

# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JULY 7, 1951.

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

---

---

## In This Issue

Spain—Trade of Visible Items Close to Balance Last Year .....	2
France—Country is Major Factor in Steel Market .....	5
Brazil—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Dies .....	6
Southern Rhodesia—Tobacco is Important Contributor to Economy ..	7
Great Britain—Pulp and Paper Imports from Canada Reduced .....	10
Trade Notes—Australia .....	13
Brazil .....	13
Ceylon .....	14
Chile .....	14
Cuba .....	15
Western Germany .....	15
Great Britain .....	16
India .....	17
South Africa .....	18
Brazil—Industrial Expansion Assisted by World Conditions .....	20
Turkey—Economy Made Definite Progress During Past Year .....	25
Canada—Exports by Countries (January-May, 1951) .....	28
Trade and Tariff Regulations .....	31
Trade Commissioners on Tour .....	33
Foreign Trade Service Directories .....	33
Canada—Imports by Commodities (January-May, 1951) .....	34

**COVER SUBJECT**—Air view of oil refineries in Montreal East, through which is handled a large proportion of the crude petroleum imported by Canada from the United States, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia and Trinidad. The inward movement of crude petroleum through Montreal in 1950 amounted to 2,284,702 tons, compared with 1,613,195 tons in 1949. Imports of fuel oil through Montreal in 1950 totalled 655,251 tons, as against 176,975 tons in 1949. The inward movement of gasoline in 1950 amounted to 186,729 tons, as compared with 462,111 tons in 1949.

*Photo by Spartan Air Services Limited.*

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

# Spanish Trade of Visible Items Close to Balance Last Year

*Result was achieved by reduction in imports—Traditionally, Spain ends each year with adverse balance of visible trade—Total value of Canadian trade with Spain, in 1950, was \$9.2 million, as compared with \$2.8 million in 1949—Canadian exports to Spain valued at \$5.6 million last year, against \$387,000 in 1949.*

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One paper peseta equals Can. \$0.269 (official free market). One gold peseta equals 3.577 paper pesetas.)

**M**ADRID.—Spanish exports and imports of visible items in 1950 were just about in balance. This feat was accomplished by a rather large reduction in imports as compared with the previous year, while, ignoring shipments of gold, exports were reduced to a lesser degree. Traditionally, Spain ends each year with an adverse balance of visible trade. According to figures published by a private agency, which were compiled from official monthly trade return releases, imports into Spain during 1950 were valued at 1,195 million gold pesetas, compared with 1,435.5 million gold pesetas in 1949. Exports amounted to 1,241.5 million gold pesetas in 1950, as compared with 1,246.8 million gold pesetas in 1949. If shipments of gold, estimated at 49.5 million gold pesetas, are deducted from the 1950 export figure, an overall deficit of 3.5 million gold pesetas is indicated.

## Canadian Exports to Spain Higher Last Year

The results of Spain's 1950 visible trade with Canada are not available from Spanish sources, but statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the total value at \$9.2 million, of which \$5.6 million represent exports to Spain and \$3.6 million represent imports from Spain. The corresponding total value of trade in 1949 amounted to \$2.8 million, of which Canadian exports to Spain amounted to only \$387,000.

Principal imports into Spain, by value, from all sources in 1950, in order of importance, were monopoly products (petroleum and tobacco), foodstuffs, chemicals, machinery, raw cotton and minerals. The values of imports of monopoly products and chemicals increased over the previous year, while reductions were shown in values of foodstuffs, raw cotton, machinery and minerals.

### Imports Into Spain

Principal Commodity Groups	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
Monopoly products (petroleum and tobacco) .....	318.8	303.6
Foodstuffs .....	185.0	306.0
Chemicals .....	173.6	163.7
Machinery .....	161.4	189.3
Cotton .....	129.2	168.8
Minerals .....	79.7	116.0

The sharp reductions in exports of oranges and tomatoes in 1950 were caused by the sluggishness of the United Kingdom market for these products, both from the point of view of price and volume. Increases in the export values of such items as olive oil, lead and mercury were due chiefly to the sharp rise in world prices during the latter half of 1950, and not, to any great extent, to higher production levels. Spanish cotton



Spain—Calle de Alcalá y Avenida de José Antonio, Madrid.

goods are usually out of line with world prices but, as the figures indicate, these goods are becoming attractive in export markets because of the world shortage of this commodity. The large decrease in wine exports was due to the falling off of demand and the imposition of import restrictions in France.

#### Exports from Spain

Principal Commodities	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
Oranges .....	142.4	203.2
Cotton goods .....	115.7	78.8
Tomatoes .....	62.3	104.8
Iron ores and pyrites .....	58.0	56.6
Olive oil .....	56.8	20.1
Tinned fruits and vegetables .....	51.8	36.5
Wines (including sparkling) .....	46.4	194.1
Almonds .....	36.7	35.4
Cork and manufactures .....	32.2	31.3
Bananas .....	20.8	26.8
Blende .....	19.3	9.7
Olives .....	18.3	11.0
Tinned sardines, etc. ....	15.1	18.1
Mercury .....	15.0	4.5
Fresh grapes .....	14.3	15.8
Lead .....	11.8	....
Wolfram .....	3.9	2.3

#### United Kingdom and Commonwealth Were Best Customers

In 1950 the United Kingdom and Commonwealth continued to be Spain's best customer, followed by the United States. The United States tripled its 1949 purchases in Spain and, as a result, its large 1949 favourable balance became adverse in 1950. Argentina was displaced by the United Kingdom and Commonwealth as Spain's chief supplier and was relegated to twelfth place in the list. France and Holland, as important suppliers to Spain, ended the year with substantial favourable trade balances.

### Spanish Exports, by Countries

	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
United Kingdom*	285.1	336.3
United States	195.9	65.9
Harbour supplies	180.0	196.0
France†	87.1	128.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	41.5	37.4
Holland‡	38.5	65.2
Argentina	36.9	26.5
Sweden	36.3	38.8
Denmark	35.9	29.2
Tangier	31.4	24.8
Germany	30.5	28.1
Switzerland	26.3	41.2
Cuba	23.0	19.2
Norway	21.4	27.2
Chile	20.0	12.3
Brazil	17.4	17.4
Egypt	17.1	16.0
Italy	16.9	28.0
Portugal	8.7	12.2
Venezuela	8.0	6.1
Austria	6.1	3.5

\* Including the Commonwealth.

† Including French Morocco and French possessions.

‡ Including Dutch Indies.

### Spanish Imports, by Countries

	1950	1949
	(Millions of gold pesetas)	
United Kingdom*	183.0	194.9
United States	181.4	135.3
France†	119.8	127.8
Holland‡	101.5	155.7
Iran	62.9	29.1
Venezuela	61.3	50.0
Arabia	60.6	46.5
Germany	48.6	12.7
Chile	40.1	26.9
Brazil	40.0	103.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	38.9	41.5
Argentina	38.7	230.3
Sweden	32.4	35.3
Switzerland	23.3	41.0
Norway	20.8	24.6
Denmark	15.6	26.0
Italy	13.9	27.0
Dominican Republic	12.1	3.9
Cuba	10.4	16.2
Austria	9.2	2.8
Portugal	9.2	5.9

\* Including the Commonwealth.

† Including French Morocco and French possessions.

‡ Including Dutch Indies

In 1950 exports from Canada to Spain amounted to \$5.6 million, and imports from Spain amounted to \$3.6 million. The principal items making up the latter figure were olives, cork, nuts, wines and olive oil. Wheat, valued at over \$5 million, comprised the major portion of Canada's exports to Spain. Canada buys large quantities of Spanish goods indirectly and, likewise, Spain makes indirect purchases of some Canadian goods, thus the official returns of both countries do not give the complete trade picture.

### Japan Restricts the Use of Nickel

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry on May 31 placed restrictions on the use of nickel. The articles affected include toasters, stainless silverware, cigarette cases, razors and typewriters. There will be no restrictions on items for export or special demand goods.

# France Is Major Factor in the International Steel Market

*Surplus steel production averages 2½ to 3 million tons per year—Steel exports rose rapidly toward end of 1950—Reductions in exports likely because of necessity of conserving steel supplies in France—Non-ferrous metals situation, in general, is one of acute shortage.*

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**P**ARIS.—With a surplus steel production of 2½ to 3 million tons per year, France is one of the major factors in the international steel market. French steel production remains at 10½ to 11 million tons per year, and internal requirements, until recently, were about 8 million tons per year. It had been considered highly probable that the iron and steel industry would break all previous production records in 1950. This did not prove to be true, since total production, including that of the Saar, came to 10.5 million metric tons of raw steel, as against 10.9 million tons in 1949 and 8.8 million tons in 1938. Whereas Saar production increased from 1.7 million tons to 1.9 million tons, that of Metropolitan France went down from 9.1 million tons in 1949 to 8.6 million tons in 1950, or a decrease of about 5 per cent. This can be credited mainly to the fact that coke was more difficult to obtain, and in part as well to the social unrest during March, 1950, which brought the figures down to about 60 per cent of normal.

Total French steel exports rose very rapidly towards the end of the year, and reached a monthly average of 443,000 tons, or an annual rate of 5.3 million tons. Because of the necessity of conserving steel supplies in France, major reductions from the high rate of exports which followed upon the outbreak of the Korean war are likely.

In actual amounts, French exports of steel, consisting of raw steel, semi-finished products and rolled steel, came to 3,048,000 metric tons, of which over 2,500,000 tons went to foreign countries and the remainder to the French Union. Unfortunately, as has already been indicated, shortage of metallurgical coke and other factors may reduce production during the current year, while greater internal requirements, partly for defence purposes, may react on export availabilities.

## Canadian Consumers Purchase French Steel

Some 46,000 tons of French steel have already been contracted for by Canadian consumers, and further quantities, perhaps amounting to 25,000 tons, are under active discussion. It seems likely that further quantities may be ordered if there is some security with respect to long-term delivery prices.

As in most non-producing countries, the general non-ferrous metals situation is one of acute shortage. France is in the exceptional position of being self-sufficient in aluminum and almost so in lead. Because of aluminum availabilities, the pressure on copper is therefore not as acute as it is in other European countries.

French production of primary aluminum in 1950 amounted to 60,720 metric tons, as against 54,144 tons in the previous year and 45,300 tons in 1938. Exports, which included alloys and secondary aluminum content, came to 27,800 tons, as against 18,000 tons in the previous year and 16,000 tons in 1938.

Great headway has been made in the development of lead mining in the French Union, particularly in Morocco. French production of primary lead in 1950 totalled 61,500 metric tons, while imports from the French Union were 24,000 tons, and from foreign countries 7,000 tons. This compares with production in 1938 of 56,000 tons, imports from the French Union of 17,000 tons, and imports from other sources of 31,000 tons. For all practical purposes, France has therefore become self-sufficient in lead, and will probably be a surplus producer within a very few years as new mines are developed in Morocco.

#### **Copper Production Was Low**

The copper situation is by no means as bright, since France depended upon imports from foreign countries of 110,000 tons in 1950, while she produced only 16,000 tons and obtained less than 2,000 tons from the French Union. While production remained static, imports dropped by about 30,000 tons from the previous year's level, and by 12,000 tons from the level of 1938, thus showing the effects of the worldwide shortage. On the other hand, increased production and use of aluminum counterbalanced, to some extent, the decreased availabilities of copper.

Zinc is another non-ferrous metal in worldwide short supply. French production of primary zinc, largely from imported ores, totalled to 72,000 tons, as against 60,000 tons in 1949. However, imports fell from 48,000 tons to 28,000 tons, indicating a considerable shortfall from the previous year's availabilities from all sources. The zinc shortage is considered acute in France, as it is in the United Kingdom and certain other European countries.

---

### **D. W. Jackson Dies Suddenly in Rio de Janeiro**



**D. W. Jackson**

DOUGLAS WEIGLE JACKSON, 41, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brazil since 1949, died suddenly in Rio de Janeiro on June 29. Born in Vernon, B.C., Mr. Jackson received his early education in that province, and later received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Western Ontario.

He served in the Intelligence Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police from 1932 to 1941, and during the war served in the Intelligence Section of the Royal Canadian Navy and Counter-Intelligence Section of the Royal Navy, retiring in 1945 with the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

Mr. Jackson joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in March, 1945, and was appointed Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris, the following year. He was transferred to Germany in February, 1947, as Economic Adviser to the Canadian Military Mission in that country, and subsequently to Washington, as Assistant Commercial Secretary. He was appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro in December, 1949.

Mr. Jackson is survived by his wife, the former Bettina Georgia Mellon, of Ottawa, and one son, Derek.

# Tobacco is Most Important Contributor To Economy of Southern Rhodesia

*Development of resources and industry handicapped by lack of water, power, adequate railway system and port facilities—While gold mining is still basis of economy, the tobacco industry is today of greater importance—Adverse trade balance lower last year.*

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

**J**OHANNESBURG.—During the years 1895 to 1945 the few settlers, shopkeepers, merchants and prospectors in Southern Rhodesia developed only such properties and interests as suited their needs. It was not until towards the close of this period that the Colony began to attract any appreciable number of new settlers and thus assume some real importance in world trade.

During the years 1945 to 1950 the influx of settlers was sufficient to double the white population of 1939 which, for a territory handicapped in its development by shortage of water, power, and good transport facilities and possessing no seaport of its own, created serious problems. These problems, in good part, still prevent the Colony from achieving the economic stature it could if the means were there to develop resources, particularly in minerals. Until an adequate railway system is established, proper port facilities installed and equipment and organization generally come into being, it will continue to be difficult to attract capital for industrial development.

While gold mining is still the basis of the economy of Southern Rhodesia, the importance of tobacco has grown considerably since the war, to a point where the quantity disposed of in 1949 was three times that for 1939. However, drought conditions during the last quarter of 1950 have substantially reduced this season's crop—from an early estimate of 125,000,000 lbs. to about 80,000,000 lb. flue cured Virginia—a figure well below that for the 1949-50 crop. Even so, the tobacco industry today is still of greater importance than gold mining, in which production has fallen appreciably though compensation has been provided by devaluation and the good prices for gold in the free market.

## Gold, Tobacco, Asbestos and Chrome are Principal Exports

Together with gold and tobacco, the production and export of base minerals, mainly asbestos and chrome, are responsible for a much improved balance of payments position. The following table shows the relative importance of these four products as percentages of total exports over the past five years.

Principal Exports of Southern Rhodesia

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Per cent of total exports)				
Asbestos .....	12	10	11	14	13
Chrome .....	3½	4	4	4	4
Gold .....	26	22	17	18	16
Tobacco .....	36	38	45	41	43
Other products .....	22½	26	23	23	24

It will be seen how base minerals have advanced and gold declined, and how tobacco outstrips them all in its contribution to the economy of the Colony.

Apart from important deposits of coal, asbestos and chrome, Southern Rhodesia has deposits of most base minerals, and of platinum, in varying



**Southern Rhodesia—Virginia tobacco almost ready for picking. Drought conditions substantially reduced this season's crop from an estimated 125 million pounds to about 80 million pounds of flue cured Virginia.**

#### Southern Rhodesian Mineral Production

	1944	1947	1948	1949	1950
Gold (ozs.) .....	593,000	523,000	514,000	528,000	511,000
Silver (ozs.) .....	194,000	92,000	81,000	84,000	86,000
Asbestos (short tons) ....	58,000	54,000	69,000	80,000	72,000
Chrome (short tons) .....	305,000	171,000	254,000	268,000	321,000
Coal (short tons) .....	1,993,000	1,662,000	1,869,000	2,114,000	2,345,000
Iron ore (short tons) .....	.....	.....	34,000	57,000	63,000
Iron pyrites (short tons) .....	38,000	19,000	15,000	19,000	15,000
Kaolin (short tons) .....	.....	.....	.....	26,000	15,000
Limestone (short tons) ..	117,000	169,000	147,000	205,000	283,000
Magnesite .....	6,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	9,000

quantities and degrees of accessibility. The list includes iron pyrites, iron ore, kaolin, mica, tungsten, and vermiculite. However, working is difficult and it is unlikely that any great development will take place until general conditions improve substantially. Copper, of course, exists as a by-product in several gold mines. Large deposits are now believed to exist in the northern territory where investigations are in progress.

#### Adverse Trade Balance Lower Last Year

Southern Rhodesia, in common with the Union of South Africa, has been faced during the postwar years with the problem of a sizeable excess of imports over exports. While exports have increased, imports have risen to an even greater extent. During the past year however, a notable feature of the external trade figures has been a drop in the visible adverse balance from £20 million in 1949, to £10½ million in 1950.

The total value of imports reached the record figure of £58,875,000 in 1950, as against £54,586,000 in 1949, an increase of 8 per cent. Prior to the war imports never exceeded £10 million in value.

Exports rose to the value of £48,254,000 in 1950, as compared with £34,523,000 in 1949, an increase of 40 per cent. In prewar years Southern Rhodesia exports never exceeded £12 million.

#### Southern Rhodesian Imports and Exports

Year	F.O.B. value of imports	F.O.R. value of exports
1939 .....	£ 8,921,000	£11,795,000
1940 .....	9,323,000	15,010,000
1941 .....	9,829,000	15,242,000
1942 .....	9,450,000	16,448,000
1943 .....	8,382,000	15,112,000
1944 .....	11,578,000	15,750,000
1945 .....	12,503,000	17,953,000
1946 .....	20,359,000	21,272,000
1947 .....	33,490,000	23,649,000
1948 .....	42,615,000	29,189,000
1949 .....	54,586,000	34,523,000
1950 .....	58,875,000	48,254,000

#### Tobacco was Principal Export Item

As in past years, tobacco was the principal item of export, accounting, in 1950, for £18·7 million of the total of £48·3 million. This compares with £12·6 million out of the £34·5 million export figure for 1949. This increased trade in tobacco, along with the greater demand for gold, asbestos, and chrome ore, is the prime cause of Southern Rhodesia's much improved balance of payments position.

The great bulk of the Colony's trade lies in the direction of Great Britain and the Union of South Africa, the former supplying £27·7 million and the latter £16·2 million of the total value of imports in 1950. Other Commonwealth sources figured to the extent of £6 million, of which Canada's share was £897,148. This compares with £1,272,974 in 1949 and £375,354 in 1939. Items of import from Canada consisted mainly of machinery, unmanufactured timber, automobile parts, aluminium and chemicals. The decline is largely attributed to devaluation of the pound and a certain shortage of supplies.

Commonwealth countries also provided the Colony's chief export markets, taking £40·1 million worth of the 1950 export total of £48·3 million. United Kingdom purchases were valued at £22·6 million; Northern Rhodesia, £7·6 million; South Africa, £5·7 million; and the United States, £2·5 million.

# British Pulp and Paper Imports From Canada Greatly Reduced

*Diversion of supplies to other sources resulted from hard-currency controls and inaccurate estimate of supplies from soft-currency sources and domestic production—Canadian newsprint producers loath to reduce deliveries to the United States market to supply a customer that has failed to meet forward commitments on three occasions.*

By R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber).

**L**ONDON.—The course of Canadian-United Kingdom trade in pulp and paper has been limited by supply and not by demand. Hard-currency controls and an estimate that soft-currency sources coupled with home production could satisfy not only the demands of the United Kingdom but also other countries of the Commonwealth resulted in the diversion of supplies to other markets. The estimates were based on prewar consumption, production and availabilities, but the situation in Europe has changed in the last few years.

In 1949 when the exchange situation in the sterling area was still very difficult, Great Britain requested that Canadian pulp shipments be reduced to save dollars. Rather than cancel commitments and embarrass the Canadian mills, it was agreed that any cuts in imports of Canadian pulp should take effect in the first half of 1950.

For this reason, Canadian pulp shipments to the United Kingdom in 1950 were only 94,785 tons, compared with 166,821 tons in 1949 and 164,467 tons in 1948. It is anticipated that, in 1951 under the improved dollar position, Canadian pulp exports to this market may exceed 1948 and 1949 totals by 10 per cent.

Contracts have already been made for the requirements of dissolving pulp from Canada (40,000 tons in 1950). Consumers were asking for larger quantities but these may not be necessary as supplies of sulphuric acid have been cut by 15 per cent, thus reducing the capacity of the rayon and cellulose producers to the point where supplies and demand of dissolving pulp are about in balance.

## Imports of Canadian Pulp Reduced

In chemical dry bleached pulp total imports increased by 9 per cent. Sweden, Norway and Finland benefited as Canada's quota moved back by 31 per cent. Nearly half of the dry bleached sulphite imported consisted of dissolving (high alpha cellulose content) pulp used for the manufacture of rayon, transparent paper and plastics, industries which are leading export earners.

### British Imports of Dry Bleached Wood Pulp

Total	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Tons .....	269	299	327
£ .....	14,007	13,588	15,788
Principal Sources:			
	('000 tons)		
CANADA .....	52	49	34
Sweden .....	135	144	162
Norway .....	45	66	78
Finland .....	29	31	36

The advance in total imports of dry unbleached sulphite was a mere one per cent, for which Sweden was responsible. Canadian consignments dropped by 48 per cent.

#### British Imports of Dry Unbleached Wood Pulp

Total	1948	1949	1950
		( '000)	
Tons .....	468	486	491
£ .....	19,456	16,278	17,630
Principal Sources:		( '000 tons)	
CANADA .....	75	96	50
Sweden .....	162	193	239
Finland .....	174	170	169

In the case of mechanical wet pulp, the expansion amounted to 17 per cent in which Norway, Sweden and Finland shared. The reduction in shipments from Canada, as compared with 1949, was 47 per cent.

#### British Imports of Mechanical Wet Wood Pulp

Total	1948	1949	1950
		( '000)	
Tons .....	302	413	486
£ .....	7,789	8,497	9,548
Principal Sources:		( '000 tons)	
CANADA .....	31	22	11
Norway .....	102	168	210
Sweden .....	128	151	177
Finland .....	41	72	88

The thin newspapers of Great Britain are likely to be smaller than ever in the near future. Supplies of newsprint will be cut 5 per cent on account of the scarcity of that commodity. This situation is due to a number of factors, the chief of which is the loss of Canadian supplies. It was assumed that Finland would be able to supply all prewar customers, the United Kingdom being the largest, without considering that Finnish mills are short of power and cannot operate to full capacity. In addition, the dollar shortage that caused cancellations of Canadian contracts turned other buyers to Finland and other soft-currency countries for their supplies. The result is the present drastic world shortage.

The United Kingdom, to save dollars, agreed to supply from her own mills the newsprint for Australia and New Zealand. United Kingdom exports have increased from a prewar average of 67,000 tons to 112,000 tons in 1950. The exported tonnage represents just about the quantity required by British papers.

As time goes on, the situation is becoming worse. Raw materials in the form of mechanical and chemical pulp are in short supply and are advancing rapidly in price. British mills make only a small proportion of their pulp requirements from imported pulpwood. One small mill in Barrow-in-Furness produces sulphite pulp from imported wood, while another near Manchester produces pulp from waste wood garnered from various wood-working plants in the neighbourhood. Bowwaters can grind about 100,000 cords of wood per year.

Ground wood prices in Europe have advanced from £ 19 0s. 0d. per ton in the first half of 1950 to a present day price of from £ 51 to £ 53.

#### Forward Newsprint Commitments Not Met

The price of finished newsprint from these imported components is bound to put the price to something like £ 60 per ton. Undoubtedly the Scandinavians will demand a similar price for their finished product, £ 10 to £ 15 above the Canadian price. A total of 300,000 tons from Canada a year would change this whole picture. However, Canadian producers are

loath to reduce deliveries to the United States market to provide supplies to a customer that, on three occasions, has failed to meet forward commitments. Canadian suppliers are still committed to deliver the contract of 100,000 tons for the year 1951, and have scheduled supplies to come forward to complete this quantity by December 31. Efforts are being made to increase this quantity by an additional 400,000 tons over the next three years. It is realized that guarantees against any future cancellations will have to be given.

British production of newsprint totalled 575,000 tons for 1950. This is only 60 per cent of prewar but represents the maximum possible with present equipment. New plants that are expected to be in operation in 1952 could produce a further 100,000 tons if raw materials are available in sufficient quantity.

Supplies of newsprint from Finland will be reduced 10 per cent in 1951 below the 1950 total of 1,284,000 tons due to power shortages and heavy demands from the buyers of other countries.

#### British Imports of Newsprint

Total	1948	1949	1950
		( '000 )	
Cwts. ....	2,525	3,630	2,774
£ .....	4,181	6,428	4,810
Principal Sources:		( '000 cwts. )	
CANADA .....	1,141	1,773	352
Finland .....	204	676	1,284
Sweden .....	319	586	614
Norway .....	16	359	380

#### Note Circulation Rises in Spain

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Spain's report for 1950 shows a rise of 14.5 per cent in notes in circulation during the year, against 4.43 per cent in 1949. The figures were 31,660 million pesetas for banknotes and 339 millions for bullion, an aggregate of 165 per cent over the 1945 figure. Deposits in the banks totalled 71,267 million pesetas, as against 34,107 millions in 1945, a rise of 109 per cent. Total credits granted by the bank, in round figures, amounted to 12,000 million pesetas, being 6,600 million pesetas more than in the previous year.

#### Belgium Raises Basic Domestic Price for Steel

Brussels, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has just been reached between Belgian steel producers, on the one hand, and steel fabricating companies on the other, whereby the basic domestic price for merchant steels is raised to 4,200 francs (approximately US\$84) per metric ton. It was agreed that, in addition, the extras for quality and dimensions should be in the relation of four to the rates prevailing in 1939. The former domestic base price was 3,750 francs. It had been reduced to that figure from 4,000 francs in October, 1950, in accordance with the general campaign originated by the Federation des Industries Belges for a voluntary reduction of prices to avoid widespread government anti-inflation controls.

It is understood that the steel producers have undertaken to supply all sectors of the domestic market at the new price, in accordance with the recommendations of the iron and steel contact committee set up by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. They have also agreed to abolish the system of supplementary charges for indirect exports. This system was one whereby the steel producers obtained a supplement to the original prices, in cases where the fabricator obtained an especially high profit on steel purchased, worked and then resold on the export market.

# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### Australian Secondary Industries Grow

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Latest figures of the Bureau of Census and Statistics emphasize the growth of Australia's secondary industries. At June 30, 1950, there were 41,588 factories employing 917,661 people. The number of factories rose from 26,941 in 1939 to 31,184 in 1946, and to 40,070 in 1949. Factory employees in 1939 numbered only 565,106. The total paid in salaries and wages then was £106,743,000. Last year it was £385,895,000. Value of output rose from £500,420,000 in 1939 to £1,645,435,000 in 1950.

---

### Imported "Prefabs" Help Overcome Housing Shortage

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Imported "prefabs" are aiding state governments in their efforts to overcome the housing shortage. In Queensland, it is stated officially, imported houses will comprise nearly 20 per cent of the state's home building in the next two years.

Six overseas firms and a South Australian firm share contracts allotted in Queensland for 3,650 homes. Negotiations are proceeding for 4,936 more homes with French, Austrian, Swedish, Italian, Dutch, and German firms. The imported homes are mainly of timber and will cost an average of about £2,000 each.

At one Brisbane suburb eight of 750 homes being built by a French firm are already tenanted. The first Swedish houses have reached Brisbane, and an Italian prototype home has arrived for inspection by the Housing Commission.

---

### Expansion Planned for Chemical Industry

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Ltd. plan to spend £3,000,000 in the next three years on an expansion program designed to aid development of Australia's plastics industries. The company's plant in Botany, New South Wales, will be augmented to increase production of polyvinyl chloride from 1,000 to 6,000 tons a year.

## BRAZIL

### São Paulo Sugar Crop Expected to be Larger

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Unofficial estimates of São Paulo's 1951-52 sugar crop predict a total of approximately 8,450,000 bags, besides 53,105,290 litres of ordinary alcohol and 4,166,000 litres of anhydrous alcohol. This would mean an increase of 1,720,000 bags (about 26 per cent) over the 1949-50 crop.

---

### Imported Sulphur Used in Sulphuric Acid Production

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's annual production capacity of sulphuric acid is calculated at 90,000 metric tons. Of this total, 70 per cent is produced in São Paulo, 20 per cent in the State of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal District, and 10 per cent in Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco,

Minas Gerais and Parana. The raw material used is imported sulphur. Although deposits of iron pyrites occur in the country, utilization of this source of sulphur has not yet been developed on a commercial scale.

---

#### **Manufacture of Synthetic Ammonia Under Study**

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—President Vargas has approved a recommendation by the Minister of Agriculture that the setting up of a synthetic ammonia industry in Brazil be studied. It is proposed, for this purpose, to utilize the electric power from the Paulo Afonso plant, and the residual gas from the oil refinery now under construction at Cubatao. With ample supplies of ammonia available it would be possible to manufacture fertilizers, which are being consumed in increasing quantities in this country.

### **CEYLON**

#### **Rubber May be Shipped from Ceylon to Communist China**

Colombo, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ceylon Government has stated that no restrictive controls will be placed on the export of rubber to Communist China or, in fact, to any other country. This has led to considerable speculation as to how business might be arranged in such markets and to what advantage. Suitable freight space for direct shipments to China appears to be a serious obstacle to the development of the trade, while there is apprehension as well regarding payment arrangements. The matter is rather one of academic than practical interest. Apart from the substantial degree of control over rubber exports by United Kingdom and United States interests in Ceylon and the difficulty of finding sufficient cargoes or suitable shipping space, during January-April, 1951, Ceylon shipped no rubber to China whatsoever and less than 4 tons to Hong Kong. In the same four months, exports of rubber in various forms (sheet, latex, etc.) to principal markets included United Kingdom, 12,500 tons; United States, 11,500 tons; Italy, 5,000 tons; Germany, 4,500 tons; and Canada, 2,500 tons.

---

#### **Ceylon Airport Gaining in Importance**

Colombo, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombo is making considerable progress in gaining general recognition as an important air traffic centre in South East Asia. Extensions and improvements to Ratmalana airport, only some nine miles from the centre of the city, are being undertaken. It is hoped that facilities will soon be adequate for the reception of all types of modern aircraft, some of which must use service airfields around Colombo. Meanwhile, traffic returns based mainly on Air Ceylon, B.O.A.C. and Air India services, show progressive increases paralleled by a substantial growth in revenues. Total passengers entered and cleared from Colombo's airports in 1950 were 45,260, while mails and freight handled inwards and outwards amounted to 190,320 and 860,972 lbs., respectively.

### **CHILE**

#### **Chile to Purchase Coal in the United States**

Santiago, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Coal Rationing Committee of Chile has decided to purchase 80,000 tons of coal in the United States. It is reported that the state railways are also to effect a purchase.

### **Belgium Building Oil Tanker for Chile**

Santiago, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The tanker being constructed by the Belgian firm of John Cockervill for the three oil companies working in Chile will have a capacity of 16,500 tons, a speed of 14½ knots and will carry a crew of 16. Of the total cost of US\$2,850,000, provision is made in this year's exchange budget for US\$1,710,000, the balance to be paid in 1952.

## **CUBA**

### **Cuba to Investigate Petroleum Possibilities**

Havana, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government has appropriated \$500,000 for investigation of petroleum possibilities in various parts of the island. Included in the plan is the drilling of a well to a depth of 10,000 feet.

---

### **Fish Meal Plant May be Established in Cuba**

Havana, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—German experts are reported to be studying Cuban fisheries and species of fish caught in order to determine if it would be feasible to set up a fish meal plant in Cuba.

---

### **New Sugar Mills Operating in the Dominican Republic**

Havana, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Two new sugar mills are now in operation in the Dominican Republic, and machinery for another mill has been ordered. The crop for this year has been estimated at 10 per cent larger than last year, and the present goal in sight is for a yield of one million long tons of sugar, when expansion is completed.

## **WEST GERMANY**

### **Housing in Western Germany Greatly Increased**

Frankfurt, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bonn government has announced that house construction in Western Germany has almost doubled in the first four months of 1951, as compared with the same period last year. The respective figures were 110,000 and 57,000 units.

---

### **Amount of German Currency Permitted by Travellers Increased**

Frankfurt, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank Deutscher Laender has announced that effective June 20, 1951, travellers to Western Germany and West Berlin may now bring with them a maximum of 100 Deutschemarks in German currency as against the 40 Deutschemarks permitted previously. Travellers leaving Germany are still restricted to carrying 40 Deutschemarks.

---

### **Unemployment in Western Germany Reduced**

Frankfurt, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The downward movement of unemployment in Western Germany, which slackened appreciably during the early part of May, continued in the latter half. There was a decrease

of 59,200, as compared with April. Since the middle of January, unemployment declined by 524,000 to the present figure of 1,386,900.

Despite the 1950 boom, Germany remains one of the two or three European countries with great reserves of unused manpower and industrial capacity. The United Nations European Economic Commission pointed out that industrial output could be 20 per cent higher this year than in 1950 if the lack of industrial materials (especially from domestic sources) were met.

---

#### **German Central Bank Shows Profit**

Frankfurt, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual report of the Bank Deutscher Laender, the Central Bank of Issue of the West German Federal Republic, shows a net profit of 126,000,000 DM for last year, as compared with only 46,500,000 DM for the previous period. With an original capital stock of 100,000,000 DM, this is a very much larger profit than was shown by the former Reichsbank. It is, however, due to a large revenue of interest payments, the most important representing a federal government debt which was assumed by the government at the time of the currency reform and carries interest at 3 per cent.

On the other hand, the government draws on the profits earned by the bank and, while the allocation has not yet been made, the Federal budget for 1950 included 80,000,000 DM revenue from the Central Bank. This figure may be considered reasonably accurate, since the balance of 46,000,000 DM is retained by the bank to cover a statutory reserve of 20 per cent of the original capital, an additional reserve of 20 per cent and a 6 per cent annual dividend to the Land (Provincial) Central Banks. Thus the government gets back about half the amount of interest paid on the outstanding debt with the bank.

### **GREAT BRITAIN**

#### **Great Britain to Abolish Price Maintenance**

London, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government has announced its intention to introduce legislation making illegal the maintenance of fixed minimum retail prices. The proposed legislation will "make it unlawful to operate or take part in the operation of collective measures designed to ensure that goods shall be sold at (or above) specified retail prices".

There will, however, be a provision entitling manufacturers "to indicate, recommend, or prescribe only maximum prices for the resale of their goods and it will be unlawful to give any indication of resale price unless it is clearly stated that the price indicated is a maximum".

While it is considered that this legislation should cover the whole of industry and trade, account will be taken of any cases where it might be established that exceptional conditions would render the operation of the proposed provisions unworkable or undesirable in the public interest.

---

#### **Industrial Exhibition Held by English Town**

London, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Watford, Hertfordshire, situated on the northwest rim of greater London's "outer ring," is playing its part in this Festival year by staging an Industrial Exhibition. Besides displaying to citizens and visitors alike the products of the town's industries, it demonstrates the amenities and advantages offered by the community to industrialists.

Watford is considered a "sample" English town for national surveys. It enjoys this distinction because of its relatively diversified industry, its steady income derived from these industries and a comparative absence of either extreme poverty or extreme wealth. To study this town and to inspect its exhibition is in some ways to understand industrial Britain today and the way of life of its people.

The printing and engineering trades are the two lines of business activity most fully represented. This is as it should be, for Watford, which saw the establishment of its printing industry 128 years ago, is today the largest printing centre in Europe. Statistically, more than 500 million copies of national weekly magazines are produced yearly, and journals, books, catalogues and other pieces of printed matter from the presses of local firms are to be found, not only in the United Kingdom, but in the four corners of the world. The engineering industry is powerfully represented, and firms bearing names known far and wide with huge plants and offices in the vicinity are to be found exhibiting here. There are also displays of firms engaged in the production of chocolate, cocoa and confectionery, as well as brewing, book-binding and the manufacture of paper and ink.

## INDIA

### India Fixes Export Quota for Manganese Ore

New Delhi, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been announced in the Indian Parliament that the quota fixed for export of high-grade manganese ore for the current year comes to one million tons. There is no quantity limitation for export of low grade ore, and no destination control exercised by the government, but manganese ore is largely exported to the United States.

### New Indian Export Policy for Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Expected

Bombay, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of groundnuts or peanuts, for crushing purposes, from India to Canada have been banned since February 1, 1950, this prohibition being instituted during the course of the 1950 shipping season. The ban vitiated all outstanding contracts, even though the export policy was subsequently relaxed to allow exports of hand-picked selected types of peanuts to hard-currency countries, which for all practical purposes at that time meant only Switzerland and Canada as peanut imports are restricted into the United States.

In late September, 1950, export quotas were announced for groundnuts for crushing purposes, and exporters were invited to register all export sales calling for shipment to the end of February, 1951. On November 27, 1950, registration of sales was suspended for groundnut oil and hand-picked selected groundnuts to all permissible destinations for shipments prior to April, 1951. As registration could only be effected by producing the relevant documents, it was anticipated that, as long as registration was permitted, the exports would be effected. However, the Government of India became concerned with increasing prices and possibilities of shortages developing, which would affect domestic crushers, and consequently banned all exports of oil and all types of groundnuts to Canada, on February 26, 1951. At the end of March, 1951, it was announced that exports of groundnut oil and H.P.S. groundnuts to Canada would be allowed up to 60 per cent of sales already registered for shipment during the months March to June, 1951. No provision was made for contracts outstanding and sales registered covering shipments in Janu-

ary and February, which, for the most part, were contracted for at lower price levels than for shipments in the latter part of the year, and had not gone forward due to lack of shipping space or the absence of an export permit.

Shippers from Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were recently asked to submit audited statements of their export trade during the past three years, and a new export policy for oils and oilseeds for the 1951-52 season is expected. Export control authorities will be able to study the returns and to decide, roughly, the total quantity that may be exported next year, and also the individual and destination quotas. The question is also likely to be examined at the July meeting of the Export Advisory Committee.

If the new export policy is announced before the commencement of the next shipping season, it will be the first time such a procedure has been followed, and will indicate that the export of oilseeds and oils has assumed increased importance in India's export trade, and that it has been decided to deal with the problem on a scientific and rational basis. Foreign demand for India's oilseeds is increasing, and prices have shot up about 20 per cent in the last six months.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South Africa Expands Youth Agricultural Education**

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agricultural Club and the Land Service, which have been in operation for some years in South Africa, have recently been joined into one single national movement under the Division of Soil Conservation and Extension of the Department of Agriculture. Through this combination the department hopes to expand its educational work among the youth of South Africa. Its success will depend largely on the lead and guidance given by the department, and to an equal extent on the co-operation given by the provincial departments and the schools.

The main purpose of the national movement is to demonstrate approved home and farm practice to girls and boys, and through their example to help establish approved methods among the rural community. It represents an organized system of extension teaching through demonstrations in the field and in the home. The work, which is done on a voluntary basis, centres around living things like plants and animals, and is also concerned with the active processes of home making, farm accounting, and other matters directly related to life of the farm.

---

### **South Africa to Manufacture Oil from Coal**

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The government-sponsored project to manufacture synthetic oil fuels and a number of by-products from low grade coal, in the Northern Free State, is taking shape and work has commenced on the site. In February it was reported that the estimated capital cost had been increased from £13 millions to £18 millions to enable an estimated production of 60 million gallons of fuel, about one-fifth of the Union's petrol requirements, against the original 35 million gallons. It has since been announced that the M. W. Kellogg Company of New York is to be responsible for the erection of the factory, and with them will be associated the Ruhrchemie Works of Germany. The process to be used is based on the Fisher-Tropsch process as improved by Ruhrchemie and by the Kellogg Company. As a result of this combination it

is claimed that the undertaking will be more economic as a larger number of by-products will become available, including diesel oil, several alcohols, paraffin wax, tar, lubricants, solvents and hydro-gasoline.

---

#### **South African Pineapple Industry to be Expanded**

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates of this season's Eastern Cape pineapple crop have been set at 30,000 tons. It is expected that exports of this fresh fruit will total at least 210,000 cases, already authorized by the Food Controller, but they are more likely to approximate 350,000 cases. Port Elizabeth is the only port through which pineapples are being exported. Expectations are that expansion of the industry in the Eastern Cape Province within the next five years will result in a crop each year of 100,000 tons, more than three times the present quantity.

---

#### **South African Potato Exports Successful**

Johannesburg, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to preliminary reports, the export of South African potatoes has been a big success. Buyers have expressed satisfaction with the quality and condition in which they received the potatoes. Potatoes have so far been exported to Singapore, Mauritius, the West Indies, Zanzibar, Ceylon, the West Coast of Africa, and Tanganyika.

Up to now about 100,000 units of 75 lb. each have been exported to overseas countries. Another 25,000 units will be shipped shortly.

An interesting feature of the export of potatoes is that most of these countries demand the very small potatoes, of between one to three ounces. There is hardly a market in the Union for such small potatoes.

---

---

#### **Ireland to Have Flax Spinning Factory at Cork**

Dublin, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The establishment in Cork of a modern factory to spin flax into linen thread is projected. It is expected that 150 operatives will be employed at the start. The new company, O'Brien Brothers (Flax) Ltd., with a capital of £250,000, will process linen flax yarns, and will round out the industry by using flax grown in the West Cork area and scutched by their associates, Skibbereen Scutching Mills Ltd., Skibbereen. The project is also associated with O'Brien Brothers (Spinners) Ltd., woollen spinners of Cork, and with William Ross & Co. Ltd., linen spinners of Belfast, Northern Ireland. Plant and machinery will be supplied by the well-known textile machinery manufacturers, James Mackie & Sons Ltd., Belfast, also said to be actively interested in the new industry.

#### **DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED**

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

# Brazilian Industrial Expansion Assisted by World Conditions

*European firms establishing branch plants in Brazil, as result of unsettled world situation—Import restrictions on many commodities have stimulated domestic manufactures—Industrialization should continue rapid increase unless material and equipment shortages become worse.*

By D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Jackson died suddenly, in Rio de Janeiro, on June 29.)

(One Brazilian cruzeiro equals \$0.0577 Canadian)

**R**IO DE JANEIRO.—Both internal and external factors have had considerable influence on the increased industrial development in Brazil. Internally, the government policy to restrict the importation of many commodities has stimulated domestic manufactures. Externally, the unsettled world situation has continued as an incentive to European firms to establish branch plants in Brazil.

Construction has recently begun in Santo Amaro of a factory for the manufacture of synthetic wool and silk from glass. The products and machinery of this new Brazilian industry are patented in France, England, Switzerland and the United States. This product has various end uses as insulation in industry and ship construction.

In the State of São Paulo bituminous shale deposits are already being processed with an anticipated daily production of 25 tons of crude petroleum which, upon distillation, will give 12,500 kilograms of diesel oil, 2,500 kilograms of gasoline, 2,500 kilograms of fuel oil and 7,500 kilograms of residual oils. Preparations are being made to increase future production to 100 tons of crude petroleum daily.

The early construction of a plastics factory, also in São Paulo, with Brazilian and North American capital totalling 10 million cruzeiros, has been announced. The final goal will be not only to supply the domestic market, but also to export to various South American countries.

A firm of radio-electric manufacturers of Barcelona is interested in building a factory in Brazil for the production of radio accessories. An automobile plant is also projected for the State of Minas Gerais, with German equipment. Preparations are under way for the local manufacture of polished glass for mirrors which, heretofore, had been imported from abroad.

## Iron and Steel Industry Expanding

The iron and steel industry continued to expand throughout 1950. The production of rolled steel in the first nine months of 1950 was 435,680 tons, against 365,588 during the same period of 1949, an increase of 19.2 per cent. The production of steel during the same period of 1950 reached 574,541 tons, as compared with 443,886 tons in 1949, indicating an increase of 29.4 per cent. Pig iron, during the same period, reached 519,792 tons, against 403,105 tons in the first nine months of 1949.

The National Steel Company at Volta Redonda produced, during the first quarter of 1950, more than half the entire national production of steel and pig iron, and 48 per cent of the country's rolling-mill products.

The demand for iron and steel increased so substantially that the National Steel Company was obliged to increase its installation at Volta

Redonda. Accordingly, they obtained a loan of \$25 million from the Export-Import Bank. The expansion program included the construction of new steel mills, furnaces, coke-ovens and other supplementary equipment. The increased steel production will assist materially the domestic manufacture of a wide range of articles which formerly were imported.

In 1950, the national cement industry continued to expand, supplying more than 80 per cent of domestic consumption, against 75 per cent in 1949. In the first nine months of 1950, production surpassed by 83 thousand tons the production in the same period of 1949. However, a decrease in imports of 98 thousand tons caused a serious cement shortage and provoked the recurrence of a black market in this product where a sack of 50 kilograms sold for 70 cruzeiros. The national scarcity of cement, however, caused the development of other important projects.

#### New Cement Factories Planned

It is expected that by mid-1951 another cement factory will be in production in Rio Grande do Sul, with an annual capacity of 105 thousand tons. The actual buildings have been constructed and the necessary machinery is already in the country. By the end of 1951, another cement plant is expected at Volta Redonda with an annual capacity of 150 thousand tons, including Portland, ferro Portland, etc. In addition to these new plants, further expansion of other factories is proposed which will augment production in 1952 by 420,000 tons. It is estimated that, during the current year, the increased output will reach 255,000 tons.

In Bahia, a new cement plant is also planned. This company will exploit the clay deposits in Bahia where the reserves are said to be 52 million tons, with an average yield of more than 80 per cent clay. The Export-Import Bank is granting a loan of US\$2,070,000 to assist in this project. The production capacity of the plant is expected to be 100,000 tons per annum. Other companies have been organized to promote the construction of factories in Paraná and the State of Rio de Janeiro with a view to exploring the clay and shell deposits in Santa Catarina and São Paulo.

The production of coal in the first nine months of 1950, amounting to 1.5 million tons, was less by 7.6 per cent than that of the same period in 1949. During this period, Brazil imported 823,272 tons of coal, against 579,033 tons in 1949, an increase of 42.2 per cent.

The coal industry continues to be in difficult straits. The domestic market has difficulty in consuming the national output owing to the high costs of production and transportation. Imported coal of superior quality has sold more cheaply than the local product. One calorie of national coal costs, in the principal Brazilian ports, almost 75 per cent more than the foreign product. In 1948, the National Steel Company consumed 252,000 tons of coal. In the following year it reduced its consumption by 172,000 tons in favour of North American coal, which was cheaper and better for coking purposes. The production of coal in Brazil is expensive owing to the manual labour involved and the almost complete lack of modern equipment. These factors are further aggravated by a deficiency in transportation in the three producing states.

#### Brazilian Coal Consumption, 1949

Consumers	Imported '000 tons	National '000 tons	Total '000 tons
Metallurgy .....	216	156	372
Shipping .....	190	83	273
Railways .....	287	850	1,137
Gasworks .....	193	30	223
Thermo-electricity .....	...	225	225
Industry, etc. ....	27	42	69
	913	1,386	2,299

The annual reports of the National Steel Industry have shown a steady decline in the use of domestic coal. In 1950, the fuel consumed at Volta Redonda was 65 per cent of foreign origin, as against 39 per cent foreign in 1948. In some measure this may be due to the high ash and sulphur content of the Brazilian product. However, in 1949 foreign coal cost 40 cruzeiros c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro per million calories, against 69 cruzeiros c.i.f. Rio de Janeiro per million calories of national coal.

The railway companies are responsible for nearly half the total of coal consumption in Brazil. Some of the smaller railways have complained of the increasing costs of firewood and have been compelled to turn to imported coal. Unless new consumers can be found, and/or the price of coal lowered, it is logical to expect that the coal mining companies will continue in a precarious financial position.

#### **Newsprint Production Insufficient for Needs**

Brazilian paper production in 1949 attained a total of 216,544 tons of various types. Of this production, 44.9 per cent was wrapping paper, 36.7 per cent printing paper, 12.1 per cent writing paper, and the remainder was of different types.

About 45 per cent of the printing paper, production of which reached 79,411 tons in 1949, was used for the printing of newspapers (35,530 tons). This production is still insufficient for the country's needs, as the estimate of annual consumption is 80,000 tons.

The importation of cellulose, the raw material for the manufacture of paper, was 132,173 tons in 1950, a substantial increase over the 92,469 tons imported in 1949.

#### **Brazilian Imports of Cellulose**

Principal Suppliers	1948	1949	1950
Sweden .....	30,388	73,872	108,003
Finland .....	6,665	16,109	21,923
Norway .....	1,422	1,835	2,148
United States .....	838	653	99
CANADA .....	4,725	....	....

The production of cigarette paper has been sufficient to supply 80 per cent of domestic requirements, and the principal national supplier has been a big mill in the State of Rio de Janeiro. In the first six months of 1950, importations reached 59 tons, against 178 tons in the same period of 1949. It is reported that a South African firm intends installing a mill, of 20 tons daily capacity, in Pracicaba, using sugar cane residue as the raw material. This new mill is expected to be in operation within one or two years and will be the first of its type in Brazil.

#### **Textile Exports Continue Decline**

The drop in the exports of cotton textiles has been steady since 1948. Up to September 1950, 1,396 tons had been exported, against 2,186 tons during the same period in 1949. This represented a decrease of 36.1 per cent in volume and 13.1 per cent in value. The export of cotton textiles represents, today, less than 0.8 per cent of total exports, while in 1945 it reached 12 per cent. One contributing factor has been the loss of certain Latin American markets, particularly Argentina and Uruguay, which have imported from other sources and expanded their own textile industries. At the moment, the Argentine has 500,000 spindles.

However, in 1950 Brazilian production increased slightly and, in consequence, the domestic market had to consume almost the complete output. The São Paulo production in 1950 was estimated at 450 million cruzeiros, which represents an increase of roughly 10 million, or about 2

per cent as compared with 1949. The textile industry of São Paulo consumed about 85,000 tons of cotton last year, as compared with 83,639 in 1949. The number of spindles operating during the first quarter of 1950 totalled 1,311,472, against 1,251,090 in 1949.

The expansion and re-equipment of the textile industry continues. In recent commercial agreements with foreign countries, provision has been made for the importation of machinery, tools, spare parts and accessories for the textile industry. With Great Britain alone, such equipment has a total value of 210 million cruzeiros. The value of machinery imported by the industry from 1945 up to September, 1950, was 1,903 million cruzeiros.

The manufacture of linens continues to expand. For certain types of fine textiles, the Brazilian thread has not yet attained the degree of perfection desired, and substantial quantities are still imported from the United Kingdom.

In 1949 the Brazilian textile industry numbered 3.3 million spindles and had 100,000 looms, of which 7 per cent were automatic. In all probability this percentage of spindles and modern looms will be sharply increased during 1951, in view of the number of imports approved from abroad. The Brazilian production of rayon thread was 16,500 tons in 1950, as compared with 14,000 tons in 1949. The output of linen and silk goods should be approximately 10 per cent greater in 1951 than during the previous year.

#### **Rubber Goods Production Increasing**

The manufacture of tires and tubes has shown an appreciable increase. From January to June 1950, 641,633 tires and 403,891 tubes were produced, against 533,196 and 363,679 respective units during the same period of 1949. This shows an increase of 16 per cent in tire production and 11 per cent for tubes. The production of all types of rubber goods has proceeded apace. Production is practically all consumed domestically. In 1949, imports amounted to less than 1.8 million cruzeiros in value. The manufacture of rubber wares in 1950 increased to approximately 1,800 million cruzeiros in value, and it is expected to pass the 2 billion mark in 1951.

The pharmaceutical and chemical industries followed the general increase in Brazilian industrial activity during 1950. The pharmaceutical exports began to decline in 1946, as a result of the return to the international market of countries which had been excluded during hostilities. In addition, several countries in Latin America raised import restrictions against Brazilian products which forced some Brazilian laboratories to establish branch plants in those territories.

The Brazilian imports of drugs and medicaments are, in large measure, confined to penicillin and other antibiotics and raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry. Towards the end of 1950, measures were adopted to reduce the amount of currency being made available for imported penicillin. National products have now been substituted satisfactorily for these former imports.

In the chemical industry, one important feature in 1950 was the reorganization of the National Company of Alkalis by means of a \$15 million loan from the Import-Export Bank.

The shortage of certain raw materials is causing serious alarm among many chemical manufacturers. There already exists a marked scarcity of sulphur, caustic soda and carbonate of soda, products so indispensable to the various branches of the chemical industry.

### **Lack of Shipping Hampers Salt Distribution**

The production, and particularly the distribution, of salt has been hampered by a lack of adequate coastwise shipping. In the first six months of 1950, production totalled 850,000 tons, against 825,000 tons in 1949. In 1943, total output reached 416,000 tons, and before the war was only 297,000 tons. In various other manufactures the general trend has been upward. In the tobacco industry, during the period January to September, 1950, an increase of 11.5 per cent was shown over the corresponding period in 1949.

In the food-processing industry, the increased consumption tax collected between January and September, 1950, was 14 per cent higher than in the same period of the previous year; in the beverages industry 9.1 per cent; ceramic and glass 9.1 per cent; furniture 20 per cent; pharmaceuticals 7.7 per cent; clothing, shoes, textiles 2.2 per cent. These percentages, with the exception of beverages, refer to values and not to actual production volume, however.

The petroleum refinery in Mataripe continues to have a daily production of 2,500 barrels. It is planned to increase this output to 5,000. Another refinery is projected for Cubatão with an ultimate production of 45,000 barrels per day. Machinery has already been ordered from France, and the land is being prepared for construction of buildings. It is expected that production will begin some time in 1953.

It may be anticipated that the industrialization of Brazil will continue to increase rapidly, unless the general international situation worsens considerably and equipment, machinery and raw materials become increasingly difficult to obtain.

---

### **Switzerland Announces Plans to Introduce Television**

Berne, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swiss Government has just announced plans for the introduction of television in this country. It has proposed that the technical aspects be the concern of the Federal Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, while the programing will be under the control of the Swiss Broadcasting Company. Experimental broadcasts have been or are to be inaugurated in the four largest Swiss cities, and regular services are scheduled to begin in 1955. The transmissions are to be made on the 625 line system. It has been proposed that television receivers be licensed at an annual charge of approximately 70 francs, (\$17.22).

---

### **Linseed Oil Shipments Higher**

Buenos Aires, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Linseed oil shipments from Argentina up to the first week in January totalled 158,573 metric tons, compared with 71,053 tons during approximately the same period last year. This year's five months' figure was almost 80 per cent of the total shipped throughout the whole of 1950. The five months' shipments of linseed were 138,418 metric tons against 18,400 tons during January-May, 1950.

The official estimate of the 1950-51 linseed crop was 531,900 metric tons against 675,800 tons in 1949-50. This compares with the 1940-44 five-year average of 1,405,000 metric tons. Argentine stocks of both linseed and oil have been very greatly reduced as compared with last year.

# Turkish Economy Made Definite Progress During the Past Year

*ECA investment program should produce even greater results in 1951—Intensive effort is being made in agriculture, road-building, transport, mining, harbour construction and grain storage—Foreign capital is needed for industrialization.*

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Unless otherwise stated, United States dollars are used. One United States dollar equals 2·80 Turkish lira.)

**I**STANBUL.—Definite progress was made in almost all spheres of Turkey's economy in 1950. Given conditions of peace or, more accurately, the absence of war, 1951 should produce even greater tangible results from the investment program initiated by ECA in 1949. Intensive effort is being made in the fields of agriculture, road-building, transport, mining, harbour construction and grain storage.

During 1950, the maintenance of high prices in agricultural products, especially cotton, made possible a substantial reduction in Turkey's trade balance deficit. Under the Marshall Plan, agricultural, mining and industrial undertakings were improved. Although continuing to be a serious drain on the whole economy, the military forces benefited from the equipment and training provided by the United States Military Aid program.

## Need for Foreign Capital Recognized

The general election of May, 1950, resulted in the return by an overwhelming majority of the opposition party. Bearing in mind that, at the time of the election, the governing party had been in continuous power since the founding of the republic, 26 years ago, by Kemal Ataturk, it is highly creditable that for the first time a truly free election was held in such a peaceful and orderly fashion. The present government's policy departs from the "etatism," or nationalistic state control policy, of the former in that great inducement is given to private enterprise to encourage industrial and commercial development. The need for foreign capital for the industrialization of the country is recognized, and legislation has already been enacted which is designed to give impetus to the inflow of investment by foreign companies.

Despite the heavy drain of Turkey's military preparedness program, the 1951 budget reveals that the government is determined to pursue its policy of heavy investment for increased productive capacity in all spheres, transportation and communication facilities and public works. The investment program of the government calls for an expenditure of about 345 million lira.

## Increased Dollar Aid Received

During the year 1949-50, Turkey received direct and conditional dollar aid on an increased scale over that of 1948-49. Compared with 1948-49, when the total dollar aid was \$39 million, the total in 1949-50 was \$58·5 million, comprising a \$16 million grant, a \$35 million loan and \$7·5 million conditional aid. But a large benefit, in the amount of \$71·5 million was realized on drawing rights. As at December 31, 1950, a

grant of \$13.6 million had been made against the year 1950-51. Aside from the initial position in EPU of \$25 million, which Turkey has been granted, the total aid for the current year has not yet been decided.

Of the total of \$104.3 million of dollar aid allocated up to December 31, 1950, the main uses are as follows (in millions of dollars): agricultural equipment, 32.3; Zonguldak coal mines, 13.0; Catalagzi transmission line, 5.7; roads, 11.9; wheat and flour, 12.8; ocean freight, 9.0.

By the same date \$71.5 million of drawing rights had been allocated, the principal uses (in millions of dollars) being: meat packing, 6.0; Zonguldak coal mines, 11.7; state seaways, 8.1; railway equipment, 11.8; normal consumables and private investment purposes, 22.0.

Of the counterpart funds deposited in the Central Bank of Turkey, ECA announced in November, 1950, the release of 125 million out of the 198 million Turkish lira in the counterpart fund. In December, 71.9 million Turkish lira were allocated, over half for the roads program, and various sums to the Agricultural Bank, a private cement works in Istanbul, a cold storage project in Istanbul and a glass factory in Eskisehir.

### **Balanced Budget Not Yet Possible**

Although the benefits of United States aid to the total economy of the country are not doubted, in so far as the problems of government finance are concerned, the large-scale aid in the military field, as well as through ECA, is somewhat of a mixed blessing. Difficulty is continually experienced in financing, in local currency, necessary expenditures for local labour and materials for installation, operation and maintenance. The benefits to the national income of increased industrialization and of modern methods of agriculture cannot keep pace with the expenditures involved in the investment program. For several years the practice of deficit-budgeting has been employed, and although the governing party, prior to the election in May, promised as one of its principal policies that a balanced budget would be presented for 1951, this action has not been possible. The budget, which was presented in preliminary form in December and approved in March, allows for a deficit of approximately 235 million Turkish lira. It is intended that the deficit will be covered by utilizing the credit position of \$25 million which Turkey holds in the EPU, by transferring to the treasury part of the counterpart funds arising from ECA, and by raising an internal loan.

The armed forces continue to account for the major portion of expenditure at nearly 450 million Turkish lira, approximately 35 per cent of the normal budget. A supplementary budget of 305 million Turkish lira, covering investments, indicates anticipated expenditure on public works at 120 million Turkish lira. For the first time the Ministry of Agriculture is receiving a substantial sum, amounting to 11 million Turkish lira.

Anticipated revenues at 1,345 million Turkish lira will be derived principally from income and corporation taxes (26 per cent), customs duties, transaction and sales taxes (44 per cent), state monopolies (15 per cent), and the remainder will be made up of income from state property, circulation taxes, national lottery, etc.

### **Assets of Central Bank Increased**

During the year the total assets of the Central Bank increased about 19 per cent, reaching 1,852 million Turkish lira at the end of 1950. Note circulation at the beginning of the year stood at 893 million Turkish lira, reached a low point at the end of July of about 876 million Turkish lira, and on December 31 stood at 961.7 million Turkish lira.

Comparative figures for holdings of gold and foreign exchange disclose that gold reserves were reduced by approximately 4,000 kgs. over the year, although foreign exchange holdings were up by more than 43 million Turkish lira.

#### Turkish Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings

	December 31, 1949	December 31, 1950
Gold (kilograms) .....	137,017	133,110
Turkish lira equivalent .....	431,709,000	419,399,000
Turkish lira equivalent of foreign exchange .....	137,890,000	181,254,000

Gold reserves were reduced in June by some 14,000 kgs., due to excessive imports in the first months of the year. In view of the drawing rights which Turkey enjoyed in OEEC, the position was somewhat improved in late July and August. With the benefit of increased export activity during the export season in autumn, holdings of gold were increased, through credits drawn from EPU, so that at the year's end the net position was only 4,000 kgs. below the position at the beginning of the year.

No change was made in the official rate of exchange of the Turkish lira, which stands at 2.80 to the United States dollar. Gold held in private hands is bought and sold within the country on a free market. The price reached a high point in January, 1950, at 6.30 Turkish lira per fine gram and in June, 1950, a low at 4.40 Turkish lira per gram. The price on December 31 was 4.77 Turkish lira and has increased since that time. The price has recently reached 5.04 Turkish lira per gram (about US\$55.96 per oz.)

The wholesale price index dropped until July, the principal reasons being the lack of purchasing power of the agricultural community caused by the poor crops of the previous year. Reflecting the trend, the cost of living index of Istanbul and Ankara fell gradually until September, the relationship holding fairly constant although lagging behind the wholesale price index. The cost of living index is prepared from lists of articles which form minimum existence standards, and for this reason the reduction of the price of sugar and bread by government action in June had a material effect on the cost of living index. By August, the impact of the effects of the Korean situation had begun to be felt in wholesale prices, and the index climbed steadily until December and has mounted during the first months of 1951. Very little stabilizing influence can be expected in so far as imported goods are concerned, but the prospects of a good year from the agricultural point of view should keep costs of minimum standards of living from spiralling beyond reason.

#### Turkish Cost of Living, 1950

Month	National Wholesale Price	Cost of Living Istanbul	Cost of Living Ankara
January .....	482	384	358
March .....	469	383	359
June .....	431	358	341
September .....	435	342	321
December .....	469	352	329

#### Trade Fair Being Held Next Year in June

The Canadian International Trade Fair will be held next year from June 2 to June 13. As announced at the conclusion of the trade fair this year, its continuation beyond 1952 will depend largely on the measure of participation next year by Canadian manufacturers and other producers.

## Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	28.1	48.9	47.3	137.5	185.1	202.7
America.....	2.1	2.8	3.8	8.0	13.2	14.9
Africa.....	1.5	4.3	6.2	7.8	17.1	20.8
Asia.....	0.8	11.4	3.6	4.0	27.9	31.2
Oceania.....	3.5	4.0	6.8	19.6	16.9	23.2
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>177.0</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>292.7</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	20.5	176.2	210.0	98.6	733.4	927.3
Latin America.....	1.7	13.7	17.5	7.7	46.9	68.5
Europe.....	5.8	20.0	15.8	22.3	64.2	82.4
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.9	5.6	12.4	15.5	36.7	56.4
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>255.7</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>881.2</b>	<b>1,135.1</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>287.0</b>	<b>323.4</b>	<b>321.1</b>	<b>1,141.4</b>	<b>1,427.7</b>

### Canadian Exports, by Countries

	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	27,889	48,549	47,241	135,332	183,445	202,256
Gibraltar.....	1	17	45	2	93	275
Malta.....	21	341	3	189	1,580	137
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>(a)28,128</b>	<b>48,907</b>	<b>47,289</b>	<b>(a)137,512</b>	<b>185,118</b>	<b>202,668</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	725			2,504		
Bermuda.....	155	294	355	528	1,248	1,503
Barbados.....	82	509	533	385	1,519	1,795
Jamaica.....	476	589	748	1,818	2,956	3,285
Trinidad and Tobago.....	329	687	965	1,392	3,125	3,769
Bahamas.....	163	137	164	766	848	896
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	}	327	423	}	1,366	1,649
British Honduras.....	37	37	58	107	175	132
British Guiana.....	132	258	544	542	1,980	1,827
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>2,838</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>8,042</b>	<b>13,217</b>	<b>14,856</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....	}	78	18	}	114	90
Union of South Africa.....	1,301	3,922	5,600	6,516	15,812	18,839
Other British South Africa.....	}	1	1	}	1	1
Southern Rhodesia.....	108	143	249	574	427	837
Gambia.....	2		2	10	10	9
Gold Coast.....	26	52	109	43	234	329
Nigeria.....	7	14	31	30	96	191
Sierra Leone.....	24	32	9	86	94	63
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3		5	190	56	23
British East Africa.....	66	60	166	316	268	433
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>7,810</b>	<b>17,112</b>	<b>20,815</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

\*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.

(a) Includes Ireland

## Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc. (Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	248	6,744	963	1,336	13,000	20,777
Pakistan.....		1,445	690		5,374	2,143
Ceylon.....	28	2,276	150	96	3,770	993
Aden.....	7		8	46	3	14
Federation of Malaya.....	222	309	891	1,330	2,508	3,739
Other British East Indies.....	1	2		3	23	
Hong Kong.....	241	638	860	1,099	3,227	3,480
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>(b) 786</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>(b) 4,025</b>	<b>27,905</b>	<b>31,151</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2,486	3,758	5,274	13,207	13,117	17,995
New Zealand.....	1,000	214	1,425	6,213	3,612	4,860
Fiji.....	15	24	90	157	143	237
Other British Oceania.....	1		9	42	3	77
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>19,619</b>	<b>16,875</b>	<b>23,169</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>36,052</b>	<b>71,456</b>	<b>67,627</b>	<b>177,010</b>	<b>260,225</b>	<b>292,661</b>
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	20,441	175,406	208,678	97,960	727,206	921,447
Alaska.....	7	104	107	39	350	354
American Virgin Islands.....	3	13	12	12	63	89
Hawaii.....	73	399	838	460	2,252	2,651
Puerto Rico.....	18	291	390	103	3,503	3,133
United States Oceania.....		15	12	3	66	83
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>176,228</b>	<b>210,037</b>	<b>98,577</b>	<b>733,440</b>	<b>927,757</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	493	2,833	258	1,840	5,725	2,226
Bolivia.....	7	22	180	39	218	1,484
Brazil.....	470	770	3,012	1,635	3,672	11,676
Chile.....	68	149	481	303	483	1,885
Colombia.....	80	1,683	962	428	4,456	5,632
Costa Rica.....	14	194	213	48	775	874
Cuba.....	52	1,778	1,944	397	6,817	8,520
Dominican Republic.....	8	133	256	228	1,117	1,568
Ecuador.....	4	93	179	19	354	1,155
El Salvador.....	3	111	174	19	517	778
Guatemala.....	13	181	203	53	945	1,054
Haiti (Republic of).....	7	182	107	39	982	944
Honduras.....	33	61	2,923	89	164	3,110
Mexico.....	142	1,244	2,222	1,252	4,809	9,915
Nicaragua.....	3	57	79	49	363	473
Panama.....	36	249	402	158	3,290	2,958
Paraguay.....	2	3	9	5	25	53
Peru.....	78	583	577	396	1,264	2,056
Uruguay.....	10	104	648	111	386	2,119
Venezuela.....	143	3,291	2,704	621	10,509	10,061
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>13,721</b>	<b>17,533</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>46,871</b>	<b>68,541</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				5		
Austria.....		403	224	8	823	906
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	559	4,377	3,731	2,060	14,317	21,630
Bulgaria.....	3	60		6	126	7
Czechoslovakia.....	327	48	150	938	319	232
Denmark.....	43	116	24	186	459	908
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	26	18	115	129	347	551

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

## Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Cont.</b>						
France.....	670	2,163	2,312	3,368	8,777	9,861
Germany.....	1,345	1,082	874	5,133	2,838	6,266
Greece.....	208	365	277	398	838	1,890
Hungary.....		1	1	1	43	22
Iceland.....	4	163	62	6	328	272
Italy.....	116	932	3,844	591	3,733	9,249
Ireland*.....	217	1,185	317	1,989	4,431	6,793
Latvia.....	94			152		
Lithuania.....	66			67		
Netherlands.....	721	739	805	3,349	4,278	3,876
Norway.....	944	2,996	1,018	2,947	6,627	8,792
Poland.....	56	541	8	425	1,008	78
Portugal.....	14	198	401	63	2,508	1,701
Azores and Maderia.....		21	7	1	96	94
Roumania.....	2	38		22	86	2
Spain.....		33	84	19	3,605	347
Sweden.....	422	844	219	1,639	1,590	1,437
Switzerland.....	66	3,324	1,207	267	6,390	6,932
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	143	38	1	531	46	7
Yugoslavia.....	1	354	125	4	577	558
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>20,039</b>	<b>15,806</b>	<b>22,316</b>	<b>64,190</b>	<b>82,411</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....			2		49	5
Arabia.....		172	268		454	622
Belgian Congo.....	6	126	398	44	665	1,429
Burma*.....	33		1	79	2	33
China.....	223	97	9	1,065	1,376	90
Greenland.....		8	17		21	65
Egypt.....	54	111	93	141	2,791	517
Ethiopia.....		1	18		24	43
French Africa.....	221	98	220	263	1,062	924
French East Indies.....	3	3	6	11	24	36
French Guiana.....	2			3	4	
French Oceania.....	4	65	48	39	250	263
French West Indies.....	12		3	60	6	17
Madagascar.....	1	12	7	4	69	18
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	20	85	95	66	394	431
Iran.....		88	72	38	529	511
Iraq.....	3	2	28	24	45	188
Israel*.....	6	268	434	36	6,954	4,850
Jordan.....		15			42	75
Tripoli.....					225	191
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	1,175	1,818	7,013	9,789	9,211	27,440
Korea.....		6	1		1,099	2
Liberia.....	4	8	11	12	39	1,213
Morocco.....	5	133	63	39	687	795
Indonesia.....	87	258	781	325	1,704	2,362
Surinam.....	2	90	129	15	449	429
Netherlands Antilles.....	21	200	167	90	792	853
Philippines.....	132	920	1,503	684	4,399	7,033
Portuguese Africa.....	179	223	516	823	970	1,519
Portuguese Asia.....			3		32	28
Siam (Thailand).....	2	189	187	9	674	673
Canary Islands.....					19	8
Spanish Africa.....		2	2		53	62
Syria.....	3	77	203	27	484	1,994
Turkey.....	746	515	59	1,903	1,075	1,656
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>12,357</b>	<b>15,474</b>	<b>36,673</b>	<b>56,375</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>30,946</b>	<b>215,580</b>	<b>255,731</b>	<b>144,096</b>	<b>881,177</b>	<b>1,135,085</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>66,998</b>	<b>287,036</b>	<b>323,358</b>	<b>321,106</b>	<b>1,141,402</b>	<b>1,427,745</b>

\*Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Brazil Will Permit Imports of Certain Vehicle Chassis**

Rio de Janeiro, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Brazil will now accept applications for import licences covering chassis for trucks and buses and other freight vehicles, such as "Furgans" and pick-ups, for the first half of 1952. The licences will be granted on the basis of the quotas to which the factory representatives are entitled.

---

## **Brazilian Consular Regulations for Declaration of Value Announced**

Rio de Janeiro, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil announced on June 20 that, in order to put an end to the irregularities verified in the declared value of imported merchandise—whether by an increase in the cost in order to create illegal deposits abroad, or by the declaration of value inferior to the true value of the goods, in order to permit the entrance of larger amounts of non-essential merchandise into the country—it has recommended Brazilian Consulates abroad and customs departments throughout the country, to exercise severe control in relation to declared values in foreign currency, when consular visas are issued and on the occasion of the passing of the goods through the customs. The visas should be refused or the documents referring to the shipment forwarded to this Bureau if it is found that the merchandise is of greater or lesser value than that declared on the respective shipping documents, including the commercial and consular invoices, even though this may correspond to the price stated on the import licence.

The same fiscalization is being requested of the customs authorities as to the exact value of the merchandise exported, particularly as to its true quality and classification.

The legal penalties will be applied to the transgressors of the above dispositions.

---

## **New Regulations for Gift and Charitable Shipments to Western Germany**

Frankfurt, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The customs regulations of the Federal Republic of Western Germany with respect to the importation of gift and charitable donations have been revised, effective May 28, 1951. Gift shipments are defined as free gifts from senders permanently residing abroad to certain recipients in Germany. Charitable donations are gifts to charitable organizations, which are authorized to receive such gifts for distribution to the needy. The new regulations extend the scope of such shipments, especially as regards food. In future, individuals in Germany may receive, free of duty, up to 33 pounds of food per month in one or several parcels. In addition, dresses, underwear, textile materials, shoes, household and consumption goods may be received without specific limits as to weight or value but the quantity must bear a reasonable relationship to the needs of the individual or his household.

Tea is excluded from the exemption, but coffee, up to one pound per month per individual, may be included in consignments to charitable institutions. It must be packed according to special instructions and may include green or roasted coffee but not coffee extract. Coffee may also be included in gift parcels but such parcels may not be composed exclusively of coffee. Parcels containing nothing but coffee, or more than one pound, are dutiable. The recipient may, if he so desires, return the dutiable quantities to the sender in lieu of paying duty.

## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Concluded

Tobacco and tobacco products and saccharine are still prohibited entry as gift or charitable donations, and may be confiscated if contained in such shipments. Luxury goods are excluded from the concession. These include, among other items, spirits, wine, champagne, lobster, caviar, oysters, crawfish, jewellery, pearls, new clothing containing or made from fur over 800 deutschemarks in value, carpets valued at more than 80 deutschemarks per square metre, new reptile leather goods and shoes, radio sets and cameras.

Gift parcels may be sent by mail or freight but cannot be imported as travellers' baggage. They are to be for the use only of the recipient and the members of his household. Sale or barter of such goods is forbidden and will result in the imposition of the normal duty.

---

### Sweden to Put into Force the Concessions Granted at Torquay

New York, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary General of the United Nations advises that Sweden signed on June 7, 1951, the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As result, the tariff concessions negotiated by Sweden at Torquay will become effective not later than July 7.

The items of interest to Canada on which Sweden negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in *Foreign Trade* of May 12, 1951, page 774.

---

### Statement Issued by British West Indian Delegation

The following statement was issued by the delegation of the Regional Economic Committee of the British West Indies and British Guiana, which visited Canada last week on a goodwill mission to discuss the general question of Canadian-West Indian trade relations. "The delegation has been anxious to emphasize the great importance attached in the West Indies and in British Guiana to the maintenance of the traditional trade links with Canada, and to improve these links to the mutual benefit of both parties. It is also appreciated in the West Indies that, in existing circumstances of exchange controls and bulk purchases, difficulties arise which require full and frank discussions to remove. The full and frank discussions have in fact taken place, and the delegation believes that a fuller understanding of the difficulties and problems of both Canada and the West Indies has been largely achieved. The delegation hopes with confidence that these discussions will lead directly to the expansion of trade.

"The members of the delegation are most grateful to the Government of Canada and to the representatives of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the warm hospitality and kindness they have received."

Members of the delegation were: Hon. W. A. Bustamante, Minister of Communications and Leader of the House of Representatives, Jamaica; Hon. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labour, Industry and Communications, Trinidad; G. H. Adams, Leader of the House of Representatives, Barbados; Hon. W. J. Raatgever, Member of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, British Guiana; H. D. Robinson, representing the B.W.I. Sugar Association and Member of the Executive Council, Trinidad; H. A. Youngman, representing the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of the West Indies; Keith McCowan, secretary of the B.W.I. Sugar Association, Port of Spain, Trinidad; R. Newton, Financial Secretary, Jamaica, and adviser to the delegation, and Miss Longbrilge, secretary to Mr. Bustamante. C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and British Guiana, of Montreal, accompanied the delegation to Ottawa.

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade  
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce  
Calgary—Board of Trade.  
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.  
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.  
Guelph—Board of Trade  
Halifax—Board of Trade.  
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce  
London—Chamber of Commerce.  
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.  
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
Saint John—Board of Trade.  
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce  
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.  
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.  
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.  
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.  
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Toronto—July 9-20  
Brampton—July 23  
Guelph—July 24  
Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25  
Hamilton—July 26-27  
Brantford: Paris—July 28  
London—July 30

Windsor—August 1-2  
Sarnia—August 3  
Winnipeg—August 9  
Calgary—August 14  
Edmonton—August 16-17  
Vancouver—August 21-24  
Victoria—August 27

## Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.

# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9.1	32.2	52.0	35.3	119.0	181.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.8	5.7	11.5	9.6	25.3	49.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.2	26.8	60.6	31.9	110.6	193.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.3	7.5	12.7	10.4	30.6	45.6
Iron and Products.....	14.2	79.3	134.0	56.7	292.8	433.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2.9	15.0	25.8	13.0	63.5	95.1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6.5	37.1	51.1	29.5	143.4	188.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.4	11.9	18.8	9.8	46.7	67.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.6	15.4	26.4	14.4	48.6	82.4
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>880.4</b>	<b>1,336.9</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Seeds.....	157	780	696	885	3,267	3,688
Fruits.....	1,280	5,556	7,246	4,980	21,731	27,931
Nuts.....	203	2,180	2,842	800	7,975	9,314
Vegetables.....	854	2,772	3,390	2,790	9,312	10,987
Grains and products.....	1,682	1,599	5,281	5,655	4,603	12,352
Sugar and products.....	945	3,130	5,878	3,006	11,259	14,731
Cocoa and chocolate.....	123	832	1,354	473	4,425	4,394
Coffee and chicory.....	240	3,444	4,525	1,407	11,572	18,383
Tea.....	576	3,720	2,032	2,925	10,623	8,131
Beverages, alcoholic.....	417	989	1,122	1,611	4,664	5,877
Gums and resins.....	99	426	683	416	1,749	2,709
Oils, vegetable.....	1,406	1,999	7,426	4,549	9,358	19,075
Rubber and products.....	585	3,135	7,654	2,866	12,150	36,730
Tobacco.....	124	244	347	612	1,344	1,355
Vegetable products, other.....	392	1,410	1,555	2,219	4,951	5,733
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,082</b>	<b>32,219</b>	<b>52,031</b>	<b>35,286</b>	<b>118,982</b>	<b>181,390</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Meats.....	81	331	1,582	307	1,280	5,964
Fish and fishery products.....	130	332	388	611	1,253	1,621
Furs and products.....	494	1,326	2,375	2,942	7,722	12,677
Hides and skins, raw.....	163	766	1,747	891	4,572	6,834
Leather, unmanufactured.....	177	588	1,129	814	2,627	4,042
Leather, manufactured.....	185	637	745	931	2,261	3,006
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	51	411	1,855	242	1,409	5,812
Animals and products, other.....	519	1,272	1,726	2,871	4,137	9,072
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>11,547</b>	<b>9,608</b>	<b>25,272</b>	<b>49,029</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	699	5,673	11,412	4,289	23,706	41,683
Cotton products.....	1,259	5,977	11,960	6,095	23,166	39,925
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	588	2,393	2,797	2,836	8,259	8,821
Silk and products.....	426	511	717	2,287	2,311	3,396
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	875	3,115	13,186	4,027	13,735	35,779
Wool products.....	989	3,946	8,954	6,212	17,594	26,819
Synthetic fibre.....	280	1,629	4,943	1,305	6,958	14,065
Textile products, other.....	1,066	3,525	6,590	4,886	14,836	23,073
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,812</b>	<b>26,769</b>	<b>60,560</b>	<b>31,937</b>	<b>110,565</b>	<b>193,561</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	368	1,100	2,919	1,747	5,490	10,116
Wood, manufactured.....	322	1,270	2,092	1,404	4,826	7,515
Paper.....	577	1,778	3,024	2,495	6,958	11,589
Books and printed matter.....	1,010	3,349	4,698	4,747	13,289	16,395
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>7,506</b>	<b>12,732</b>	<b>10,392</b>	<b>30,562</b>	<b>45,615</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....	11	2	381	132	62	431
Scrap.....	49	62	378	206	324	821
Castings and forgings.....	187	735	1,094	727	2,476	3,346
Rolling mill products.....	1,908	5,974	15,422	7,338	23,346	47,414
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	220	3,593	3,638	704	9,314	11,955

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Its Products—Conc.</b>						
Wire and chain.....	149	827	1,589	817	3,190	5,003
Farm implements and machinery.....	2,116	18,292	12,233	7,528	62,500	63,352
Hardware and cutlery.....	173	970	1,781	726	3,583	6,022
Household machinery.....	187	1,015	1,736	776	4,282	5,603
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	334	1,960	3,581	1,640	7,457	14,477
Business, printing machinery.....	549	2,046	4,088	2,196	9,178	12,940
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,701	13,475	20,480	8,879	48,795	69,266
Tools.....	170	995	2,027	769	3,791	6,534
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,926	7,201	12,781	5,278	4,860	34,787
Automobile parts.....	1,928	10,657	20,581	9,058	45,509	75,569
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	142	1,329	1,955	542	7,055	6,306
Engines and boilers.....	1,067	4,258	8,370	3,519	15,692	27,346
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	93	958	2,547	349	3,409	7,161
Iron products, other.....	1,264	4,933	10,347	5,552	17,988	35,551
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,173</b>	<b>79,281</b>	<b>134,011</b>	<b>56,736</b>	<b>292,809</b>	<b>433,884</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	326	945	1,889	1,285	3,336	7,091
Brass, copper, and products.....	279	1,231	2,448	1,231	4,787	7,987
Tin.....	144	580	1,879	747	2,187	6,807
Precious metals (except gold).....	248	1,229	2,689	1,116	9,901	10,681
Clocks and watches.....	176	1,081	1,022	679	3,828	3,417
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	991	6,877	11,437	4,381	26,363	39,083
Non-ferrous products, other.....	720	3,101	4,420	3,519	13,097	20,033
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>15,044</b>	<b>25,782</b>	<b>12,957</b>	<b>63,498</b>	<b>95,099</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Clay and products.....	622	2,492	4,337	2,664	9,514	13,931
Coal.....	1,722	12,156	10,851	10,239	42,309	44,163
Coal products.....	196	998	1,883	1,044	3,723	6,217
Glass and glassware.....	522	2,160	3,413	2,014	8,516	11,230
Petroleum, crude.....	1,786	12,320	19,355	6,700	51,039	69,101
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	750	3,721	5,805	3,071	16,994	27,123
Stone and products.....	553	1,719	2,752	2,312	5,357	7,552
Non-metallic products, other.....	339	1,568	2,721	1,467	5,941	8,849
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>6,489</b>	<b>37,135</b>	<b>51,107</b>	<b>29,509</b>	<b>143,392</b>	<b>188,167</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	128	351	740	498	1,659	2,516
Cellulose products.....	133	534	752	610	1,993	2,615
Drugs and medicines.....	312	1,520	2,527	1,261	5,749	8,839
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	256	907	1,644	1,187	3,999	6,081
Fertilizers.....	192	1,069	931	519	2,652	2,950
Paints and varnishes.....	287	1,263	2,120	1,087	5,149	7,764
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	447	1,482	2,571	1,865	5,662	8,198
Synthetic resins and products.....	63	1,537	2,805	262	6,416	11,393
Chemical products, other.....	604	3,281	4,739	2,533	13,411	17,374
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,423</b>	<b>11,944</b>	<b>18,830</b>	<b>9,823</b>	<b>46,688</b>	<b>67,776</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Films.....	95	406	588	506	1,475	1,981
Toys and sporting goods.....	179	563	1,194	597	1,785	3,654
Refrigerators and parts.....	190	874	4,716	564	3,377	13,994
Musical instruments.....	97	284	630	427	1,214	1,928
Scientific equipment.....	340	1,947	2,595	1,322	7,788	8,903
Aircraft and parts.....	157	949	2,518	901	3,989	9,544
Works of art.....	60	212	246	425	853	996
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	777	2,847	3,971	1,939	6,111	9,682
Parcels of small value.....	328	513	2,501	1,476	2,038	5,752
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	24	215	447	148	938	1,204
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	404	975	1,782	1,623	3,566	5,866
Miscellaneous, other.....	555	2,531	3,071	2,767	8,208	11,302
Canadian goods returned.....	124	1,213	356	712	2,738	1,687
Non-commercial articles.....	255	1,829	1,824	967	4,543	5,885
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>15,375</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>14,374</b>	<b>48,624</b>	<b>82,376</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>All Countries</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9,082	32,219	52,031	35,286	118,982	181,390
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,799	5,663	11,547	9,608	25,272	49,029
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6,182	26,769	60,560	31,937	110,565	193,561
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,277	7,506	12,732	10,392	30,562	45,615
Iron and Products.....	14,173	79,281	134,011	56,736	292,809	433,884
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,884	15,044	25,782	12,957	63,498	95,099
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6,489	37,135	51,107	29,509	153,392	188,167
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,423	11,944	18,830	9,823	46,688	67,776
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,585	15,357	26,439	14,374	48,624	82,376
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>48,895</b>	<b>230,918</b>	<b>393,039</b>	<b>210,623</b>	<b>880,392</b>	<b>1,336,896</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,238	1,684	1,289	4,826	8,430	6,384
Animals and Animal Products.....	305	766	1,451	1,725	2,846	4,701
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,975	8,712	20,353	15,045	35,298	55,266
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	234	235	336	941	994	1,149
Iron and Products.....	2,114	12,170	15,170	7,652	39,225	41,126
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	610	1,520	3,413	2,050	11,060	11,698
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	809	1,995	3,099	2,463	7,210	9,327
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	439	1,008	1,573	1,745	3,696	4,867
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	462	1,447	2,253	1,892	5,014	6,562
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,187</b>	<b>29,538</b>	<b>48,937</b>	<b>38,338</b>	<b>113,773</b>	<b>141,079</b>
<b>United States</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	4,108	12,577	22,467	16,194	48,401	71,814
Animals and Animal Products.....	735	3,898	8,014	3,922	18,198	34,625
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,945	10,843	28,284	10,529	47,511	99,115
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	1,844	7,010	11,870	8,874	28,501	42,668
Iron and Products.....	11,543	66,030	114,988	47,321	250,431	383,162
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,897	11,169	19,676	8,946	43,514	71,196
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	4,895	28,069	34,771	24,265	104,711	125,085
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,679	9,954	16,374	6,920	40,451	59,678
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,732	12,640	21,872	10,810	38,985	69,031
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>31,377</b>	<b>162,190</b>	<b>278,315</b>	<b>137,781</b>	<b>620,704</b>	<b>956,373</b>

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

### Controls Placed on Sulphur

An order on the distribution of sulphur, effective July 2, provides for the review of sulphur distribution in Canada by the Chemicals and Explosives Division, Department of Defence Production. By using this new procedure, sulphur will be channelled into the necessary end uses to carry out the defence program and meet essential civilian requirements. For the purpose of the order, sulphur is defined as elemental sulphur in all commercial forms. The director of the division is also authorized to require reports on stocks and consumption of sulphur as the need arises.

All persons desiring to purchase sulphur from other than Canadian distributors' warehouse stocks are required to forward their purchase orders to the Director of the Chemicals and Explosives Division, 685 Cathcart Street, Montreal, P.Q. Distributors of sulphur in Canada will be required to obtain the written approval of the director on sales.

In the United States the distribution and use of elemental sulphur has already been placed under formal control by the National Production Authority.