

The increase in the value of Canada's trade in 1952 restored this country to third place among the leading trading nations of the world. Canada has ranked third in world trade in every post-war year except 1951, when the trade of France surpassed that of Canada. In pre-war years, Canada usually held fifth or sixth rank among the trading nations but during and after the War this country's productive capacity expanded greatly. Of the other countries shown in Table 1, only the Federal Republic of Germany managed to increase the United States dollar value of its trade in 1952.

1.—World Trade, by Leading Countries, 1951 and 1952

SOURCES: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics*, September 1953, and United Nations Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. V, Nos. 2, 3.

Country	1951 Total Trade	1952			Esti- mated Popula- tion, 1952	Trade per Capita	
		Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Total Trade		1951	1952
		U.S. \$'000,000	U.S. \$'000,000	U.S. \$'000,000		U.S. \$	U.S. \$
United States.....	26,987	15,170	11,633	26,803	159,861	172	168
United Kingdom.....	18,538	7,630	9,747	17,377	50,828	366	342
Canada	8,237	4,760	4,479	9,239	14,430	588	640
France.....	8,732	3,895	4,431	8,327	43,486	202	191
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	6,955	3,990	3,818	7,808	50,642	138	154
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	5,184	2,426	2,424	4,850	9,008	577	538
Netherlands, The.....	4,545	2,130	2,251	4,381	10,377	443	422
Italy.....	3,814	1,383	2,314	3,697	46,889	82	79
Australia.....	4,466	1,690	1,979	3,669	8,649	530	425
Brazil.....	3,768	1,409	2,010	3,419	54,477	71	63
Japan.....	3,350	1,273	2,028	3,301	85,500	40	39
Sweden.....	3,558	1,562	1,730	3,292	7,126	503	462
World Total¹	158,391	74,137	79,825	153,962	1,690,000	95	91

¹ Excluding China, the U.S.S.R., and the communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Canada's per capita trade is considerably higher normally than that of the other leading trading countries. However, the per capita trade of New Zealand continues to be greater than that of Canada.

The record value and volume of world trade in 1951 was influenced especially by the stimulus to defence production in many countries provided by the Korean war and by small grain crops in several European and Asian countries. In 1952, especially in the first half of the year, inventory readjustments affected trade and there was also a marked lull in demand for textiles and some other consumer goods. Grains and newsprint remained in short supply, however, and these commodities together with base metals played an especially important role in the continued increase of Canada's exports. Sustained defence spending and investment were among the principal factors influencing Canada's increased import requirements in 1952.

Direction of Trade.—Changes in the direction of Canada's trade in 1951 and 1952 reflected these forces. Exports of grains increased more sharply than those of other major commodities and the chief markets for grains are the United Kingdom and Western Europe. That area also increased its purchases of Canadian metals during the period. Exports to Latin America were influenced by poor grain crops in Argentina, by heavy investment programs in some countries, and by large sales of motor-vehicles, especially in the period when the Canadian market