose sharply, but were still considerably below the level of 1953 and less than one-half of the highest postwar value in 1947. Among those agricultural products that showed no gains in 1956, wheat flour declined for the fourth consecutive time but at a much lower rate than in the preceding three years. Exports of oats continued to fall markedly from their postwar peak in 1952, and there was also a moderate decline for fodders. Shipments of tobacco, which rose to close to one-half in 1955, dropped by over one-third in 1956, these very sharp movements being caused in both cases by fluctuations in United Kingdom purchases.

The largest relative gain was recorded in the miscellaneous commodities group which went up to \$124.2 million or by 54%, almost four times the amount of the decline in 1955, and reached the second highest postwar level. Exports of aircraft, after declining for two years in succession from the previous peak of 1953, rose about 150% to establish a value record. There was also a considerable increase for electrical energy, ships and non-commercial items. For the latter, about two-thirds of

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

2. See Table XXX.

the advance was contributed by settlers effects and the remainder by various construction goods, partly for certain projects financed under the Colombo Plan, classified as contractors' outfits. The chemicals and allied products group, at \$228.6 million, went up by 8.9% or at a much lower rate of increase than in 1955, with declines for fertilizers, synthetic plastics and principal chemicals. Making an adjustment for uranium, which beginning in 1957 has been transferred to the non-ferrous metals group, there actually took place a fractional value loss for chemicals and allied products.

There were record value levels for the remaining major commodity groups. Non-metallic minerals and products, at \$292.1 million, had the second largest relative increase among the principal groups with an over 40% gain for the second year in succession. About four-fifths of the advance was contributed by petroleum which rose close to 200% over 1955 and 1500% over 1954. About one-third of Canadian exports of crude petroleum in 1956 was delivered through the Interprovincial pipeline into mid-northern United States, and the remainder via the Trans-Mountain pipeline. The bulk of the latter went to refineries in the state of Washington. However, there also took place in 1956 for the first time large shipments by tanker from Vancouver to California, amounting to over one-fifth of Trans-Mountain deliveries, a development stimulated by a sharp rise in tanker rates making it cheaper to import petroleum to the west coast of the United States from Canada than other foreign sources. There were also for the first time tanker shipments from Vancouver to Japan and France. Of the other leading non-metallics, there were moderate value gains for asbestos and abrasives. Exports of gasoline and gypsum rose considerably, but those of coal and coke did not quite hold their own.

Exports of non-ferrous metals went up by 10.6% to \$913.7 million, at only about three-fifths of the rate of increase in 1955. All the leading metals in this group sold at higher average prices than in the preceding year, especially platinum which in 1955 was the only one that did not show a price increase. The average price of copper, which experienced a continuous upward movement throughout 1955, turned down after reaching a peak in the second quarter of 1956. Accounting for over one-third of the group's gain, copper had the largest value increase of all non-ferrous metals but at a lower rate than in 1955 and with only a very small advance in volume. Exports of aluminum, whose production was somewhat curtailed early in the year because of power shortages, contributed more than a quarter to the group's increase but registered a small volume decrease. As was the case for aluminum, nickel and zinc went up at a lower rate than in 1955; shipments of zinc actually declined in volume and both it and nickel showed only moderate value gains. Exports of miscellaneous non-ferrous ores rose by two-fifths, with sharp increases for calcined alumina and titanium slag, a more moderate advance for molybdenite, but a small decline for tungsten ore.

For platinum metals a small value decrease in the previous year was converted into a one-third increase, while electrical apparatus only partly recovered the ground which it lost in 1955. Of the other leading non-ferrous metals, exports of lead and silver fell in both value and volume, in the case of lead for the second year in succession. Among other commodities in the group, there was an over two-fifths gain for miscellaneous non-ferrous metals, with new exports of lithium and increases for titanium bars and magnesium. Exports of metallic scrap rose sizably and of copper wire and manufactures slightly, but those of brass declined. Uranium, which starting in 1957 will be classified as a separate item in the non-ferrous metals and products group, had an almost three-quarters value increase.

Exports of iron and its products, at \$458.8 million, were 15.1% higher than in 1955, advancing at about one-half of the rate of increase in the previous year. As in the case of non-metallic minerals with petroleum contributing most of the gain, in the iron and steel group iron ore accounted for three-quarters of the increase, rising more than two-fifths over 1955 as compared with an advance of 150% in the previous year. Exports of ferro-alloys doubled in 1955 from the lowest postwar level in the previous year and had in 1956 the largest relative increase of 60% among the leading iron and steel products; but they were still about one-third below the peak level of 1951-52. Exports of rolling mill products almost quadrupled in 1955 from the lowest postwar level in 1954 and advanced again in 1956 to establish a new value record. Lowest postwar values were set in 1954 also for passenger cars and trucks. Exports of cars and trucks as well as those of auto parts rose in 1955, and cars continued to gain in 1956 while there was a small decline for the other two items. The value of exports of cars, trucks and auto parts together amounted in 1956 to less than two-fifths of the record postwar level attained in 1952 when shipments of automotive equipment were unusually high owing to special circumstances governing the export allocation of North American production. There was a new peak for scrap iron and steel with a 45% gain over the preceding year. An almost one-third increase in exports of non-farm machinery, resulting in a value total virtually at the record level of 1952, much more than offset the decline in 1955. There were also moderate gains for internal combustion engines, locomotives and castings and forgings. But exports of non-farm machinery fell to a level lower than in any of the postwar years between 1948 and 1955, and there was also a decline for tractors. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets dropped by almost two-fifths from the record value in 1955.

Newspaper was again in 1956 the top ranking export commodity, showing continuous value gains in the postwar period during which it was also the leading export in every year other than 1949 and 1952, when wheat was in top rank. Wheat was in second place in every other postwar

year except 1955, when it was displaced by planks and boards, but reverted to this rank in 1956. Planks and boards, wheat flour, farm implements and fertilizers were the only items among the leading twenty exports in 1956 that did not register an increase. Of the others, value records were set by newsprint, aluminum, nickel, copper, iron ore, petroleum, asbestos, aircraft, whisky and fresh and frozen fish.

Imports

The record level of imports in 1956 was closely related to the intensive pace of economic expansion under way in Canada, with the resulting pressure on domestic resources available for increased physical production. Consequently during the past two years there resulted a steadily and sharply increasing rate of purchases from abroad owing to requirements created by the industrial growth, especially for new construction and machinery and equipment to develop Canada's basis resources and industries, and to a lesser extent due to demands generated by the generally high levels of employment and income. The gains were particularly concentrated on iron and steel products, much of which represented engineering and structural materials and equipment associated with capital investment outlays, but were general for all major commodity groups; new value records were set by all groups except animal products and textiles. In terms of the Standard International Trade Classification¹, there was in 1956 a 24% increase for Sections 5-8, containing most of Canada's imports of manufactured goods, as compared with 18% in 1955; for Section 7, machinery and transport equipment, the corresponding gains were respectively 23% and 21%.

Imports of iron and steel in 1956 almost doubled the rate of increase in the previous year, rising 38.9% to \$2,231.4 million with the largest absolute and relative gain among the major commodity groups. Iron and steel increased its share of the import total from over one-third to almost two-fifths and contributed over three-fifths of the overall import gain against less than one-half in 1955. Thirteen of the forty leading imports were in this group in 1956 and they all rose in value. Imports of non-farm machinery continued the uninterrupted upward movement in the postwar period with a two-fifths gain, more than twice the rate of increase in the previous year, accounting for nearly one-third of the group's advance. There was an even greater increase in the rate of gain for rolling mill products which contributed one-sixth to the upswing in the iron and steel category. Imports of pipes, tubes and fittings, the only leading iron and steel products which declined in 1955, were about half as large again as in the previous year, an increase associated with resumption of vigorous oil and gas pipeline construction activity in 1956. Imports of passenger cars, farm implements and tools also went up at a considerably

higher rate than in 1955, and those of internal combustion engines very slightly so, but lower rates of increase were characteristic of some of the other leading items in the group. Auto parts, again the second ranking import commodity, trucks and iron ore rose at half the rate of increase in the preceding year; nevertheless imports of trucks were still half again as large as in 1955. Purchases of scrap iron and steel, which increased sixfold in 1955, were half again as large in 1956, and there was virtually no change in the rate of gain for tractors and cooking and heating apparatus. Of some of the other important iron and steel products not among the forty leading imports, there were sharp gains for ball and roller bearings, factory and warehouse trucks, hardware, wire and chain products, castings and forgings, locomotives and ferro-alloys, in each case for the second consecutive year, and for motor rail cars. But for railway cars there was a continuation of the marked decline of the previous year.

Three other major commodity groups, in addition to iron and steel products, went up in 1956 at a higher rate than in 1955. Non-ferrous metals and products, at \$491.5 million, had the second largest relative increase of 23.3%. Electrical apparatus contributed one-third of the gain in the group, compared with one-half in the previous year, and was again by far the largest item, accounting for over 50% of exports of non-ferrous metals and products. There were higher imports of bauxite and alumina, the raw material for Canada's expanding primary aluminum industry. Very sharp value gains were registered in semi-manufactured and manufactured aluminum, copper scrap and semi-fabricated copper, miscellaneous non-ferrous wire, and in platinum metals whose imports consist almost entirely of Canadian ores refined in the United Kingdom. There were also increases for brass manufactures, electroplated ware and clocks and watches.

Non-metallic minerals, which rose 15.4% to \$766 million, had the second largest absolute increase amounting to one-tenth of the overall import gain. Imports of petroleum went up at over twice the rate of advance in the preceding year and accounted for two-fifths of the gain for non-metallic minerals. Purchases of bituminous coal were nearly one-third higher, at five times the rate of increase in 1955. But fuel oils went up only somewhat more than half as much as in the previous year. There were also gains for brick and tile, pottery and chinaware, coke, glass, lubricating oils and greases, abrasives and sulphur. On the other hand, imports of gasoline and anthracite coal declined slightly.

Imports of agricultural and vegetable products went up to \$628.8 million or by 10.8%. Coffee, which in 1955 declined in value, but not volume, due to a sharp drop in price, recovered in 1956 most of the lost ground as a result of an opposite price movement and a higher volume, and was again the top ranking commodity in the group. Imports of re-

1. See Table XXXI.

finest sugar, again the second leading agricultural product, and of fresh vegetables continued to increase. Purchases of citrus fruits went up by twice the amount of their decline in 1955, mainly due to higher prices. Crude rubber was the only leading commodity in the group that had a value decrease largely as a result of a markedly lower price level, in contrast to the situation in 1955 when price rose by three-fifths and value by 80%. Most of the other more important commodities in the agricultural and vegetable products group showed value gains, pronounced for rubber products, soybeans, canned vegetables and fruit juices and syrups, and more moderate for nuts, bananas, canned fruits and vegetable oils. But imports of tea declined somewhat, and cocoa suffered a sharp decline in both price and value for the second consecutive year.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products rose 9.1% to \$416.4 million, at three-fifths of the rate of increase in the previous year. There was a small value, but not volume, decline for raw cotton, but purchases of cotton fabrics, miscellaneous manufactures and yarns went up. For wool fabrics a slight decrease in 1955 was converted into a one-quarter gain. Wool carpets and mats increased at a higher rate than in the preceding year, while the opposite was true of raw wool; but there was a moderate decline for wool noils and tops. There were also higher imports of miscellaneous textile apparel, synthetic tops, yarns and fabrics, coated and impregnated cloth and manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, but not of flax, hemp, and jute fabrics and rags and waste. The average prices of most textile items were somewhat lower in 1956 than in 1955, including raw wool which showed a very strong upward swing during the latter part of the year.

There was only a fractional value increase to \$532.5 million for the miscellaneous commodities group as compared with a 13.2% gain in 1955. For aircraft a close to two-fifths advance in the pre-

ceding year was converted into a fall of one-third, by far the largest absolute and relative decline among the few leading imports that did not show a value increase in 1956. But there were gains in non-commercial items (three-fifths accounted for by settlers' effects and the rest by arms and supplies for the use of NATO forces in Canada), tourist purchases, parcels of small value, refrigerators and freezers, toys and sporting goods, medical, optical and dental goods, and educational equipment and scientific apparatus.

Chemicals and allied products went up to \$288.6 million by 10.8% or more than half the rate of increase in 1955. There were higher imports of principal chemicals, synthetic plastics, drugs and medicines, fertilizers and pigments, and a very small decline for dyeing and tanning materials. Imports of wood and wood products rose to \$228.2 million or 16.5%, at a moderately lower rate than in the preceding year. There were increases for paperboard, paper and products, logs, timber and lumber, and printed books, but not for newspapers, magazines and advertising matter. Animals and animal products, which advanced 13.3% to \$122.2 million, were another group which rose at a lower rate than in 1955. The value of fur skins, which went up sharply in the preceding year, was somewhat lower, the fluctuations resulting largely from contrasting price movements. But there were higher purchases of hides and skins, unmanufactured leather, poultry and, very sharply, of canned fish, mainly salmon.

Non-farm machinery was again Canada's leading import commodity as was the case in every other postwar year. Aircraft, which reached a postwar peak in 1955, and raw cotton, which set a value record in 1950, were the only items among the leading twenty imports that did not show gains in 1956. New peaks were established, in addition to non-farm machinery, for auto parts, petroleum electrical apparatus, rolling mill products, tractors, passenger cars, pipes, tubes and fittings, non-commercial items, fuel oils, tourist purchases, paperboard, paper and products and principal chemicals.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

The United States and the United Kingdom were as usual Canada's leading trading partners in 1956, and exports to and imports from those two countries reached new peaks. The United States share of the Canadian export total declined fractionally to 59.2% and that of the United Kingdom to 16.8% or about the level of 1954. The proportion of Canada's imports accounted for by the United States also declined fractionally to 73%, while for the United Kingdom there was no change at 8.5%. Canada's total trade with those two countries was thus somewhat reduced, to 66.6% for the United States and to 12.3% for the United Kingdom. This dependence on trade with two trading partners, together accounting for almost four-fifths of it, is reflected in the much higher level of the index of market concentration of trade for Canada than for the United States or the United Kingdom. There took place in 1956 a very slight decline in the index for Canada and the United Kingdom and virtually no change in the case of the United States.

As in 1955, only eight other countries accounted for 1% or more of total exports from or imports into Canada in 1956. The individual countries in this group remained unchanged in composition and rank according to the value of total trade transacted with Canada, except for the substitution of France for Australia. Japan joined in 1956 the ranks of those countries which account for more than 1% of both exports and imports, namely the United States, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Venezuela was again the third, Germany the fourth and Japan the fifth leading source of purchases abroad. On the export side, Germany strengthened the position of Canada's third leading market into which it moved by a very narrow margin in 1955, and Japan remained in fourth place taking twice the amount of Canadian products exported to the Union of South Africa, the fifth leading market.

Trade with the United States

The United States experienced in 1956 a continuation of the general uptrend in business activity which characterized the economy in the previous year, although the overall rate of advance was somewhat lower. The value of gross national product reached \$412.4 billion, exceeding the pre-

vious record of 1955 by 5.5%, as compared with a 8.5% gain in the previous year when the economy was recovering from the 1953-54 downward readjustment. But, following a three-year period of virtual stability, the average price level turned up to account for about half of the value gain in

TABLE 5. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Concentration of Domestic Exports:							
Canada	66.6	61.1	56.7	61.2	62.2	62.6	61.5
United States	23.8	22.0	26.5	29.3	27.0	27.7	27.9
United Kingdom	19.4	19.8	17.5	18.0	18.6	18.5	17.9
Concentration of Imports:							
Canada	68.5	69.8	74.5	74.3	73.1	73.9	73.6
United States	26.5	25.5	26.6	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.3
United Kingdom	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.7
Concentration of Total Trade:							
Canada	67.6	65.4	65.0	67.8	67.7	68.3	67.9
United States	24.8	23.9	26.3	27.8	27.0	27.3	27.4
United Kingdom	18.5	18.1	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.5

1. The index measures the extent to which a country's trade is concentrated on particular markets, rather than widely distributed among many markets. See Ch. V, p. 55. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

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

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1956

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	United Kingdom	Japan	Mexico	Germany, Federal Republic	Venezuela
Exports (including re-exports)²:							
1954.....	12,247.9	2,767.2	691.9	679.9	634.0	493.7	533.5
1955.....	13,633.9	3,210.2	926.4	647.8	705.0	595.3	556.0
1956.....	16,583.6	3,972.2	903.6	889.9	840.5	780.8	651.2
	Total	Canada	Brazil	United Kingdom	Venezuela	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic
General Imports:							
1954.....	10,215.4	2,376.7	681.7	501.1	503.9	279.0	278.2
1955.....	11,384.4	2,653.4	632.5	616.0	576.3	431.9	366.2
1956.....	12,589.7	2,892.7	745.4	725.4	697.6	557.7	494.2
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £ '000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	India	Union of South Africa	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports):							
1954.....	2,775.0	159.8	279.2	135.6	115.2	157.4	126.6
1955.....	3,024.3	198.8	286.4	144.7	131.4	168.1	140.1
1956.....	3,318.4	258.9	241.3	182.3	169.7	155.6	127.9
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Sweden	India
General Imports:							
1954.....	3,373.9	282.4	272.8	235.9	176.0	116.9	148.4
1955.....	3,880.9	419.9	343.7	263.9	179.9	139.6	159.0
1956.....	3,889.2	408.5	347.6	236.4	197.0	145.0	141.5

1. U.S. Dept. of Commerce: *Quarterly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States*, January-December, 1956.

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

3. U.K. Board of Trade: *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1956.

gross national product, thus resulting in only a 2.5% increase in real national output against a 7% gain in 1955. The volume of industrial production rose 3% in 1956, a rate of increase considerably below the advance of 11% in the previous year. The slackening of the increase in output was caused by the emergence of mixed movements among the components of total production, reflecting mainly a falling off in automobile production and residential building which was more than offset, however, by further expansion for other goods and services. The sustained rise in business capital expenditures on plant and equipment was a key factor in the overall increase in gross national product, rising by one-fifth over 1955. The expansion in producers' equipment was featured by outstanding strength in the

machinery group as a whole, with the exception of tractors and farm and textile machinery, and by increased activity in aircraft and shipbuilding industries. There was an upsurge in the output of fuels, especially in coal where the highest volume of production since 1951 reflected mostly much larger overseas shipments and expanding demand from domestic electric utilities. Production of non-ferrous metals rose, but steel output was slightly below the record volume set in 1955. Agricultural production was again higher in 1956 and farm prices steadied after several years of decline. The pressure of farm supplies on the market was moderated by an accelerated program of disposal of surplus stocks through non-commercial domestic and foreign channels.

TABLE 7. Trade of Canada with the United States, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half'55 to 1st half'56	Change from 2nd half'55 to 2nd half'56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	1,120.5	1,196.7	1,203.1	1,356.2	1,345.4	1,473.3	+11.8	+ 8.6
Re-Exports	24.3	26.0	25.7	27.1	28.2	32.2	-	-
Imports	1,502.8	1,458.6	1,649.2	1,803.0	2,117.2	2,044.5	+28.4	+13.4
Total Trade	2,647.6	2,681.2	2,878.0	3,186.4	3,490.8	3,549.9	+21.3	+11.4
Trade Balance	-358.0	-235.9	-420.4	-419.6	-743.7	-539.0	-	-

Total United States exports rose 22% in 1956 as compared with a 3% gain in 1955; excluding military goods, the respective relative increases were 21% and 11%. Most of the rise in non-military exports which reached a record annual value of \$17.3 billion in 1956 reflected greater physical volume as export prices averaged 3-4% higher than in the preceding year. Exports of agricultural products made a striking advance of 30% as compared with 19% for non-agricultural items, accounting for almost one-fourth of the non-military export total. A large part of this increase consisted of sales for foreign currencies or financed by government loans, exports under barter agreements and outright donations. Shipments of wheat rose 65% to \$800 million. Exports of cotton, which fell by two-fifths in 1955, went up 50% as a result of open market sales from government surplus stocks at competitive prices. There was a 25% gain for non-agricultural raw materials. Owing to additional big shipments in the final months of 1956 climaxing a year of very strong European demand, shipments of coal rose 50% and those of petroleum and products 30%. There were also considerably higher exports of iron and steel scrap, steel-mill products, copper, industrial chemicals and synthetic rubber. Exports of steel-mill products were the largest since 1949, and almost two-fifths of the total went to Canada. Close to one-third of the total export gain was contributed by machinery and transport equipment with especially sharp increases for construction and mining machinery, electrical apparatus and trucks. Exports of manufactured consumer goods expanded only moderately.

Imports into the United States reached in 1956 a new peak with a value of \$12.6 billion, almost 11% over 1955 or about the same rate of increase as in the previous year. Over one-half of the total import gain was accounted for by higher purchases of manufactured goods which rose more than in 1955 but still amounted to only under one-fifth of total United States imports. There were advances for every major import item in producers' durable equipment except for agricultural machinery, and textiles and automobiles again led the overall rise in non-food consumer goods. Owing to a general easing of

market conditions, imports of industrial raw materials went up much less than in 1955. This change affected particularly imports of natural rubber and of sawmill products which declined as compared with a sharp rise in the previous year. But there were marked advances in the inflow of iron ore and petroleum. Canada contributed over one-third of the one-quarter increase in imports of petroleum and supplied nearly a half of the total tonnage of iron ore imported into the United States. Imports of food-stuffs recovered about one-third of the decline in 1955, coffee accounting for most of the gain.

Canada occupied again a very prominent role in the foreign trade of the United States. According to the United States statistics, Canadian exports to that country rose 9% in 1956, at the same rate as total exports from the twenty Latin American republics, the leading supplying region of the United States, and amounted to four-fifths of those exports. United States imports from Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) went up by 22%, but imports from Canada were still two-fifths larger. Canada's share of United States imports declined fractionally to 23% and that of Latin America to slightly under 29%, but Europe's share increased to close to 18%. In terms of individual exporting countries Canada's sales in the United States in 1956 were almost four times greater than those of Brazil and the United Kingdom, the second and third top ranking suppliers. Among the leading exporters to the United States particularly large gains were made by West Germany and Venezuela. Canada's imports from the United States, on the basis of that country's statistics, rose 24%. This compared with a 17% gain for Latin America, reversing a small decline in 1955, and a 31% increase for Europe (excluding the United Kingdom), at a rate half as high again as in the previous year. Canada maintained in 1956 the position of the second leading regional market for the United States, with imports 7% below Europe's total purchases in that country. In terms of participation in United States exports, there was a decline to 22% for Latin America, a substantial gain to 25.5% for Europe and a fractional increase to 24% for Canada. This country was again the top ranking individual purchaser of United States products, taking

TABLE 8. Composition of Trade with the United States, by Main Groups¹

Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	11.2	9.2	6.3	7.1	6.8	8.5	7.8	7.7
Animals and Animal Products	7.4	7.9	7.1	6.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	45.1	47.8	47.7	44.3	4.6	5.1	5.1	4.9
Iron and its Products	7.6	7.3	8.8	9.2	41.1	38.6	41.5	46.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16.9	16.6	17.3	17.4	8.1	8.8	8.4	8.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4.4	4.2	5.8	8.0	12.9	11.3	10.2	9.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	12.8	13.4	13.1	10.7

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

well over four times as many imports as the United Kingdom, the second leading country. Among other leaders particularly sharp increases were registered by West Germany and Japan, markedly exceeding the rate of advance in Canada's imports from the United States

Domestic Exports to the United States¹

Domestic exports to the United States went up 10.1% in 1956 or at a fractionally lower rate than in 1955, continuing their increase in every postwar year except 1954 and reaching a record value of \$2,818.7 million. Unlike in the preceding year when two-thirds of the total increase over 1954 took place in the second half, in 1956 domestic exports rose 8.6% in the corresponding period and 11.8% in the first half to account for 55% of the total domestic export gain in the year.

All the major groups other than animals and animal products showed gains in 1956 and record values were set in wood and products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals. The largest absolute and relative increase took place in non-metallic minerals which rose 50.5%, at about the same rate as in 1955, to \$224.8 million. Exports of crude petroleum contributed almost 90% of the gain, with the largest value and percentage advance among all leading individual commodities. Although the rate of advance in 1956 was substantially below that in 1955 when petroleum rose almost 500% from a very small base, the increase in value was more than twice as large. There were also higher exports of abrasives and of lime, plaster and cement, but exports of asbestos declined slightly. The second largest relative increase of 34.9% took

place in the miscellaneous commodities group which rose to \$75.4 million, by more than twice the amount of the decline in 1955. Aircraft accounted for close to three-fifths of the increase, converting a 30% drop into an almost two-thirds gain. There were also further considerable advances in non-commercial items and electrical energy, while exports of ammunition fell to a negligible amount.

Wood, wood products and paper, again by far the largest single major group, had in 1956 the smallest relative, but not absolute, rate of advance among the principal commodity groups that showed value gains. In 1955, this group contributed close to half of the gain in total domestic exports with a 10.3% increase. In 1956, wood, wood products and paper rose by 2.3% only and the group's share of total domestic exports to the United States declined from 47.7% to 44.3%. Planks and boards, which in the previous year registered a value gain second only to iron ore, gave up two-fifths of the advance. There was also loss of ground for plywoods and veneers, of about one-eighth, for pulpboard and paperboard, of over one-third, and almost entirely for shingles. But further increases for newsprint, again by far the largest single export to the United States, wood pulp, pulpwood and a few other less important items were sufficient to produce the relatively small increase over 1955.

The iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals groups also rose at lower rates than in 1955. For iron and its products the rate of increase was about halved as the group went up by 15.7% to \$260.7 million. Iron ore accounted for 95% of the group's gain and raised its share of the iron and steel total to over two-fifths. The largest relative increase of three-quarters among the leading items in the group was registered in non-farm machinery. Exports of ferro-alloys, which doubled in 1955, rose by over one-half, and shipments of castings and forgings were somewhat higher. However, there was

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

a substantial decline in exports of farm machinery which lost most of the one-fifth gain made in the previous year, and a similar situation for pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and internal combustion engines; however in all cases the level of exports was higher than in 1954, especially for pigs, etc. Exports of scrap iron and steel fell by close to one-half with a value considerably below that in 1954. There was also a decline for rolling mill products, and deliveries of guns on defence contracts dropped to an insignificant amount.

Exports of non-ferrous metals and products went up by 10.4%, as against 15.6% in 1955, to \$490 million, and there were gains for most of the leading products. Copper accounted for almost one-half of the total increase for the group, advancing somewhat more in value, although not proportionately, than in 1955. Aluminum, with well over one-quarter share of the gain in non-ferrous metals, surpassed its increase in the preceding year both in absolute and relative terms. There were further sizable gains for zinc, platinum metals and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores, as well as an increase for electrical apparatus which more than compensated for a considerable drop in 1955. But for nickel, by far the most important item in this group, a substantial gain in the previous year was converted into a slight decline. There was also in 1956 a further but not as sharp decrease in lead, while silver showed a drop about equivalent to the gain in 1955. Among some of the less important items, cobalt recovered some of the ground lost in 1955, while the opposite was true of brass and copper wire and manufactures. Exports of chemicals went up by 17%, as against 30% in 1955, to \$130.8 million, an increase more than accounted for by the almost three-quarters rise in uranium. But shipments of fertilizers, which showed a sizable increase in the previous year, fell somewhat.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products rose 24.2% to \$199.3 million, partly recovering from the decline in 1955 and still at only two-thirds of the postwar peak in 1952. Barley contributed almost two-fifths to the group's gain, with an increase of over three-fifths which more than made up for the drop in the previous year. Wheat rose five times as much as it fell in 1955, as a result of a 70% gain. Whisky, the leading agricultural item, went up at a much higher rate than in the preceding year and accounted for one-fifth of the group's increase. Exports of oats, which fell by four-fifths in 1955, had an over one-quarter rise but amounted to only about 25% of the 1954 value and one-eighth of the 1952 peak. A similar situation prevailed for rye which fell sharply in 1954 and 1955, and with a three-fifths increase in 1956 amounted to only one-quarter of the 1953 peak. There were also higher exports of apples and berries, fresh vegetables, wheat flour and bread and biscuits, malt, maple syrup and sugar, seed potatoes and clover and mustard seed, peat moss and other mosses, and rubber products. But exports of fodders again declined, although at a very much lower rate than in 1955.

There was again a moderate decline for animals and animal products, of 2.2% to \$177.5 million, at two-thirds of the record postwar value in 1951 which was the last year of very high shipments of beef cattle and fresh beef and veal. There were in 1956 higher sales of fresh and frozen fish, the leading item in this group, of fish meal and cured fish and a fractional gain in molluscs and crustaceans, but a decline for canned fish. Fur skins lost some of the ground gained in 1955, but there were higher exports of hides and skins and of manufactured leather. In the cattle and meat category there was again an increase for dairy and pure-bred cattle, but also a very sharp fall for beef cattle of over four-fifths. Fresh beef and veal and cooked meats registered increases, much more than offset by further marked declines in canned meats, cured bacon and hams, and fresh pork, lately by far the most important meat item.

Imports from the United States¹

The upward trend in purchases from the United States in the postwar period, interrupted only in 1948 and 1954, continued in 1956 and imports established a new peak of \$4,161.7 million. The rate of increase of 20.6% was somewhat below that in imports from all countries, while the opposite was true in 1955 when purchases from the United States rose 16.6%. Also unlike in the preceding year when 70% of the total import increase took place in the second half, in 1956 two-thirds of it was accounted for in the first half with a 28.4% advance over the corresponding period in 1955, as compared with a 13.4% increase in the second half. Record levels were attained in 1956 in agricultural and vegetable products, wood, wood products and paper, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals. Imports were higher in all major groups except fibres, textiles and products and miscellaneous commodities which declined slightly.

The largest relative and absolute increase was recorded in iron and its products which went up to \$1,939.7 million. This group rose 35.4% and contributed 71.5% to the total import increase from the United States, compared with a 25.3% advance and 46.6% share of the import gain in 1955. Iron and its products was the only major group that increased its proportion of the import total from the United States, from 41.5% to 46.6%. However, purchases of iron and steel from the United States as a share of total imports in this group from all countries declined in 1956 from 89.2% to 86.9%. Every leading iron and steel product showed increases ranging from about 15% to 160%, except railway cars which continued their decline from the 1954 peak. Imports of non-farm machinery, again by far the largest leading import from the United States, rose by two-fifths or at twice the rate of increase in 1955. This commodity accounted for one-third of the group's gain and increased its share of the total import increase from 14% to 23%. Pipes, tubes and fittings, the only

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

major iron and steel product which fell in 1955, had the largest relative gain among all the leading import commodities and accounted for one-tenth of the group's increase. Rolling mill products, which went up by over one-half, farm implements and tools rose at a substantially higher rate than in 1955, and cooking and heating apparatus only very slightly. But purchases of automobile parts, the second largest import from the United States, passenger cars and trucks, iron ore and scrap iron and steel went up at considerably lower rates than in the preceding year. Scrap iron and steel, which rose 700% in 1955, went up almost twice as much in value as it did in the previous year and had in 1956 the second largest relative increase of all individual leading imports. Also for trucks the gain in absolute terms exceeded somewhat that in 1955. Tractors and internal combustion engines rose at moderately lower rates of increase than in the previous year. Of the items in this group not among the leading forty imports, there were higher purchases of factory and warehouse trucks, ball and roller bearings, hardware, stamped and coated products, metal furniture, valves, castings and forgings, ferro-alloys, chains, motor rail cars and miscellaneous motor vehicles.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products rose 18.7% to \$343.2 million and purchases of non-metallic minerals and products went up 11.4% to \$390.6 million, in both cases at considerably higher rates than in 1955. In non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus accounted for about two-thirds of the group's value and for two-fifths of the total increase, and there were also sizable gains for manufactured brass, aluminum and copper, non-ferrous wire, and manganese ore, as well as a moderate advance for electro-plated ware. In non-metallics, bituminous coal showed over five times the rate of increase in the previous year, accounting for about a quarter of the group's imports and over a half of its increase. Anthracite coal recovered about a third of the ground lost in 1955, and purchases of coke went up again. There was a continuation of the downward trend in imports of crude petroleum and gasoline, but imports of fuel oils, which fell in 1955, went up fractionally, and there were also higher purchases of lubricating

oils and greases as well as gains for brick and tile, glass, abrasives and sulphur. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products rose 19.4% to \$321.8 million, at more than twice the rate of increase in 1955. There were gains for all the leading items in this group, namely fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, soybeans and rubber products. There were also higher imports of canned and preserved vegetables, corn, oil seed cake and meal and flax seed, vegetable oils, fruit juices and syrups, canned, preserved and dried fruits, grapes, berries and coffee extract. But imports of cocoa beans, butter and paste and of green coffee declined.

Imports of animals and animal products, wood, wood products and paper and chemicals went up at lower rates than in 1955, particularly in the case of animals and products which rose by 9.1% to \$73.1 million, with gains in hides and skins, poultry and eggs in the shell but a decline for fur skins. Wood and products went up by 16.1% to \$205.5 million and chemicals by 12.5% to \$250.4 million. There were increases for paperboard, paper and products, logs, posts and poles, printed books and woodpulp, but a slight decline for newspapers, magazines and advertising matter. There were also higher imports of principal chemicals, synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines.

Following a moderate gain in 1955 of 5.6%, imports of fibres, textiles and products declined fractionally to \$190.1 million in 1956. There was a further and sharper fall in raw cotton and a decrease for rags and waste. Cotton fabrics became in 1956 the leading item in this group, but rose at a somewhat lower rate than in the previous year. There were also higher imports of synthetic fabrics and fibres, tops and yarns and of coated and impregnated cloth. For the miscellaneous commodities group, a 14.5% increase in 1955 was converted into a 1.2% decline to \$447.4 million. Aircraft, which in the previous year accounted for about one-half of the group's increase, fell by almost one-third. But there were further increases in tourist purchases, non-commercial items, parcels of small value, refrigerators and freezers and medical, optical and dental goods.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom pursued in 1956 an economic policy of disinflation designed to stabilize the price level, stimulate exports, restrain imports and to curb consumption rather than investment. Despite a substantial increase in personal income, consumer expenditure rose much less in value and hardly at all in real terms largely as a result of higher indirect taxation, restrictions on instalment buying and curtailment of bank credit, with a sharp fall in purchases of cars and durable household goods. The upward trend in retail prices was somewhat moderated. Average annual earnings in manufacturing increased as much as in the previous year and output

per man actually declined. The rise in labour costs per unit of output was not however fully reflected in factory prices, profit margins being apparently slightly reduced.

Despite some falling off in the rate of expansion in fixed investment, its volume in 1956 was nearly one-third above that in 1952 representing a gain more than proportionate to the increase in national output. Housebuilding continued to decline but there was more industrial construction and expenditure on machinery and equipment. Stocks were also built up at a lower rate than in 1955. Government expenditure

TABLE 9. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan. - June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	284.6	368.8	384.6	384.7	369.0	443.7	- 4.1	+ 15.4
Re-Exports	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	-	-
Imports	204.1	188.4	182.9	217.6	238.8	245.9	+ 30.6	+ 13.0
Total Trade	491.2	559.6	569.4	605.1	610.2	692.9	+ 7.2	+ 14.5
Trade Balance	+ 82.9	+ 182.9	+ 203.7	+ 169.8	+ 132.6	+ 201.2	-	-

increased slightly in real terms, partly because of the Suez crisis. Gross national product rose 7% in value but only 1.5% in real terms, the smallest advance since 1952. Most of the increase in the domestic output came from higher agricultural production and gains in the distributive and service trades. Industrial production as a whole remained at the level of 1955. There were sharp declines in motor cars and other durable consumer goods, but continued increases for engineering capital investment goods, aircraft and ships; however on balance the output of metal-using industries showed a slight decline. Production in other industries, except for textiles and clothing and food, beverages and tobacco, continued to rise. Output of coal was about the same as in 1955 and that of steel somewhat higher.

Exports rose at a faster rate than in the preceding year and expanded more than any other sector of the economy. As imports did not increase, the import balance was reduced by one-third and a deficit in the current balance of payments account was converted into a moderate surplus. The Middle East crisis interrupted the improvement under way during the year in the external financial position and led to considerable pressure on reserves which had to be buttressed by a special arrangement enabling the United Kingdom to draw on a substantial part of its quota in the International Monetary Fund.

The total value of United Kingdom exports rose 10% in 1956. Domestic exports went up by 9% in value and 5.5% in volume, the corresponding figures for 1955 being 8.5% and 7.5%. However the underlying trends in United Kingdom exports during the past two years present a somewhat different picture when account is taken on the one hand of a shipment in 1956 of silver bullion in repayment of wartime borrowing from the United States and on the other of certain exports delayed into 1955 by the 1954 dock strike. With an adjustment for these factors the rise in domestic exports in 1956 was close to 10% in value and 6% in volume, compared with corresponding increases of 5.5% and under 5% in 1955. The expansion in exports in 1956 was however sufficient only to slow down the rate at which the United Kingdom's share of world trade in manufactures has been declining in recent years. The outstanding

feature in the export picture was again the marked increase in the rate of growth of engineering products which accounted for about two-fifths of total domestic exports and for three-fifths of their increase. While most of the gain in engineering exports in 1954 was accounted for by road vehicles, and in 1955 by machinery, in 1956 the advance was chiefly concentrated on transport equipment other than road vehicles, namely aircraft, ships, including the liner *Empress of Britain* for Canada, and railway vehicles. There was also a considerable increase for electric machinery and apparatus. But there was a drop in passenger car exports to all countries, although shipments to both the United States and Canada went up sizably. There were substantial gains for metals, especially non-ferrous, and for mineral fuels and lubricants, with a decline for coal and a recovery in petroleum and products. Exports of chemicals levelled off somewhat, and textiles continued their decline, wool goods being the only group to show an increase and cotton goods registering the main fall in the group.

Imports into the United Kingdom were virtually unchanged in value and declined slightly in volume, a reflection of the levelling off in industrial production and consumer expenditure, as against a 15% value and 11.5% volume gain in 1955. Imports of industrial materials, which rose considerably in the previous year, declined somewhat. This trend, facilitated by a substantial accumulation of stocks in 1955, was strongly in evidence for softwoods, especially in the case of shipments from Canada. There were lower imports of rubber, mainly due to the fall in prices, and of non-ferrous metals. But higher steel production resulted in a continued and sizable rise in purchases of iron ore and iron and steel scrap. Imports of coal declined by two-fifths, but not of petroleum which went up at an accelerated rate. There were lower purchases of raw wool but a rise for raw cotton. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco in the past two completely ration-free years accounted for 37% of all imports into the United Kingdom, compared with an average of 45% for the years 1935-38. There was only a moderate increase for the group as a whole in 1956, with gains for dairy products, fruits and vegetables, fish, cereals and feedingstuffs, and sugar, but declines for beverages and tobacco. Imports of manufactured goods for fur-

TABLE 10. Composition of Trade with the United Kingdom, by Main Groups¹

	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	45.9	34.8	35.4	38.0	5.8	7.2	7.3	6.2
Animals and Animal Products	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	25.0	22.8	23.8	21.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	16.6	22.4	20.5	16.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Iron and its Products	4.1	2.4	4.0	4.6	35.6	33.1	28.0	33.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	27.1	32.0	32.2	32.5	11.5	12.5	12.7	15.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.4	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	4.1	4.7	5.7	4.7
Miscellaneous Commodities	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	7.2	8.5	9.8	7.7

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

ther processing were generally lower. Chemicals and wood products other than newsprint declined but imports of steel rose; there were big increases for plates, bars and rods, angles, shapes and beams but not for steel sheets, largely required for the motor industry. Imports of finished manufactured goods went up somewhat, mainly in capital goods with a substantial increase for machine tools.

Canada was in 1956 again the second leading source of imports for the United Kingdom, with an unchanged share of that country's import total at 9%. United Kingdom imports from the United States, the top ranking supplier, declined somewhat after having gone up by about 50% in 1955. Australia continued to hold third rank. As a market for British exports, Canada displaced the Union of South Africa from third place, increasing its proportion of the United Kingdom export total from about 5% to 8%. There took place in 1956 a striking increase in British exports to the dollar area, much greater than in any year since 1950. Exports to the United States were the highest ever reached, that country supplanting Australia as the largest single outlet for United Kingdom products. Exports to India, which became the fourth leading market, rose at twice the rate of the previous year, mainly in metals and machinery connected with India's program of industrialization. Exports to Australia and New Zealand fell owing to the impact of policies designed to restrict imports.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom established in 1956 a new postwar record at \$812.7 million, or 5.6% above the previous peak in 1955 when exports rose 17.7%. The rate at which exports to the

United Kingdom went up in 1956 was markedly below that for Canadian exports to all countries, but considerably above the fractional rate of increase for total British imports. In 1955 exports to the United Kingdom were evenly distributed in both halves, rising 35.1% in the first and only 4.3% in the second. In 1956 only 45.4% of total exports in the year took place in the first six months and there was a 4.1% decline from the corresponding period in 1955; while in the second half of 1956 exports rose 15.4%.

There were gains in every major group except wood and products and miscellaneous commodities and postwar records were set for non-ferrous metals, non-metals and chemicals. Agricultural and vegetable products went up to \$308.7 million or 13.4%, at a lower rate than in 1955, and increased their share of total domestic exports to the United Kingdom from 35.4% to 38%. Canada remained in 1956 the United Kingdom's leading supplier of wheat, wheat flour, barley and feedingstuffs, enjoying respectively a 57%, 70%, 81% and 21% share of the market for imports. Wheat, again by far the largest individual export commodity, rose by close to twice as much as in 1955, accounting for over one-quarter of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom and contributing almost two-thirds of the increase. Exports of barley, however, lost two-thirds of the gain in the previous year, and shipments of tobacco fell by much more than the amount of the over one-half increase in 1955. Exports of oats, which rose seventeenfold in 1955, fell to the very low level of 1954, and sales of apples, which more than doubled in the preceding year, declined somewhat. There was a partial recovery in wheat flour, amounting to about a quarter of the loss in 1955. Oil seed cake and meal went up by one-third but did not maintain the 150% rate of increase in the previous year, and a similar situation prevailed for miscellaneous fodders and vegetable oils. But flax seed, which more than trebled in 1955, rose at an even higher rate in 1956.

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

Non-ferrous metals and products have been growing in importance in recent years and coming gradually closer in value to agricultural products, the biggest single commodity group. Exports of non-ferrous metals rose in 1956 to \$264.3 million or by 6.7% at less than half the rate in 1955, and fractionally increased their share of the domestic export total to the United Kingdom to 32.5%. Aluminum remained the largest item in this group and the second leading export but went up at a considerably lower rate than in the previous year. Exports of copper rose in the same proportion as those of aluminum, and there were also further but rather small gains for nickel and lead. Platinum metals recovered by more than three times the amount of the decline in 1955, and selenium had the largest relative gain in the group of about 150%. But for zinc a one-fifth gain in the preceding year was converted into an even greater fall, and there was a further drop in miscellaneous non-ferrous metals.

Exports of iron and its products went up to \$37.7 million or 23.6%, compared with an almost 100% gain in 1955 from the relatively low level of 1954, to virtually reach the postwar record of 1952. Exports of iron ore doubled at twice the rate of advance in the previous year, more than accounting for the total increase in iron and steel. There was again a considerable gain for ferro-alloys, which however still stood markedly below the level of 1953. Rolling mill products, which in 1955 rose 900% from a very low base in 1954, went up by three-fifths of the amount of the increase in the previous year. Exports of non-farm machinery more than compensated for the decline in 1955 with a 160% gain. But there were sharp decreases for pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and scrap iron and steel.

For non-metallic minerals and products there was a 3.5% increase to \$19.2 million, as against a 51.2% gain in 1955. In that year there were considerably higher shipments of asbestos and coal and coke, especially the latter which went up fivefold. In 1956 asbestos rose moderately and coal and coke declined somewhat; there was also a further drop for abrasives but a sharp increase for carbon and graphite electrodes. Exports of chemicals and allied products went up to \$21.3 million or by 6.7%, compared with a 27.2% increase in 1955, with a decline in principal chemicals and synthetic plastics. Animals and animal products recovered most of the fall in the previous year, rising 21.3% to \$21.7 million. About 70% of the gain was accounted for by canned fish which dropped by three-fifths in 1955, but exports in 1956 were still markedly below the level of 1954. There was a sharp gain for tallow, a considerable increase for hides and skins and a slight one for cheese, but exports of fur skins and unmanufactured leather declined.

Exports of wood, wood products and paper fell 14.3% to \$135.3 million, by twice the amount of the increase in 1955. Planks and boards dropped by over two-fifths, more than accounting for the total decrease for the group as a whole. There were also substantially lower exports of wood pulp and pulp-

wood, posts, poles and railway ties, but not logs, square timber and spoolwood, and a slight drop in plywoods and veneers. On the other hand, newsprint paper, which in 1956 became the leading item in the group ahead of planks and boards, went up by one-quarter or about twice the amount of the increase in 1955. Canada continued to be the leading supplier of newsprint to the United Kingdom with a two-thirds share of the market. There was also a marked increase of 140% in exports of pulpwood and paperboard, the largest among the leading items in the group.

Imports from the United Kingdom²

Imports from the United Kingdom were 21% higher in 1956, going up at the same rate as imports from all countries, and set a new record of \$484.7 million. Owing to the impact of transport strikes in the United Kingdom, imports from that country in the first half of the previous year fell by 10.4%, with only 45.7% of the import total for the year, but picked up sufficiently in the second half to produce a 2.1% gain for 1955. In 1956 imports were almost evenly divided between the two halves, with two-thirds of the increase for the year taking place in the first six months.

There were gains in 1956 in each major group other than miscellaneous commodities, and among those eight groups that went up new peaks were reached in every one except for fibres, textiles and products. Iron and steel, at \$162.9 million, was again the biggest major commodity group. It was the only one that showed a decline in 1955, by more than twice the total increase in imports from the United Kingdom in that year. But in 1956 iron and its products registered a close to one-half gain, accounting for one-third of total imports and three-fifths of their increase. There were gains for almost every leading item except internal combustion engines and tractors which had a further decline but at a lower rate than in 1955. All those leaders in the group which fell in the previous year much more than made up their losses in 1956, especially rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, passenger cars and non-farm machinery, again the top ranking item in the group. Wire products, tools, hardware and bicycles, the only leading iron and steel products that showed gains in 1955, rose further in 1956 at a considerably higher rate in each case. There were also higher imports of motorcycles, motor rail cars and ball and roller bearings.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products went up to \$103.6 million by 8.6% or at a somewhat higher rate than in 1955. Wool fabrics, which showed a slight decline in the previous year, had the largest absolute and second highest relative gain. This commodity, the leader in the group, accounted for four-fifths of the group's increase but still stood below the level of 1953. Imports of raw wool and of

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

wool carpets also went up, but wool noils and tops, and yarns and warps declined somewhat. There was a further moderate advance in miscellaneous textile apparel. Cotton fabrics made up for the ground lost in the preceding year, and there was again a sizable gain for cotton yarns, threads and cords. Imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics and yarns increased, and there was no change for miscellaneous lines, cordage and netting. But purchases of coated and impregnated cloth fell by one-fifth following a near doubling in 1955, and imports of synthetic fibres, tops and yarns were cut in half.

Imports of non-ferrous metals and products went up to \$72.8 million or 43.1%, at over ten times the rate of increase in 1955. Electrical apparatus advanced by one-third, accounting for about two-fifths of the group total and one-third of its increase. About one-quarter of the group's gain was contributed by a 300% rise in imports of semi-fabricated aluminum. There were also sharp increases in aluminum foil and manufactures, miscellaneous non-ferrous wire, semi-manufactured copper and electro-plated ware. Platinum metals, refined from Canadian ores, were again the second most important item in the group with an advance of almost one-quarter. Imports

of non-metallic minerals rose to \$34 million or by 6.3%, at about half the rate in 1955. There were higher purchases of pottery and chinaware, plate and sheet and cut, pressed or blown glass, asbestos products, abrasives, brick and tile and baths and basins, but a marked decline in anthracite coal and lime, plaster and cement. Imports of chemicals were virtually unchanged at \$22.6 million, with gains in acids, synthetic plastics, drugs and medicines, almost no change in dyeing and tanning materials and pigments and a decrease in principal chemicals.

For agricultural and vegetable products there was an increase of 2% to \$29.9 million and for animals and animal products a gain of 14.8% to \$15.2 million, in both cases at lower rates than in 1955. Imports were higher for whisky, canned and preserved fruits, cocoa butter and paste, clover seed, rubber products other than footwear, fur skins, unmanufactured leather and leather footwear, but not in confectionery, cereal foods and bakery products, tea and rum. Miscellaneous commodities, the only group that registered a decline in 1956, lost about one-third of the ground gained in the previous year, due to a very sharp fall in imports of aircraft which were cut almost in half.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Venezuela

Canada's trade with Venezuela went up in 1956 by 11.3% to \$242.8 million, with an increase in the import balance to \$174 million. Total exports, which declined fractionally in 1955, rose by 11.6% to \$34.4 million. Sales of wheat flour, again the leading export item, continued their decline from the \$10.5 million peak in 1954 and were almost one-fifth lower than in 1955, resulting in a fall from one-quarter to one-third in their share of total exports. Shipments of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, the second ranking export product, increased but at a much lower rate than the 40% gain in the previous year. Eggs in the shell remained at the low level of 1955 when their exports were cut in half. There were marked increases for non-farm machinery, newsprint paper, planks and boards, wood pulp, copper wire and manufactures and barite. Sales of passenger cars and of rolling mill products were ten times higher, exports of electrical apparatus almost doubled and those of seed potatoes about trebled. There were declines in synthetic plastics, asbestos and manufactured brass. Imports from Venezuela rose 11.3% to \$208.4 million, at about the same rate as in 1955. As usual, almost all of Canada's imports from that country consisted of petroleum and fuel oils. As in the past, Venezuelan crude was the main source of supply for the region served by refineries in the Montreal area and the Maritimes. Imports of crude petroleum from Venezuela rose by 14% and accounted for close to three-quarters of total imports of this commodity from all countries. But there was a decline in purchases of fuel oil.

Federal Republic of Germany

For West Germany 1956 was another year of economic expansion but at a slower pace, especially in the second half when the investment boom began to level off under the impact of deflationary policies. Both gross national product and industrial production did not sustain the increasing rate of advance characteristic of the past few years, but nevertheless showed sizable gains. German exports went up 20% in 1956 and imports 14%, a reversal of the trend in the previous year when imports rose at a much more rapid rate than exports. Canada's total trade with Germany increased in 1956 by 50.9% to \$224.1 million and the export balance rose to \$45.4 million. Total exports, at \$134.8 million, were 45% higher than in 1955. Sales of wheat, again by far the largest export item, went up 89% to \$66.9 million, accounting for almost three-quarters of the export gain to Germany and for one-half of the export total, and contributing 29% of total sales of wheat to Europe. Sales of barley rose fivefold and those of rye doubled, but there was a decline for whisky and exports of wheat flour almost disappeared. In metals there were gains for iron ore, scrap iron and steel, which doubled, and for nickel with a fourfold increase. But there were markedly lower exports of copper, which fell by three-fifths, and of brass, aluminum and lead. Exports of non-farm machinery more than doubled. Shipments of asbestos, synthetic plastics and wood pulp rose, but there was a three-fifths fall in newsprint paper.

TABLE 11. Trade of Canada with Eight Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Venezuela:								
Total Exports	15.5	15.6	14.6	16.2	15.5	18.9	+ 6.1	+ 16.8
Imports	82.5	85.1	88.7	98.6	93.3	115.1	+ 5.1	+ 16.8
Trade Balance	- 67.0	- 69.5	- 74.1	- 82.4	- 77.8	- 96.2	-	-
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total Exports	32.0	55.8	39.6	53.4	54.2	80.6	+ 36.9	+ 51.0
Imports	18.0	26.5	21.6	33.8	39.1	50.2	+ 79.8	+ 48.4
Trade Balance	+ 14.0	+ 29.4	+ 17.9	+ 19.5	+ 15.1	+ 30.3	-	-
Japan:								
Total Exports	61.6	35.1	45.4	45.6	55.5	72.5	+ 22.4	+ 59.0
Imports	6.6	12.6	13.9	22.8	29.0	31.8	+ 108.5	+ 39.6
Trade Balance	+ 54.9	+ 22.6	+ 31.5	+ 22.8	+ 26.5	+ 40.7	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total Exports	22.7	32.6	24.2	32.6	25.9	32.3	+ 7.4	- 1.1
Imports	11.8	13.3	11.8	17.3	22.6	30.1	+ 91.1	+ 74.9
Trade Balance	+ 10.9	+ 19.3	+ 12.3	+ 15.4	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	-	-
France:								
Total Exports	18.1	15.9	20.1	22.7	25.6	28.1	+ 27.6	+ 23.3
Imports	10.0	12.0	10.4	14.6	14.8	17.8	+ 42.0	+ 22.0
Trade Balance	+ 8.2	+ 3.7	+ 9.7	+ 8.1	+ 10.9	+ 10.2	-	-
Netherlands:								
Total Exports	12.8	27.5	21.1	27.3	21.2	33.8	+ 0.6	+ 24.0
Imports	9.9	12.7	8.7	12.3	10.5	13.3	+ 21.3	+ 8.0
Trade Balance	+ 2.9	+ 14.9	+ 12.4	+ 15.0	+ 10.7	+ 20.6	-	-
Union of South Africa:								
Total Exports	23.2	16.8	30.0	26.3	36.1	28.9	+ 20.4	+ 9.7
Imports	2.3	3.6	2.6	3.7	3.2	5.2	+ 25.2	+ 40.7
Trade Balance	+ 20.9	+ 13.2	+ 27.5	+ 22.6	+ 32.9	+ 23.7	-	-
Norway:								
Total Exports	21.0	22.9	20.6	26.5	26.8	30.9	+ 29.9	+ 16.8
Imports	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	2.6	+ 23.7	+ 86.2
Trade Balance	+ 20.0	+ 21.9	+ 19.6	+ 25.2	+ 25.5	+ 28.4	-	-

Imports from Germany went up by 60.7% to \$89.3 million. The iron and steel group doubled to \$46.1 million, contributing one-half of total imports from Germany and over two-fifths of total imports of iron and its products from Europe. Passenger cars displaced non-farm machinery as the leading import item, trebling in value and accounting for virtually the total purchases of this commodity from Europe. Gains were also marked for trucks, non-farm machinery, which increased by two-fifths, rolling mill

products, which rose almost sixfold, pipes, tubes and fittings and auto parts, which about trebled, and tools, ball and roller bearings, cutlery and wire and products. A continued inflow of immigrants was mainly responsible for a 50% increase in non-commercial items. Cryolite, which rose thirteenfold, had the largest relative increase among the leading imports, and there were also considerable gains for cameras, clocks, and watches, electrical apparatus, glass, jewellery and cotton and synthetic fabrics.

Japan

The Japanese economy continued to expand in 1956. Stimulated by strong domestic and export demand for investment as well as consumer goods, almost all of Japan's industries achieved new production records. Both exports and imports reached postwar peaks. Exports increased by 24%, maintaining the high rate of advance in 1955, with ships and textiles in the lead. Imports, which consist to a great extent of industrial materials and foodstuffs such as raw cotton and wool, coal and petroleum and products, iron ore and iron and steel scrap, sugar and rice, rose 31% as compared with a 3% increase in 1955. Canada's trade with Japan increased by 47.9% to \$188.9 million. Total exports went up 40.7% to \$128 million and imports by 65.7% to \$60.8 million, resulting in an increase in the export balance to \$67.2 million. On the import side, pipes, tubes and fittings displaced miscellaneous textile apparel as the leading import item, going up by 115%. There were also marked gains for such other iron and steel items as rolling mill products, non-farm machinery, hardware and cutlery. Most principal textile products registered increases, miscellaneous apparel advancing by three-fifths and cotton fabrics by almost 90%. Imports of canned fish went up tenfold, and there were considerably higher purchases of toys and sporting goods, plywoods and veneers, pottery and chinaware and electro-plated ware.

Wheat, very much the biggest export commodity to Japan, rose 7.5% to \$56.7 million, accounting for well over two-fifths of total exports to that country. Sales of barley, following sharp declines for two consecutive years, went up by more than four-fifths but were still markedly below the level of 1953-54. There was a further sharp gain in flax seed and a thirtyfold increase for mustard seed. But exports of other seeds, whisky and wheat flour declined and there were no sales of fodders. Copper and lead rose tenfold, rolling mill products sixfold, brass quadrupled, and wood pulp, the second leading export, miscellaneous non-ferrous metals and synthetic plastics considerably more than doubled. Exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets and of iron and steel scrap increased from an insignificant amount to exceed respectively one million and three-quarters of a million dollars. But sales of iron ore fell by over two-fifths.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Belgium experienced in 1956 another year of prosperity, although industrial expansion slowed down in the second six months period and industrial output for the year rose at a lower rate than in 1955. Belgian exports increased 14% as compared with 20% in the previous year, while imports rose 15% as against 11% in 1955. Canada's total trade with Belgium went up by 29.2% to \$110.9 million. As imports advanced much more than exports the export balance was reduced fivefold to \$5.5 million. Total exports were 2.5% higher at \$58.2 million. Wheat rose by one-third to \$29.1 million, more than making up for the decline in 1955, and accounted for one-half of total exports. Sales of flax seed went up

again, by close to one-fifth, those of miscellaneous seeds rose almost sevenfold, and exports of wheat flour went up seventeen times. Shipments of barley and oats were both about halved in the previous year; in 1956 there was no change for barley and oats fell by four-fifths. There were gains for asbestos, rolling mill products and zinc, but marked declines took place in lead, aluminum, newsprint paper, which dropped by over four-fifths, and canned fish. Imports from Belgium went up by 81.5% to \$52.7 million. Purchases of iron and steel products advanced by 235% to \$25.3 million, accounting for almost a half of total imports from Belgium and for close to one-quarter of this group's imports from Europe. Rolling mill products, again the largest import item, rose by 300% to \$22.2 million. There were also substantial increases for wool carpets and mats, unset diamonds, plate and sheet glass, tin blocks, pigs and bars, and lime, plaster and cement.

France

The French economy continued to operate in 1956 at a high level of production. Industrial output increased at about the same rate as in 1955 but there was a decrease in agricultural production due to severe frost damage early in the year, and owing to persistent inflationary pressures there was only a moderate advance in gross national product in real terms. Exports fell by 5% following a 15% rise in 1955. Imports, on the other hand, increased their rate of advance from 11% to 18%. Canada's total trade with France went up by 27.1% to \$86.3 million. As exports rose more than imports, even though at a lower rate, the export balance increased to \$21.1 million. Total exports advanced 25.3% to \$53.7 million. Copper, with a 25% gain, remained the leading export item. Wheat made an appearance at the unusually high level of \$6.6 million as a result of the domestic crop failure, and accounted for three-fifths of the total export increase. There were also sharp gains for asbestos, synthetic plastics and pulpwood. But exports of flax seed, wood pulp, newsprint paper, farm implements and synthetic thread and yarns were sizably lower. Imports from France went up by 30.3% to \$32.6 million. Imports of iron and steel doubled. Rolling mill products were again the leading import item with a 270% gain, displacing pipes, tubes, and fittings, whose value remained virtually unchanged, into third rank. There was also a sharp rise for non-farm machinery. There were also widespread increases for such items as books and newspapers, wines and brandy, rubber tires and tubes, plate and sheet glass and wool fabrics.

Netherlands

As in most other European countries in 1956 there took place also in the Netherlands some slowing down of the rate of expansion achieved in the preceding year apparently due to the physical limits set by the absorption of manpower and capacity reserves. Exports rose 6%, at about half the rate of increase in 1955, while imports went up by 16% as compared with 12%. Canada's total trade with the Netherlands increased by 13.7% to \$78.8 million and the export balance stood at \$31.3 million. Total ex-

ports rose 13.8% to \$55 million. Shipments of wheat, which fell by about three-fifths in the previous year, went up by 150% to exceed the level of 1954 and to account at \$21.2 million for almost two-fifths of total exports. Sales of iron ore trebled, those of asbestos were four-fifths and of vegetable oils half again as large; there were also gains for aluminum and scrap iron and steel. But exports of barley declined by two-thirds, more than reversing the 1955 increase, and shipments of rye fell by 70% but were still somewhat above the low level of 1954. Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets dropped to an insignificant amount following a two million dollar rise in the preceding year. There were also sharp declines for flax seed, wood pulp, pulpwood, newsprint and hides and skins. Imports from the Netherlands went up by 13.5% to \$23.8 million. Non-commercial items rose markedly to become the leading import, largely reflecting the continued flow of immigration, and electrical apparatus advanced by two-fifths to rank second. There were also gains for florist and nursery stock, cotton fabrics, non-farm machinery, unset diamonds and benzol, but losses in cocoa butter, paste and powder, tin blocks, pigs and bars, canned and preserved fruits, and hair and bristles.

Union of South Africa

The Union of South Africa enjoyed another year of prosperity in 1956 with a higher gross national product and sustained development in mining, agriculture, transportation and power generation, both industry and commerce reporting larger returns. Export earnings continued to expand, primarily from gold and uranium production, but imports did not advance as much as in the previous year. Canada's total trade with the Union of South Africa rose 17.3% to \$73.4 million and the export balance to \$56.6 million, with a 15.4% increase in total exports to \$65 million and a 34.3% import gain to \$8.4 million. Aircraft became in 1956 the leading export, in-

creasing from a negligible amount to \$14.2 million to account for 22% of total exports to South Africa and for 29% of total exports of aircraft to all countries. Passenger cars and non-farm machinery advanced by more than, and newsprint by about one-quarter, and sales of aluminum nearly doubled. But exports of planks and boards, the largest export item in 1955, fell by close to one-third. There were also declines for wheat, tallow, canned fish, trucks, auto parts, electrical apparatus, copper and synthetic plastics. Exports of railway cars and coaches, which rose by almost two million dollars in the previous year, virtually disappeared. On the import side, copper appeared to become the top ranking item, followed by abrasives with a two-fifths gain. Wines and brandy held their own, but purchases of wool, nuts, sugar, and manganese ore declined.

Norway

Norway's foreign trade expanded sharply in 1956, and the same was true of Canada's total trade with that country. Exports expanded by 22.5% to \$57.7 million and imports rose by 59.8% to \$3.8 million, with an increase in the export balance to \$53.9 million. Canadian exports to Norway are of a special nature, consisting mainly of large shipments of ores for smelting and refining and eventual re-export to other countries. Nickel, again the leading export, increased 15% and accounted for one-half of total exports. Copper followed with a one-third gain, and there were also higher shipments of miscellaneous non-ferrous ores and zinc. Exports of wheat went up by one-half and those of barley and rye respectively almost fourfold and sixfold. But there was a further decline for chemicals, of almost two-thirds, and flax seed fell by one-third. Rolling mill products, which made an appearance at \$1.3 million or one-third of total imports, displaced in 1956 canned fish as the top ranking import.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

There was in 1956 an increase in Canada's trade with Europe, Latin America and the Commonwealth, at a considerably higher rate than in 1955 for the first two areas but at a substantially lower rate for the third, both exports and imports going up in the case of all three regions. Total exports to Europe were higher than in 1955 in every quarter, rose 38.5% to \$530.9 million as against a 10.9% gain in the preceding year, and surpassed by 11.6% the previous peak in 1952. Imports from Europe, also higher in every quarter, exceeded by 45.2% the previous record in 1955 when imports rose 14.4%, and reached a value of \$296.6 million. Total exports to Latin America were higher in the second and fourth quarter and amounted to \$177.4 million. The increase of 9.4% in 1956 was not sufficient however to compensate for a 13.9% decline in the preceding year, and total exports to that area were 35.2% below the postwar record in 1952. Imports from

Latin America exceeded the level of 1955 in the first three quarters with a 13.3% gain for the whole year, and the highest postwar value of \$361.8 million was attained following a period of virtual stability between 1952 and 1954 and a 12.3% increase in 1955. Both exports to and imports from the Commonwealth went up at a lower rate than in the preceding year. Total exports were higher in the first two quarters and advanced 1.5% as compared with a 22.4% gain in the previous year, but at \$255.3 million were still 28.1% below the postwar peak in 1947 as well as under the levels of 1946-49 and 1951-52. Imports from the Commonwealth rose in every quarter but the second, showing continuous annual gains since 1953. At \$221.6 million, imports from that area went up 5.5% as against a 14.9% increase in 1955, but were 27.8% below the postwar record in 1951.

Trade with Europe¹

After two consecutive years of rapid growth in total output and industrial production, there took place in 1956 a slowing down of the high rate of economic expansion in western Europe. The year was also marked by an acceleration in wage increases and substantial price rises in the earlier months of the year which were generally moderated in the later part of 1956 largely as a result of anti-inflationary governmental measures. The decline in the rate of increase of the national product for the area as a whole reflected a slowdown in the rate of growth of industrial production, to which France, Italy, Switzerland and Norway were an exception, as well as to a certain extent a decrease in agricultural output due to adverse weather conditions. Both exports from and imports into western Europe continued to increase in 1956 although at a lower rate than in 1955. France was the only major trading country whose total exports declined. For western Europe as a whole there was a particularly marked increase in exports to the United States. All major trading countries in the area registered larger purchases from abroad. Imports rose in most cases at a higher rate than in 1955, especially sharply for France but with the notable exception of Germany.

Canada's total trade with all European countries except the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Soviet bloc went up in 1956 by 30.5%, or at almost three times the rate of increase in 1955. The gain was shared by all countries other than Greece.

Iceland and Portugal. There were higher exports to and imports from most countries in the area, with the exception of Greece for both exports and imports, of Austria, Iceland, Portugal and Yugoslavia for exports and Spain for imports. The overall export balance with the region was virtually unchanged, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia being the only countries with whom Canada had import balances in 1956. West Germany remained Canada's leading trading partner in the area for both sales and purchases, accounting for 29% of exports and 31% of imports.

Canada's total trade with the U.S.S.R. and the other Soviet countries showed a much sharper rise in 1956 than in the preceding year, going up at over ten times the rate of increase for total trade with Europe. Exports rose 566% to \$70.7 million, accounting for 13.3% of the export total to Europe as compared with 2.8% in 1955. Imports went up by 105% to \$9.9 million, increasing their share of the import total from Europe from 2.4% to 3.3%. Trade with China (except Taiwan), which is listed in the "other countries" group, also rose markedly. Exports increased 139% to \$2.4 million, phosphate fertilizers accounting for most of total sales. Imports went up 83% to \$5.7 million, with very sharp gains in nuts which again formed the bulk of purchases.

The recovery of wheat exports was the main development in Canada's trade with Europe in 1956. In the previous year sales of wheat declined by 22% and accounted for one-quarter of total domestic exports to Europe. In 1956 wheat sales contributed

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

over two-fifths of this total, going up by almost 140% to \$230.8 million, and accounted for 45% of total exports of this commodity to all countries. Consequent upon the trade agreement between Canada and the U.S.S.R., there was in 1956 a new market in Soviet Russia with sales of nearly 15 million bushels valued at \$23.6 million. There were also new purchases by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and East Germany, at respectively \$22.1 million, \$1.9 million and \$0.5 million, and sales to Poland nearly quintupled to \$16.2 million. Gains were made also over 1955 in most of Canada's other European markets, namely West Germany (89% to \$66.9 million), Belgium (32% to \$29.1 million), the Netherlands (148% to \$21.2 million), Switzerland (48% to \$19.5 million), Italy (153% to \$11.4 million), Norway (51% to \$8.8 million) and Finland (21% to \$1.1 million), and there were new markets in France (\$6.6 million) and Denmark (\$0.3 million). The only decline was registered for Austria (50% to \$1.6 million).

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products doubled to \$283.4 million as compared with a 7.7% decline in 1955. Sales of rye and barley rose by respectively two-fifths and about one and a half times, with a new market in Poland (\$1.5 million) for the former and in Czechoslovakia (\$2.2 million) for the latter. Exports of flaxseed, which went up by almost 150% in 1955, declined by about one-seventh, the Netherlands accounting for most of the decrease. But there were sharp increases in rape and clover seed and substantial gains in vegetable oils and tobacco, but not in whisky and wheat flour. Exports of animals and animal products fell again, by 22.7% to \$14.2 million, with declines in hides and skins, cured and canned fish and butter. Exports of butter in the past two years consisted mainly of sales to East Germany, dropping in 1956 from \$2.2 million to \$0.7 million.

In addition to animal products, two other groups showed declines in 1956. Wood, wood products and paper more than reversed the gain of the previous year with a 28.8% fall to \$22.1 million. Wood pulp, by far the largest item in the group, registered a one-quarter decrease, mainly owing to markedly lower exports to the Soviet Union, France and the Netherlands, while sharply lower shipments to the last two countries and to Belgium and West Germany were responsible for the over one-half fall in newsprint. Fibres, textiles and products, the smallest major group, had an almost one-half decline to \$2.8 million.

Exports in the non-ferrous metals and iron and steel groups rose by respectively 12.6% to \$99.7 million and by 27.5% to \$40 million, in both cases well below the rate of increase in 1955. Nickel went up by close to one-third, largely due to a quadrupling of sales to West Germany and a 15% gain to Norway, accounting for three-quarters of the increase in non-ferrous metals. For copper there was a slight decline in contrast to an almost two-thirds rise in the previous year, with substantial increases to France and Norway and a sharp drop

to West Germany. Aluminum rose somewhat, by about as much as in 1955, miscellaneous non-ferrous ores again trebled, and there were gains for zinc, silver and non-ferrous scrap but not for lead and brass. Scrap iron and steel remained the leading item in the iron and its products group, West Germany and Italy accounting for a two-thirds increase. Iron ore, the second largest item, rose by two-fifths, most of the gain being contributed by the Netherlands. There were again advances for non-farm machinery and rolling mill products, a partial reversal of the decline in the previous year for internal combustion engines, and an almost fourfold increase for passenger cars, more than half of it to Belgium. But exports of farm implements fell by two-fifths.

Chemicals and allied products were another group which went up at a considerably lower rate than in 1955, at 1.4% to \$37.1 million. There was a further gain of one-half in synthetic plastics, with sharp increases to France and Switzerland, but sizable declines in fertilizers, mainly to Greece, and in drugs and medicines. Non-metallic minerals were the only group that showed an accelerated rate of growth with a 25.1% increase to \$24.4 million. This was mainly due to higher exports of asbestos which rose by one-fifth, a marked advance taking place in shipments to France.

Imports from Europe went up in every major commodity group but were particularly concentrated on iron and steel products. This group more than doubled, as compared with a less than one-fifth increase in 1955, to account at \$108.1 million for one-third of total imports from Europe and for three-fifths of their increase. Rolling mill products with an over 300% gain supplanted non-farm machinery as the leading item in the group, contributing over one-third of total imports of iron and its products and one-half of their advance. Non-farm machinery went up by one-half, accounting for almost a quarter of the group total. West Germany was again the largest European supplier of iron and steel products, showing a 100% gain with an over two-fifths share of the group's imports from Europe. Germany also remained the top ranking source of imports of non-farm machinery from that area, with a 44% share of the total. Sweden followed with a three-fifths increase and an over one-fifth share of total purchases of non-farm machinery from Europe. Imports of passenger cars, virtually all coming from Germany, nearly trebled. Belgium became in 1956 the leading supplier of rolling mill products as a result of a 300% increase and accounted for three-fifths of total European imports of this item, followed by Germany and France with very sharp increases. There were further marked gains in pipes, tubes and fittings, trucks, tools, ball and roller bearings, and hardware.

Four of the remaining major groups rose at a higher rate than in 1955, very markedly for the first three. Fibres, textiles and products went up by 27.2% to \$33.9 million. Continued increases

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

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	141.6	199.7	164.2	211.9	251.0	276.9	+ 52.8	+ 30.7
Re-Exports	2.2	2.1	1.6	5.8	1.1	1.9	—	—
Imports	79.7	98.9	82.7	121.6	128.5	168.1	+ 55.5	+ 38.2
Total Trade	223.5	300.7	248.6	339.2	380.8	447.1	+ 53.1	+ 31.8
Trade Balance	+ 64.1	+ 103.0	+ 83.2	+ 95.9	+ 123.7	+ 110.9	—	—

were registered in wool carpets and mats and wool fabrics, cotton and synthetic fabrics and miscellaneous textile apparel. Non-ferrous metals and products advanced 39% to \$31.7 million, with sizably higher shipments of clocks and watches and of electrical apparatus, but a fractional decline for tin blocks, pigs and bars. Imports of wood, wood products and paper were 23.6% higher at \$11 million, gains taking place in printed books and paperboard and paper, and a decrease for corkwood. Agricultural and vegetable products showed an only slightly higher rate of increase than in 1955, with a 7.5% advance to \$27.5 million. There were greater purchases of pickled, preserved and canned vegetables, wines and florist and nursery stock, but a sizable fall for nuts.

Three groups increased at a lower rate than in the previous year. Non-metallic minerals rose by 38.4% to \$28.2 million, with considerable gains in various types of glass, lime, plaster and cement, and unset diamonds. Chemicals and allied products increased by 6.7% to \$13.5 million, but there were declines for dyeing and tanning materials, principal chemicals and fertilizers. There were also higher imports of animals and animal products at \$11 million. The miscellaneous commodities group, which registered a slight drop in 1955, went up by almost a quarter to \$31.9 million, owing mainly to a partial recovery in non-commercial items and increases for cameras, jewellery, medical, optical and dental equipment and musical instruments.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

Generally high levels of economic activity continued to be in evidence in the Commonwealth in 1956. Exports from that area rose by about 4% and imports 6%. Foreign earnings of most Commonwealth countries are essentially dependent on the fluctuations of external demand for certain primary commodities and the following main trends developed during 1956. Wool prices, which staged a strong recovery during the year, were on the average only slightly higher than in 1955, merino prices tending to improve more than crossbred. This trend favoured exports of wool from Australia, which contributed most to the greater overseas sales of wool in 1956, and South Africa, while shipments from New Zealand increased in quantity but fell in value. For cotton, however, there were reduced quantities at lower prices, affecting mainly India and Pakistan. The value of sales of cotton piece-goods was unchanged from the previous year, Pakistan entering the world market in 1956. But exports of raw jute from that country declined, due to lower volume. The average price of rubber exported in 1956 was considerably lower than in

1955, affecting Malaya and Ceylon, and this rather than smaller volume accounted for a sizably reduced value which however was still much higher than in any other postwar year. In metals, copper exports reached new high volume and value levels, despite reduced prices, benefiting the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The average price of tin, on the other hand, rose and exports from Malaya, the world's largest producing country, showed a substantial value gain. Exports of tea from the Commonwealth reached new record levels, but Ceylon was an exception to this trend. For cocoa, following two years of reduced demand world consumption recovered in 1956 under the inducement of lower prices, but earnings of cocoa producers fell considerably. In contrast to the trend in tea and cocoa, prices of coffee rose throughout 1956, favouring British East African coffee, particularly the high grade Arabicas. About two-thirds of Commonwealth sugar goes to the United Kingdom and has experienced only minor price variations under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951; tonnage to all destinations reached a new high level in 1956. Exports of wheat rose by about one-half, most of the increase being accounted for by Australia which recorded the heaviest consignments in twenty years.

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

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

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic Exports	95.6	108.3	118.3	131.6	132.5	120.9	+ 12.0	- 8.2
Re-Exports	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	-	-
Imports	81.7	101.2	95.2	114.9	98.0	123.6	+ 3.0	+ 7.7
Total Trade	178.1	210.2	214.2	247.4	231.5	245.5	+ 8.1	- 0.8
Trade Balance	+ 14.7	+ 7.8	+ 23.8	+ 17.6	+ 35.6	- 1.9	-	-

Exports from the Commonwealth in 1956 were characterized by a marked improvement in entrepôt trade, re-exports accounting for close to one-half of the total export gain. Most Commonwealth countries shared in the moderate expansion of 1956, but there were lower earnings for Pakistan and Ceylon, due to their heavy dependence on respectively raw cotton and jute and tea and rubber. Imports into the Commonwealth were the highest on record, slightly exceeding the previous peak in 1951. There was a recovery for Pakistan and a continued expansion of imports for India, the Union of South Africa, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ceylon, the West Indies, West, but not East, Africa, Hong Kong and Malaya. Canada's trade with the Commonwealth increased moderately, and this area continued to absorb a wide variety of Canadian manufactured goods. A part of exports was again financed through Canada's participation in capital assistance programs under the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-east Asia, and India, Pakistan and Ceylon were the Commonwealth countries benefiting from this contribution.

By far the largest relative and absolute increase in domestic exports among the major commodity groups took place in miscellaneous commodities. The group rose over 180% to \$26.5 million, and aircraft, virtually all of it to South Africa, accounted for more than four-fifths of the gain. Iron and its products, at \$67.4 million, was again the biggest single group, with a fractional decline as against an over one-half increase in 1955. Automotive products as a whole did not maintain the rate of recovery of the previous year. Auto parts, again the leading item in the group, fell very slightly following a one-third gain in 1955. Passenger and freight cars, which rose in the preceding year by respectively about nine-tenths and four-fifths, showed in 1956 a very slight increase for the former but a one-fifth fall for the latter. Exports of locomotives which almost tripled in 1955, went up very moderately. Rolling mill products continued to gain substantially, although at only a quarter of the rate of increase in the previous year, while exports of internal combustion engines and tools also rose

considerably and at higher rates than in 1955. There was a further decline for non-farm machinery, but at a much lower rate than in the preceding year.

Wood, wood products and paper, again the second largest export group, lost most of the gain made in 1955 with a 18.3% decline to \$52.6 million. There were losses for all the leading items except book paper which rose by two-fifths. Planks and boards, again the top ranking export to the Commonwealth, accounted for more than two-thirds of the group's decline with a one-quarter fall as compared to a two-fifths gain in 1955. There was also a partial reversal for newsprint and bond and writing paper, wrapping paper declined more than it rose in the previous year, and wood pulp fell further. There were also lower exports in two other groups. Non-ferrous metals fell to \$19.1 million or by about three-fifths of the gain in 1955 with declines in aluminum, copper and electrical apparatus. Non-metallic minerals dropped to \$4.7 million, by about three times the increase of the previous year, with a sharp fall in asbestos.

Agricultural and vegetable products recovered close to two-fifths of the decline in 1955 with a 2.5% increase to \$48.1 million. Wheat displaced newsprint in 1956 as the second ranking export to the Commonwealth, more than making up for a fractional decrease in the preceding year. There was a moderate rise for wheat flour but only less than one-fifth of the 1955 decline was recovered. There were further gains for fodders and fresh vegetables but losses for tobacco, whisky and rubber tires and tubes. Animals and animal products went up 3.6% to \$20.2 million, but at a lower rate than in 1955. There was a further moderate increase for cured fish and an equally small decrease for canned fish. Exports of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk rose by over one-half, and those of unmanufactured leather by more than a quarter. But there were small declines for pickled pork and beef and for tallow. The chemicals and allied products group also went up at not as high a rate as in 1955, by 14.2% to \$11.3 million, but there were lower exports of synthetic plastics, principal chemicals and drugs and medicines.

In imports, agricultural and vegetable products were again by far the most important commodity group, rising fractionally to \$131.8 million, and accounted for three-fifths of total imports from the Commonwealth. Unrefined sugar continued to be the leading item in the group, contributing over one-third of imports of agricultural products with an 8% gain. Rubber fell by about one-seventh and was again in second place, slightly ahead of tea whose imports remained virtually unchanged. There were further increases for vegetable oils, coffee, but not enough to make up for the decline in 1955, and for cocoa beans, rum, rice and brandy. But declines were shown in dried fruits, nuts, molasses and syrups, rubber footwear, spices, canned and preserved fruit, and natural gums.

Among other major groups, fibres, textiles and products went up 8.1% to \$31.6 million. Raw wool, again the leading item in the group, rose 10% to account for one-half of the gain in textiles. There was further increase in cotton fabrics as well as higher imports of wool carpets and mats, miscellaneous textile apparel, raw flax, hemp and jute and manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres. But imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics somewhat reversed the gain made in 1955. Non-ferrous metals went up by almost a quarter to \$29.8 million. There were further sharp increases for bauxite and alumina and tin blocks, pigs and bars, as well as gains for copper and chrome ore. But for manganese ore a fourteenfold rise in 1955 was converted into a two-fifths fall. Non-metallic minerals rose by under one-fifth to \$11.3 million, with gains for petroleum and abrasives. Animals and animal products were one of the two major groups which had small declines in 1956, falling by 1.3% to \$12 million with lower imports of canned meats and fresh mutton and lamb but a further gain for sausage casings.

The various individual countries belonging to the Commonwealth can be conveniently divided into five groups according to their geographical position in America, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Europe. There were in 1956 gains in Canada's trade with the first three areas, unlike in 1955 when it went up with all five.

Canada's total exports to Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere rose 14% to \$48.8 million and imports went up 15.6% to \$63.7 million. Jamaica was again Canada's leading trading partner in this area, followed by British Guiana and Trinidad and Tobago. Exports to Jamaica increased by one-third to \$17.3 million and imports by almost three-fifths to \$24.6 million, the largest relative import gain in this group. Exports to British Guiana were close to one-half higher at \$4.4 million, the largest relative export increase in the area, and imports rose 12% to \$20.5 million. There was a fractional decline in exports to Trinidad and Tobago to \$12.5 million and a 12% gain in imports to \$11.1 million. Agricultural and vegetable and animal products were again the main export categories to the countries in the area, accounting for respective-

ly close to two-fifths and over a quarter of the export total. Wheat flour continued to be the principal export item, going up by 2.8% to \$9.8 million with a one-fifth share of total exports. Shipments to Trinidad and Tobago, again the largest outlet in the area and accounting for one-third of total sales, were considerably reduced. Jamaica, with an over a quarter increase, was again the second, and Leeward and Windward Islands the third ranking market for wheat flour. Exports of fish, the second leading export, rose 8.3% to \$7.4 million, Jamaica contributing over one-half of total sales.

Raw sugar, with a one-seventh increase to \$27.9 million again accounted for over two-fifths of Canadian imports from Commonwealth countries in America. Imports from Jamaica more than made up for the two-thirds fall in 1955, rising to \$10.9 million with a two-fifths share of total purchases of sugar from the area. For British Guiana a similar but less pronounced movement brought imports up to \$10.3 million. There was also a sizable gain for Trinidad and Tobago, but a halving for Barbados which more than reversed the 1955 increase, as well as a decline for Leeward and Windward Islands. Imports of bauxite and alumina went up by more than a quarter to \$21.2 million, accounting for one-third of total purchases from the area. There was a further increase of two-thirds for Jamaica to \$11.9 million, and a small decline for British Guiana. Imports of petroleum from Trinidad and Tobago rose 10% to \$7.4 million.

Canada's total exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia went up again, by 14.6% to \$51.7 million, and increases were registered for every country in the area other than Hong Kong. Exports to Pakistan, the only country in this region which in 1955 had a decline amounting to 31%, showed the greatest absolute gain. Imports from Commonwealth countries in Asia declined by 3.6% to \$83.2 million as compared with an almost one-third gain in 1955, but there were higher purchases from Ceylon and Pakistan. India was again the leading trading partner in the area, accounting for one-half of total exports and close to two-fifths of imports, followed by Malaya and Singapore and Ceylon.

Total exports to India rose 3.6% to \$25.9 million, at less than one-tenth of the rate of increase in 1955. Locomotives, again by far the leading export item, contributed nearly two-fifths of the export total but declined by 10%. Wood pulp went up moderately, copper rose one and a half times, rolling mill products and internal combustion engines doubled, aircraft tripled, and there was an about thirtyfold gain in powdered, condensed and evaporated milk. But exports of aluminium, zinc, newsprint paper, electrical apparatus and auto parts declined and there were no shipments of wheat. Imports from India fell 12.1% to \$30.9 million but were still above the 1954 level. There were lower purchases of tea and flax, hemp and jute fabrics, together accounting for two-thirds of total imports, as well as declines in nuts, manganese ore, spices, carpets and mats other than wool, and vegetable

oils. But purchases of cotton fabrics went up substantially, and there were also gains for wool carpets and mats and for rice.

Exports to Malaya and Singapore went up 14.8% to \$3.9 million, with increases in wheat flour, internal combustion engines, cars and trucks, but not auto parts, and asbestos. Imports declined fractionally to \$28.6 million. Purchases of rubber fell as did their share of total imports from Malaya and Singapore, to about three-quarters from well over four-fifths. But there were increases for tin blocks, pigs and bars and vegetable oils. Exports to Ceylon rose 24.8% to \$3.4 million, with gains for wheat flour, locomotives, newsprint paper and freight cars, but declines for milk preparations, electrical apparatus and no shipments of railway ties. Imports increased 6.3% to \$16.6 million. Purchases of tea, as usual contributing the major part of imports from Ceylon, rose considerably, but imports of rubber were more than halved. Exports to Hong Kong were 3% lower, at \$7.1 million. There were declines for synthetic plastics and wheat flour, the two leading exports, but increases for wheat, pens, pencils and parts, and passenger cars. Imports also fell by 3% to \$5.7 million, with a sharp decrease in rubber footwear. Exports to Pakistan went up by 69.1% to \$11.4 million and imports by three-fifths to \$1.3 million. Contractors' outfits and supplies about doubled, shipments of locomotives went up from a negligible amount to two and a quarter million dollars, exports of electrical apparatus were more than five times larger and wheat made a substantial appearance, but there was a very sharp decline for non-farm machinery. On the import side, purchases of raw flax, hemp and jute about quadrupled.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in Africa was 15.3% higher at \$102.4 million. Total exports rose 13.8% to \$73.2 million and imports went up 19.2% to \$29.2 million. The Union of South Africa¹ was again the principal trading partner in the area, accounting for 89% of total exports and 29% of imports. Purchases from British East Africa went up by 14.4% but did not quite make up for the decline in the previous year. Shipments of sugar, accounting for about one-half of imports from British East Africa, were virtually unchanged. Imports of coffee rose 50% to somewhat exceed the level of 1954, and there were also increases for tea and sisal fibres. Cocoa beans, the main import from British West Africa, showed a three-fifths gain much more than making up for an about one-eighth decrease in 1955.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in Oceania fell 10.8% to \$112.2 million. Total exports were 18.2% lower at \$67.2 million, but imports advanced 3.2% to \$45 million. The decline in sales to this region was due to lower purchases by Australia and New Zealand, those two countries

reducing in 1956 their imports from all destinations by respectively 10% and 4%. Canada's exports to Australia fell 18.3% to \$47.8 million. Auto parts, with an 11% gain, became in 1956 the leading export item and accounted for over a quarter of the export total. There were very sharp increases for ferro-alloys and wood pulp and moderate ones for rolling mill products and non-farm machinery. But planks and boards fell by over a quarter, and there were also considerable declines for newsprint paper, aluminum, copper, asbestos, cars and trucks, synthetic plastics and tobacco. Imports from Australia were unchanged at \$26.3 million, with an increase of one-fifth in raw wool, but lower purchases of raw sugar, dried fruits and canned meats. Exports to New Zealand were reduced by 19.4% to \$18.1 million. There were sharp decreases in locomotives, passenger, but not freight, automobiles, auto parts and newsprint paper, as well as lower exports of planks and boards, non-farm machinery, tools, copper and copper wire and manufactures. Canned fish held its ground, and internal combustion engines, aluminum, primary plastics and synthetic fabrics went up markedly. Imports from New Zealand remained at \$12.3 million. Purchases of wool, again the principal import, were unchanged and those of sausage casings rose by three-quarters. But there were lower imports of fresh mutton and lamb and of beef and veal, while imports of cheese fell from over one million dollars to an insignificant amount. The one-quarter gain in imports from Fiji was entirely accounted for by larger imports of raw sugar.

Canada's trade with Commonwealth countries in Europe declined 14.6% to \$14.9 million, Ireland contributing 70% of exports to and 90% of the very small import total from the area. Exports to Ireland went down 21.1% to \$10.2 million, the fall being largely due to markedly lower sales of wheat and planks and boards. But there were somewhat higher shipments of wheat to Malta.

Commodity	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	45.9	49.4	49.5
Rubber, crude, etc.	27.1	24.0	23.2
Tea, black	23.0	25.8	23.0
Bauxite and alu- mina	15.2	16.2	19.3
Wool, raw	12.0	13.6	13.2
Jute fabrics, etc.	10.6	11.0	10.2
Petroleum, crude, etc.	6.7	7.3	7.4
Vegetable oils...	5.4	6.2	6.6
Coffee, green	3.9	5.4	5.6
Fruits, dried	5.0	4.5	4.5
Nuts	5.6	4.2	4.2
Total	160.6	167.5	166.7

The preceding statement lists eleven leading commodities which together accounted for 76.5% of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1955 and for 75.2% in 1956. Columns I and III represent the

1. See Ch. II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with the Union of South Africa.

value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II indicates the 1956 quantities valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Thus volume and price changes between 1955 and 1956 can be determined by comparison of respectively Columns I and II and Columns II and III.

The sample as a whole showed in 1956 a 3.8% increase in value, resulting from 4.4% volume gain and a 0.5% decline in the average price level. All the eleven commodities except rubber, dried fruits and nuts rose in volume between 1955 and 1956.

Trade with Latin America¹

General economic progress throughout Latin America continued in 1956 with an improvement in the position of not only countries producing petroleum and metals but also those more dependent on agricultural output. Nevertheless there were still in evidence considerable differences in the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the individual countries in this rapidly growing region. As has been the case in other recent years, certain countries in the area experienced in 1956 serious difficulties in their external payments position, while others were open dollar markets characterized by vigorous competition among the various overseas suppliers. Latin America again provided in 1956 valuable markets for Canadian exports of foodstuffs and raw materials as well as industrial equipment and consumer manufactures. Canada, on the other hand, continued to be an expanding and unrestricted outlet for most of Latin America's principal primary exports.

Iron and its products became in 1956 the largest export group, showing the greatest absolute increase among all the major commodity groups and rising by 23.2% to \$37.4 million, as compared with a very small decrease in the previous year. Non-farm machinery was again the leading item in the group, nearly reversing an 11% decline in 1955. Rolling mill products rose by almost a quarter following a twelvefold gain in the previous year from a relatively low level in 1954. Exports of farm implements which went up by over one-half in 1954 and dropped by about the same percentage in the following year, increased by 30% in 1956. There were very sharp gains in passenger cars and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets which rose respectively fourteen and fifteen times. Exports of railway track material declined by one-third after going up in 1955 to three and a half million dollars from negligible amounts in both 1953 and 1954. Further decreases were registered for internal combustion engines and tractors.

In addition to iron and its products, there was a reversal of the downtrend of the previous year for four other principal commodity groups. Exports

the gains ranging from about 4% for jute fabrics to 38.5% for coffee. There was a higher average price in 1956, as well as larger volume, for sugar, petroleum, vegetable oils, coffee, and bauxite and alumina which had by far the most pronounced price increase of 19%. But there were lower prices for tea, raw wool and jute fabrics, sufficiently reduced to result in smaller value for the latter. In the case of the three commodities that did not go up in volume, there was a price decline for rubber and no change for dried fruits and nuts.

of wood, wood products and paper rose 10.1% to \$29.6 million but were still somewhat below the level of 1954. Newsprint, which replaced wheat as the top ranking export to Latin America in 1956, went up twice as much as it fell in the previous year, accounting for about one-eighth of total exports to the area. Planks and boards had a very sharp increase, but there were further declines in wood pulp and bond and writing paper. Non-ferrous metals and products advanced 22.1% to \$21.1 million but not enough to make up for an almost one-third drop in 1955. Exports of aluminum went up by over one-half and of copper wire and manufactures by two-fifths. There was a further decline for electrical apparatus but at a much lower rate than in 1955. In the case of the animals and animal products and miscellaneous commodities groups, the decreases of the preceding year were more than compensated in 1956, with a 17.7% gain to \$18.1 million for the former and 161.5% advance to \$10.7 million for the latter. There were further gains in powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, cattle and unmanufactured leather, and cured and canned fish and eggs in the shell recovered some of the ground lost in the previous year. Ships and aircraft had increases of respectively about 375% and 475%. Exports of non-metallic minerals, consisting largely of asbestos, were virtually unchanged in 1956 and fibres, textiles and products continued advancing but at a much lower rate of increase than in the preceding year.

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products, displaced from top rank by iron and steel in 1956, fell again by 8.7% to \$33.7 million but at a considerably lower rate than in the preceding year. Wheat flour, accounting for over two-fifths of total agricultural exports, remained the leading item in the group but fell again by almost a quarter, at a substantially higher rate than in 1955. There was a 10% increase for wheat, following a drop of almost three-quarters in the previous year. There were also gains in malt, seed potatoes, whisky, oats and rubber products other than tires and tubes. Chemicals and allied products, which registered in 1955 the largest absolute and relative gain of three-fifths among the major commodity groups, were in addition to agricultural and vegetable products the only group that declined in 1956, by nearly a quarter to

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

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1954		1955		1956		Change from 1st half '55 to 1st half '56	Change from 2nd half '55 to 2nd half '56
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Domestic Exports	94.4	92.3	77.8	83.0	80.6	95.8	+ 3.6	+ 15.4
Re-Exports	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	—	—
Imports	144.9	139.5	147.3	172.0	182.4	179.4	+ 23.9	+ 4.3
Total Trade	240.4	232.3	225.7	255.7	263.4	275.8	+ 16.7	+ 7.9
Trade Balance	- 49.3	- 46.8	- 68.8	- 88.3	- 101.4	- 83.1	—	—

\$15.3 million. For synthetic plastics, which formed the backbone of the advance in the preceding year, an almost four-fifths rise was converted into a one-third fall. But there were further increases in principal chemicals and drugs and medicines.

Imports from Latin America in 1956 were again characterized by the predominance of a small number of raw materials, as petroleum, coffee, cotton and bananas accounted together for close to nine-tenths of the import total and petroleum alone for over one-half of it. Non-metallic minerals were as usual by far the largest major commodity group with the biggest absolute increase, rising 11.9% or at about the same rate as in 1955, to \$211 million. Petroleum, coming almost entirely from Venezuela and again the top ranking import from Latin America, went up 14% to \$198.8 million. But for fuel oils there was a decrease of one-fifth. Agricultural and vegetable products remained the second biggest group, advancing by more than they fell in the previous year with a 4.5% gain to \$98.7 million. Coffee, again the leading item, also more than made up for the decline in 1955 and accounted for over one-half of total imports in the group. Bananas, the second ranking item in the group, rose slightly, as did imports of unrefined sugar and of nuts. Imports of rice went up three and a half times, and there were also gains in canned and preserved fruits, fresh pineapples and melons. But purchases of cocoa beans and cocoa butter and paste fell sharply, and there were also lower imports of tobacco and a fractional decline for fresh vegetables.

Imports of fibres, textiles and products, which in 1955 showed the largest relative gain of about 180%, went up by 41.8% to \$38.7 million. Raw cotton, mostly from Mexico, continued to be the leading item in the group and accounted for three-quarters of total purchases of textiles, going up by almost one-half as compared with an over seven-fold increase in the previous year. There were also gains in manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres, synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, raw wool, coated and impregnated cloth, flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords, rags and waste, and cotton linters.

The remaining major import groups are not of much relative importance compared with those discussed above. Iron and its products had the greatest percentage gain of 260% to \$3.2 million, with a doubling in iron ore and an appearance of close to one million and a half worth of rolling mill products from Chile. Imports of non-ferrous metals more than doubled to \$3.3 million, with very sharp gains for manganese ore and miscellaneous non-ferrous ores. There were increases for miscellaneous commodities, mainly in vegetable and mineral wax, and for animal products, largely in hides and skins, fur skins and canned fish, but imports of wood and products and of chemicals were lower.

There were in 1956 higher exports to every country in Latin America except Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Nicaragua. Imports from Latin America went up more than exports in both absolute and relative terms but the total increase was less widely spread, Venezuela sharing in about one-half and Mexico in nearly one-third of it, with no gains for Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Paraguay. Venezuela¹ continued to be Canada's main trading partner in Latin America, accounting for almost three-fifths of imports from and one-fifth of exports to the area.

Mexico, which in 1955 became Canada's second top ranking trading partner in Latin America, maintained that position in 1956 with a 5.7% increase in total exports to \$39.6 million and a 44.7% advance in imports to \$41.7 million. Newsprint paper displaced synthetic plastics as the leading export item in 1956 with an over two-fifths gain. Exports of cattle rose sixfold and there were also increases for rolling mill products, farm implements, electrical apparatus and whisky, while pigs, ingots, blooms and billets made an appearance at close to two million dollars. But there were sizable declines in synthetic plastics, railway track material, wood pulp and fertilizers, and less pronounced ones for

1. See Ch. II for a detailed description of Canada's trade with Venezuela.

non-farm machinery and aluminum. Raw cotton accounted for over two-thirds of imports from Mexico with a gain of the same relative magnitude, and there were also higher purchases of nuts, coffee, canned and preserved fruits and fluorspar.

Brazil supplanted Colombia as Canada's third leading trading partner in Latin America in 1956, with a moderate recovery in exports and higher imports. Total exports to Brazil rose 11.5% to \$13.1 million, but were only 29% of the 1954 level and 16% of the peak year 1952. There were higher sales of newsprint paper and sharp gains, from rather low levels, for synthetic plastics, asbestos, farm implements and rolling mill products, as well as higher shipments of aluminum, nickel and malt. But exports of electrical apparatus, non-farm machinery and copper again fell sharply, and there continued to be no sales of wheat which amounted to \$13.8 million in 1954. Imports from Brazil went up by 13.3% to \$34.8 million. Purchases of coffee were 17% higher, accounting for well over two-thirds of the import total from that country and close to one-half of total imports of coffee from Latin America. There were also gains in manila fibres, iron ore, wax and rice, but sharp declines in cocoa beans, butter and paste and nuts, and no purchases of raw cotton. Colombia experienced in 1956 severe foreign exchange difficulties, and Canada's exports to that country fell by 22.7% to \$17.7 million. Aircraft became the leading export item with an almost sevenfold increase to three million dollars, and there were also sharp gains for non-farm machinery and copper wire and manufactures. However sales of synthetic plastics, the main export in 1955, fell by four-fifths, and there also took place considerably lower exports of newsprint paper, wood pulp, asbestos, electrical apparatus, farm implements, aluminum, wheat flour and cattle, a near disappearance for fertilizers and rubber tires and tubes, and no sales of wheat. Imports from Colombia went up by 3.8% to \$23.1 million. Coffee, with no change in value, accounted for well over four-fifths of total purchases from Colombia and close to two-fifths of total imports of coffee from Latin America. Imports of petroleum almost doubled, but there were sizably lower purchases of bananas.

Canada's trade with South American countries other than Venezuela, Colombia and Brazil was substantially higher in 1956 than in the previous year. The largest absolute export gain for any Latin American country took place in sales to Peru which nearly doubled, about four-fifths of it being accounted for by wheat, and the rest by non-farm machinery and ships. There were also higher exports to Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay but not to Argentina and Ecuador. On the import side all countries in this group except Ecuador and Paraguay registered increases, very sharp, in absolute as well as relative terms, for Chile, Peru and Uruguay. There was also an advance in 1956 in Canada's trade with Latin American countries in the Caribbean region, namely Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. Cuba accounted for two-thirds of exports to and four-fifths of imports from this

region. Exports went up 8.9% to \$15.5 million, only partly making up for the sharp fall in 1955. Sales of newsprint paper, cured fish, malt, copper wire and manufactures, rolling mill products, non-farm machinery and medicines increased, but there were decreases for wheat flour, seed potatoes, and wheat which virtually disappeared from the export list. Imports from Cuba rose 22.5% to \$12.3 million. Sugar accounted for over one-half of total purchases with a 14% increase, and there were higher imports of synthetic fibres, tops and yarns, coated and impregnated cloth, manganese ore and fresh pineapples, but not of tobacco, molasses and syrups, manila fibres and chrome ore. Imports from the Dominican Republic fell and those from Haiti rose moderately, while exports to both countries went up by about one-fifth.

Canada's trade with countries in Central America (not including Mexico) was higher in 1956 but, unlike in the previous year, owing to a very substantial increase in exports rather than in imports which declined. Exports to Panama showed a value gain about equal to the total increase in exports to this group of countries as well as the sharpest percentage upswing for any Latin American country, used ships accounting for most of the advance. There were also increases in exports to El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras but not to Costa Rica and Nicaragua. Imports from Honduras registered the only increase in Central America as well as one of the sharpest gains for any Latin American country. Panama was again the leading Latin American supplier of bananas, as usual the principal import from the Central American area, accounting for one-third of total purchases of this commodity, but with a 14% decline. Honduras, with a 380% gain, contributed 29% of total imports of bananas from Latin America; but there were again lower shipments from Costa Rica and Guatemala. Coffee was the second main import from Central America. Purchases from Guatemala rose by over a quarter but those from Costa Rica and El Salvador, unlike in 1955, fell markedly.

Commodity	'55 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '55 Prices	'56 Quantity at '56 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc.	174.0	203.6	198.8
Fuel oils	14.0	10.7	11.2
Sub-total	188.0	214.3	210.0
Coffee, green	50.3	51.1	53.9
Cotton, raw	19.8	29.9	29.2
Bananas, fresh ..	23.0	24.0	23.4
Sugar, unrefined ..	6.4	6.1	6.4
Manila, sisal fibres	3.9	3.9	4.0
Nuts	3.6	4.3	3.7
Synthetic fibres, etc.	1.3	2.3	2.2
Vegetables, fresh ..	2.1	1.7	2.1
Sub-total	110.5	123.3	124.9
Total	298.4	337.6	334.9

The preceding statement lists ten leading commodities which together accounted for 93.5% of total imports from Latin America in 1955 and for 92.5% in 1956. Columns I and III represent the value of these commodities in 1955 and 1956, and Column II indicates the 1956 quantities, valued at the average prices prevailing in 1955. Thus volume and price changes between 1955 and 1956 can be determined by comparison of respectively Columns I and II and Columns II and III.

The sample as a whole showed in 1956 a 13.1% volume gain which, together with a 0.8% decline in the average price level, produced a 12.2% advance in value. There was an increase in volume for all the ten commodities, except for fuel oils,

sugar and fresh vegetables which had a decrease and for manila fibres which showed no change. The gains amounted to as little as about 2% for coffee and as much as 51% for cotton and 77% for synthetic fibres. The price increases over 1955 were rather moderate with the exception of fresh vegetables which registered a 23.5% rise. Coffee was the only commodity with a higher volume which also had a price increase. But there were lower prices for petroleum, cotton, bananas, nuts and synthetic fibres. In the case of those commodities that did not go up in volume, there was a price increase for manila fibres, as well as for fuel oils, sugar and fresh vegetables, big enough to compensate for the lower volume and to produce no change in value for the last two items.

CHAPTER IV

THE STRUCTURE OF CANADIAN TRADE

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canada ranks prominently among the world's leading trading nations, and international trade has been throughout Canada's history of vital importance to the economy of this country. The development of Canada's fertile lands, forests and mineral deposits has required a tremendous investment in the means of both transportation and of production, to a large extent by foreign capital. As a result of the exploitation of those resources in which Canada is richly endowed in quantity as well as in quality, and of which she is a comparatively inexpensive source of supply, there came about an intense concentration of production and exports on a relatively narrow range of primary products. Imports into Canada, on the other hand, have been always less concentrated on a few commodities and generally more diversified than exports. Some of them, as for instance the produce of tropical climates, could obviously not be produced in Canada at all. Many others, particularly those goods whose production requires a high labour content, and where a very large market is necessary to take full advantage of the economies of mass output, could not be economically produced in this country. Of the infinite variety of producer and consumer goods purchased abroad, imports of machinery and equipment have stood out prominently in every phase of Canada's economic history, and particularly in recent years when the pace of economic development has been proceeding on an almost unparalleled scale.

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 on the basic pattern of Canada's resources and the resulting specialization of production.

In the agricultural and vegetable and the animals and animal products groups, grains, 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 the leading purchases from abroad. Exports in the fibres, textiles and products group, of small relative importance, consist almost entirely of manufactured products. Manufactures as well form the major part of this group on the import side, but raw wool and cotton are also a very sizable component. Primary and semi-fabricated metals such as nickel, aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, platinum metals and silver predominate in exports of non-ferrous metals and products. Imports are largely composed of electrical apparatus and other manufactures, and the total requirements of bauxite and alumina for the manufacture of aluminum are also included in this group. Petroleum, asbestos and abrasives form the bulk of exports of non-metallic minerals and products, while petroleum, coal, fuel oils and gasoline are the main imports.

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

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

	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	% of total					% of total				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	27.5	26.6	20.7	17.6	20.3	12.1	11.1	13.2	12.0	11.0
Animals and Animal Products	5.5	6.1	7.0	6.2	5.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.1	7.3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	31.8	31.5	35.5	35.5	31.6	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Iron and its Products	9.5	8.7	7.7	9.3	9.6	34.9	35.0	32.3	34.1	39.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16.4	16.6	18.3	19.3	19.1	7.4	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.8	6.1	15.9	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.1
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2.4	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.6	10.6	11.0	11.5	11.3	9.3

TABLE 16. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and Group	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By Origin:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Farm Origin	870.4	1,088.3	20.3	22.7	959.6	1,057.9	20.4	18.6
Wild Life Origin.....	30.3	27.8	0.7	0.6	14.6	13.4	0.3	0.2
Marine Origin	128.1	132.7	3.0	2.8	14.3	19.1	0.3	0.3
Forest Origin	1,521.4	1,514.6	35.5	31.6	200.4	233.1	4.3	4.1
Mineral Origin	1,482.9	1,712.3	34.6	35.7	2,753.8	3,581.0	58.4	62.8
Mixed Origin.....	248.6	314.0	5.9	6.6	769.8	800.9	16.3	14.0
By Degree of Manufacture:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Raw Materials	1,128.0	1,466.0	26.3	30.6	867.7	997.0	18.4	17.5
Partially Manufactured	1,515.2	1,550.8	35.4	32.4	244.9	311.1	5.2	5.4
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....	1,638.5	1,772.9	38.3	37.0	3,599.7	4,397.4	76.4	77.1
By Purpose:	Domestic Exports				Imports			
Producers' Materials.....	3,370.4	3,788.7	78.7	79.1	1,468.9	1,867.0	31.2	32.7
Producers' Equipment.....	213.5	224.8	5.0	4.7	953.9	1,284.4	20.2	22.5
Fuel, Electricity and Lubricants ...	26.4	37.6	0.6	0.8	248.3	277.1	5.3	4.9
Transport	89.1	121.4	2.1	2.5	613.9	672.1	13.0	11.8
Auxiliary Materials for Commerce and Industry	11.0	11.4	0.3	0.3	47.3	58.5	1.0	1.0
Consumers' Goods.....	395.8	409.0	9.2	8.5	912.2	1,001.5	19.4	17.6
Live Animals for Food	5.1	1.2	0.1	<u>2</u>	1.0	1.9	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Miscellaneous and Unclassified	170.4	195.7	4.0	4.1	466.8	543.0	9.9	9.5
By the S.I.T.C.²:	Total Exports				Imports			
Food	797.9	997.7	18.3	20.5	435.1	494.9	9.2	8.7
Beverages and Tobacco	91.6	90.1	2.1	1.9	25.3	26.4	0.5	0.4
Crude Materials, Inedible.....	1,324.2	1,378.4	30.4	28.3	417.9	494.2	8.9	8.6
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	58.4	137.5	1.3	2.8	489.4	562.6	10.4	9.9
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10.8	14.7	0.3	0.3	28.2	27.3	0.6	0.5
Chemicals.....	242.4	266.3	5.6	5.5	272.8	298.4	5.8	5.2
Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material.....	1,487.5	1,585.7	34.2	32.6	924.0	1,253.2	19.6	22.0
Machinery and Transport Equipment	280.7	319.4	6.5	6.6	1,562.8	1,925.9	33.2	33.8
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	30.4	35.8	0.7	0.7	348.6	390.0	7.4	6.8
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities.....	27.3	37.5	0.6	0.8	208.2	232.4	4.4	4.1

1. For further detail of these subsidiary Classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1956, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

2. Negligible.

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

tractors, freight and passenger automobiles and parts, and iron ore (the only raw material in the group) appear on both sides in varying degrees of importance; for the group as a whole imports have been always much more important than exports. Canada's vast stands of timber, chiefly of softwood species, provide lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint for a world market, and only a very limited quantity of foreign woods needs to be purchased. Paperboard and other paper products and newspapers, magazines and books are the chief imports in the wood, wood products and paper group.

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 about thirty 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 category comprises agricultural and vegetable products,

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

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. 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 groups such simple commodities as dried apples together with such fully manufactured materials as wheat flour and newsprint and with such manufactured end-products as automobiles and refrigerators.

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 combines 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 on Canada's foreign trade in recent years, grouped according to the various classifications, are shown in Tables 15 and 16. Normally in any given period of a few years no major changes take place in the proportion of total export or import trade accounted for by the principal commodity groups, and the changes that show up are generally more in the nature of fluctuations around an average for the period¹.

The long-run developments in Canadian exports have been characterized by a steady decrease in the relative importance of agricultural and animal products and an increase in the share of the export total for almost every other major group, particularly forest products and minerals. In 1926-29 agricultural and vegetable products accounted for 44.7% of the export total, and animals and animal products for 12.8%. In 1951-54 the respective shares of the two groups declined to 24.5% and 6.8%. On the other hand, over the same period the proportion of total exports contributed by wood, wood products and

paper increased from 23.1% to 33.6%, and non-ferrous metals showed an advance from 7.4% to 16.5%.

The agricultural and vegetable group provides an example of short-run fluctuations around a long-run trend. This group's share of total exports, averaging about 23% in the postwar period, was about 25-26% in 1946 and 1949, about 20-21% in 1948 and 1950, and reached a postwar peak of 27.5% in 1952; the proportion subsequently dropped to 17.6% in 1955 and recovered to 20.3% in 1956. There was also considerable fluctuation for animals and animal products in the postwar years but, as in the case of agricultural and vegetable products, the long-run trend has been downward and the 1955 and 1956 percentages fell below the 1951-54 average. The share of forest products showed a slight deviation from the relatively continuous postwar upward trend in 1948 and 1949 and a more pronounced one in 1952 and 1953. In the latter period this was caused largely by the more rapid growth of grain exports than of other exports, while the actual value of exports of wood products showed a much more moderate decline than did the proportion of this group to the export total. A similar situation developed in 1956 when the share of wood products fell to 31.6% from the level of 35.5% in 1954 and 1955. For non-ferrous metals, there took place in the postwar period a steady and virtually uninterrupted upward movement in their share of total exports. The level of about 19% in 1955 and 1956 would stand at 20% if exports of uranium were included in non-ferrous metals rather than in chemicals and allied products. The chemicals group more than doubled its share of the export total between 1926-29 and 1951-54, and even excluding uranium exceeded the level of the latter period in 1955 and 1956. As in the case of non-ferrous metals, the non-metallic minerals group also showed an almost continuous postwar advance in its contribution to total exports, sharply augmented in 1955 and 1956 as a result of the markedly increased importance of exports of petroleum.

On the import side, there has also developed over the years a decline in the share of agricultural and animal products as part of the import total. The respective proportions for the two groups fell from 19.8% and 5.5% in 1926-29 to 12.4% and 2.3% in 1951-54 and this trend was maintained in 1955 and 1956. A similar movement developed for fibres, textiles and products, with a decrease from 16.6% to 9.4%, and further declines in 1955 and 1956. Iron and its products has been consistently the most important major group in every period, and increased its share of total imports from 24.5% in 1926-29 to 33.7% in 1951-54. The steady uptrend for this group was interrupted in the postwar years on only two occasions. The decline from 32.3% in 1949 to 30.9% in 1950 resulted from a lower rate of increase over the previous year for iron and its products than was the case for most other groups. The dip in 1954, on the other hand, was caused by an actual value decline for iron and its products at a rate higher than that for any other group that followed

1. For a comparison of the averages of four selected periods (1926-29, 1936-39, 1946-49 and 1951-54), illustrating certain long-run developments in Canadian foreign trade, see Chapter IV in the *Review of Foreign Trade*, First Half Year 1955 and First Half Year 1956.

a similar course. Incidentally, this development, along with the subsequent recovery for iron and steel as illustrated by the resumption in the upward trend of its share of total imports in 1955 and 1956, is indicative of the extent to which imports in general, and those of machinery and equipment and of related structural and engineering materials in particular, are sensitive to the general fluctuations in economic activity. For non-metallic minerals, there was not much change between 1926-29 and 1951-54, at respectively 14.2% and 15.6%. This group attained the highest postwar share of total imports in 1948 at 23%, followed by a continuous decline in every subsequent year.

According to the classification by degree of manufacture, there developed the following long-run trends. In exports, the share of the export total accounted for by raw materials declined from 46.7% in 1926-29 to 27.2% in 1946-49 and went up to 30.5% in 1951-54. On the other hand, the proportion of partially manufactured goods rose from 14.8% in the late 1920's to 30.6% in the early 1950's. For fully or chiefly manufactured goods there was hardly any change between 1926-29 and 1951-54, at respectively 38.5% and 38.9%, but their share of total exports amounted to well over two-fifths in the late 1930's and 1940's. On the import side, the proportion contributed by raw materials to the import total stood at 25.2% in 1926-29, and was at about the same level in 1946-49 after increasing to 28.3% in 1936-39, but was reduced to 20.9% in 1951-54. Partially manufactured goods also showed a de-

crease, from 9.4% to 5.8% between the late 1920's and the early 1950's. But fully or chiefly manufactured goods, the most important import category, rose from 65.4% to 73.3% as part of total purchases from abroad. The data for 1955 and 1956 show that, for both imports and exports, the long-run trends discussed in this paragraph have been generally maintained.

The classification according to purpose, which provides significant information as to the use that is made of the commodities entering foreign trade, indicates that producers' materials form the bulk of Canadian exports. This category somewhat increased its share of the export total in the past two years, continuing the steady upward trend in the postwar period with an advance from 57.6% of the export total in 1946 to 79.1% in 1956. A downward trend, on the other hand, has prevailed for the consumer goods and transport equipment categories, with declines from respectively 25.3% and 7.5% in 1946 to 8.5% and 2.5% in 1956. In the case of imports, producers' materials are also the relatively most important category but to a much lesser extent than in exports. This category's share of total imports ranged between 36-40% during 1946-51 and between 30-33% during 1952-56. The proportion of consumer goods has also tended to decline in the postwar period, from 22.7% in 1946 to 17.6% in 1956, with some fluctuations in the intervening years. But for producers' equipment there has been a relatively continuous upward movement from 15% in 1946 to 22.5% in 1956.

Price Indexes and the Composition 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 weighing 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

1. See Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE 17. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948=100)

Index and Group	Domestic Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
Agricultural and Animal Products:								
Fixed Weights	103.5	96.8	96.5	95.7	97.4	104.4	99.8	99.9
Current Weights	(99.4)	(95.3)	(95.9)	(93.7)	(97.5)	(101.8)	(98.4)	(98.8)
Fibres and Textiles:								
Fixed Weights	114.1	108.6	106.4	108.7	100.4	99.8	95.5	89.2
Current Weights	(113.4)	(105.7)	(106.1)	(108.5)	(99.4)	(97.1)	(93.7)	(87.7)
Wood Products and Paper:								
Fixed Weights	118.3	116.3	118.0	120.1	117.1	117.5	119.4	123.8
Current Weights	(117.3)	(114.5)	(116.0)	(118.5)	(115.6)	(115.1)	(115.8)	(120.4)
Iron and Steel Products:								
Fixed Weights	134.2	132.3	134.8	143.1	120.1	120.4	125.2	133.2
Current Weights	(131.8)	(126.2)	(134.2)	(143.7)	(119.6)	(120.0)	(124.9)	(133.5)
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	135.0	134.6	149.4	165.0	119.7	120.4	124.8	132.8
Current Weights	(132.7)	(131.8)	(146.8)	(164.2)	(119.7)	(119.5)	(125.3)	(132.4)
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:								
Fixed Weights	149.5	150.2	149.9	156.1	104.8	102.1	100.6	102.0
Current Weights	(154.3)	(154.5)	(153.6)	(161.8)	(104.1)	(103.4)	(102.5)	(102.6)
Chemicals and Fertilizer:								
Fixed Weights	117.1	115.0	114.8	114.0	109.4	108.1	109.9	111.7
Current Weights	(114.0)	(113.4)	(113.8)	(113.3)	(108.9)	(108.3)	(109.1)	(111.0)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed Weights	123.6	123.5	125.2	126.6	111.0	105.3	119.7	118.3
Current Weights	(119.8)	(120.0)	(119.6)	(121.3)	(105.6)	(101.8)	(109.4)	(105.4)
Total:								
Fixed Weights	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0
Current Weights	(114.9)	(112.9)	(117.8)	(120.5)	(109.8)	(109.3)	(111.4)	(114.8)

each is allowed to influence the average of all becomes important, and this is governed by the weight assigned to each relative.

Table 17 presents the annual fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of export and import prices, by main groups, for the past four years. There has been generally during this period a fairly close degree of correspondence between the index totals for all commodities in both exports and imports. In 1956, as compared with the previous year, there took place little change in the degree of divergence between the two series. The diver-

gence between the index totals for all commodities increased from 0.2% to 0.7% for exports and from 0.8% to 1.6% for imports, the simple average of discrepancies in the eight main groups remaining virtually unchanged at respectively 1.7% and 2.4%. Discrepancies between the fixed-base-weight and the moving-current-weight series are, however, more frequent and larger at the group level than in the case of the total index. This is a result of the changing composition of trade within the major groups in individual years, as reflected in the effect on the two indexes of the relative changes in the quantities and price levels of the various commodities included in the series.

In the case of imports, there has been in the past four years relatively little divergence for most main groups with the notable exception of miscellaneous products. The sharp increase in the degree of discrepancy in this group between the two indexes in 1955 was due to a sharp upward price movement for the rubber and rubber products subgroup and the much greater weight for this subgroup in the fixed-base-weight index; consequently the latter rose at a much higher rate than the moving-current-weight index. In 1956, the discrepancy between the two indexes became even more accentuated but for different reasons. There was a price decline for the rubber and rubber subgroup, tending to lower the fixed-base-weight index more than the moving-current-weight index, but in spite of this decline the average price for the rubber subgroup remained above the group level. In the moving-current-weight index, there took place an increase in the relative importance of house furnishings and miscellaneous apparel subgroups which have the greatest weight in the group, and the price level for these goods was below that of the group. The overall result for the miscellaneous products group was therefore a higher rate of decline for the moving-current-weight than for the fixed-base-weight index.

On the export side, the agricultural and animal products group has been characterized in most recent years by a gap between the two indexes. 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 differential between the average price of grain and of the other agricultural

and animal products declined. However in 1956 there was again an increase in the divergence between the two indexes, the moving-current-weight index falling more than the fixed-base-weight index due to higher grain exports, especially wheat, with average grain prices falling more rapidly and to a lower level than the price average for the group.

In 1954, the iron and steel products group showed the largest discrepancy between the two indexes. This resulted chiefly from a sharply lower proportion of manufactured goods in iron and steel exports and a very marked drop in 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 discrepancy between the two indexes was virtually eliminated, 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 narrowing of the gap between its average price and that of other iron and steel products.

In 1955 it was the miscellaneous products group that had the widest degree of divergence for the two indexes. Higher exports of electricity together with a price decline in this commodity tended to lower the moving-current-weight index more than the fixed-base-weight index; while a rise in the average price level of rubber products tended to push up the fixed-base-weight index which gave greater weight to this subgroup. In 1956, both indexes rose somewhat, the moving-current-weight slightly more than the fixed-based-weight index, with higher prices for all subgroups in the miscellaneous products group and a shift in relative importance from electricity and rubber products to miscellaneous consumer manufactures which have the greatest weight in this group.

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. It happens occasionally, however, that low end-of-season or end-of-run invoice values for manufactured goods are replaced by values based on the average price of the goods over a preceding period.

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 goods produced in Central and South America and consigned to Canada from the United States.

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. 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.

Imports from Central and South America

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.

The introduction of the new method has resulted in the recording of goods produced in Central or South America but consigned to Canada from the United States on the basis of the country of origin principle. However, 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 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. Starting in 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 18 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million as the average of the years 1953-55 or in calendar year 1956. The remain-

ing territories in the area, namely Bahamas, Bermuda, British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Bolivia, French Guiana, French West Indies, Nicaragua, 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 recording on a strict consignment basis tends to affect Canadian trade statistics to a varying degree with the different countries. Three distinct groups of countries may be distinguished.

Statistics of imports from the Commonwealth are affected to a negligible extent. An average of the yearly data shows that only 1.1% of total imports from Commonwealth countries in Central and South America were consigned to Canada from the United States over the 1953-55 period and 0.6% in 1956. The very small proportion of goods consigned from the United States in the case of Commonwealth countries in this area may be partly explained 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 group as a whole was 2.4% for the 1953-55 period and 1.6% in 1956. 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 is

TABLE 18. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Average of 1953-55 and Calendar Year 1956

Country and Commodity	Average 1953-55				1956			
	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.	Total Imports	Consigned from		Proportion Consigned from U.S.
		United States	Country Credited			United States	Country Credited	
A. By Principal Countries of Central and South America								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Total, Commonwealth Countries.....	49,975	545	49,430	1.1	63,673	410	63,263	0.6
Barbados.....	5,323	13	5,310	0.2	4,634	5	4,629	0.1
British Guiana.....	18,863	223	18,640	1.2	20,498	333	20,165	1.6
Jamaica.....	14,212	247	13,965	1.7	24,633	11	24,622	1
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	1,639	10	1,629	0.6	2,193	1	2,192	1
Trinidad and Tobago.....	9,166	6	9,160	0.1	11,051	11	11,040	0.1
Total, Other Oil-Exporting Countries	189,826	4,533	185,293	2.4	246,521	4,045	242,476	1.6
Netherlands Antilles.....	19,820	296	19,524	1.5	38,119	2,342	35,777	6.1
Venezuela.....	170,006	4,237	165,769	2.5	208,401	1,702	206,699	0.8
Total, Other Countries.....	131,575	39,385	92,190	29.9	158,428	59,674	98,754	37.7
Argentina.....	5,227	1,293	3,934	24.7	4,626	1,078	3,548	23.3
Brazil.....	32,472	9,561	22,911	29.4	34,832	9,884	24,948	28.4
Chile.....	513	186	327	36.3	1,704	238	1,466	14.0
Colombia.....	23,418	5,343	18,075	22.8	23,056	8,125	14,931	35.2
Costa Rica.....	7,722	2,699	5,023	35.0	3,893	508	3,385	13.0
Cuba.....	10,531	1,350	9,181	12.8	12,279	1,323	10,956	10.8
Dominican Republic.....	3,015	573	2,442	19.0	1,346	929	417	69.0
Ecuador.....	3,879	2,514	1,365	64.8	4,498	2,822	1,676	82.7
El Salvador.....	1,767	211	1,556	11.9	1,133	191	942	16.9
Guatemala.....	4,288	1,510	2,778	35.2	3,227	933	2,294	28.9
Haiti.....	1,305	852	453	65.3	1,683	1,273	410	75.6
Honduras.....	2,950	1,957	993	66.3	7,079	1,438	5,641	20.3
Mexico.....	19,544	7,869	11,675	40.3	41,699	27,877	13,822	66.9
Panama.....	6,175	1,676	4,499	27.1	7,585	841	6,744	11.1
Peru.....	2,021	255	1,766	12.6	2,766	623	2,143	22.5
Puerto Rico.....	1,056	252	804	23.9	1,054	117	937	11.1
Surinam.....	2,595	399	2,196	15.4	3,925	536	3,389	13.7
Uruguay.....	1,471	596	873	40.7	1,157	542	615	46.6
B. By Principal Import Statistical Items with Codes								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
Crude petroleum, for refining..... 7153	163,629	3,646	159,983	2.2	205,765	1,276	204,489	0.6
Coffee, green..... 283	52,683	11,689	40,994	22.2	54,228	16,893	37,335	31.2
Sugar, for refining..... 262	28,850	96	28,754	0.3	33,250	0	33,250	0.0
Cotton, raw..... 3001	9,346	5,760	3,586	61.6	29,180	24,847	4,333	85.2
Bauxite and alumina..... 6001-2	16,418	856	15,560	5.2	25,078	790	24,288	3.2
Bananas, fresh..... 4..... 3	22,946	9,894	13,052	43.1	23,416	5,288	18,128	22.6
Light fuel oils, Nos. 2 and 3..... 7172	9,380	163	9,217	1.7	12,794	556	12,238	4.3
Stove oil..... 7171	3,048	29	3,019	1.0	11,583	254	11,329	2.2
Gasoline..... 7164	6,811	235	6,576	3.5	10,627	814	9,813	7.7
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres..... 3413	3,152	2,575	577	81.7	3,809	3,121	688	81.9
Peanuts, green..... 94	4,186	207	3,979	4.9	3,121	260	2,861	8.3
Yarns of synthetic textile fibres..... 3369	1,720	82	1,638	4.8	2,235	32	2,203	1.4
Tomatoes, fresh..... 127	2,401	192	2,209	6.0	2,042	202	1,840	9.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted..... 271	3,133	803	2,330	25.8	1,830	482	1,348	26.3
Iron ore..... 5001	1,395	571	824	40.9	1,791	650	1,141	36.3
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p..... 6217	1,735	175	1,560	10.1	1,721	199	1,522	11.6
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p..... 9270	1,609	1,326	283	82.4	1,648	1,347	301	81.7
Total Imports from Central and South America.....	371,375	44,462	326,913	12.0	468,621	64,129	404,492	15.7

1. Less than 0.1%.

very much higher than in the case of the first two groups. For all countries in this category the average for the 1953-55 period was 29.9%, varying from about 65% for Honduras, Haiti and Ecuador to 15% and less for Surinam, Cuba and El Salvador. The averages for 1953-55 tend to conceal for many countries marked year-to-year fluctuations in the proportion of consignments from the United States, during that period, as for instance in the case of the Dominican Republic, Peru and Puerto Rico. This point is also borne out by a comparison of the 1953-55 and 1956 data for these and some other countries.

Part B of Table 18 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America, exceeding \$1 million as the average of the years 1953-55 or in calendar year 1956. Wide fluctuations in the proportion of shipments consigned from the United States are also shown for the individual commodities, varying from a fractional percentage for sugar to over 80% for sisal fibres and wax. Also, as in the case of certain countries, some of the commodities tend to display an irregular year-to-year pattern in the proportion of consignments from the United States.

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 and with Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, is in part a result of special circumstances affecting trade in particular commodities, the structure of the market in each individual case strongly influencing the pattern of trade. 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. Generally there is a great deal of variation among the various commodities as to the proportion of consignments 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 during 1953-55 on the average only 1.3% less than if the consignment principle had been followed consistently. In the case of some individual commodities, however, the effects would have been obviously quite 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 fixed-weight aggregative (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 $\frac{\sum(Q_1 P_1)}{\sum(Q_0 P_1)}$.

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 miscel-

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 19. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity Groups	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
	\$'000,000					
Agricultural.....	1,062.2	1,006.1	1,225.9	580.0	600.3	673.9
Fibres and Textiles	21.0	22.8	22.6	333.3	381.6	416.4
Wood Products and Paper.....	1,378.4	1,520.9	1,514.5	158.9	188.4	220.3
Iron and Steel and Products.....	307.5	403.0	465.7	1,313.0	1,597.5	2,221.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	709.0	826.4	913.7	368.6	411.5	503.3
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	145.6	206.2	292.1	594.6	659.2	760.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	161.3	210.0	228.6	225.0	265.0	293.8
Miscellaneous	96.3	86.3	126.7	494.8	563.5	566.1
Adjusted total.....	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,068.2	4,667.0	5,656.1
Deductions ²	—	—	—	25.0	45.4	49.3
Published total	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,093.2	4,712.4	5,705.4

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.

laneous 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 other 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.

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 other 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 20. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for the United Kingdom government and other 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 20. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic Exports			Imports		
	1954	1955	1956	1954	1955	1956
Values in \$'000						
Non-Commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 17,261	21,908	27,697	29,905	25,619	31,832
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 3,793	1,548	1,606	649	667	706
Contractors' outfits	\$ 0	1,772	4,696	1	1	1
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ 2	2	2	1,203	1,291	1,258
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments	\$ —	—	—	25,006	45,363	49,304
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,731	1,784	1,454	4,378	5,415	5,366
Advertising matter	\$ 1	1	1	7,088	7,528	7,930
Tourist purchases	\$ 1	1	1	68,767	71,467	75,205
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 21,054	25,228	34,000	56,763	72,939	83,099
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.54	0.59	0.70	1.39	1.56	1.46
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 22,785	27,012	35,454	136,997	157,349	171,599
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.59	0.63	0.73	3.35	3.37	3.01

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. Also 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 (normally a minor part of the total). 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.

Since March 21, 1956 mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safekeeping in Canada. Commencing in April, such sales are now included in the figures for new Gold Production Available for Export in Table XXIX.

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 Canada's official reserves, 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 whenever these data are available.

TABLE 21. Estimated F.O.B. and C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Average 1952-56
	Values in \$'000,000					
Total Exports:						
Recorded value of total exports	\$ 4,356	4,173	3,947	4,351	4,863	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 201	166	167	206	240 ²	—
Estimated value of total exports f.o.b. port of exit	\$ 4,557	4,339	4,114	4,557	5,103	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 4.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.5
Imports:						
Recorded value of imports	\$ 4,030	4,383	4,093	4,712	5,705	—
Additional cost of transport to Canadian border ¹	\$ 354	365	338	378	466 ²	—
Estimated value of imports c.i.f. port of entry	\$ 4,384	4,748	4,431	5,090	6,171	—
Percent added by freight and other charges	% 8.8	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	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

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

TABLE 22. "General Trade" Values of Canadian Trade

	Total Exports				Imports			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
Values in \$'000,000								
Recorded values of trade	\$ 4,173	3,947	4,351	4,863	4,383	4,093	4,712	5,705
Goods entered into Customs warehouse ¹	\$ —	—	—	—	122	105	113	153
Goods cleared from Customs warehouse ¹	\$ 6	5	4	5	(-)112	(-)102	(-)104	(-)135
Estimated General Trade values	\$ 4,179	3,952	4,355	4,868	4,393	4,096	4,721	5,723
Increase over recorded values	% 0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 166	167	206	240	365	333	378	466
General Trade values f.o.b. — c.i.f.	\$ 4,345	4,119	4,561	5,108	4,758	4,434	5,099	6,189
Increase over recorded values	% 4.1	4.4	4.8	5.0	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.5

1. Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

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

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 22. 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.

The Index of Concentration

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

An index¹ has been designed which measures the concentration of trade with respect to both the

number of markets and the distribution of trade among those markets. If P_i represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

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

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

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

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted the smaller will the index tend to be. Given a fixed number of terms with a fixed sum, the sum of the squares of these terms will increase as the differences among the terms increase. Thus for a given number of markets the index will vary with the differences among the shares of the individual markets in trade. This shows the index to meet the requirements outlined above. The index also has the practical advantage that its limits are zero and 100.

An illustration may clarify this reasoning. If all Canada's trade were with one country the share of that country in our trade would be 100%, and the in-

dex would be $\sqrt{100^2} = 100$. If, on the other hand, our trade were evenly divided among 1,000 countries the share of each would be 0.1%, and the index would be $\sqrt{1000(0.1)^2} = 3.17$. However if the distribution of this trade were unequal, and one country took 20% of the total while 999 others took 0.08% each (approximately) the index would be $\sqrt{20^2 + 999(0.08)^2} = 20.2$. Thus the greater the number of markets the smaller does the index tend to be, and the more uneven the distribution of trade between markets, the larger does the index tend to be.

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

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

- Changes in the Structure of Canadian Imports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1956, p. 31)
- Changes in the Structure of Canadian Exports, 1926-1954 (First Half Year, 1955, p. 27)
- 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)
- 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*
- Canada's International Investment Position, 1926-1954*

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

A. DIRECTION OF TRADE

TABLE I. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom, Calendar Years, 1901-1956

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	77,664	- 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	166,062	71,057	- 25,338	- 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	1,298,162	581,408	343,217	1,336,921	921,235	231,488	- 38,759	- 339,827	+ 111,729
1921	814,144	334,973	309,842	799,478	555,091	123,150	+ 14,665	- 220,118	+ 186,692
1922	894,224	347,617	375,627	762,409	509,909	136,859	+ 131,815	- 162,292	+ 238,768
1923	1,015,986	420,328	361,888	903,031	610,354	154,479	+ 112,956	- 190,026	+ 207,409
1924	1,042,253	394,624	388,434	808,145	524,473	148,892	+ 234,109	- 129,849	+ 239,542
1925	1,251,666	450,859	493,170	890,193	578,575	162,119	+ 361,473	- 127,716	+ 331,052
1926	1,276,599	470,564	464,444	1,008,342	668,747	164,707	+ 268,257	- 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	- 420,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 152,332	- 263,764	+ 73,895
1931	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 62,192
1932	497,914	165,022	179,095	452,614	263,549	93,508	+ 45,299	- 98,528	+ 85,586
1933	535,484	172,955	211,314	401,214	217,291	97,878	+ 134,269	- 44,337	+ 113,436
1934	656,306	224,023	271,370	513,469	293,780	113,416	+ 142,837	- 69,757	+ 157,954
1935	737,936	273,120	304,318	550,315	312,417	116,670	+ 187,621	- 39,297	+ 187,648
1936	950,509	344,787	396,270	635,191	369,142	122,971	+ 315,318	- 24,355	+ 273,299
1937	1,012,122	372,221	403,359	808,896	490,505	147,292	+ 203,225	- 118,284	+ 256,067
1938	848,684	278,758	341,424	677,451	424,731	119,292	+ 171,233	- 145,973	+ 222,132
1939	935,922	389,754	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	1,202,418	121,693 ¹	+ 1,711,824 ¹	+ 25,022	+ 849,763 ¹
1946	2,339,166	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	2,976,962	359,757	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482
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
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	- 842,306	- 1,282,653	+ 333,753

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, 1952-1956

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
1952	4,301,081	2,306,955	745,845	284,636	473,822	272,397	217,425
1953	4,117,406	2,418,915	665,232	245,692	370,136	198,254	219,177
1954	3,881,272	2,317,153	653,408	203,867	341,335	186,662	178,847
1955	4,281,784	2,559,343	769,313	249,929	376,078	160,830	166,292
1956	4,789,746	2,818,655	812,706	253,360	527,893	176,436	200,695
1952 1Q	989,002	541,847	156,436	84,429	80,074	78,491	47,725
2Q	1,107,620	571,460	244,540	73,386	101,396	69,836	47,002
3Q	1,053,936	556,322	185,614	67,008	143,871	53,853	47,268
4Q	1,150,522	637,326	159,256	59,813	148,480	70,217	75,431
1953 1Q	900,567	564,301	123,934	57,799	57,205	47,875	49,454
2Q	1,093,025	624,119	190,300	67,648	111,929	51,655	47,373
3Q	1,073,871	612,003	192,532	68,413	103,026	45,116	52,782
4Q	1,049,943	618,492	158,466	51,832	97,976	53,607	69,568
1954 1Q	851,025	526,534	134,683	37,896	59,175	38,128	54,609
2Q	988,879	594,005	149,911	57,685	82,390	56,230	48,657
3Q	976,654	581,443	174,331	51,681	85,473	46,867	36,859
4Q	1,064,714	615,171	194,483	56,604	114,297	45,437	38,722
1955 1Q	951,349	566,811	182,802	53,966	70,591	38,394	38,785
2Q	1,080,526	636,317	201,823	64,346	93,646	39,394	45,001
3Q	1,113,770	661,944	197,991	73,827	96,747	43,156	40,106
4Q	1,136,139	694,271	186,697	57,791	115,094	39,886	42,399
1956 1Q	1,035,127	628,414	179,792	59,425	93,506	35,698	38,291
2Q	1,234,798	716,959	189,170	73,044	157,449	44,867	53,309
3Q	1,248,201	725,644	219,012	60,584	142,654	43,142	57,165
4Q	1,271,620	747,637	224,732	60,307	134,284	52,730	51,930
Total Exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	4,355,960	2,349,044	751,049	287,507	475,766	273,581	219,013
1953	4,172,601	2,463,051	668,874	247,807	372,713	198,958	221,198
1954	3,946,917	2,367,439	658,315	205,396	345,634	188,297	181,836
1955	4,351,284	2,612,182	773,994	251,493	383,457	162,160	167,999
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	255,322	530,918	177,373	202,084
1952 1Q	1,001,821	551,664	157,475	85,577	80,491	78,696	47,918
2Q	1,119,938	580,436	245,745	73,952	101,906	70,310	47,590
3Q	1,069,189	568,221	187,178	67,595	144,290	54,141	47,764
4Q	1,165,012	648,723	160,651	60,383	149,079	70,434	75,741
1953 1Q	913,905	574,945	124,661	58,538	57,887	48,002	49,872
2Q	1,105,793	634,649	191,128	68,050	112,319	51,775	47,872
3Q	1,088,965	624,005	193,488	69,073	103,785	45,292	53,322
4Q	1,063,937	629,453	159,598	52,146	98,721	53,888	70,131
1954 1Q	866,289	537,177	139,889	38,320	60,848	39,244	54,810
2Q	1,005,024	607,638	151,137	58,073	82,950	56,316	48,910
3Q	993,133	594,785	175,568	52,009	86,332	47,048	37,391
4Q	1,082,471	627,838	195,721	56,994	115,505	45,688	40,725
1955 1Q	966,630	579,765	183,804	54,333	71,033	38,729	38,966
2Q	1,096,638	649,041	202,738	64,691	94,852	39,687	45,629
3Q	1,133,757	675,713	199,349	74,180	100,511	43,490	40,515
4Q	1,154,258	707,662	188,103	58,289	117,061	40,254	42,889
1956 1Q	1,051,464	641,647	180,932	60,118	94,101	35,861	38,804
2Q	1,252,545	731,909	190,481	73,432	157,991	45,093	53,640
3Q	1,266,728	740,825	220,711	60,863	143,497	43,337	57,495
4Q	1,292,406	764,633	226,307	60,910	135,329	53,082	52,145

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 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 ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Imports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	4,030,468	2,976,962	359,757	185,091	151,284	284,225	73,148
1953	4,382,830	3,221,214	453,391	171,094	173,172	289,968	73,991
1954	4,093,196 ²	2,961,380 ²	392,472 ²	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	126,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1952 1Q	916,119	693,991	68,248	41,927	32,599	65,161	14,192
2Q	1,034,230	763,806	93,172	50,104	37,806	71,669	17,673
3Q	995,170	714,519	97,973	50,698	37,101	73,708	21,170
4Q	1,084,949	804,646	100,365	42,361	43,778	73,687	20,113
1953 1Q	997,964	763,054	95,279	29,404	30,945	64,102	15,181
2Q	1,218,599	909,359	124,312	47,273	49,086	73,630	14,941
3Q	1,118,161	799,283	119,816	49,553	45,414	82,794	21,302
4Q	1,046,106	749,518	113,985	44,864	47,728	69,442	22,568
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247 ²	812,701 ²	115,910 ²	52,454	48,099	74,640	20,443
3Q	1,001,226	707,214	96,514	52,914	47,544	69,464	27,577
4Q	1,041,858	751,384	91,829	48,238	51,314	70,079	29,014
1955 1Q	990,710	745,674	85,433	35,720	32,119	68,222	23,543
2Q	1,218,704	903,569	97,449	59,417	50,576	79,040	28,652
3Q	1,216,655	878,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	63,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,738	41,233
1956 1Q	1,272,210	961,474	97,795	39,161	46,250	91,307	36,223
2Q	1,573,050	1,155,770	140,998	58,794	82,298	91,096	44,093
3Q	1,393,898	981,257	124,496	64,752	80,680	93,162	49,550
4Q	1,466,291	1,063,165	121,389	58,940	87,418	86,285	49,094
Trade Balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1952	+ 325,492	- 627,918	+ 391,292	+ 102,415	+ 324,482	- 10,644	+ 145,865
1953	- 210,229	- 758,163	+ 215,482	+ 76,714	+ 199,540	- 91,010	+ 147,207
1954	- 146,280 ²	- 593,941 ²	+ 265,843 ²	+ 22,543	+ 167,070	- 96,108	+ 88,313
1955	- 361,086	- 839,997	+ 373,463	+ 41,483	+ 179,114	- 157,096	+ 41,946
1956	- 842,306	- 1,282,852	+ 333,753	+ 33,676	+ 234,272	- 184,477	+ 23,124
1952 1Q	+ 85,702	- 142,328	+ 89,228	+ 43,649	+ 47,892	+ 13,535	+ 33,726
2Q	+ 85,708	- 183,370	+ 152,573	+ 23,848	+ 64,100	- 1,360	+ 29,917
3Q	+ 74,019	- 146,298	+ 89,205	+ 16,897	+ 107,189	- 19,567	+ 26,593
4Q	+ 80,063	- 155,922	+ 60,287	+ 18,021	+ 105,302	- 3,252	+ 55,628
1953 1Q	- 84,059	- 188,109	+ 29,382	+ 29,134	+ 26,943	- 16,100	+ 34,691
2Q	- 112,806	- 274,710	+ 66,616	+ 20,777	+ 63,234	- 21,854	+ 32,932
3Q	- 29,196	- 175,279	+ 73,672	+ 19,520	+ 58,371	- 37,501	+ 32,021
4Q	+ 15,831	- 120,065	+ 46,612	+ 7,282	+ 50,993	- 15,554	+ 47,564
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	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 18,324	+ 28,467
3Q	- 8,094	- 112,429	+ 79,054	- 905	+ 38,788	- 22,415	+ 9,813
4Q	+ 40,613	- 123,546	+ 103,892	+ 8,756	+ 64,191	- 24,391	+ 11,711
1955 1Q	- 24,080	- 165,908	+ 98,370	+ 18,614	+ 38,914	- 29,493	+ 15,423
2Q	- 122,065	- 254,528	+ 105,289	+ 5,274	+ 44,276	- 39,353	+ 16,977
3Q	- 82,898	- 202,718	+ 88,791	+ 16,246	+ 46,657	- 39,765	+ 7,890
4Q	- 132,042	- 216,842	+ 81,013	+ 1,350	+ 49,267	- 48,484	+ 1,655
1956 1Q	- 220,746	- 319,827	+ 83,138	+ 20,957	+ 47,852	- 55,446	+ 2,581
2Q	- 320,505	- 423,862	+ 49,483	+ 14,638	+ 75,692	- 46,003	+ 9,547
3Q	- 127,170	- 240,433	+ 96,215	- 3,889	+ 62,617	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	- 173,885	- 298,532	+ 104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052

1. Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1956 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.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1956		Percentage Change 1955-56	Percentage of Total Domestic Exports 1956
1954	1955	1956		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
1	1	1	United States	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	1,345,374	1,473,281	+ 10.1	58.8
2	2	2	United Kingdom	653,408	769,313	812,708	368,961	443,745	+ 5.6	17.0
4	4	3	Germany, Federal Republic	86,899	90,751	134,098	53,941	80,157	+ 47.8	2.8
3	3	4	Japan	96,474	90,893	127,870	55,487	72,383	+ 40.7	2.7
9	6	5	Union of South Africa	39,883	56,026	64,616	36,060	28,556	+ 15.3	1.3
5	7	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	54,987	53,384	57,852	25,815	32,037	+ 8.4	1.2
8	9	7	Norway	43,813	47,031	57,682	26,753	30,929	+ 22.6	1.2
10	8	8	Netherlands	39,777	47,689	54,559	21,064	33,495	+ 14.4	1.1
11	10	9	France	33,799	42,563	53,156	25,502	27,654	+ 24.9	1.1
6	5	10	Australia	45,768	58,482	47,747	24,030	23,717	- 18.4	1.0
13	11	11	Mexico	27,359	37,126	39,385	17,967	21,418	+ 6.1	0.8
15	13	12	Italy	23,844	27,653	37,744	18,223	19,521	+ 36.5	0.8
12	12	13	Venezuela	30,973	30,756	34,335	15,477	18,858	+ 11.6	0.7
14	14	14	Switzerland	26,826	25,640	33,535	16,950	16,585	+ 30.8	0.7
17	15	15	India	17,689	24,669	25,714	16,074	9,640	+ 4.2	0.5
33	¹	16	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	4,854	2,680	24,606	18,000	6,606	+ 818.1	0.5
¹	¹	17	Czechoslovakia	295	1,062	24,558	11,352	13,206	+ ²	0.5
19	18	18	Philippines	15,863	18,136	18,060	7,855	10,205	- 0.4	0.4
20	17	19	New Zealand	14,807	22,344	17,995	9,279	8,716	- 19.5	0.4
¹	40	20	Poland	558	4,005	17,918	16,770	1,148	+ 347.4	0.4
16	16	21	Colombia	21,000	22,691	17,589	9,885	7,704	- 22.5	0.4
21	20	22	Jamaica	11,552	12,907	17,222	8,527	8,695	+ 33.4	0.4
18	19	23	Cuba	17,455	13,910	15,371	6,785	8,586	+ 10.5	0.3
7	23	24	Brazil	45,096	11,520	13,026	5,551	7,475	+ 13.1	0.3
22	22	25	Trinidad and Tobago	11,425	12,625	12,491	5,640	6,851	- 1.1	0.3
32	31	26	Peru	5,086	6,001	11,337	4,522	6,815	+ 88.9	0.2
24	29	27	Pakistan	8,970	6,202	10,502	5,918	4,584	+ 69.3	0.2
27	24	28	Puerto Rico	7,757	9,715	10,421	5,694	4,727	+ 7.3	0.2
25	21	29	Ireland	8,821	12,808	10,144	4,754	5,390	- 20.8	0.2
42	25	30	Sweden	3,518	7,622	7,894	3,063	4,831	+ 3.6	0.2
38	50	31	Panama	4,097	2,824	7,748	2,304	5,444	+ 174.4	0.2
26	27	32	Hong Kong	8,252	7,253	7,026	3,387	3,639	- 3.1	0.1
30	28	33	Argentina	6,692	6,833	6,183	2,247	3,936	- 9.5	0.1
¹	30	34	Austria	2,857	6,025	5,214	1,926	3,288	- 13.5	0.1
¹	37	35	Spain	2,734	4,210	5,053	2,921	2,132	+ 20.0	0.1
35	38	36	Dominican Republic	4,269	4,168	4,985	2,438	2,547	+ 19.6	0.1
34	36	37	Barbados	4,378	4,267	4,721	2,070	2,651	+ 10.6	0.1
39	34	38	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	3,945	4,323	4,679	2,414	2,265	+ 8.2	0.1
¹	¹	39	Chile	3,130	3,820	4,420	1,684	2,736	+ 15.7	0.1
36	49	40	British Guiana	4,080	2,967	4,351	2,018	2,333	+ 46.6	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1955

31	32	41	Ecuador	5,509	4,953	4,344	3,008	1,336	12.3	0.1
40	39	42	Leeward and Windward Islands	3,931	4,149	4,281	2,110	2,171	+ 3.2	0.1
45	26	¹	Korea	3,197	7,514	2,864	1,894	970	- 61.9	0.1
23	33	¹	Israel	10,174	4,558	2,725	1,148	1,577	- 40.2	0.1
¹	35	¹	Greece	2,505	4,298	2,523	1,501	1,022	- 41.3	0.1

1. Lower than 50th.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE IV. Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar Year			1956		Percentage Change 1955-56	Percentage of Total Imports 1956
1954	1955	1956		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	2,117,244	2,044,423	+ 20.6	72.9
2	2	2	United Kingdom	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886	+ 21.0	8.5
3	3	3	Venezuela	167,594	187,277	208,401	93,263	115,138	+ 11.3	3.7
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	44,485	55,603	89,348	39,117	50,231	+ 60.7	1.6
15	5	5	Japan	19,197	36,718	60,826	28,987	31,839	+ 65.7	1.1
7	9	6	Belgium and Luxembourg	25,077	29,051	52,728	22,613	30,115	+ 81.5	0.9
21	10	7	Mexico	14,033	28,814	41,699	32,397	9,302	+ 44.7	0.7
12	8	8	Netherlands Antilles	20,582	30,722	38,119	17,121	20,998	+ 24.1	0.7
5	7	9	Brazil	31,623	30,747	34,832	16,200	18,632	+ 13.3	0.6
11	13	10	France	22,046	25,016	32,600	14,752	17,848	+ 30.3	0.6
6	6	11	India	28,054	35,147	30,898	16,029	14,869	- 12.1	0.5
14	11	12	Malaya and Singapore	19,586	28,810	28,558	14,575	13,983	- 0.9	0.5
9	12	13	Australia	24,657	26,295	26,310	8,729	17,581	+ 0.1	0.5
20	17	14	Italy	15,006	18,502	24,967	10,085	14,882	+ 34.9	0.4
46	29	15	Arabia	2,225	6,986	24,712	7,167	17,545	+ 253.7	0.4
19	21	16	Jamaica	15,309	15,567	24,833	10,562	14,071	+ 56.2	0.4
10	15	17	Netherlands	22,562	20,951	23,776	10,501	13,275	+ 13.5	0.4
8	14	18	Colombia	24,820	22,220	23,056	12,529	10,527	+ 3.8	0.4
16	16	19	Switzerland	19,151	19,365	22,301	10,202	12,099	+ 15.2	0.4
13	18	20	British Guiana	20,482	18,307	20,498	5,509	14,989	+ 12.0	0.4
17	19	21	Lebanon	17,413	17,920	19,601	9,708	9,893	+ 9.4	0.3
25	24	22	Sweden	9,175	12,152	17,303	7,045	10,258	+ 42.4	0.3
22	20	23	Ceylon	12,527	15,581	16,564	7,826	8,738	+ 6.3	0.3
28	23	24	New Zealand	7,314	12,316	12,321	8,215	4,106	+ 1	0.2
23	25	25	Cuba	9,913	10,025	12,279	7,543	4,736	+ 22.5	0.2
24	26	26	Trinidad and Tobago	9,595	9,840	11,051	5,243	5,808	+ 12.3	0.2
29	30	27	Union of South Africa	5,911	6,255	8,401	3,212	5,189	+ 34.3	0.1
2	2	28	Mauritius and Seychelles	2	2	7,758	1,567	6,191	3	0.1
30	27	29	Panama	5,850	9,037	7,585	5,383	2,202	- 16.1	0.1
18	22	30	British East Africa	15,852	13,158	7,290	4,455	2,835	- 44.6	0.1
44	4	31	Honduras	2,589	1,666	7,079	2,291	4,788	+ 324.9	0.1
31	35	32	Fiji	5,813	5,016	6,267	2,055	4,212	+ 24.9	0.1
39	38	33	Denmark	3,463	4,269	8,182	2,666	3,516	+ 44.8	0.1
32	31	34	Spain	5,566	6,220	5,727	3,120	2,607	- 7.9	0.1
4	44	35	China (except Taiwan)	1,621	3,125	5,721	4,317	1,404	+ 83.1	0.1
36	33	36	Hong Kong	4,154	5,875	5,699	3,082	2,617	- 3.0	0.1
4	46	37	Czechoslovakia	1,796	2,880	5,675	2,094	3,581	+ 97.0	0.1
33	28	38	Barbados	5,358	8,236	4,634	1,985	2,649	- 43.7	0.1
43	37	39	Argentina	2,738	4,414	4,626	1,938	2,688	+ 4.8	0.1
38	34	40	Ecuador	3,763	5,187	4,498	2,272	2,226	- 13.3	0.1

Additional Countries Included in Leading Forty in 1955

47	40	42	Gold Coast	1,986	3,775	4,063	1,270	2,793	+ 7.6	0.1
26	32	45	Costa Rica	7,746	5,948	3,893	1,231	2,662	- 34.5	0.1
27	39	47	Alaska	7,573	3,932	3,792	1,538	2,254	- 3.6	0.1
35	36	48	Guatemala	5,060	4,545	3,227	1,976	1,251	- 29.0	0.1

1. Less than 0.1%.
2. Included with British East Africa prior to 1956.
3. Not available.
4. Lower than 50th.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,308,955	2,418,915	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	1,345,374	1,473,281
Alaska	1,249	1,130	1,272	1,221	3,128	1,741	1,387
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,279	1,319	1,226	1,382	1,399	661	738
Greenland	303	194	299	86	176	59	117
Total, North America	2,309,787	2,421,558	2,319,950	2,562,031	2,823,358	1,347,835	1,475,523
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	3,158	3,070	2,992	3,010	2,900	1,296	1,604
British Honduras	381	376	299	304	248	109	139
Bahamas	2,353	2,298	2,271	2,133	2,303	1,082	1,221
Barbados	3,912	3,734	4,378	4,267	4,721	2,070	2,651
Jamaica	10,591	12,490	11,552	12,907	17,222	8,527	8,695
Leeward and Windward Islands	4,276	3,864	3,931	4,149	4,281	2,110	2,171
Trinidad and Tobago	11,034	9,490	11,425	12,625	12,491	5,640	6,851
American Virgin Islands	167	178	119	190	130	65	65
Costa Rica	2,612	2,199	2,834	3,576	2,743	1,355	1,388
Cuba	24,181	16,124	17,455	13,910	15,371	6,785	8,586
Dominican Republic	4,643	3,993	4,269	4,168	4,985	2,438	2,547
El Salvador	2,230	1,901	1,526	1,808	2,295	1,203	1,092
French West Indies	47	26	24	23	17	7	10
Guatemala	1,896	2,234	2,021	2,508	3,003	1,344	1,659
Haiti	3,417	2,670	3,307	2,446	2,917	1,493	1,424
Honduras	1,736	556	471	588	868	388	480
Mexico	39,641	28,986	27,359	37,126	39,385	17,967	21,418
Netherlands Antilles	1,541	1,308	1,775	1,444	1,349	643	706
Nicaragua	1,185	1,354	1,653	1,769	1,402	797	605
Panama	11,359	4,380	4,057	2,824	7,748	2,304	5,444
Puerto Rico	7,328	7,753	7,757	9,715	10,421	5,694	4,727
Commonwealth Countries	35,704	35,322	36,849	39,395	44,166	20,833	23,333
Other Countries	101,983	73,662	74,628	82,095	92,634	42,483	50,151
Total, Central America and Antilles	137,688	108,984	111,477	121,491	136,800	63,316	73,484
South America:							
British Guiana	6,356	4,777	4,080	2,967	4,351	2,018	2,333
Falkland Islands	31	41	4	274	11	¹ / ₁	11
Argentina	8,227	7,641	6,692	6,833	6,183	2,247	3,936
Bolivia	6,398	5,501	1,272	1,088	1,489	912	577
Brazil	81,367	37,561	45,096	11,520	13,026	5,551	7,475
Chile	10,096	3,945	3,130	3,820	4,420	1,684	2,736
Colombia	13,756	20,146	21,000	22,691	17,589	9,885	7,704
Ecuador	2,030	4,220	5,509	4,953	4,344	3,008	1,336
French Guiana	3	6	4	2	¹ / ₁	¹ / ₁	¹ / ₁
Paraguay	112	339	167	91	238	177	61
Peru	16,405	15,108	5,086	6,001	11,337	4,522	6,815
Surinam	1,097	712	911	971	1,025	534	491
Uruguay	5,429	2,912	2,784	2,355	2,758	1,029	1,729
Venezuela	35,683	36,485	30,973	30,756	34,335	15,477	18,858
Commonwealth Countries	6,387	4,818	4,084	3,241	4,362	2,018	2,344
Other Countries	180,597	134,575	122,625	91,080	96,745	45,025	51,720
Total, South America	186,864	139,393	126,769	94,326	101,167	47,043	54,064

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745
Austria	5,216	5,136	2,857	6,025	5,214	1,926	3,288
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	104,376	69,510	54,987	53,384	57,852	25,815	32,037
Denmark	9,881	6,303	2,929	3,172	3,516	1,280	2,236
France	48,264	32,281	33,799	42,563	53,156	25,502	27,654
Germany, Federal Republic.....	94,863	83,858	86,899	90,751	134,098	53,941	80,157
Iceland	833	2,058	699	505	292	153	139
Ireland	23,058	13,356	8,821	12,808	10,144	4,754	5,390
Netherlands	41,508	42,382	39,777	47,689	54,559	21,064	33,495
Norway	39,002	37,278	43,813	47,031	57,682	26,753	30,929
Sweden	12,198	4,587	3,518	7,622	7,894	3,063	4,831
Switzerland	26,918	29,833	26,826	25,640	33,535	16,950	16,585
Commonwealth Countries.....	745,845	665,232	653,408	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745
Other Countries.....	406,119	326,581	304,895	337,190	417,944	181,201	236,743
Total, North-Western Europe.....	1,151,964	991,813	958,303	1,106,502	1,230,650	550,162	680,488
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	353	486	252	286	240	106	134
Malta	3,111	3,307	3,043	3,934	4,064	1,318	2,746
Greece	4,415	1,560	2,505	4,298	2,523	1,501	1,022
Italy	52,645	33,170	23,844	27,653	37,744	18,223	19,521
Portugal	4,026	3,991	2,118	2,554	1,696	601	1,095
Azores and Madeira	224	231	641	311	231	102	129
Spain	3,579	14,179	2,734	4,210	5,053	2,921	2,132
Commonwealth Countries.....	3,464	3,794	3,295	4,220	4,304	1,424	2,880
Other Countries.....	64,888	53,131	31,841	39,026	47,248	23,348	23,900
Total, Southern Europe	68,352	56,925	35,136	43,245	51,552	24,772	26,780
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Bulgaria	2	3	8	2	105	104	1
Czechoslovakia.....	367	123	295	1,062	24,558	11,352	13,206
Finland.....	2,694	1,388	478	1,736	1,952	1,285	667
Germany, Eastern	0	0	1	2,261	1,458	1,457	1
Hungary	81	48	35	165	1,913	1,911	2
Poland	69	183	558	4,005	17,918	16,770	1,148
Roumania	45	94	74	397	124	123	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	1	1	4,854	2,680	24,606	18,000	6,606
Yugoslavia	22,613	1,940	7,119	363	213	157	56
Total, Eastern Europe	25,873	3,779	13,420	12,671	72,846	51,161	21,685
Middle East:							
Aden	127	34	22	16	9	8	1
Arabia	2,149	2,644	1,594	1,244	1,942	1,118	824
Egypt	19,363	11,688	1,201	1,291	2,539	1,739	800
Ethiopia	54	55	118	73	121	78	43
Iran	585	753	757	644	790	451	339
Iraq	313	458	425	1,170	657	451	206
Israel	11,940	9,059	10,174	4,558	2,725	1,148	1,577
Italian Africa.....	6	1	1	1	6	2	4
Jordan.....	105	38	123	49	97	47	50
Lebanon	9,355	5,161	962	1,293	1,320	629	691
Libya	854	1,279	840	74	101	16	85
Sudan	104	17	8	4	74	53	21
Syria	580	578	1,169	1,045	719	395	324
Turkey	4,791	1,455	7,086	647	887	632	255
Commonwealth Countries.....	127	34	22	16	9	8	1
Other Countries.....	50,199	33,184	24,478	12,092	11,978	6,757	5,221
Total, Middle East	50,326	33,218	24,500	12,108	11,967	6,765	5,222

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	5,825	3,307	3,147	2,671	3,341	1,903	1,438
Hong Kong	9,582	9,000	8,252	7,253	7,026	3,387	3,639
India	55,423	37,187	17,689	24,669	25,714	16,074	9,640
Malaya and Singapore	7,067	2,854	2,983	3,421	3,914	2,261	1,653
Pakistan	16,016	32,103	8,970	6,202	10,502	5,918	4,584
Other British East Indies	13	27	18	53	127	96	31
Afghanistan	272	150	55	20	14	11	3
Burma	1,023	444	212	480	288	44	244
China, except Taiwan	1,156	0	70	1,016	2,427	438	1,989
Taiwan		1,482	3,186	1,227	751	367	384
Indo-China	327	351	190	337	546	356	190
Indonesia	6,250	1,990	1,321	944	1,243	435	808
Japan	102,603	118,568	96,474	90,893	127,870	55,487	72,383
Korea	335	14,991	3,197	7,514	2,864	1,894	970
Philippines	16,045	13,872	15,863	18,136	18,060	7,855	10,205
Portuguese Asia	282	190	43	174	454	238	216
Thailand	1,976	1,509	1,767	2,341	1,936	911	1,025
Commonwealth Countries	93,926	84,477	41,060	44,269	50,625	29,639	20,986
Other Countries	130,270	153,547	122,378	123,083	156,453	68,036	88,417
Total, Other Asia	224,196	238,024	163,438	167,352	207,078	97,674	109,404
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ¹	1,031	348	375	602	415	170	245
Mauritius and Seychelles					108	19	89
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ²	2,662	2,220	3,945	4,323	4,679	2,414	2,265
Union of South Africa	47,852	50,763	39,883	56,026	64,616	36,060	28,556
Other British South Africa	12	15	7	5	6	4	2
Gambia	9	29	38	77	60	38	22
Gold Coast	254	1,749	2,313	1,461	1,481	514	967
Nigeria	865	942	1,452	890	750	358	392
Sierra Leone	159	235	356	598	614	368	246
Other British West Africa	0	1	33	33	40	24	16
Belgian Congo	5,900	3,349	3,628	3,534	2,786	1,391	1,395
French Africa	3,226	1,248	1,204	1,176	1,037	505	532
Liberia	203	3,145	4,071	2,456	1,781	42	1,739
Madagascar	97	64	41	71	47	18	29
Morocco	4,630	3,809	2,824	1,791	2,028	1,510	518
Portuguese East Africa	2,088	1,997	2,614	2,044	2,197	1,191	1,006
Portuguese West Africa			323	274	173	96	77
Canary Islands	825	23	1	0	3	0	3
Spanish Africa	64	59	17	2	11	1	10
Commonwealth Countries	52,844	56,300	48,402	64,014	72,769	39,969	32,800
Other Countries	17,033	13,695	14,724	11,348	10,064	4,754	5,310
Total, Other Africa	69,878	69,996	63,126	75,362	82,834	44,723	38,111
Oceania:							
Australia	49,697	39,629	45,768	58,482	47,747	24,030	23,717
Fiji	519	424	654	1,055	1,121	455	666
New Zealand	18,844	7,475	14,807	22,344	17,995	9,279	8,716
Other British Oceania	71	64	103	84	118	61	57
French Oceania	424	487	389	477	482	277	205
Hawaii	6,280	5,385	3,222	3,924	3,859	2,294	1,565
United States Oceania	198	253	269	335	212	79	133
Commonwealth Countries	69,131	47,591	61,332	81,965	68,980	33,824	33,156
Other Countries	6,902	6,125	3,880	4,736	4,554	2,650	1,904
Total, Oceania	76,833	53,716	65,212	86,701	71,534	36,474	35,060
Total, Commonwealth Countries	1,007,423	897,568	848,453	1,006,433	1,055,922	496,676	559,246
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,322,177	2,433,614	2,329,792	2,574,728	2,836,405	1,355,246	1,481,159
Total, All Countries	4,301,081	4,117,406	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	2,269,925	2,519,821

1. Includes Nyasaland prior to 1954.

2. Northern and Southern Rhodesia only prior to 1954.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,976,962	3,221,214	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	2,117,244	2,044,423
Alaska	2,333	2,961	7,573	3,932	3,792	1,538	2,254
St. Pierre and Miquelon	48	66	30	52	38	17	21
Greenland	1	0	13	13	10	5	5
Total, North America	2,979,344	3,224,247	2,968,996	3,456,175	4,165,506	2,118,805	2,046,701
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	317	126	390	258	273	129	144
British Honduras	26	139	124	164	171	91	80
Bahamas	406	427	418	272	221	130	91
Barbados	8,666	2,375	5,358	8,236	4,634	1,985	2,649
Jamaica	9,204	11,761	15,309	15,567	24,633	10,562	14,071
Leeward and Windward Islands	216	1,210	1,250	2,456	2,193	1,419	774
Trinidad and Tobago	9,660	8,062	9,595	9,840	11,051	5,243	5,808
American Virgin Islands	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Costa Rica	8,740	9,472	7,746	5,948	3,893	1,231	2,662
Cuba	18,615	11,654	9,913	10,025	12,279	7,543	4,736
Dominican Republic	6,000	5,854	1,663	1,529	1,346	870	476
El Salvador	771	1,389	951	2,962	1,133	844	289
French West Indies	2	0	1	158	1	1	0
Guatemala	2,080	3,259	5,060	4,545	3,227	1,976	1,251
Haiti	1,928	748	1,570	1,597	1,683	953	730
Honduras	4,643	4,594	2,589	1,666	7,079	2,291	4,788
Mexico	23,937	15,785	14,033	28,814	41,699	32,397	9,302
Netherlands Antilles	11,747	8,154	20,582	30,722	38,119	17,121	20,998
Nicaragua	501	391	181	1,429	655	486	169
Panama	4,125	3,637	5,850	9,037	7,585	5,383	2,202
Puerto Rico	846	872	1,203	1,094	1,054	474	580
Commonwealth Countries	28,495	24,100	32,444	36,793	43,175	19,558	23,617
Other Countries	83,936	65,810	71,340	99,526	119,753	71,570	48,183
Total, Central America and Antilles	112,431	89,910	103,784	136,319	162,928	91,127	71,801
South America:							
British Guiana	23,660	17,800	20,482	18,307	20,498	5,509	14,989
Falkland Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Argentina	4,374	8,529	2,738	4,414	4,626	1,938	2,688
Bolivia	3,551	1,415	267	19	88	59	29
Brazil	35,103	35,047	31,622	30,747	34,832	16,200	18,632
Chile	3,282	1,052	236	250	1,704	515	1,189
Colombia	18,004	23,215	24,820	22,220	23,056	12,529	10,527
Ecuador	2,751	2,688	3,763	5,187	4,498	2,272	2,226
French Guiana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Paraguay	346	260	520	237	142	86	56
Peru	8,050	2,928	2,264	869	2,766	1,067	1,699
Surinam	528	1,345	2,793	3,646	3,925	1,538	2,387
Uruguay	1,863	2,903	1,025	483	1,157	500	657
Venezuela	135,758	155,147	167,594	187,277	208,401	93,263	115,138
Commonwealth Countries	23,660	17,800	20,483	18,307	20,498	5,509	14,989
Other Countries	213,413	234,532	237,644	255,349	285,196	129,966	155,230
Total, South America	237,073	252,332	258,127	273,657	305,693	135,475	170,218

1. Less than \$500,00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan. — June	July — Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886
Austria.....	2,917	2,967	3,043	2,709	3,913	1,848	2,065
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	33,216	29,082	25,077	29,051	52,728	22,613	30,115
Denmark.....	2,167	2,175	3,463	4,269	6,182	2,666	3,516
France.....	19,117	22,267	22,045	25,016	32,600	14,752	17,848
Germany, Federal Republic.....	22,629	35,507	44,485	55,603	89,348	39,117	50,231
Iceland.....	50	80	59	8	9	4	5
Ireland.....	462	582	1,150	336	415	256	159
Netherlands.....	16,495	22,298	22,562	20,951	23,776	10,501	13,275
Norway.....	3,857	2,289	1,983	2,366	3,780	1,238	2,542
Sweden.....	8,611	8,341	9,175	12,152	17,303	7,045	10,258
Switzerland.....	16,396	20,437	19,151	19,365	22,301	10,202	12,099
Commonwealth Countries.....	359,757	453,391	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886
Other Countries.....	125,918	147,026	152,194	171,827	252,357	110,242	142,115
Total, North-Western Europe.....	485,675	600,417	544,666	572,358	737,036	349,035	388,001
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Malta.....	51	67	67	62	53	21	32
Greece.....	197	224	231	280	274	120	154
Italy.....	11,735	14,271	15,006	18,502	24,967	10,085	14,882
Portugal.....	1,798	1,962	1,798	1,941	2,272	1,040	1,232
Azores and Madeira.....	285	179	193	200	164	80	84
Spain.....	4,260	4,619	5,566	6,220	5,727	3,120	2,607
Commonwealth Countries.....	51	67	68	63	54	22	32
Other Countries.....	18,275	21,253	22,794	27,142	33,405	14,445	18,960
Total, Southern Europe.....	18,326	21,320	22,861	27,204	33,459	14,467	18,992
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria.....	2	1	1	3	4	1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	3,559	2,589	1,796	2,080	5,675	2,094	3,581
Finland.....	234	548	609	384	527	224	303
Germany, Eastern.....	492	959	721	572	779	305	574
Hungary.....	279	184	210	124	209	80	129
Poland.....	556	244	405	595	2,185	706	1,479
Roumania.....	13	7	3	1	3	1	3
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.....	2,317	843	698	635	1,011	487	524
Yugoslavia.....	101	101	284	516	907	321	586
Total, Eastern Europe.....	7,553	5,476	4,727	5,709	11,300	4,118	7,182
Middle East:							
Aden.....	7	10	79	48	73	42	31
Arabia.....	7,559	2,196	2,225	6,986	24,712	7,167	17,545
Egypt.....	462	4,203	440	294	166	83	83
Ethiopia.....	21	44	97	90	125	84	41
Iran.....	1,168	1,025	1,385	2,064	1,057	453	604
Iraq.....	924	1,371	238	1,299	941	250	691
Israel.....	1,161	1,312	1,040	1,166	1,551	918	593
Italian Africa.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jordan.....	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
Lebanon.....	15,171	19,584	17,413	17,920	19,600	9,708	9,892
Libya.....	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
Sudan.....	76	60	57	97	97	51	46
Syria.....	72	56	23	1,059	1,351	915	436
Turkey.....	2,719	791	699	743	706	353	353
Commonwealth Countries.....	7	10	79	48	73	42	31
Other Countries.....	29,332	30,641	23,618	31,722	50,269	19,981	30,288
Total, Middle East.....	29,338	30,650	23,697	31,770	50,342	20,023	30,319

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar Year					1956	
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon.....	12,492	14,461	12,527	15,581	16,564	7,826	8,738
Hong Kong	3,711	4,427	4,154	5,375	5,699	3,082	2,617
India	26,822	26,627	28,054	35,147	30,898	16,029	14,869
Malaya and Singapore	25,473	21,896	19,586	28,810	28,558	14,575	13,983
Pakistan	191	558	566	816	1,306	661	645
Other British East Indies	1,772	350	172	71	122	56	66
Afghanistan	19	42	9	6	0	0	0
Burma	4	2	79	7	1	1	1
China, except Taiwan.....	1,286	1,119	1,621	3,125	5,721	4,317	1,404
Taiwan		75	187	155	112	63	49
Indo-China	0	1	45	172	16	12	4
Indonesia	893	598	611	1,001	1,143	452	691
Japan	13,162	13,029	19,197	36,718	60,826	28,987	31,839
Korea.....	8	54	170	480	8	2	6
Philippines.....	5,423	2,986	4,001	2,027	2,467	1,245	1,222
Portuguese Asia	0	14	1	0	0	0	0
Thailand	764	896	786	1,142	1,103	552	551
Commonwealth Countries	70,460	68,318	65,058	86,300	83,147	42,229	40,918
Other Countries	21,559	19,416	26,708	44,833	71,396	35,629	35,767
Total, Other Asia	92,019	87,734	91,766	131,133	154,544	77,858	76,686
Other Africa:							
British East Africa ²	9,593	9,393	15,852	13,158	7,289	4,455	2,834
Mauritius and Seychelles					7,758	1,567	6,191
Rhodesia and Nyasaland ³	1,474	3,864	1,161	482	720	167	553
Union of South Africa	4,185	4,616	5,911	6,255	8,401	3,212	5,189
Other British South Africa	1	8	3	1	8	2	6
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Coast	5,523	3,159	1,986	3,775	4,063	1,270	2,793
Nigeria	1,764	1,584	866	858	986	648	338
Sierra Leone.....	6	2	7	8	18	18	0
Other British West Africa.....	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Belgian Congo.....	990	2,247	1,489	2,673	2,744	595	2,149
French Africa.....	404	2,631	3,184	3,267	2,075	779	1,296
Liberia	29	372	135	214	441	273	168
Madagascar.....	1	8	304	14	36	22	16
Morocco.....	1,049	529	197	195	196	53	143
Portuguese East Africa	576	73	191	128	370	239	131
Portuguese West Africa			181	44	94	42	52
Canary Islands.....	22	30	26	25	24	13	11
Spanish Africa	0	2	0	16	1	1	0
Commonwealth Countries	22,525	22,626	25,787	24,536	29,244	11,340	17,904
Other Countries	3,070	5,891	5,707	6,575	5,983	2,017	3,966
Total, Other Africa	25,595	28,518	31,495	31,112	35,227	13,357	21,870
Oceania:							
Australia.....	18,712	23,464	24,657	26,295	26,310	8,729	17,581
Fiji	6,487	5,554	5,613	5,016	6,267	2,055	4,212
New Zealand	14,231	8,572	7,314	12,316	12,321	8,215	4,106
Other British Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Oceania	1	0	3	0	1	0	1
Hawaii.....	3,473	4,635	5,292	3,305	4,374	1,996	2,378
United States Oceania	210	0	0	0	1	0	1
Commonwealth Countries	39,431	37,590	37,785	43,628	45,040	19,000	26,040
Other Countries	3,683	4,635	5,295	3,305	4,374	1,996	2,378
Total, Oceania	43,114	42,228	43,079	46,933	49,414	20,996	28,418
Total, Commonwealth Countries	544,386	623,902	574,174	610,205	705,911	336,492	369,419
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,983,824	3,229,682	2,975,447	3,490,510	4,170,886	2,121,253	2,049,633
Total, All Countries	4,030,468	4,382,830	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	2,845,260	2,860,189

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 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56
		1954	1955	1956	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable Products	803,481	752,348	974,964	460,614	514,350	+ 29.8
2	Wheat	375,339	338,218	513,081	258,250	254,831	+ 51.7
11	Barley	89,363	76,461	94,977	31,978	62,999	+ 24.2
13	Wheat flour	88,029	74,442	71,549	35,932	35,617	- 3.9
14	Whisky	59,156	60,682	68,660	26,779	41,881	+ 13.1
21	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	13,717	31,279	43,624	21,511	22,113	+ 39.5
35	Oil seed cake and meal	7,746	15,431	20,891	10,253	10,638	+ 35.4
	Animals and Animal Products	269,861	263,621	260,249	123,639	136,610	- 1.3
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	56,650	55,263	59,594	24,381	35,213	+ 7.8
29	Fur skins, undressed	22,997	28,287	25,893	13,656	12,237	- 8.5
32	Fish, cured	23,341	23,939	22,835	10,131	12,704	- 4.6
37	Molluscs and crustaceans	17,322	20,246	20,554	11,554	9,000	+ 1.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	20,969	22,816	22,568	10,330	12,238	- 1.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,378,354	1,520,921	1,514,458	738,331	778,127	- 0.4
1	Newsprint paper	635,670	665,877	708,385	344,990	363,395	+ 6.4
3	Planks and boards	324,724	385,313	326,445	161,992	164,453	- 15.3
4	Wood pulp	271,418	297,304	304,536	152,427	152,109	+ 2.4
17	Pulpwood	45,766	48,655	49,794	18,674	31,120	+ 2.3
26	Plywoods and veneers	21,555	30,104	29,020	17,063	11,957	- 3.6
31	Shingles	24,182	29,145	24,546	12,042	12,504	- 15.8
	Iron and its Products	300,692	398,782	458,849	189,351	259,498	+ 15.1
8	Iron ore	39,719	99,814	144,443	32,281	112,162	+ 44.7
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	70,819	72,206	63,937	47,155	16,782	- 11.5
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	38,172 ¹	35,789	47,130	19,960	27,170	+ 31.7
25	Scrap iron and steel	15,868	20,936	30,427	10,103	20,324	+ 45.3
30	Rolling mill products	5,393	20,313	25,719	11,747	13,972	+ 26.6
34	Ferro-alloys	6,648	13,165	21,177	10,313	10,864	+ 60.9
36	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	11,212	33,695	20,749	7,491	13,258	- 38.4
39	Automobile parts (except engines)	15,375	20,333	19,969	12,077	7,892	- 1.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	709,017	826,390	913,694	430,767	482,927	+ 10.6
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	182,392	210,971	234,806	98,629	136,177	+ 11.3
6	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	182,154	215,169	222,909	114,012	108,897	+ 3.6
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	127,334	163,924	194,206	94,346	99,860	+ 18.5
12	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	58,392	70,558	74,011	31,309	42,702	+ 4.9
22	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	27,640	26,315	35,656	20,764	14,892	+ 35.5
23	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	40,530	37,194	35,025	13,317	21,708	- 5.8
33	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	22,913	20,700	21,407	11,334	10,073	+ 3.4
38	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	11,604	14,667	20,406	10,466	9,940	+ 39.1
40	Silver, unmanufactured	18,953	19,343	18,693	8,328	10,365	- 3.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	145,573	206,200	292,100	135,134	156,966	+ 41.7
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,318	36,253	103,923	46,305	57,618	+ 186.7
10	Asbestos, unmanufactured	82,566	94,804	99,895	46,921	52,974	+ 5.4
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	27,222	26,942	28,389	13,940	14,449	+ 5.4
	Chemicals and Allied Products	161,293²	210,040²	228,631²	115,891	112,740	+ 8.9
19	Fertilizers, chemical	42,342	58,296	49,211	27,162	22,049	- 12.6
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	19,994	27,365	26,577	12,692	13,885	- 2.9
	Miscellaneous Commodities	92,031	90,666	124,233	57,868	66,365	+ 54.0
18	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	28,442	19,906	49,545	25,972	23,573	+ 148.9
24	Non-commercial items	21,054	25,227	34,000	14,376	19,624	+ 34.8
	Total Domestic Exports to All Countries	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	2,269,925	2,519,821	+ 11.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	3,180,031	3,562,529	4,006,594	1,892,613	2,113,981	
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	81.9	83.2	83.6	83.4	83.9	

1. Revised to include exports of machine needles.

2. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	540,289	567,475	628,777	294,877	333,900	+ 10.8
16	Coffee, green.....	64,214	57,010	62,657	32,230	30,427	+ 9.9
21	Sugar, unrefined.....	51,519	52,312	55,828	21,800	34,028	+ 6.7
27	Vegetables, fresh.....	33,028	38,852	43,694	26,719	16,975	+ 12.5
29	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	24,267	44,110	40,610	21,522	19,088	- 7.9
37	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	31,272	29,903	32,596	17,373	15,223	+ 9.0
	Animals and Animal Products	85,412	107,802	122,154	57,855	64,299	+ 13.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	333,324	381,613	416,390	217,416	198,974	+ 9.1
17	Cotton fabrics.....	46,012	53,400	62,130	35,106	27,024	+ 16.3
20	Cotton, raw.....	52,441	61,031	58,748	31,933	26,815	- 3.7
25	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	33,860	39,039	44,793	20,533	24,260	+ 14.7
31	Wool fabrics.....	32,367	31,948	40,191	19,949	20,242	+ 25.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	166,001	195,959	228,208	112,849	115,359	+ 16.5
18	Paperboard, paper and products.....	43,558	52,690	61,954	30,720	31,234	+ 17.6
30	Logs, timber and lumber.....	23,995	32,773	40,555	21,176	19,379	+ 23.7
35	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	34,067	34,794	34,435	17,764	16,671	- 1.0
39	Books, printed.....	23,891	26,035	27,950	12,859	15,091	+ 7.4
	Iron and its Products	1,322,497	1,605,968	2,231,354	1,167,642	1,063,712	+ 38.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	380,219	445,875	628,521	309,544	318,977	+ 41.0
2	Automobile parts (except engines).....	180,433	246,505	284,788	157,477	127,311	+ 15.5
5	Rolling mill products.....	97,563	129,679	234,709	120,830	113,879	+ 81.0
6	Tractors and parts.....	82,814	115,375	159,627	90,928	68,699	+ 38.4
7	Automobiles, passenger.....	60,846	83,726	125,539	94,255	31,284	+ 49.9
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	59,680	50,290	123,088	57,752	65,336	+ 144.8
9	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	84,914	100,917	120,986	63,537	57,449	+ 19.9
15	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	60,351	62,874	72,522	43,553	28,969	+ 15.3
24	Automobiles, freight.....	15,134	30,442	45,846	25,170	20,676	+ 50.6
28	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts.....	31,557	36,324	41,717	19,145	22,572	+ 14.8
32	Iron ore.....	20,416	31,563	38,722	11,116	27,606	+ 22.7
33	Scrap iron and steel.....	2,048	14,356	36,299	17,321	18,978	+ 152.8
36	Tools.....	23,599	26,739	32,779	16,449	16,330	+ 22.6
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	357,185	398,793	491,539	236,701	254,838	+ 23.3
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	207,539	226,715	257,292	125,754	131,538	+ 13.5
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	599,216	663,684	765,971	344,314	421,657	+ 15.4
3	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	212,787	229,779	271,291	120,055	151,236	+ 18.1
10	Coal, bituminous.....	70,445	74,453	96,516	43,251	53,265	+ 29.6
13	Fuel oils.....	70,921	77,754	81,593	33,931	47,662	+ 4.9
34	Gasoline.....	34,564	35,831	35,217	14,511	20,706	- 1.7
38	Coal, anthracite.....	33,144	30,124	29,896	12,675	17,021	- 0.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	220,406	260,499	288,586	148,492	140,094	+ 10.8
19	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	46,193	57,677	61,871	31,519	30,352	+ 7.3
23	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	34,893	41,072	47,092	24,172	22,920	+ 14.7
40	Drugs and medicines.....	25,328	25,018	26,560	15,041	11,519	+ 6.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	468,866	530,578	532,469	265,116	267,353	+ 0.4
11	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	100,397	138,091	91,304	54,371	36,933	- 33.9
12	Non-commercial items.....	56,763	72,929	83,098	35,677	47,421	+ 13.9
14	Tourist purchases.....	68,767	71,467	75,205	27,844	47,361	+ 5.2
22	Parcels of small value.....	40,637	41,639	49,371	24,212	25,159	+ 18.6
26	Refrigerators and freezers.....	38,863	43,935	44,622	29,572	15,050	+ 1.6
	Total Imports from All Countries	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	2,845,260	2,860,189	+ 21.1
	Total of Commodities Itemized	2,635,306	3,095,046	3,802,212	1,929,546	1,872,666	
	Percent of Imports Itemized	64.4	65.7	66.6	67.8	65.5	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	United States Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	213,325	160,528	199,334	86,657	112,677	+ 24.2	20.4
9	Whisky	52,544	54,141	62,467	23,926	38,541	+ 15.4	91.0
16	Barley.....	35,605	22,971	37,471	13,198	24,273	+ 63.1	39.5
25	Wheat	12,003	10,569	17,959	12,892	5,067	+ 69.9	3.5
34	Fodders, n.o.p.	19,745	12,266	11,892	5,615	6,277	- 3.0	71.0
40	Oats	28,919	5,945	7,630	1,598	6,032	+ 28.3	81.9
	Animals and Animal Products	183,721	181,457	177,468	87,360	90,108	- 2.2	68.2
19	Fish, fresh and frozen	55,844	54,460	58,696	24,180	34,516	+ 7.8	98.5
22	Fur skins, undressed	18,583	23,134	20,831	10,585	10,246	+ 10.0	80.5
23	Molluscs and crustaceans	16,659	19,638	19,798	11,387	8,411	+ 0.8	96.3
33	Pork, fresh.....	17,180	15,055	12,539	6,857	5,682	- 16.7	98.7
39	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	6,722	8,183	8,790	4,685	4,105	+ 7.4	81.0
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	10,720	10,257	11,304	5,265	6,039	+ 10.2	50.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	1,107,411	1,221,026	1,248,918	611,668	637,250	+ 2.3	82.4
1	Newsprint paper	558,634	578,322	615,942	299,980	315,962	+ 6.5	87.0
2	Planks and boards	225,614	273,424	252,594	123,061	129,533	- 7.6	77.4
3	Wood pulp.....	206,435	233,797	245,081	125,901	119,180	+ 4.8	80.5
15	Pulpwood	38,760	39,457	41,277	17,501	23,776	+ 4.6	82.9
18	Plywoods and veneers	20,380	26,441	25,619	15,296	10,323	- 3.1	88.4
20	Shingles	23,579	28,203	23,857	11,706	12,151	- 15.4	97.2
	Iron and its Products	168,580	225,315	260,665	107,280	153,385	+ 15.7	58.8
5	Iron ore.....	26,262	79,713	113,516	25,709	87,807	+ 42.4	78.6
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	50,052	60,582	52,801	40,835	11,966	- 12.8	82.6
24	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	10,416	10,868	18,993	7,540	11,453	+ 74.8	40.3
27	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	10,795	24,303	16,399	6,329	10,070	- 32.5	79.0
30	Ferro-alloys.....	4,452	9,095	14,129	6,882	7,247	+ 55.3	66.7
35	Scrap iron and steel	15,868	20,936	11,538	4,122	7,416	- 44.9	37.9
37	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	8,237	11,701	9,899	3,578	6,321	- 15.4	56.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	383,957	443,690	489,983	237,916	252,067	+ 10.4	53.6
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	123,629	145,829	143,512	75,615	67,897	- 1.6	64.4
7	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	55,890	76,590	96,299	48,077	50,222	+ 28.3	50.6
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	75,452	83,128	96,541	40,394	56,147	+ 16.1	41.1
11	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	36,299	47,478	54,681	24,016	30,665	+ 15.2	73.9
26	Silver, unmanufactured.....	17,541	18,148	17,423	8,055	9,368	- 4.0	93.2
29	Platinum metals, unmanufactured.....	10,936	11,703	15,039	9,092	5,947	+ 28.5	42.2
31	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.....	10,692	11,374	13,422	8,873	6,549	+ 16.0	65.8
32	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	24,340	16,901	12,677	6,302	6,375	- 25.0	36.2
36	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	9,269	7,503	10,013	5,296	4,717	+ 33.5	46.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	98,413	149,440	224,840	105,363	119,477	+ 50.5	77.0
6	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	6,318	36,253	103,033	46,305	56,728	+184.2	99.1
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	47,673	53,250	52,018	26,755	25,263	- 2.3	52.1
19	Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	22,915	22,838	24,682	11,793	12,889	+ 8.1	86.9
38	Lime, plaster and cement	5,272	8,656	9,660	4,318	5,342	+ 11.6	99.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	85,910²	111,724²	130,752²	69,269	61,483	+ 17.0	57.2
14	Fertilizers, chemical	39,166	44,575	41,920	23,986	17,934	- 6.0	85.2
	Miscellaneous Commodities	65,115	55,906	75,392	34,594	40,798	+ 34.9	60.7
17	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	25,123	17,490	28,611	15,375	13,236	+ 63.6	57.7
21	Non-commercial items	12,927	16,768	23,478	8,968	14,508	+ 40.0	69.0
28	Electrical energy	7,420	10,613	15,193	6,058	9,135	+ 43.2	100.01
	Total Domestic Exports to the United States	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	1,345,374	1,473,281	+ 10.1	58.8
	Total of Commodities Remized	1,995,950	2,252,301	2,459,918	1,170,641	1,289,277		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Remized	86.1	88.0	87.3	87.0	87.5		

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

2. Exports of uranium included as follows (in thousands): \$8,056 in 1954; \$26,533 in 1955; \$45,777 in 1956.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	United States Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	251,286	269,514	321,765	151,712	170,053	+ 19.4	51.2
22	Vegetables, fresh.....	30,249	36,134	41,100	24,632	16,468	+ 13.7	94.1
28	Citrus fruits, fresh.....	29,811	28,088	30,816	17,102	13,714	+ 9.7	94.5
32	Soybeans	20,997	19,450	24,376	8,014	16,362	+ 25.3	100.0 ¹
38	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	13,629	17,850	20,114	10,651	9,483	+ 12.7	92.1
	Animals and Animal Products	53,147	66,943	73,065	35,514	37,551	+ 9.1	59.8
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	180,813	190,962	190,054	90,226	99,826	- 0.5	45.6
18	Cotton fabrics.....	35,752	40,273	44,314	25,947	18,367	+ 10.0	71.3
29	Cotton, raw	49,449	40,732	29,404	6,001	23,403	- 27.8	50.1
37	Synthetic fabrics	17,269	19,846	20,378	9,321	11,057	+ 2.7	86.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	149,925	176,996	205,508	102,433	103,075	+ 16.1	90.1
14	Paperboard, paper and products.....	40,878	49,665	57,505	28,761	28,744	+ 15.8	92.8
24	Logs, timber and lumber	22,606	30,935	38,568	19,912	18,656	+ 24.7	95.1
27	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter.....	32,843	33,422	32,834	16,985	15,849	- 1.8	95.4
36	Books, printed	19,321	21,344	22,370	10,443	11,927	+ 4.8	80.0
	Iron and its Products	1,143,658	1,432,479	1,939,666	1,030,272	909,394	+ 35.4	86.9
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	328,431	397,631	561,795	280,428	281,367	+ 41.3	89.4
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	177,171	243,152	280,248	155,230	125,018	+ 15.3	98.4
4	Rolling mill products.....	79,745	110,089	170,873	94,841	76,032	+ 55.2	72.8
5	Tractors and parts	78,147	111,748	156,425	88,956	67,469	+ 40.0	98.0
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	69,994	87,765	108,735	58,862	51,873	+ 23.9	89.9
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	43,965	33,586	89,380	41,247	48,133	+166.1	72.6
9	Automobiles, passenger	41,286	63,548	88,154	72,743	15,411	+ 38.7	70.2
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	58,615	61,370	70,306	42,187	28,119	+ 14.6	96.9
20	Automobiles, freight	14,171	28,635	43,390	23,921	19,469	+ 51.5	94.6
23	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	30,787	35,463	41,012	18,842	22,170	+ 15.6	98.3
25	Iron ore	19,086	30,473	36,556	10,483	26,073	+ 20.0	94.4
26	Scrap iron and steel.....	1,571	14,078	36,292	17,317	18,975	+157.8	100.0 ²
31	Tools	18,819	21,046	25,154	12,620	12,534	+ 19.5	76.7
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	261,720	289,037	343,180	173,045	170,135	+ 18.7	89.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	183,181	198,671	219,846	108,265	111,581	+ 10.7	85.4
39	Brass, manufactured	15,811	16,712	19,429	10,317	9,112	+ 16.3	89.4
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	334,813	350,550	390,818	178,686	211,932	+ 11.4	51.0
7	Coal, bituminous	70,445	74,439	96,515	43,250	53,265	+ 29.7	100.0 ³
21	Fuel oils	49,583	42,933	43,125	17,515	25,610	+ 0.4	52.9
30	Coal, anthracite	29,539	26,435	27,491	11,885	15,806	+ 4.0	92.0
34	Gasoline	24,920	24,307	22,816	9,187	13,629	- 6.1	64.8
40	Brick and tile	11,053	14,922	19,124	9,881	9,243	+ 28.2	87.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	190,489	222,612	250,365	130,399	119,966	+ 12.5	86.8
15	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	40,207	49,694	55,047	28,525	26,522	+ 10.8	89.0
17	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	33,687	39,271	45,319	23,217	22,102	+ 15.4	96.2
35	Drugs and medicines	21,521	20,901	22,425	13,004	9,421	+ 7.3	84.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	395,729	453,085	447,445	224,955	222,490	- 1.2	84.0
10	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	95,576	124,583	84,184	49,281	34,903	- 32.4	92.2
11	Tourist purchases	86,198	68,969	72,625	26,951	45,674	+ 5.3	96.6
13	Non-commercial items	33,424	58,430	65,156	28,751	36,405	+ 11.5	78.4
16	Parcels of small value	39,650	40,537	47,141	23,175	23,966	+ 16.3	95.5
19	Refrigerators and freezers	38,396	43,024	43,683	28,912	14,771	+ 1.5	97.9
33	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	19,940	20,525	22,892	8,940	13,952	+ 11.5	87.6
	Total Imports from the United States	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	2,117,244	2,044,423	+ 20.6	72.9
	Total of Commodities Reimised	2,047,303	2,440,676	2,976,917	1,534,502	1,442,415		
	Percent of Imports Reimised	69.1	70.7	71.5	72.5	70.6		

1. A very small amount of soybeans was also imported from Hong Kong.

2. A very small amount of scrap iron and steel was also imported from the United Kingdom, Alaska, Bermuda, British Guiana, New Zealand and Germany, Federal Republic.

3. A very small amount of bituminous coal was also imported from the United Kingdom.

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	U.K. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	227,241	272,142	308,731	141,955	166,776	+ 13.4	31.7
1	Wheat	132,990	148,274	176,850	86,260	90,590	+ 19.3	34.5
7	Barley	33,947	43,832	37,128	7,605	29,523	- 15.3	39.1
9	Wheat flour	28,678	18,464	21,045	10,520	10,525	+ 14.0	29.4
10	Oil seed cake and meal	5,938	15,077	20,375	10,125	10,250	+ 35.1	97.5
12	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	1,631	5,351	19,777	9,027	10,750	+269.6	45.3
16	Tobacco, unmanufactured	14,579	22,332	12,824	9,490	3,334	- 42.6	74.0
23	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	495	2,217	3,781	1,013	2,768	+ 70.5	45.3
28	Fodders, n.o.p.	478	2,567	3,541	1,295	2,246	+ 37.9	21.1
31	Soybeans	1,700	2,482	3,026	1,736	1,290	+ 21.9	79.7
36	Indian corn	435	1,415	2,405	1,483	922	+ 70.0	77.4
38	Apples, fresh	1,050	2,353	2,255	1,348	907	- 4.2	34.0
	Animals and Animal Products	21,874	17,859	21,669	6,566	15,103	+ 21.3	8.3
19	Fish, canned	10,966	4,473	7,216	211	7,005	+ 61.3	41.4
22	Fur skins, undressed	4,112	4,653	4,225	2,511	1,714	- 9.2	16.3
25	Cheese	1,156	3,630	3,677	1,069	2,808	+ 1.3	88.0
40	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,212	1,383	1,757	922	835	+ 27.0	17.2
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,349	1,779	1,880	620	1,260	+ 5.7	8.3
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	146,637	157,983	135,331	64,686	70,645	- 14.3	8.9
5	Newsprint paper	28,639	33,013	41,532	22,168	19,364	+ 25.8	5.9
6	Planks and boards	68,598	70,420	40,103	21,617	16,486	- 43.1	12.3
8	Wood pulp	34,486	34,814	29,763	12,477	17,286	- 14.5	9.8
18	Pulpboard and paperboard	1,287	3,106	7,425	2,579	4,846	+139.1	53.0
24	Pulpwood	4,335	4,341	3,727	396	3,331	- 14.1	7.5
33	Plywoods and veneers	922	3,029	2,980	1,608	1,372	- 1.6	10.3
39	Posts, poles and piling	2,556	2,778	1,934	419	1,515	- 30.4	25.7
	Iron and Its Products	15,515	30,486	37,683	11,359	26,324	+ 23.6	6.2
13	Iron ore	5,749	9,013	18,507	3,949	14,558	+105.3	12.8
20	Ferro-alloys	1,756	3,284	5,734	2,734	3,000	+ 75.7	27.1
21	Rolling mill products	336	3,328	5,104	1,990	3,114	+ 53.4	19.8
30	Scrap iron and steel	5,276	5,863	3,128	563	2,563	- 46.7	10.3
32	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,470	1,123	2,942	1,059	1,883	+162.0	6.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	208,950	247,783	264,336	122,091	142,245	+ 6.7	28.9
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	75,257	99,044	107,871	47,112	60,759	+ 8.9	45.9
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	46,846	52,390	56,895	28,702	30,193	+ 8.6	29.3
4	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	35,118	40,157	41,541	19,949	21,592	+ 3.4	18.6
11	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	16,183	14,540	20,203	11,550	8,653	+ 38.9	56.7
14	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	16,643	20,287	15,790	6,681	9,109	- 22.2	21.3
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	10,588	12,946	13,438	5,982	7,456	+ 3.8	38.4
27	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	4,383	4,027	3,548	1,650	1,898	- 11.9	25.4
34	Selenium and salts	848	1,051	2,573	993	1,580	+144.8	40.6
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	12,271	18,549	19,207	10,374	8,833	+ 3.5	6.6
17	Asbestos, unmanufactured	6,575	9,476	10,035	4,951	5,084	+ 5.9	10.0
18	Abrasives, artificial, crude	4,284	4,090	3,675	2,115	1,560	- 10.1	12.9
35	Coal and coke	497	2,515	2,419	1,872	547	- 3.8	33.6
37	Carbon and graphite electrodes	318	1,849	2,259	1,208	1,051	+ 22.2	80.6
	Chemicals and Allied Products	15,676	19,945	21,283	10,127	11,156	+ 6.7	9.3
29	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,391	4,534	3,466	1,625	1,841	- 23.6	28.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	3,874	2,787	2,587	1,183	1,404	- 7.2	2.1
	Total Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom	653,466	769,313	812,706	368,961	443,745	+ 5.6	17.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	614,688	719,501	766,472	348,564	417,906		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	94.1	93.5	94.3	94.5	94.2		

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	U.K. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	28,159	29,341	29,927	12,941	16,986	+ 2.0	4.8
12	Whisky	7,044	6,885	7,355	2,759	4,596	+ 6.8	81.7
21	Confectionery, including candy	4,355	5,118	5,003	2,009	2,994	- 2.2	55.5
37	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,352	2,957	2,717	1,102	1,615	- 6.1	42.9
	Animals and Animal Products	10,539	13,251	15,208	6,922	8,286	+ 14.8	12.4
24	Leather, unmanufactured	3,651	4,007	4,715	2,428	2,287	+ 17.7	47.1
30	Fur skins, undressed	1,283	2,738	3,253	1,165	2,088	+ 18.8	16.9
34	Leather footwear and parts	2,427	2,518	2,966	1,503	1,463	+ 17.8	43.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	89,476	95,396	103,588	52,500	51,088	+ 8.6	24.9
2	Wool fabrics	29,334	28,504	35,262	17,724	17,538	+ 23.7	87.7
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	13,421	13,774	14,988	6,055	8,933	+ 8.8	33.5
9	Wool nolls and tops	12,595	14,151	13,540	6,608	6,932	- 4.3	97.7
17	Cotton fabrics	5,487	5,074	5,527	2,727	2,800	+ 8.9	8.9
18	Cotton yarns, threads and cords	3,767	4,271	5,490	3,013	2,477	+ 28.5	53.3
23	Cloth, coated and impregnated	3,134	5,944	4,755	2,572	2,183	- 20.0	25.4
26	Carpets and mats, wool	3,635	3,566	4,337	2,424	1,913	+ 21.6	36.1
32	Wool yarns and warps	3,083	3,383	3,225	1,937	1,288	- 4.7	83.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	5,108	5,813	6,277	2,932	3,345	+ 8.0	2.8
40	Books, printed	2,192	2,226	2,602	1,130	1,472	+ 16.9	9.3
	Iron and Its Products	129,895	111,993	162,939	81,918	81,021	+ 45.5	7.3
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	35,113	30,199	39,894	18,898	20,996	+ 32.1	6.3
4	Automobiles, passenger	17,089	15,199	23,285	14,609	8,676	+ 53.2	18.5
5	Rolling mill products	10,080	8,331	21,389	10,012	11,377	+156.7	9.1
7	Pipes, tubes and fittings	10,277	8,236	17,922	8,597	9,325	+117.6	14.6
11	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	14,377	12,684	11,438	6,346	5,092	- 9.8	9.5
19	Castings and forgings	4,436	4,241	5,324	2,448	2,876	+ 25.5	33.9
20	Wire and wire products	3,389	4,025	5,282	2,624	2,658	+ 31.2	30.6
28	Tools	2,424	2,887	3,755	1,888	1,867	+ 39.7	11.5
29	Automobile parts (except engines)	3,099	3,020	3,523	1,760	1,763	+ 16.7	1.2
33	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	2,076	2,307	3,054	1,806	1,248	+ 32.4	91.0
35	Tractors and parts	4,367	3,239	2,816	1,861	955	- 13.1	1.8
39	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,913	1,964	2,677	1,195	1,482	+ 36.3	13.5
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	48,998	50,839	72,757	34,223	38,534	+ 43.1	14.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	18,644	20,941	28,113	12,795	15,318	+ 34.2	10.9
6	Platinum metals	17,532	15,518	19,140	9,994	9,146	+ 23.3	97.8
13	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,169	1,811	7,346	4,008	3,338	+305.6	54.6
31	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	799	1,341	3,251	697	2,554	+142.4	31.2
38	Aluminum foil and aluminum manufactures	2,524	1,757	2,693	1,259	1,434	+ 53.3	13.7
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	28,490	32,009	34,012	16,704	17,308	+ 6.3	4.4
10	Pottery and chinaware	11,295	11,323	11,737	6,341	5,396	+ 3.7	72.0
16	Glass, plate and sheet	3,306	4,784	5,092	3,030	2,662	+ 19.0	26.3
	Chemicals and Allied Products	18,580	22,626	22,639	11,185	11,454	+ 0.1	7.8
22	Pigments	4,323	4,878	4,860	2,528	2,332	- 0.4	23.8
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,245	5,173	4,542	2,020	2,522	- 12.2	7.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	33,216	39,264	37,333	19,467	17,866	- 4.9	7.0
14	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	4,736	13,130	6,811	4,894	1,917	- 48.1	7.5
15	Non-commercial items	8,719	5,864	6,710	2,441	4,269	+ 14.4	8.1
27	Containers, n.o.p.	2,614	2,680	4,027	1,980	2,047	+ 50.3	37.5
36	Ammunition	2,739	3,051	2,739	1,484	1,255	- 10.2	64.4
	Total Imports from the United Kingdom	392,472	400,531	484,679	238,793	245,886	+ 21.0	8.5
	Total of Commodities Itemized	289,025	293,499	363,755	180,671	183,084		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	73.6	73.3	75.1	75.7	74.5		

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

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Europe's Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	153,571	141,787	283,403	143,376	140,027	+ 99.9	29.1
1	Wheat	124,385	96,871	230,790	119,292	111,498	+ 138.2	45.0
5	Flax seed (chiefly for crushing)	8,322	20,476	17,456	8,557	8,899	- 14.7	40.0
10	Rye	2,373	6,930	9,623	5,422	4,201	+ 38.9	67.7
11	Barley	6,219	3,856	9,476	4,857	4,619	+ 145.7	10.0
17	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,165	2,487	3,780	508	3,272	+ 52.0	45.3
25	Seeds, n.o.p. (including rape seed)	39	245	2,183	86	2,097	+ 791.0	59.3
28	Whisky	1,743	1,940	1,542	719	823	- 20.5	2.2
32	Wheat flour	1,800	1,640	1,331	672	659	- 18.8	1.9
33	Tobacco, unmanufactured	445	610	1,314	483	831	+ 115.4	7.6
39	Clover seed	631	875	1,017	513	504	+ 16.2	24.3
	Animals and Animal Products	20,973	18,410	14,240	7,260	6,980	- 22.7	5.5
20	Hides and skins (except furs)	2,952	3,060	2,676	1,281	1,395	- 12.6	26.2
23	Fish, cured	2,662	3,536	2,271	595	1,676	- 35.8	9.9
26	Fish, canned	4,981	3,296	1,839	1,084	755	- 44.2	10.5
35	Meats, cooked, and meats, n.o.p.	1,169	1,232	1,254	557	697	+ 1.8	21.7
36	Fish, seal and whale oils	287	920	1,146	1,043	103	+ 24.6	51.1
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,105	5,023	2,781	1,421	1,360	- 44.6	12.3
31	Rags and waste, textile	1,460	2,455	1,498	731	767	- 39.0	30.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	24,408	31,075	22,135	9,843	12,232	- 28.8	1.5
8	Wood pulp	13,388	15,212	11,219	5,848	5,371	- 26.3	3.7
15	Pulpwood	2,671	4,857	4,790	776	4,014	- 1.4	9.6
18	Newsprint paper	5,801	8,341	3,757	2,047	1,710	- 55.0	0.5
30	Planks and boards	1,981	1,797	1,501	741	760	- 16.5	0.5
	Iron and Its Products	18,822	31,407	40,039	14,569	25,470	+ 27.5	8.7
7	Scrap iron and steel	4,833	8,923	14,813	5,169	9,644	+ 66.0	48.7
9	Iron ore	4,045	7,500	10,344	1,692	8,652	+ 37.9	7.2
16	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,225	3,271	4,513	2,116	2,397	+ 38.0	9.6
19	Rolling mill products	1,055	2,195	2,917	1,386	1,531	+ 32.9	11.3
27	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,007	2,595	1,569	988	581	- 39.5	2.5
29	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	2,075	1,153	1,527	829	698	+ 32.4	8.7
40	Automobiles, passenger	748	267	1,007	472	535	+ 277.2	5.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	66,396	88,580	89,735	44,679	55,056	+ 12.6	10.9
2	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	22,575	28,207	36,566	17,708	18,858	+ 29.6	16.4
3	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	17,264	28,326	27,527	14,392	13,135	- 2.8	14.2
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	13,722	14,326	15,178	5,989	9,189	+ 5.9	6.5
13	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	693	2,035	5,847	3,183	2,664	+ 187.3	28.7
14	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,300	6,987	5,279	169	5,110	- 24.4	15.1
21	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	2,030	1,908	2,622	197	2,425	+ 37.4	3.5
22	Metallic scrap, n.o.p.	1,271	1,576	2,290	960	1,330	+ 45.3	43.6
34	Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,455	1,743	1,265	631	634	- 27.4	24.3
37	Silver, unmanufactured	509	856	1,138	273	865	+ 32.9	6.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	16,558	19,540	24,440	9,482	14,958	+ 25.1	8.4
4	Asbestos, unmanufactured	15,089	17,812	21,504	8,652	12,852	+ 20.7	21.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	32,992	36,576	37,068	18,298	18,790	+ 1.4	16.2
12	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,258	5,851	8,763	4,697	4,066	+ 49.8	33.0
38	Drugs and medicines	1,597	1,310	1,059	556	503	- 19.2	21.4
	Miscellaneous Commodities	4,511	3,679	4,032	2,027	2,005	+ 9.6	3.2
24	Non-commercial items	2,000	1,942	2,243	958	1,285	+ 15.5	6.6
	Total Domestic Exports to Europe	341,335	376,078	527,893	250,955	276,938	+ 40.4	11.0
	Total of Commodities Reimised	287,223	319,419	478,434	228,829	251,605		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Reimised	84.1	84.9	90.6	90.4	90.9		

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

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Europe's Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	24,061	25,530	27,456	11,460	15,996	+ 7.5	4.4
16	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,887	2,497	3,466	700	2,766	+ 38.8	17.4
19	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,499	3,230	3,204	1,409	1,795	- 0.8	18.1
20	Wines	2,446	2,554	3,077	1,200	1,877	+ 20.5	65.8
26	Florist and nursery stock	2,140	2,193	2,406	989	1,417	+ 9.7	42.1
31	Nuts	2,176	2,461	2,109	1,289	820	- 14.3	10.1
	Animals and Animal Products	7,997	10,294	11,025	4,544	6,481	+ 7.1	8.0
17	Cheese	2,517	2,931	3,381	1,502	1,879	+ 15.4	81.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	23,872	26,643	33,890	16,230	17,660	+ 27.2	8.1
9	Carpets and mats, wool	4,362	5,222	5,925	2,849	3,076	+ 13.5	49.4
12	Cotton fabrics	2,923	3,495	5,137	2,574	2,563	+ 47.0	6.3
13	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	3,094	3,419	4,705	1,857	2,648	+ 37.6	10.5
14	Wool fabrics	1,833	2,409	3,727	1,744	1,983	+ 54.7	9.3
30	Synthetic fabrics	1,118	1,469	2,138	1,022	1,116	+ 45.5	9.1
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	8,212	8,871	10,967	4,657	6,310	+ 23.6	4.8
21	Books, printed	2,352	2,441	2,954	1,277	1,677	+ 21.0	10.6
25	Corkwood and products	2,052	2,665	2,462	1,111	1,351	- 7.6	53.3
33	Paperboard, paper and products	1,093	642	1,992	750	1,242	+ 136.6	3.2
	Iron and Its Products	43,642	51,530	108,090	45,705	62,385	+ 109.8	4.8
1	Rolling mill products	7,444	9,103	37,472	14,171	23,301	+ 311.6	16.0
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	16,133	17,077	25,289	9,546	15,743	+ 48.1	4.0
3	Automobiles, passenger	2,458	4,979	14,101	6,904	7,197	+ 183.2	11.2
8	Pipes, tubes and fittings	3,745	4,685	7,654	3,336	4,318	+ 63.4	6.2
18	Tools	2,190	2,716	3,370	1,714	1,656	+ 24.1	10.3
22	Ball and roller bearings	1,397	2,019	2,919	1,537	1,382	+ 44.6	14.4
23	Wire and wire products	979	1,507	2,683	1,566	1,117	+ 78.0	15.5
34	Firearms and parts	378	366	1,932	703	1,229	+ 427.9	27.9
37	Automobiles, freight	524	1,185	1,700	884	816	+ 43.5	3.7
40	Hardware, n.o.p.	1,178	1,076	1,637	893	744	+ 52.1	8.2
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	20,595	22,786	31,678	15,160	16,509	+ 38.0	6.4
5	Clocks, watches and parts	7,533	7,608	9,295	3,478	5,817	+ 22.2	73.1
6	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,221	6,251	8,407	4,300	4,107	+ 34.5	3.3
15	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,693	3,489	3,469	1,797	1,672	0.6	30.1
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	14,310	20,341	28,154	11,191	16,963	+ 38.4	3.7
7	Glass, plate and sheet	3,657	5,317	7,881	4,088	3,793	+ 48.2	36.4
10	Diamonds, unset	3,613	4,631	5,277	2,666	2,611	+ 13.9	59.2
11	Lime, plaster and cement	2,127	3,691	5,212	555	4,657	+ 41.2	48.4
38	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	872	1,164	1,646	595	1,051	+ 41.4	8.2
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,260	12,620	13,469	5,832	7,637	+ 6.7	4.7
24	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,316	2,767	2,655	1,459	1,196	- 4.0	21.2
32	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,282	2,142	2,107	876	1,231	- 1.6	3.4
36	Fertilizers, chemical	1,574	1,763	1,743	296	1,447	- 1.1	13.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	26,616	25,728	31,919	13,760	18,159	+ 24.1	6.0
4	Non-commercial items	10,303	8,961	9,579	3,893	5,686	+ 37.6	11.5
27	Containers, n.o.p.	1,490	1,740	2,394	1,023	1,371	+ 37.6	22.3
28	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,552	1,938	2,348	1,036	1,312	+ 21.2	36.7
29	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,877	1,918	2,337	1,241	1,096	+ 21.8	30.3
35	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,624	1,503	1,862	1,050	612	+ 23.9	7.1
39	Musical instruments	1,245	1,405	1,640	717	923	+ 16.7	18.5
	Total Imports from Europe	178,565	204,343	296,647	128,548	168,099	+ 45.2	5.2
	Total of Commodities Reimized	119,897	136,829	213,292	90,597	122,695		
	Percent of Imports Reimized	67.1	67.0	71.9	70.5	73.0		

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

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	50,078	46,977	48,133	25,512	22,621	+ 2.5	4.9
2	Wheat.....	20,830	20,663	21,319	11,640	9,679	+ 3.2	4.2
5	Wheat flour	18,556	14,900	15,542	8,194	7,348	+ 4.3	21.7
20	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	3,036	3,605	3,175	1,942	1,233	- 11.9	18.3
32	Fodders, n.o.p.	969	1,017	1,036	434	602	+ 1.9	6.2
33	Vegetables, fresh	652	672	985	607	378	+ 46.6	14.7
35	Whisky	748	895	854	396	458	- 4.6	1.2
40	Rubber tires and tubes	544	817	799	451	348	- 2.2	13.2
	Animals and Animal Products	17,517	19,469	20,161	9,050	11,111	+ 3.6	7.7
10	Fish, cured.....	5,231	5,478	5,701	2,761	2,940	+ 4.1	25.0
12	Fish, canned	4,245	5,833	5,074	2,006	3,068	- 4.9	29.1
24	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	1,502	1,294	1,996	680	1,316	+ 54.3	22.3
26	Pork and beef, pickled	1,276	1,416	1,390	822	568	- 1.8	96.5
28	Tallow.....	688	1,293	1,228	550	678	- 5.0	31.0
29	Leather, unmanufactured	712	876	1,122	541	581	+ 28.1	12.6
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	4,040	3,331	3,371	1,478	1,893	+ 1.2	14.9
38	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	848	943	822	304	518	- 12.8	22.7
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	50,496	64,433	52,645	25,126	27,519	- 18.3	3.5
1	Planks and boards	23,235	32,964	24,791	12,363	12,428	- 24.8	7.6
3	Newsprint paper.....	17,876	22,511	19,735	8,929	10,806	- 12.3	2.8
23	Wood pulp	2,471	2,345	2,030	1,084	946	- 13.4	0.7
31	Bond and writing paper, uncut.....	944	1,338	1,052	471	581	- 21.4	52.6
34	Book paper	334	634	908	440	468	+ 43.2	12.7
37	Wrapping paper	890	911	830	422	408	- 8.9	30.5
	Iron and its Products	44,412	67,942	67,449	42,818	24,631	- 0.7	14.7
4	Automobile parts (except engines)	13,471	17,850	17,459	11,136	6,323	- 2.2	87.4
7	Locomotives and parts	4,233	12,332	12,641	11,376	1,265	+ 2.5	96.2
8	Automobiles, passenger	6,481	12,187	12,328	7,148	5,180	+ 1.2	72.4
11	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	9,012	5,919	5,434	2,621	2,813	- 8.2	11.5
14	Automobiles, freight	3,211	5,773	4,600	2,693	1,907	- 20.3	83.8
17	Rolling mill products	1,082	2,827	3,966	2,104	1,862	+ 40.3	15.4
18	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,438	2,168	3,527	1,608	1,919	+ 62.7	20.0
25	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,759	2,015	1,892	1,116	776	- 6.1	3.0
27	Tools	879	987	1,278	657	621	+ 29.5	64.4
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	16,829	22,602	19,123	7,484	11,639	- 15.4	2.1
9	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	8,622	9,031	7,461	2,308	5,153	- 17.4	3.2
15	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,643	5,712	4,335	1,068	3,267	- 24.1	2.2
16	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	2,740	4,270	4,083	2,211	1,872	- 4.4	19.1
39	Copper wire and copper manufactures	493	1,025	809	468	341	- 21.1	7.2
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	5,537	5,923	4,699	2,344	2,355	- 20.7	1.6
22	Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,761	3,851	2,754	1,426	1,328	- 26.5	2.8
	Chemicals and Allied Products	8,435	9,910	11,320	5,451	5,869	+ 14.2	5.0
19	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,184	3,757	3,335	1,768	1,567	- 11.2	12.5
30	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.....	1,160	1,295	1,092	584	508	- 15.7	8.4
36	Drugs and medicines	1,309	868	848	390	458	- 2.3	17.1
	Miscellaneous Commodities	6,524	9,342	26,459	13,205	13,254	+ 183.2	21.3
6	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	593	709	15,310	6,645	8,665	+ 1	30.9
13	Non-commercial items	1,306	3,076	4,892	3,002	1,890	+ 59.0	14.4
21	Packages	1,594	2,988	3,011	1,958	1,053	+ 0.8	80.7
	Total Domestic Exports to the Commonwealth	203,867	249,929	253,360	132,469	120,891	+ 1.4	5.3
	Total of Commodities Remized	174,558	218,545	221,444	117,324	104,120		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Remized	85.6	87.4	87.4	88.6	86.1		

1. Over 1000%.

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

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	C'wealth Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	120,090	131,466	131,764	58,382	73,382	+ 0.2	21.0
1	Sugar, unrefined	46,158	45,917	49,455	17,749	31,706	+ 7.7	88.6
2	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	15,446	27,145	23,170	12,382	10,788	- 14.6	57.1
3	Tea, black	20,122	22,970	23,001	11,604	11,397	+ 0.1	93.3
4	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	5,072	5,439	6,627	3,035	3,592	+ 21.8	30.6
5	Coffee, green	6,776	3,671	5,595	3,452	2,143	+ 44.5	8.9
11	Fruits, dried	5,207	5,014	4,468	449	4,019	- 10.9	36.1
12	Nuts	4,651	5,621	4,246	2,185	2,061	- 24.5	20.3
13	Cocoa beans, not roasted	3,770	3,623	3,892	1,963	1,929	+ 7.4	52.0
17	Molasses and syrups	2,385	2,596	2,337	1,082	1,255	- 10.0	52.0
22	Rum	1,295	1,319	1,667	619	1,048	+ 26.4	47.0
24	Rubber footwear and parts	603	1,441	1,191	1,060	131	- 17.3	36.8
25	Spices	1,689	1,317	1,155	694	461	- 12.3	46.0
27	Wines	887	870	869	358	511	- 0.1	18.6
28	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,142	1,406	705	132	573	- 49.9	4.0
35	Rice	47	37	470	265	205	+ ¹ / ₁	8.5
36	Brandy	461	450	461	196	265	+ 2.4	21.8
40	Natural gums, resins and balsam	368	419	346	181	165	- 17.4	5.8
	Animals and Animal Products	8,931	12,171	12,015	6,553	5,462	- 1.3	9.8
16	Sausage casings	2,394	3,209	5,291	2,725	2,566	+ 64.9	95.5
19	Meats, canned	2,530	2,823	1,946	563	1,383	- 31.1	50.4
21	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,416	2,363	1,838	1,529	309	- 22.2	96.4
39	Meat extracts	268	240	398	232	166	+ 65.8	71.5
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	23,779	29,186	31,561	17,585	13,976	+ 8.1	7.6
5	Wool raw	9,108	12,025	13,213	9,120	4,093	+ 9.9	64.6
6	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	8,853	10,601	10,188	4,426	5,762	- 3.9	76.9
14	Cotton fabrics	1,577	2,382	3,037	1,494	1,543	+ 27.5	4.9
26	Carpets and mats, wool	1,116	769	1,041	513	528	+ 35.4	8.7
28	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	244	217	826	377	449	+ 280.6	92.6
29	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	859	669	814	548	266	+ 21.7	11.3
30	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	265	380	814	272	542	+ 114.2	1.8
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	439	553	868	488	380	+ 57.0	0.4
34	Logs, timber and lumber	260	327	517	334	183	+ 58.1	1.3
	Iron and its Products	212	300	1,319	213	1,106	+ 339.7	0.1
31	Rolling mill products	0	0	739	0	739	+ ¹ / ₁	0.3
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	17,385	24,143	29,814	8,391	21,423	+ 23.5	6.1
4	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	13,775	15,247	19,332	4,495	14,837	+ 26.8	78.5
15	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,567	2,262	2,981	1,086	1,895	+ 31.8	36.4
16	Manganese ore	320	4,470	2,624	1,311	1,313	- 41.3	28.7
18	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	900	0	2,044	328	1,716	+ ¹ / ₁	21.5
20	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	² / ₂	1,289	1,889	806	1,083	+ 46.5	41.5
37	Chrome ore	386	292	426	132	294	+ 45.9	27.9
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	9,097	9,566	11,310	4,953	6,357	+ 18.2	1.5
7	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,850	6,704	7,387	3,236	4,151	+ 10.2	2.7
22	Abrasives	768	1,234	1,740	878	862	+ 41.0	9.5
	Chemicals and Allied Products	771	804	768	402	366	- 4.5	0.3
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,149	1,819	2,229	989	1,240	+ 22.5	0.4
33	Non-commercial items	705	544	593	257	336	+ 9.0	0.7
38	Containers, n.o.p.	282	360	415	186	229	+ 15.3	3.9
	Total Imports from the Commonwealth	182,833	210,010	221,647	97,955	123,692	+ 5.5	3.9
	Total of Commodities Itemized	170,524	197,862	209,748	92,254	117,494		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	93.3	94.2	94.6	94.2	95.0		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Prior to 1955 all bauxite and alumina from the Commonwealth were included in the item now described as "Bauxite and alumina for aluminum".

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000		
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	57,773	36,886	33,679	16,285	17,394	- 8.7	3.5
2	Wheat flour	20,955	19,101	14,442	7,423	7,019	- 24.4	20.2
6	Wheat	24,369	6,519	7,193	3,268	3,925	+ 10.3	1.4
15	Malt	4,404	3,681	4,103	2,141	1,962	+ 11.5	48.1
22	Potatoes, certified seed	1,455	1,365	1,613	318	1,295	+ 18.2	28.3
24	Rubber tires and tubes	2,299	1,867	1,434	785	649	- 23.2	23.7
28	Whisky	594	740	1,008	479	529	+ 36.2	1.5
29	Oats	670	590	842	279	563	+ 42.7	9.0
32	Rubber products (except tires and footwear)	542	636	753	396	357	+ 18.0	29.4
	Animals and Animal Products	16,801	15,346	16,062	8,577	9,485	+ 17.7	6.9
7	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,134	6,200	6,637	2,465	4,172	+ 7.0	74.1
11	Fish, cured	6,953	4,629	5,622	2,856	2,966	+ 25.6	25.5
20	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	612	1,088	1,927	1,163	764	+ 77.1	17.7
26	Leather, unmanufactured	861	970	1,182	541	641	+ 21.9	13.3
30	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	1,424	699	796	614	182	+ 13.9	45.4
39	Fish, canned	1,022	717	590	323	267	- 17.7	3.4
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,110	1,843	2,356	1,099	1,257	+ 27.8	10.4
37	Synthetic thread and yarn	35	738	657	239	418	- 11.0	35.0
38	Felts and jackets, for papermaking	381	435	604	265	339	+ 38.9	80.5
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	30,351	26,910	29,639	13,342	16,297	+ 10.1	2.0
1	Newsprint paper	20,316	18,315	22,256	9,586	12,670	+ 21.5	3.1
17	Wood pulp	6,284	4,667	2,692	1,521	1,171	- 2.3	0.9
25	Planks and boards	52	513	1,374	678	696	+ 167.8	0.4
34	Bond and writing paper, uncut	1,096	772	727	337	390	- 5.8	36.4
	Iron and its Products	30,711	30,387	37,437	16,007	21,430	+ 23.2	8.2
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,970	11,505	12,729	5,366	7,363	+ 10.6	27.0
5	Rolling mill products	527	6,502	8,019	3,830	4,189	+ 23.3	31.2
12	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	8,583	4,294	5,563	2,704	2,859	+ 29.6	8.7
18	Railway track material (except rails)	1	3,545	2,394	778	1,616	- 32.5	92.6
19	Automobiles, passenger	166	142	1,982	864	1,116	+ 2	11.6
21	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	117	1,776	408	1,368	+ 2	8.6
35	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,128	922	724	194	530	- 21.5	4.1
36	Tractors and parts	2,291	1,155	716	288	430	- 37.6	13.9
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	25,244	17,304	21,135	10,420	10,715	+ 22.1	2.3
8	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,440	3,947	6,101	2,345	3,756	+ 54.6	2.6
10	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	6,094	6,387	5,981	3,069	2,912	- 6.4	27.9
13	Copper wire and copper manufactures	2,859	3,798	5,304	3,425	1,879	+ 39.7	47.0
31	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	540	700	759	360	399	+ 8.4	0.3
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	7,107	8,101	8,112	2,902	5,210	+ 0.1	2.8
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,672	6,411	5,986	1,887	4,099	- 6.6	6.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	12,486	19,950	15,288	6,820	8,468	- 23.4	6.7
4	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	7,198	12,710	8,449	3,346	5,103	- 33.5	31.8
23	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,041	1,145	1,451	677	774	+ 26.7	11.1
27	Drugs and medicines	865	760	1,020	509	511	+ 34.2	20.6
	Miscellaneous Commodities	5,079	4,103	10,730	5,113	5,617	+ 161.5	8.6
14	Ships, sold	1,986	1,050	4,971	1,500	3,471	+ 373.4	72.4
16	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	442	563	3,241	2,605	636	+ 475.7	6.5
33	Non-commercial items	489	583	744	238	506	+ 27.6	2.2
40	Films, motion picture, not exposed	695	605	569	299	270	- 6.0	46.2
	Total Domestic Exports to Latin America	186,662	160,830	176,436	80,565	95,871	+ 8.7	3.7
	Total of Commodities Itemized	162,444	141,085	155,133	70,369	84,764		
	Percent of Domestic Exports Itemized	87.0	87.7	87.9	87.3	88.4		

1. Less than \$500.00.

2. Over 1000%.

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity Rank in 1956	Group and Commodity	Calendar Year			1956		Change from 1955-56	Lat. Am. Share of Item Total 1956
		1954	1955	1956	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and Vegetable Products	97,985	94,430	98,684	50,599	48,085	+ 4.5	15.7
2	Coffee, green.....	53,030	50,287	53,899	27,785	26,114	+ 7.2	86.0
4	Bananas, fresh.....	22,965	23,044	23,407	11,952	11,455	+ 1.6	99.9
6	Sugar, unrefined	5,362	6,386	6,373	4,050	2,323	+ 0.4	11.4
8	Nuts	4,847	3,620	3,679	1,621	2,058	+ 1.6	17.6
10	Vegetables, fresh	2,296	2,147	2,130	9,923	207	- 0.8	4.9
13	Rice	185	375	1,680	299	1,381	+ 348.0	30.5
16	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,426	979	1,359	254	1,105	+ 38.8	7.7
18	Cocoa beans, not roasted	2,982	1,650	1,155	384	771	- 30.0	15.4
19	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	455	1,366	1,092	395	697	- 20.1	5.0
26	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,048	954	608	130	478	- 36.3	14.7
27	Pineapples, fresh	562	561	585	514	71	+ 4.3	86.3
28	Tobacco, unmanufactured	715	636	548	280	268	- 14.1	19.7
32	Melons, fresh	198	267	393	371	22	+ 47.2	14.0
33	Natural gums, resins and balsam	509	159	340	64	276	+ 113.8	5.7
38	Sugar, refined	62	324	227	98	129	- 29.9	95.8
	Animals and Animal Products	2,356	2,332	2,386	945	1,441	+ 2.3	2.0
22	Meats, canned	1,526	1,359	936	255	681	- 31.1	24.2
30	Hides and skins (except furs).....	151	206	425	202	223	+ 106.3	4.6
34	Fish, canned	300	217	311	158	153	+ 43.3	4.0
37	Fur skins, undressed	118	213	255	145	110	+ 19.7	1.3
	Fibres, Textiles and Products	9,716	27,294	38,712	31,272	7,440	+ 41.8	9.3
3	Cotton, raw	2,647	19,768	29,160	25,797	3,363	+ 47.5	49.6
7	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,215	3,910	4,017	2,241	1,776	+ 2.7	56.0
9	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,463	1,288	2,235	1,145	1,090	+ 73.5	15.9
17	Wool, raw	1,186	1,217	1,351	849	502	+ 11.0	6.6
23	Cloth, coated and impregnated	0	69	678	484	194	+ 882.6	3.6
29	Flax, hemp and jute yarns and cords	567	293	525	356	169	+ 79.2	17.0
36	Rags and waste, textile	185	232	262	116	146	+ 12.9	2.8
40	Cotton linters	85	188	205	135	70	+ 9.0	14.2
	Wood, Wood Products and Paper	724	785	712	480	232	- 10.4	0.3
24	Logs, timber and lumber	688	760	647	460	187	- 14.9	1.6
	Iron and its Products	1,204	896	3,224	668	2,556	+ 259.8	0.1
11	Iron ore	1,194	876	1,791	360	1,431	+ 104.5	4.6
15	Rolling mill products	0	0	1,379	267	1,112	+ 1	0.8
	Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,833	1,573	3,344	1,646	1,898	+ 112.6	0.7
12	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,418	2	1,721	637	1,084	+ 1	52.3
20	Manganese ore.....	256	311	1,081	868	213	+ 247.6	11.8
31	Mercury and quicksilver	120	885	399	82	317	- 54.9	26.8
	Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	167,645	188,625	211,042	94,813	116,229	+ 11.9	27.8
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	158,231	174,022	198,787	90,251	108,536	+ 14.2	73.3
5	Fuel oils	8,646	13,959	11,184	4,217	6,967	- 19.9	13.7
25	Fluorspar	222	234	645	209	438	+ 175.6	93.3
39	Lime, plaster and cement	0	51	212	58	154	+ 315.7	2.0
	Chemicals and Allied Products	743	1,231	1,090	547	552	- 10.7	0.4
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ²	573	830	969	484	485	+ 16.7	7.7
	Miscellaneous Commodities	2,198	2,080	2,647	1,432	1,215	+ 27.3	0.5
14	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,464	1,373	1,648	948	700	+ 20.0	67.4
35	Non-commercial items	292	270	281	112	169	+ 4.1	0.3
	Total Imports from Latin America	284,405	319,256	361,850	182,403	179,447	+ 13.3	6.3
	Total of Commodities Itemized	281,089	315,298	356,579	180,856	177,623		
	Percent of Imports Itemized	98.8	98.8	98.1	99.2	99.0		

1. Over 1000%.

2. Less than \$500.00

3. All or mostly quebracho extract. Imports of quebracho extract from Latin America in these periods were (in thousands): 1954, \$573; 1955, \$830; 1956, \$967; January-June, 1956, \$484; July-December 1956, \$483.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956
(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1956. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII

	1955	1956		1955	1956
3. VENEZUELA					
Domestic Exports	30,756	34,335	Imports	187,277	208,401
Re-Exports	46	82	Trade Balance	-156,475	-173,984
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports—continued:		
Wheat flour	10,007	8,395	Eggs in the shell (for food)	699	796
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,117	5,482	Barite	386	580
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,573	1,988	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	43	499
Newsprint paper	1,261	1,910	Asbestos, unmanufactured	345	317
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,037	1,430	Brass, manufactured	340	309
Planks and boards	473	1,241			
Automobiles, passenger	100	1,057	Principal Imports:		
Potatoes, certified seed	372	1,024	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	172,883	196,560
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,565	968	Fuel oils	13,959	11,184
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	557	915	Coffee, green	258	455
4. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic Exports	90,751	134,098	Imports	55,603	89,348
Re-Exports	2,213	674	Trade Balance	+ 37,361	+ 45,424
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	35,323	66,881	Automobiles, passenger	4,959	14,022
Iron ore	6,337	6,859	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	7,951	11,121
Scrap iron and steel	3,478	6,772	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,133	6,390
Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,685	5,906	Non-commercial items	3,239	4,792
Barley	1,056	5,035	Cryolite	260	3,356
Rye	2,357	4,682	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,016	2,860
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	973	4,193	Tools	1,722	2,127
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,368	3,077	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,563	1,820
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,226	2,971	Clocks, watches and parts	1,256	1,774
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,377	2,027	Automobiles, freight	1,180	1,693
Wood pulp	1,569	1,858	Glass, plate and sheet	1,090	1,683
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	750	1,741	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	813	1,484
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	933	1,513	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,049	1,399
Whisky	1,169	932	Cotton fabrics	605	1,256
Fish, seal and whale oils	32	960	Lime, plaster and cement	2,701	1,108
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	1,422	900	Cutlery	866	1,062
Newsprint paper	1,954	794	Wire and wire products	535	1,053
Wheat flour	987	1	Synthetic fabrics	712	1,038
5. JAPAN					
Domestic Exports	90,893	127,870	Imports	36,718	60,826
Re-Exports	96	178	Trade Balance	+ 54,270	+ 67,221
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	52,699	56,677	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	3,783	8,132
Wood pulp	5,531	12,796	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4,846	7,779
Barley	5,779	10,762	Fish, canned	506	5,582
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	63	6,609	Cotton fabrics	2,174	4,108
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	4,924	6,307	Toys and sporting goods	2,185	3,474
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,509	5,136	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	2,152	2,855
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	310	3,359	Plywoods and veneers	1,447	1,824
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	1,285	3,025	Citrus fruits	1,367	1,409
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	879	2,262	Containers, n.o.p.	841	1,334
Iron ore	3,588	2,076	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	845	1,257
Mustard seed	72	2,068	Pottery and chinaware	945	1,239
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,191	1,527	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	1,285	1,174
Whisky	1,682	1,361	Electro-plated ware, n.o.p.	926	1,160
Wheat flour	1,362	1,312	Hardware, n.o.p.	515	1,057
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	3	1,039	Cutlery	536	663
Brass, primary and semi-fabricated	239	1,024	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	749	850
Seeds, n.o.p.	2,219	687	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures, n.o.p.	759	705
Fodders, n.o.p.	1,085	0	Silk fabrics	247	669
6. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic Exports	53,384	57,852	Imports	29,051	52,728
Re-Exports	3,407	357	Trade Balance	+ 27,740	+ 5,461
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	22,024	29,135	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,499	22,192
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	3,696	4,385	Carpets and mats, wool	4,632	5,170
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,330	3,694	Diamonds, unset	4,024	4,646
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	4,553	3,251	Glass, plate and sheet	2,894	4,345
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,204	1,466	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,384	2,635
Seeds, n.o.p.	174	1,174	Wire and wire products	726	1,216
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	767	1,094	Lime, plaster and cement	94	942
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	971	1,046	Cotton fabrics	883	825
Fish, canned	1,727	934	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	483	697
Wheat flour	51	922	Cloth, coated and impregnated	464	667
Oats	1,241	243	Abrasives	60	639
Newsprint paper	1,382	237	Glass products, n.o.p.	376	633

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
7. FRANCE					
Domestic Exports	42,563	53,156	Imports	25,016	32,600
Re-Exports	286	526	Trade Balance	+ 17,834	+ 21,082
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	6,904	8,674	Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	6,569	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,623	6,041
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,039	5,280	Books, printed	1,555	1,891
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	5,392	4,679	Wines	1,390	1,696
Wood pulp	4,692	3,861	Brandy	1,308	1,510
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,609	2,616	Rubber tires and tubes	709	1,081
Pulpwood	2,031	2,414	Glass, plate and sheet	644	938
Newsprint paper	2,832	1,722	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	648	842
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	2,224	1,062	Non-commercial items	474	678
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	0	721	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	509	676
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	535	478	Lace and embroidery	683	632
Planks and boards	400	449	Wool fabrics	505	578
Synthetic thread and yarn	1,147	447	Fertilizers, chemical	748	563
Scrap iron and steel	315	411	Cordials and liqueurs	384	464
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	437	403	Motion picture films, exposed	351	362
			Wool yarns and warps	432	291
			Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	452	161
8. MEXICO					
Domestic Exports	37,126	39,385	Imports	28,814	41,699
Re-Exports	350	237	Trade Balance	+ 8,662	- 2,077
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Newsprint paper	5,242	7,514	Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,937	6,203	Wood pulp	1,158	620
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	6,379	4,669	Whisky	265	519
Railway track material (except rails)	3,545	2,300	Fertilizers, chemical	941	288
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,206	2,145	Principal Imports:		
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,077	1,889	Cotton, raw	16,781	28,205
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	0	1,776	Nuts	2,650	3,034
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,070	1,637	Coffee, green	2,359	3,002
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,807	1,495	Vegetables, fresh	1,994	1,991
Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	204	1,205	Fruits, canned and preserved	814	1,253
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	956	975	Fluorspar	234	645
			Mercury and quicksilver	871	399
9. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic Exports	47,689	54,559	Imports	20,951	23,776
Re-Exports	679	488	Trade Balance	+ 27,416	+ 31,271
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Wheat	8,543	21,150	Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	7,632	5,189	Fish, seal and whale oils	818	165
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,227	4,417	Oats	725	30
Iron ore	1,161	3,322	Principal Imports:		
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,131	3,270	Non-commercial items	1,848	2,213
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,519	1,485	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,510	2,129
Asbestos, unmanufactured	804	1,464	Florist and nursery stock	1,927	2,105
Wood pulp	1,949	1,136	Cotton fabrics	1,149	1,618
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,477	1,047	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,291	866
Pulpwood	1,556	962	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,105	813
Newsprint paper	1,570	699	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	242	748
Rye	2,301	673	Cocoa and chocolate powder	793	746
Tobacco, unmanufactured	169	476	Benzol	231	615
Scrap iron and steel	10	424	Diamonds, unset	524	586
Barley	1,112	374	Fruits, canned and preserved	625	499
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,194	72	Hair and bristles and products	550	199
10. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic Exports	58,482	47,747	Imports	26,295	26,310
Re-Exports	95	90	Trade Balance	+ 32,282	+ 21,528
Principal Domestic Exports:					
Automobile parts (except engines)	11,634	12,954	Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Planks and boards	11,809	8,566	Synthetic plastics primary forms	721	508
Newsprint paper	8,646	7,584	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,943	0
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,927	2,673	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,470	2,019	Sugar, unrefined	8,288	7,336
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,192	1,280	Wool, raw	5,649	6,833
Automobiles, passenger	2,112	1,066	Fruits, dried	4,980	4,336
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,778	1,039	Meats, canned	2,713	2,172
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	837	979	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	0	739
Packages	1,088	954	Mutton and lamb, fresh	652	722
Wood pulp	472	678	Sausage casings	528	564
Ferro-alloys	33	583	Wines	549	556
Automobiles, freight	1,432	522	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,154	510

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
11. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic Exports	56,026	64,616	Imports	6,255	8,401
Re-Exports	304	373	Trade Balance	+ 50,075	+ 56,588
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	61	14,237	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	227	651
Wheat	9,101	8,786	Book paper	413	604
Planks and boards	12,155	8,440	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	817	589
Automobiles, passenger	5,607	6,860	Fish, canned	768	603
Newsprint paper	3,960	4,729	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	523	198
Automobiles, freight	3,072	2,568	Railway cars, coaches and parts	2,082	1
Automobile parts (except engines)	3,018	2,251	Principal Imports:		
Packages	1,514	1,628	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	0	2,044
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	666	1,201	Abrasives	1,234	1,738
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,332	1,154	Nuts	1,047	930
Tallow	1,278	1,031	Wool, raw	743	644
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	672	825	Wines	284	281
Leather, unmanufactured	736	614	Brandy	244	241
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	935	719	Sugar, unrefined	478	216
Wrapping paper	659	701	Manganese ore	363	146
12. ITALY					
Domestic Exports	27,653	37,744	Imports	18,502	24,967
Re-Exports	109	149	Trade Balance	+ 8,261	+ 12,926
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	4,519	11,429	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	1,669	2,609
Scrap iron and steel	3,917	6,972	Wool fabrics	1,361	2,610
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,804	2,692	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,190	2,053
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,100	1,499	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,006	1,722
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	734	1,307	Fruits, canned and preserved	968	1,121
Wood pulp	935	1,194	Nuts	981	1,027
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	980	799	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	834	1,014
Pulpwood	345	543	Cheese	747	879
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	496	515	Wines	488	602
Rags and waste, textile	548	512	Musical instruments	471	540
Planks and boards	467	380	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	147	548
Coal and coke	401	379	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	84	460
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	431	378	Mercury and quicksilver	14	415
Fish, canned	724	339	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	403	197
Wheat flour	356	107	Rice	532	113
13. NORWAY					
Domestic Exports	47,031	57,682	Imports	2,366	3,780
Re-Exports	88	33	Trade Balance	+ 44,733	+ 53,935
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	24,823	26,474	Barley	97	364
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,654	10,277	Cordage, rope and netting, n.o.p.	405	233
Wheat	5,842	8,813	Scrap iron and steel	234	0
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,380	3,657	Principal Imports:		
Chemicals and allied products	3,818	1,439	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	0	1,262
Rye	217	1,229	Fish, canned	1,103	844
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	239	966	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	109	224
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	1,174	808	Fish, cured	120	157
Carbon and graphite electrodes	346	385			
14. INDIA					
Domestic Exports	24,669	25,714	Imports	35,147	30,898
Re-Exports	273	137	Trade Balance	- 10,206	- 5,047
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Locomotives and parts	10,970	9,831	Tea, black	12,645	10,788
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,373	3,495	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	10,592	10,102
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,955	1,893	Cotton fabrics	2,364	2,762
Newsprint paper	1,970	1,762	Nuts	2,962	1,812
Wood pulp	1,096	1,180	Manganese ore	1,810	1,091
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	544	1,022	Carpets and mats, wool	701	1,027
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,043	1,014	Spices	546	441
Automobile parts (except engines)	864	741	Mineral jelly and wax	358	333
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	201	666	Natural gums, resins and balsam	300	289
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	185	359	Carpets and mats (except wool)	339	251
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	13	354	Rice	0	213
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	576	245	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,151	7
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	227	221			
Wheat	602	0			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
15. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic Exports.....	25,640	33,535	Imports.....	19,365	22,301
Re-Exports.....	267	280	Trade Balance.....	+ 6,542	+11,513
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat.....	13,134	19,459	Clocks, watches and parts.....	6,142	7,192
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	4,913	4,267	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	2,155	3,522
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	297	1,902	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	2,204	2,212
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	1,134	1,547	Dyeing and tanning materials.....	1,390	1,271
Wood pulp.....	810	508	Cheese.....	963	1,049
Barley.....	268	464	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	716	847
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing.....	353	422	Drugs and medicines.....	618	487
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	210	407	Hats and hatters' materials, textile.....	511	419
Fur skins, undressed.....	303	388	Tools.....	288	391
Leather, unmanufactured.....	295	321	Silk fabrics.....	371	389
Oats.....	318	16	Non-commercial items.....	369	342
16. BRAZIL					
Domestic Exports.....	11,520	13,026	Imports.....	30,747	34,832
Re-Exports.....	196	40	Trade Balance.....	-19,032	-21,766
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Newsprint paper.....	2,443	2,778	Coffee, green.....	21,164	24,851
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	2,838	1,933	Manilla, sisal, istle and tampico fibres.....	1,510	2,194
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	170	1,354	Iron ore.....	876	1,791
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	688	1,329	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.....	1,343	1,598
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	516	1,168	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	1,290	795
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	717	995	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	697	699
Malt.....	462	617	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	934	595
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	202	350	Logs, timber and lumber.....	684	571
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,232	330	Rice.....	0	542
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	39	217	Nuts.....	881	539
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	614	207	Cotton, raw.....	362	0
17. JAMAICA					
Domestic Exports.....	12,907	17,222	Imports.....	15,567	24,633
Re-Exports.....	30	64	Trade Balance.....	- 2,630	- 7,327
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Fish, cured.....	3,225	3,259	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum.....	7,067	11,879
Wheat flour.....	2,212	2,798	Sugar, unrefined.....	6,852	10,929
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	604	1,359	Rum.....	312	425
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	762	878	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	639	309
Fish, canned.....	507	752	Cotton fabrics.....	0	266
Rolling mill products (iron and steel).....	284	741	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	1	253
Automobiles, passenger.....	272	446	Coffee, green.....	181	106
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel).....	286	397			
Newsprint paper.....	292	369			
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	84	330			
18. COLOMBIA					
Domestic Exports.....	22,691	17,589	Imports.....	22,220	23,056
Re-Exports.....	243	144	Trade Balance.....	+ 714	- 5,323
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	431	2,961	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred.....	373	75
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	1,967	2,416	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	347	43
Newsprint paper.....	2,314	1,851	Fertilizers, chemical.....	900	15
Copper wire and copper manufactures.....	688	1,036	Wheat.....	1,076	0
Malt.....	830	932			
Wood pulp.....	993	886	Principal Imports:		
Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	1,284	822	Coffee, green.....	19,830	19,838
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	916	710	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	1,139	2,227
Wheat flour.....	955	370	Bananas, fresh.....	1,231	907
Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	4,314	344			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	446	183			
19. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic Exports.....	1,444	1,349	Imports.....	30,722	38,119
Re-Exports.....	3	2	Trade Balance.....	-29,276	-36,769
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour.....	501	401	Fuel oils.....	19,350	25,835
Fish, canned.....	189	172	Gasoline.....	10,414	11,419
Rubber tires and tubes.....	116	88	Kerosene, n.o.p.....	375	574
Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	100	75	Naptha.....	283	319

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
20. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic Exports	3,421	3,914	Imports	28,810	28,558
Re-Exports	10	27	Trade Balance	- 25,378	- 24,617
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	706	891	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	24,864	22,081
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	731	786	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,262	2,981
Automobiles, passenger	543	653	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	991	2,775
Automobiles, freight	136	256	Spices	318	274
Asbestos, unmanufactured	28	205			
Automobile parts (except engines)	379	120			
21. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic Exports	22,344	17,985	Imports	12,316	12,321
Re-Exports	68	77	Trade Balance	+ 10,096	+ 5,751
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Domestic Exports - continued:		
Automobiles, passenger	2,836	2,122	Bond and writing paper, uncut	675	323
Newsprint paper	3,826	1,889	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	589	264
Fish, canned	1,829	1,830	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	513	252
Planks and boards	1,773	1,575	Sanitary paper products	323	79
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	495	1,238	Locomotives and parts	1,358	1
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	931	901	Principal Imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	534	745	Wool, raw	5,366	5,374
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,119	651	Sausage casings	2,681	4,727
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	339	594	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,711	1,117
Automobiles, freight	189	506	Beef and veal, fresh	531	107
Tools	444	401	Cheese	1,210	27
Copper wire and copper manufactures	790	353			
22. CZECHOSLOVAKIA					
Domestic Exports	1,062	24,558	Imports	2,880	5,675
Re-Exports	36	22	Trade Balance	- 1,782	+ 18,904
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	22,106	Lime, plaster and cement	0	836
Barley	0	2,245	Glass, plate and sheet	522	775
Rags and waste, textile	461	35	Cotton fabrics	126	480
Butter	503	0	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	92	403
23. CUBA					
Domestic Exports	13,910	15,371	Imports	10,025	12,279
Re-Exports	282	86	Trade Balance	+ 4,168	+ 3,178
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Newsprint paper	2,086	2,676	Sugar, unrefined	5,596	6,373
Fish, cured	2,068	2,658	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	1,268	2,235
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,219	1,742	Manganese ore	180	989
Malt	1,179	1,257	Cloth, coated and impregnated	69	678
Wheat flour	1,828	932	Pineapples, fresh	559	578
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	12	610	Tobacco, unmanufactured	638	548
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	493	551	Molasses and syrups	413	170
Synthetic thread and yarn	401	540	Chrome ore	309	60
Drugs and medicines	310	384	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	398	0
Potatoes, certified seed	358	169			
Wheat	1,056	4			
24. ARABIA					
Domestic Exports	1,244	1,942	Imports	6,986	24,712
Re-Exports	1	2	Trade Balance	- 5,741	- 22,768
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	514	1,206	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,977	24,696
Automobiles, freight	121	202			
Rubber tires and tubes	72	56			
Plywoods and veneers	127	11			
25. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS					
Domestic Exports	2,680	24,606	Imports	628	1,007
Re-Exports	2	15	Trade Balance	+ 2,054	+ 23,613
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat	0	23,618	Fur skins, undressed	572	706
Wood pulp	2,290	710	Platinum metals	0	240
Indian corn	0	109			
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	356	0			

1. Less than \$500.00.

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1955 and 1956 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1955	1956		1955	1956
26. SWEDEN					
Domestic Exports	7,622	7,894	Imports	12,152	17,303
Re-Exports	181	123	Trade Balance	- 4,349	- 9,285
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	0	1,371	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,506	5,530
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	816	1,174	Ball and roller bearings	1,330	1,897
Asbestos, unmanufactured	334	348	Firearms and parts	93	1,499
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	399	329	Lime, plaster and cement	237	894
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	320	321	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	583	756
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	480	286	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	466	631
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	252	261	Paperboard, paper and products	143	627
Rye	330	245	Tools	543	551
Clover seed	28	241	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	286	429
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	178	234	Fur skins, undressed	481	418
Hides and skins (except furs)	140	228	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,167	331
Molluscs and crustaceans	138	170			
Flax seed, chiefly for crushing	0	128			
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	407	4			
Ships, sold	782	0			
27. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic Exports	2,967	4,351	Imports	18,307	20,498
Re-Exports	23	34	Trade Balance	- 15,318	- 16,112
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	76	623	Sugar, unrefined	8,160	10,307
Fish, cured	232	319	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	8,180	7,453
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	153	253	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	1,289	1,889
Fish, canned	178	204	Rum	402	823
Tobacco, unmanufactured	129	177	Molasses and syrups	220	148
Fodders, n.o.p.	98	180			
Peas, split or whole	123	153			
28. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic Exports	12,624	12,491	Imports	9,840	11,051
Re-Exports	24	46	Trade Balance	+ 2,608	+ 1,486
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	3,999	3,307	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	6,704	7,387
Tobacco, unmanufactured	723	840	Sugar, unrefined	1,385	2,046
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	627	839	Molasses and syrups	102	569
Fish, cured	807	703	Cocoa beans, not roasted	853	348
Barite	483	639	Rum	322	306
Planks and boards	457	557	Coffee, green	135	156
Fish, canned	455	447			
Pork and beef, pickled	438	405			
Automobiles, passenger	399	359			
Newsprint paper	257	306			
29. LEBANON					
Domestic Exports	1,293	1,320	Imports	17,920	19,601
Re-Exports	3	25	Trade Balance	- 16,624	- 18,255
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	191	409	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	17,904	19,585
Non-commercial items	115	158			
Rubber tires and tubes	66	115			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	19	111			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	373	107			
Planks and boards	221	75			
30. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic Exports	18,136	18,060	Imports	2,027	2,467
Re-Exports	18	27	Trade Balance	+ 16,128	+ 15,621
Principal Domestic Exports:			Principal Imports:		
Wheat flour	13,193	11,965	Nuts	1,208	1,500
Newsprint paper	1,345	1,526	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	490	521
Fertilizers, chemical	860	1,334	Chrome ore	197	265
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	770	477			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	126	304			
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	239	260			
Wood pulp	25	259			
Fish, canned	210	146			
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	123	0			

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME—GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948=100				%	1948=100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	103.5	96.8	96.5	95.7	- 0.8	93.9	95.5	97.0	99.0
Barley	87.4	81.1	83.9	81.8	- 2.5	77.6	83.2	83.9	80.4
Oats	84.4	90.7	103.7	98.3	- 5.2	101.7	97.0	99.8	100.2
Rye	48.6	43.2	45.3	53.5	+18.1	51.4	54.3	53.1	50.2
Wheat	109.5	100.6	99.4	94.4	- 5.0	93.3	94.4	95.5	95.5
Wheat flour	90.7	86.4	85.7	82.4	- 3.9	84.1	81.4	81.4	83.1
Whisky	118.9	120.4	119.9	119.2	- 0.6	118.2	118.5	116.8	121.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	108.1	111.0	111.0	114.5	+ 3.2	115.7	108.5	107.6	118.2
Cattle, dairy	107.3	97.3	99.0	102.2	+ 3.2	99.1	100.1	104.1	108.0
Cattle, slaughter	125.6	108.5	111.2	96.3	- 13.4	85.5	94.9	102.4	94.5
Fish and fish products	104.3	105.0	108.0	122.9	+13.8	125.6	118.2	122.3	129.9
Fur skins, undressed	74.1	74.5	87.1	78.3	- 10.1	84.3	74.5	63.3	76.1
Cattle hides, raw	73.5	58.7	53.9	61.2	+13.5	60.9	63.8	59.9	61.2
Leather, unmanufactured	128.1	120.9	122.2	128.4	+ 5.1	128.4	129.1	128.4	127.8
Beef and veal, fresh	121.9	81.9	105.0	95.4	- 9.1	102.3	106.4	95.8	85.6
Milk, processed	90.3	96.6	99.7	92.9	- 6.8	101.1	98.9	89.4	91.1
Eggs in the shell	98.2	91.4	88.6	93.6	+ 5.6	94.8	110.2	108.4	82.8
Fibres and Textiles	114.1	108.6	106.4	108.7	+ 2.2	107.6	109.2	110.1	110.4
Wood Products and Paper	118.3	116.3	118.0	120.1	+ 1.8	119.2	121.0	120.3	119.4
Planks and boards	107.7	103.8	107.4	106.7	- 0.7	107.6	109.0	108.9	103.7
Shingles, red cedar	106.2	110.4	122.5	130.0	+ 6.1	127.6	132.6	133.9	125.4
Plywood	122.8	110.5	116.7	109.6	- 6.1	113.2	112.3	108.8	101.8
Pulpwood	131.0	126.0	126.5	120.4	- 4.8	113.2	118.3	123.3	124.2
Wood pulp	103.9	100.7	101.6	104.5	+ 2.9	103.8	105.5	104.1	104.1
Newsprint paper	130.0	130.0	130.5	120.1	- 8.0	133.0	134.5	134.1	134.3
Iron and Steel and Products	134.2	132.3	134.8	143.1	+ 6.2	141.3	141.9	143.1	145.6
Iron ore	129.4	128.3	135.8	144.2	+ 6.2	137.7	143.3	143.3	146.3
Pig iron	111.4	112.0	116.1	124.1	+ 5.1	124.6	121.8	123.3	128.0
Farm implements and machinery	138.1	138.7	139.4	146.8	+ 5.3	146.7	146.6	146.8	147.0
Machinery (non-farm)	116.1	118.3	123.0	131.7	+ 7.1	130.8	131.0	131.6	133.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts	126.5	125.8	127.3	136.0	+ 6.8	134.3	134.7	134.7	140.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	135.6	134.6	149.4	163.0	+10.4	163.6	168.0	164.4	163.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	126.4	130.8	141.3	161.6	+14.5	150.4	161.0	163.2	168.6
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	142.8	138.6	170.9	196.1	+14.7	204.8	214.0	193.8	176.9
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	71.3	70.9	76.1	85.8	+12.7	86.3	83.9	64.5	83.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	200.0	204.7	220.5	224.8	+ 2.0	223.8	223.4	224.2	228.1
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	103.8	97.1	93.6	118.3	+26.4	119.2	118.3	119.0	116.5
Silver, unmanufactured	111.7	110.9	115.7	116.3	+ 2.2	118.7	118.3	118.3	117.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	91.2	80.1	92.6	106.7	+15.2	106.6	105.6	104.2	109.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	149.5	150.2	149.9	156.1	+ 4.1	156.7	155.5	157.8	155.9
Asbestos, unmanufactured	156.6	154.2	154.5	163.6	+ 5.9	166.1	162.0	166.1	162.9
Coal	128.9	128.8	128.3	126.8	- 1.2	126.0	127.0	125.1	128.1
Abrasives, artificial, crude	145.5	155.9	153.9	157.6	+ 2.5	153.8	159.7	159.8	157.8
Chemicals and Fertilizer	117.1	115.0	114.8	114.6	- 0.7	114.4	115.3	113.5	112.4
Fertilizers, chemical	124.6	122.3	120.4	116.3	- 3.4	118.4	119.4	115.5	111.8
Miscellaneous chemicals	111.3	108.9	110.2	111.0	+ 0.7	110.6	110.7	110.7	111.7
Miscellaneous Products	123.6	123.5	125.2	126.6	+ 1.1	126.0	128.0	125.8	127.1
Rubber products	142.3	143.2	157.5	158.9	+ 0.9	158.0	163.8	158.6	158.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	117.7	117.8	116.7	117.3	+ 0.5	117.2	117.1	117.2	118.0
Total Domestic Exports	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	+ 3.1	120.0	121.8	121.7	122.3

1. Annual figures are direct annual computations. Quarterly figures are direct quarterly computations.
2. The groups differ slightly from the main groups of the statistical classification. See Ch. V, p. 51.

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	123.6	105.0	99.7	122.6	+ 23.0	102.7	131.1	122.9	129.6
Barley	580.5	408.9	338.1	430.9	+ 27.4	131.6	447.8	436.8	707.3
Oats	317.2	158.7	51.0	42.0	- 17.6	28.9	12.0	57.6	66.6
Rye	183.7	90.0	99.3	117.6	+ 16.4	30.0	158.6	270.6	12.7
Wheat	213.4	153.5	140.0	223.6	+ 59.7	159.6	292.6	243.0	196.1
Wheat flour	90.0	81.4	69.4	69.4	0.0	67.5	71.4	70.6	67.9
Whisky	196.8	182.2	188.3	213.7	+ 13.5	153.6	182.1	178.5	340.7
Tobacco, flue-cured	183.9	208.6	307.1	191.2	- 37.7	440.1	79.2	86.9	158.0
Cattle, dairy	25.2	19.3	23.7	27.1	+ 14.3	27.6	33.7	30.8	16.4
Cattle, slaughter	8.6	18.0	7.5	1.3	- 82.7	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.3
Fish and fish products	125.3	145.5	136.4	124.3	- 8.9	107.8	115.5	141.8	127.7
Fur skins, undressed	122.3	132.8	139.6	142.1	+ 1.8	187.4	103.1	95.7	197.0
Cattle hides, raw	45.3	107.7	111.9	67.3	- 22.0	72.7	77.9	113.2	84.8
Leather, unmanufactured	57.4	62.9	70.6	74.9	+ 6.1	74.2	74.4	68.8	82.1
Beef and veal, fresh	20.8	15.1	7.0	10.5	+ 50.0	7.1	8.6	10.6	15.2
Milk, processed	77.4	52.0	53.2	63.4	+ 19.2	38.5	50.4	87.1	75.9
Eggs in the shell	15.3	14.0	7.8	7.7	- 1.3	23.6	0.6	1.2	5.3
Fibres and Textiles	46.8	42.4	47.1	45.5	- 3.4	42.2	41.9	40.7	56.8
Wood Products and Paper	114.8	124.2	135.2	132.2	- 2.2	125.7	131.5	137.7	134.6
Planks and boards	133.6	159.6	183.1	156.0	- 14.8	147.9	157.3	171.0	147.3
Shingles, red cedar	88.3	98.3	106.3	84.3	- 20.7	77.5	87.4	85.5	86.7
Plywood	54.7	79.5	116.9	104.6	- 10.5	115.5	113.5	96.4	93.4
Pulpwood	80.3	83.3	68.3	94.9	+ 7.5	96.6	52.4	127.0	103.9
Wood pulp	113.1	127.4	136.3	137.7	- 0.4	132.0	143.3	140.6	135.6
Newsprint paper	124.3	127.6	133.2	154.0	+ 15.6	130.0	139.3	140.1	142.6
Iron and Steel and Products	77.4	64.6	82.3	89.7	+ 9.0	60.6	93.7	109.6	92.8
Iron ore	449.7	584.0	1,386.6	1,889.7	+ 36.3	139.7	1,565.7	3,630.6	2,229.1
Pig iron ³	52,167	30,616	38,454	38,923	+ 1.2	5,525	47,346	61,439	41,323
Farm implements and machinery	73.0	74.8	74.0	62.3	- 15.8	88.4	94.5	42.6	23.9
Machinery (non-farm)	77.8	75.4	68.0	83.7	+ 23.1	68.0	74.4	91.3	100.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	108.1	39.1	56.7	56.7	0.0	56.1	76.0	44.6	50.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	127.8	133.1	144.2	139.9	- 3.0	126.6	135.8	141.4	156.1
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	147.9	150.4	161.0	156.5	- 2.8	123.9	148.4	152.3	201.0
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	109.2	122.2	127.6	131.7	+ 3.2	121.8	117.9	136.1	151.2
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	154.6	166.6	142.4	118.9	- 16.5	71.7	111.2	171.5	128.8
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	110.1	120.6	132.2	134.3	+ 1.6	137.5	138.8	131.8	129.2
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	150.5	169.1	167.0	179.0	+ 7.2	229.6	165.7	166.7	133.4
Silver, unmanufactured	233.5	264.6	258.8	244.6	- 5.5	215.5	219.7	271.0	272.7
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	149.1	172.2	180.0	163.8	- 9.0	134.9	143.9	186.5	191.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.9	102.1	144.9	197.1	+ 36.0	154.2	210.9	199.3	222.6
Asbestos, unmanufactured	129.5	129.3	148.2	147.5	- 0.5	111.9	165.1	151.2	160.0
Coal	13.4	11.5	32.8	32.2	- 1.8	38.6	48.0	22.0	20.0
Abrasives, artificial, crude	148.8	130.5	130.8	134.5	+ 2.6	134.0	131.9	111.8	160.6
Chemicals and Fertilizer	147.5	175.7	200.2	251.2	+ 25.5	239.9	265.5	240.1	260.1
Fertilizers, chemical	94.1	95.2	128.6	116.3	- 9.6	136.4	114.9	96.4	117.3
Miscellaneous chemicals	104.1	99.5	116.3	109.8	- 5.6	85.9	137.9	118.3	97.8
Miscellaneous Products	95.0	80.3	71.0	103.1	+ 45.2	85.3	113.9	115.3	97.2
Rubber products	23.1	31.1	24.6	23.2	- 5.7	25.0	25.3	20.8	20.9
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	63.3	50.8	58.4	60.4	+ 3.4	53.5	68.4	63.1	56.1
Total Domestic Exports	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4	+ 8.5	112.2	131.9	133.4	135.2

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. 51.

3. A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	97.4	104.4	99.8	99.9	+ 0.1	98.8	101.5	101.5	99.5
Bananas, fresh	121.8	124.6	125.0	121.9	- 2.5	123.0	125.0	118.6	124.6
Citrus fruits, fresh	123.4	147.3	143.4	160.1	+11.6	144.4	164.4	173.4	168.5
Fruits, dried	120.6	124.7	126.3	126.5	+ 0.2	122.9	123.7	128.2	126.9
Nuts	81.5	83.3	76.8	76.7	- 0.1	79.9	77.2	74.9	76.5
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	76.9	77.2	90.3	90.0	- 0.3	95.9	88.1	100.3	86.9
Soybeans	82.8	89.5	71.6	72.7	+ 1.5	68.6	88.3	74.8	67.2
Sugar, unrefined	82.2	77.7	76.5	76.9	+ 0.5	78.3	76.9	79.4	73.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	79.7	137.9	110.6	70.8	-36.0	79.3	71.8	68.7	66.2
Coffee, green	200.7	252.1	205.6	214.2	+ 4.2	203.4	213.9	222.5	218.4
Tea, black	86.6	104.0	118.4	108.5	- 8.4	105.5	109.5	101.7	114.5
Whisky	95.1	96.8	96.2	98.4	+ 2.3	97.1	98.8	100.1	98.4
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	71.4	67.0	63.1	72.2	+14.4	69.6	77.2	70.0	71.5
Fur skins, undressed	67.4	81.0	80.8	78.1	- 3.3	84.2	81.6	79.9	72.5
Fibres and Textiles	100.4	99.8	95.5	89.2	- 6.6	93.2	88.8	87.2	88.8
Cotton, raw	105.2	104.6	105.2	92.7	-11.9	99.4	95.1	86.3	87.8
Cotton fabrics	72.6	88.1	71.1	70.9	- 0.3	73.6	69.3	72.0	69.6
Jute fabrics, unbleached	60.9	59.6	56.3	52.3	- 7.1	54.3	53.6	49.7	51.0
Wool, raw	147.6	153.6	142.7	137.9	- 3.4	136.7	138.1	140.1	145.8
Wool tops	114.9	111.9	97.8	94.8	- 3.1	91.0	91.0	94.8	103.0
Worsted and serges	98.9	102.3	94.0	82.6	-12.1	97.2	78.1	78.9	80.3
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	99.9	100.0	98.7	96.7	- 2.0	97.1	96.9	96.2	96.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	76.3	64.2	58.7	60.6	+ 3.2	63.9	62.9	80.6	55.2
Wood Products and Paper	117.1	117.5	119.4	123.8	+ 3.7	123.1	124.0	124.3	123.6
Paperboard, paper and products	103.4	103.1	105.3	112.7	+ 7.0	111.7	113.2	113.3	112.5
Newspapers and periodicals	134.2	136.5	138.4	138.9	+ 0.4	138.7	138.7	139.0	139.0
Iron and Steel and Products	120.1	120.4	125.2	133.2	+ 6.4	132.8	133.0	132.6	134.5
Iron ore	189.8	188.5	192.6	203.6	+ 5.7	203.1	207.0	203.8	201.4
Rolling mill products	127.4	127.4	138.3	148.8	+ 7.6	148.1	147.0	150.3	151.5
Farm implements and machinery	117.8	116.8	118.3	122.4	+ 3.5	123.8	122.8	121.7	121.2
Machinery (non-farm)	116.6	118.3	123.0	131.7	+ 7.1	130.8	131.0	131.6	133.4
Automobiles, trucks and parts	114.9	113.4	118.0	124.0	+ 5.1	124.0	124.9	124.1	122.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	119.7	120.4	124.8	132.8	+ 6.4	132.2	133.2	132.2	133.7
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	101.7	88.4	93.0	98.8	+ 8.2	103.8	99.1	94.9	99.6
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	123.9	125.9	128.3	134.9	+ 5.1	133.3	134.3	135.1	137.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	104.8	102.1	100.6	102.0	+ 1.4	102.2	102.4	101.1	102.0
Bricks and tiles	117.9	122.1	129.3	138.9	+ 5.9	136.8	136.8	138.6	137.2
China tableware	105.9	107.6	113.0	118.1	+ 4.5	119.9	119.5	117.4	115.7
Coal, anthracite	126.0	112.4	107.6	111.4	+ 3.5	112.0	108.9	108.6	114.6
Coal, bituminous	93.9	89.3	88.0	96.8	+10.0	91.1	97.8	97.6	98.6
Glass, plate and sheet	134.3	189.0	143.4	149.6	+ 4.3	150.1	149.0	149.1	150.3
Crude petroleum for refining	103.0	106.1	104.2	100.1	- 3.9	102.9	101.3	98.8	98.4
Gasoline	105.6	92.0	93.2	95.2	+ 2.1	96.6	95.9	96.8	93.2
Chemicals and Fertilizer	109.4	108.1	109.9	111.7	+ 1.6	112.4	112.1	111.4	110.4
Fertilizer	107.6	109.8	112.6	117.1	+ 4.0	115.5	115.5	115.9	117.1
Paints and pigments	97.8	98.3	100.5	103.9	+ 3.4	103.3	105.5	113.9	102.7
Industrial chemicals	110.9	110.9	112.4	115.0	+ 2.3	115.5	115.3	115.0	114.2
Miscellaneous Products	111.0	105.3	119.7	118.3	- 1.2	127.6	120.0	112.6	113.7
Rubber and products	120.8	108.5	171.0	163.2	- 4.6	194.5	167.4	143.2	149.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	101.3	99.5	99.3	98.8	- 0.5	100.3	99.4	98.1	97.3
Total Imports	106.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	+ 2.3	113.6	113.4	112.2	113.6

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. 51.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1953-1956
Interim Indexes

Group and Selected Commodity	Calendar Year				Change from 1955-56	1956			
	1953	1954	1955	1956		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and Animal Products	134.0	137.8	149.3	167.4	+ 12.1	137.4	172.1	160.4	196.5
Bananas, fresh	109.0	107.4	107.3	111.7	+ 4.1	91.4	132.6	128.5	91.7
Citrus fruits, fresh	114.0	112.7	110.7	108.1	- 2.3	117.9	120.9	75.1	114.5
Fruits, dried	100.6	101.0	107.5	94.2	- 12.4	63.5	48.9	107.3	158.2
Nuts.....	79.3	87.4	78.6	88.0	+ 12.0	80.4	99.1	66.1	104.1
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	586.7	658.2	664.8	775.7	+ 16.7	677.3	1,138.4	542.3	686.1
Soybeans.....	316.9	475.2	550.6	679.1	+ 23.3	141.3	625.6	238.2	1,707.6
Sugar, unrefined	91.6	105.1	108.5	115.1	+ 6.1	55.6	123.3	145.5	136.5
Cocoa beans, not roasted	83.3	76.6	70.8	71.5	+ 1.0	53.1	100.3	98.2	34.4
Coffee, green.....	122.5	108.7	118.4	124.9	+ 5.5	134.2	129.7	112.8	122.9
Tea, black	130.0	129.4	123.3	129.7	+ 5.2	105.9	158.7	110.3	144.4
Whisky	130.9	114.4	116.2	113.0	- 2.8	79.7	112.6	108.1	150.6
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	174.1	187.9	188.1	166.3	- 11.6	145.3	188.0	158.6	172.0
Fur skins, undressed	111.4	111.5	113.2	112.0	- 1.1	136.2	83.0	97.0	124.3
Fibres and Textiles	110.0	95.3	113.9	133.2	+ 16.9	135.0	137.6	124.0	133.9
Cotton, raw	95.0	90.2	104.5	114.1	+ 9.2	139.1	96.4	85.2	136.3
Cotton fabrics	145.9	131.8	142.2	165.9	+ 16.7	203.4	167.7	124.9	164.9
Jute fabrics, unbleached	107.7	97.1	117.2	122.2	+ 4.3	83.8	124.6	129.4	154.7
Wool, raw	64.0	40.6	54.5	62.7	+ 15.0	77.3	85.4	47.5	38.3
Wool tops	73.5	50.8	62.3	61.4	- 1.4	65.8	59.3	62.3	58.2
Worsted and serges.....	101.7	71.9	71.2	100.7	+ 41.4	82.1	115.1	112.8	92.4
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	123.0	105.4	135.7	147.5	+ 8.7	155.1	132.2	150.2	155.0
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	62.5	78.3	89.8	90.8	+ 1.1	91.9	107.5	60.9	103.3
Wood Products and Paper	186.9	191.7	223.7	252.2	+ 12.7	243.6	255.0	258.5	252.1
Paperboard, paper and products	220.3	245.5	290.7	320.8	+ 10.4	302.8	334.5	321.7	324.0
Newspapers and periodicals	179.1	176.4	175.8	170.3	- 3.1	178.7	170.5	169.4	162.8
Iron and Steel and Products	161.7	139.2	162.9	212.9	+ 30.7	194.7	252.3	194.7	209.7
Iron ore.....	95.8	69.9	105.7	122.6	+ 16.0	5.5	133.1	192.4	158.9
Rolling mill products	116.7	91.2	111.7	188.0	+ 68.3	157.1	233.5	160.9	198.6
Farm implements and machinery.....	126.8	87.6	107.6	135.5	+ 25.9	134.6	177.3	125.4	104.4
Machinery (non-farm)	158.7	148.0	167.0	219.8	+ 31.8	191.7	244.0	219.5	224.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	216.0	175.8	237.7	286.1	+ 20.4	329.5	362.6	182.4	269.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	200.9	195.8	210.8	242.3	+ 14.9	212.3	253.7	249.5	253.3
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	102.9	106.6	120.0	105.0	- 12.5	70.5	121.1	114.4	113.7
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	257.5	265.4	284.4	307.0	+ 7.9	285.1	319.9	302.5	319.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	103.5	96.6	108.6	123.6	+ 13.8	98.3	123.6	140.0	133.1
Bricks and tiles	144.0	107.5	137.6	164.8	+ 19.8	168.3	171.1	172.3	147.7
China tableware	97.3	95.7	94.2	94.2	0.0	83.6	114.1	95.2	83.2
Coal, anthracite	56.5	52.4	49.7	47.7	- 4.0	44.4	38.4	53.3	55.0
Coal, bituminous.....	79.0	61.8	66.3	78.1	+ 17.8	52.4	89.8	89.7	80.5
Glass, plate and sheet.....	98.0	78.3	112.8	128.8	+ 14.2	118.1	165.6	114.3	117.4
Crude petroleum for refining	105.1	104.3	114.7	141.0	+ 22.9	118.1	126.2	164.9	154.7
Gasoline.....	98.9	80.7	82.5	79.4	- 3.8	46.4	83.1	103.0	83.9
Chemicals and Fertilizer	170.2	171.6	198.8	216.8	+ 9.1	198.6	243.1	207.2	219.4
Fertilizer	160.9	162.7	166.0	171.1	+ 3.1	119.0	182.4	170.5	218.2
Paints and pigments.....	151.8	143.3	162.0	171.9	+ 6.1	164.6	190.9	154.7	162.4
Industrial chemicals.....	179.9	156.9	194.9	202.9	+ 4.1	148.9	264.3	208.3	189.8
Miscellaneous Products	313.4	321.8	322.5	327.7	+ 1.6	280.9	356.5	349.3	326.6
Rubber and products.....	132.5	133.4	138.7	149.4	+ 7.7	133.4	146.8	157.3	164.2
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures.....	961.0	851.8	935.6	999.6	+ 6.8	775.4	1,102.5	1,215.8	908.7
Total Imports	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	+ 18.5	168.9	208.6	186.4	195.5

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. 51.

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
1952							
January	324,101	187,871	43,665	22,693	26,599	28,763	14,510
February	310,286	168,727	44,213	26,277	27,658	27,256	16,155
March	354,616	185,250	68,557	35,461	25,817	22,472	17,059
April	348,411	181,104	72,620	24,448	25,839	26,746	17,654
May	382,516	198,873	87,289	26,572	30,217	23,141	14,424
June	376,694	191,483	84,632	20,366	45,341	19,950	14,922
July	370,438	187,238	69,576	25,876	47,391	21,436	18,921
August	346,538	176,354	72,766	22,560	47,698	14,029	13,132
September	336,960	192,729	43,271	18,575	46,782	18,388	15,215
October	373,927	206,709	50,643	16,451	52,844	26,200	21,080
November	387,153	209,841	61,125	24,099	42,878	21,057	27,703
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	22,673	19,100	12,883	11,366
March	307,784	202,391	38,525	17,699	17,035	16,767	15,367
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	24,075	46,668	16,130	16,570
August	342,569	196,529	66,775	19,065	30,047	11,536	16,617
September	338,204	206,715	44,859	25,272	26,311	17,449	17,598
October	343,441	198,618	55,514	16,235	32,916	18,286	21,872
November	350,737	200,671	55,629	19,218	34,058	20,309	20,852
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	11,878	19,071	13,286	17,345
March	315,656	200,801	52,314	13,789	17,742	14,667	16,323
April	292,379	176,746	39,118	19,553	19,599	20,093	17,269
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	17,961	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	33,449	15,216	8,370
October	314,306	190,924	46,388	19,352	35,999	11,905	9,738
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	177,869	54,966	17,279	20,025	12,788	14,084
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	23,933	31,037	14,186	13,691
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	25,180	27,071	13,372	14,732
September	383,913	225,619	71,998	30,167	32,561	14,301	9,268
October	374,029	232,610	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
1956							
January	359,707	212,711	72,565	19,351	29,950	13,364	11,766
February	347,875	211,940	58,352	19,325	33,877	11,435	12,946
March	327,544	203,764	48,874	20,749	29,679	10,899	13,579
April	382,658	231,659	65,223	19,676	34,968	13,867	17,264
May	428,501	256,541	58,584	25,078	55,442	15,234	17,622
June	423,639	228,759	65,363	28,289	67,038	15,766	18,423
July	424,310	232,409	75,615	21,928	61,687	15,649	17,022
August	420,274	262,264	68,151	18,966	39,417	12,926	18,550
September	403,617	230,971	75,246	19,690	41,550	14,566	21,593
October	449,128	279,697	66,814	17,663	45,987	20,518	18,350
November	418,766	237,583	83,428	22,338	43,730	15,117	16,569
December	403,726	230,357	74,390	20,306	44,567	17,095	17,010

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
1952							
January	307,064	228,711	24,336	14,450	11,296	22,220	6,071
February	282,016	211,805	21,289	16,727	9,719	18,692	3,784
March	327,019	253,476	22,623	10,752	11,584	24,249	4,335
April	323,971	245,614	28,402	13,055	11,215	21,480	4,205
May	385,992	282,893	33,217	20,227	15,534	27,030	7,091
June	324,267	235,300	31,553	16,822	11,058	23,180	6,374
July	343,159	246,606	34,090	16,838	10,738	27,656	7,241
August	302,894	212,770	32,387	14,337	13,300	24,253	5,847
September	349,116	255,144	31,495	19,523	13,074	21,800	8,080
October	376,391	275,215	37,060	16,714	14,626	26,572	6,204
November	363,447	264,211	35,273	15,989	17,214	24,545	6,215
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	8,927	8,771	20,835	3,351
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	17,625	14,753	27,680	4,654
June	406,281	299,798	42,831	17,150	16,269	23,226	7,007
July	405,435	286,528	47,070	17,965	15,902	31,093	6,877
August	345,239	244,738	38,409	14,687	14,898	26,404	6,105
September	367,488	268,018	34,338	16,901	14,615	25,296	8,320
October	358,271	258,252	36,782	18,491	16,098	22,169	6,478
November	351,400	244,519	38,857	16,956	18,899	24,793	7,387
December	338,435	246,747	38,346	9,427	12,731	22,480	8,703
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,576	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	269,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	346,484	255,797	35,289	14,885	15,386	21,449	5,737
May	359,710	259,977	35,999	17,296	15,827	24,100	6,510
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	17,618	15,635	22,194	9,671
September	324,780	227,720	30,379	18,887	16,935	22,160	8,699
October	333,070	234,864	31,520	19,017	17,502	21,892	8,276
November	372,130	273,459	26,475	20,286	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
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	18,228	15,464	23,679	6,630
May	433,995	318,515	37,069	20,620	18,209	28,625	10,956
June	402,132	300,271	26,588	20,569	16,903	26,735	11,066
July	372,637	274,385	33,508	16,319	16,203	23,466	8,751
August	429,830	301,691	45,398	18,471	18,110	32,571	13,590
September	414,188	302,354	31,652	23,144	19,536	27,219	10,283
October	458,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,641	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,365	25,645	12,561
1956							
January	403,650	294,463	33,124	12,877	15,741	33,048	14,397
February	405,024	305,274	30,896	13,076	14,655	30,392	10,731
March	463,538	361,737	33,774	13,208	15,854	27,867	11,095
April	532,401	400,294	50,046	13,987	25,934	30,705	11,435
May	550,039	397,666	49,523	26,478	29,194	32,293	14,885
June	490,609	357,811	41,429	18,328	27,171	28,097	17,773
July	482,544	341,676	45,867	22,467	27,691	29,736	15,107
August	473,650	329,683	42,801	21,121	26,336	35,029	18,681
September	437,704	309,899	35,829	21,163	26,654	28,397	15,762
October	542,832	394,554	43,651	21,571	33,771	27,857	21,627
November	521,516	368,726	48,486	26,271	32,840	30,617	14,576
December	401,944	299,885	29,253	11,098	20,807	28,010	12,891

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.

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

Months	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Price Indexes										
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:										
January	86.7	97.2	106.9	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3
February	88.1	99.2	106.7	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9
March	88.5	98.4	105.2	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8
April	90.6	99.1	104.8	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4
May	91.2	97.8	104.1	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	122.0
June	93.6	97.8	103.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.1
July	92.6	98.6	102.0	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7
August	93.6	99.9	101.2	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	121.9
September	93.9	102.6	99.9	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0
October	94.1	104.8	102.9	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4
November	94.8	105.0	103.5	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5
December	95.0	104.9	104.0	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2
Annual Index	91.6	100.0	103.3	108.3	123.0	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	93.9	94.4	86.5	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7
February	79.5	82.0	75.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2
March	92.1	90.5	80.4	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8
April	82.2	83.7	88.5	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0
May	114.6	112.6	102.3	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0
June	113.7	93.1	95.9	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.4
July	99.7	99.3	92.4	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1
August	92.2	87.6	97.0	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.5
September	90.8	107.6	89.2	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1
October	103.9	114.3	102.0	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1
November	104.2	109.2	110.1	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4
December	109.4	117.7	107.1	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9
Annual Index	98.5	100.0	94.2	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4
Price Indexes										
IMPORTS:										
January	81.0	97.1	103.3	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4
February	82.2	98.0	104.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8
March	83.9	98.0	103.9	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4
April	86.6	99.1	104.5	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8
May	88.5	99.8	102.6	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1
June	88.5	99.9	102.0	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5
July	87.9	98.8	100.7	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4
August	87.6	99.5	100.7	110.8	127.3	106.6	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4
September	89.3	100.2	101.3	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0
October	90.1	101.7	102.0	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8
November	92.8	102.6	104.3	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0
December	95.2	102.8	107.0	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5
Annual Index	88.0	100.0	102.6	110.3	126.2	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0
Physical Volume Indexes										
January	97.4	96.6	98.5	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6
February	98.1	84.6	90.2	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2
March	113.3	91.5	103.4	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6
April	118.6	104.0	105.7	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9
May	123.6	102.6	111.2	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3
June	118.9	106.1	111.9	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2
July	117.4	103.7	104.4	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0
August	106.3	94.5	95.6	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4
September	105.9	100.6	99.5	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2
October	128.5	108.9	104.6	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5
November	112.3	105.7	104.6	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1
December	92.8	102.7	90.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5
Annual Index	110.9	100.0	102.0	108.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0

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.

TABLE XXVII. Prices and Physical Volume of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Quarters
Interim Indexes, 1948 = 100

Quarter	Domestic Exports					Imports				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Price Indexes										
First Quarter	124.8	119.2	115.2	115.7	120.0	117.3	108.5	109.2	109.6	113.8
Second Quarter	122.0	119.0	116.3	117.8	121.8	110.2	109.2	110.3	110.1	113.4
Third Quarter	120.6	118.5	115.0	118.2	121.7	107.1	110.3	110.3	109.9	112.2
Fourth Quarter	119.9	116.9	114.5	119.2	122.3	107.9	110.2	109.1	112.8	113.0
Physical Volume Indexes										
First Quarter	103.0	98.2	96.1	106.9	112.2	118.1	138.7	128.3	135.9	168.9
Second Quarter	118.1	119.5	110.6	119.3	131.9	140.9	168.7	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6
Third Quarter	113.7	117.9	110.4	122.6	133.4	140.6	152.5	136.4	165.8	186.4
Fourth Quarter	124.8	116.9	121.0	124.0	135.2	151.7	143.4	144.2	172.3	195.5

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.

TABLE XXVIII. Foreign Exchange Rates, by Months

Month	U.S. Dollar in Canada					Pound Sterling in Canada				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Canadian cents per unit										
January	100.48	97.05	97.29	96.60	99.87	279.51	273.05	273.56	269.12	280.35
February	100.10	97.73	96.65	97.69	99.91	278.43	275.55	271.93	271.97	280.43
March	99.59	98.33	97.08	98.43	99.87	278.58	276.92	273.29	274.81	280.17
April	98.09	98.37	98.25	98.62	99.68	275.46	277.13	276.93	275.86	279.93
May	98.38	99.41	98.43	98.59	99.18	275.49	279.80	277.48	275.69	278.49
June	97.92	99.44	98.13	98.44	98.53	272.68	279.82	276.61	274.66	276.16
July	96.91	99.18	97.44	98.46	98.18	270.21	279.29	274.59	274.25	274.30
August	96.11	98.83	97.02	98.51	98.12	268.05	278.25	272.95	274.56	273.11
September	95.98	98.43	96.97	98.78	97.77	267.11	275.94	271.65	275.22	272.14
October	96.43	98.25	96.98	99.53	97.32	269.36	275.76	271.34	277.96	271.06
November	97.66	97.77	96.92	99.94	96.44	273.52	274.89	270.90	280.04	268.36
December	97.06	97.31	96.80	99.95	96.05	272.40	273.52	269.88	280.15	267.54
Annual Average	97.89	98.34	97.32	98.63	98.41	273.40	276.66	273.39	275.35	275.16

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 *Prices and Price 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	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	9.6	9.7	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.4
February	9.4	8.9	9.6	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7
March	11.6	8.7	12.1	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.0
April	8.4	9.5	9.8	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5
May	9.8	8.8	12.4	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.4
June	10.7	9.6	9.8	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9
July	9.2	10.8	9.4	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1
August	9.7	9.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5
September	10.9	11.9	11.2	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2
October	12.6	9.6	13.2	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3
November	11.2	9.1	15.4	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3
December	10.9	12.8	12.5	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4
Total	124.4	119.0	138.9	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.7

Note: Since March 21, 1956, mines not receiving aid under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have been allowed to sell their gold to private residents and non-residents, either for export or for safe-keeping in Canada. Such sales, commencing in April, are now included in the figures for New Gold Production Available for Export.

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, 1955 and 1956

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	To All Countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	797,902	997,747	229,940	255,284	246,948	279,435
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	14,345	11,957	12,895	9,667	0	1
01	Meat and meat preparations	48,292	43,253	40,743	36,442	903	854
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	17,247	16,618	1,088	1,281	3,630	3,691
03	Fish and fish preparations	118,079	120,921	83,675	86,678	4,792	7,575
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	525,251	720,169	48,454	76,845	215,196	237,911
05	Fruits and vegetables	26,739	28,667	17,232	17,735	3,695	4,215
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	6,148	6,229	6,012	6,146	6	2
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,157	2,337	674	809	335	543
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	38,982	45,969	17,780	19,311	18,058	24,417
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,662	1,627	387	370	333	225
1	Beverages and Tobacco	91,644	90,111	57,556	65,882	22,971	13,560
11	Beverages	64,642	72,437	57,523	65,839	575	665
12	Tobacco and manufactures	27,001	17,674	33	43	22,396	12,895
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	1,324,204	1,378,372	888,467	927,238	208,984	201,253
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	38,950	37,204	27,111	25,249	6,103	6,219
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	35,474	54,474	1,500	1,987	7,832	22,868
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	726	503	718	497	9	1
24	Wood, lumber and cork	449,343	391,840	321,107	303,397	80,178	48,530
25	Pulp and waste paper	300,172	307,413	236,546	247,512	34,904	30,185
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	8,086	8,370	4,202	4,687	1,207	1,462
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	122,414	131,360	78,072	79,743	10,456	11,181
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	340,801	420,692	197,876	241,586	66,466	79,332
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	28,237	26,515	21,337	22,582	1,828	1,476
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	58,399	137,472	54,801	130,703	3,514	2,420
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	10,761	14,721	1,872	1,914	2,402	5,139
5	Chemicals	242,377	266,285	139,519	161,256	25,854	28,574
51	Chemical elements and compounds	47,607	50,269	33,893	36,334	10,499	10,535
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	509	944	509	944	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,275	1,794	513	883	40	12
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	4,727	5,460	875	1,476	19	37
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	335	389	176	184	9	5
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	56,503	49,279	44,782	41,989	51	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ²	131,421	158,171	57,771	79,446	15,235	17,985
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	1,487,536	1,585,689	1,057,549	1,124,340	255,257	276,519
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	9,928	10,703	4,985	5,479	1,934	1,553
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	9,356	8,908	3,687	3,876	71	51
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	75,527	71,931	63,818	60,539	5,834	6,019
64	Paper, paperboard and products	691,531	738,614	592,641	630,556	37,044	50,458
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	13,717	13,228	6,197	6,951	746	423
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	18,447	17,722	13,053	11,864	1,979	2,482
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,415	15,947	15,812	14,234	857	499
68	Base metals (including iron)	633,359	691,632	345,338	382,069	206,485	214,662
69	Manufactures of metals	18,255	17,002	12,038	8,769	308	371
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	280,749	319,450	148,071	165,948	5,199	7,390
71	Machinery other than electric	151,533	157,523	103,782	105,024	3,730	5,209
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	31,921	33,246	15,356	17,705	606	753
73	Transport equipment	97,295	128,681	28,932	43,220	864	1,428
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	36,379	35,811	16,639	20,104	2,172	2,523
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,379	1,260	135	200	1	4
82	Furniture and related fixtures	753	757	342	308	7	44
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	80	68	53	32	1	1
84	Clothing	5,171	5,761	3,002	3,436	627	881
85	Footwear	2,390	2,612	1,458	1,605	275	269
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	9,372	11,191	4,664	5,372	666	754
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	11,233	14,163	7,186	9,210	594	570
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	27,333	37,487	18,587	26,283	1,682	1,619
91	Postal packages	73	86	28	29	1	2
92	Live animals not for food	1,136	1,053	1,063	988	12	20
93	Returned goods and special transactions	26,124	36,347	17,475	25,266	1,660	1,598
	Grand Total, Exports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,351,284	4,863,143	2,612,182	2,879,014	773,984	818,432

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, 1955 and 1956

Section and Division Codes	Title Description	From All Countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Food	435,058	494,867	195,397	240,280	15,030	14,764
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	2,178	3,400	2,028	3,297	150	102
01	Meat and meat preparations	23,555	27,522	12,183	15,409	378	504
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	7,100	7,767	2,681	3,703	28	62
03	Fish and fish preparations	9,407	15,889	5,075	6,012	293	305
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	19,513	25,307	14,759	19,458	3,058	2,787
05	Fruits and vegetables	188,214	213,814	129,888	155,085	1,745	1,924
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	61,675	65,678	2,419	3,533	2,830	2,774
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	113,020	116,830	16,373	15,817	6,331	5,907
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	7,994	14,831	7,985	14,813	3	3
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	2,400	3,629	2,006	3,155	215	395
1	Beverages and Tobacco	25,303	26,420	5,859	5,223	10,171	10,585
11	Beverages	20,398	21,646	2,360	1,837	9,912	10,297
12	Tobacco and manufactures	4,905	4,773	3,499	3,386	259	287
2	Crude Materials, Inedible	417,912	494,213	265,589	320,184	26,106	27,352
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	27,735	28,480	21,509	21,620	2,755	3,269
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kerpels	29,253	37,465	20,446	28,432	71	2
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	43,775	40,169	16,121	15,362	163	671
24	Wood, lumber and cork	36,844	48,925	34,887	46,683	21	3
25	Pulp and waste paper	9,661	12,001	9,855	11,993	4	5
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	121,535	121,273	60,433	50,613	19,254	17,593
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	46,856	59,637	39,640	45,942	2,344	2,852
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	83,208	124,280	50,941	65,793	175	700
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	19,044	21,983	11,959	13,745	1,319	2,256
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	489,437	562,625	230,632	255,235	4,290	2,852
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	28,157	27,307	14,844	13,141	1,821	697
5	Chemicals	272,814	298,384	230,410	255,567	24,261	23,945
51	Chemical elements and compounds	68,150	70,171	56,887	60,349	6,359	5,766
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	10,141	11,630	8,604	9,525	639	419
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	33,847	36,354	22,576	24,963	7,080	7,075
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	17,631	18,760	14,200	15,088	1,973	1,968
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	9,713	11,993	8,326	10,183	493	587
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	11,767	12,050	9,900	10,276	40	33
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	121,564	137,426	109,917	125,183	7,677	8,097
6	Manufactured Goods, Classified by Material	924,004	1,253,249	639,932	842,518	161,593	216,452
81	Leather and products and dressed furs	13,572	14,776	8,214	8,477	4,522	5,153
82	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	24,940	30,581	22,553	27,114	870	1,390
83	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	28,450	35,548	16,246	19,796	3,223	4,802
64	Paper, paperboard and products	47,641	55,730	45,281	52,354	1,787	1,945
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	217,027	245,381	110,412	119,217	61,956	70,208
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	98,203	112,674	56,864	66,046	23,236	25,014
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	34,502	40,242	8,262	8,541	17,414	21,253
68	Base metals (including iron)	228,166	429,034	174,956	300,730	26,020	58,751
69	Manufactures of metals	231,504	289,283	195,145	240,243	22,583	27,935
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,562,814	1,925,929	1,412,662	1,728,972	112,715	136,549
71	Machinery other than electric	762,028	1,030,631	691,240	941,621	46,674	57,127
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	251,620	290,867	220,720	248,044	23,514	32,609
73	Transport equipment	549,166	604,431	500,702	539,307	40,527	46,813
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	348,579	389,974	269,385	290,916	35,537	41,245
81	Building fixtures and fittings	22,205	24,341	19,911	21,192	1,505	2,088
82	Furniture and related fixtures	13,758	16,605	12,525	14,651	540	806
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	5,430	6,714	3,522	4,394	980	1,037
84	Clothing	44,966	51,266	20,477	20,552	14,865	16,115
85	Footwear	10,355	10,594	3,780	3,411	3,700	4,030
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	72,734	85,245	54,739	61,221	3,277	4,620
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	179,129	195,208	154,429	165,495	10,670	12,548
9	Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	208,219	232,412	187,619	207,581	9,007	10,238
91	Postal packages	41,639	49,371	40,537	47,141	658	1,238
92	Live animals not for food	2,468	1,918	2,254	1,426	109	258
93	Returned goods and special transactions	164,112	181,123	144,829	159,015	8,239	8,741
	Grand Total, Imports Covered by S.I.T.C.	4,712,297	5,705,379	3,452,129	4,161,617	400,531	484,679

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Page 1 of 13 (10/01/2007) 1010493775