

machinery each dropped approximately one-tenth. Clay and products and cotton and products were lower. Imports of aircraft and parts increased sharply in the final quarter but, because of decreases in the earlier quarters, were over 14 p.c. less in 1960 than in the preceding year. Precious metals increased by two-thirds.

Imports from the remainder of the Commonwealth at \$279,100,000 were 16.7 p.c. higher than the 1959 total. This was attributable mainly to the inclusion in the Commonwealth total of petroleum imports from Kuwait and other British Middle East countries, which prior to 1960 had been credited to Saudi Arabia. There was also a considerable increase in bauxite from Jamaica and total imports from the West Indies Federation, the leader in the Commonwealth group, rose by 11.2 p.c. Australia sent more wool but less sugar, raisins and meats, and total imports fell by 13.6 p.c. Imports from India, Malaya and Singapore, British Guiana and Ceylon remained at about the same high levels as in 1959. There was a considerable rise in imports from the Union of South Africa and moderate increases in goods brought in from Hong Kong, New Zealand and Fiji. Cocoa from Nigeria and Ghana, coffee from British East Africa, and tea from India and Ceylon showed gains. Larger wool and meat shipments from New Zealand, more sugar from Fiji, and increased deliveries of oranges, peanuts, sugar and tobacco from the Union of South Africa contributed to the advance made by the Commonwealth group.

Imports from Western Europe advanced by 1.7 p.c., being valued at \$372,200,000 for 1960. The Federal Republic of Germany was the chief source, supplying approximately one-third, followed by France which sent about 14 p.c. Italy and Belgium each provided about 11 p.c. and the Netherlands approximately 8 p.c. Shipments from West Germany increased by 2.5 p.c., from Italy by 13.8 p.c. and from the Netherlands by 7.9 p.c. There was a decline of 12.0 p.c. in imports from France and of 7.6 p.c. in those from Belgium and Luxembourg. Imports of machinery from Germany and Sweden advanced as did imports of passenger automobiles from Germany and electrical apparatus from the Netherlands. Rolling-mill products from Belgium and Germany, automobiles from France, and electrical apparatus from Germany and Switzerland declined considerably.

Imports from South America declined by 4.3 p.c. in 1960 and from Central America and the Antilles by 30.6 p.c. Petroleum from Venezuela, as usual the principal item, fell by 6.7 p.c. Imports of petroleum products from that country were higher but those from the Netherlands Antilles decreased by 30.9 p.c. Less coffee came from Brazil and Colombia, and imports of cotton from Mexico and El Salvador declined sharply. More bananas arrived from Ecuador but deliveries from Panama and Costa Rica declined. Imports of Cuban sugar decreased by one-third. Iron ore shipments from Brazil were considerably higher.

Imports from non-Commonwealth countries in Asia showed a gain of 9.3 p.c., mainly attributable to a 7.5-p.c. increase in imports from Japan and some advance in arrivals from Communist China, the Philippines and Taiwan. There was a wide range of commodities brought in from Japan, among which rolling-mill products and electrical apparatus advanced but machinery dropped. In the Middle East, crude petroleum imports from Iran for 1960 were almost three times as great as in the preceding year.

Leading Trade Partners.—Following the United States and the United Kingdom, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, each at over \$150,000,000, were the third and fourth most important markets for Canadian goods in 1960 and in the preceding year. Next in line, and each purchasing Canadian goods in excess of \$50,000,000 in 1960, were Australia, France, Norway, Belgium and Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands and the Union of South Africa. Considerable quantities of Canadian exports also went to the West Indies Federation, Mexico, India and Venezuela, in that order according to value.

During 1960, following the United States and the United Kingdom, the chief sources of imports were Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the West Indies Federation and France, each supplying goods in excess of \$50,000,000. Sizeable amounts of merchandise were obtained from Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, Saudi Arabia, Australia, the Netherlands Antilles, Iran, the Netherlands and India.