

Humanities Research Council, the Canadian Social Science Research Council, and the Canadian Psychological Association, Montreal. The Canadian Mathematical Congress, Montreal, received \$4,000 for its summer seminar to be held at the University of New Brunswick, and for aid in publication. La Société Historique du Canada, Quebec, and the Canadian Association of Slavists, Toronto, received \$3,500 and \$1,000 respectively for aid in publication.

Up to \$30,000 is to be used to assist the publication of more poetry, essays and criticism. Aid will take the form of direct grants to publishers, or of block purchases of books for distribution abroad. Applications will also be considered from publishers in French Canada to publish novels. All requests for assistance must come from the publishing firm, not from individuals. The first book to be purchased in quantity by the Council is *The Arts in Canada*, edited by Malcolm Ross. Some of the 300 copies will be sent to foreign libraries, colleges, and UNESCO national committees.

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IMPORT BALANCE REDUCED

According to preliminary figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, imports into Canada in 1958 totalled \$5,196,100,000 in value, about 8 per cent less than in 1957. Canadian total exports fell very slightly to \$4,928,500,000 and the import balance was thus reduced from \$689,000,000 in 1957 to \$267,600,000 in 1958.

Exports in the final quarter of 1958 increased by more than 1 per cent over the corresponding period of 1957 to \$1,312,000,000. Imports increased by almost 5 per cent in the same quarter of 1958 to \$1,383,000,000 and the import balance rose from \$29,500,000 to \$71,000,000. In the month of December 1958, exports were about 1 per cent lower at \$449,800,000, than in December 1957, imports increased by some 9 per cent to \$427,800,000 and the export balance, which had been \$60,600,000 in December 1957, was reduced to \$22,000,000.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, exports declined in the first quarter of 1958, rose in the second, declined again in the third and increased quite significantly in the final quarter of the year. Imports began to decline in the first quarter of 1957, continued to fall in subsequent quarters up to and including the third quarter of 1958 and then rose considerably in the fourth quarter.

Exports to the United States declined by about 1 per cent to \$2,914,800,000 in 1958 and imports from the same country fell by about 11 per cent to \$3,577,900,000. The Canadian import balance with the United States was consequently reduced from \$1,056,800,000 to \$663,100,000 and this reduction contributed greatly to the decrease in the overall import balance. The relatively high export total was

due in large measure to considerable increases in exports of beef cattle and uranium which offset widespread declines in other commodities, while the fall in imports was widespread and absolutely greatest in iron and steel goods, among which non-farm machinery and primary iron and steel were especially reduced. The proportion of Canadian exports shipped to the United States fell from 59.6 per cent in 1957 to 59.0 per cent in 1958 and the proportion of Canadian imports coming from the United States fell from 71.1 per cent to 68.9 per cent.

In 1958 exports to the United Kingdom rose by more than 5 per cent to \$781,000,000. Imports were 1 per cent higher at \$527,000,000 than in 1957 and as a net result of these changes the Canadian export balance rose from \$220,700,000 to \$254,000,000. The higher level of exports was due mainly to increased exports of wheat, barley, canned salmon and uranium and, to a lesser extent, drugs and chemicals. On the import side, there was a considerable reduction in textiles, but this was more than offset by increases in other commodities and especially in passenger automobiles. Canadian trade with Britain accounted for a higher share of the total in 1958 than in 1957; exports rose from 15.1 per cent to 15.9 per cent of the total and imports from 9.3 per cent to 10.1 per cent.

Mainly as a result of large shipments of Canadian-financed wheat in India and Pakistan (especially in the first half of the year) and higher total exports to the Union of South Africa and Australia, Canadian exports to the Commonwealth increased by about 21 per cent in 1958 to \$285,500,000. Imports fell by more than 12 per cent to \$209,200,000 as a result of widespread declines, and as a net result of these changes what had been an import balance of \$2,300,000 in 1957 gave way to an export balance of \$76,300,000 in 1958. As proportions of the export and import total, exports to the Commonwealth increased from 4.8 per cent to 5.8 per cent but imports declined from 4.2 per cent to 4.0 per cent.

Exports to other foreign countries as a group declined by about 7 per cent to \$947,200,000 in 1958, imports from these countries rose by some 2 per cent to \$882,000,000, and the export balance was consequently reduced from \$149,400,000 to \$65,200,000. The share of this group in the Canadian trade totals declined from 20.5 per cent to 19.2 per cent for exports but increased from 15.4 per cent to 17.0 per cent for imports.

Changes in exports and imports in the final quarter of 1958 differed somewhat in magnitude and direction from those recorded for the year as a whole. Exports to and imports from the United States both increased in the fourth quarter - both by about 2 per cent - and thus ran counter to the twelve-month's trend. Exports to and imports from the United Kingdom increased in the final quarter but both, at