

sales to France and Italy increased substantially but declined to Germany. The rising rate of production in the six countries of the European Economic Community resulted in increased demand for semi-fabricated iron and steel and for non-ferrous metals, particularly aluminum, copper and nickel.

Exports to South America were valued at \$114,200,000, a rise of 4.6 p.c., and those to Central America advanced 11.4 p.c. to \$84,100,000 in 1960. Shipments to Argentina, Brazil and Mexico increased considerably while those to Venezuela were nearly a quarter less. Newsprint sales rose to Argentina and Brazil as did rolling-mill products to Argentina and Mexico. Fish and newsprint shipments were less to Cuba and plastics were lower to Mexico and Venezuela. Exports of aluminum to Mexico more than doubled and asbestos products increased.

Shipments to non-Commonwealth countries in Asia advanced more than a quarter in 1960 and were valued at \$215,300,000. The bulk of these was to Japan which purchased \$178,000,000 worth and thus ranked as Canada's third principal export market. Exports to Japan of wheat, iron ore, aluminum, copper, asbestos and machinery increased considerably while sales of barley, wood pulp and plastics declined.

Imports.—For many years, iron and its products have accounted for over one-third of total imports and non-farm machinery and parts have headed the list of principal commodities. Automobile parts, crude and partly refined petroleum, electrical apparatus, passenger cars, engines and boilers, rolling-mill products (iron and steel), tractors and parts, aircraft and parts, and farm implements and machinery have followed, the order of importance shifting slightly from year to year. In 1960, each of these products except farm implements and machinery exceeded \$100,000,000 in value.

More of the leading import commodities showed increases in 1960 than declines when compared with the preceding year. However, non-farm machinery at \$580,000,000, by far the most valuable import, was fractionally below 1959. As compared with that year, imports of automobile parts increased by 2.8 p.c., and crude petroleum by 2.1 p.c. Aircraft and parts were up more than 50 p.c. and imports of automobiles, engines and boilers and rolling-mill products showed moderate advance. Imports of cotton fabrics and raw cotton were considerably higher, apparel moderately higher and paper products slightly higher. On the other hand, imports of electrical apparatus dropped 3.3 p.c. for the year and there were considerable decreases in tractors and parts and in farm implements and machinery. Imports of fuel oils and coal declined but those of synthetic plastics increased.

The United States supplied the greatest portion of foreign goods brought into Canada, imports from that country totalling \$3,693,200,000 in 1960, a fraction less than in the previous year. Non-farm machinery was the chief import from the United States although deliveries were slightly less than in 1959. Imports of automobile parts, the second commodity, rose 2.1 p.c. in 1960. In descending order of value, farm implements and machinery decreased 17.5 p.c., electrical apparatus dropped 1.3 p.c., fruits were the same in both years and engines and boilers fell 1.2 p.c. Imports of aircraft and parts increased sharply and were nearly three-quarters higher in 1960 than in the preceding year. Among other commodities, rolling-mill products advanced somewhat, as did plastics, books and automobiles. Cotton products and petroleum products each dropped by one-fifth while wood and rubber products each declined over one-eighth. Vegetables increased and raw cotton imports more than doubled. Imports of coal and synthetic fibres were somewhat less than in 1959.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1960 were valued at \$588,900,000, being fractionally higher than in 1959. Automobiles took first place, accounting for over 18 p.c. of imports from that country and were more than one-fifth higher in value in 1960 than in the preceding year. Wool products followed, increasing by one-third. Electrical apparatus declined one-sixth and non-farm machinery dropped slightly. Imports of engines and boilers increased by one-quarter but rolling-mill products and farm implements and