

the leader in this group, supplying \$39,085,000 worth of merchandise, followed by Australia at \$36,685,000, and India at \$33,465,000. Imports from Jamaica were chiefly bauxite and sugar, from Australia principally sugar, meats and wool, while India sent mainly jute, tea, nuts, spices and cotton fabrics. Malaya and Singapore, at \$23,597,000, forwarded chiefly rubber, palm oil and tin; British Guiana, at \$23,281,000, sent bauxite and sugar; and Kuwait, at \$20,225,000, almost entirely petroleum. Ghana forwarded more cocoa but less was imported from Nigeria, and Kenya and Uganda increased their shipments of coffee; Ceylon supplied less tea and rubber than in 1960 and Trinidad less petroleum.

Imports from Western Europe advanced throughout the year, particularly in the fourth quarter when they rose by more than one-fourth. The total for 1961 reached \$411,700,000, an increase of 11.6 p.c.; the bulk of the trade was supplied by the Federal Republic of Germany, at \$136,530,000; France, at \$54,280,000; Italy, at \$49,140,000; Belgium and Luxembourg, at \$44,780,000; and the Netherlands, at \$33,493,000. Arrivals from each of these countries showed gains over 1960 totals, particularly Italy at 14.7 p.c., but averaged around 7 p.c. There were also appreciable increases in imports from Switzerland and Sweden. Germany supplied larger amounts of rolling-mill products, non-farm machinery and automobiles. France sent more machinery but fewer cars. Italy forwarded more machinery and Belgium more rolling-mill products, while the Netherlands increased its shipments of electrical apparatus. More machinery came from Sweden and Switzerland.

South American countries provided \$282,300,000 worth of goods, an increase of 9.6 p.c. over 1960. The largest single item was crude petroleum from Venezuela, at \$192,200,000, which, together with \$23,500,000 of petroleum products, made Venezuela the third largest source of imports, exceeded only by the United States and Britain. Brazil and Colombia increased the value of their coffee sales to Canada. Imports from the non-Commonwealth countries of Central America and the Antilles fell by 3.7 p.c. to \$81,200,000. The main supplier was the Netherlands Antilles which accounted for \$31,137,000, practically all being petroleum products. Mexico, at \$18,193,000, was next, although this total represented a drop of 13.4 p.c. from 1960 imports because of lower shipments of raw cotton and coffee. Larger supplies of bananas were brought into Canada from Honduras and Panama, Costa Rica sent the same amount as in 1960 and Ecuador's banana shipments were down nearly 30 p.c. Imports from Cuba declined substantially, arrivals of sugar, which made up half the value, dropping by almost 40 p.c.

Imports from Asian countries outside the Commonwealth rose 2.6 p.c. to \$124,200,000 in 1961, Japan at \$116,607,000 supplying the main proportion. Japanese goods advanced 5.6 p.c. in value and covered a wide range of commodities; electrical apparatus increased but rolling-mill products and machinery declined. From the Middle East, imports decreased 6.1 p.c., mainly because of the drop in petroleum from Iran, although more crude was brought in from Saudi Arabia. Imports from Eastern Europe increased 28.3 p.c. to \$17,700,000, of which almost half were from Czechoslovakia and the remainder from Poland and the U.S.S.R. There were also larger imports, totalling \$8,300,000, from non-Commonwealth African countries, bauxite from Guinea being the main item.

Leading Trade Partners.—Following the United States and Britain, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, each purchasing over \$200,000,000, were the third and fourth most important markets for Canadian goods in 1961 and in the preceding year. As a result of the large wheat and barley sales to Communist China in 1961 that country rose to fifth position among Canada's purchasers, exports being valued at over \$125,000,000. Next in line were Australia, Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Norway, Italy and the Netherlands, all buying between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000. Considerable quantities of Canadian exports also went to India, Poland, Mexico, the Republic of South Africa, Venezuela, New Zealand, Cuba, Argentina and Brazil.

For imports, after the United States and Britain, Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan were the principal sources of supply. Arrivals from Venezuela amounted to over \$200,000,000, while those from West Germany and Japan were each