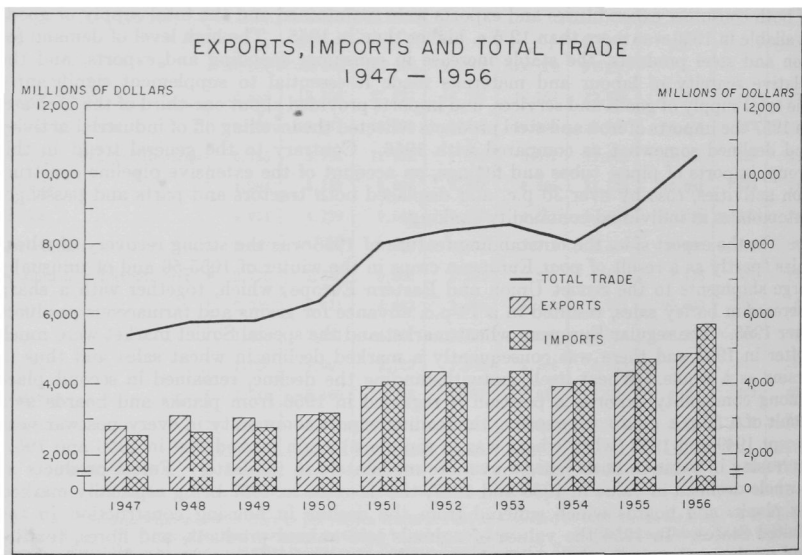


## 2.—Summary Statistics of Canadian Trade 1952-56

Item	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Change	
						1954 to 1955	1955 to 1956
	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	\$'000,000	p.c.	p.c.
<b>Value of Trade—</b>							
Domestic exports .....	4,301.1	4,117.4	3,881.3	4,281.8	4,789.7	+10.3	+11.9
Re-exports .....	54.9	55.2	65.6	69.5	73.4	—	—
Imports .....	4,030.5	4,382.8	4,093.2	4,712.4	5,705.4	+15.1	+21.1
<b>Total Trade</b> .....	<b>8,386.4</b>	<b>8,555.4</b>	<b>8,040.1</b>	<b>9,063.7</b>	<b>10,568.6</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>+16.6</b>
Trade balance .....	+325.5	-210.2	-146.3	-361.1	-842.3	—	—
<b>Price Indexes (1948=100)—</b>							
Domestic exports .....	121.8	118.3	115.1	117.7	121.3	+ 2.3	+ 3.1
Imports .....	110.4	109.4	109.5	110.5	113.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
<b>Volume Indexes (1948=100)—</b>							
Domestic exports .....	114.9	113.2	109.6	118.3	128.4	+ 7.9	+ 8.5
Imports .....	138.0	151.0	141.0	160.3	190.0	+13.7	+18.5



The Canadian deficit on visible trade (like that on invisible trade) was financed by a marked upsurge in the net inflow of foreign capital. This upsurge sustained the high demand for the Canadian dollar, which continued to be at a premium over the United States dollar throughout 1956. The Canadian price of the U.S. dollar declined continuously until December when, averaging 96.05 cents, it reached its lowest postwar monthly level since the Canadian dollar was freed from exchange control in October 1950. This development is all the more noteworthy when it is considered that the impressive increase in imports from the United States might have been expected to have had an equilibrating influence on the exchanges.