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CANADA

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE

CALENDAR YEAR, 1958



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

International Trade Division

External Trade Section

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ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
2. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
3. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual
4. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual
5. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual
6. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Young Individual
7. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Middle-aged Individual
8. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Infants and Children
9. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Pregnant Woman
10. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Lactating Woman

11. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Menstruating Woman
12. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Menopausal Woman
13. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Postmenopausal Woman
14. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Menstruating Woman
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34. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Postmenopausal Woman

FOREWORD

The *Review of Foreign Trade* is a semi-annual publication designed to provide information on Canadian trade for the general reader, together with some analysis of Canadian trade statistics. Both textual commentary and summary tables are included and, from time to time, special material relating to Canadian trade is presented. Those interested in obtaining more detailed statistics on Canada's foreign trade should consult the monthly, quarterly and annual *Trade of Canada* publications.

This report was prepared by Mr. J. Pickett, 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,
June 15, 1959.

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Dominion Statistician.

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CHAPTER I

LEADING DEVELOPMENTS AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

Leading Developments in 1958

In 1958, for the second successive year, the value of Canadian exports showed no great change and, as the business recession of 1957-58 ran its course, the value of imports was more sharply reduced than in the previous year. Total exports (domestic exports plus re-exports) declined very slightly in value in 1958, compared to an increase of 1.5% in 1957; and imports, which had decreased by 1.4% in the earlier year, were reduced by 7.7% in 1958. As a consequence of these changes, the value of total trade declined by 4.1% in 1958 and the import balance was reduced from \$639 million to \$264 million. The domestic export price index declined by 0.6%, that for imports rose by 0.1%, and thus reflected a slight deterioration in the terms of trade. In volume terms, domestic exports increased by 0.5% in 1958, while the decline in the volume of imports was of the same order as that in value.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, total exports declined in the first quarter of the year, increased somewhat in the second, declined again in the third and were at their highest in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of \$5035 million. Imports, which had risen in the first quarter of 1957, declined in all subsequent quarters up to and including the third quarter of 1958; in the final quarter of the year, however, seasonally-adjusted imports, at an annual rate of \$5502 million, increased considerably.

Changes in Canadian trade aggregates in 1958 were, allowing for sharper import changes, similar to those of 1957 on the whole; and changes in both years were in marked contrast to those of 1955 and 1956. These earlier years were characterized by the extensive creation of new capacity in the resource and basic industries and a consequent high level of demand for imports, especially of iron and steel goods; and, at the same time, exports were stimulated by buoyant world markets and, with the increasing importance of iron ore, uranium and petroleum, reflected the greater exploitation of Canadian natural resources. In 1955 Canadian trade increased by more than 12% in value as exports of virtually all main commodities (other than grains) were higher and the demand for leading imports rose sharply. The expansion of trade continued in 1956 and, with the value of total trade almost 17% above the level of 1955, value and volume records were established for both exports and imports.

Canadian exports to the United Kingdom and Canadian imports from the same country increased in 1958 and there was a consequent increase in the value of trade with the United Kingdom. Similar changes took place in trade with Europe and the value of trade with the Commonwealth was also higher as an increase in exports to the Commonwealth more than offset a decline in imports from the

TABLE 1. Summary Statistics of Canada's Foreign Trade

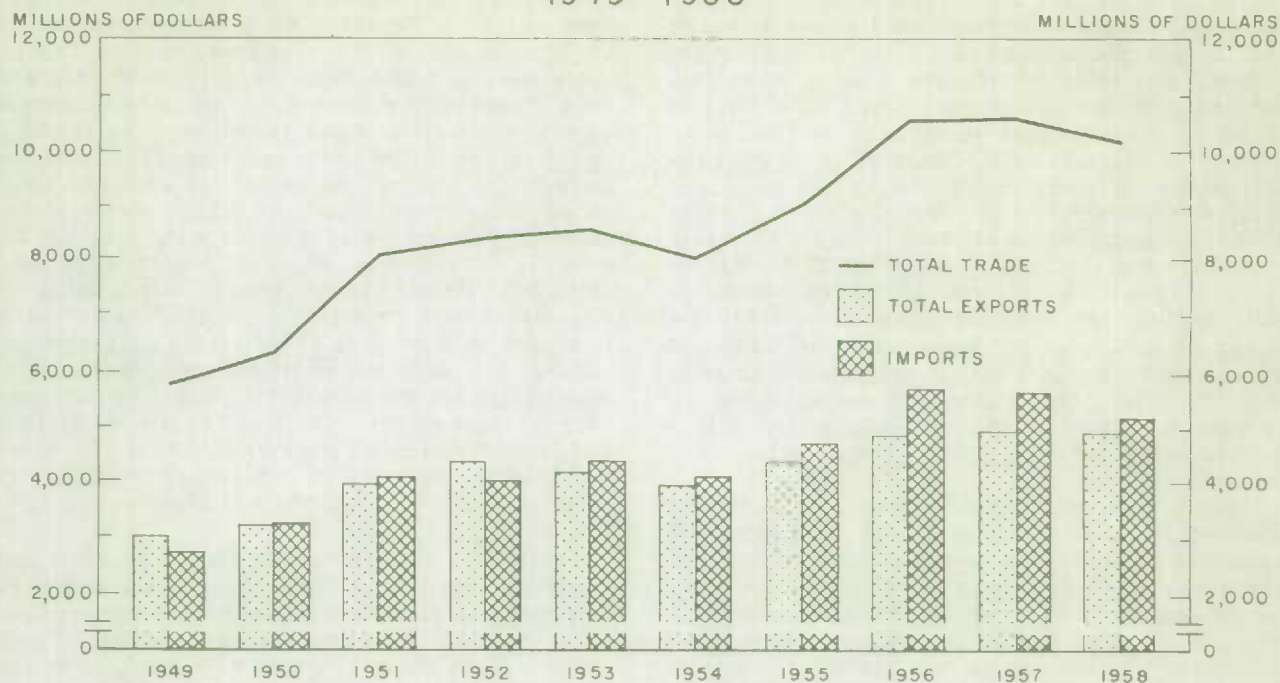
	Calendar year					Change from	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1956 to 1957	1957 to 1958
	\$'000,000					%	%
Value of trade:							
Total exports ¹	3,946.9	4,351.3	4,863.1	4,934.4	4,928.4	+1.5	-0.1
Domestic exports ¹	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	4,839.1	4,830.2	+1.0	-0.2
Re-exports ¹	65.6	69.5	73.4	95.3	98.1	—	—
Imports.....	4,093.2	4,712.4	5,705.4	5,623.4	5,192.4	-1.4	-7.7
Total trade.....	8,040.1	9,063.7	10,568.6	10,557.8	10,120.7	-0.1	-4.1
Trade balance.....	-146.3	-361.1	-842.3	-639.0	-264.0	—	—
Price indexes:							
	1948=100						
Domestic exports.....	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6	-0.1	-0.6
Imports.....	109.5	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	+3.0	+0.1
Terms of trade ²	105.1	106.5	107.4	104.2	103.5	-3.0	-0.7
Volume indexes:							
	1948=100						
Domestic exports.....	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.5	+1.2	+0.5
Imports.....	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.2	168.3	-4.1	-7.6
Constant dollar values:							
	\$'000,000 of 1948						
Total exports.....	3,432.0	3,700.8	4,010.3	4,071.1	4,089.4	+1.5	+0.4
Imports.....	3,738.1	4,264.6	5,049.0	4,822.8	4,457.0	-4.5	-7.6
Total trade.....	7,170.1	7,965.4	9,059.3	8,893.9	8,546.4	-1.8	-3.8

¹ Exclusive of transfer of defence equipment and supplies to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: 1954, \$202.4 million; 1955, \$165.9 million; 1956, \$96.4 million; 1957, \$62.5 million; 1958, \$112.4 million.

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

CHART I

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE 1949-1958



same source. By contrast, Canadian export and import trade with the United States and with Latin America was reduced in 1958. The value changes did not affect the ranking of the leading areas in Canadian trade, and the United States continued to be of first importance. In proportionate terms, the United States accounted for 64.1% of all Canadian trade in 1958, the United Kingdom for 12.9%, and Europe, the Commonwealth and Latin America for 8.9%, 5.0% and 5.2% respectively. These figures represented some change on the proportionate shares of the previous year: the American share declined by almost 2%, that of the United Kingdom increased by almost 1%, while the European and Commonwealth proportions increased, and that of Latin America declined, by something less than 1%.

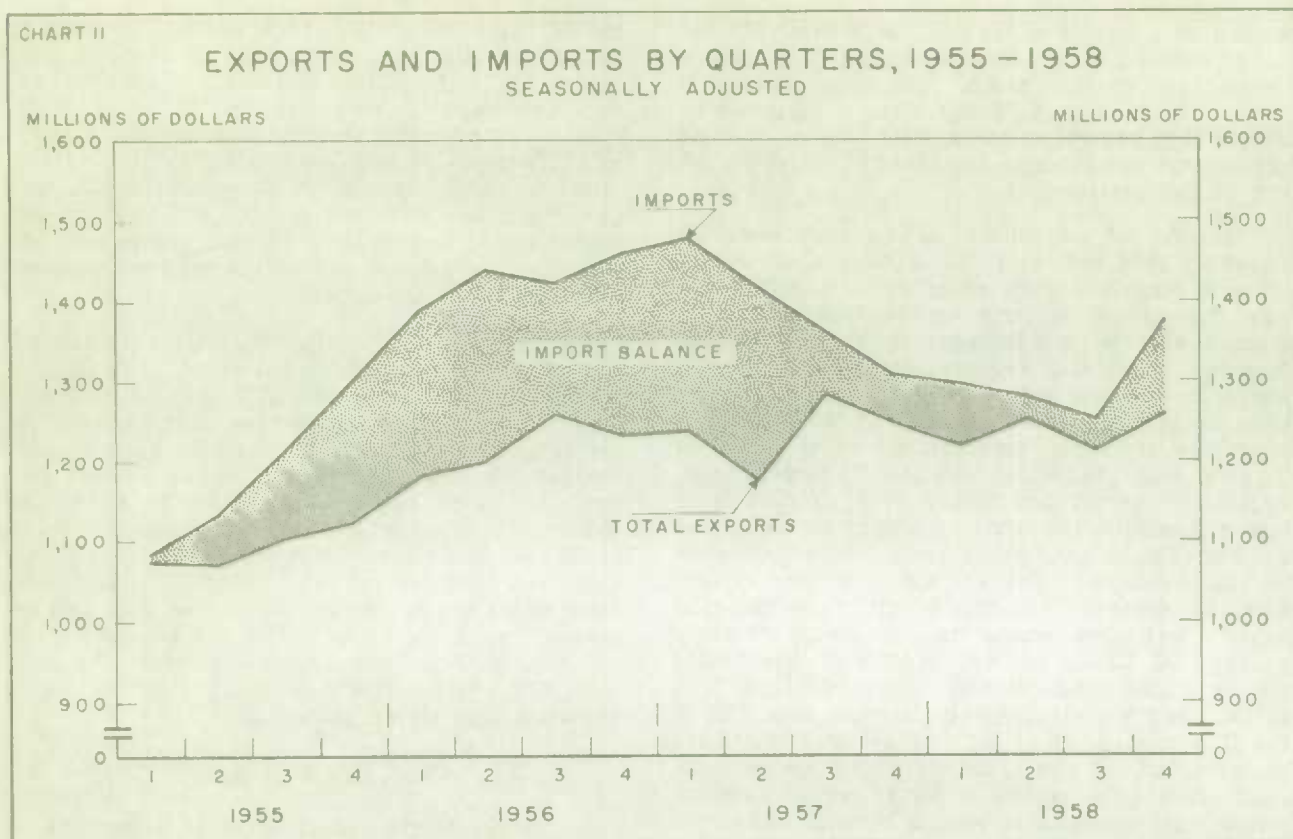
Among individual commodities, the relative stability of exports was mainly due to large increases in shipments of uranium, aircraft and parts, wheat, cattle, farm implements and machinery, canned fish, natural gas, and planks and boards. In aggregate, these increases substantially offset significant declines in exports of petroleum, iron ore, nickel, copper, newsprint, flaxseed, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, pulpwood, asbestos and abrasives. The import decline was particularly marked among iron and steel products and there were considerable reductions in imports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, automobile parts, and tractors and parts. Against the general trend in iron and steel imports, there was a large increase in imports of passenger

automobiles. Among other commodity groups, imports of unrefined sugar, petroleum, electrical apparatus, and non-commercial items declined significantly.

Main Export Changes

The most significant feature of the Canadian export trade in 1958 was the relative stability of its aggregate value in face of world conditions generally less favourable than in other recent years and, as noted above, this was principally due to large increases in shipments of a limited number of commodities. Exports of uranium, which increased by 116% to \$276.5 million, are taken largely under long-term contract by the United States (although significant quantities were also shipped to the United Kingdom in 1958) and the large annual increases of recent years have been almost automatic and have reflected growth in productive capacity from a relatively modest base. At \$109.1 million, exports of aircraft and parts were some 173% higher than in 1957, and most of the increase resulted from special shipments of military aircraft to the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium and Luxembourg. Wheat exports rose by more than 17% to \$446.1 million partly on account of Canadian-financed shipments to India and Pakistan, higher sales to the Soviet Union and Communist China and an unusual trade with Australia which is normally a wheat exporter.

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VII.



And special circumstances in the United States combined with a Canadian price advantage to account for the doubling of cattle exports to \$84.1 million. In aggregate exports of uranium, aircraft, wheat and cattle accounted for almost 19% of total exports (as compared to about 12% in 1957) and the sum of the increases in the exports of these commodities for almost 7% of all exports.

Among the main commodity groups, there were increases in exports of agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, non-ferrous

metals and miscellaneous commodities, while exports of fibres and textiles, forest products, iron and steel goods and non-metallic minerals declined. Notwithstanding a reduction of some 3% to \$1,414.0 million, exports of forest products were largest in value among the main groups and accounted for more than 29% of the export total. Newsprint paper was still the leading commodity export in 1958 and at \$690.2 million was at once almost 4% lower in value than in the previous year and responsible for more than 14% of the 1958 total; and the decline in Canadian exports partially reflected the growth of

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

	United States	United Kingdom	Europe	Common-wealth and Ireland	Latin America	Others
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total exports:						
1956	59.2	16.8	10.9	5.2	3.7	4.2
1957	59.6	15.0	11.3	5.0	4.6	4.5
1958	59.1	15.9	11.6	6.0	3.7	3.7
Imports:						
1956	73.0	8.5	5.2	3.9	6.3	3.1
1957	71.1	9.3	5.5	4.3	6.8	3.0
1958	68.8	10.1	6.2	4.1	6.8	4.0
Total trade:						
1956	66.6	12.3	7.9	4.5	5.1	3.6
1957	65.7	12.0	8.2	4.6	5.8	3.7
1958	64.1	12.9	8.9	5.0	5.2	3.9

productive capacity elsewhere, particularly in the United States and Scandinavia. Among other leading commodities in this group, exports of wood pulp declined by more than 2% and those of pulpwood by almost 29%; exports of planks and boards, plywood and veneers and shingles increased by about 4%, 1% and 2% respectively.

Exports of non-ferrous metals were some 3% higher in 1958 and, at \$1,035.0 million, accounted for more than 21% of the export total. The increase was due almost entirely to the higher level of uranium exports, the increase in which was more than six times that recorded for the group as a whole. In contrast, exports of aluminum declined by some 3% in value, those of nickel by more than 14% and those of copper, zinc and electrical apparatus by more than 15%, about 15% and 1% respectively. Exports of copper and nickel were affected by a labour dispute in the latter months of the year, and exports of most non-ferrous metals were influenced by price changes. The volume of copper exports actually increased and that of aluminum and zinc exports was more stable than the value declines suggest. At \$885.3 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were about 7% higher than in 1957 and were responsible for more than 18% of the 1958 total. Much of the increase was due to the higher exports of wheat, but there were also significant increases in exports of barley, wheat flour and whisky; and among other leading commodities in the group, exports of flaxseed and tobacco declined by about 30% and 15% respectively.

The increase in beef cattle exports contributed heavily to the 32% rise in exports of animals and animal products which, at \$397.7 million, were responsible for more than 8% of the total. Exports of canned fish, fresh pork, fresh and frozen fish and fresh beef, which increased by about 143%, 85%, 12% and 51% respectively, were also prominent in the higher total, while exports of fur skins, cured fish and molluscs and crustaceans all declined. Iron and steel exports accounted for some 9% of all exports in 1958 and, at \$202.2 million, were almost 17% lower than in 1957. Exports of iron ore, which

had increased steadily in recent years, declined by more than 29%, as a reflection of reduced steel production in the United States and elsewhere, and thus accounted for more than half of the group decline. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of non-farm machinery, rolling mill products, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and passenger cars declined by 18%, 4%, 43% and 14% respectively, and exports of farm implements and machinery and internal combustion engines increased by a respective 39% and 23%.

Exports of non-metallic minerals were responsible for more than 5% of the export total in 1958 and declined by more than 29% to \$245.8 million. Petroleum exports, formerly the most important in the group, declined by more than 48%, thus recorded the greatest absolute decrease among all commodities, and were surpassed in value by exports of asbestos. The latter were, nevertheless, some 15% lower than in the previous year. Exports of artificial abrasives declined by 33%. Chemical exports were responsible for more than 4% of the total and increased by almost 1% to \$197.1 million and exports of miscellaneous commodities increased by more than 31%, very largely on account of the higher exports of aircraft and parts.

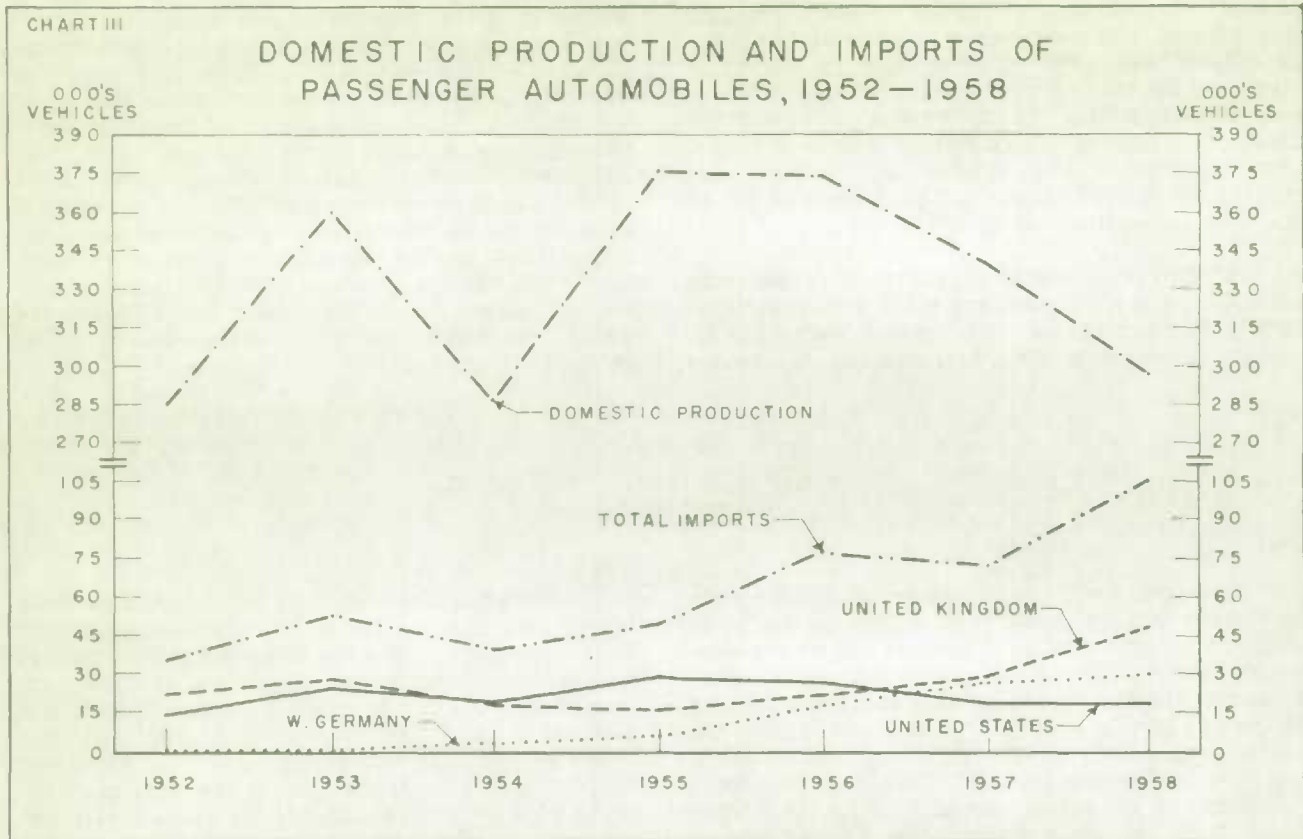
Main Import Changes¹

The substantial reduction in the import total in 1958 resulted from mixed changes among the main groups and leading commodities. Imports of iron and steel goods declined by some 13%, those of fibres and textiles by about 5%, and those of non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals and chemical goods by about 11%, 12% and 1% respectively. On the other hand, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were virtually unchanged, imports of animals and animal products and of forest products both increased by some 4% and imports of miscellaneous commodities were more than 1% higher than

¹ For relevant statistics see Part II, especially Table VIII.

TABLE 3. Composition of Trade with All Countries, by Main Groups

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
Agricultural and vegetable products	831.6	885.3	17.2	18.3	652.2	652.7	11.6	12.6
Animals and animal products	302.1	397.7	6.2	8.2	124.6	129.0	2.2	2.5
Fibres, textiles and products	27.2	20.7	0.6	0.4	408.7	387.3	7.3	7.5
Wood, wood products and paper ..	1,456.1	1,414.0	30.1	29.3	225.9	235.6	4.0	4.5
Iron and its products	518.8	432.4	10.7	9.0	2,131.0	1,852.2	37.9	35.7
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,006.2	1,035.0	20.8	21.4	484.9	432.2	8.6	8.3
Non-metallic minerals and products	347.7	245.8	7.2	5.1	777.7	682.9	13.9	13.1
Chemicals and allied products	195.3	197.1	4.0	4.1	293.8	290.4	5.2	5.6
Miscellaneous commodities ..	154.1	202.2	3.2	4.2	524.7	530.2	9.3	10.2



in the previous year. Iron and steel goods still formed the largest import group but their share in the value total fell from almost 38% in 1957 to less than 36% in 1958.

The decline of iron and steel imports to \$1,852.2 million in 1958 contrasted with a more moderate decrease in 1957 and marked increases in 1955 and 1956. In 1958 the decline was shared by all but two of the leading categories in the group; and imports of non-farm machinery, which ranked first in the group and among all commodities, fell by more than 16% to \$532.9 million and thus accounted for about one-third of the group reduction. Imports of automobile parts and rolling mill products decreased by about 8% and 34% respectively and imports of pipes, tubes and fittings, which had increased against the general trend in 1957 were some 40% lower than in the previous year. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of internal combustion engines, tractors and parts, cooking and heating apparatus, tools and iron ore all declined; and, in contrast to the general trend, imports of passenger automobiles increased by about 33% to \$141.5 million and those of farm implements and machinery by about 9% to \$81.0 million.

The exceptional increase in the value of passenger automobile imports was due entirely to higher shipments from the United Kingdom and

Europe, whence imports increased by 73% and 77% respectively. In contrast, imports from the United States declined by some 6% in value. As may be seen in Chart III, the overall increase resulted from considerable change in the structure of the Canadian market for foreign cars. In value terms, imports from the United States have usually been responsible for the largest share in the import total: but in 1958 American imports accounted for only 37% of the total (compared to 52% in 1957) and, for the first time since 1950, were surpassed in importance by imports from the United Kingdom - which increased from 30% to 38% of the total. Imports from Europe, which had been responsible for 19% in 1957, accounted for 25% of the total in 1958. British and European imports had already surpassed American cars in quantitative importance in 1957, and this trend continued in 1958 when some 45% of all cars imported into Canada came from the United Kingdom, some 38% from Europe and 17% from the United States.

At \$652.7 million, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were virtually unchanged as compared to 1957. Among the leading commodities in the group, imports of raw sugar, green coffee and crude rubber declined by 23%, 7% and 21% respectively and all were affected by lower prices. Fresh vegetables and citrus fruits, on the other hand, increased by a respective 4% and 10%. Among fibres and textiles, increases in imports of cotton and synthetic fabrics and apparel were insufficient to offset declines in purchases of raw cotton and wool

fabrics. The increase in imports of forest products was general, and there were higher value totals for paperboard, paper and products, newspapers, magazines and advertising matter, logs, timber and lumber and printed books. There were also widespread declines in imports of non-ferrous metals and electrical apparatus and bauxite and alumina, the leading categories in the group, decreased by 4% and 22% respectively.

Imports of non-metallic minerals, which rank second as a group to iron and steel goods, declined largely on account of considerable reductions in imports of petroleum, coal, fuel oils and, to a lesser

extent gasoline. Imports of petroleum, the second leading commodity among Canadian imports, declined by some 9% to \$278.5 million. The overall reduction concealed some diversion from the United States and Venezuela to Arabia as a source of Canadian petroleum imports. A small increase in imports of drugs and medicines and a larger increase in synthetic plastic imports were more than offset by a considerable decline in imports of principal chemicals; and among other leading commodities there was a large decline in imports of non-commercial items, reflecting the lower rate of immigration into Canada, and small increases in imports of aircraft and parts and in tourist purchases.

General Background

Some measure of the importance of foreign trade to Canada may be obtained by comparing the trade totals to the gross national product and by expressing the value of Canadian trade in per capita terms. Thus, in 1958 exports of Canadian goods and imports of foreign goods were responsible for 14.9% and 16.1% respectively of the gross national product, and the per capita value of Canadian total trade continued to be among the highest in the trading world. It is, therefore, evident that Canada has an open economy and a high degree of interdependence with the outside world, especially—when allowance is made for the geographical concentration of Canadian trade—with the United States; and it is convenient to consider background factors helpful to an understanding of recent Canadian trade trends under the general headings of the international and domestic economics situations.

The International Economic Situation

War-time planning for post-war economic development was much influenced by the experience of the nineteen thirties and the major concern was to avoid widespread unemployment and extreme economic nationalism. In the event, the first post-war decade was characterized by the influence of strong and extensive growth factors; and, although considerable discrimination (especially against the dollar) was practiced in the international trade of the immediate post-war years, limited liberalization of trade was an early feature of co-operation and since about 1950 the non-communist world has been moving gradually toward an extensive system of multilateral and liberal trading. The recent period has been something of a watershed in international economic affairs and among the more important events have been the decline in world production and trade, the widespread reduction in the prices of primary commodities, moves to increase international liquidity, the Commonwealth Economic Conference and certain institutional changes which have taken place in Europe.

World exports declined by almost 4% in volume in the first nine months of 1958 and the volume of world industrial production was reduced by a similar margin in the same period. These changes contrasted with the considerable increases in trade and production which had taken place in 1955 and 1956 and with the more moderate advances of 1957; and the declines primarily reflected the ending of the world-wide investment boom of the earlier years and the consequent reduction in industrial activity in the United States, Western Europe and elsewhere. In the United States, where the reduction was most strongly in evidence, the recession lasted from the third quarter of 1957 to the second quarter of 1958 and in that time the gross national product fell at an annual rate of US \$16.6 billion—or by some 4%. Industrial output began slowly to recover in the United States in the second half of 1958 as consumer and government expenditures strengthened further and as the rate of inventory liquidation fell; and, although there had been no marked recovery in private investment, the volume of total production had regained its pre-recession level by the end of the year. The levelling-off in industrial production spread to most countries in Western Europe by mid-1958 and in some countries, notably the United Kingdom and Belgium, there was some decline; but in general the impact of the recession was somewhat less severe than in North America.

The recession in commodity prices was clearly related to the decline in industrial activity in North America and Western Europe, but growth in productive capacity, change in stock-piling policy and changes in market structure were also important factors, especially in the non-ferrous metal markets. Nor should it be overlooked that not all primary commodities were similarly affected and that price changes were sometimes as much due to local as to world conditions. Among the commodities which, for one reason or another, declined in price in 1957 and 1958 as compared to 1955 and 1956 were wheat, tea, coffee, rubber, copper, lead, zinc and (in 1958 only) sugar and wool. The importance of trade in primary

products to non-industrial countries and the recent recession in the prices of many of these products has resulted in much study of the problem of maintaining an equilibrium demand; and a committee of experts appointed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has recently concluded that the maintenance of high levels of domestic economic growth and the avoidance of cyclical fluctuations are the most important contributions the industrial countries can make to market stability and that further progress depends upon the willingness of the industrial and non-industrial countries to negotiate on a wide range of their economic and financial policies.

The recent changes in production and trade inevitably had some effect on the distribution of international reserves. Whereas, however, the payments position of many primary-producing countries deteriorated in roughly the expected manner, the changes in the distribution among the industrial countries was somewhat contrary to what might have been anticipated in a period of recession in the United States. In point of fact, the foreign trade surplus of the United States was reduced during the recession as exports (which had been exceptionally high following the Suez crisis) declined earlier and fell more sharply than imports. Capital movements were also favourable to the rest of the world and there was, therefore, a marked outflow of gold from the United States which contrasted significantly to the inflow that had been a feature of the first three-quarters of 1957. In 1958 the gold reserves of the United States fell by some US \$2.3 billion; and in addition to the gain from this factor, the rest of the world, excluding the communist countries, also gained from Soviet sales of gold and from new gold production. The net increase in the gold and dollar reserves of these countries in 1958 was about US \$4 billion. Most of this increase accrued to the countries of Western Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The wish to create a multilateral and liberal trading system was inhibited in the immediate post-war years by a world-wide dollar shortage which was particularly severe in Western Europe. Any attempt in these years at free competition between the North American economy (which had, if anything, been strengthened by the war) and the economy of Western Europe (which had been ravaged by the war) might have resulted in a permanent North American trade surplus and a permanent and ultimately crippling trade deficit for Western Europe. Thus, by general agreement, the promotion of recovery and multilateral trading within Western Europe was recognized as a prerequisite to more general liberalization; but it is now widely held that the Western European

economy is sufficiently competitive and the Western European reserve position sufficiently strong to permit further general freeing of trade and payments. It is, of course, recognized—the more so because of the premature attempt to make sterling convertible in 1947—that since multilateral trading requires free convertibility of currencies any move toward free trade should be associated with a high level of international liquidity; and this partly accounts for the decision, taken in October 1958, to increase the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. More generally, it has been felt that the non-communist world's gold and dollar reserves—which fell from some 93% of the value of world imports in 1950 to some 58% in 1957—were increasingly inadequate in face of the growing volume of international trade; and coming, as it does, at the end of what has been an active period for the IMF, the increase in resources is intended to increase the ability to render assistance to individual countries.

In December 1958, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Benelux countries, France, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany announced simultaneously that their currencies had been made externally convertible, and in January 1959 the Federal Republic of Germany announced that the convertibility of the mark had been made virtually complete. External convertibility is something short of full convertibility in that it applies only to non-residents and to monies earned in current transactions; and (especially for sterling) the recent announcements do little more for residents of the dollar area than formalize a *de facto* situation: but the move toward external convertibility is nonetheless noteworthy for its implicit promise of further reductions in the surviving restrictions on dollar trade and as an important step in the direction of full convertibility.

Canada has great interest in the move towards more multilateral trading and in the development of European integration. The existence of discrimination against the dollar is of particular concern because of its effect on the Canadian position in the Commonwealth; and the European developments are of importance in themselves and in the related proposals to associate the United Kingdom and other members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation with the European Economic Community. It was against this background that the Commonwealth Economic Conference was held in Montreal in September 1958. The Conference considered methods of increasing aid to the less developed members of the Commonwealth, proposed an increase in Commonwealth trade and foreshadowed further moves toward the convertibility of sterling.

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

	1937	1947	1955	1956	1957	1958
Value indexes:						
Domestic exports	32.4	90.2	139.2	155.7	157.3	157.1
Imports	30.7	97.6	178.7	216.4	213.3	196.9
Total trade	31.7	93.7	157.7	183.9	183.7	176.1
Gross national product	34.3	88.2	172.6	192.1	201.2	206.1
Private investment in plant, equipment and housing	24.1	79.0	196.5	252.3	273.2	256.9
Cheques cashed	43.6	92.3	199.0	237.0	253.6	272.6
Bank deposits	37.5	95.6	150.2	159.6	166.3	167.7
Price indexes:						
Domestic exports	53.4	91.6	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6
Imports	50.8	88.0	110.5	113.0	116.6	116.5
Wholesale prices	55.7	88.4	113.2	116.6	117.6	117.8
Consumer's prices	64.9	87.4	120.0	121.8	125.7	129.0
Volume indexes:						
Domestic exports	60.7	98.5	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.3
Imports	60.4	110.9	160.3	190.0	182.2	168.3
Total trade	60.7	104.3	138.6	157.6	154.8	148.7
Gross national product	55.1	97.1	136.9	147.0	148.5	149.8
Industrial production ¹	54.3	94.9	147.6	160.7	160.9	157.4
Persons with jobs	83.3	99.1	109.0	114.7	117.6	117.1
Railway revenue freight ton miles	45.6	101.8	112.0	133.3	120.3	112.3

¹ Derived from revised indexes of industrial production (1949 = 100).

Domestic Economic Trends

The rapid expansion of the Canadian economy in 1955 and 1956 was reflected in significant volume increases—some 9% in the former year and some 7% in the latter—in the gross national product. In 1957, by contrast, an increase of some 4% in value was due mostly to higher prices and the volume of output was virtually unchanged. Higher prices were again in evidence in 1958 and although the gross national product increased by almost 3% in value to \$32.2 billion, the volume increase was less than 1%. The 1958 changes resulted from mixed influences: the downward pressure came mainly from reduced business investment (as reflected in lower levels of construction and manufacture of machinery and equipment and inventory liquidation) and the principal sustaining factors were increased residential construction and higher levels of consumer and government expenditure. These changes are for the year as a whole and there were significant differences between developments in the first and second halves of the year. In particular, the liquidation of business inventories came to an end and there was some positive investment in this category in the

final six months; and although the reduction in business outlays on plant and equipment continued throughout 1958, the rate of decline was lower in the second part of the year.

As in the previous year, the relative stability in overall production in 1958 concealed significant and contrary changes among the broad industry groups, with gains in the service industries and agriculture being substantially offset by a net reduction in the output of commodity-producing industries. In the primary industries as a group, trends were varied: agricultural output increased substantially although crop production was relatively unchanged; output in the forest industry declined significantly; and the output of mines, quarries and oil wells was little changed in total as considerable increases in the production of uranium and natural gas were offset by substantial reductions in the output of nickel, asbestos, iron ore and crude petroleum. Manufacturing production declined by some 4% in total, with most of the reduction taking place in the output of durable goods; non-durable manufactures were relatively unchanged in total. The increase in output in the service industries was general with the

TABLE 5. Foreign Trade and Population

	Unit	1937	1947	1955	1956	1957	1958
Population	'000	11,045	12,551	15,698	16,081	16,589	17,048
Current dollar comparisons:							
Domestic exports per capita	\$	90.30	221.09	272.76	297.85	291.71	283.69
Imports per capita	\$	73.24	205.08	300.19	354.79	338.98	304.57
Total trade per capita	\$	164.87	429.11	577.38	657.21	636.43	593.66
Constant dollar comparisons:							
Domestic exports per capita	\$'48	169.10	241.36	231.74	245.35	240.49	235.23
Imports per capita	\$'48	144.17	233.04	271.67	313.97	290.72	261.43
Total trade per capita	\$'48	315.90	477.75	507.42	563.36	536.13	501.40

exception of transportation, communications and storage. The decline in the latter group very largely reflected a reduction of almost 7% in revenue freight car loadings. The size of the labour force again increased in 1958 but there was a decline in the number of persons employed. The number of persons without jobs and seeking work rose from 4.3% of the labour force in 1957 to 6.6% in 1958. In general, prices increased by some 2% in 1958, and the more significant increases were in the prices of consumer services and non-durable goods.

The national income increased by about 3% in 1958 and thus maintained the rate of growth of the previous year. Corporation profits declined by more than 5% and there was a small consequent reduction in dividend payments—which was, however, more than offset by increases in income from interest and rent. Wages, salaries and farm incomes increased and combined with increased government transfer payments to raise personal income by more than 6%. Since personal income tax payments declined in the

year, the increase in disposable income was even greater than that of personal income and was more than 7%. Personal expenditure in 1958 was \$20.7 billion and was thus almost 5% higher than in 1957 as consumer spending on services, non-durable and durable goods increased by 6%, 4% and 3% respectively. Business capital expenditure, which had been a major factor in the expansion of 1955 and 1956 and had increased by 14% in 1957, declined by 13% to \$5.1 billion in 1958. Expenditure on new construction alone was reduced by 9% and that on plant and equipment declined by about 18%. The decline in investment in plant and equipment was partially offset by housing expenditures, which increased by some 25%, and private fixed capital formation decreased by about 6% in total. Given the appropriate government policies, the major changes in income and expenditure were broadly what would be expected in a period of recession; and as much of the downward pressure came from the reduction on business outlays, especially on plant and equipment, so imports were significantly reduced, with iron and steel goods being particularly affected.

CHAPTER II

TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES

Canada has an extensive system of trading relations embracing most of the world and Canadian trading partners include the geographically proximate (like the United States) and the geographically remote (like Afghanistan). Notwithstanding this absolute diversity of markets, however, Canadian trade in general displays a high degree of geographic concentration which, measured by an appropriate index of market concentration, is normally more than twice that of the United States and more than thrice that of the United Kingdom. The marked concentration of Canadian trade reflects the dominance of the United States and, to a much less extent, the United Kingdom among Canadian markets and sources; and it may be explained partly by Canadian economic and political history, partly by the contemporary pattern of resource development, and partly by the geographical closeness of the United States. In 1958, the United States and the United Kingdom were responsible for some 77% of Canadian total trade. Imports from the United States declined from 71.1% to 68.8% and the proportion of all Canadian exports marketed in the United States was relatively unchanged at 59.1%. The United Kingdom was the source of 10.1% of Canadian imports—a somewhat higher percentage than in 1957;

and the proportion of total exports shipped to the United Kingdom was, at 15.9%, also somewhat higher.

Further evidence of the strong geographic concentration of Canadian trade in 1958 is provided by the fact that, apart from the United States and the United Kingdom, only the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan accounted for more than 1% of both Canadian exports and Canadian imports; and the Federal Republic of Germany, which ranked third among leading trading partners, was responsible for less than 4% of Canadian total trade. In addition to the United States and the United Kingdom, ten countries were responsible for more than 1% of Canadian exports or Canadian imports in 1958. This was one more than in 1957 and there was also some change in ranking as between the two years. Italy and France were excluded from the list of leading countries in 1958 and the Union of South Africa, India and Arabia were added. The Federal Republic of Germany replaced Venezuela as third in importance in Canadian trade; and as in 1957, Japan ranked fifth on the basis of total trade, but India was sixth and displaced Belgium and Luxembourg.

TABLE 6. Index of Market Concentration of Trade¹

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Concentration of domestic exports:							
Canada	56.7	61.2	62.2	62.6	61.5	61.5	61.1
United States	26.5	29.3	27.0	27.7	27.9	25.9 ²	26.3
United Kingdom	17.5	18.0	18.6	18.5	17.9	17.8	18.3
Concentration of imports:							
Canada	74.5	74.3	73.1	73.9	73.6	71.9	69.7
United States	26.6	26.8	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.1 ²	26.2
United Kingdom	19.0	19.5	18.9	20.0	19.7	19.9	18.7
Concentration of total trade:							
Canada	65.0	67.8	67.7	68.3	67.9	67.0	65.6
United States	26.3	27.8	27.0	27.3	27.4	26.2 ²	26.1
United Kingdom	18.0	18.4	18.3	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.2

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. IV, p. 45. Comparison between the series for Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom is affected by the varying number of "countries" with which each records trade, but the resulting distortion is probably not serious.

² Revised to include month of December, 1957.

Trade with the United States

From the end of the recession of 1953-54, economic activity in the United States increased considerably and continuously until the third quarter of 1957; thereafter it declined severely and between the third quarter of 1957 and the first quarter of 1958 the gross national product (seasonally-adjusted at annual rates) decreased by about US \$18 billion. There was widespread evidence of recovery in the second half of 1958 and by the fourth quarter of the year the gross national product was running at an annual rate some US \$8 billion higher than the third quarter of 1957. In 1958 as a whole, the gross national product declined by less than 1% in value terms and by something under 3% in real terms. As in Canada, the basic downward pressures during the year came from the decline in business investment and from inventory liquidation. The sources of strength and the foundations of the recovery were increased personal expenditure partially sustained by government transfer payments and relative stability in corporate dividend payments, higher levels of residential construction, which was stimulated by the relaxation of government regulations and the provision of additional funds; and a general increase in government outlays.

Consumer expenditure increased by about 2% in 1958 wholly as a result of higher prices; the demand for housing was some 5% higher than in 1957; and spending on business plant and equipment declined by almost 13%. The increase in consumer spending was unevenly distributed and purchases of food and services increased, but those of durable goods, especially automobiles and household equipment declined. The decline in business investment was widespread and in manufacturing industry was almost as sharp among firms producing non-durable goods as it was among the durable goods group. Particularly affected were the primary non-ferrous metal, automobile, textile, paper, rubber and petroleum industries. In addition to reducing capital expenditures, many industries met demand requirements from existing stocks; and although the rate of inventory liquidation declined markedly towards the end of the year, inventories were reduced by about US \$5 billion in the year as a whole. The inventory liquidation was largely concentrated in industries manufacturing durable goods and particularly in the aircraft, automobile and machine industries.

On the basis of the United States trade statistics, Canada in 1958 was the most important single national market for American exports and the leading single source of American imports. The value of exports from the United States to Canada exceeded the combined values of exports to Mexico, the United Kingdom, Japan and Venezuela, the four countries ranked immediately following Canada among leading American export markets; and the value of American imports from Canada was greater than the combined totals of imports from Venezuela, the United Kingdom and Japan. The Canadian share of American

exports increased slightly in 1958 to 22%, while the proportion of United States imports coming from Canada declined slightly to 21%.

Domestic Exports to the United States:¹

At \$2,832.3 million, Canadian exports to the United States were about 1% lower than in 1957. This small decline contrasted with an increase of similar magnitude in 1957 and with greater increases in 1955 and 1956. The reduction in 1958 would have been greater but for very considerable increases in exports of a limited number of commodities—most notably uranium, beef cattle, planks and boards and gas exported by pipeline; and among the main groups only animals and animal products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals were higher than in the previous year. As in previous years, a significant proportion of Canadian exports in all main groups were shipped to the United States, the specific shares ranging from 20.3% for agricultural and vegetable products to 73.1%, 76.9% and 82.3% for animals and animal products, non-metallic minerals and forest products respectively. Among leading commodities, the United States accounted for 100% of Canadian exports of petroleum and beef cattle for over 90% of exports of uranium and farm implements and machinery; and for more than 80% of exports of newsprint, wood pulp and pulpwood. Domestic exports to the United States are largely concentrated in forest products and non-ferrous metals and these two groups, between them, accounted for more than 60% of the total in 1958.

Exports of forest products, which were responsible for more than 41% of the total, declined by less than 1% to \$1,163.2 million in 1958. This compared to a decrease of more than 6% in the previous year; and the greater stability in 1958 owed much to higher exports of planks and boards which, reflecting the greater activity in American residential construction, increased by 11% to \$227.4 million and thus reversed the significant reduction of 1957. Exports of wood pulp and shingles also increased but on a much smaller scale. Newsprint exports declined by about 3% to \$302.5 million, but were still first in value among leading exports to the United States. The decline in newsprint exports was the third recorded in successive years, and although the latest reduction reflects some decrease in American consumption it also results from change in the market structure. In quantitative terms, Canadian exports to the United States increased in every year from 1950 to 1956, but so also did American consumption; and there is evidence that notwithstanding the regular annual increases, Canada was in these years supplying a smaller proportion of a rising market. Thus the Canadian proportion of the total American supply was 80.2% in 1950 and 73.4%

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

TABLE 7. Canada's Rank in Trade of the United States and the United Kingdom

Note: Countries ranked horizontally according to importance in 1958

	United States Trade (U.S. Statistics ¹ , Values in U.S. \$'000,000)						
	Total	Canada	Mexico	United Kingdom	Japan	Venezuela	Germany, Federal Republic
Exports (including re-exports):							
1956	16,900.8	4,015.8	850.7	910.1	901.9	674.3	784.9
1957	18,828.2	3,904.9	901.5	1,099.7	1,230.5	1,049.7	954.0
1958	15,804.1	3,425.6	885.5	837.1	835.3	808.1	733.9
	Total	Canada	Venezuela	United Kingdom	Japan	Germany, Federal Republic	Brazil
General imports:							
1956	12,615.0	2,893.6	704.8	726.5	557.9	494.4	745.7
1957	12,978.1	2,904.3	899.8	765.4	600.5	604.6	700.1
1958	12,845.6	2,687.9	892.1	869.6	671.2	635.6	571.5
	United Kingdom Trade (U.K. Statistics ³ , Values in U.K. £'000,000)						
	Total	United States	Australia	Canada	Union of South Africa	India	New Zealand
Exports (including re-exports):²							
1956	3,318.0	258.9	241.2	182.3	155.6	169.8	127.8
1957	3,457.9	258.6	237.5	199.8	174.3	177.6	140.6
1958	3,355.5	293.4	237.5	193.5	187.5	160.4	129.0
	Total	United States	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Netherlands	India
General imports:							
1956	3,886.1	407.8	347.5	236.1	197.0	137.3	141.4
1957	4,070.8	482.5	320.2	248.0	183.1	131.8	157.5
1958	3,779.5	352.0	308.8	199.3	160.9	159.5	139.5

¹ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *World Trade Information Service*, Part 3, No. 59-10.² Excluding "special category" exports for which country detail is not published.³ U.K. Board of Trade, *Trade and Navigation Accounts*, December, 1958.

in 1956. Reflecting technological advances and the increasing use of southern pine, the proportion of American supply originating from domestic industry has risen from 16.9% in 1950 to 22.2% in 1956. In 1958, 73.8% of the total American supply came from Canada and 24.6% from mills in the United States. Among other leading forest products, exports of wood pulp and shingles increased by about 2.0% and 4% respectively.

At \$608.3 million, exports of non-ferrous metals accounted for more than 21% of Canadian exports to the United States and were some 5% higher than in

1957. The group increase was very largely due to the higher level of uranium exports which more than doubled to \$262.7 million and, for the first time, ranked second only to newsprint paper among leading commodities exported to the United States. Exports of nickel declined in volume and value, and at \$103.8 million were more than 32% lower than in the previous year. Copper and zinc prices fell considerably, and exports of these metals declined in value by about 39% and some 12% respectively; exports of aluminum declined by some 3%, partly as a result of a small decrease in price; and exports of silver, lead and electrical apparatus were all somewhat higher than in 1957.

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

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	1,345.4	1,473.3	1,355.7	1,511.9	1,333.1	1,499.2	- 1.7	-0.8
Re-exports	28.2	32.2	35.5	38.6	35.8	46.7	-	-
Imports	2,117.2	2,044.5	2,136.0	1,862.5	1,816.7	1,755.7	-14.9	-5.7
Total trade	3,490.8	3,549.9	3,527.3	3,412.9	3,185.6	3,301.6	- 9.7	-3.3
Trade balance	- 743.7	- 539.0	- 744.8	- 312.1	- 447.8	- 209.8	-	-

Exports of agricultural and vegetable products declined by more than 6% to \$179.5 million. Among the leading commodities in the group, exports of whisky increased by more than 6%, but those of barley and wheat were reduced by about 32% and more than 5% respectively. Exports of fodder and oats, which had increased greatly in 1957, declined by a respective 14% and 57%. At \$290.5 million, exports of animals and animal products were almost one-third higher than in 1957. The increase in the export of beef cattle accounted for well over half of the group increase and exports of fresh and frozen fish, fresh beef and veal, fresh pork and dairy and pure-bred cattle were also significantly higher. There was, however, some reduction in exports of fur skins and molluscs and crustaceans. Exports of fibres, textiles and products declined by more than 18% to \$8.5 million.

Exports of iron and steel goods declined by more than 7% to \$249.3 million. Much of the decline was due to the reduction in iron ore exports, which increased greatly in 1955 and 1956, declined slightly in 1957 and fell by almost 30% in 1958. Exports of non-farm machinery, internal combustion engines and pigs, ingots, blooms and billets were also reduced, and the overall decrease would have been greater but for an increase of more than 50% in exports of farm implements and machinery and a smaller increase in exports of scrap iron and steel. At \$189.0 million, exports of non-metallic minerals were almost 30% lower than in 1957. Exports of petroleum, which had risen considerably in 1956 and 1957, declined by more than 48% and were thus responsible for more than three-quarters of the overall decrease; exports of asbestos and abrasives also declined significantly; and gas exported by pipeline increased by more than 600% over a modest 1957 total, thus partially offsetting the aggregate declines. Exports of chemicals increased by almost 2% to \$79.4 million, and among other leading commodities exports of non-commercial items, aircraft and parts and electrical energy all declined.

Imports from the United States¹

In 1958 imports from the United States declined for the second successive year, and at \$3,572.4 million were almost 11% lower than in 1957. With the exception of non-metallic minerals, more than 50% of Canadian imports in each of the main groups came from the United States; and the American share was more than 80% of the total in the case of forest products, iron and steel goods and chemicals, while even in the case of non-metallic minerals more than 40% of all Canadian imports originated in the United States. Similarly, among imports from all sources the United States accounted for more than 70% of each of the ten leading categories with the exception of petroleum and passenger automobile imports. Imports of petroleum from the United States were greatly reduced in 1958 and did not rank among the leading forty imports from that country.

Imports from the United States rose more or less sharply in all main groups in 1955 and in virtually all groups in 1956. In 1957 imports in five of the nine main groups declined and in 1958 the only increases were recorded in agricultural and vegetable imports, forest products and miscellaneous commodities. Imports of iron and steel goods, which accounted for almost 43% of all imports from the United States, declined by some 16% to \$1,520.3 million as a result of widespread declines among the leading commodities in the group. Imports of non-farm machinery, the leading category in the group and among all imports from the United States, decreased by 18% to \$452.7 million and thus recorded the largest absolute decrease among all imports from the United States. The decline in imports of non-farm machinery was more than one-third of that recorded by the group as a whole. Among other leading commodities, imports of rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings and auto-

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

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

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and vegetable products	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	7.8	7.7	8.1	9.2
Animals and animal products	7.1	6.3	7.6	10.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0
Fibres, textiles and products	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.5	4.6	5.2	5.5
Wood, wood products and paper	47.7	44.3	40.9	41.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.8
Iron and its products	8.8	9.2	9.4	8.8	41.5	46.6	45.1	42.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	18.4	19.0	20.3	21.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0
Non-metallic minerals and products	5.8	8.0	9.4	6.7	10.2	9.4	9.8	8.3
Chemicals and allied products	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	6.5	6.0	6.3	6.9
Miscellaneous commodities	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.3	13.1	10.7	10.5	11.8

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

mobile parts declined by \$53 million, \$42 million and \$20 million respectively; and there were also considerable declines in imports of tractors and parts internal combustion engines, passenger and freight automobiles and iron ore. Contrary to the general trend in the group, imports of farm implements and machinery and tools increased by about 8% and 7% respectively.

At \$329.0 million, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were almost 2% higher than in 1957 and accounted for more than 9% of all imports from the United States. The higher total in 1958 was largely due to increases in imports of fruit juices and syrups and, to a lesser extent, citrus fruits which, in aggregate, more than offset declines in imports of fresh vegetables, soybeans, and rubber products. Imports of fibres and textiles accounted for some 6% of imports from the United States in 1958. Although imports of cotton and synthetic fabrics both increased, imports of raw cotton (which had been unusually high in 1957 as a result of some diversion from Mexican sources) declined by about one-third and the group total was reduced by almost 7% to \$195.3 million. Imports of forest products

increased by almost 3% to \$206.3 million as a result of higher imports of paperboard, paper and products, newspapers, magazines and advertising, logs, timber and lumber and printed books.

A large decrease in imports of electrical apparatus more than offset a small increase in brass imports and non-ferrous metals as a group declined by more than 12% to \$287.0 million. Imports of non-metallic minerals fell by some 24% to \$296.5 million. About one-third of the decline was due to lower imports of bituminous coal and fuel oils—which decreased by 26% and 31% respectively—and imports of gasoline and anthracite coal were also reduced. The group decline would have been greater but for an increase of almost 12% in imports of cut, pressed or blown glass. Imports of principal chemicals fell by more than 25% and thus more than offset increases in synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines; and among other leading commodities imports of parcels of small value, non-commercial items and a wide range of medical, optical and dental goods were higher than in the previous year, but tourist purchases, imports of aircraft and parts and refrigerators and freezers were lower.

Trade with the United Kingdom

In real terms, there was a slight decline in demand and production in the United Kingdom in 1958. At £20,114 million, the gross national product was actually somewhat higher than in 1957; but this was due entirely to higher prices and total demand declined by something less than 1% in real terms. A moderate increase in consumer expenditure was rather more than offset by the aggregate of reductions in current expenditure of public authorities and export demand and net inventory liquidation; gross fixed investment was virtually unchanged. The slight net decline in demand resulted in some small

reduction in volume of both domestic output and imports of goods and services. The changes in demand were the outcome of contrary sectoral movements and there was consequent variation in the pattern of output. Among the consumer goods industries, production of food, drink and tobacco increased and there was higher activity in printing and publishing; output in the motor car industry increased considerably; and a slight fall in output of textiles, leather and clothing was accompanied by significant inventory liquidation. There was little change in the output of engineering and allied

TABLE 10. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000							
Domestic exports	369.0	443.7	338.5	399.0	366.9	409.0	+8.4	+2.5
Re-exports	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.3	—	—
Imports	238.8	245.9	260.1	261.9	266.6	260.1	+2.5	-0.7
Total trade	610.2	692.9	601.0	663.6	636.2	671.4	+5.9	+1.2
Trade balance	+132.6	+201.2	+ 80.9	+139.8	+103.1	+151.2	—	—

industries as a whole and a similar situation prevailed in the shipbuilding industry; output in the aircraft industry was slightly reduced; total construction was somewhat lower; and steel output declined by one-tenth. In the fuel and power sector, output of coal declined but there was higher supplies of gas, oil and electricity. Agricultural output was affected by bad weather and there was a reduction in the yield of cereals and potatoes.

The changes in home demand and output were closely reflected in import changes. A very slight decline in overall volume concealed an increase in the volume of imports of food, drink and tobacco; some increase in petroleum and fully manufactured imports; and some decline in imports of industrial materials. The volume of exports of goods and services declined by about 2% in 1958. Exports were also somewhat lower in value terms notwithstanding significant increases in exports of aircraft and their engines, passenger cars and refined petroleum. On the basis of United Kingdom trade statistics Canada was second only to the United States as a source of British imports and ranked third, following the United States and Australia, as a market for British exports. This was the same general position as in 1957, and in 1958 the Canadian share in the British import and export trade was a respective 8.2% and 5.8%.

Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom¹

Domestic exports to the United Kingdom in 1958 were valued at \$775.9 million and were thus some 5% higher than in 1957. Among the main commodity groups, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, animals and animal products, chemicals and miscellaneous commodities all increased; those of fibres and textiles, forest products, iron and steel goods and non-ferrous metals were reduced; and those of non-metallic minerals were virtually unchanged. There was little significant change in the structure of Canadian exports to Britain in 1958; and, reflecting the continued importance of grains, base metals and forest products, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, non-ferrous metals

and wood, wood products and paper were responsible, among them, for more than 80% of all exports to the United Kingdom.

At \$283.2 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were 17% higher than in 1957 and were responsible for almost 37% of all Canadian exports to Britain. Much of the increase was due to higher exports of wheat and barley which, between them, increased by more than the group as a whole. Exports of wheat, the leading commodity in the group and among all exports, increased by 16% to \$150.7 million and so reversed the decline of the previous year. British imports of wheat from all sources were actually reduced somewhat as between 1957 and 1958, but supplies from Australia and the United States declined heavily and Canada gained markedly among other leading suppliers. Canadian exports of barley to the United Kingdom increased by almost 138% to \$46.9 million—partly as a result of a marked increase in British imports to make good the reduction in home yields; and partly as British supplies from other sources declined. Among other exports in this group, the values of wheat flour, soybeans, fresh apples, fodders and clover seed all increased more or less sharply, and those of oil seed cake and meal, flaxseed, tobacco and vegetable oils declined.

Exports of non-ferrous metals were reduced in value for the second successive year in 1958. At \$225.8 million, they were some 5% less than in the previous year and accounted for almost 30% of the export total. Exports of aluminum, which rank second in importance only to wheat, declined by almost 13% in value to \$69.0 million, partly as a result of some reduction in price, but partly also as a result of a reduction in volume due to increased competition in the British market. Price reductions were also important in the decrease in exports of copper, lead and zinc and these were lower by about 20%, 30% and 20% respectively in 1958. Exports of platinum also declined significantly, but those of uranium and nickel rose considerably. Exports of uranium to the United Kingdom have hitherto been negligible and there was a consequent increase of \$13.5 million in 1958; nickel exports increased in volume and value and at \$52.9 million were more than 16% higher than in 1957.

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

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

Group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural and vegetable products	35.4	38.0	32.8	36.5	7.3	6.2	6.1	7.2
Animals and animal products	2.3	2.7	2.8	5.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.5
Fibres, textiles and products	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	23.8	21.4	19.6	16.3
Wood, wood products and paper	20.5	16.7	19.3	17.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Iron and its products	4.0	4.6	5.8	3.2	28.0	33.6	37.5	39.0
Non-ferrous metals and products	32.2	32.5	32.1	29.1	12.7	15.0	12.4	12.2
Non-metallic minerals and products	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	8.0	7.0	5.8	5.7
Chemicals and allied products	2.6	2.6	3.9	4.6	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.5
Miscellaneous commodities	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.9	9.8	7.7	9.9	10.1

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

At \$133.4 million, exports of forest products were responsible for more than 17% of the export total, but were some 6% lower than in 1957. Increases in exports of newsprint, plywood and veneers, wrapping paper and railway ties were insufficient to offset declines among other leading exports in the group. More than two-thirds of the group total was accounted for by exports of newsprint, planks and boards and wood pulp. Exports of newsprint paper increased by almost 6% to \$46.5 million as British imports of newsprint from all sources increased. At \$35.5 million exports of planks and boards were some 15% lower than in 1957 and exports of wood pulp declined by almost 14% to \$24.7 million.

Exports of animals and animal products were responsible for some 5% of the total and increased by more than 89% to \$39.7 million. Most of the increase was due to a very large expansion in exports of canned fish from \$5.9 million in 1957 to \$22.8 million in 1958. This expansion was mostly in exports of canned salmon and resulted from a very large Pacific coast catch and the removal, in September 1958, of British controls on imports of salmon. Iron and steel goods were responsible for little more than 3% of exports to the United Kingdom, and declined by more than 42% to \$24.6 million. Exports of iron ore, ferro-alloys and rolling mill products all decreased considerably and accounted for most of the group decline. At \$35.8 million, exports of chemicals were responsible for almost 5% of the total and increased by some 20%. The increase was partially due to a large proportionate increase in exports of drugs and medicines, which have hitherto been relatively small.

Imports from the United Kingdom¹

Imports from the United Kingdom have increased in every year from 1954. The rate of increase, however, has been declining and, at \$526.7 million, imports in 1958 were barely 1% above their 1957 level. The relative stability between the two years resulted from moderate absolute increases in the majority of main groups being largely offset by a considerable decline in imports of fibres and textiles and a much smaller reduction in imports of non-ferrous metals. Iron and steel goods dominate Canadian imports from the United Kingdom and in 1958 were responsible for close to 40% of the total. Notwithstanding a marked reduction in their relative importance, imports of fibres and textiles were second only to iron and steel goods and accounted for more than 16% of all imports from the United Kingdom. Imports of non-ferrous metals, in which imports of electrical apparatus are highly important, were responsible for some 12%; and imports of miscellaneous commodities accounted for more than 10% of the total.

At \$205.2 million, imports of iron and steel goods were almost 5% higher than in 1957. In point of fact, imports of most of the leading commodities in the group declined more or less sharply and the overall increase was very largely due to an expansion in the imports of passenger automobiles and their accessories. At \$54.3 million, imports of passenger automobiles were more than 73% higher than in the previous year. The increase in car imports was more than double that of the group as a whole

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

and was sufficient to place passenger automobiles ahead of non-farm machinery and wool fabrics and thus first among all leading imports. Imports of internal combustion engines and of automobile parts increased by 34% and 11% respectively. Among other leading commodities in the group, imports of non-farm machinery, which ranked second to passenger automobiles, declined by more than 2% to \$46.1 million; and those of pipes, tubes and fittings and rolling mill products decreased by 29% and 35% respectively.

Imports of fibres and textiles declined by 16% to \$86.1 million and the reduction was widespread among leading commodities in the group. Imports of wool fabrics declined by some 13% to \$29.2 million, those of apparel of all textiles and wool nolls and tops by 17% and 23% respectively; and imports of cotton fabrics, yarns, threads and cords, wool carpets and mats and wool yarns and warps were also lower. Non-ferrous metal imports declined by 1% to \$64.0 million notwithstanding an increase of

3% in imports of electrical apparatus; and among miscellaneous commodities an increase of more than 41% in aircraft imports was chiefly responsible for a much smaller increase in the group total. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products increased by more than 20% to \$38.0 million. Increases in imports of confectionery, vegetable oils, cereal foods and tea were more than sufficient to offset a moderate decline in imports of whisky, the leading commodity in the group.

At \$18.4 million, imports of animals and animal products were some 16% higher than in 1957; and the increase was mainly the result of higher imports of leather, footwear and fur skins. Among other leading commodities, there were higher imports of printed books among paper products, of pottery and chinaware and plate and sheet glass among non-metallic mineral products, and of drugs and medicines among chemical products. In the latter group, imports of pigments and principal chemicals were both reduced.

Trade with Other Leading Countries

Federal Republic of Germany

Although the rate of expansion increased in the latter part of the year, the gross national product of the Federal German Republic was about 2.5% higher in real terms than in 1957. This compared with an increase of 4.5% in the previous year and the lower rate of growth seems to have been due to some levelling-off in consumer expenditure and a marked reduction in the expansion of the German export trade. The acceleration in growth in the second part of the year reflected increased activity in housing construction and higher investment in agriculture, services, and the building and investment goods industries. The West German gold and foreign exchange reserves continued to rise during 1958 and by the end of the year were DM 4 billion higher than in 1957. Canadian exports to the Federal Republic were valued at \$201.9 million, about one-third higher than in 1957; imports increased by about 18% to \$105.9 million; and, as a result of these changes, the Canadian export surplus rose from \$57.3 million to \$96.7 million.

The increase in exports to Western Germany was largely due to higher exports of aircraft and parts which increased from \$11.1 million to \$66.9 million to displace wheat as first in relative importance among leading export commodities. Sales of military aircraft played the major part in this increase, but deliveries under existing contracts were completed in 1958. Exports of wheat declined by \$6 million to \$47.5 million and exports of iron ore, asbestos, flaxseed and barley were also lower. Aluminum, copper, lead and nickel exports were higher than in the previous year and, reflecting shipments of aircraft engines, exports of internal combustion engines, which had been negligible in 1957 increased to \$1.7 million.

Imports of passenger automobiles increased by about 30% to \$26.1 million and thus accounted for more than one-quarter of all imports from Germany. The higher level of automobile imports was largely responsible for the total increase although non-farm machinery imports increased by about one-third to \$15.7 million and imports of electrical apparatus, jewellery, cotton and synthetic fabrics by smaller amounts. Imports of non-commercial items, rolling mill products, pipes, tubes and fittings, clocks and watches and chemical fertilizers all declined more or less sharply.

Venezuela

Political changes and uncertainty affected domestic economic activity and Venezuelan foreign trade in 1958, and the level of exports was slightly and that of imports heavily reduced. As a consequence, the Venezuelan export surplus—which normally relieves the country of serious exchange problems and is reflected in comparative freedom from import controls—was even greater than usual. During the year, the provisional government substantially increased tariff duties on textiles, eggs, vinegar, tanned hides and skins. Canadian exports to Venezuela increased by 10% to \$43.7 million, imports from Venezuela declined by about 4% to \$210.0 million and the Canadian import balance was reduced by about one-fifth to \$165.7 million.

Venezuela is the second largest producer of crude petroleum in the world, and imports of petroleum were responsible for some 95% of Canadian imports from Venezuela and were more than three times greater in value than Canadian exports of all commodities to Venezuela. At \$200.0 million, petroleum imports were some 17% lower than in the pre-

TABLE 12. Trade of Canada with Ten Leading Countries, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Germany, Federal Rep.:								
Total exports	54.2	80.6	65.6	89.4	98.1	104.5	+ 49.4	+17.1
Imports	39.1	50.2	45.4	52.2	46.2	59.7	+ 1.8	+14.3
Trade balance	+15.1	+ 30.3	+ 20.2	+ 37.1	+51.9	+ 44.8	—	—
Venezuela:								
Total exports	15.5	18.9	14.6	25.6	21.6	22.3	+ 48.5	-13.2
Imports	93.3	115.1	123.5	124.6	96.7	112.9	- 21.7	- 9.4
Trade balance	-77.8	- 96.2	-108.9	- 99.1	-75.0	- 90.7	—	—
Japan:								
Total exports	55.5	72.5	65.0	74.5	49.2	56.2	- 24.3	-24.6
Imports	29.0	31.8	29.6	32.0	29.8	40.4	+ 0.8	+26.1
Trade balance	+26.5	+ 40.7	+ 35.4	+ 42.5	+19.4	+ 15.8	—	—
India:								
Total exports	16.1	9.8	10.4	19.7	45.7	34.0	+340.8	+72.6
Imports	16.0	14.9	15.8	13.4	13.4	14.3	- 14.8	+ 5.8
Trade balance	+ 0.1	- 4.9	- 5.4	+ 0.8	+32.3	+ 19.7	—	—
Belgium and Luxembourg:								
Total exports	25.9	32.3	27.7	33.1	38.6	31.5	+ 39.2	- 4.6
Imports	22.6	30.1	23.8	20.3	13.5	22.5	- 43.4	+11.3
Trade balance	+ 3.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.9	+ 12.8	+25.1	+ 9.0	—	—
Netherlands:								
Total exports	21.2	33.8	29.8	40.7	39.4	35.8	+ 32.1	-11.9
Imports	10.5	13.3	11.6	13.8	12.7	16.8	+ 9.5	+22.1
Trade balance	+10.7	+ 20.6	+ 18.2	+ 26.9	+26.7	+ 19.0	—	—
Australia:								
Total exports	24.1	23.7	25.2	23.9	26.6	26.4	+ 5.5	+10.3
Imports	8.7	17.6	8.0	20.7	12.6	20.3	+ 57.0	- 1.8
Trade balance	+15.4	+ 6.1	+ 17.2	+ 3.2	+14.0	+ 6.1	—	—
Arabia:								
Total exports	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	+ 9.0	+42.7
Imports	7.2	17.5	5.2	29.1	29.2	38.8	+457.8	+33.4
Trade balance	- 6.0	- 16.8	- 4.2	- 28.4	-28.1	- 37.9	—	—
Norway:								
Total exports	26.8	30.9	27.3	28.4	29.4	26.6	+ 7.8	- 6.2
Imports	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.0	- 23.5	+28.8
Trade balance	+25.5	+ 28.4	+ 25.7	+ 26.8	+28.2	+ 24.6	—	—
Union of South Africa:								
Total exports	36.1	28.9	25.9	23.1	29.7	20.5	+ 14.9	-11.3
Imports	3.2	5.2	3.3	3.6	2.2	5.8	- 33.6	+64.8
Trade balance	+32.9	+ 23.7	+ 22.5	+ 19.6	+27.5	+ 14.7	—	—

vious year and accounted for almost 72% of all petroleum imported into Canada. Imports of fuel oils were also higher and increased by 50% to \$8.8 million.

The higher level of Canadian exports to Venezuela was largely due to increase in exports of powdered, condensed and evaporated milk, eggs in the shell, wheat flour and wheat. Milk exports increased significantly to \$7.1 million and ranked first in relative importance among the leading commodities. Exports of wheat flour rose moderately to \$6.4 million and exports of wheat recorded the largest relative and absolute increase rising from \$0.2 million to \$3.1 million. The increase in wheat exports reflects the considerable increase in flour milling which has taken place in Venezuela. Among other leading commodities, exports of planks and boards, newsprint paper, pipes, tubes and fittings and non-farm machinery all declined.

Japan

Although there was some evidence of improvement by the end of the year, 1958 was generally a year of recession for Japan and industrial production in the year as a whole was lower than in 1957; food production, on the other hand was somewhat higher than in the previous year. Canadian exports to Japan declined by some 4% to \$104.9 million and, as imports from Japan increased by about 13% to \$70.2 million, the Canadian export balance was reduced by more than 50% to \$35.2 million. Exports of wheat, which were responsible for some 60% of the export total, increased by almost 17% to \$62.8 million; but this increase was much more than offset by the aggregate of declines in a wide range of other leading commodities. Particularly affected were exports of pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, barley, flaxseed, wood pulp and scrap iron and steel.

Much of the increase in total imports resulted from higher imports of textile apparel which increased by more than one-third to \$12.2 million and thus accounted for some 17% of all imports from Japan. Imports of plywoods and veneers, cotton fabrics, non-farm machinery, electrical apparatus, and toys and sporting goods were also higher; but those of pipes, tubes and fittings fell from almost \$7 million to \$1.2 million and imports of canned fish and citrus fruits were also lower.

India

In 1958, the third year of the second five-year development plan, Indian industrial production increased moderately and trends in agricultural output were mixed. The industrialization of the country has put great strain on Indian resources, especially foreign exchange, and imports are heavily restricted and largely confined to essential foodstuffs and basic industrial materials. Canadian exports to India in 1958 increased by more than 170% to \$79.2 million and imports from India declined somewhat to

\$27.7 million, with a consequent and very large increase in the Canadian trade balance to \$52.0 million.

Of the \$50 million increase in exports the higher shipments of wheat accounted for almost \$35 million; these were financed under the Colombo plan. Increases in exports of rolling mill products (which more than doubled to \$9.8 million), aluminum, copper, electrical apparatus, aircraft and parts and pipes, tubes and fittings also contributed significantly. Exports of newsprint paper declined by more than 50% and exports of chemical fertilizers, which had amounted to almost \$2 million in 1957, were eliminated. Black tea and flax, hemp and jute products together account for more than two-thirds of Canadian imports from India and the relative change in total imports between 1957 and 1958 resulted mainly from the fact that a moderate increase in imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics was somewhat more than offset by a reduction in imports of tea.

Belgium and Luxembourg

Overall industrial production declined between 5% and 10% in Belgium in 1958 as a result of widespread declines among leading industries. Output was most sharply reduced in the textile and a wide range of metal using industries, but there were also considerable reductions in coal and steel production; some products—chemicals, electro-technical equipment and food and tobacco were produced in greater quantities. Canadian exports to Belgium increased by about one-sixth to \$69.7 million, but imports from Belgium declined by about 19% to \$36.0 million. The Canadian export balance more than doubled to \$34.1 million.

The higher level of exports was mainly due to an increase of more than 130% in exports of aircraft and parts, which, at \$20.8 million, ranked second only to wheat. Sales of military aircraft played the major part in this increase, but deliveries under existing contracts were completed in 1958. Exports of wheat were relatively unchanged at \$23.0 million, those of aluminum and lead increased moderately and those of flaxseed, asbestos, rapeseed, rolling mill products and iron ore were more or less sharply reduced. Imports of rolling mill products, which declined from \$17.8 million to \$10.2 million, continued as the leading import commodity but contributed most to the overall decline. Glass and diamond imports both increased moderately, but imports of carpets and mats and tin blocks, pigs and bars declined.

Netherlands

At \$74.9 million Canadian exports to the Netherlands were about 7% higher than in the previous year; imports increased by about one-sixth to \$29.5 million and the Canadian export surplus was relatively unchanged at \$45.7 million. Wheat is by far the most important Canadian export to the

Netherlands and, at \$29.8 million, was about one-fifth higher than in 1957. Exports of rapeseed, fresh apples, pigs, ingots, blooms and billets, and copper also rose significantly, but those of flaxseed (by more than 30% to \$7.0 million), iron ore, aluminum, vegetable oils, asbestos, and synthetic plastics all declined. Among leading import commodities, imports of cocoa butter and florist and nursery stock increased and those of non-commercial items declined; and there were moderate increases in a number of other leading commodities.

Australia

Exports to and imports from Australia increased by about one-twelfth and one-seventh to \$52.8 million and \$32.9 million respectively; and the export surplus was little changed at \$20.1 million. Exports of newsprint paper declined slightly but, at \$9.3 million, continued to rank first among leading commodities. Exports of planks and boards increased very moderately and those of aluminum considerably to more than \$7.0 million; and higher totals were also recorded for wood pulp, rolling mill products, non-farm machinery and asbestos. Exports of passenger automobiles and parts declined. Imports of raw sugar were responsible for more than one-third of all imports from Australia and declined but slightly to \$11.2 million. Imports of raw wool also declined but those of dried fruits, vegetable oils and canned meats increased.

Arabia

Canadian exports to Arabia, which consist largely of wheat and passenger cars, amounted only

to \$2.0 million in 1958; but imports from Arabia were valued at \$68.0 million and consisted almost exclusively of petroleum. The value of imports was almost doubled in 1958 and the import balance increased to \$66.0 million. The higher level of petroleum imports resulted largely from some diversion of imports from Venezuela to Arabia.

Norway

Exports to Norway in 1958 were valued at \$56.0, imports at \$3.2 million and the export balance was \$52.8 million. These totals were all similar to what they had been in the previous year. Nickel exports dominate trade with Norway; they increased by about 9% to \$35.6 million and thus accounted for more than ten-fifths of the export total. Exports of copper declined somewhat to \$7.0 million, but those of wheat increased moderately to \$5.7 million. Imports from Norway are dominated by canned fish and these increased slightly in 1958.

Union of South Africa

Canadian exports to the Union of South Africa in 1958 increased by more than 4% to \$50.0 million. Imports increased by about one-seventh to \$8.5 million and the export surplus was relatively stable at \$42.2 million. The higher level of exports resulted mainly from the fact that exports of rolling mill products (chiefly railway rails) increased from \$0.7 million to \$6.4 million; and exports of planks and boards, passenger automobiles and newsprint paper all declined. The higher import total was due to imports of Indian corn which rose from nil to \$2.0 million.

CHAPTER III

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL TRADING AREAS

Canadian trade with Europe and the Commonwealth increased in value between 1957 and 1958; but the value of trade with Latin America declined. As a result of these and other changes the proportion of all Canadian trade conducted with Europe and the Commonwealth increased moderately to 8.9% and 5.0% respectively and the Latin American share in Canadian trade decreased somewhat to 5.2%. The level of trade with Europe was higher as both exports

to and imports from that region increased; and trade with the Commonwealth rose as exports to the Commonwealth countries increased more, absolutely and relatively, than imports from the same sources declined. Domestic exports to Latin America had risen very considerably in 1957, but they declined substantially in 1958, and imports from the same countries were also lower than in 1957.

Trade with Europe¹

The most significant feature of the Western European economy in recent years has been a marked industrial expansion. Industrial output, however, had generally ceased to grow by the middle of 1958; and in a number of countries production actually declined. In the year as a whole, the rate of growth of real gross national product decreased in all major countries and in Norway and Finland the gross national product declined absolutely. The change from expansion to relative stability resulted mainly from the levelling-off in capital investment and exports; and the main support for economic activity in Western Europe in 1958 came from consumer expenditure, housing construction and public expenditure. The overall development concealed contrary movements in industrial production in different countries: in France, output in 1958 was considerably higher than in 1957 and moderate rates of growth were maintained in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy; industrial production was relatively unchanged in Sweden and was reduced in Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands and Norway. Total output in Eastern Europe was generally higher in 1958 than in the previous year. This was largely due to the maintenance of impressive rates of industrial growth; and at the same time, gross farm production reached record levels in the Soviet Union, Poland and Eastern Germany. Grain crops were excellent in both the Soviet Union and Poland.

Canadian exports to the non-communist countries in Europe were valued at \$547.3 million in 1958 and were thus more than 5% higher than in the previous year. Exports to the majority of countries in this group increased and most significantly so in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland; exports to Italy and France declined considerably and those to Sweden and Portugal were also lower. Imports from the same group of countries increased by more than 3% to \$312.7 million largely on account of considerably higher levels of imports from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Nether-

lands and Switzerland. The overall increase would have been greater but for a sharp fall in imports from Belgium and Luxembourg. The Canadian export surplus with the non-communist countries as a group increased to \$234.6 million, and Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden were the only countries with which Canada had an import balance. Canadian exports to the Communist countries of Europe fell by almost 27% to \$22.8 million as a large decline in shipments to Poland more than offset a considerable increase in exports to the Soviet Union. Imports from the Communist countries increased by almost 2% to \$10.9 millions and somewhat higher individual totals were recorded for Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia. In Western Europe and Europe as a whole, the Federal Republic of Germany was the most important market for Canadian goods and the most important source of Canadian imports and accounted for 35% and 33% respectively of total exports to and imports from Europe.

At \$569.9 million, domestic exports to Europe as a whole were almost 4% higher than in 1957. The overall increase resulted very largely from a considerable rise in exports of aircraft and parts which, at \$88.1 million, were more than 300% higher than in the previous year; and exports of military aircraft to Belgium and Luxembourg and the Federal Republic of Germany accounted for virtually all of the higher total. As a consequence of their unusually higher level, exports of aircraft and parts ranked second only to wheat among all commodities exported to Europe. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products were the largest export group by value, were responsible for 35% of the total, and, at \$197.9 million, were about 13% lower than in the previous year. Almost one-half of the decline resulted from reduced sales of wheat which decreased by more than 9% to \$143.6 million. Exports of wheat to Poland had been valued at \$16 million in 1957, but were completely absent in 1958, and this reduction, together with smaller declines in shipments to the Federal Republic of Germany (by far Canada's most important wheat customer in the region), France, Italy and Belgium and Luxembourg, more than offset increases in exports to Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Norway and Austria. Among other

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

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

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	251.0	276.9	257.8	291.6	300.8	269.1	+16.7	- 7.7
Re-exports	1.1	1.9	2.0	3.9	1.6	2.2	-	-
Imports	128.5	168.1	145.7	167.1	134.8	188.9	- 7.5	+13.1
Total trade	380.6	447.0	405.5	462.6	437.2	460.2	+ 7.8	- 0.5
Trade balance	+123.5	+110.8	+114.0	+128.5	+167.7	+ 82.4	-	-

leading commodities in this group, exports of flaxseed and rapeseed, which had risen very significantly in 1957, declined by about one-third and one-fifth to \$21.1 million and \$10.7 million respectively. Exports of barley, tobacco, whisky and vegetable oils were also reduced; but those of rye and fresh apples increased.

Exports of animals and animal products, which accounted for 3% of the total, increased by more than 16% to \$18.5 million, and exports of fibres and textiles and forest products, which were responsible, between them, for 3% of the total, declined by 34% and 27% to \$2.4 million and \$7.5 million respectively. Iron and steel exports, which had risen by more than 50% in 1957, declined by almost 30% to \$43.7 million and thus accounted for 8% of the total. The decline was widespread among leading commodities in the group, but was particularly evident in exports of iron ore and scrap iron and steel; against the general trend, exports of internal combustion engines increased almost fourfold to \$8.2 million as exports of aircraft engines, especially to the Federal Republic of Germany, rose markedly.

At \$136.4 million, exports of non-ferrous metals were some 17% higher than in the previous year; and in accounting for 24% of the total, were second only to agricultural and vegetable products in relative importance. Exports of nickel, the leading commodity in the group, increased by about 11% to \$53.6 million largely as a result of higher exports to Norway, which was responsible for more than three-fifths of all nickel exports to Europe, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Copper exports increased by more than 53% to \$38.0 million mainly on account of significant increases in exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. Exports of aluminum and lead both increased by about 15% and exports of zinc slightly more than doubled. Exports of silver and magnesium also increased, but, alone of leading commodities in the group, those of electrical apparatus declined.

Mainly as the result of a one-third reduction in exports of asbestos, exports of non-metallic minerals declined by almost 40%, and, at \$20.7 million, were responsible for 4% of all exports to Europe. Declines

in exports of synthetic plastics and drugs and medicines contributed to a 3% reduction in chemical exports which, at \$38.8 million, accounted for 7% of the total.

Imports from Europe were valued at \$323.7 million in 1958 and were thus almost 4% higher than in the previous year. The higher level in 1958 was principally due to an increase in imports of passenger automobiles which rose by almost 50% more than imports as a whole. At \$34.9 million, automobile imports were some 77% higher in value than in 1957 and displaced non-farm machinery and rolling mill products to rank first among commodity imports from Europe. In 1957, about 99% of the European cars imported into Canada came from the Federal Republic of Germany; but in 1958, although imports of German cars increased by about one-third, the German share in the total fell to about 71% as the French share rose to about 20% and as cars from Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Italy (although still accounting for very small proportions of the total) recorded very large relative increases. Imports of iron and steel goods as a group declined by something under 1% and at \$113.3 million were responsible for more than one-third of all imports from Europe. Reflecting the higher demand for European cars in recent years, imports of internal combustion engines and automobile parts increased; but imports of non-farm machinery were unchanged at \$30.6 million and imports of rolling mill products declined by almost 45% to \$15.8 million. Imports of pipes, tubes and fittings and imports of tools declined by 59% and 6% respectively.

At \$33.9 million, imports of agricultural and vegetable products were more than 18% higher than in 1957 and were responsible for 11% of the import total. The higher group total reflected widespread increases among leading commodities and imports of nuts, canned fruits, confectionery and wines all rose more or less sharply. Imports of animals and animal products increased by more than 6% to \$14.7 million and imports of fibres and textiles declined by about 9% to \$34.3 million and thus accounted for 11% of the total. An increase of 6% in imports of textile apparel was insufficient to offset reductions in imports of wool fabrics, carpets and mats and

cotton and synthetic fabrics. At \$13.3 million, imports of forest products were responsible for 4% of the import total and, largely as a result of higher imports of printed books, were almost 11% greater than in the previous year. Imports of non-ferrous metals increased by 10% to \$37.7 million and, in accounting for 12% of the total, were second only to iron and steel imports in relative importance. The group increase was almost entirely due to higher imports of electrical apparatus which increased by

some 52% to \$15.6 million. Largely as a result of increased imports of a wide range of glass products, imports of non-metallic minerals rose by almost 20% to \$23.4 million and thus accounted for 7% of the total. Imports of chemical products increased by more than 9% to \$17.3 million and among other leading commodities imports of non-commercial items, cameras and parts and a variety of medical and dental goods declined and those of jewellery and containers increased.

Trade with the Commonwealth and Ireland¹

The Commonwealth countries with which Canada trades comprise a wide variety of political and economic conditions; but Canadian trade with these countries is generally characterized by the export of manufactured goods and wheat and the import of primary products. It is also frequently affected by two factors which may lead to sharp and somewhat irregular movements in the magnitude and direction of trade in successive periods. These factors are the shipment of Canadian goods to Commonwealth countries under the Colombo Plan and other arrangements for financing exports by the Canadian government; and the price sensitivity of Commonwealth raw materials to changes in international conditions. Both factors were at work in 1958, the former in greatly increased exports of wheat to India (under credit) and Pakistan (under grant) and the latter in lower world prices of sugar, tea, coffee, rubber, jute, wool, copper, lead, zinc and bauxite. The decline in the prices of primary products resulted for many Commonwealth countries in reduced import capacity; and during the year import restrictions were tightened Pakistan, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. On the other hand, restrictions on dollar imports were relaxed in Australia and Ceylon.

Exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia, which were responsible for 38% of Canadian exports to all Commonwealth countries, increased by 100% to \$109.4 million as a result of higher shipments to the Colombo countries. Imports from the Asian countries, however, declined by 12% to \$70.0 million, or 33% of the total. A considerable reduction in imports from Malaya and Singapore and smaller declines in imports from India and Ceylon were largely responsible for the decrease in the regional total. At \$56.7 million, exports to Africa were somewhat lower than in the previous year and accounted for 20% of the total. Exports to the Union of South Africa increased, but those to the other African countries declined. Imports from Africa declined by 21% to \$24.9 million and were responsible for 12% of all imports from the Commonwealth. Increases in imports from the Union of South Africa and British East Africa were more than offset by substantial declines in the value of imports from Mauritius and the Seychelles and Ghana. A decline of 10% in exports to the Caribbean area reduced their value

to \$46.1 million or 16% of the total, as a result of lower exports to the West Indies Federation and British Guiana. Imports from the same region declined by 19% to \$64.5 million or 31% of the total. Most of the decline was concentrated in imports from the West Indies Federation (especially Jamaica) and British Guiana. Exports to Commonwealth countries in Oceania accounted for 24% of the total and increased by 3% to \$68.8 million as a result of higher exports to Australia; and imports from the same countries increased by 6% to \$50.4 million, again as a consequence of increased trade with Australia, and were responsible for 24% of the total.

India, which received 28.1% of Canadian exports to the Commonwealth and supplied 13.2% of Canadian imports, was the leading Commonwealth trading partner in 1958. This position resulted largely from larger Canadian-financed shipments of wheat, and India was followed in importance by the West Indies Federation, which provided a market for 12.7% of Canadian exports and whence came 20.5% of Canadian imports, Australia, accounting for 18.8% and 15.7% of the export and import total respectively, and the Union of South Africa which took 17.8% of total exports and provided 3.8% of total imports. The net effect of the various changes in Canadian trade with different countries and areas, was to increase the Canadian export surplus with the Commonwealth and Ireland from \$1.4 million in 1957 to \$80.3 million in 1958.

At \$291.5, exports to the Commonwealth (excluding the United Kingdom) and Ireland were 20.7% greater than in the previous year. Exports of agricultural and vegetable products more than doubled and, at \$81.8 million, were by far the most important group. The group and total increases were very largely due to the expansion of exports of wheat (the leading commodity) by more than 250% to \$53.9 million. Behind this very large increase were the special shipments to India (\$40.0 million) and Pakistan (\$5.1 million), but also included were unusual shipments to Australia (\$2.5 million) which resulted from a drought in that country. Exports of wheat flour also increased significantly - by 25% to \$15.8 million - and this was due mainly to higher exports to Ceylon partly as a gift for flood relief and partly from special shipments made under a loan agreement.

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

TABLE 14. Trade of Canada with the Commonwealth (Except the United Kingdom) and Ireland, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	%	%
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	132.5	120.9	117.2	124.3	158.0	133.5	+34.8	+ 7.4
Re-exports	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	—	—
Imports	98.0	123.6	111.0	129.1	99.7	111.5	-10.2	-13.6
Total trade	231.5	245.5	229.7	255.4	258.6	246.8	+12.6	- 3.4
Trade balance	+ 35.6	- 1.9	+ 7.7	- 2.7	+ 59.3	+ 23.7	—	—

Exports of animals and animal products declined by more than 5% to \$18.6 million and those of fibres and textiles fell by about 15% to \$3.6 million. At \$51.6 million, exports of forest products were some 7% lower than in the previous year, and exports of planks and boards, second only to wheat among leading commodities, decreased by almost 12% to \$21.1 million. Declines in exports to the Union of South Africa, the leading buyer, New Zealand and Rhodesia and Nyasaland more than equalled a moderate increase of exports to Australia, the second largest Commonwealth market for Canadian planks and boards. Exports of newsprint paper declined by 9% to \$20.7 million as a result of lower shipments to Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and India.

As a group, exports of iron and steel goods rank second in importance to agricultural products and in 1958 were valued at \$69.4 million. This was more than 13% higher than in 1957 and the increase was very largely due to an expansion of exports of rolling mill products which rose by more than 130% to \$19.9 million. The higher level of rolling mill exports resulted mainly from considerable increases in exports of railway rails to the Union of South Africa and India and in increases in exports of structural steel and pipes, tubes and fittings to India. Among other leading commodities in the group, exports of non-farm machinery and parts increased by more than 12%, but those of passenger automobiles and parts, freight automobiles, internal combustion engines and farm implements and machinery all declined more or less sharply. At \$32.7 million, exports of non-ferrous metals were 19% lower than in the previous year: exports of nickel declined by more than 90% to less than \$1 million, but those of aluminum and copper increased by 32% and 52% to \$17.3 million and \$6.2 million respectively. Exports of non-metallic minerals declined by about 2% to \$6.6 million and, at \$11.4 million, exports of chemicals were reduced by more than 22%. Among other leading commodities, exports of non-commercial items and aircraft and parts both increased.

Given the importance of primary products in Canadian imports from the Commonwealth, it is

necessary to pay close attention to price and volume changes in analysis of this trade. In the statement which follows, quantity and price detail are given for a representative selection of imports from the Commonwealth in 1957 and 1958; and from this information it is possible to determine the value and volume changes which took place between the two years. Comparison of columns 1 and 2 indicate the quantity change between the two periods and comparison of columns 2 and 3 the corresponding price change.

Price and Volume Changes of Leading Imports from the Commonwealth 1957 to 1958

Commodity	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices
	\$'000,000		
Sugar, unrefined	65.2	57.9	43.5
Bauxite, alumina for aluminum	29.5	26.4	26.1
Tea, black	21.6	20.1	19.7
Rubber, crude, etc.	22.2	18.9	15.3
Jute fabrics, etc.	9.9	10.4	10.2
Vegetable oils	5.5	8.0	8.0
Fruits, dried	5.1	6.8	7.6
Wool, raw	9.4	7.6	6.2
Petroleum, crude, etc.	3.5	5.1	5.0
Cocoa beans	4.8	2.5	4.7
Total	176.7	163.7	146.5

The commodities listed in the statement were responsible, in value terms, for 73.6% of total imports from the Commonwealth in 1957 and 69.4% in 1958. As a group, imports of the ten commodities declined by 17% in value as a reduction of 7% in volume was compounded by a decrease of almost 11% in price. Individual price movements were generally downward and value changes mostly so. Against the general trend, the prices of cocoa beans and dried fruit increased by 88% and 12% respectively. Imports of cocoa beans, however, fell heavily in quantity and there was a 2% reduction in value; imports of dried fruit increased by one-third in volume and by 49% in value. The price of raw sugar, imports of which

accounted for more than one-third of the value of the sample, declined by almost 25% and, with a reduction of 11% in volume, this resulted in a decrease of some 33% in value. Imports of bauxite, rubber, tea and raw wool all declined in value as a result of reductions in price and volume; imports of crude petroleum increased in value since a sharp rise in volume outweighed a small price decline, and imports of vegetable oils increased in value and volume but were unchanged in price.

Total imports from the Commonwealth declined by 12% to \$211.2 million. Much of the overall decline was due to a decrease of more than 14% in imports of agricultural and vegetable products which, at \$124.6 million, accounted for almost 60% of the total. Imports of raw sugar, the leading import from the Commonwealth, declined to \$43.5 million and thus by about three-quarters of the total decline. Sugar imports from Mauritius increased from \$1 million to almost \$6 million; imports from Australia, the leading supplier, were relatively unchanged at \$11.2 million; but imports from Jamaica were reduced by more than 50% to \$6.6 million and imports from British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad, the Leeward and Windward Islands and the Fiji Islands were all significantly lower. Tea imports, which came mainly from India, Ceylon and British East Africa, declined by almost 9% to \$19.6 million and imports of rubber, mostly from Malaya, decreased by some 31% to \$15.3 million. Imports of vegetable oils and dried fruits increased

by 45% and 50% to \$8.0 million and \$7.6 million respectively, and this together with modest but unusual imports of Indian corn did something to offset the large decreases mentioned above.

Imports of animals and animal products increased by almost 24% to \$15.8 million. At \$24.7 million, imports of fibres and textiles were some 11% lower than in the previous period. The group reduction was largely due to the decline in imports of raw wool which more than offset increases in imports of flax, hemp and jute fabrics, textile apparel and wool carpets and mats. Imports of forest products and iron and steel goods both increased in 1958, but remained relatively insignificant in total. Non-ferrous metal imports declined by almost 23%, but, at \$31.8 million, were second only to agricultural products in relative importance. Much of the decline was accounted for by lower imports of bauxite and alumina and tin blocks, pigs and bars. Imports of bauxite and alumina for aluminum ranked second to unrefined sugar among leading import categories and, at \$26.1 million, were some 11% lower than in the previous year. Imports from Jamaica, the leading source of supply, fell from \$23.3 million to \$18.5 million, while those from British Guiana increased from \$6.1 million to \$7.6 million. Non-metallic mineral imports were relatively unchanged at \$7.7 million and imports of miscellaneous commodities increased by 23% to \$3.4 million.

Trade with Latin America¹

Latin American countries are similar to Commonwealth countries in their dependence on primary and semi-manufactured products for their export earnings and in the variety of political and economic con-

ditions they embrace. The importance of primary products to the Latin American economies may be illustrated by the significance of raw sugar to Cuba, coffee to Brazil and Colombia and oil to Venezuela; and some measure of the economic disparity may be obtained by contrasting the volume of industrial production in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico with that of other countries in the area.

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

TABLE 15. Trade of Canada with Latin America, by Half-Years

	1956		1957		1958		Change from 1st half '57 to 1st half '58	Change from 2nd half '57 to 2nd half '58
	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
	\$'000,000						%	%
Domestic exports	80.6	95.8	111.8	112.9	92.2	87.8	-17.5	-22.2
Re-exports	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	—	—
Imports	182.4	179.4	186.5	193.4	164.0	186.2	-12.0	- 3.7
Total trade	263.4	275.8	299.3	307.5	257.1	275.2	-14.1	-10.5
Trade balance	-101.4	- 83.1	- 73.7	- 79.4	- 71.0	- 97.1	—	—

Canadian exports to Latin America fell by almost 20% in 1958 to \$180.0 million. Much of the decline resulted from greatly reduced sales of used ships to Panama, but there were also considerable reductions in exports to Mexico, Argentina and Brazil; exports to Venezuela increased by about 10%. Imports from Latin America declined by almost 8% to \$350.7 million. A marked reduction in imports of petroleum from Venezuela contributed heavily to the total decrease. Imports from Brazil and Colombia were also somewhat lower, but those from Cuba and Mexico increased by about 45% and 50% respectively. Canada normally has an import balance in trade with the region as a whole and this declined from \$155.2 million in 1957 to \$130.2 million in 1958. The overall import balance results largely from trade with Venezuela (with which country the balance was \$155.9 million in 1958). Venezuela continued to be the principal market for Canadian exports and the principal source of Canadian imports in the region in 1958 and was followed in importance, in both export and import trade, by Mexico, Brazil, Cuba and Colombia.

In commodity terms, much of the overall decline in exports to Latin America was due to a considerable reduction in exports of iron and steel goods which, at \$29.5 million, declined by almost 48% and were replaced in relative importance among the main groups by both agricultural and vegetable products and forest products. Within the group lower exports of locomotives and parts and rolling mill products contributed very heavily to the lower total. Exports of the former, which had ranked sixth among leading commodities in 1957 but were not included in the leading forty in 1958, declined from \$10.3 million to less than \$0.25 million and those of the latter decreased by more than 60% to \$3.6 million. By their nature, exports of locomotives and certain rolling mill products tend to be discrete in their movements from year to year and the lower totals of these products in 1958 were due chiefly to greatly reduced exports of locomotives to Argentina and Brazil and of railway rails to Mexico. Among other main commodities in the group, exports of non-farm machinery declined by some 15% to \$12.9 million and exports of farm implements and machinery and passenger automobiles were also lower.

At \$33.3 million, exports of agricultural and vegetable products were some 23% higher than in the previous year. Exports of wheat flour and wheat—which increased by 34% and 106% to \$13.8 million and \$8.7 million respectively—together increased by more than the group as a whole due to higher exports of wheat flour to Venezuela, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, and wheat to Peru and Venezuela. Exports of malt also increased but those of other leading commodities in the group declined. Animals and animal products exports increased by more than 22% to \$21.7 million as exports of powdered milk rose by 44% to \$8.8 million and exports of eggs in the shell by 47% to \$4.2 million and more than accounted for the group increase. Exports of forest products declined by 8% to \$33.1 million. Newsprint exports, which ranked first among leading commodities,

decreased by more than 8% to \$25.1 million as increases in exports to Argentina and Colombia were more than offset by declines in exports to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico and Venezuela. Wood pulp exports increased by some 28%, but exports of other leading commodities in the group declined.

Non-ferrous metal exports declined by about 4% to \$24.1 million. Exports of aluminum increased by some 11% to \$9.4 million and those of electrical apparatus by 9% to \$8.2 million; but these increases did not quite compensate for reductions in exports of copper and copper products and nickel. Exports of non-metallic minerals decreased by some 15% to \$7.2 million and those of chemicals increased by almost 1% to \$19.8 million, mainly as a result of higher exports of chemical fertilizers. Exports of miscellaneous commodities declined by almost 74% to \$8.2 million and this was due largely to a decline of 80% in the value of used ships sold to Panama.

Canadian imports from Latin America are similar to those from the Commonwealth in that both are composed mainly of primary products. It is, therefore, again important to pay close attention to price and volume changes; and the following statement makes it possible to analyze the quantity and value changes for leading commodities.

Price and Volume Changes of Leading Imports from Latin American Countries, 1957-1958

Commodity	'57 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '57 Prices	'58 Quantity at '58 Prices
	\$000,000		
Petroleum, crude, etc.....	241.6	198.5	199.9
Fuel oils	6.0	9.9	8.8
Sub-total	247.6	208.4	208.7
Coffee, green	52.0	55.1	47.5
Bananas, fresh	24.4	24.8	23.6
Cotton, raw	4.8	16.6	15.8
Sugar, unrefined	10.5	23.2	15.0
Vegetables, fresh ..	2.9	3.3	5.5
Nuts	3.6	2.8	2.9
Rice	1.7	2.1	2.3
Citrus, fruits	0.1	1.8	2.3
Sub-total	99.9	129.7	114.9
Total	347.5	338.2	323.7

In value terms, the commodities listed were responsible for 91.5% of the total in 1957 and 92.4% in 1958. The value of the commodities as a group declined by 6.8% between the two years as a decline of 2.7% in quantity was compounded by a reduction of 4.3% in price. Imports of crude petroleum, by far the most important commodity in the group, declined by more than 17% in value as a very small increase in price was much more than offset by a decline of

almost 18% in volume. Fresh vegetables, rice and citrus fruits increased in volume and price, and, therefore, in value; fuel oils, raw cotton and unrefined sugar increased in value as higher volumes more than compensated for price reductions; and green coffee and bananas declined in value as volume increases were insufficient to overcome the effects of lower prices.

Non-metallic minerals dominate Canadian imports from Latin America, and at \$210.0 million, were responsible for 60% of the total in 1958. Imports of petroleum, which come entirely from Venezuela, are relatively most important in the group and among all commodities; and, at \$200.0 million, they accounted for more than 57% of all imports from Latin America. The value of petroleum imports was some 17% lower than in the previous year and the decrease was more than one-third greater than the decline in the import total. Imports of other leading commodities in the group increased considerably in relative terms, but did little absolutely to reduce the group decline. At \$109.6 million, imports of agricultural products were almost 5% higher than in 1957 and were responsible

for about 31% of the import total. The overall increase resulted as the net balance of diverse movements in the leading commodities in the group; and the more significant changes were the increases in imports of raw sugar and fresh vegetables by 44% and 92% to \$15.0 million and \$5.5 million respectively, and the reduction of imports of green coffee by 9% to \$47.5 million and those of bananas by 3% to \$23.6 million.

Imports of fibres and textiles increased by almost 78% and thus accounted for almost 6% of the import total. The higher group level was very largely due to an increase of more than 200% in imports of raw cotton from Mexico (whence imports had been unusually low in 1957 as a result of diversion to the United States as a source of supply). Imports of animals and animal products, forest products and chemicals increased by \$0.6 million in aggregate and those of iron and steel goods, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous commodities declined by \$5.6 million. Imports in these six main groups together accounted for less than 3% of the total.

CHAPTER IV

STATISTICAL NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

Canadian Foreign Trade Statistics—Methods and Concepts

Canadian foreign trade statistics are based on information recorded when goods move through Canadian customs ports. Record is kept of value and also, where possible, of quantity, but the statistics do not necessarily reflect the financial transactions relating to 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, and for the correct interpretation of the data the following should be noted:

(1) **Values and Quantities** are based on the declarations of exporters and importers as subsequently checked (and sometimes revised) by customs officials;

(2) **Domestic Exports** or Exports of Canadian Produce include all Canadian products exported, and also all exports of foreign commodities which were changed in form 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** 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** or Imports Entered for Consumption include all goods which enter Canada and are cleared by customs officials for domestic sale or use: 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 they enter neither the import nor the re-export statistics.

It should be emphasized that the fact that imports have been "entered for consumption" does not imply that the goods will all be consumed in Canada, but 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 the goods were shipped to Canada;

(5) **Trade is credited to countries** on the basis of consignment. Exports are credited to the country to which they are consigned whether or not that country has 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) **The time periods "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 Dominion Bureau of Statistics during that calendar period. Actual commodity movements lead the receipt of the customs forms by a few days. 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.

Value Adjustments and Canadian Trade Statistics

Methods of computing trade statistics vary in different countries and in order to facilitate the comparison of Canadian trade statistics with those of many other countries estimates of trade totals, calculated on a different basis from that normally used, are published annually in this *Review*. These estimates differ from the trade statistics usually published in the substitution of "General" for "Special" trade coverage and in the use of an f.o.b.-c.i.f. basis of valuation.

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

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

The difference in coverage affects both exports and imports, and arises from the same type of transaction. Some of the goods which are landed under customs supervision may never be cleared for domestic consumption but may be re-exported instead, or occasionally may suffer destruction while in bond. All landed goods enter General Trade import statistics, but only those later cleared for domestic use enter Special Trade records. Goods re-exported without having been cleared for domestic consumption enter General Trade export statistics but not Special Trade statistics. General Trade records thus give a more complete picture of the movement of goods into or out of a country; Special Trade records of the movement of goods into or out of the country's economy.

TABLE 16. Estimated General Trade F.O.B. - C.I.F. Values of Canadian Foreign Trade

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Average 1954-58
Values in \$'000,000						
Total exports:						
Recorded values of total exports	\$ 3,947	4,351	4,863	4,934	4,928	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ 5	4	5	5	4	—
Transport charges to Canadian border ²	\$ 167	206	240	235	218	—
Estimated general trade values, f.o.b.	\$ 4,119	4,561	5,108	5,174	5,150	—
Increase added by goods from customs warehouses ... %	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Increase added by freight charges	% 4.2	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.6
Total increase over recorded values	% 4.4	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7
Imports:						
Recorded values of imports	\$ 4,093	4,712	5,705	5,623	5,192	—
Goods entered into customs warehouses ¹	\$ 105	113	153	145	122	—
Goods cleared from customs warehouses ¹	\$ (-) 102	(-) 104	(-) 135	(-) 130	(-) 113	—
Transport and insurance charges to Canadian border ² \$	338	378	466	460	420	—
Estimated general trade values, c.i.f.	\$ 4,434	5,099	6,189	6,098	5,621	—
Increase added by net movement of goods into customs warehouses	% 0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Increase added by freight and insurance charges	% 8.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.2
Total increase over recorded values	% 8.3	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3

¹ Estimated from ledger records of External Trade Section.

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

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 16. 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 f.o.b.-c.i.f. estimates are published since valuation on this basis is the most common among the many methods in use. 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.

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 1956, 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 the chief market for Canada's gold production for many years.

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 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 certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. countries 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 statistics at the value of the print, but frequently the real consideration received for films is a rental payment which may have no close relation to this value. Advertising matter is likewise valued at the cost of the material, although in many cases no payment for this material is made. And tourist purchases are not a regular commercial-type transaction and for such purposes as the national accounts or the balance of payments are best considered separately from other commodities.

Not all the special and non-commercial items in trade can be distinguished in the trade statistics, but an indication of the magnitude of the principal ones is given by Table 17. Except in the calculation of the price and volume indexes, where imports for certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from total used, no adjustment for these special and non-commercial items is made in the trade figures used in this *Review*.

TABLE 17. Special and Non-Commercial Items in Canadian Trade Statistics

Items	Domestic exports			Imports		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
Values in \$'000						
Non-commercial:						
Settlers' effects	\$ 27,697	33,664	29,609	31,832	41,832	33,132
Bequests, donations, gifts	\$ 1,606	1,689	2,302	706	674	777
Contractors' outfits	\$ 4,696	5,602	6,317	¹	¹	¹
Articles for Governor-General and diplomatic representatives	\$ ²	²	²	1,258	1,387	1,232
Articles for British or N.A.T.O. governments	\$ —	—	—	49,304	28,435	27,102
Special:						
Motion picture films	\$ 1,454	1,289	1,312	5,366	5,985	6,034
Advertising matter	\$ ¹	¹	¹	7,930	8,166	8,695
Tourist purchases	\$ ¹	¹	¹	75,205	77,403	78,947
Total, non-commercial items	\$ 34,000	40,955	38,229	83,069	72,328	62,244
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.71	0.85	0.79	1.46	1.29	1.20
Total, special and non-commercial items	\$ 35,454	42,244	39,541	171,599	163,881	155,919
Percent of total domestic exports or imports.. %	0.74	0.87	0.82	3.01	2.91	3.00

¹ Not available.² Not included in domestic exports.

Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade

Canadian trade statistics are compiled and usually published on the basis of a component material classification. Four subsidiary classifications, however, are also used: industrial origin; degree of manufacture; purpose; and the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.). The first three of these have been available for about thirty years, while the fourth has been developed in recent years by the United Nations Statistical Commission to facilitate international comparisons of trade statistics. Under the component material classification, goods entering into foreign trade are classified according to the material of which they are chiefly composed and arranged in nine main commodity groups. Classification by origin relates commodities to the primary activity which provides the material for them; degree of manufacture sub-divides into completely unprocessed, partially processed but requiring further treatment, and fully manufactured and ready for use; and the purpose classification arranges commodities according to the use to which they are most likely to be put in the form in which they are traded. The S.I.T.C. combines purpose, degree of manufacture and component material principles.

It should be noted that particular care should be taken in the use of classification based on degree

of manufacture. Of the three categories used in this classification only that covering raw materials is generally homogeneous. The partially processed group includes simply processed items (asbestos fibres, for example) and highly processed items (wood pulp, for example); and the fully manufactured category groups simple commodities like dried apples with manufactured materials like wheat flour and newsprint and manufactured end products like automobiles and refrigerators.

Statistical classification is, in fact, largely a matter of convenience, tempered, perhaps, by custom, and the merits of a particular method of classification will be relative to the uses to which it is put. Thus, a comparison of Canadian exports and imports, classified on the basis of component material or origin, well illustrates the influence of climate and geophysics, and the consequent pattern of industrial specialization, on Canadian trade. For other purposes, however, the component material classification raises problems of homogeneity, while classification by origin is no index to the degree of manufacture. Similarly, classification by purpose delimits the comparative importance of production and consumption in both imports and exports, but does not, of itself, show the relative importance of the various sectors of the economy in Canadian trade.

TABLE 18. Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade¹

Classification and group	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958 ²	1957	1958 ²
	\$'000,000		% of total		\$'000,000		% of total	
By origin:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Farm origin	986.9	1,113.1	20.4	23.0	1,071.3		19.0	
Wild life origin	28.0	25.0	0.6	0.5	15.4		0.3	
Marine origin	131.9	154.3	2.7	3.2	17.8		0.3	
Forest origin	1,456.2	1,414.1	30.1	29.3	230.9		4.1	
Mineral origin	1,913.1	1,751.1	39.5	36.3	3,474.8		61.8	
Mixed origin	323.0	372.6	6.7	7.7	813.3		14.5	
By degree of manufacture:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Raw materials	1,568.6	1,699.4	32.4	35.2	1,005.6		17.9	
Partially manufactured	1,484.9	1,322.4	30.7	27.4	297.8		5.3	
Fully or chiefly manufactured	1,785.6	1,808.4	36.9	37.4	4,320.0		76.8	
By purpose:	Domestic exports				Imports			
Producers' materials	3,775.3	3,594.4	78.0	74.4	1,840.1		32.7	
Producers' equipment	254.9	269.0	5.3	5.6	1,251.4		22.2	
Fuel, electricity and lubricants	51.1	46.5	1.0	1.0	268.0		4.8	
Transport	133.7	175.9	2.8	3.6	621.8		11.1	
Auxiliary materials for commerce and industry	10.4	11.9	0.2	0.2	61.7		1.1	
Consumers' goods	396.7	468.2	8.2	9.7	1,043.0		18.6	
Live animals for food	42.7	86.5	0.9	1.8	1.5		0.0	
Miscellaneous and unclassified	174.3	177.8	3.6	3.7	535.9		9.5	

¹ For further detail of these subsidiary classifications see *Trade of Canada*, 1958, Volume I, Tables 27-33 and 45.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.1%.

Imports from Central and South America

Beginning in July 1946, goods consigned to Canada from the United States but originating in Central and South America (including Bermuda and the West Indies) have been credited to the country in which they were produced rather than, as previously, the United States. This has substituted the country of origin for country of consignment, although for goods consigned directly to Canada (even when shipped via the USA) from any Central and South American country classification is still by country of consignment. Thus goods of Paraguayan origin consigned to Canada by a merchant in Uruguay would be credited to Uruguay. If, however, the same goods were consigned from the United States they would be credited to Paraguay.

The immediate significance of this change was not great since, in the early post-war years, most Canadian imports from Central and South America were consigned directly. Subsequently, however, a much larger proportion came from entrepôt markets in the United States and in 1953 a continuing study was begun to determine the amount of imports which, although credited to Central and South America, was actually consigned to Canada from the United States. From 1954, the results of this study have been published on a regular basis.

Part A of Table 19 shows imports from each Central or South American country for which the total exceeded \$1 million in 1957 or 1958 and these are further classified as coming from the United

States or the country credited; and it is evident that the effect of the departure from recording imports according to the country of consignment is uneven. Imports from the Commonwealth countries are but slightly affected; those from the oil-exporting countries of the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela little more so; and those from the Latin American countries other than Venezuela substantially. These differences may be partly explained by the tariff clause which denies preferential treatment to imports from the Commonwealth which arrive in Canada via a non-Commonwealth country; by the fact that shipping facilities are better between Canada and the West Indies than between Canada and other countries in the area, and by the fact that petroleum purchases are normally made in bulk and shipped directly to Canada by tanker or by tanker and pipeline. Part B of Table 19 lists all commodities imported from Central or South America which were valued at more than \$1 million in 1957 or 1958 and shows the value of these consigned from the United States and from the country credited respectively. There is again considerable variation among commodities and, in some cases, in individual commodities between the two years. Although this modification to the system of recording imports on a country of consignment basis has resulted in significantly higher figures for a number of the Latin American countries, the import total for the United States has not been greatly affected; the effect on some individual commodities coming from the United States has been more considerable.

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 Σ 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 $\frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_0 P_1}$.

The export and import price indexes are calculated within the framework of the component material commodity classification, although some adjustments are made to this classification to simplify the pricing problem. 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. The volume indexes also appear on the basis of the price-adjusted groups.

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

TABLE 19. Imports Recorded as from Central and South America, by Country of Consignment
Calendar Years, 1957 and 1958

Country and commodity	1957				1958				
	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	80,059	77	79,982	0.1	64,449	158	64,291	0.2	
Barbados	7,628	7	7,621	0.1	3,751	0	3,751	0.0	
British Guiana	21,003	3	21,000	1	20,644	4	20,640	1	
Jamaica	40,210	8	40,202	1	27,625	88	27,537	0.3	
Leeward and Windward Islands	2,387	0	2,387	0.0	1,764	11	1,753	0.6	
Trinidad and Tobago	8,205	18	8,187	0.2	9,851	1	9,850	1	
Total, other oil-exporting countries	287,414	3,682	283,732	1.3	249,394	2,375	247,019	1.0	
Netherlands Antilles	39,269	264	39,005	0.7	39,804	0	39,804	0.0	
Venezuela	248,145	3,418	244,727	1.4	209,590	2,375	207,215	1.1	
Total, other countries	136,638	40,738	95,900	29.8	144,367	51,226	93,141	35.5	
Argentina	4,702	613	4,089	13.0	5,437	582	4,855	10.7	
Brazil	35,325	10,946	24,379	31.0	27,497	11,342	16,155	41.2	
Chile	1,622	373	1,249	23.0	825	488	337	59.2	
Colombia	18,190	8,865	9,325	48.7	16,585	10,848	5,737	65.4	
Costa Rica	8,606	980	7,626	11.4	7,127	369	6,758	5.2	
Cuba	13,866	1,183	12,683	8.5	18,881	1,157	17,724	6.1	
Dominican Republic	1,274	930	344	73.0	2,660	1,026	1,634	38.6	
Ecuador	4,428	3,500	928	79.0	4,967	4,588	379	92.4	
El Salvador	1,312	473	839	36.1	1,186	557	629	47.0	
Guatemala	3,470	1,324	2,146	38.2	3,588	1,019	2,569	28.4	
Haiti	1,494	1,236	258	82.7	1,080	819	261	75.8	
Honduras	4,575	1,153	3,422	25.2	4,903	900	4,003	18.4	
Mexico	21,113	6,505	14,608	30.8	32,059	16,469	15,590	51.4	
Nicaragua	555	154	401	27.7	2,660	55	2,605	2.1	
Panama	7,198	1,118	6,080	15.5	7,489	510	6,979	6.8	
Peru	2,799	281	2,518	10.0	2,355	274	2,081	11.6	
Puerto Rico	972	112	860	11.5	1,443	100	1,343	6.9	
Surinam	3,899	643	3,256	16.5	2,270	56	2,214	2.5	
	B. By principal import statistical items with codes								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	
Crude petroleum for refining	7153	245,120	2,406	242,714	1.0	200,362	1,767	198,595	0.9
Coffee, green	283	52,197	19,635	32,562	37.6	47,726	24,972	22,754	52.3
Sugar, for refining	262	45,289	243	45,046	0.5	35,260	64	35,196	0.2
Bauxite and alumina	6001-2	36,163	643	35,520	1.8	30,136	57	30,079	0.2
Light fuel oils, Nos. 1-3	7171-2	23,991	657	23,334	2.7	26,638	0	26,638	0.0
Bananas, fresh	3	24,385	6,242	18,143	25.6	23,664	5,266	18,398	22.3
Cotton, raw	3001	4,796	2,507	2,289	52.3	15,799	10,635	5,164	67.3
Gasoline	7164	9,168	264	8,904	2.9	9,904	0	9,904	0.0
Tomatoes, fresh	127	2,661	229	2,432	8.6	5,190	48	5,142	0.9
Diesel fuel	7174	3,004	12	2,992	0.4	3,121	0	3,121	0.0
Cocoa butter	273	1,476	201	1,275	13.6	2,898	411	2,487	14.2
Peanuts, green	94	3,055	187	2,868	6.1	2,347	37	2,310	1.6
Cocoa beans, not roasted	271	1,079	419	660	38.8	2,168	1,130	1,038	52.1
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3413	3,825	3,409	416	89.1	2,142	1,949	193	91.0
Oranges, tangerines, etc.	13	84	53	31	63.1	2,122	1,968	154	92.7
Molasses of cane, n.o.p.	252	2,157	15	2,142	0.7	1,752	26	1,726	1.5
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	6217	2,210	0	2,210	0.0	1,020	0	1,020	0.0
Iron ore	5001	3,793	634	3,159	16.7	909	142	767	15.6
Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	9270	1,391	991	400	71.2	821	438	383	53.3
Castor oil, inedible	1601	1,092	355	737	32.5	630	181	449	28.7
Total imports from Central and South America	504,111	44,497	459,614	8.8	456,210	53,759	404,451	11.7	

¹ Less than 0.1%.

TABLE 20. Values of Domestic Exports and Imports, by Adjusted Groups¹

Commodity groups	Domestic exports			Imports		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	1958
\$'000,000						
Agricultural and animal products	1,225.9	1,124.5	1,275.1	673.9	705.4	716.4
Fibres and textiles	22.6	27.2	20.7	416.4	408.7	387.3
Wood products and paper	1,514.5	1,456.1	1,414.0	220.3	217.7	226.9
Iron and steel and products	465.7	549.6	450.6	2,221.6	2,123.0	1,844.5
Non-ferrous metals and products	959.5	1,006.2	1,035.0	503.3	495.5	442.8
Non-metallic minerals and products	292.1	347.7	245.8	760.8	771.8	676.0
Chemicals and fertilizer	182.9	195.3	197.1	293.8	299.7	297.2
Miscellaneous	126.7	132.4	192.1	566.1	573.2	574.2
Adjusted total	4,789.7	4,839.1	4,830.2	5,656.1	5,595.0	5,165.2
Deductions ²	—	—	—	49.3	28.4	27.1
Published total	4,789.7	4,839.1	4,830.2	5,705.4	5,623.4	5,192.4

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.

The differences between the normal component classification and the adjusted classification are relatively minor. The groups usually designated in the trade statistics as agricultural and vegetable products and animals and animal products are combined into one group of agricultural and animal products. From this group the subgroup of rubber and its products is transferred to the miscellaneous commodities group. Ships are transferred from the miscellaneous commodities group to iron and steel and their products, phosphate rock from non-metallic minerals to chemicals and fertilizer, advertising matter from wood products and paper to miscellaneous commodities, and a few other changes designed to improve group classification by component material were made. Imports of merchandise into Canada for use of the certain Commonwealth and N.A.T.O. governments are deducted from total imports because of their special nature; otherwise the totals do not differ from those usually presented for Canadian trade.

To prevent the indexes from becoming unrepresentative both the commodities included in the sample and the weights used to combine them must be checked regularly. The sample must be checked to ensure that it does not overlook commodities which have greatly increased in importance since it was established, or contain too many commodities which have declined sharply in importance since that time. Should either of these conditions apply, adjustments in the sample must be made. Similarly, the fixed weights used in averaging the sample prices must be checked to ensure that they do not vary persistently from weights calculated from the current trade pattern.

Currently-weighted indexes of export and import prices are computed annually to check the validity

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

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

The fixed-base-weight and moving-current-weight indexes of exports and imports, in main groups, are given for the years 1955-1958 in Table 21. In general the fixed and current weight indexes have been fairly close in these years for both exports and imports totals, although the divergence between the two indexes have been somewhat greater for some of the individual groups. These greater changes are a result of the changing composition of the major groups between the base year and one or more subsequent years.

TABLE 21. Fixed-Base-Weight and Moving-Current-Weight Indexes of Canadian Export and Import Prices
(1948 = 100)

Index and group	Domestic exports				Imports			
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1955	1956	1957	1958
Agricultural and animal products:								
Fixed weights	96.5	95.9	95.7	96.6	99.8	99.8	104.0	100.3
Current weights	(95.9)	(92.6)	(88.9)	(90.4)	(98.4)	(98.8)	(100.6)	(96.0)
Fibres and textiles:								
Fixed weights	106.4	108.7	112.4	108.0	95.5	89.2	90.2	86.6
Current weights	(106.1)	(108.5)	(112.0)	(108.9)	(93.7)	(97.7)	(86.6)	(84.3)
Wood products and paper:								
Fixed weights	118.0	120.1	119.9	119.3	119.4	123.8	126.0	138.7
Current weights	(116.0)	(118.5)	(118.0)	(116.2)	(115.8)	(120.4)	(122.4)	(129.4)
Iron and steel and products:								
Fixed weights	134.8	143.1	151.5	157.1	125.2	133.2	138.1	143.1
Current weights	(134.2)	(143.7)	(148.6)	(152.1)	(124.9)	(133.5)	(139.0)	(142.8)
Non-ferrous metals and products:								
Fixed weights	149.4	165.0	156.3	143.8	124.8	132.8	131.3	132.8
Current weights	(146.8)	(164.2)	(156.7)	(140.2)	(125.3)	(132.4)	(132.5)	(136.1)
Non-metallic minerals and products:								
Fixed weights	149.9	156.1	159.6	165.3	100.6	102.0	108.5	106.5
Current weights	(153.6)	(161.8)	(166.0)	(170.6)	(102.5)	(102.6)	(106.3)	(104.3)
Chemicals and fertilizer:								
Fixed weights	114.8	113.9	113.3	114.5	109.9	111.7	110.9	112.7
Current weights	(113.8)	(113.3)	(114.0)	(115.3)	(109.1)	(111.0)	(111.5)	(113.9)
Miscellaneous:								
Fixed weights	125.2	126.6	128.9	128.8	119.7	118.3	113.2	106.9
Current weights	(119.6)	(121.3)	(124.4)	(122.4)	(109.4)	(105.4)	(102.3)	(101.6)
Total:								
Fixed weights	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5
Current weights	(117.9)	(120.4)	(120.3)	(116.3)	(111.4)	(114.8)	(116.4)	(115.5)

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_1 represents the percentage share of the first market in a country's trade, and a total of N markets accounts for all trade, then the index may be written:

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

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

The sum of the squares of a series of numbers is less than the square of the sum of the series. Therefore the larger the number of markets with which trade is conducted the smaller will the index

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.

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

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

Change in the Classification of Exports of Platinum Metals

Most of the platinum metals which are recorded in export statistical class 6310, "Platinum metals and other metals of the platinum group contained in concentrates or other forms", as domestic exports to the United States have been previously refined in the United Kingdom from Canadian ores and concentrates, returned to Canada and then re-exported to the United States. As the refined metals undergo no further processing on their return from the United Kingdom it has been decided that, from January 1959, the relevant exports to the United States shall no longer be recorded as domestic exports but as exports of foreign produce.

In 1958, the value of platinum metals refined in the United Kingdom and re-exported to the United States amounted to \$3.9 million. Substantially correct adjustments for earlier years can be made by trans-

ferring from Canadian produce to foreign produce the value of all platinum metals exported to the United States. Such adjustments to the values of domestic exports and re-exports recorded in class 6310 of course do not affect in any way the overall balance of Canadian trade with the United States or other countries.

To permit accurate comparisons between statistics for 1959 and those for 1958, appropriate adjustments will be made to comparative 1958 figures shown in all Trade of Canada publications for 1959, as well as in the annual Trade of Canada export report, Vol. II, for 1958. The corresponding adjustments, however, have not been made in this *Review* to the figures for 1958 or any of the earlier years, but will appear in a subsequent issue.

Reference Material Included in Preceding Issues

The Seasonal Pattern of Canadian Trade (First Half Year, 1958, p. 28)
 Change in Classification of Exports of Uranium Ores and Concentrates (First Half Year, 1957, p. 27)
 Imports from Central and South America (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 49)
 Alternative Classifications of Canadian Trade (Calendar Year, 1956, p. 42)
 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)
 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

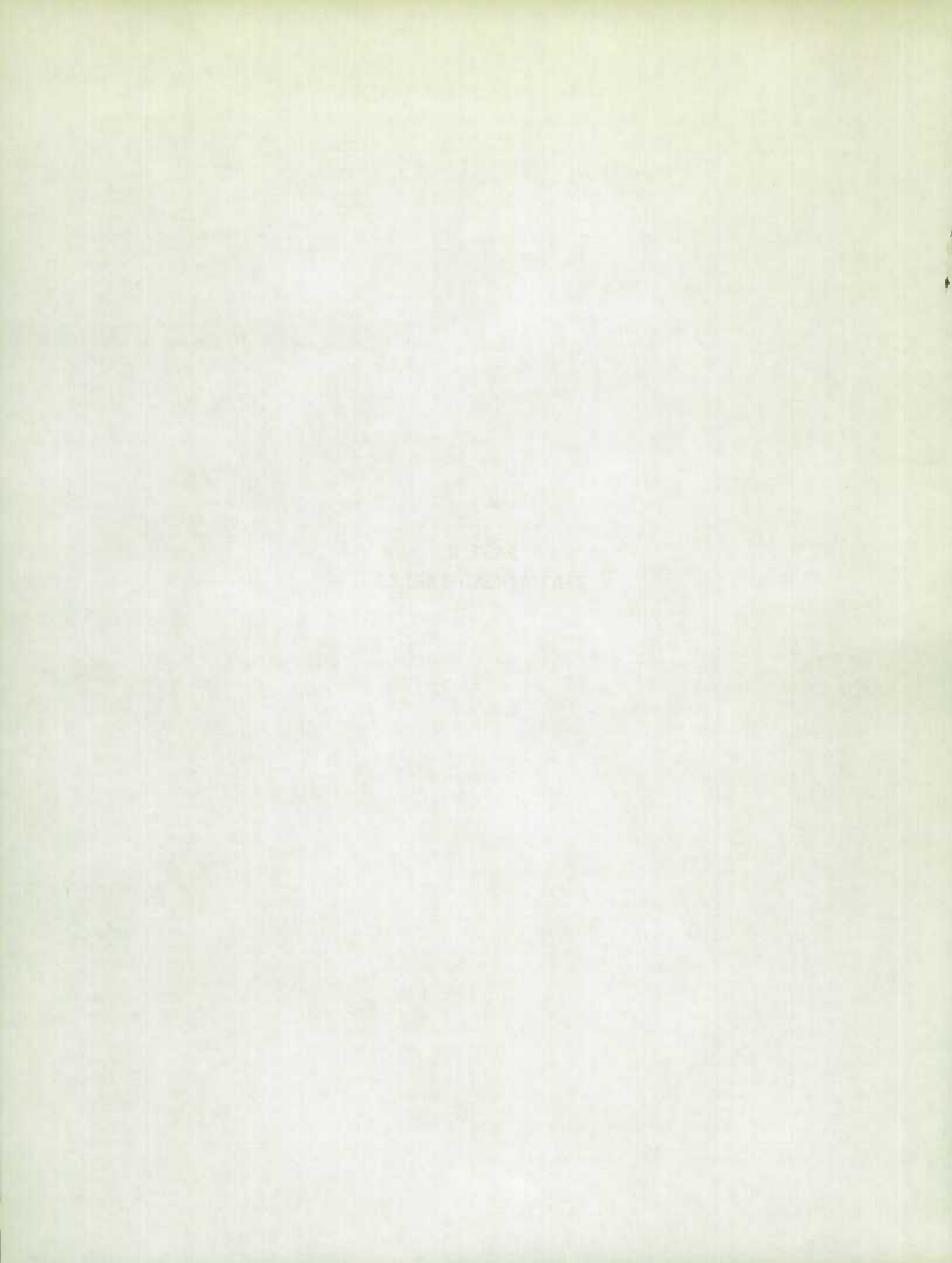
Annual Reports:

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 1. Total Exports, Imports and Trade Balance with All Countries, the United States and the United Kingdom
Calendar Years, 1902-1958

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
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	166,082	71,057	- 25,388	- 85,829	+ 70,062
1909	282,887	100,869	145,783	347,067	202,479	89,565	- 64,180	- 101,811	+ 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	- 139,318	+ 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	148,692	+ 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	706,884	182,620	+ 143,924	- 222,833	+ 228,907
1928	1,363,786	502,690	447,868	1,222,318	825,652	190,757	+ 141,470	- 322,962	+ 257,111
1929	1,178,342	515,338	291,829	1,298,993	893,585	194,778	- 120,650	- 378,248	+ 97,052
1930	883,148	389,912	236,527	1,008,479	653,676	162,632	- 152,332	- 263,784	+ 73,895
1931	599,560	249,801	171,660	628,098	393,775	109,468	- 28,538	- 143,975	+ 82,192
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	+ 157,854
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	- 118,264	+ 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	161,218	+ 111,267	- 292,287	+ 351,101
1941	1,640,455	609,690	661,238	1,448,792	1,004,498	219,419	+ 191,863	- 394,808	+ 441,819
1942	2,385,466	896,621	747,891	1,644,242	1,304,660	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	1,664,564 ¹	1,405,297	141,341 ¹	+ 471,601 ¹	- 496,720	+ 457,458 ¹
1947	2,811,790	1,058,598	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	2,638,945	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	2,976,062	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	- 361,088	- 839,997	+ 373,483
1956	4,863,143	2,879,014	818,432	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	- 842,306	-1,282,653	+ 333,753
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	- 689,030	-1,056,674	+ 220,729
1958	4,928,381	2,914,800	780,993	5,192,351	3,572,379	526,650	- 283,970	- 657,579	+ 254,343

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, 1954-58

Year and quarter	All Countries	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth ¹ and Ireland	Europe	Latin America	Others
Domestic exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1957	4,839,094	2,867,808	737,530	241,516	549,387	224,659	218,394
1958	4,830,249	2,832,262	775,896	291,491	569,940	179,985	180,675
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	51,661	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
1957 1Q	1,097,203	643,136	160,505	55,511	126,435	55,278	56,338
2Q	1,189,937	712,554	177,975	61,691	131,315	56,478	49,923
3Q	1,282,691	767,445	206,001	55,331	131,888	57,020	65,007
4Q	1,269,263	744,474	193,049	68,984	159,748	55,883	47,126
1958 1Q	1,070,967	637,783	156,563	75,444	114,070	45,533	41,574
2Q	1,267,321	695,328	210,295	82,563	186,779	46,659	45,696
3Q	1,208,575	736,818	192,381	63,444	133,994	39,141	42,796
4Q	1,283,387	762,332	216,657	70,040	135,096	48,852	50,609
Total exports							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
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
1957	4,934,380	2,941,675	742,687	245,056	555,286	226,845	222,831
1958	4,928,381	2,914,800	780,993	294,203	573,771	182,105	182,508
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
1957 1Q	1,118,467	660,667	161,602	56,277	127,402	55,662	56,657
2Q	1,212,047	730,372	179,387	62,377	132,360	57,127	50,424
3Q	1,310,834	788,516	207,268	56,397	132,645	57,504	68,304
4Q	1,293,232	781,921	194,429	70,005	162,879	56,553	47,446
1958 1Q	1,091,771	655,592	157,917	75,850	114,656	45,815	41,940
2Q	1,289,561	713,325	211,755	83,119	187,756	47,233	46,372
3Q	1,235,033	759,661	193,526	63,892	134,873	39,897	43,183
4Q	1,312,017	786,222	217,796	71,342	136,485	49,159	51,013

¹ Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 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
1954	4,093,196	2,961,380	392,472	182,853	178,565	284,405	93,523
1955	4,712,370	3,452,178	400,531	210,010	204,343	319,256	128,053
1956	5,705,449	4,161,667	484,679	221,647	296,647	361,850	178,960
1957	5,623,410	3,998,549	521,958	240,080	312,777	379,907	170,139
1958	5,192,351	3,572,379	526,650	211,230	323,663	350,209	208,219
1954 1Q	925,865	690,081	88,219	29,247	31,608	70,222	16,489
2Q	1,124,247	812,701	115,910	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	1,218,655	876,431	110,558	57,934	53,853	83,255	32,624
4Q	1,286,301	924,505	107,090	56,939	67,795	88,736	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
1957 1Q	1,359,310	1,029,277	113,741	41,848	57,151	88,041	29,252
2Q	1,545,264	1,106,742	146,311	69,154	88,594	98,428	36,036
3Q	1,396,050	960,561	131,640	67,388	84,750	103,631	48,079
4Q	1,322,786	901,969	130,265	61,691	82,283	89,607	56,771
1958 1Q	1,189,207	859,225	116,170	36,214	54,075	82,396	41,128
2Q	1,380,788	957,507	150,391	63,465	80,678	61,616	47,132
3Q	1,243,093	837,846	121,666	53,443	85,397	91,301	53,442
4Q	1,379,263	917,802	138,424	58,108	103,514	94,897	66,518
Trade balance							
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1954	-146,280	- 593,941	+265,843	+22,543	+187,070	- 96,108	+88,313
1955	-361,086	- 839,997	+373,463	+41,483	+179,114	-157,096	+41,946
1956	-842,306	-1,282,653	+333,753	+33,676	+234,272	-184,477	+23,124
1957	-689,030	-1,056,874	+220,729	+ 4,976	+242,509	-153,062	+52,692
1958	-263,970	- 657,579	+254,343	+82,973	+250,108	-168,104	-25,711
1954 1Q	- 59,576	- 152,904	+ 47,670	+ 9,073	+ 29,240	- 30,978	+38,322
2Q	-119,223	- 205,062	+ 35,227	+ 5,619	+ 34,851	- 16,324	+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	+18,977
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	- 3,689	+ 62,817	- 49,825	+ 7,944
4Q	-173,885	- 298,532	+104,918	+ 1,970	+ 47,911	- 33,204	+ 3,052
1957 1Q	-240,843	- 368,411	+ 47,861	+14,429	+ 70,251	- 32,379	+27,405
2Q	-333,217	- 378,370	+ 33,076	- 6,777	+ 43,766	- 41,301	+14,388
3Q	- 85,416	- 172,046	+ 75,627	-10,990	+ 47,895	- 46,128	+20,225
4Q	- 29,554	- 140,048	+ 64,164	+ 8,313	+ 80,596	- 33,254	- 9,325
1958 1Q	- 97,436	- 203,633	+ 41,748	+39,636	+ 80,581	- 36,581	+ 813
2Q	- 91,227	- 244,181	+ 61,364	+19,654	+107,078	- 34,383	- 759
3Q	- 8,061	- 78,185	+ 71,860	+10,450	+ 49,477	- 51,403	-10,259
4Q	- 67,246	- 131,580	+ 79,371	+13,234	+ 32,971	- 45,738	-15,505

¹ Only those countries in the Commonwealth in 1958 are included in the total for previous years.

TABLE III. Domestic Exports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1958		Percentage change 1957-58	Percentage of total domestic exports 1958
1956	1957	1958		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	2,818,655	2,867,608	2,832,262	1,333,112	1,499,150	- 1.2	58.6
2	2	2	United Kingdom	812,706	737,530	775,896	366,858	409,038	+ 5.2	16.1
3	3	3	Germany, Federal Republic	134,098	151,939	201,863	97,784	104,079	+ 32.9	4.2
4	4	4	Japan	127,870	139,152	104,891	48,777	56,114	- 24.6	2.2
15	15	5	India	25,714	28,991	79,110	45,378	33,732	+172.9	1.6
8	5	6	Netherlands	54,559	69,849	74,924	39,256	35,668	+ 7.3	1.6
6	7	7	Belgium and Luxembourg	57,852	60,402	69,702	38,365	31,337	+ 15.4	1.4
7	9	6	Norway	57,682	55,548	55,985	29,401	26,584	+ 0.8	1.2
10	10	9	Australia	47,747	48,883	52,755	26,479	26,276	+ 7.9	1.1
5	11	10	Union of South Africa	64,616	48,441	50,035	29,613	20,422	+ 3.3	1.0
9	8	11	France	53,156	57,506	45,173	26,385	18,788	- 21.4	0.9
13	13	12	Venezuela	34,335	39,844	43,655	21,546	22,109	+ 9.6	0.9
11	12	13	Mexico	39,385	42,613	31,564	17,590	13,974	- 25.9	0.7
12	6	14	Italy	37,744	62,842	29,915	14,653	15,262	- 52.4	0.6
14	17	15	Switzerland	33,535	25,045	29,499	17,844	11,655	+ 17.8	0.6
24	16	16	Brazil	13,026	25,798	21,169	9,402	11,767	- 17.9	0.4
16	29	17	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	24,806	10,658	18,868	13,373	5,495	+ 77.0	0.4
23	21	18	Cuba	15,371	16,889	17,595	7,845	9,750	+ 4.2	0.4
22	18	19	Jamaica	17,222	19,487	15,741	7,845	7,896	- 19.2	0.3
27	28	20	Pakistan	10,502	11,395	15,384	9,497	5,887	+ 35.0	0.3
19	20	21	New Zealand	17,995	16,964	15,103	7,379	7,724	- 11.0	0.3
18	19	22	Philippines	18,060	17,540	14,088	5,483	8,605	- 19.7	0.3
21	23	23	Colombia	17,589	14,627	13,865	6,321	7,544	- 5.2	0.3
28	25	24	Puerto Rico	10,421	12,610	12,570	6,429	6,141	- 0.3	0.3
25	27	25	Trinidad and Tobago	12,491	11,811	11,599	5,453	6,146	- 1.8	0.2
26	30	26	Peru	11,337	10,108	11,501	7,553	3,948	+ 13.8	0.2
30	26	27	Sweden	7,894	12,111	11,008	5,124	5,884	- 9.1	0.2
29	31	28	Ireland	10,144	8,399	8,719	3,310	5,409	+ 3.8	0.2
1	1	29	China (except Taiwan)	2,427	1,392	7,809	4,311	3,498	+461.0	0.2
34	34	30	Austria	5,214	6,712	7,536	3,119	4,417	+ 12.3	0.2
35	35	31	Spain	5,053	5,915	6,716	2,844	3,872	+ 13.5	0.1
33	24	32	Argentina	6,183	14,199	6,506	4,676	1,830	- 54.2	0.1
32	32	33	Hong Kong	7,026	7,595	6,054	3,268	2,786	- 20.3	0.1
47	47	34	Ceylon	3,341	3,213	5,508	4,085	1,423	+ 71.4	0.1
31	14	35	Panama	7,748	30,665	5,393	3,068	2,305	- 82.4	0.1
36	38	36	Dominican Republic	4,985	5,024	5,368	2,767	2,601	+ 6.8	0.1
46	45	37	Denmark	3,516	3,532	5,001	1,829	3,172	+ 41.6	0.1
1	42	38	Greece	2,523	4,121	4,657	2,958	1,699	+ 13.0	0.1
1	37	39	Israel	2,725	5,050	4,641	1,815	2,826	- 8.1	0.1
39	41	40	Chile	4,420	4,361	4,602	1,801	2,801	+ 5.5	0.1

Additional countries included in leading forty in 1957

1	33	41	Korea	2,864	7,302	4,308	2,551	1,757	- 41.0	0.1
37	40	43	Barbados	4,721	4,665	4,198	1,957	2,241	- 10.0	0.1
40	36	44	British Guiana	4,351	5,069	4,066	2,013	2,053	- 19.8	0.1
38	39	45	Rhodesia and Nyasaland	4,679	4,956	3,915	2,381	1,534	- 21.0	0.1
20	22	1	Poland	17,918	16,669	645	196	449	- 96.1	1

1 Lower than 50th.

2 Less than 0.1%.

TABLE IV Imports, by Leading Countries

Rank in			Country	Calendar year			1958		Percentage change 1957-58	Percentage of total imports 1958
1956	1957	1958		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
				\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
1	1	1	United States	4,161,667	3,998,549	3,572,379	1,816,732	1,755,647	-10.7	66.8
2	2	2	United Kingdom	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090	+ 0.9	10.1
3	3	3	Venezuela	208,401	248,145	209,590	96,669	112,921	-15.5	4.0
4	4	4	Germany, Federal Republic	89,348	97,646	105,944	46,215	59,729	+ 8.5	2.0
5	5	5	Japan	60,826	61,605	70,216	29,791	40,425	+14.0	1.4
15	11	6	Arabia	24,712	34,316	68,023	29,238	38,785	+98.2	1.3
10	9	7	France	32,600	36,183	41,091	14,720	26,371	+13.6	0.8
8	8	8	Netherlands Antilles	38,119	39,269	39,804	14,733	25,071	+ 1.4	0.8
6	6	9	Belgium and Luxembourg	52,728	44,066	36,022	13,489	22,533	-18.3	0.7
13	14	10	Australia	26,310	26,728	32,920	12,579	20,341	+14.6	0.8
14	12	11	Italy	24,967	33,012	32,820	12,672	20,148	- 0.6	0.6
7	18	12	Mexico	41,699	21,113	32,059	17,352	14,707	+51.8	0.6
17	16	13	Netherlands	23,776	25,396	29,541	12,717	16,824	+16.3	0.6
11	13	14	India	30,898	29,248	27,696	13,441	14,255	- 5.3	0.5
16	7	15	Jamaica	24,633	40,210	27,628	18,769	8,859	-31.3	0.5
9	10	16	Brazil	34,832	35,325	27,497	12,939	14,558	-22.2	0.5
19	17	17	Switzerland	22,301	24,660	26,968	12,780	14,188	+ 9.4	0.5
20	19	18	British Guiana	20,498	21,003	20,644	6,646	13,998	- 1.7	0.4
12	15	19	Malaya and Singapore	28,558	27,356	19,904	8,887	11,017	-27.2	0.4
25	23	20	Cuba	12,279	13,866	18,881	5,583	13,298	+36.2	0.4
18	20	21	Colombia	23,056	18,190	16,585	8,390	8,195	- 8.8	0.3
22	21	22	Sweden	17,303	15,568	14,141	6,356	7,785	- 9.2	0.3
23	22	23	Ceylon	16,564	14,916	12,869	6,113	6,756	-13.7	0.2
24	24	24	New Zealand	12,321	11,770	11,593	6,611	4,982	- 1.5	0.2
26	28	25	Trinidad and Tobago	11,051	8,205	9,851	4,833	5,018	+20.1	0.2
36	30	26	Hong Kong	5,699	7,223	8,823	4,283	4,540	+22.2	0.2
27	33	27	Union of South Africa	8,401	6,859	8,030	2,212	5,818	+17.1	0.2
33	26	28	Denmark	6,182	8,616	7,780	3,517	4,263	- 9.7	0.1
29	32	29	Panama	7,585	7,198	7,489	4,061	3,428	+ 4.0	0.1
45	27	30	Costa Rica	3,893	8,606	7,127	3,079	4,048	-17.2	0.1
34	35	31	Spain	5,727	5,596	6,749	2,994	3,755	+20.6	0.1
28	25	32	Mauritius and Seychelles	7,785	10,278	5,918	1,148	4,770	-42.4	0.1
32	31	33	Fiji	6,267	7,218	5,728	2,468	3,260	-20.6	0.1
39	39	34	Argentina	4,626	4,704	5,437	2,196	3,241	+15.6	0.1
35	36	35	China (except Taiwan)	5,721	5,304	5,376	2,808	2,568	+ 1.4	0.1
30	38	36	British East Africa	7,290	4,989	5,139	3,006	2,133	+ 3.0	0.1
40	43	37	Ecuador	4,498	4,428	4,967	1,733	3,234	+12.2	0.1
37	37	38	Czechoslovakia	5,675	5,045	4,950	2,169	2,781	- 1.9	0.1
31	41	39	Honduras	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,808	2,095	+ 7.2	0.1
44	42	40	Austria	3,913	4,431	4,791	2,258	2,533	+ 8.1	0.1
Additional countries included in leading forty in 1957										
47	40	42	Alaska	3,792	4,619	4,086	1,705	2,381	-11.5	0.1
38	29	43	Barbados	4,634	7,628	3,751	2,163	1,588	-50.8	0.1
42	34	1	Ghana	4,063	5,989	2,129	1,787	242	-64.5	2

1 Lower than 50th.

2 Less than 0.1%.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,317,153	2,559,343	2,818,655	2,867,608	2,832,262	1,333,112	1,499,150
Alaska	1,272	1,221	3,128	2,809	1,224	342	882
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,226	1,382	1,399	1,726	1,450	782	668
Greenland	299	86	176	76	138	104	34
Total, North America	2,319,950	2,562,031	2,823,358	2,872,219	2,835,074	1,334,339	1,500,735
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	2,992	3,010	2,900	3,006	3,346	1,639	1,707
British Honduras	299	304	248	284	232	116	116
Bahamas	2,271	2,133	2,303	2,589	2,622	1,303	1,319
West Indies Federation	31,286	33,948	38,715	40,276	35,812	17,301	18,511
Barbados	(4,378)	(4,267)	(4,721)	(4,665)	(4,198)	(1,957)	(2,241)
Jamaica	(11,552)	(12,907)	(17,222)	(19,487)	(15,741)	(7,845)	(7,896)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(3,931)	(4,149)	(4,281)	(4,313)	(4,274)	(2,046)	(2,228)
Trinidad and Tobago	(11,425)	(12,625)	(12,491)	(11,811)	(11,599)	(5,453)	(6,146)
American Virgin Islands	119	190	130	126	136	59	77
Costa Rica	2,834	3,576	2,743	2,369	2,884	1,453	1,431
Cuba	17,455	13,910	15,371	16,889	17,595	7,845	9,750
Dominican Republic	4,269	4,168	4,985	5,024	5,368	2,767	2,601
El Salvador	1,526	1,808	2,295	2,415	2,151	1,171	980
French West Indies	24	23	17	39	35	8	27
Guatemala	2,021	2,508	3,003	3,207	3,661	2,265	1,396
Haiti	3,307	2,446	2,917	2,241	2,197	1,228	969
Honduras	471	588	868	1,061	1,213	589	624
Mexico	27,359	37,126	39,385	42,613	31,564	17,590	13,974
Netherlands Antilles	1,775	1,444	1,349	1,330	1,596	891	705
Nicaragua	1,653	1,769	1,402	1,542	1,890	972	918
Panama	4,057	2,824	7,748	30,665	5,393	3,088	2,305
Puerto Rico	7,757	9,715	10,421	12,610	12,570	6,429	6,141
Commonwealth Countries	36,849	39,395	44,166	46,155	42,011	20,358	21,653
Other Countries	74,628	82,095	92,634	122,130	88,253	46,355	41,898
Total, Central America and Antilles	111,477	121,491	136,800	168,285	130,264	66,713	63,551
South America:							
British Guiana	4,080	2,967	4,351	5,069	4,066	2,013	2,053
Falkland Islands	4	274	11	3	53	49	4
Argentina	6,692	6,833	6,183	14,199	6,506	4,676	1,830
Bolivia	1,272	1,086	1,489	949	439	187	252
Brazil	45,096	11,520	13,026	25,798	21,169	9,402	11,767
Chile	3,130	3,820	4,420	4,361	4,602	1,801	2,801
Colombia	21,000	22,691	17,589	14,627	13,865	6,321	7,544
Ecuador	5,509	4,953	4,344	2,786	3,209	1,199	2,010
French Guiana	4	2	¹	5	2	2	0
Paraguay	167	91	238	172	184	131	53
Peru	5,086	6,001	11,337	10,108	11,501	7,553	3,948
Surinam	911	971	1,025	829	856	482	374
Uruguay	2,784	2,355	2,758	3,789	939	409	530
Venezuela	30,973	30,756	34,335	39,844	43,655	21,546	22,109
Commonwealth Countries	4,084	3,241	4,362	5,071	4,119	2,062	2,057
Other Countries	122,625	91,080	96,745	117,468	106,927	53,709	53,218
Total, South America	126,709	94,320	101,107	122,540	111,047	55,771	55,276

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade - Domestic Exports - Continued

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom.....	853,408	769,313	812,706	737,530	775,896	386,858	409,038
Austria	2,857	6,025	5,214	6,712	7,536	3,119	4,417
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	54,987	53,384	57,852	60,402	69,702	38,365	31,337
Denmark	2,929	3,172	3,516	3,532	5,001	1,829	3,172
France	33,799	42,563	53,156	57,506	45,173	26,385	18,788
Germany, Federal Republic.....	86,899	90,751	134,098	151,939	201,863	97,784	104,079
Iceland	699	505	292	271	315	150	185
Ireland	8,821	12,808	10,144	8,399	8,719	3,310	5,409
Netherlands	39,777	47,689	54,559	69,849	74,924	39,256	35,668
Norway	43,813	47,031	57,682	55,548	55,985	29,401	26,584
Sweden	3,518	7,622	7,894	12,111	11,008	5,124	5,884
Switzerland	26,826	25,640	33,535	25,045	29,499	17,844	11,655
Commonwealth Countries	653,408	769,313	812,706	737,530	775,896	386,858	409,038
Other Countries.....	304,895	337,190	417,944	451,313	509,724	262,565	247,159
Total, North-Western Europe.....	958,303	1,106,502	1,230,650	1,188,844	1,285,620	629,423	668,197
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar.....	252	286	240	272	214	102	112
Malta	3,043	3,934	4,064	2,755	1,510	733	777
Greece	2,505	4,298	2,523	4,121	4,657	2,958	1,699
Italy	23,844	27,653	37,744	62,842	29,915	14,653	15,262
Portugal.....	2,118	2,554	1,696	2,605	2,280	768	1,512
Azores and Madeira	641	311	231	214	314	118	196
Spain	2,734	4,210	5,053	5,915	6,716	2,844	3,872
Commonwealth Countries.....	3,295	4,220	4,304	3,027	1,724	835	889
Other Countries.....	31,841	39,026	47,248	75,697	43,882	21,341	22,541
Total, Southern Europe	35,136	43,245	51,552	78,724	45,606	22,176	23,430
Eastern Europe:							
Albania.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	8	2	105	119	71	42	29
Czechoslovakia.....	295	1,062	24,558	1,422	1,365	825	740
Finland.....	476	1,736	1,952	940	2,334	902	1,432
Germany, Eastern	1	2,261	1,456	25	1	1	1
Hungary	35	165	1,913	292	387	220	167
Poland	558	4,005	17,918	16,669	645	196	449
Roumania	74	397	124	429	1,172	739	433
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	4,854	2,680	24,606	10,660	18,872	17,377	1,495
Yugoslavia.....	7,119	363	213	220	207	151	56
Total, Eastern Europe	13,420	12,671	72,846	39,775	25,053	20,252	4,801
Middle East:							
Aden	22	16	9	2	3	1	2
Arabia.....	1,594	1,244	1,942	1,664	2,020	1,120	900
Egypt	1,201	1,291	2,539	1,221	1,207	613	594
Ethiopia	118	73	121	140	109	62	47
Iran	757	644	790	1,717	1,657	977	680
Iraq	425	1,170	657	1,070	970	688	282
Israel	10,174	4,558	2,725	5,050	4,641	1,815	2,626
Italian Africa.....	1	1	8	6	0	0	0
Jordan	123	49	97	98	159	63	96
Lebanon	982	1,293	1,320	1,116	2,242	1,728	514
Libya	840	74	101	203	180	39	141
Sudan	8	4	74	213	186	121	65
Syria	1,189	1,045	719	812	767	536	229
Turkey	7,086	647	887	483	1,479	1,075	404
Commonwealth Countries	22	16	9	2	3	1	2
Other Countries.....	24,478	12,062	11,978	13,795	15,616	8,838	8,778
Total, Middle East	24,500	12,108	11,987	13,797	15,619	8,839	6,790

1 Less than \$500.

TABLE V. Direction of Trade — Domestic Exports — Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	3,147	2,671	3,341	3,213	5,508	4,085	1,421
Hong Kong	8,252	7,253	7,026	7,595	6,054	3,268	2,786
India	17,689	24,669	25,714	28,991	79,110	45,378	33,732
Malaya and Singapore	2,983	3,421	3,914	3,316	3,233	1,565	1,668
Pakistan	8,970	6,202	10,502	11,395	15,384	9,497	5,887
Other British East Indies	18	53	127	187	113	64	49
Afghanistan	55	20	14	88	24	14	10
Burma	212	480	288	244	957	306	651
China, except Taiwan	70	1,016	2,427	1,392	7,809	4,311	3,498
Taiwan	3,186	1,227	751	1,648	1,167	584	583
Indo-China	190	337	546	1,020	266	85	181
Indonesia	1,321	944	1,243	1,633	1,695	948	747
Japan	96,474	90,893	127,870	139,152	104,891	48,777	56,114
Korea	3,197	7,514	2,864	7,302	4,308	2,551	1,757
Philippines	15,863	18,136	18,060	17,540	14,088	5,483	8,605
Portuguese Asia	43	174	454	461	341	149	192
Thailand	1,767	2,341	1,936	2,046	1,294	638	656
Commonwealth Countries	41,060	44,269	50,625	54,697	109,403	63,856	45,547
Other Countries	122,378	123,083	156,453	172,525	136,840	63,846	72,994
Total, Other Asia	163,438	167,352	207,078	227,223	246,243	127,702	118,541
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	375	602	415	788	541	324	217
Mauritius and Seychelles			108	146	108	37	71
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	2,945	4,323	4,679	4,956	3,915	2,381	1,534
Union of South Africa	39,883	56,026	64,616	48,441	50,035	29,613	20,422
Other British South Africa	7	5	6	1	4	4	1
Gambia	38	77	60	13	14	11	3
Ghana	2,313	1,461	1,481	1,254	1,283	473	810
Nigeria	1,452	890	750	1,510	337	130	207
Sierra Leone	356	598	614	493	502	296	206
Other British West Africa	33	33	40	24	2	1	1
Belgian Congo	3,628	3,534	2,786	2,623	2,931	1,480	1,451
French Africa	1,204	1,176	1,037	864	1,032	618	414
Liberia	4,071	2,456	1,781	1,553	683	312	351
Madagascar	41	71	47	31	23	12	11
Morocco	2,824	1,791	2,028	733	1,165	901	264
Portuguese East Africa	2,614	2,044	2,197	2,139	1,334	684	650
Portuguese West Africa	323	274	173	219	344	134	210
Canary Islands	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
Spanish Africa	17	2	11	15	2	1	2
Commonwealth Countries	48,402	64,014	72,769	57,625	56,741	33,269	23,472
Other Countries	14,724	11,348	10,064	8,178	7,493	4,141	3,352
Total, Other Africa	63,126	75,362	82,834	65,803	64,234	37,411	26,823
Oceania:							
Australia	45,768	58,482	47,747	48,883	52,755	26,479	26,276
Fiji	654	1,055	1,121	579	814	445	369
New Zealand	14,807	22,344	17,995	16,964	15,103	7,379	7,724
Other British Oceania	103	84	118	113	98	12	86
French Oceania	389	477	482	386	271	191	80
Hawaii	3,222	3,924	3,859	3,752	2,310	1,082	1,228
United States Oceania	269	335	212	209	138	72	66
Commonwealth Countries	61,332	81,965	66,980	66,539	68,771	34,316	34,455
Other Countries	3,880	4,736	4,554	4,346	2,719	1,345	1,374
Total, Oceania	65,212	86,701	71,534	70,985	71,490	35,661	35,829
Total, Commonwealth Countries	848,453	1,008,433	1,005,922	970,648	1,058,667	521,554	537,113
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,329,792	2,574,728	2,836,405	2,887,114	2,848,639	1,341,096	1,507,543
Total, All Countries	3,881,272	4,281,784	4,789,746	4,839,094	4,830,249	2,338,288	2,491,961

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North America:							
United States	2,961,380	3,452,178	4,161,667	3,998,549	3,572,379	1,816,732	1,755,647
Alaska	7,573	3,982	3,792	4,619	4,086	1,705	2,381
St. Pierre and Miquelon	30	52	38	91	73	8	65
Greenland	13	13	10	55	8	1	7
Total, North America	2,968,996	3,456,175	4,165,506	4,063,315	3,576,547	1,818,446	1,758,101
Central America and Antilles:							
Bermuda	390	258	273	247	463	140	323
British Honduras	124	164	171	210	145	78	67
Bahamas	418	272	221	167	204	132	72
West Indies Federation	31,512	36,099	42,511	58,430	42,994	27,099	15,895
Barbados	(5,358)	(8,236)	(4,634)	(7,628)	(3,751)	(2,163)	(1,588)
Jamaica	(15,309)	(15,567)	(24,633)	(40,210)	(27,628)	(18,769)	(8,859)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(1,250)	(2,456)	(2,193)	(2,387)	(1,764)	(1,334)	(430)
Trinidad and Tobago	(9,595)	(9,840)	(11,051)	(8,205)	(9,851)	(4,833)	(5,018)
American Virgin Islands	¹	¹	0	5	44	¹	44
Costa Rica	7,746	5,948	3,893	8,606	7,127	3,079	4,048
Cuba	9,913	10,025	12,279	13,866	16,881	5,583	13,298
Dominican Republic	1,663	1,529	1,346	1,274	2,660	1,905	755
El Salvador	951	2,962	1,133	1,312	1,186	659	527
French West Indies	1	158	¹	0	1	0	1
Guatemala	5,060	4,545	3,227	3,470	3,588	1,696	1,892
Haiti	1,570	1,597	1,683	1,494	1,080	775	305
Honduras	2,589	1,666	7,079	4,575	4,903	2,808	2,095
Mexico	14,033	28,814	41,699	21,113	32,059	17,352	14,707
Netherlands Antilles	20,582	30,722	38,119	39,269	39,804	14,733	25,071
Nicaragua	181	1,429	655	555	2,660	2,538	122
Panama	5,850	9,037	7,585	7,198	7,489	4,061	3,428
Puerto Rico	1,203	1,094	1,054	972	1,443	498	945
Commonwealth Countries	32,444	36,793	43,175	59,055	43,806	27,449	16,357
Other Countries	71,340	99,526	119,753	103,708	122,922	55,688	67,234
Total, Central America and Antilles	103,784	136,319	162,928	162,762	166,729	83,137	83,592
South America:							
British Guiana	20,482	18,307	20,496	21,003	20,644	6,646	13,998
Falkland Islands	¹	0	0	¹	2	2	0
Argentina	2,738	4,414	4,626	4,703	5,437	2,196	3,241
Bolivia	267	19	88	148	134	70	64
Brazil	31,622	30,747	34,832	35,325	27,497	12,939	14,558
Chile	236	250	1,704	1,622	825	662	163
Colombia	24,820	22,220	23,056	18,190	16,585	8,390	8,195
Ecuador	3,763	5,187	4,498	4,428	4,967	1,733	3,234
French Guiana	0	¹	0	0	¹	0	¹
Paraguay	520	237	142	278	347	170	177
Peru	2,264	869	2,766	2,799	2,355	587	1,768
Surinam	2,793	3,646	3,925	3,899	2,270	1,239	1,031
Uruguay	1,025	483	1,157	809	841	139	702
Venezuela	167,594	187,277	208,401	248,145	209,590	96,669	112,921
Commonwealth Countries	20,483	18,307	20,498	21,003	20,645	6,647	13,998
Other Countries	237,644	255,349	285,196	320,345	270,847	124,793	146,054
Total, South America	258,127	273,657	305,693	341,348	291,493	131,441	160,052

¹ Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade — Imports — Continued

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
North-Western Europe:							
United Kingdom	392,472	400,531	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090
Austria	3,043	2,709	3,913	4,431	4,791	2,258	2,533
Belgium and Luxembourg	25,077	29,051	52,728	44,066	36,022	13,489	22,533
Denmark	3,463	4,269	6,182	8,616	7,780	3,517	4,263
France	22,046	25,016	32,600	36,183	41,091	14,720	26,371
Germany, Federal Republic	44,485	55,603	89,348	97,648	106,944	46,215	57,729
Iceland	59	8	9	47	13	8	5
Ireland	1,150	336	415	1,319	1,368	572	796
Netherlands	22,562	20,951	23,776	25,396	29,541	12,717	16,824
Norway	1,983	2,366	3,780	3,145	3,229	1,204	2,025
Sweden	9,175	12,152	17,303	15,568	14,141	6,356	7,785
Switzerland	19,151	19,365	22,301	24,660	26,968	12,780	14,188
Commonwealth Countries	392,472	400,531	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090
Other Countries	152,194	171,827	252,357	260,978	270,888	113,836	157,052
Total, North-Western Europe	544,666	572,358	737,036	782,936	797,539	380,397	417,142
Southern Europe:							
Gibraltar	1	1	1	7	11	1	10
Malta	67	62	53	87	88	35	53
Greece	231	280	274	456	380	157	223
Italy	15,006	18,502	24,967	33,012	32,820	12,672	20,148
Portugal	1,798	1,941	2,272	2,664	2,967	1,300	1,667
Azores and Madeira	193	200	164	149	153	75	78
Spain	5,566	6,220	5,727	5,596	6,749	2,994	3,755
Commonwealth Countries	68	63	54	94	98	36	62
Other Countries	22,794	27,142	33,405	41,878	43,070	17,197	25,873
Total, Southern Europe	22,861	27,402	33,459	41,971	43,169	17,324	25,935
Eastern Europe:							
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	3	4	1	4	2	2
Czechoslovakia	1,796	2,880	5,675	5,045	4,950	2,169	2,781
Finland	609	384	527	482	564	249	315
Germany, Eastern	721	572	779	707	948	351	597
Hungary	210	124	209	408	810	286	524
Poland	405	595	2,185	1,110	1,276	407	668
Roumania	3	1	3	1	4	3	1
U.S.S.R., Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania	898	635	1,010	2,809	1,688	422	1,266
Yugoslavia	284	516	907	578	827	401	426
Total, Eastern Europe	4,727	5,709	11,300	11,140	11,073	4,291	6,782
Middle East:							
Aden	79	48	73	51	63	39	24
Arabia	2,225	6,988	24,712	34,317	68,032	29,238	38,785
Egypt	440	294	166	330	271	162	109
Ethiopia	97	90	125	63	20	18	2
Iran	1,385	2,064	1,057	548	920	427	493
Iraq	238	1,299	941	435	1,559	971	588
Israel	1,040	1,166	1,511	1,587	1,813	966	847
Italian Africa	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Jordan	0	2	1	4	6	1	6
Lebanon	17,413	17,920	19,601	43	81	21	60
Libya	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
Sudan	57	97	97	45	80	28	52
Syria	23	1,059	1,351	242	200	110	90
Turkey	699	743	706	841	529	156	373
Commonwealth Countries	79	48	73	51	63	39	24
Other Countries	23,618	31,722	50,269	38,453	73,504	32,098	41,406
Total, Middle East	23,697	31,770	50,342	38,504	73,567	32,137	41,430

1 Less than \$500.

TABLE VI. Direction of Trade - Imports - Concluded

Country	Calendar year					1958	
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Other Asia:							
Ceylon	12,527	15,581	16,564	14,916	12,869	6,113	6,756
Hong Kong	4,154	5,375	5,699	7,223	8,823	4,283	4,540
India	28,054	35,147	30,898	29,248	27,696	13,441	14,255
Malaya and Singapore	19,586	28,810	28,558	27,356	19,904	8,887	11,017
Pakistan	566	816	1,306	504	477	292	185
Other British East Indies	172	71	122	120	133	29	104
Afghanistan	9	6	0	0	0	0	0
Burma	79	7	1	9	88	2	86
China, except Taiwan	1,821	3,125	5,721	5,304	5,376	2,808	2,568
Taiwan	187	155	112	193	159	46	113
Indo-China	45	172	16	7	5	2	3
Indonesia	611	1,001	1,143	965	231	145	86
Japan	19,197	36,718	60,826	61,605	70,216	29,791	40,425
Korea	170	480	8	35	24	22	2
Philippines	4,001	2,027	2,467	3,976	2,187	1,629	558
Portuguese Asia	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Thailand	786	1,142	1,103	630	649	264	385
Commonwealth Countries	65,058	86,300	83,147	79,366	69,902	33,045	38,857
Other Countries	26,708	44,833	71,396	72,722	78,936	34,710	44,226
Total, Other Asia	91,766	131,133	154,544	152,088	148,837	67,756	81,081
Other Africa:							
British East Africa	15,852	13,158	7,289	4,989	5,139	3,006	2,133
Mauritius and Seychelles			7,758	10,278	5,818	1,148	4,770
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	1,161	482	720	1,095	1,344	723	621
Union of South Africa	5,911	6,255	8,401	6,859	8,030	2,212	5,818
Other British South Africa	3	1	8	2	6	2	4
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	1,986	3,775	4,063	5,989	2,129	1,787	342
Nigeria	866	858	986	2,355	2,374	1,191	1,183
Sierra Leone	7	8	18	9	2	1	1
Other British West Africa	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Belgian Congo	1,489	2,673	2,744	3,338	1,126	270	856
French Africa	3,184	3,267	2,075	2,275	1,757	702	1,055
Liberia	135	214	441	7	147	1	147
Madagascar	304	14	36	23	30	23	7
Morocco	197	195	196	292	187	85	102
Portuguese East Africa	191	128	370	41	24	11	13
Portuguese West Africa	181	44	94	33	12	2	10
Canary Islands	26	25	24	20	7	2	5
Spanish Africa	0	16	1	2	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	25,787	24,536	29,244	31,577	24,946	10,072	14,874
Other Countries	5,707	6,575	5,983	6,031	3,291	1,094	2,197
Total, Other Africa	31,494	31,112	35,227	37,608	28,237	11,166	17,071
Oceania:							
Australia	24,657	28,295	26,310	28,728	32,920	12,579	20,341
Fiji	5,813	5,016	6,267	7,218	5,728	2,468	3,280
New Zealand	7,314	12,316	12,321	11,770	11,593	6,611	4,982
Other British Oceania	0	0	142	0	160	160	0
French Oceania	3	0	1	19	1	1	1
Hawaii	5,292	3,305	4,374	4,003	4,760	2,173	2,587
United States Oceania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Commonwealth Countries	37,785	43,628	45,040	47,716	50,401	21,818	28,583
Other Countries	5,295	3,305	4,374	4,022	4,780	2,173	2,587
Total, Oceania	43,079	46,933	46,414	51,737	55,161	23,991	31,170
Total, Commonwealth Countries	574,174	810,205	785,911	760,819	736,512	365,667	370,845
Total, United States and Dependencies	2,975,447	3,480,510	4,170,886	4,008,149	3,582,712	1,821,108	1,761,604
Total, All Countries	4,093,196	4,712,370	5,705,449	5,623,410	5,192,351	2,569,995	2,622,356

1 Less than \$500.

B. TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS AND LEADING COMMODITIES

TABLE VII. Domestic Exports to All Countries

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	974,964	831,579	885,339	459,044	426,295	+ 6.5
2	Wheat	513,081	380,415	446,078	232,689	213,389	+ 17.3
14	Barley	94,977	67,522	78,118	37,326	40,792	+ 15.7
17	Whisky	68,660	66,994	70,276	27,481	42,795	+ 5.9
18	Wheat flour	71,549	61,175	69,398	37,740	31,658	+ 13.4
22	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	43,624	64,719	45,046	23,536	21,510	- 30.4
	Animals and animal products	260,249	302,051	397,695	165,741	231,954	+ 31.7
13	Cattle, chiefly for beef	630	41,678	84,101	31,328	52,773	+101.8
16	Fish, fresh and frozen	59,594	63,186	70,898	29,027	41,871	+ 12.2
25	Fish, canned	17,450	13,868	33,706	7,226	26,480	+143.0
31	Fur skins, undressed	25,893	25,944	23,322	12,748	10,574	- 10.1
33	Fish, cured	22,835	24,513	22,700	11,088	11,612	- 7.4
35	Beef and veal, fresh	3,644	13,356	20,185	8,633	11,552	+ 51.1
39	Molluscs and crustaceans	20,554	20,413	19,220	11,356	7,864	- 5.8
40	Pork, fresh	12,700	10,233	18,932	7,809	11,123	+ 85.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	22,568	27,162	20,660	10,399	10,261	- 23.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,514,458	1,456,125	1,413,989	658,241	755,748	- 2.9
1	Newsprint paper	708,385	715,490	690,209	333,546	356,663	- 3.5
3	Planks and boards	326,445	281,681	292,013	127,841	164,172	+ 3.7
4	Wood pulp	304,536	292,406	285,449	133,234	152,215	- 2.4
24	Pulpwood	49,794	48,459	34,655	15,244	19,411	- 28.5
34	Plywoods and veneers	29,020	22,336	22,524	10,119	12,405	+ 0.8
37	Shingles	24,546	19,393	19,828	7,678	12,150	+ 2.2
	Iron and its products	458,849	518,835	432,433	202,183	230,250	- 16.7
10	Iron ore	144,443	152,281	107,674	28,794	78,880	- 29.3
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	63,937	67,339	93,829	55,262	38,567	+ 39.3
20	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	47,130	57,177	46,881	24,740	22,141	- 18.0
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	17,614	26,735	32,789	16,255	16,534	+ 22.6
27	Rolling mill products	25,719	33,043	31,833	16,058	15,775	- 3.7
30	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	20,749	42,226	24,278	10,173	14,105	- 42.5
38	Automobiles, passenger	17,027	22,629	19,382	13,853	5,529	- 14.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	959,471	1,006,186	1,035,042	515,089	519,953	+ 2.9
5	Uranium ores and concentrates	45,777	127,935	276,506	114,797	161,709	+116.1
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	234,806	229,386	222,442	101,949	120,493	- 3.0
7	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	222,909	248,253	212,580	134,540	78,040	- 14.4
8	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	194,206	162,109	137,113	73,770	83,343	- 15.4
19	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	74,011	64,921	55,385	25,485	29,900	- 14.7
29	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	21,407	25,186	24,944	12,841	12,103	- 1.0
36	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	35,656	27,821	19,837	12,540	7,297	- 28.7
	Non-metallic minerals and products	292,100	347,705	245,818	119,459	126,359	- 29.3
12	Asbestos, unmanufactured	99,895	107,058	90,745	36,828	53,917	- 15.2
15	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	103,923	140,975	73,044	44,427	28,617	- 48.2
32	Abrasives, artificial, crude	28,389	33,911	22,717	10,794	11,923	- 33.0
	Chemicals and allied products	182,854	195,303	197,051	101,587	95,464	+ 0.9
21	Fertilizers, chemical	49,211	48,958	46,476	24,356	22,120	- 5.1
28	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	26,577	29,642	26,348	14,809	11,539	- 11.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	124,233	154,147	202,221	106,543	95,678	+ 31.2
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	49,545	39,910	109,113	62,010	47,103	+173.4
23	Non-commercial items	34,000	40,954	38,229	17,220	21,009	- 6.7
	Total domestic exports to All Countries	4,789,746	4,839,094	4,830,249	2,338,288	2,491,961	- 0.2
	Total of commodities itemized	3,810,405	3,814,534	4,058,803	1,957,150	2,101,653	
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	79.6	78.8	84.0	83.7	84.3	

TABLE VIII. Imports from All Countries

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.	
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	628,777	652,225	652,686	305,162	347,504	+ 0.1
18	Sugar, unrefined	55,828	75,632	58,578	24,403	34,175	-22.5
19	Coffee, green	62,657	59,120	55,252	29,720	25,532	- 6.5
23	Vegetables, fresh	43,694	41,614	43,437	29,837	13,600	+ 4.4
28	Citrus fruits, fresh	32,596	32,864	36,058	18,876	17,182	+ 9.7
35	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	40,610	39,101	30,779	13,597	17,182	-21.3
	Animals and animal products	122,154	124,617	128,993	62,845	66,148	+ 3.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	416,390	408,651	387,297	197,225	190,072	- 5.2
14	Cotton fabrics	62,130	65,049	66,188	34,254	31,914	+ 1.7
22	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	44,793	47,034	48,903	22,032	26,871	+ 4.0
24	Cotton, raw	58,748	49,467	45,416	28,494	16,922	- 8.2
29	Wool fabrics	40,191	40,938	35,848	18,852	16,996	-12.4
40	Synthetic fabrics	23,570	25,336	26,895	12,967	13,928	+ 6.2
	Wood, wood products and paper	228,208	225,688	235,608	114,931	120,677	+ 4.3
15	Paperboard, paper and products	61,954	62,027	65,478	31,866	33,612	+ 5.6
27	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	34,435	35,727	37,012	18,395	18,617	+ 3.8
30	Logs, timber and lumber	40,555	31,582	35,697	18,521	19,176	+13.0
32	Books, printed	27,950	31,468	34,765	16,664	18,101	+10.5
	Iron and its products	2,231,354	2,131,030	1,852,174	962,548	889,626	-13.1
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	628,521	631,599	532,916	275,974	256,942	-15.6
3	Automobile parts (except engines)	284,766	260,075	240,526	133,000	107,526	- 7.5
5	Rolling mill products	234,709	221,257	147,049	57,445	89,604	-33.5
6	Automobiles, passenger	125,539	106,596	141,543	71,339	70,204	+32.8
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	120,986	123,670	121,327	71,374	49,953	- 2.1
8	Tractors and parts	159,627	127,658	117,290	61,931	55,359	- 8.1
10	Pipes, tubes and fittings	123,088	147,727	88,371	63,490	24,681	-40.2
11	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	72,522	74,572	81,007	47,821	33,186	+ 8.6
26	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	41,717	38,265	38,009	16,779	21,230	- 0.7
33	Tools	32,779	36,227	34,738	16,946	17,792	- 4.1
39	Iron ore	38,722	36,387	28,932	6,117	22,815	-20.5
	Non-ferrous metals and products	491,538	484,863	432,178	217,028	215,150	-10.8
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	257,292	249,328	240,112	124,655	115,457	- 3.7
36	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	24,635	38,831	30,284	14,623	15,661	-22.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	765,871	777,661	682,854	304,925	377,929	-12.2
2	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	271,291	305,557	278,540	131,157	147,383	- 8.8
13	Coal, bituminous	96,516	90,692	67,067	31,461	35,606	-26.0
16	Fuel oils	81,799	76,204	64,686	21,973	42,913	-14.9
37	Gasoline	35,217	37,184	30,235	11,867	18,368	-18.7
	Chemicals and allied products	288,586	293,821	290,358	145,166	145,192	- 1.2
20	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	47,092	49,747	54,891	27,109	27,782	+10.3
25	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	61,871	54,487	41,785	20,645	21,140	-23.3
38	Drugs and medicines	26,560	28,729	29,619	17,886	11,753	+ 3.1
	Miscellaneous commodities	532,469	524,656	530,204	260,143	270,061	+ 1.1
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	91,304	93,691	94,820	57,519	37,301	+ 1.2
12	Tourist purchases	75,205	77,403	78,947	29,013	49,934	+ 2.0
17	Non-commercial items	83,098	72,328	62,244	27,635	34,609	-13.9
21	Parcels of small value	49,371	51,982	53,583	26,711	26,872	+ 3.1
31	Refrigerators and freezers	44,622	35,113	34,795	19,179	15,616	- 0.9
34	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	26,133	28,943	32,334	16,719	15,615	+11.7
	Total imports from All Countries	5,705,449	5,623,410	5,192,351	2,569,995	2,622,356	- 7.7
	Total of commodities itemized	3,764,715	3,731,431	3,386,136	1,716,828	1,669,310	
	Percent of imports itemized	66.0	66.4	65.2	66.8	63.7	

TABLE IX. Domestic Exports to the United States

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	United States share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	199,334	191,715	79,542	87,353	92,189	- 6.3	20.3
12	Whisky	62,487	60,610	64,360	24,830	39,530	+ 6.2	91.6
29	Barley	37,471	24,501	16,438	4,903	11,535	- 32.9	21.0
30	Wheat	17,959	16,147	15,227	10,350	4,877	- 5.7	3.4
35	Fodders, n.o.p.	11,892	13,933	11,959	8,810	5,149	- 14.2	76.9
39	Oats	7,630	19,745	8,443	6,593	1,850	- 57.2	64.9
	Animals and animal products	177,468	219,081	290,517	123,880	166,637	+ 32.6	73.1
8	Cattle, chiefly for beef	566	41,609	84,033	31,292	52,741	+102.0	99.9
11	Fish, fresh and frozen	58,696	62,370	69,652	28,766	40,886	+ 11.7	98.2
19	Beef and veal, fresh	3,292	13,083	19,933	8,483	11,450	+ 52.4	98.8
22	Pork, fresh	12,539	10,143	18,848	7,775	11,073	+ 85.8	99.6
23	Fur skins, undressed	20,831	20,458	18,506	8,673	9,833	- 9.5	79.3
24	Molluscs and crustaceans	19,798	19,635	18,428	11,018	7,410	- 6.1	95.9
36	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	8,790	8,371	11,877	5,537	6,340	+ 41.9	90.9
	Fibres, textiles and products	11,304	10,391	8,487	4,314	4,173	- 18.3	41.1
	Wood, wood products and paper	1,248,918	1,171,903	1,163,180	539,497	623,683	- 0.7	82.3
1	Newsprint paper	615,942	610,290	590,167	287,689	302,478	- 3.3	85.5
3	Wood pulp	245,081	235,258	239,874	114,229	125,645	+ 2.0	84.0
4	Planks and boards	252,594	204,976	227,436	92,207	135,229	+ 11.0	77.9
17	Pulpwood	41,277	39,458	29,752	13,748	16,004	- 24.6	85.9
20	Shingles	23,857	18,678	19,381	7,479	11,902	+ 3.8	97.7
27	Plywoods and veneers	25,619	17,940	17,602	7,988	9,614	- 1.9	78.1
	Iron and its products	260,665	268,758	249,334	107,997	141,337	- 7.2	57.7
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	52,801	57,650	87,118	51,107	36,011	+ 51.1	92.8
9	Iron ore	113,516	110,180	77,749	18,727	59,022	- 29.4	72.2
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	9,899	18,400	17,718	11,257	6,461	- 3.7	54.0
31	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	18,993	22,193	15,045	7,810	7,235	- 32.2	32.1
37	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	16,399	12,788	11,165	2,398	8,767	- 12.7	46.0
38	Scrap iron and steel	11,538	8,331	9,084	2,910	6,174	+ 9.0	73.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	535,759	581,668	608,341	300,107	308,234	+ 4.6	58.8
2	Uranium ores and concentrates	45,777	127,934	262,875	114,662	148,013	+105.3	95.0
5	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	143,512	152,871	103,766	68,351	35,415	- 32.1	48.8
6	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	96,541	100,901	97,768	42,289	55,479	- 3.1	44.0
14	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	98,299	69,837	42,752	25,964	16,788	- 38.8	31.2
16	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	54,881	41,640	36,674	17,099	19,575	- 11.9	66.2
28	Silver, unmanufactured	17,423	15,478	17,168	7,656	9,512	+ 10.9	92.5
33	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	12,677	12,836	13,178	6,043	7,135	+ 2.7	50.5
40	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	10,013	7,225	8,047	2,913	5,134	+ 11.4	32.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	224,840	269,654	188,968	96,507	92,461	- 29.9	76.9
10	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	103,033	140,672	73,044	44,427	28,617	- 48.1	100.0
13	Asbestos, unmanufactured	52,018	51,023	48,426	21,335	27,091	- 5.1	53.4
21	Abrasives, artificial, crude	24,682	30,623	19,211	8,866	10,345	- 37.3	84.6
25	Gas exported by pipeline	¹	2,322	17,984	8,118	9,866	+674.5	100.0
	Chemicals and allied products	84,975	77,863	79,399	42,477	36,922	+ 1.8	40.3
15	Fertilizers, chemical	41,920	38,676	39,815	22,362	17,453	+ 2.9	85.7
	Miscellaneous commodities	75,392	76,474	64,494	30,978	33,516	- 15.7	31.9
18	Non-commercial items	23,476	28,982	23,478	10,388	13,090	- 19.0	61.4
32	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	26,611	16,137	14,977	7,418	7,559	- 7.2	13.7
34	Electrical energy	15,193	19,165	12,578	6,974	5,604	- 34.4	100.0 ²
	Total domestic exports to the United States	2,816,655	2,867,608	2,832,262	1,333,112	1,499,150	- 1.4	58.6
	Total of commodities itemized	2,457,303	2,523,075	2,531,336	1,187,644	1,343,682		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	87.2	88.0	89.5	89.3	89.6		

¹ Not listed separately prior to 1957.² A very small amount of electrical energy was also exported to Alaska.

TABLE X. Imports from the United States

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	United States share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	321,765	323,380	328,963	156,346	172,617	+ 1.7	50.4
18	Vegetables, fresh	41,100	38,280	37,293	24,117	13,176	- 2.6	85.9
24	Citrus fruits, fresh	30,816	30,805	31,452	16,559	14,893	+ 2.1	87.2
32	Fruit juices and syrups	17,704	18,228	23,670	13,192	10,478	+29.9	92.8
33	Soybeans	24,376	23,726	23,441	5,185	18,276	- 1.2	100.0 ¹
39	Rubber products (except tires and footwear) ..	20,114	18,484	18,100	9,154	8,946	- 2.1	88.7
	Animals and animal products	73,065	71,809	70,903	36,454	34,449	- 1.3	55.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	190,054	200,338	195,269	106,117	89,152	- 6.7	50.4
16	Cotton fabrics	44,314	46,510	49,291	26,682	22,609	+ 6.0	74.5
25	Cotton, raw	29,404	44,548	29,454	22,627	6,827	-33.9	64.9
34	Synthetic fabrics	20,378	21,290	23,092	11,151	11,941	+ 8.5	85.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	205,598	201,223	206,340	102,592	103,748	+ 2.0	87.8
12	Paperboard, paper and products	57,505	57,460	60,655	29,670	30,985	+ 5.6	92.6
21	Newspapers, magazines and advertising matter	32,834	33,772	35,017	17,475	17,542	+ 3.7	94.6
22	Logs, timber and lumber	38,568	30,159	33,656	15,775	17,881	+11.6	94.3
28	Books, printed	22,370	28,518	27,371	13,399	13,972	+ 7.3	78.7
	Iron and its products	1,830,666	1,802,069	1,520,287	804,537	715,750	-15.6	82.1
1	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	561,795	552,023	452,689	238,558	214,131	-18.0	84.9
2	Automobile parts (except engines)	280,248	254,275	233,852	130,001	103,851	- 8.0	97.2
4	Rolling mill products	170,236	169,236	116,354	48,781	67,593	-31.2	79.1
5	Tractors and parts	156,425	121,781	111,322	58,701	52,621	- 8.6	94.9
6	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	108,735	107,240	98,768	58,130	40,638	- 7.9	81.4
7	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	70,306	72,488	78,629	46,501	32,128	+ 8.5	97.1
11	Pipes, tubes and fittings	89,380	108,832	64,449	48,534	15,915	-39.1	72.9
13	Automobiles, passenger	88,154	55,538	52,346	29,850	22,496	- 5.7	37.0
19	Cooking and heating apparatus, and parts	41,012	36,874	36,957	16,361	20,596	+ 0.2	97.2
26	Iron ore	36,556	32,593	28,022	5,826	22,196	-14.0	98.9
29	Tools	25,154	25,099	26,883	13,137	13,746	+ 7.1	77.4
37	Automobiles, freight	43,390	26,481	19,350	10,544	8,806	-26.9	81.8
	Non-ferrous metals and products	343,180	328,785	287,035	145,522	141,513	-12.7	86.4
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	219,846	209,408	187,228	97,609	89,619	-10.6	78.0
35	Brass, manufactured	19,429	19,746	20,006	10,063	9,943	+ 1.3	85.6
	Non-metallic minerals and products	390,618	391,324	296,485	134,582	161,903	-24.2	43.4
10	Coal, bituminous	96,515	90,692	67,067	31,461	35,606	-26.0	100.0
30	Fuel oils	43,331	38,210	26,359	10,461	15,898	-31.0	40.6
36	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	16,670	17,854	19,928	8,889	11,039	+11.6	83.8
38	Gasoline	22,816	26,973	18,358	6,807	11,551	-31.9	60.7
40	Coal, anthracite	27,491	22,120	18,033	7,514	10,519	-18.5	94.5
	Chemicals and allied products	250,365	252,947	246,950	126,865	120,065	- 2.4	85.1
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	45,319	47,464	51,980	25,990	25,990	+ 9.5	94.7
20	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	55,047	47,213	35,079	18,005	17,074	-25.7	84.0
31	Drugs and medicines	22,425	23,765	24,467	15,064	9,403	+ 3.0	82.6
	Miscellaneous commodities	447,445	417,694	420,147	203,717	216,430	+ 6.6	79.2
8	Tourist purchases	72,625	74,051	73,902	27,996	45,906	- 0.2	93.8
9	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	84,184	78,573	73,351	41,195	32,156	- 6.6	77.4
15	Parcels of small value	47,141	49,370	50,655	25,330	25,325	+ 2.8	94.5
17	Non-commercial items	65,156	44,703	45,619	19,455	26,164	+ 2.0	73.3
23	Refrigerators and freezers	43,683	33,951	32,798	18,221	14,577	- 3.4	94.3
27	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	22,892	24,320	27,921	14,385	13,536	+14.8	86.4
	Total imports from the United States	4,161,667	3,998,549	3,572,379	1,816,732	1,755,647	-10.7	68.6
	Total of commodities itemized	2,986,081	2,796,653	2,464,864	1,288,315	1,196,549		
	Percent of imports itemized	71.0	69.9	69.0	70.8	68.2		

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

TABLE XI. Domestic Exports to the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	U.K. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	308,731	242,028	283,224	135,107	148,117	+ 17.0	32.0
1	Wheat	176,850	129,602	150,703	72,384	78,319	+ 16.3	33.8
5	Barley	37,128	19,708	46,868	20,383	26,485	+137.8	60.0
9	Wheat flour	21,045	20,373	22,854	11,556	11,298	+ 12.2	32.9
11	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	19,777	21,615	18,242	5,461	12,781	- 15.6	40.5
14	Tobacco, unmanufactured	12,824	16,374	14,396	12,913	1,483	- 12.1	77.6
21	Soybeans	3,026	3,948	6,725	2,799	3,926	+ 70.3	91.1
22	Oilseed cake and meal	20,375	16,594	5,999	2,422	3,577	- 63.8	86.5
28	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	3,781	4,852	3,423	1,337	2,086	- 29.5	69.3
34	Apples, fresh	2,254	2,090	2,535	1,023	1,512	+ 21.3	31.3
40	Fodders, n.o.p.	3,541	1,070	2,061	1,195	866	+ 92.6	13.3
	Animals and animal products	21,669	20,991	39,717	8,138	31,579	+ 89.2	10.0
10	Fish, canned	7,216	5,924	22,829	809	22,020	+285.4	67.7
24	Cheese	3,677	2,699	4,629	70	4,559	+ 71.5	92.5
25	Fur skins, undressed	4,225	4,311	3,982	3,194	788	- 7.6	17.1
35	Hides and skins (except furs)	1,757	2,061	2,465	1,604	861	+ 19.6	19.0
	Fibres, textiles and products	1,880	4,380	2,567	1,593	974	- 41.4	12.4
	Wood, wood products and paper	135,331	142,310	133,403	63,525	69,878	- 6.3	9.4
6	Newsprint paper	41,532	44,009	46,476	20,705	25,771	+ 5.6	6.7
7	Planks and boards	40,103	41,517	35,465	19,808	15,657	- 14.6	12.1
8	Wood pulp	29,763	28,662	24,666	10,968	13,698	- 13.9	8.6
20	Pulpboard and paperboard	7,425	8,749	7,067	3,155	3,912	- 19.2	54.5
23	Plywoods and veneers	2,980	3,866	4,638	2,023	2,615	+ 20.0	20.6
31	Wrapping paper	685	1,249	2,975	1,351	1,624	+138.2	57.0
33	Pulpwood	3,727	3,799	2,813	731	2,082	- 26.0	8.1
36	Railway ties	1,303	1,696	2,490	1,892	598	+ 46.8	90.1
	Iron and its products	37,683	42,522	24,592	10,700	13,892	- 42.2	5.7
12	Iron ore	18,507	24,284	16,213	6,201	10,012	- 33.2	15.1
32	Ferro-alloys	5,734	5,127	2,962	1,216	1,746	- 42.2	44.1
38	Rolling mill products	5,104	5,253	2,253	1,469	784	- 57.1	7.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	264,336	236,914	225,802	113,097	112,705	- 4.7	21.9
2	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	107,871	78,958	68,998	33,110	35,888	- 12.6	31.0
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	41,541	45,374	52,801	35,008	17,793	+ 16.4	24.8
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	56,895	59,576	47,830	23,483	24,347	- 19.7	34.9
13	Platinum metals, unmanufactured	20,203	17,273	14,805	8,813	5,992	- 14.3	92.7
15	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	15,790	19,567	13,739	6,687	7,052	- 29.8	24.8
16	Uranium ores and concentrates	0	1	13,503	0	13,503	+ ¹	4.9
19	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	13,438	9,372	7,509	2,572	4,937	- 19.9	28.8
	Non-metallic minerals and products	19,207	16,258	16,280	8,051	8,229	+ 0.1	6.6
18	Asbestos, unmanufactured	10,035	8,009	7,860	3,500	4,360	- 1.9	8.7
27	Abrasives, artificial, crude	3,675	3,276	3,500	1,921	1,579	+ 6.8	15.4
30	Carbon and graphite electrodes	2,259	3,366	3,181	1,958	1,223	- 5.5	93.3
	Chemicals and allied products	21,283	28,480	35,752	19,688	16,064	+ 25.5	18.1
26	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,126	3,798	3,638	2,986	652	- 4.2	13.8
29	Drugs and medicines	33	20	3,256	2,396	860	+ ¹	34.6
37	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	3,466	3,135	2,296	1,543	753	- 26.8	29.4
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,587	3,646	14,559	6,958	7,601	+299.3	7.2
17	Ships, sold	0	673	11,268	5,600	5,668	+ ¹	62.1
39	Non-commercial items	1,593	1,771	2,227	995	1,232	+ 25.7	5.8
	Total domestic exports to the United Kingdom	812,706	737,530	775,896	366,858	409,038	+ 5.2	16.1
	Total of commodities itemized	752,264	673,601	712,140	337,241	374,899		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	92.6	91.3	91.8	91.9	91.7		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XII. Imports from the United Kingdom

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	U.K. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	29,927	31,662	38,014	15,752	22,262	+ 20.1	5.8
12	Whisky	7,355	7,558	7,282	2,950	4,332	- 3.7	78.8
13	Confectionery, including candy	5,003	5,373	5,969	2,198	3,771	+ 11.1	50.3
24	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	493	999	4,212	2,150	2,062	+321.6	16.8
28	Cereal foods and bakery products	2,717	3,420	3,721	1,435	2,286	+ 8.8	47.5
38	Tea, black	1,242	2,146	2,710	1,223	1,487	+ 26.3	11.9
	Animals and animal products	15,208	15,904	18,380	8,072	10,308	+ 15.6	14.2
21	Leather, unmanufactured	4,715	4,536	4,926	2,419	2,507	+ 8.6	50.6
22	Fur skins, undressed	3,253	2,930	4,658	1,752	2,906	+ 59.0	22.6
33	Leather footwear and parts	2,966	3,185	3,340	1,600	1,740	+ 4.9	38.5
	Fibres, textiles and products	103,588	102,510	86,078	42,950	43,128	- 16.0	22.2
4	Wool fabrics	35,262	33,420	29,185	15,219	13,966	- 12.7	81.4
9	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	14,988	15,114	12,623	5,439	7,184	- 16.5	25.8
10	Wool nolls and tops	13,540	15,257	11,808	5,700	6,108	- 22.6	97.4
18	Cloth, coated and impregnated	4,755	4,628	5,494	2,727	2,767	+ 18.7	28.4
25	Cotton fabrics	5,527	6,239	4,007	1,950	2,057	- 35.8	6.1
32	Carpets and mats, wool	4,337	4,537	3,418	1,787	1,631	- 24.7	34.2
35	Wool yarns and warps	3,225	3,168	3,087	1,429	1,658	- 2.8	86.0
37	Cotton yarns, threads and corda	5,490	4,508	2,772	1,532	1,240	- 38.5	34.9
	Wood, wood products and paper	6,277	6,638	8,069	3,388	4,681	+ 21.6	3.4
29	Books, printed	2,602	2,881	3,603	1,506	2,097	+ 25.1	10.4
	Iron and its products	162,939	195,572	205,180	106,806	98,374	+ 4.9	11.1
1	Automobiles, passenger	23,285	31,351	54,297	26,753	27,544	+ 73.2	38.4
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	39,894	47,186	46,110	23,160	22,950	- 2.3	7.3
6	Pipes, tubes and fittings	17,922	27,042	19,256	12,875	6,381	- 28.8	21.8
7	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	11,438	14,039	18,816	11,139	7,677	+ 34.0	15.5
8	Rolling mill products	21,389	20,263	13,093	5,352	7,741	- 35.4	8.9
14	Wire and wire products	5,282	6,154	5,929	3,006	2,923	- 3.7	37.3
15	Tractors and parts	2,816	5,499	5,832	3,184	2,648	+ 6.1	5.0
19	Castings and forgings	5,324	7,218	5,298	3,177	2,121	- 26.6	42.5
23	Automobile parts (except engines)	3,523	4,179	4,647	2,046	2,601	+ 11.2	1.9
30	Tools	3,755	3,612	3,584	1,818	1,766	- 0.8	10.3
31	Hardware, n.o.p.	2,677	3,865	3,576	1,788	1,788	+ 7.5	19.5
36	Bicycles, tricycles and parts	3,054	2,630	2,834	1,811	1,023	- 7.8	83.7
	Non-ferrous metals and products	72,757	64,663	64,010	34,331	29,679	+ 1.0	14.8
3	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	28,113	27,659	33,568	17,515	16,053	+ 21.4	14.0
34	Non-ferrous wire, n.o.p.	3,251	2,937	3,132	1,840	1,292	+ 6.6	40.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	34,012	30,051	30,113	13,883	16,230	+ 0.2	4.4
11	Pottery and chinaware	11,737	10,386	11,538	5,736	5,802	+ 11.1	69.1
20	Glass, plate and sheet	5,692	4,247	5,200	2,608	2,592	+ 22.4	25.8
	Chemicals and allied products	22,639	23,168	23,553	10,235	13,318	+ 1.7	8.1
17	Pigments	4,860	5,643	5,616	2,500	3,116	- 0.5	36.4
26	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	4,542	4,142	3,860	1,479	2,381	+ 6.8	9.2
40	Drugs and medicines	2,249	2,397	2,525	1,322	1,203	+ 5.3	8.5
	Miscellaneous commodities	37,333	51,790	53,253	31,144	22,109	+ 2.8	10.0
5	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	6,811	14,937	21,137	16,191	4,946	+ 41.5	22.3
16	Non-commercial items	6,710	12,630	5,650	2,819	2,831	- 55.3	9.1
27	Containers, n.o.p.	4,027	4,151	3,768	1,837	1,931	- 9.2	31.2
39	Toys and sporting goods	2,298	2,555	2,602	941	1,661	+ 1.8	13.1
	Total imports from the United Kingdom	484,679	521,958	526,650	266,560	260,090	+ 0.9	10.1
	Total of commodities itemized	338,119	384,621	394,683	203,913	190,770		
	Percent of imports itemized	69.8	73.7	74.9	76.5	73.3		

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

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Europe's share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products.....	283,403	227,443	197,867	114,060	83,807	- 13.0	22.3
1	Wheat.....	230,790	158,171	143,616	76,601	67,015	- 9.2	32.2
6	Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing).....	17,456	31,522	21,109	15,248	5,861	- 33.0	46.9
9	Rapeseed.....	2,147	13,457	10,714	6,913	3,801	- 20.4	85.6
13	Barley.....	9,476	9,461	7,235	6,018	1,217	- 23.5	9.3
20	Rye.....	9,623	1,229	3,009	2,373	636	+144.8	44.7
27	Apples, fresh.....	32	752	2,033	2,033	0	+170.3	25.1
31	Tobacco, unmanufactured.....	1,314	2,503	1,776	638	1,138	- 29.0	9.6
34	Whisky.....	1,542	1,968	1,481	569	912	- 24.7	2.1
37	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	3,780	2,191	1,288	533	755	- 41.2	26.1
	Animals and animal products.....	14,240	15,888	18,479	8,795	9,694	+ 18.3	4.6
16	Hides and skins (except furs).....	2,676	5,147	4,741	2,676	2,065	- 7.9	36.6
23	Fish, cured.....	2,271	2,938	2,562	641	1,921	- 12.8	11.3
29	Fish, canned.....	1,839	1,372	1,861	924	937	+ 35.6	5.5
30	Meats cooked and meats, n.o.p.	1,254	1,369	1,792	618	1,174	+ 30.9	31.9
33	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated.....	7	16	1,635	740	895	+ ¹	14.6
	Fibres, textiles and products.....	2,781	3,833	2,385	1,333	1,052	- 34.4	11.5
	Wood, wood products and paper.....	22,135	23,522	17,192	7,497	9,695	- 26.9	1.2
11	Wood pulp.....	11,219	10,358	8,815	3,271	5,544	- 14.9	3.1
19	Newsprint paper.....	3,757	4,854	3,124	1,655	1,469	- 35.6	0.5
24	Planks and boards.....	1,501	2,242	2,232	1,453	779	- 0.4	0.8
26	Pulpwood.....	4,790	5,202	2,084	760	1,324	- 59.9	6.0
	Iron and its products.....	40,039	62,011	43,680	17,871	25,809	- 29.6	10.1
8	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	456	14,348	12,038	6,699	5,339	- 16.1	49.6
10	Iron ore.....	10,344	15,475	10,125	2,758	7,367	- 34.6	9.4
12	Engines, internal combustion, and parts.....	1,527	1,642	8,175	1,969	6,206	+397.9	24.9
17	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	4,513	4,991	4,724	2,079	2,645	- 5.3	10.1
22	Scrap iron and steel.....	14,813	15,359	2,918	1,359	1,559	- 81.0	23.5
32	Rolling mill products.....	2,917	4,605	1,701	875	826	- 63.1	5.3
35	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts.....	1,569	1,745	1,397	971	426	- 19.9	1.5
	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	99,735	116,802	136,406	71,353	65,053	+ 16.8	13.2
3	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated.....	36,566	48,229	53,625	30,105	23,520	+ 11.2	25.2
4	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated.....	27,527	24,682	37,963	21,299	16,664	+ 53.8	27.7
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated.....	15,178	24,227	27,730	13,772	13,958	+ 14.5	12.5
15	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated.....	5,279	4,474	5,128	1,888	3,240	+ 14.6	19.6
18	Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated.....	2,622	1,802	3,605	1,038	2,567	+100.1	6.5
28	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	659	2,203	1,862	802	1,060	- 15.5	7.5
36	Silver, unmanufactured.....	1,138	1,091	1,349	570	779	+ 23.6	7.3
38	Magnesium.....	64	679	1,190	718	472	+ 75.3	41.4
	Non-metallic minerals and products.....	24,440	34,056	20,652	6,538	14,116	- 39.4	8.4
7	Asbestos, unmanufactured.....	21,504	29,846	19,661	6,064	13,597	- 34.1	21.7
	Chemicals and allied products.....	37,088	40,115	38,810	19,555	19,255	- 3.3	19.7
14	Synthetic plastics, primary forms.....	8,763	7,110	6,750	3,509	3,241	- 5.1	25.6
	Drugs and medicines.....	1,059	2,525	2,227	1,456	771	- 11.8	23.7
	Miscellaneous commodities.....	4,032	25,918	94,468	53,859	40,609	+ 264.5	46.7
2	Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	580	20,040	88,122	50,228	37,894	+339.7	80.8
21	Non-commercial items.....	2,243	2,551	2,930	1,566	1,364	+ 14.9	7.7
39	Educational equipment and scientific apparatus n.o.p.....	41	158	1,168	296	872	+639.2	30.9
40	Ships, sold.....	0	1,724	1,160	1,160	0	- 32.7	0.6
	Total domestic exports to Europe.....	527,893	549,387	569,940	300,849	269,091	+ 3.7	11.8
	Total of commodities itemized.....	464,836	484,258	516,655	274,845	241,810		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized.....	88.1	88.1	90.7	91.4	89.9		

¹ Over 1000%.

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

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Europe's share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	27,456	28,682	33,910	12,671	21,239	+ 18.2	5.2
14	Wines	3,077	3,547	3,870	1,501	2,369	+ 9.1	66.1
15	Fruits, canned and preserved	3,204	3,031	3,777	1,406	2,371	+ 24.6	16.5
17	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	3,466	3,773	3,718	819	2,899	- 1.5	18.4
24	Florist and nursery stock	2,406	2,766	2,819	1,215	1,604	+ 1.9	41.6
25	Nuts	2,109	1,083	2,780	1,391	1,389	+156.7	14.4
29	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,531	2,261	2,546	1,126	1,420	+ 12.6	31.3
37	Confectionery, including candy	1,320	1,666	2,106	653	1,453	+ 26.4	17.8
	Animals and animal products	11,025	13,838	14,711	5,480	9,231	+ 6.3	11.4
13	Cheese	3,381	3,741	4,492	1,902	2,590	+ 20.1	85.3
	Fibres, textiles and products	33,880	37,606	34,259	16,653	17,606	- 8.9	8.8
8	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	4,705	5,088	6,394	1,993	3,401	+ 6.0	11.0
10	Wool fabrics	3,727	6,188	4,591	2,523	2,068	- 25.8	12.8
11	Carpets and mats, wool	5,925	5,352	4,577	2,241	2,336	- 14.5	45.8
12	Cotton fabrics	5,137	4,970	4,551	2,332	2,219	- 8.4	6.9
30	Synthetic fabrics	2,138	2,777	2,472	1,193	1,279	- 11.0	9.2
	Wood, wood products and paper	10,967	12,043	13,345	5,715	7,630	+ 10.8	5.7
16	Books, printed	2,954	3,028	3,744	1,736	2,008	+ 23.6	10.8
31	Paperboard, paper and products	1,992	2,208	2,460	1,146	1,314	+ 11.4	3.6
33	Corkwood and products	2,462	2,514	2,340	1,030	1,310	- 6.9	63.3
	Iron and its products	108,090	113,837	113,276	45,931	67,345	- 0.5	6.1
1	Automobiles, passenger	14,101	19,706	34,895	14,736	20,159	+ 77.1	24.7
2	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	25,289	30,648	30,614	12,857	17,757	- 0.1	5.7
3	Rolling mill products	37,472	28,593	15,831	2,838	12,993	- 44.6	10.6
18	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	711	2,554	3,640	2,091	1,549	+ 42.5	3.0
19	Tools	3,370	3,856	3,629	1,704	1,925	- 5.9	10.4
21	Pipes, tubes and fittings	7,654	7,702	3,171	1,600	1,571	- 58.8	3.6
27	Automobiles, freight	1,700	1,691	2,662	1,250	1,412	+ 57.4	11.2
35	Wire and wire products	2,683	1,713	2,298	1,029	1,269	+ 24.2	14.5
39	Automobile parts (except engines)	999	1,579	1,983	941	1,042	+ 25.6	0.8
	Non-ferrous metals and products	31,678	34,297	37,651	16,047	21,604	+ 9.8	8.7
4	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	8,407	10,282	15,630	6,125	7,505	+ 52.0	8.5
5	Clocks, watches and parts	9,295	9,906	8,915	3,347	5,568	- 10.0	76.5
20	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,469	3,757	3,610	1,178	2,432	- 3.9	51.1
	Non-metallic minerals and products	28,154	19,587	23,422	9,479	13,943	+ 19.6	3.4
7	Glass, plate and sheet	7,881	5,094	7,547	3,193	4,354	+ 48.2	37.4
9	Diamonds, unset	5,277	4,988	5,189	2,076	3,113	+ 4.0	56.6
32	Glass, cut, pressed or blown	1,646	1,974	2,369	801	1,568	+ 20.0	10.0
38	Glass products, n.o.p.	1,447	1,738	2,018	981	1,037	+ 16.1	22.7
	Chemicals and allied products	13,489	15,860	17,329	6,779	10,550	+ 9.3	6.0
23	Dyeing and tanning materials	2,655	2,641	3,081	1,336	1,745	+ 16.7	25.4
28	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	2,107	2,901	2,561	1,044	1,517	- 11.7	6.1
34	Drugs and medicines	1,609	2,151	2,306	1,283	1,023	+ 7.2	7.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	31,919	37,026	35,759	15,997	19,726	- 3.4	6.7
6	Non-commercial items	9,579	12,568	8,290	3,978	4,312	- 34.1	13.3
22	Containers, n.o.p.	2,394	2,629	3,152	1,340	1,812	+ 19.9	26.1
26	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	2,337	2,360	2,684	1,127	1,557	+ 13.7	35.5
36	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	2,348	2,512	2,211	1,027	1,184	- 12.0	28.2
40	Medical, optical and dental goods, n.o.p.	1,862	2,411	1,944	961	983	- 19.4	6.0
	Total imports from Europe	296,647	312,777	323,663	134,753	188,910	+ 3.5	6.2
	Total of commodities itemized	205,626	219,967	226,467	95,050	131,417		
	Percent of imports itemized	69.4	70.3	70.0	70.5	69.6		

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

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	C'wealth share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	48,133	39,586	81,833	50,899	30,934	+106.7	9.2
1	Wheat	21,319	15,354	53,859	36,355	17,504	+250.8	12.1
6	Wheat flour	15,542	12,678	15,844	8,900	6,944	+ 25.0	22.8
21	Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,175	3,015	2,376	1,119	1,257	- 21.2	12.8
29	Vegetables, fresh	985	781	1,107	719	388	+ 41.7	13.1
34	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	743	787	991	488	503	+ 25.9	49.4
36	Whisky	854	885	897	465	432	+ 1.4	1.3
40	Oats	263	238	668	289	379	+180.7	5.1
	Animals and animal products	20,161	19,646	18,590	9,641	8,949	- 5.4	4.7
13	Fish, cured	5,701	6,353	5,129	2,913	2,216	- 19.3	22.6
14	Fish, canned	5,074	4,640	4,409	2,271	2,138	- 5.0	13.1
22	Tallow	1,228	1,088	1,848	913	935	+ 69.9	40.6
25	Leather, unmanufactured	1,122	1,582	1,756	1,007	749	+ 11.0	16.8
26	Pork and beef, pickled	1,390	1,159	1,436	712	724	+ 23.9	95.4
	Fibres, textiles and products	3,371	4,161	3,558	1,376	2,182	- 14.5	17.2
30	Cotton fabrics	721	1,221	1,097	522	575	- 10.2	87.8
38	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	822	938	806	256	550	- 14.1	32.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	52,645	55,566	51,551	24,230	27,321	- 7.2	3.6
2	Planks and boards	24,791	23,866	21,075	11,301	9,774	- 11.7	7.2
3	Newsprint paper	19,735	22,785	20,741	8,829	11,912	- 9.0	3.0
18	Wood pulp	2,030	2,737	3,352	951	2,401	+ 22.5	1.2
31	Wrapping paper	830	986	1,069	433	636	+ 8.4	20.5
33	Logs and square timber	697	487	1,001	562	439	+105.5	25.9
37	Bond and writing paper, uncut	1,052	955	883	371	512	- 7.5	48.0
	Iron and its products	67,449	61,258	69,402	39,850	29,552	+ 13.3	16.0
4	Rolling mill products	3,966	8,631	19,908	11,488	8,420	+130.7	62.5
7	Automobiles, passenger	12,328	16,058	13,911	10,648	3,263	- 13.4	71.8
8	Automobile parts (except engines)	17,459	10,551	9,199	5,907	3,292	- 12.8	70.3
9	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,434	7,681	8,624	3,201	5,423	+ 12.3	18.4
16	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	3,527	4,200	3,989	1,666	2,323	- 5.0	12.2
20	Automobiles, freight	4,600	3,927	2,897	2,124	773	- 26.2	82.1
24	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,892	1,869	1,791	662	1,129	- 4.2	1.9
27	Pipes, tubes and fittings	708	2,425	1,406	153	1,253	- 42.0	25.7
28	Tools	1,278	1,673	1,236	654	582	- 26.1	58.3
	Non-ferrous metals and products	19,123	27,429	32,664	13,841	18,823	+ 19.1	3.2
5	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	7,461	13,098	17,296	6,445	10,851	+ 32.1	7.8
11	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	4,335	4,100	6,233	2,246	3,987	+ 52.0	4.5
12	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,083	6,798	5,874	3,635	2,239	- 13.6	23.5
39	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	7,461	13,098	712	360	352	- 94.6	0.3
	Non-metallic minerals and products	4,699	6,711	6,583	2,978	3,605	- 1.9	2.7
15	Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,754	4,146	4,169	1,896	2,273	+ 0.6	4.6
	Chemicals and allied products	11,320	14,612	11,369	5,384	5,985	- 22.2	5.8
19	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	3,335	3,799	3,183	1,562	1,621	- 16.2	12.1
32	Drugs and medicines	848	978	1,021	383	638	+ 4.4	10.9
35	Synthetic resin manufactures	747	1,050	950	417	533	- 9.5	40.0
	Miscellaneous commodities	26,459	12,546	15,939	9,806	6,133	+ 27.0	7.9
10	Non-commercial items	4,892	5,536	6,914	3,150	3,764	+ 24.6	18.1
17	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	15,310	1,279	3,743	3,456	287	+192.7	3.4
23	Packages	3,011	1,972	1,843	1,391	452	- 6.5	75.0
	Total domestic exports to the Commonwealth	253,360	241,516	291,491	158,007	133,484	+ 20.7	6.0
	Total of commodities itemized	213,503	215,406	255,243	140,820	114,423		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	84.3	89.2	87.6	89.1	85.7		

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

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	C'wealth share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan. - June	July - Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	131,764	144,999	124,568	56,952	67,616	- 14.1	19.1
1	Sugar, unrefined.....	49,455	65,180	43,537	20,671	22,866	- 33.2	74.3
3	Tea, black.....	23,001	21,569	19,706	10,334	9,372	- 6.6	86.4
4	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated.....	23,170	22,233	15,274	6,633	8,641	- 31.3	49.6
6	Vegetable oils (except essential oils).....	6,627	5,542	8,048	3,237	4,811	+ 45.2	32.1
7	Fruits, dried.....	4,468	5,102	7,625	1,236	6,389	+ 49.5	45.8
10	Cocoa beans, not roasted.....	3,692	4,781	4,743	3,447	1,296	- 0.8	46.2
13	Nuts.....	4,246	3,929	3,861	1,136	2,725	- 1.7	20.0
14	Coffee, green.....	5,595	4,048	3,649	2,370	1,279	- 9.9	6.6
15	Molasses and syrups.....	2,337	3,286	3,047	1,554	1,493	- 7.3	55.7
20	Rum.....	1,667	1,615	2,173	1,308	865	+ 34.6	52.1
21	Indian corn.....	0	0	2,038	0	2,036	+ 1	12.3
22	Fruits, canned and preserved.....	705	1,195	2,028	582	1,446	+ 69.7	8.9
25	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste.....	265	452	1,324	798	526	+192.9	16.3
27	Rubber footwear and parts.....	1,191	877	1,132	716	416	+ 29.1	27.0
28	Spices.....	1,155	1,083	1,120	573	547	+ 3.4	40.9
29	Wines.....	869	980	988	462	526	+ 0.8	16.9
34	Brandy.....	461	617	580	251	329	- 6.0	22.1
	Animals and animal products	12,014	12,735	15,770	7,850	7,920	+ 23.8	12.2
11	Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	1,836	2,016	4,177	2,742	1,435	+107.2	91.7
12	Sausage casings.....	5,291	4,599	3,953	2,224	1,729	- 14.0	98.1
16	Meats, canned.....	1,946	2,562	2,797	832	1,965	+ 9.2	43.8
18	Beef and veal, fresh.....	188	581	2,286	944	1,342	+293.5	54.4
37	Meat extracts.....	398	385	442	243	199	+ 14.8	70.2
	Fibres, textiles and products	31,561	27,603	24,655	12,461	12,194	- 10.7	6.4
5	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics.....	10,188	9,908	10,182	4,660	5,522	+ 2.8	77.9
8	Wool, raw.....	13,213	9,437	6,238	3,922	2,316	- 33.9	60.2
17	Cotton fabrics.....	3,037	3,132	2,701	1,204	1,497	- 13.8	4.1
19	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles.....	814	1,737	2,215	1,121	1,094	+ 27.5	4.5
26	Carpets and mats, wool.....	1,041	1,039	1,163	562	601	+ 11.9	11.7
	Wood, wood products and paper	868	879	990	515	475	+ 12.6	0.4
	Iron and its products	1,319	1,420	1,557	573	984	+ 9.6	0.1
31	Machinery (non-farm) and parts.....	34	120	670	159	511	+458.3	0.1
39	Ferro-alloys.....	151	135	425	242	183	+214.8	10.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	29,814	41,241	31,837	16,269	15,568	- 22.8	7.4
2	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum.....	19,332	29,458	26,129	13,290	12,839	- 11.3	86.3
23	Tin blocks, pigs and bars.....	2,981	3,099	1,961	1,020	941	- 36.7	27.8
24	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.....	1,889	2,807	1,737	1,023	714	- 36.1	50.0
33	Tungsten carbide inserts and drill tips.....	0	9	581	197	384	+ 1	44.0
35	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	330	562	555	317	238	- 1.2	0.2
	Non-metallic minerals and products	11,310	7,688	7,650	3,075	4,575	- 0.5	1.1
9	Petroleum, crude and partly refined.....	7,387	3,491	5,045	2,009	3,036	+ 44.5	1.8
36	Abrasives.....	1,740	1,599	455	276	179	- 71.5	3.6
	Chemicals and allied products	768	711	767	420	347	+ 7.9	0.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,229	2,804	3,435	1,565	1,870	+ 22.5	0.6
30	Non-commercial items.....	593	768	803	341	462	+ 4.6	1.3
32	Containers, n.o.p.....	415	521	663	285	378	+ 27.3	6.0
38	Toys and sporting goods.....	94	260	430	239	191	+ 65.4	2.2
40	Tourist purchases.....	245	259	412	135	277	+ 59.1	0.5
	Total imports from the Commonwealth	221,647	240,080	211,230	99,679	111,551	- 12.0	4.1
	Total of commodities itemized	202,269	220,973	196,893	93,295	103,598		
	Percent of imports itemized	91.3	92.0	93.2	93.6	92.9		

¹ Over 1000%.

TABLE XVII. Domestic Exports to Latin America

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Lat. Am. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	33,679	27,010	33,340	18,361	14,979	+ 23.4	3.8
2	Wheat flour	14,442	10,332	13,818	8,708	5,110	+ 33.7	19.9
3	Wheat	7,193	4,210	8,686	4,468	4,218	+106.3	1.9
12	Malt	4,103	4,381	4,477	2,131	2,346	+ 2.2	41.9
22	Potatoes, certified seed	1,613	1,502	1,343	264	1,079	- 10.6	26.1
23	Rubber tires and tubes	1,434	1,661	1,332	640	692	- 19.8	22.9
35	Whisky	1,008	985	880	580	300	- 10.7	1.3
36	Oats	842	1,058	844	484	360	- 20.2	6.5
	Animals and animal products	18,062	17,731	21,674	10,913	10,761	+ 22.2	5.4
6	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	6,637	6,092	8,796	3,402	5,394	+ 44.4	78.6
11	Fish, cured	5,822	5,242	4,836	3,144	1,692	- 7.7	21.3
13	Eggs in the shell (chiefly food)	796	2,853	4,189	2,686	1,503	+ 46.8	82.0
21	Leather, unmanufactured	1,182	1,421	1,565	804	761	+ 10.1	15.0
29	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	1,927	898	952	342	610	+ 6.0	7.3
37	Fish, canned	590	604	721	339	382	+ 19.4	2.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	2,356	3,051	2,969	1,437	1,532	- 2.7	14.4
25	Synthetic thread and yarn	657	1,205	1,214	662	552	+ 0.7	37.7
38	Felts and jackets for papermaking	604	656	676	317	359	+ 3.0	74.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	29,639	36,027	33,133	15,804	17,329	- 8.0	2.3
1	Newsprint paper	22,256	27,331	25,092	12,427	12,665	- 8.2	3.6
14	Wood pulp	2,692	2,915	3,722	1,522	2,200	+ 27.7	1.3
34	Planks and boards	1,374	2,225	887	367	520	- 60.1	0.3
39	Bond and writing paper, uncut	727	709	659	319	340	- 7.1	35.9
40	Book paper	566	727	592	280	312	- 18.6	7.6
	Iron and its products	37,437	56,389	29,483	16,820	12,663	- 47.7	6.8
3	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,729	15,266	12,940	8,403	4,537	- 15.2	27.6
15	Rolling mill products	8,019	9,134	3,636	1,180	2,456	- 60.2	11.4
18	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	5,563	4,649	2,207	1,449	758	- 52.5	2.4
19	Automobiles, passenger	1,982	2,333	2,137	1,122	1,015	- 8.4	11.0
26	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	724	1,097	1,194	441	753	+ 8.8	3.6
28	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	1,776	4,820	1,011	1,011	0	- 79.0	4.2
31	Pipes, tubes and fittings	221	2,798	930	98	832	- 66.8	17.0
32	Motor vehicles n.o.p., and parts	195	353	920	776	144	+160.6	28.0
	Non-ferrous metals and products	21,135	25,007	24,139	13,812	10,327	- 3.5	2.3
4	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	6,101	8,423	9,370	5,469	3,901	+ 11.2	4.2
8	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	5,981	7,518	8,198	4,954	3,244	+ 9.0	32.9
17	Copper wire and copper manufactures	5,304	3,504	2,352	1,081	1,271	- 32.9	50.3
27	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	455	1,307	1,084	728	356	- 17.1	0.8
33	Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	759	1,261	905	646	259	- 28.2	0.4
	Non-metallic minerals and products	8,112	8,527	7,235	3,126	4,109	- 15.2	2.9
9	Asbestos, unmanufactured	5,986	6,021	5,752	2,464	3,288	- 4.5	6.3
	Chemicals and allied products	15,288	19,647	19,832	8,870	10,962	+ 0.9	10.1
5	Synthetic plastics, primary forms	8,449	11,299	9,099	4,756	4,343	- 19.5	34.5
16	Fertilizers, chemical	542	976	2,725	625	2,100	+179.2	5.9
20	Drugs and medicines	1,020	1,198	1,569	667	902	+ 31.0	16.7
24	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	1,451	1,538	1,235	596	639	- 19.7	15.8
	Miscellaneous commodities	10,730	31,271	8,180	3,049	5,131	- 73.8	4.0
10	Ships, sold	4,971	26,993	5,281	1,618	3,663	- 80.4	29.1
30	Non-commercial items	744	816	930	397	533	+ 14.0	2.4
	Total domestic exports to Latin America	176,436	224,659	179,985	92,192	87,793	- 19.9	3.7
	Total of commodities itemized	149,437	188,311	158,756	82,367	76,389		
	Percent of domestic exports itemized	84.7	83.8	88.2	89.3	87.0		

TABLE XVIII. Imports from Latin America

Commodity rank in 1958	Group and commodity	Calendar year			1958		Change from 1957-58	Lat. Am. share of item total 1958
		1956	1957	1958	Jan.-June	July-Dec.		
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	%	%
	Agricultural and vegetable products	98,684	104,835	109,585	55,068	54,517	+ 4.5	16.8
2	Coffee, green	53,899	51,990	47,481	25,294	22,187	- 8.7	85.9
3	Bananas, fresh	23,407	34,364	23,632	11,545	12,087	- 3.0	99.8
5	Sugar, unrefined	6,373	10,452	15,041	3,732	11,309	+ 43.9	25.7
7	Vegetables, fresh	2,130	2,857	5,496	5,418	78	+ 92.4	12.7
8	Nuts	3,679	3,554	2,885	1,414	1,471	- 16.8	15.0
9	Rice	1,680	1,737	2,337	813	1,524	+ 34.5	40.1
10	Citrus fruits, fresh	135	123	2,266	1,935	331	+ 1	6.3
13	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	608	1,093	1,644	594	1,050	+ 50.4	20.2
14	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,155	838	1,568	701	867	+ 87.1	15.3
15	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,092	1,502	1,289	427	862	- 14.2	5.1
18	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,359	1,129	1,186	159	1,027	+ 5.0	5.2
22	Melons, fresh	393	395	639	638	1	+ 61.8	21.5
23	Tobacco, unmanufactured	548	598	616	291	325	+ 3.0	16.0
27	Molasses and syrups	170	521	499	163	336	- 4.2	9.1
29	Pineapples, fresh	585	475	496	447	49	+ 4.4	80.0
32	Sugar, refined	227	1,591	327	250	77	- 79.4	81.8
38	Grapes, fresh	93	167	194	194	0	+ 16.2	1.8
	Animals and animal products	2,386	3,058	3,137	1,327	1,810	+ 2.6	2.4
12	Meats, canned	936	2,042	2,056	926	1,130	+ 0.7	32.2
30	Fish, canned	311	325	484	154	330	+ 48.9	8.1
	Fibres, textiles and products	38,712	11,633	20,657	8,029	12,628	+ 77.6	5.3
4	Cotton, raw	29,160	4,796	15,799	5,769	10,030	+229.4	34.8
11	Manila, sisal, jute and tampoico fibres	4,017	4,087	2,211	1,219	992	- 45.9	40.0
17	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	2,235	976	1,152	264	888	+ 18.0	10.2
25	Wool, raw	1,351	745	556	293	263	- 25.4	5.4
34	Baler and binder twine	499	324	222	189	33	- 31.5	11.8
38	Vegetable fibres for brushes	90	194	211	101	110	+ 8.8	41.4
40	Cotton linters	205	196	179	99	80	- 8.8	10.6
	Wood, wood products and paper	712	290	611	136	475	+110.7	0.3
26	Logs, timber and lumber	847	210	553	112	441	+163.3	1.5
	Iron and its products	3,224	4,826	1,148	427	720	- 78.2	0.1
19	Iron ore	1,791	3,793	909	291	618	- 78.0	3.1
	Non-ferrous metals and products	3,344	3,601	1,961	609	1,172	- 45.0	0.5
18	Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	1,721	2,210	1,020	331	689	- 53.6	59.0
33	Mercury and quicksilver	399	444	304	125	179	- 31.5	50.0
35	Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	0	143	220	101	119	+ 53.8	67.7
37	Manganese ore	1,081	660	206	182	24	- 69.7	12.0
	Non-metallic minerals and products	211,042	248,463	210,005	96,561	113,444	- 15.5	30.8
1	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	198,787	241,629	199,909	94,895	105,014	- 17.3	71.8
6	Fuel oils	11,184	5,967	8,814	1,063	7,751	+ 47.7	13.6
34	Lime, plaster and cement	212	349	597	254	343	+ 71.1	16.8
28	Fluorspar	645	270	498	272	226	+ 84.4	65.3
	Chemicals and allied products	1,099	825	1,039	575	464	+ 25.9	0.4
21	Dyeing and tanning materials ¹	969	570	644	380	264	+ 13.0	5.3
	Miscellaneous commodities	2,647	2,376	2,045	1,060	965	- 13.9	0.4
30	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	1,648	1,391	621	559	262	- 41.0	46.5
31	Non-commercial items	281	272	330	157	173	+ 21.3	0.5
39	Tourist purchases	92	122	189	76	113	+ 54.9	0.2
	Total imports from Latin America	361,850	379,907	350,209	164,012	186,197	- 7.8	6.7
	Total of commodities itemized	355,794	375,121	345,480	161,827	183,653		
	Percent of imports itemized	98.3	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.6		

¹ Over 1000%.² All or mostly quebracho extract.

C. TRADE WITH LEADING COUNTRIES BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958

(Values in \$'000)

Note: Countries ranked by their importance in Canada's total trade in 1958. For United States and United Kingdom see Tables IX-XII.

	1957	1958		1957	1958
3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY					
Domestic exports	151,939	201,863	Imports	97,646	105,944
Re-exports	3,014	769	Trade balance	+ 57,307	+ 96,688
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	11,107	66,869	Automobiles, passenger	19,483	26,068
Wheat	53,514	47,513	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	12,398	15,723
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	9,296	13,089	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,206	5,059
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,026	8,752	Non-commercial items	4,828	2,960
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	6,231	8,297	Automobiles, freight	1,691	2,533
Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,600	6,380	Tools	2,330	2,434
Iron ore	8,294	6,144	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	3,752	2,111
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,738	4,775	Clocks, watches and parts	2,147	2,045
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	5	4,749	Glass, plate and sheet	1,327	1,964
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,102	3,763	Automobile parts (except engines)	1,507	1,584
Rapeseed	2,798	3,176	Jewellery and precious stones, n.o.p.	1,432	1,551
Wood pulp	2,344	2,479	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,789	1,454
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	1,929	2,332	Dyeing and tanning materials	974	1,253
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	4,240	1,894	Cotton fabrics	1,067	1,181
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,712	1,859	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	3,115	1,135
Barley	7,987	1,162	Synthetic fabrics	1,294	1,118
Whisky	1,275	637	Wire and wire products	945	1,074
Scrap iron and steel	5,969	398	Fertilizers, chemical	1,029	690
4. VENEZUELA					
Domestic exports	39,844	43,655	Imports	248,145	209,590
Re-exports	341	212	Trade balance	-207,961	-165,723
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	5,344	7,129	Planks and boards	2,113	805
Wheat flour	5,612	6,384	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,091	805
Eggs in the shell (for food)	2,614	4,105	Potatoes, certified seed	813	695
Wheat	162	3,068	Cattle, dairy and pure-bred	497	582
Newsprint paper	2,461	2,242	Barite	944	275
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	953	1,970	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,855	1,914	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	241,629	199,909
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,619	1,786	Fuel oils	5,967	8,814
Automobiles, passenger	1,061	1,101	Coffee, green	248	579
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	2,616	829			
5. JAPAN					
Domestic exports	139,152	104,891	Imports	61,605	70,216
Re-exports	361	506	Trade balance	+ 77,909	+ 35,181
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	53,673	62,773	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	8,828	12,159
Barley	13,833	7,225	Cotton fabrics	4,176	4,955
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	11,399	5,315	Toys and sporting goods	3,641	3,948
Iron ore	2,343	3,587	Plywoods and veneers	2,696	3,547
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,960	3,544	Fish, canned	4,215	3,308
Wood pulp	11,069	3,262	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,206	2,915
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,848	2,082	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,454	2,591
Rapeseed	0	1,672	Containers, n.o.p.	1,622	1,939
Whisky	1,179	1,313	Citrus fruits, fresh	1,748	1,700
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	2,554	1,190	Cutlery	1,017	1,662
Hides and skins (except furs)	1,049	966	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,529	1,653
Wheat flour	1,033	933	Pottery and chinaware	1,439	1,543
Tallow	1,001	859	Cameras and parts (except X-ray)	1,075	1,525
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,129	844	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	6,751	1,483
Scrap iron and steel	2,436	92	Hardware, n.o.p.	384	1,000
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,309	88	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	979	978
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,701	43	Silk fabrics	688	926
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	9,073	0	Rubber footwear and parts	290	887
6. INDIA					
Domestic exports	28,991	79,110	Imports	29,248	27,696
Re-exports	1,065	594	Trade balance	+ 809	+ 52,007
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	5,300	39,960	Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	9,863	10,172
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	4,402	9,842	Tea, black	10,146	9,715
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,051	5,784	Cotton fabrics	2,736	2,347
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	3,664	5,737	Nuts	1,816	1,540
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,485	3,100	Carpets and mats, wool	994	1,120
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	118	2,771	Spices	382	348
Wood pulp	1,524	2,011	Carpets and mats (except wool)	236	217
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	927	1,755	Mineral jelly and wax	319	212
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	314	1,127	Natural gums, resins and balsam	292	151
Newsprint paper	1,298	548	Manganese ore	721	120

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
7. BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG					
Domestic exports	60,402	69,702	Imports	44,066	36,022
Re-exports	390	417	Trade balance	+16,726	+34,097
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	23,129	22,964	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	17,799	10,228
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	8,572	20,775	Diamonds, unset	4,394	4,705
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,551	4,382	Carpets and mats, wool	4,591	3,851
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	2,527	2,782	Glass, plate and sheet	2,474	3,787
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	4,191	2,417	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	2,171	1,939
Asbestos, unmanufactured	4,523	2,392	Cotton manufactures, n.o.p.	630	708
Wood pulp	337	954	Cotton fabrics	762	620
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	187	873	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	389	601
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,017	222	Cloth, coated and impregnated	753	500
Iron ore	1,176	216	Wire and wire products	354	432
Rapeseed	1,487	58	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	576	183
8. NETHERLANDS					
Domestic exports	69,849	74,924	Imports	25,396	29,541
Re-exports	642	299	Trade balance	+45,095	+45,683
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	24,892	29,823	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	2,342	2,884
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	10,373	6,978	Non-commercial items	3,647	2,492
Rapeseed	2,364	5,216	Florist and nursery stock	2,348	2,388
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	442	4,747	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	923	1,996
Iron ore	4,455	3,765	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	1,391	1,517
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	2,652	3,619	Cotton fabrics	1,551	1,445
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,270	1,946	Nuts	74	795
Hides and skins (except furs)	2,553	1,757	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	24	651
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,825	1,293	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	892	640
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	1,570	1,288	Cheese	449	590
Apples, fresh	428	1,013	Cocoa and chocolate powder	347	473
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,316	476	Diamonds, unset	555	442
Pulpwood	1,707	234	Benzol	577	430
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	939	107	Fruits, canned and preserved	373	319
9. FRANCE					
Domestic exports	57,506	45,173	Imports	36,163	41,091
Re-exports	462	618	Trade balance	+21,766	+4,900
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,509	10,008	Automobiles, passenger	155	6,668
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	5,826	7,025	Books, printed	1,907	2,555
Asbestos, unmanufactured	7,129	4,647	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	5,411	2,489
Newsprint paper	2,854	2,497	Wines	1,960	2,019
Wood pulp	4,377	2,218	Brandy	1,778	1,789
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	730	1,639	Bauxite and alumina for aluminum	303	1,633
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,508	913	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,265	1,616
Scrap iron and steel	900	547	Wool fabrics	926	1,180
Engines, internal combustion and parts	250	538	Glass, plate and sheet	603	936
Pulpwood	1,646	486	Fertilizers, chemical	990	846
Non-commercial items	476	485	Rubber tires and tubes	872	726
Planks and boards	510	485	Non-commercial items	1,003	640
Wheat	6,315	159	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	572	600
Rapeseed	702	0	Lace and embroidery	588	530
Iron ore	641	0	Leather, unmanufactured	535	529
			Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,462	222
10. AUSTRALIA					
Domestic exports	48,883	52,755	Imports	28,728	32,920
Re-exports	256	250	Trade balance	+20,411	+20,086
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Newsprint paper	9,456	9,301	Tobacco, unmanufactured	973	79
Planks and boards	7,399	7,637	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	625	29
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	4,335	7,126	Ferro-alloys	552	1
Automobile parts (except engines)	6,429	5,399			
Asbestos, unmanufactured	3,395	3,562	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,034	2,617	Sugar, unrefined	11,559	11,179
Wheat	0	2,488	Fruits, dried	5,021	7,589
Automobiles, passenger	2,206	1,724	Wool, raw	3,928	3,438
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,144	1,719	Meats, canned	2,523	2,786
Wood pulp	1,098	1,192	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	0	2,155
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	590	972	Mutton and lamb, fresh	718	960
Fish, canned	721	819	Fruits, canned and preserved	641	876
Logs and square timber	274	692	Sausage casings	597	706
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	370	595	Wines	612	587
			Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	662	5

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
11. ARABIA					
Domestic exports	1,664	2,020	Imports	34,317	68,023
Re-exports	5	12	Trade balance	-32,649	-65,991
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	968	1,110	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	34,310	68,017
Automobiles, passenger	152	382			
12. MEXICO					
Domestic exports	42,613	31,564	Imports	21,113	32,059
Re-exports	263	379	Trade balance	+21,763	- 115
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	7,439	7,190	Cotton, raw	4,699	12,809
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,912	5,110	Vegetables, fresh	2,711	5,276
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	4,125	4,412	Coffee, green	3,399	2,889
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,374	2,215	Citrus fruits, fresh	84	2,123
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,252	1,376	Nuts	3,060	2,017
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	6,397	1,023	Fruits, canned and preserved	1,011	1,198
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	4,813	1,011	Melons, fresh	376	600
Wood pulp	1,169	822	Lime, plaster and cement	349	597
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	996	769	Fluorspar	270	498
Farm implements and machinery(except tractors) and parts	1,395	611	Manila, sisal, iatle and tampico fibres	548	401
Felts and jackets for papermaking	431	388	Rice	387	394
Whisky	392	314	Sugar, unrefined	1,591	327
Railway track material (except rails)	1,111	0	Mercury and quicksilver	420	289
13. ITALY					
Domestic exports	62,842	29,915	Imports	33,012	32,820
Re-exports	206	172	Trade balance	+30,036	- 2,733
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	3,751	4,419	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	3,485	3,175
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	8,958	3,174	Cryolite	1,007	3,123
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	608	3,021	Vegetables, pickled, preserved, canned	2,870	2,827
Rapeseed	5,840	2,225	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	1,305	1,488
Wheat	5,884	1,990	Automobiles, passenger	14	1,355
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	5,466	1,603	Fruits, canned and preserved	897	1,290
Wood pulp	1,266	1,577	Cheese	979	1,265
Scrap iron and steel	8,165	1,303	Leather footwear and parts	655	1,212
Pulpwood	1,377	1,189	Wines	704	920
Asbestos, unmanufactured	2,830	888	Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	1,480	908
Fish, cured	1,476	763	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	511	803
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	1,755	261	Brass, manufactured	421	748
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	1,147	148	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	169	604
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	3,250	79	Musical instruments	584	557
Iron ore	909	0	Nuts	357	521
Coal and coke	700	0	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,112	113
14. NORWAY					
Domestic exports	55,548	55,985	Imports	3,145	3,229
Re-exports	117	55	Trade balance	+52,520	+52,811
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	32,897	35,605	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	120	281
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	7,605	7,022	Lines, cordage and netting, n.o.p.	173	241
Wheat	4,142	5,714	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	165	209
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	1,562	1,986	Ships, sold	1,724	0
Chemicals and allied products	1,073	959			
Non-ferrous ores, n.o.p.	4,641	770	Principal imports:		
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	174	650	Fish, canned	1,020	1,070
Rye	0	535	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	515	251
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	32	467	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	181	114
Paints and pigments	0	291			

TABLE XIX Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 - Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
15. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA					
Domestic exports	48,441	50,035	Imports	6,860	8,030
Re-exports	352	197	Trade balance	+42,134	+42,202
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Automobiles, passenger	9,333	8,811	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	759	556
Planks and boards	10,365	8,698	Book paper	482	432
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	696	6,381	Fish, canned	522	403
Newsprint paper	5,742	5,828	Bond and writing paper, uncut	315	349
Automobiles, freight	2,736	2,146	Aircraft and parts (except engines)	376	108
Automobile parts (except engines)	1,980	1,933			
Tallow	991	1,833	Principal imports:		
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,739	1,550	Indian corn	0	2,038
Leather, unmanufactured	1,290	1,426	Nuts	1,334	1,060
Packages	1,349	1,283	Tungsten carbide, for inserts and drill bits	9	581
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	804	809	Abrasives	1,564	451
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	843	794	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	65	414
Wrapping paper	719	671	Wines	311	343
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	880	657	Brandy	374	342
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	854	583	Wool, raw	527	298
			Chrome ore	307	0
16. SWITZERLAND					
Domestic exports	25,045	29,490	Imports	24,660	26,968
Re-exports	225	304	Trade balance	+ 609	+ 2,834
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	12,358	19,849	Clocks, watches and parts	7,391	6,555
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	3,889	2,801	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	3,198	5,388
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,064	1,047	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	2,673	2,495
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	302	877	Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,004	1,825
Asbestos, unmanufactured	915	588	Dyeing and tanning materials	1,194	1,355
Wood pulp	650	458	Cheese	1,109	1,286
Fur skins, undressed	482	405	Apparel (except hats) of all textiles	872	827
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	269	331	Drugs and medicines	749	666
Barley	373	250	Hats and hatters' materials, textile	573	424
Flaxseed (chiefly for crushing)	775	0	Tools	672	288
17. BRAZIL					
Domestic exports	25,798	21,169	Imports	35,325	27,496
Re-exports	340	120	Trade balance	- 9,187	- 6,208
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Newsprint paper	4,543	3,684	Coffee, green	24,025	20,131
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	4,170	3,266	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	1,053	1,829
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	2,830	2,669	Sugar, unrefined	1,695	1,049
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	857	2,050	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	3,686	909
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,334	1,619	Iron ore	1,315	802
Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	0	1,003	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p.	392	799
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	977	999	Nuts	513	734
Malt	547	728	Cocoa beans, not roasted	1,109	646
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	455	634	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	165	380
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	633	492	Logs, timber and lumber	673	0
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	1,229	370			
Fish, cured	397	308			
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	929	304			
Locomotives and parts	4,339	37			
18. JAMAICA					
Domestic exports	19,487	15,741	Imports	40,210	27,628
Re-exports	176	61	Trade balance	-20,547	-11,826
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	3,614	2,568	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	23,313	18,506
Wheat flour	2,471	2,559	Sugar, unrefined	14,884	6,570
Tobacco, unmanufactured	786	973	Cocoa butter and cocoa paste	423	1,199
Fish, canned	829	739	Rum	352	355
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,893	558	Cotton fabrics	350	266
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	652	340	Cocoa beans, not roasted	117	129
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	660	240			
Pipes, tubes and fittings (iron and steel)	596	77			
19. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES					
Domestic exports	1,330	1,596	Imports	39,269	39,804
Re-exports	19	25	Trade balance	-37,921	-38,163
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	321	370	Fuel oils	30,091	27,964
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	160	248	Gasoline	9,168	11,446
Fish, canned	139	172	Non-commercial items	5	3,493

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 — Continued
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
20. CUBA					
Domestic exports	16,889	17,595	Imports	13,866	18,881
Re-exports	107	144	Trade balance	+ 3,130	- 1,141
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Newsprint paper	4,452	3,836	Principal chemicals (except acids) n.o.p.	321	197
Ships, sold	0	2,800	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	737	132
Copper wire and copper manufactures	1,189	2,044	Asbestos, unmanufactured	254	132
Fish, cured	2,362	2,033	Principal imports:		
Malt	1,210	1,237	Sugar, unrefined	10,452	14,773
Wheat flour	659	1,007	Synthetic fibres, tops and yarns	976	1,152
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	724	434	Tobacco, unmanufactured	598	615
Synthetic thread and yarn	416	425	Pineapples, fresh	472	491
Drugs and medicines	474	371	Molasses and syrups	521	486
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	269	317	Coffee, green	148	358
Automobiles, passenger	482	292			
21. COLOMBIA					
Domestic exports	14,627	13,865	Imports	18,190	16,585
Re-exports	205	359	Trade balance	- 3,358	- 2,360
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	2,997	2,286	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	1,076	409
Newsprint paper	1,804	2,179	Wheat	0	376
Fertilizers, chemical	325	1,257	Oats	540	266
Asbestos, unmanufactured	1,000	886	Principal imports:		
Malt	1,112	813	Coffee, green	17,880	16,240
Wood pulp	565	721	Logs, timber and lumber	22	142
Wheat flour	118	523	Bananas, fresh	258	33
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	188	464			
Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	271	419			
22. NEW ZEALAND					
Domestic exports	16,964	15,103	Imports	11,770	11,593
Re-exports	282	258	Trade balance	+ 5,476	+ 3,768
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports — Continued:		
Newsprint paper	2,394	1,765	Asbestos, unmanufactured	170	343
Automobiles, passenger	1,724	1,612	Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	176	325
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	936	1,477	Tools	500	287
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	1,456	1,062	Principal imports:		
Planks and boards	1,456	1,050	Sausage casings	4,002	3,247
Fish, canned	1,263	1,010	Mutton and lamb, fresh	1,298	3,218
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	565	947	Wool, raw	4,777	2,322
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	773	617	Beef and veal, fresh	532	2,105
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	646	453			
23. SWEDEN					
Domestic exports	12,111	11,008	Imports	15,568	14,141
Re-exports	187	230	Trade balance	- 3,270	- 2,903
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	2,100	2,150	Machinery (non-farm) and parts	5,066	4,215
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	1,738	2,108	Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	482	737
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	517	513	Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	793	688
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	730	497	Fur skins, undressed	146	656
Meats, cooked and meats, n.o.p.	459	445	Ball and roller bearings	1,430	630
Synthetic plastics, primary forms	405	410	Paperboard, paper and products	479	628
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	1,924	387	Farm implements and machinery (except tractors) and parts	531	591
Asbestos, unmanufactured	493	382	Automobiles, passenger	36	568
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	150	358	Firearms and parts	993	84
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	235	324	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	442	0
Fuel oils	341	0			
24. BRITISH GUIANA					
Domestic exports	5,069	4,066	Imports	21,003	20,644
Re-exports	75	15	Trade balance	-15,859	-16,563
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Fish, cured	437	550	Sugar, unrefined	10,769	9,758
Wheat flour	271	409	Bauxite and alumina, for aluminum	6,146	7,623
Vegetables, fresh	173	244	Bauxite and alumina, n.o.p.	2,807	1,737
Fish, canned	191	203	Rum	559	957
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	452	96	Molasses and syrups	566	429

TABLE XIX. Trade with Thirty Leading Countries, by Principal Commodities, 1957 and 1958 - Concluded
(Values in \$'000)

	1957	1958		1957	1958
25. MALAYA AND SINGAPORE					
Domestic exports	3,316	3,233	Imports	27,355	19,904
Re-exports	21	6	Trade balance	-24,019	-16,665
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Engines, internal combustion, and parts	449	783	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	21,198	13,112
Wheat flour	782	673	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,378	3,569
Automobiles, passenger	532	499	Tin blocks, pigs and bars	3,099	1,952
Tools	167	32	Fruits, canned and preserved	220	837
Asbestos, unmanufactured	182	0	Spices	222	221
26. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO					
Domestic exports	11,811	11,599	Imports	8,205	9,851
Re-exports	79	62	Trade balance	+ 3,685	+ 1,810
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat flour	2,653	2,658	Leather footwear and parts	234	241
Tobacco, unmanufactured	823	790	Automobiles, passenger	610	217
Fish, cured	817	730	Milk, powdered, condensed, evaporated	690	30
Planks and boards	377	585	Principal imports:		
Barite	383	468	Petroleum, crude and partly refined	3,491	5,045
Fish, canned	335	454	Sugar, unrefined	2,873	2,297
Pork and beef, pickled	286	421	Molasses and syrups	943	600
Vegetables, fresh	236	351	Rum	388	455
Newsprint paper	340	312	Cocoa beans, not roasted	90	411
Cotton fabrics	309	275			
27. UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS					
Domestic exports	10,658	18,868	Imports	2,804	1,688
Re-exports	82	2	Trade balance	+ 7,936	+17,182
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat	9,058	11,659	Fur skins, undressed	1,572	736
Barley	0	5,023	Benzol	0	309
Chemicals and allied products	926	1,936	Chrome ore	1,144	0
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	493	96			
28. CEYLON					
Domestic exports	3,213	5,508	Imports	14,916	12,869
Re-exports	95	47	Trade balance	-11,608	- 7,314
Principal domestic exports:			Principal imports:		
Wheat flour	610	3,839	Tea, black	10,450	8,856
Locomotives and parts	27	331	Rubber, crude and semi-fabricated	946	2,121
Newsprint paper	517	324	Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	2,609	1,204
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	146	223	Nuts	733	742
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	805	66			
29. PHILIPPINES					
Domestic exports	17,540	14,088	Imports	3,976	2,187
Re-exports	109	161	Trade balance	+13,673	+12,062
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Wheat flour	10,795	8,701	Asbestos, unmanufactured	258	154
Fertilizers, chemical	1,471	1,439	Malt	0	111
Newsprint paper	1,657	878	Principal imports:		
Wheat	0	669	Nuts	2,301	888
Copper wire and copper manufactures	681	301	Chrome ore	494	630
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	585	294	Manila, sisal, istle and tampico fibres	529	330
Wood pulp	357	283	Fruits, canned and preserved	348	40
Yarn, primary and semi-fabricated	552	165			
30. PAKISTAN					
Domestic exports	11,395	15,384	Imports	504	477
Re-exports	574	196	Trade balance	+11,466	+15,104
Principal domestic exports:			Principal domestic exports - Continued:		
Non-commercial items	4,125	5,621	Automobiles, freight	489	180
Wheat flour	1,991	5,114	Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	879	25
Rolling mill products (iron and steel)	691	1,007	Principal imports:		
Machinery (non-farm) and parts	104	727	Flax, hemp and jute, raw	94	199
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,782	721	Cotton, raw	70	41
Aircraft and parts (except engines)	287	221	Tea, black	74	0
Automobile parts (except engines)	284	209			

D. PRICES AND PHYSICAL VOLUME – GROUPS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES

TABLE XX. Prices¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	96.5	95.9	95.7	96.6	+ 0.9	96.5	97.5	96.7	97.2
Barley	83.9	81.8	76.9	73.4	- 4.6	72.0	71.3	73.4	76.2
Oats	103.7	98.3	83.9	86.2	+ 2.7	92.1	82.6	88.7	87.3
Rye	45.3	53.5	44.0	44.9	+ 2.0	44.0	45.3	44.0	47.3
Wheat	99.4	94.4	91.6	91.6	0.0	92.2	91.6	90.5	92.2
Wheat flour	85.7	82.4	79.5	78.1	- 1.8	78.7	76.9	77.3	78.3
Whisky	119.9	119.2	121.0	117.2	- 3.1	117.7	117.5	118.2	125.0
Tobacco, flue-cured	111.0	114.5	115.7	123.4	+ 6.7	121.1	126.7	125.8	123.1
Cattle, dairy	99.0	102.2	107.5	128.9	+19.9	117.7	124.0	134.0	139.7
Cattle, slaughter	111.2	96.3	93.9	110.9	+18.1	110.0	121.8	109.0	105.7
Fish and fish products	108.0	122.9	121.9	123.7	+ 1.5	127.6	121.3	125.3	127.5
Fur skins, undressed	87.1	78.3	72.5	77.5	+ 6.9	78.9	77.8	65.4	77.6
Cattle hides, raw	53.9	61.2	59.8	57.0	- 4.7	57.0	58.3	52.3	60.5
Leather, unmanufactured	122.2	128.4	126.3	132.2	+ 4.7	125.3	130.0	135.6	141.3
Beef and veal, fresh	105.0	95.4	94.6	126.1	+33.3	117.1	140.4	124.5	130.1
Milk, processed	99.7	100.0	100.0	103.7	+ 3.7	100.6	104.0	107.7	104.3
Eggs in the shell	88.6	93.6	69.9	72.7	+ 4.0	73.5	67.7	70.7	76.6
Fibres and textiles	106.4	108.7	112.4	108.0	- 3.9	110.5	108.5	107.4	106.9
Wood products and paper	118.0	120.1	119.9	119.3	- 0.5	118.5	119.7	119.7	119.6
Planks and boards	107.4	106.7	100.4	97.3	- 3.1	100.0	97.4	95.7	97.2
Shingles, red cedar	122.5	130.0	117.0	113.1	- 3.3	106.2	110.6	113.4	118.6
Plywood	116.7	109.6	95.6	93.0	- 2.7	92.1	89.5	87.7	100.0
Pulpwood	126.5	120.4	126.7	128.6	- 0.1	115.4	130.3	130.9	127.5
Wood pulp	101.6	104.5	104.9	105.6	+ 0.7	106.3	104.9	106.3	105.0
Newsprint paper	130.5	134.1	136.8	137.0	+ 0.1	135.0	137.9	137.9	137.5
Iron and steel and products	134.8	143.1	151.5	157.1	+ 3.7	158.5	156.9	156.5	157.4
Iron ore	135.8	144.2	148.8	147.3	- 1.0	148.5	147.1	147.3	146.7
Pig iron	118.1	124.1	129.7	134.0	+ 3.3	144.9	134.5	134.1	131.5
Farm implements and machinery	139.4	146.8	156.9	165.9	+ 5.7	165.5	166.0	168.2	166.2
Machinery (non-farm)	123.0	131.7	136.8	141.8	+ 3.7	143.8	141.3	141.0	141.0
Automobiles, trucks and parts	127.3	136.0	144.4	152.3	+ 5.5	151.9	151.1	151.5	154.8
Non-ferrous metals and products	149.4	165.0	156.3	143.8	- 8.0	148.9	142.9	139.9	143.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	141.3	161.8	164.5	156.0	- 5.2	167.9	154.8	151.8	152.7
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	170.9	196.1	146.0	119.7	-18.0	122.7	112.4	115.5	127.5
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	76.1	85.8	71.3	53.5	-25.0	55.1	55.4	51.2	53.6
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	220.5	224.8	248.2	246.7	- 0.6	249.6	250.7	240.4	243.0
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	93.6	118.3	103.7	78.2	-24.6	90.5	81.8	73.8	66.5
Silver, unmanufactured	115.7	118.3	118.7	117.4	- 1.1	119.1	116.1	116.5	117.8
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	92.6	106.7	91.6	74.6	-18.6	76.6	73.3	72.3	75.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	149.9	156.1	159.6	165.3	+ 3.6	163.9	167.8	165.4	164.1
Asbestos, unmanufactured	154.5	163.6	165.8	170.4	+ 2.8	169.1	170.4	168.3	172.0
Coal	128.3	126.8	132.1	133.2	+ 0.8	133.0	134.2	131.9	133.2
Abrasives, artificial, crude	153.9	157.8	164.1	176.6	+ 7.6	173.8	187.8	184.7	166.1
Chemicals and fertilizer	114.8	113.9	113.3	114.5	+ 1.1	113.9	114.3	114.7	114.8
Fertilizers, chemical	120.4	116.3	112.8	114.1	+ 1.2	113.5	114.5	114.2	114.0
Miscellaneous products	125.2	126.6	128.9	128.8	- 0.1	130.9	129.8	127.6	128.4
Rubber products	157.5	158.9	159.4	158.2	- 0.8	169.1	163.8	154.3	154.5
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	116.7	117.3	118.9	120.3	+ 1.2	119.9	120.3	120.0	120.8
Total domestic exports	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6	- 0.6	121.2	121.0	120.2	120.9

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

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

TABLE XXI. Physical Volume¹ of Domestic Exports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	99.7	122.3	112.4	126.3	+12.4	111.9	132.9	110.7	147.3
Barley	338.1	430.9	325.9	395.0	+21.2	217.2	557.6	374.0	434.4
Oats	51.0	42.0	118.2	66.9	-43.4	53.0	128.1	43.7	42.7
Rye	99.3	117.6	47.7	66.4	+39.2	20.0	177.9	47.0	19.5
Wheat	140.0	223.6	170.9	200.4	+17.3	171.5	245.5	185.3	199.1
Wheat flour	69.4	69.4	61.5	71.1	+15.6	70.1	85.0	58.3	71.6
Whisky	188.3	213.7	205.4	222.4	+ 8.3	160.0	186.7	178.9	338.8
Tobacco, flue-cured	307.1	191.2	241.1	187.4	-22.3	243.1	350.8	90.5	58.5
Cattle, dairy	23.7	27.1	21.4	23.0	+ 7.5	19.7	25.6	28.6	18.4
Cattle, slaughter	7.5	1.3	94.0	160.0	+70.9	153.4	79.4	160.5	257.4
Fish and fish products	136.4	124.3	125.8	144.9	+15.2	103.2	128.2	154.3	185.4
Fur skins, undressed	139.6	142.1	153.8	129.4	-15.9	199.2	79.8	49.7	192.4
Cattle hides, raw	111.9	87.3	130.9	137.9	+ 5.3	168.9	122.5	123.5	135.7
Leather, unmanufactured	70.6	74.9	83.7	85.6	+ 2.3	95.3	78.7	71.3	94.9
Beef and veal, fresh	7.0	10.5	38.6	43.8	+13.5	49.7	25.7	55.2	44.2
Milk, processed	53.2	58.9	49.8	71.1	+42.8	50.4	65.2	77.3	89.0
Eggs in the shell	7.8	7.7	19.0	28.9	+52.1	58.1	18.8	17.8	21.0
Fibres and textiles	47.1	45.5	53.0	42.0	-20.8	48.7	34.6	36.2	47.9
Wood products and paper	135.2	132.2	127.4	124.3	- 2.4	108.4	123.3	130.6	134.4
Planks and boards	183.1	156.0	143.1	153.1	+ 7.0	119.8	144.9	172.0	175.3
Shingles, red cedar	106.3	84.3	73.8	79.1	+ 7.2	54.1	72.0	90.6	99.7
Plywood	116.9	104.6	103.5	87.3	-15.7	76.1	78.9	91.3	104.1
Pulpwood	88.3	94.9	87.8	62.8	-28.5	71.3	44.2	77.2	60.5
Wood pulp	138.3	137.7	131.7	127.7	- 3.0	102.5	136.2	132.0	140.5
Newspaper paper	133.2	137.9	136.5	131.5	- 3.7	122.1	133.0	135.0	135.4
Iron and steel and products	82.3	89.7	100.0	79.1	-20.9	64.7	82.8	90.2	78.3
Iron ore	1,386.6	1,889.7	1,930.6	1,379.0	-28.6	169.4	1,306.1	2,580.7	1,466.3
Pig iron ³	38,454	38,923	87,264	46,627	-46.6	8,207	41,924	80,210	56,319
Farm implements and machinery	74.0	62.3	60.2	79.7	+32.4	85.7	102.3	65.2	65.7
Machinery (non-farm)	68.0	83.7	97.7	77.3	-20.9	76.6	85.7	70.3	76.5
Automobiles, trucks and parts	56.7	56.7	50.4	42.9	-14.9	59.1	54.0	28.4	30.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	144.2	139.9	162.6	181.8	+11.8	161.6	195.7	196.2	174.6
Aluminum, primary and semi-fabricated	161.0	156.5	150.4	153.8	+ 2.3	130.5	142.5	197.1	144.4
Copper, primary and semi-fabricated	127.6	131.7	147.7	152.3	+ 3.1	168.4	165.3	142.7	135.0
Lead, primary and semi-fabricated	142.4	118.9	120.1	142.1	+16.3	116.2	108.1	163.9	179.9
Nickel, primary and semi-fabricated	132.2	134.3	135.5	116.7	-13.9	116.8	174.6	125.7	49.7
Platinum metals, unmanufactured	167.0	179.0	159.4	150.6	- 5.4	172.6	173.3	154.9	88.9
Silver, unmanufactured	258.8	244.6	216.9	244.6	+12.6	227.5	205.3	247.3	298.3
Zinc, primary and semi-fabricated	180.0	163.8	167.4	175.3	+ 4.7	168.1	152.8	183.8	197.1
Non-metallic minerals and products	144.9	197.1	229.5	156.7	-31.7	155.4	148.3	162.7	160.5
Asbestos, unmanufactured	148.2	147.5	156.0	128.6	-17.6	83.3	126.1	149.5	156.6
Coal	32.8	32.2	22.0	18.9	-14.1	21.2	19.7	16.2	18.5
Abrasives, artificial, crude	130.8	134.5	154.4	96.1	-37.8	99.9	79.4	91.8	112.5
Chemicals and fertilizer	200.2	251.4	215.9	215.5	- 0.2	214.7	231.4	186.7	230.1
Fertilizers, chemical	128.6	116.3	119.3	112.0	- 6.1	123.1	112.0	100.7	112.5
Miscellaneous products	71.0	103.1	105.8	153.6	+45.2	113.3	208.2	146.9	144.2
Rubber products	24.6	23.2	23.4	20.5	-12.4	19.8	17.0	19.0	25.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	58.4	60.4	60.9	55.6	- 8.7	45.5	50.9	62.8	63.3
Total domestic exports	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.3	+ 0.4	114.9	136.2	130.8	138.0

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

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

³ A very large index - not a misprint.

TABLE XXII. Prices¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	99.8	99.8	104.0	100.3	- 3.6	102.0	102.1	101.2	98.2
Bananas, fresh	125.0	121.9	122.7	117.1	- 4.6	111.4	107.4	123.4	129.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	143.4	160.1	160.7	212.5	+ 32.2	187.7	224.1	245.7	202.3
Fruits, dried	126.3	126.5	132.4	155.9	+ 17.7	143.1	152.9	152.5	169.8
Nuts	76.8	76.7	73.8	75.0	+ 1.6	73.8	76.3	77.9	76.7
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	90.3	90.0	93.4	100.6	+ 7.7	120.3	94.4	82.5	101.3
Soybeans	71.6	72.7	66.9	63.3	- 5.4	65.7	65.1	66.0	61.3
Sugar, unrefined	76.5	76.9	110.5	79.2	- 28.3	87.4	81.4	75.5	77.9
Cocoa beans, not roasted	110.6	70.8	61.7	112.1	- 81.7	109.3	115.4	111.6	104.3
Coffee, green	205.6	214.2	200.4	174.9	- 12.7	190.6	180.5	169.3	159.2
Tea, black	118.4	108.5	104.2	102.3	- 1.8	98.5	104.2	102.7	106.3
Whisky	96.2	98.4	94.2	92.8	- 1.5	93.7	93.8	92.0	92.4
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	63.1	72.2	67.9	60.1	- 11.5	71.0	62.8	57.8	56.2
Fur skins, undressed	80.8	78.1	75.0	69.2	- 7.7	72.6	74.2	68.6	62.8
Fibres and textiles	95.5	89.2	90.2	86.6	- 4.0	95.0	86.0	82.6	82.5
Cotton, raw	105.2	92.7	86.9	88.5	+ 1.8	96.1	86.8	84.5	84.9
Cotton fabrics	71.1	70.9	69.0	63.9	- 7.4	69.4	64.9	65.2	62.0
Jute fabrics, unbleached	56.3	52.3	55.0	54.3	- 1.3	57.0	53.0	53.0	55.0
Wool, raw	142.7	137.9	146.5	118.8	- 18.9	138.4	120.1	103.6	101.0
Wool tops	97.8	94.8	110.4	87.3	- 20.9	98.5	90.3	84.3	79.1
Worsted and serges	94.0	82.6	82.6	97.2	+ 17.7	110.5	92.3	91.5	96.0
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	98.7	96.7	96.1	100.1	+ 4.2	100.5	99.4	99.9	100.2
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	58.7	60.6	51.9	49.8	- 4.0	51.5	51.1	47.9	47.8
Wood products and paper	119.4	123.8	126.0	138.7	+ 10.1	139.2	138.0	138.8	138.8
Paperboard, paper and products	105.3	112.7	113.2	115.8	+ 2.3	117.0	115.3	115.4	115.5
Newspapers and periodicals	138.4	138.9	144.1	171.4	+ 18.9	170.7	170.7	172.0	172.0
Iron and steel and products	125.2	133.2	138.1	143.1	+ 3.6	144.7	142.4	142.3	143.3
Iron ore	192.6	203.6	208.7	213.6	+ 2.3	214.9	212.0	212.2	213.1
Rolling mill products	138.3	148.8	158.1	160.3	+ 1.4	166.5	158.5	159.7	158.9
Farm implements and machinery	118.3	122.4	124.5	131.5	+ 5.6	132.6	131.1	131.2	131.2
Machinery (non-farm)	123.0	131.7	136.8	141.8	+ 3.7	143.9	141.3	141.1	141.1
Automobiles, trucks and parts	118.0	124.0	126.6	132.4	+ 4.6	133.7	131.8	131.8	132.2
Non-ferrous metals and products	124.8	132.8	131.3	132.8	+ 1.1	134.5	131.8	132.4	132.7
Tin blocks, plgs and bars	93.0	98.8	93.6	92.9	- 0.7	93.2	91.5	92.8	94.2
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	128.3	134.9	142.1	147.1	+ 3.5	148.1	146.2	147.0	147.1
Non-metallic minerals and products	100.6	102.0	108.5	106.5	- 1.8	108.1	107.5	105.0	105.8
Bricks and tiles	129.3	136.9	139.0	143.2	+ 3.0	144.1	142.2	142.4	144.0
China tableware	113.0	118.1	115.0	120.4	+ 4.7	120.7	121.7	119.4	120.6
Coal, anthracite	107.6	111.4	121.4	115.5	- 4.9	125.1	113.9	112.8	112.2
Coal, bituminous	88.0	96.8	104.5	105.1	+ 0.6	102.8	109.7	103.7	103.9
Glass, plate and sheet	143.4	149.6	149.2	150.9	+ 1.1	152.6	150.4	150.5	150.0
Crude petroleum for refining	104.2	100.1	107.4	103.6	- 3.5	106.1	104.5	102.1	102.1
Gasoline and fuel oils	88.8	91.4	94.3	90.9	- 3.6	90.7	88.7	91.7	93.4
Chemicals and fertilizer	109.9	111.7	110.9	112.7	+ 1.6	113.2	111.3	112.7	111.8
Fertilizer	112.6	117.1	118.6	115.5	- 2.6	113.8	114.1	117.6	113.8
Paints and pigments	100.5	103.9	105.8	109.8	+ 3.8	110.7	109.6	109.4	109.3
Industrial chemicals	112.4	115.0	114.3	116.0	+ 1.5	117.4	115.7	115.5	115.2
Miscellaneous products	119.7	118.3	113.2	106.9	- 5.6	109.7	106.3	104.0	107.1
Rubber products	171.0	163.2	147.2	122.0	- 17.1	128.1	120.5	112.3	125.6
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	99.3	98.8	97.6	98.6	+ 1.0	100.1	98.2	98.1	97.9
Total imports	110.5	113.0	116.4	116.5	+ 1.0	119.0	116.5	115.4	115.5

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. IV, p. 41.

TABLE XXIII. Physical Volume¹ of Imports by Groups² and Selected Commodities, 1955-1958
Interim Indexes

Group and selected commodity	Calendar year				Change from 1957-58	1958			
	1955	1956	1957	1958		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
	1948 = 100				%	1948 = 100			
Agricultural and animal products	149.3	167.5	168.3	177.3	+ 5.3	142.0	187.1	168.8	208.2
Bananas, fresh	107.3	111.7	115.6	117.5	+ 1.6	102.2	144.3	126.4	97.3
Citrus fruits, fresh	110.7	108.1	108.6	90.1	-17.0	108.4	88.0	63.7	103.1
Fruits, dried	107.5	94.2	96.8	103.0	+ 6.4	74.2	55.3	107.5	169.6
Nuts	78.6	82.0	94.4	83.1	-12.0	69.0	92.8	64.3	100.7
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	664.8	775.7	690.4	677.3	- 2.0	639.7	1,117.6	458.7	515.9
Soybeans	550.6	679.1	718.4	750.1	+ 4.4	123.3	518.4	718.2	1,642.3
Sugar, unrefined	108.5	115.1	108.5	117.3	+ 8.1	41.3	145.8	128.2	154.0
Cocoa beans, not roasted	70.8	71.5	76.5	61.9	-19.1	34.8	123.8	50.9	38.4
Coffee, green	118.4	124.9	125.9	134.9	+ 7.1	137.8	135.6	121.3	144.9
Tea, black	123.3	129.7	132.5	127.3	- 3.9	124.4	139.6	89.8	151.3
Whisky	116.2	113.0	124.3	123.0	- 1.0	105.2	115.7	121.4	148.9
Vegetable oils (except essential oils)	188.1	166.3	171.7	231.6	+34.9	140.6	261.5	256.6	256.9
Fur skins, undressed	113.2	112.0	126.9	135.7	+ 6.9	175.2	94.7	130.0	141.4
Fibres and textiles	113.9	133.2	129.3	127.6	- 1.3	118.7	132.7	123.8	138.8
Cotton, raw	104.5	114.1	102.5	84.3	-17.8	100.2	125.5	51.8	58.1
Cotton fabrics	142.2	165.9	178.6	196.1	+ 9.8	203.6	182.0	166.7	214.5
Jute fabrics, unbleached	117.2	122.2	113.6	118.4	+ 4.2	76.1	137.9	86.4	172.5
Wool, raw	54.5	62.7	46.3	36.9	-20.3	38.9	41.0	40.1	30.6
Wool tops	62.3	61.4	59.3	56.7	- 4.4	45.3	54.9	59.8	67.3
Worsted and serges	71.2	100.7	96.4	73.6	-23.7	69.1	83.9	75.7	65.6
Synthetic fibres and fabrics	135.7	147.5	157.0	142.7	- 9.1	132.5	133.4	146.8	160.1
Sisal, istle and tampico fibres	89.8	90.8	103.5	85.1	-17.8	102.5	88.5	71.6	77.6
Wood products and paper	223.7	252.2	244.9	231.9	- 5.3	224.9	227.4	231.0	244.3
Paperboard, paper and products	290.7	320.8	319.4	329.8	+ 3.3	312.4	328.2	336.8	341.9
Newspapers and periodicals	175.8	170.3	170.7	147.4	-13.6	148.9	144.5	149.5	147.0
Iron and steel and products	162.9	212.9	196.2	164.5	-16.2	156.6	185.3	147.1	168.9
Iron ore	105.7	122.6	112.4	87.4	-22.2	2.0	72.5	204.8	72.2
Rolling mill products	111.7	188.0	186.7	110.7	-33.6	81.4	87.3	1.2	182.7
Farm implements and machinery	107.6	135.5	116.1	107.7	- 7.2	95.7	142.4	102.2	90.6
Machinery (non-farm)	187.0	219.8	212.6	173.1	-18.6	165.5	191.3	167.8	167.7
Automobiles, trucks and parts	237.7	286.1	243.3	238.4	- 2.0	234.3	274.3	171.7	273.3
Non-ferrous metals and products	210.8	242.3	241.3	213.2	-11.6	195.8	229.9	205.5	221.4
Tin blocks, pigs and bars	120.0	105.0	115.5	96.2	-16.7	45.1	109.8	106.0	123.9
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	284.4	307.0	282.4	262.7	- 7.0	259.3	286.3	243.6	261.9
Non-metallic minerals and products	108.6	123.8	117.9	105.3	-10.7	88.2	97.9	116.0	119.1
Bricks and tiles	137.6	164.8	143.9	114.9	-20.2	103.4	115.5	118.5	122.4
China tableware	94.2	94.2	89.8	94.3	+ 5.0	77.6	109.4	93.5	96.5
Coal, anthracite	49.7	47.7	35.9	29.4	-18.1	24.5	22.0	34.0	37.0
Coal, bituminous	68.3	78.1	67.9	50.0	-26.4	41.3	51.0	55.3	52.3
Glass, plate and sheet	112.8	128.8	102.3	118.9	+16.2	90.3	114.8	133.8	137.3
Crude petroleum for refining	114.7	141.0	148.2	137.7	- 7.1	132.8	122.7	146.8	148.7
Gasoline and fuel oils	160.6	180.7	150.9	131.4	-12.9	79.4	111.7	160.0	171.0
Chemicals and fertilizer	198.8	218.8	222.8	217.4	- 2.4	189.7	244.7	208.5	230.9
Fertilizer	166.0	171.1	178.8	186.4	+ 4.3	114.7	233.7	214.6	186.0
Paints and pigments	162.0	171.9	152.9	136.1	-11.0	120.9	141.1	136.9	145.7
Industrial chemicals	194.9	202.9	181.9	149.0	-18.1	131.1	164.6	144.8	155.8
Miscellaneous products	322.5	327.7	346.8	387.9	+ 6.1	321.4	391.8	388.7	373.4
Rubber products	138.7	149.4	153.5	169.3	+10.3	142.1	161.6	182.3	195.1
Miscellaneous consumers' manufactures	935.6	999.6	990.9	1,022.6	+ 3.2	715.7	1,055.8	1,272.3	1,053.8
Total imports	160.3	190.0	182.5	168.3	- 7.8	150.9	179.4	162.7	180.0

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. IV, p. 41

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
1954							
January	260,863	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	14,687	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	17,981	15,804
August	321,968	191,611	58,410	19,494	26,097	13,670	12,685
September	330,765	198,986	60,676	14,068	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	177,669	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	232,810	61,254	20,852	32,748	12,962	13,403
November	386,321	235,573	63,671	17,870	43,244	12,262	13,701
December	375,789	225,889	61,772	19,069	39,103	14,662	15,295
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	66,914	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
1957							
January	396,178	212,909	63,420	22,768	50,399	21,418	25,265
February	340,138	208,540	51,852	18,145	32,836	13,715	15,051
March	360,887	221,687	45,233	14,598	43,201	20,146	16,022
April	365,343	222,820	53,736	17,706	37,917	17,531	15,634
May	437,588	260,799	68,266	23,244	44,099	22,398	18,791
June	387,006	228,934	55,974	20,741	49,309	16,550	15,498
July	437,970	248,883	68,833	20,679	52,620	22,088	25,067
August	428,695	268,918	69,458	16,898	34,744	19,033	19,645
September	416,027	249,843	67,710	17,753	44,525	15,899	20,295
October	398,832	253,884	55,266	19,713	37,887	15,096	16,986
November	427,044	250,827	73,727	20,491	49,460	20,250	12,288
December	443,387	239,763	64,056	28,779	72,400	20,536	17,852
1958							
January	382,804	224,439	61,088	23,084	41,334	19,493	13,167
February	319,584	194,668	42,141	25,441	34,364	10,917	12,054
March	368,779	218,677	53,334	26,918	38,373	15,124	16,353
April	370,621	226,774	51,324	24,711	38,795	15,163	13,855
May	476,587	242,072	81,064	31,151	89,946	16,747	15,607
June	420,113	226,483	77,908	26,701	58,038	14,749	16,234
July	413,329	242,758	73,446	26,258	43,418	13,558	13,891
August	408,171	234,020	63,456	20,874	51,425	16,349	22,049
September	387,074	260,040	55,479	16,313	39,152	9,235	6,856
October	445,524	265,075	76,683	19,976	52,264	16,205	15,321
November	397,140	231,692	72,097	28,833	33,870	14,704	15,944
December	440,723	265,566	67,877	21,230	48,962	17,744	19,344

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
1954							
January	280,217	202,681	28,302	9,132	10,289	23,578	6,235
February	292,612	217,449	29,026	10,478	9,093	21,633	4,932
March	353,036	289,951	30,890	9,636	12,226	25,011	5,321
April	348,484	255,737	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	296,988 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	20,236	19,710	22,178	10,022
December	336,658	243,062	33,834	8,934	14,102	26,009	10,717
1955							
January	306,837	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	16,208	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	456,745	331,090	38,627	21,231	22,701	31,253	11,843
November	443,708	303,483	40,348	24,678	26,729	31,841	16,830
December	385,848	289,932	28,116	11,029	18,366	25,845	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	463,536	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	18,881
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	27,657	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
1957							
January	459,034	346,141	35,703	16,333	18,558	30,426	11,874
February	431,414	329,755	34,767	10,257	17,774	29,877	8,986
March	468,861	353,382	43,272	15,258	20,819	27,738	8,392
April	537,212	392,772	52,318	19,961	31,196	30,528	10,438
May	554,086	394,596	50,716	29,883	31,294	35,944	11,653
June	453,966	319,374	43,277	19,310	26,103	31,957	13,946
July	479,467	330,695	45,527	21,698	27,385	37,121	17,042
August	471,281	320,802	47,200	20,981	28,162	39,790	14,346
September	445,302	309,064	38,914	24,709	29,203	26,720	16,692
October	479,587	325,491	44,331	26,167	29,377	32,316	21,906
November	450,593	299,942	49,758	22,936	31,621	28,523	17,613
December	392,606	276,536	36,177	12,588	21,285	28,969	17,052
1958							
January	398,635	288,337	37,542	11,694	17,340	29,070	14,652
February	363,733	255,273	34,941	12,814	16,767	29,376	14,561
March	426,839	315,615	43,666	11,706	19,967	23,950	11,914
April	449,342	313,982	51,130	18,121	26,915	24,532	14,664
May	485,134	330,949	55,397	24,306	28,291	29,513	16,678
June	446,312	312,576	43,864	21,038	25,472	27,571	15,790
July	431,746	286,789	48,247	15,699	29,860	31,993	19,159
August	388,938	255,144	36,191	23,092	27,627	29,674	17,211
September	422,410	295,913	37,228	14,652	27,910	29,634	17,072
October	498,016	331,377	49,013	23,650	37,533	33,477	22,965
November	455,749	298,228	49,202	22,966	34,498	31,003	19,851
December	425,498	288,196	40,210	11,492	31,482	30,417	23,701

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	1948	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Price indexes										
Domestic exports:										
January	97.2	104.8	116.3	125.5	119.6	115.8	114.5	119.3	122.7	120.9
February	99.2	104.0	118.2	124.8	119.2	115.7	116.0	119.9	122.0	121.3
March	98.4	105.2	119.7	124.3	119.4	115.5	116.7	120.8	122.7	121.8
April	99.1	106.3	121.6	123.1	119.5	116.2	117.7	121.4	122.3	121.8
May	97.8	105.6	122.4	121.5	118.7	116.0	117.4	120.0	121.8	120.6
June	97.8	107.1	123.4	121.4	119.1	116.6	118.4	122.2	122.2	120.6
July	98.6	108.9	124.3	121.0	118.6	115.4	117.6	121.7	121.4	120.0
August	99.9	110.1	126.0	120.7	118.7	115.0	118.1	122.0	121.0	120.3
September	102.6	111.7	125.4	120.1	118.8	114.4	118.5	122.0	121.1	120.6
October	104.8	111.2	125.9	120.3	118.3	114.7	119.2	122.4	120.6	120.9
November	105.0	112.0	126.4	120.4	117.1	114.5	119.1	122.5	120.4	121.4
December	104.9	112.2	126.2	119.2	116.1	114.5	119.4	122.2	120.6	121.5
Annual index	100.0	108.3	123.2	121.6	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.4	121.3	120.6
Physical volume indexes										
January	94.4	82.3	95.7	100.8	103.5	87.8	104.2	117.7	126.0	123.5
February	82.0	74.8	77.2	97.0	90.2	92.7	99.8	113.2	108.8	102.8
March	90.5	84.6	94.6	111.3	100.6	106.7	116.6	105.8	114.8	118.1
April	83.7	75.4	94.7	110.4	98.3	98.2	111.3	123.0	116.6	118.7
May	112.6	106.1	103.1	122.9	125.0	119.3	122.0	137.0	140.1	154.2
June	93.1	105.4	98.8	121.1	134.8	114.4	124.5	135.3	123.6	135.9
July	99.3	90.9	117.5	119.4	129.3	109.5	115.5	136.1	140.8	134.4
August	87.6	91.1	108.3	112.0	112.6	109.5	126.1	134.4	138.3	132.4
September	107.6	97.5	99.6	109.5	111.1	112.8	126.4	129.1	134.0	125.2
October	114.3	110.6	115.0	121.3	113.3	106.9	122.4	143.1	129.0	143.8
November	109.2	102.0	117.2	125.5	116.9	124.5	126.5	133.4	138.4	127.7
December	117.7	100.8	117.3	127.5	119.6	131.3	122.8	128.9	143.5	141.8
Annual index	100.0	93.6	103.5	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.3	129.8	130.3
Price indexes										
Imports:										
January	97.1	107.2	119.9	119.9	108.4	109.5	109.0	113.4	115.0	119.3
February	98.0	107.6	122.6	117.3	108.1	109.1	109.6	113.8	116.1	119.1
March	98.0	108.6	124.8	114.9	109.0	108.9	110.4	114.4	116.6	118.6
April	99.1	109.3	128.4	112.9	109.0	110.0	110.6	113.8	117.3	117.5
May	99.8	108.5	129.7	110.7	109.3	110.2	109.7	113.1	116.5	116.7
June	99.9	108.5	129.9	109.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	113.5	116.4	115.3
July	98.8	109.0	129.9	107.9	109.9	110.7	109.1	112.4	115.6	114.8
August	99.5	110.8	127.3	106.8	110.2	110.3	109.6	112.4	115.6	115.3
September	100.2	112.6	126.4	106.7	111.0	109.8	111.3	112.0	116.4	116.3
October	101.7	114.0	124.1	107.7	110.7	109.4	112.1	112.8	117.1	116.7
November	102.6	113.6	121.5	108.0	110.1	109.0	112.8	113.0	116.7	115.8
December	102.8	116.4	121.5	108.4	110.0	109.0	113.6	113.5	117.8	114.8
Annual index	100.0	110.3	126.2	110.4	116.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	109.4	116.5
Physical volume indexes										
January	96.6	90.0	124.3	116.4	136.1	116.2	127.5	161.6	181.0	150.8
February	84.6	84.7	101.9	109.1	130.0	121.7	127.1	161.2	168.4	138.6
March	91.5	99.5	125.0	128.8	149.9	147.2	152.7	183.6	182.5	163.2
April	104.0	96.2	139.4	130.4	163.2	143.5	156.3	210.9	207.8	173.6
May	102.6	121.8	142.0	157.8	174.3	148.3	178.4	219.3	215.8	188.6
June	106.1	118.5	126.1	134.4	167.6	170.6 ¹	164.5	195.2	177.1	175.8
July	103.7	108.4	129.9	144.5	167.6	139.4	153.6	194.0	188.1	170.5
August	94.5	109.8	127.3	129.0	141.7	137.2	174.5	189.4	184.3	153.0
September	100.6	113.1	111.9	148.4	149.4	132.4	168.6	175.2	172.1	164.5
October	108.9	128.1	125.8	158.6	146.0	137.8	184.7	217.5	185.7	192.7
November	105.7	131.3	121.7	152.2	144.9	154.7	178.2	209.1	175.1	178.2
December	102.7	104.2	102.0	143.7	139.2	139.7	154.1	159.5	151.4	167.8
Annual index	100.0	109.2	122.7	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	182.5	168.3

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

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

Quarter	Domestic exports					Imports				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Price indexes										
First quarter	115.2	115.7	120.0	122.2	121.2	109.2	109.6	113.8	116.0	119.0
Second quarter	116.3	117.8	121.8	122.1	121.0	110.3	110.1	113.4	116.7	116.5
Third quarter	115.0	118.2	121.8	121.2	120.2	110.3	109.9	112.3	115.7	115.4
Fourth quarter	114.5	119.2	122.3	120.5	120.9	109.1	112.8	113.0	117.2	115.5
Physical volume indexes										
First quarter	96.1	106.9	112.2	116.8	114.9	128.3	135.9	168.9	177.2	150.9
Second quarter	110.6	119.3	131.9	126.8	136.2	154.0 ¹	166.2	208.6	200.3	179.4
Third quarter	110.4	122.6	133.3	137.6	130.8	136.4	165.8	186.2	181.8	162.7
Fourth quarter	121.0	124.0	135.2	137.0	138.0	144.2	172.3	195.5	170.6	180.0

¹ The change in the import coding month in June, 1954, increased the volume index in 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				
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Canadian cents per unit										
January	97.29	96.60	99.87	96.07	98.47	273.56	269.12	280.35	268.63	277.07
February	96.65	97.69	99.91	95.83	98.10	271.93	271.97	280.43	268.21	276.29
March	97.08	98.43	99.87	95.61	97.73	273.29	274.81	280.17	267.10	275.19
April	98.25	98.62	99.68	95.97	97.06	276.93	275.86	279.93	267.71	273.45
May	98.43	98.59	99.18	95.56	96.69	277.48	275.69	278.49	266.78	272.28
June	98.13	98.44	98.53	95.32	96.18	276.61	274.66	276.16	266.02	270.44
July	97.44	98.46	98.18	95.09	96.00	274.59	274.25	274.30	265.12	269.23
August	97.02	98.51	98.12	94.80	96.48	272.95	274.56	273.11	263.83	270.65
September	96.97	98.78	97.77	95.92	97.68	271.65	275.22	272.14	267.19	273.88
October	96.98	99.53	97.32	96.47	97.07	271.34	277.96	271.06	270.13	272.54
November	96.92	99.94	96.44	96.24	96.83	270.90	280.04	268.36	269.76	271.71
December	96.80	99.95	96.05	97.74	96.46	269.88	280.15	267.54	274.29	270.50
Annual average	97.32	98.63	98.41	95.88	97.06	273.39	275.35	275.16	267.88	272.76

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	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
\$'000,000										
January	10.0	15.8	17.3	13.3	16.0	11.5	11.5	12.5	13.9	14.8
February	9.4	11.7	11.7	13.0	16.1	10.2	14.7	12.7	12.5	18.1
March	11.6	13.5	8.4	15.0	15.6	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.1	11.5
April	8.4	11.4	16.2	11.2	11.7	13.8	10.9	12.5	10.8	10.9
May	9.8	15.8	13.0	8.5	12.0	13.7	15.0	14.0	15.4	13.3
June	10.7	15.0	13.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	13.3	12.9	5.2	15.0
July	9.2	14.8	13.4	14.9	9.3	13.6	11.9	11.1	12.7	13.5
August	9.7	13.8	11.0	9.6	10.7	13.3	13.1	14.5	3.9	11.9
September	10.9	10.8	10.8	12.8	10.4	11.9	12.2	12.2	10.2	12.9
October	12.6	16.4	8.2	10.1	9.9	12.3	11.7	12.3	16.3	14.3
November	11.2	12.3	7.7	13.6	9.1	12.3	15.0	12.3	18.4	11.6
December	10.9	11.3	18.3	13.5	9.8	13.7	13.4	10.4	17.1	12.5
Total	124.4	162.6	149.8	150.1	144.3	154.7	154.9	149.8	146.5	160.3

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, 1957 and 1958

Section and division codes	Title description	To all countries		To United States		To United Kingdom	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	658,984	1,028,321	292,689	346,550	203,084	266,606
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	51,718	98,487	50,525	97,129	12	87
01	Meat and meat preparations	43,988	62,714	37,842	55,006	764	942
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	14,452	22,730	627	1,101	2,712	4,647
03	Fish and fish preparations	122,649	147,051	89,098	97,781	6,287	23,149
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	552,541	630,225	75,451	54,990	170,801	223,592
05	Fruits and vegetables	23,563	31,329	12,610	17,258	3,693	4,695
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	4,938	4,829	4,721	4,623	72	34
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,445	1,178	1,114	1,018	20	15
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	42,100	28,158	20,457	16,941	18,577	9,207
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	1,591	1,620	444	703	146	238
1	Beverages and tobacco	93,509	93,429	64,554	68,451	17,086	15,008
11	Beverages	71,266	74,533	64,502	68,380	647	551
12	Tobacco and manufactures	22,243	18,896	52	72	16,440	14,457
2	Crude materials, inedible	1,482,790	1,468,495	975,314	1,041,989	209,996	203,542
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	39,123	37,259	24,332	23,532	6,542	6,636
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	85,618	67,001	965	811	25,980	25,204
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic ¹	546	398	528	388	3	4
24	Wood, lumber and cork	346,106	340,851	253,846	264,637	50,707	43,107
25	Pulp and waste paper	295,158	288,084	237,571	241,914	28,953	25,023
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	9,079	6,145	4,861	3,262	1,731	1,276
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	138,409	115,628	77,266	70,299	9,438	8,993
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	541,585	583,833	353,287	413,838	85,188	90,486
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	27,167	29,294	22,660	23,308	1,445	2,814
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	183,647	112,917	176,272	110,710	678	1,115
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	13,758	10,965	1,749	880	7,032	4,749
5	Chemicals	234,206	225,145	113,099	104,109	33,397	40,277
51	Chemical elements and compounds	51,303	36,089	39,728	25,852	8,186	6,852
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	1,252	421	1,218	421	0	0
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,469	2,611	506	759	77	21
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	7,277	10,144	1,503	1,201	23	3,284
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	476	510	263	256	4	1
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	49,134	46,615	38,851	39,955	2	0
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals ¹	123,296	128,754	31,029	35,665	25,106	30,120
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,607,792	1,461,000	1,083,044	979,699	259,320	228,338
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	11,537	11,992	5,237	5,921	1,774	1,807
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	8,895	7,887	3,885	4,044	43	54
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	59,568	57,329	47,404	45,609	7,346	7,888
64	Paper, paperboard and products	748,644	722,311	625,326	604,536	55,114	57,230
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	17,369	14,556	6,003	5,794	2,859	1,750
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	19,544	14,332	12,659	8,165	3,489	3,320
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	17,792	17,119	13,294	15,906	453	263
68	Base metals (including iron)	705,101	596,001	360,482	281,031	187,728	155,362
69	Manufactures of metals	19,343	19,476	8,754	8,692	513	663
7	Machinery and transport equipment	370,282	438,920	176,288	205,541	8,196	16,963
71	Machinery other than electric	192,265	218,739	130,510	156,840	5,237	3,623
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	35,671	35,620	12,757	15,152	1,192	992
73	Transport equipment	142,346	184,561	33,022	33,550	1,767	12,348
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	38,884	39,607	21,738	23,601	2,010	1,881
81	Building fixtures and fittings	1,389	1,265	177	116	2	2
82	Furniture and related fixtures	898	793	346	275	4	14
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	61	71	30	37	2	6
84	Clothing	4,645	4,374	2,759	2,753	351	253
85	Footwear	2,313	1,855	1,179	974	227	146
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc...	13,073	14,678	6,435	8,069	699	699
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	16,507	16,570	10,811	11,377	724	761
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	50,525	49,582	36,928	33,268	1,886	2,516
91	Postal packages	5,592	5,630	4,580	4,655	87	81
92	Live animals not for food	1,769	2,551	1,671	2,305	23	194
93	Returned goods and special transactions	43,165	41,401	30,677	26,309	1,776	2,240
	Grand total, exports covered by S.I.T.C.	4,934,380	4,928,381	2,941,675	2,914,800	742,687	780,993

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.

TABLE XXXI. Imports by Sections and Divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification, 1957 and 1958

Section and division codes	Title description	From all countries		From United States		From United Kingdom	
		1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
0	Food	524,936	527,679	244,778	249,852	17,283	19,686
00	Live animals, chiefly for food	3,077	3,313	2,953	3,224	124	80
01	Meat and meat preparations	27,620	32,044	14,248	14,956	522	356
02	Dairy products, eggs and honey	8,370	9,382	3,533	4,458	291	82
03	Fish and fish preparations	14,917	14,871	5,811	6,739	358	309
04	Cereals and cereal preparations	27,214	31,329	20,885	21,727	3,527	3,811
05	Fruits and vegetables	220,797	232,324	159,145	160,328	2,030	2,363
06	Sugar and sugar preparations	88,419	71,206	3,740	4,026	2,874	3,384
07	Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	117,648	118,672	18,278	20,731	7,172	8,905
08	Fodders (except unmilled cereals)	10,910	10,506	10,896	10,430	7	5
09	Miscellaneous food preparations	5,966	4,033	5,290	3,232	379	391
1	Beverages and tobacco	29,255	30,779	5,976	6,355	11,358	11,049
11	Beverages	23,799	24,736	2,362	2,492	10,765	10,607
12	Tobacco and manufactures	5,457	6,043	3,615	3,863	593	442
2	Crude materials, inedible	463,207	379,755	308,732	251,972	26,406	23,507
21	Hides, skins and furs, undressed	28,414	27,681	21,597	19,704	2,963	4,710
22	Oil seeds, nuts and kernels	34,231	32,694	26,407	26,310	19	51
23	Crude rubber, including synthetic	38,121	29,670	15,161	13,852	314	266
24	Wood, lumber and cork	38,422	40,834	36,939	38,755	4	11
25	Pulp and waste paper	12,097	10,002	12,077	9,819	12	26
26	Textile fibres, unmanufactured	110,624	88,617	68,869	45,533	18,931	14,569
27	Crude minerals and fertilizers	57,392	49,104	46,146	41,158	2,542	2,226
28	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	121,813	76,994	66,836	40,023	256	217
29	Animal and vegetable crude materials, n.o.p.	22,093	24,158	14,699	16,818	1,364	1,428
3	31 Mineral fuels, lubricants and electricity	590,524	501,960	256,877	175,180	3,393	1,756
4	41 Animal and vegetable oils and fats	27,317	31,126	13,849	14,619	1,262	4,585
5	Chemicals	301,690	292,905	257,217	245,892	24,804	25,109
51	Chemical elements and compounds	61,927	51,451	52,162	42,203	5,488	4,947
52	Mineral tar and related crude chemicals	11,924	11,745	10,237	10,128	838	353
53	Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	33,513	32,455	21,960	20,505	7,827	7,607
54	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	20,174	21,634	16,196	17,051	2,000	2,394
55	Toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations	13,327	14,659	11,603	12,382	510	664
56	Fertilizers, manufactured	12,542	11,964	10,462	10,116	31	35
59	Explosives and miscellaneous chemicals	146,283	148,996	134,598	133,508	8,109	9,109
6	Manufactured goods, classified by material	1,219,831	1,067,676	831,256	725,853	211,140	180,459
61	Leather and products and dressed furs	14,758	14,850	8,570	7,781	5,111	5,695
62	Rubber manufactures, n.o.p.	27,679	27,892	24,092	24,099	1,526	1,742
63	Wood and cork products (except furniture)	36,236	37,018	18,656	17,658	4,836	4,643
64	Paper, paperboard and products	56,143	58,638	52,945	55,117	1,827	1,895
65	Textile yarn, fabrics and articles, n.o.p.	245,932	245,177	120,577	130,169	67,651	58,167
66	Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.o.p.	100,293	100,872	64,129	59,338	21,141	22,895
67	Silver, platinum, gems and jewellery	35,330	27,980	8,272	7,143	17,237	10,482
68	Base metals (including iron)	430,998	297,050	311,412	217,151	62,784	46,004
69	Manufactures of metals	272,463	258,198	222,605	207,397	29,027	28,935
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,833,260	1,704,867	1,589,697	1,396,499	167,427	206,333
71	Machinery other than electric	1,005,749	889,321	895,385	773,764	71,234	75,033
72	Electric machinery and apparatus	278,724	269,133	234,017	211,878	31,916	37,941
73	Transport equipment	548,787	546,413	460,295	410,857	64,277	93,359
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	408,108	433,861	298,550	311,835	42,001	43,258
81	Building fixtures and fittings	25,431	27,580	22,261	23,362	1,614	2,031
82	Furniture and related fixtures	16,626	17,976	14,437	14,953	690	905
83	Travel goods, handbags, etc.	7,121	8,418	4,472	5,218	1,116	1,230
84	Clothing	53,737	55,711	20,248	19,654	16,236	13,593
85	Footwear	10,462	13,195	3,445	3,754	4,008	4,348
86	Instruments, photographic goods, watches, etc.	94,942	98,822	67,099	71,522	5,315	5,604
89	Manufactured articles, n.o.p.	199,790	212,158	166,587	173,373	13,023	15,548
9	Miscellaneous transactions and commodities	224,530	221,450	188,899	194,072	16,884	10,908
91	Postal packages	51,982	53,583	49,370	50,655	1,376	1,366
92	Live animals not for food	2,217	2,576	1,420	1,908	461	390
93	Returned goods and special transactions	170,330	165,291	138,109	141,509	15,045	9,132
	Grand total, imports covered by S.I.T.C.	5,622,660	5,192,047	3,997,835	3,572,128	521,958	526,650

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