

parts, aircraft and parts, and farm implements and machinery have followed, the order of importance shifting slightly from year to year. In 1961, each of these products exceeded \$95,000,000 in value.

Most of the leading import commodities showed increases in 1961 when compared with arrivals in the preceding year. Non-farm machinery at \$603,100,000, by far the most valuable import, was valued at 4.0 p.c. above 1960. Automobile parts, at \$304,500,000, which had fallen off at the beginning of the year, advanced sharply in the last part of the year and were 2.7 p.c. above those in the preceding year. Crude petroleum, at \$291,200,000, rose 4.0 p.c. and electrical apparatus *n.o.p.*, at \$265,300,000, advanced 1.8 p.c. Arrivals of aircraft and parts valued at \$217,000,000 were nearly double those in the preceding year, and engines and boilers, including aircraft engines, also advanced considerably. Passenger cars declined considerably as did rolling-mill products. Cotton fabric imports were well maintained and paper and paperboard showed a substantial increase.

The United States supplied the greatest proportion of foreign goods brought into Canada, imports from that country totalling \$3,863,968,000 in 1961, an increase of 4.8 p.c. over the 1960 total. There was a considerable decline in the first quarter and a small drop in the second quarter, but imports rallied in the third and rose quite sharply in the final three months of the year. The leading import from the United States was non-farm machinery and parts, arrivals of which totalled \$512,400,000, a 2.2-p.c. increase over 1960; advances in the last half of the year made up for the sizable declines in the first two quarters. Automobile parts, at \$292,000,000, were in second place, rising by almost one-quarter in the July-December period and gaining 2.3 p.c. over the 1960 total. Third was farm implements and machinery, at \$209,900,000, fractionally below the total for the preceding year. These were followed by electrical apparatus at \$199,800,000, a 4.1-p.c. gain over the year before. Aircraft and parts were fifth at \$168,600,000, gaining by almost two-thirds over 1960, but this item included a large element of military aircraft obtained under special arrangements as well as some purchases of civilian aircraft. Engines and boilers, chiefly aircraft engines, amounted to \$114,300,000, a 10.2-p.c. rise over arrivals in 1960. Fruits, at \$115,900,000, increased by 5.3 p.c.; books and printed matter, at \$96,600,000, gained 10.4 p.c.; and plastics and products, at \$95,400,000, rose 7.9 p.c. For those remaining commodities, imports of which were over \$50,000,000, decreases were noted in arrivals of rolling-mill products, coal, automobiles, cotton products and vegetables, while paper and products and scientific and educational equipment advanced.

Imports from Britain, except for a fractional drop in the first quarter, showed a rising trend throughout 1961. Compared with the similar period of 1960, arrivals advanced 2.2 p.c. in the second quarter of 1961, 8.5 p.c. in the third and 10.1 p.c. in the fourth quarter, giving a cumulative increase of 5.0 p.c. for the year. Among commodities, a striking advance was noticeable in engines and boilers, which increased by 89.0 p.c. to occupy the first place at \$65,400,000, mainly owing to aircraft engines. Imports of British automobiles, however, fell to \$63,800,000, a decline of 41.0 p.c. from the 1960 total of \$108,200,000. Aircraft and parts were nearly three and one-half times as great as in the preceding year, rising to \$47,600,000 and constituting aircraft mainly for commercial use. Non-farm machinery rose 14.3 p.c. to \$47,200,000 while electrical apparatus declined 11.5 p.c. to \$36,900,000 and wool products dropped 7.4 p.c. to \$33,600,000 for the year despite a recovery in the last quarter. Considerable gains were made in imports of British farm implements and machinery, raw wool, clay and products, automobile parts, alcoholic beverages and books, and lesser advances in sugar and products of leather. Declines were registered in arrivals of precious metals, mainly platinum, during the last six months; in apparel, rolling-mill products and pipes and tubing, despite rallies in the fourth quarter; and in wire and chain and cotton products.

Imports from other Commonwealth countries and from the Republics of Ireland and South Africa totalled \$294,500,000 in 1961, a 4.7-p.c. rise over the previous year's figure of \$281,200,000. Arrivals increased considerably in the first and third quarters, only fractionally in the second, and by 4.7 p.c. in the final three-month period. Jamaica was