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COVER SUBJECT—Some 6,000 barrels of Nova Scotia potatoes being loaded by the S.A. Alcoa Planter in Halifax for shipment to the British West Indies. Exports of certified seed potatoes from Canada in 1950 amounted to 5,237,405 bushels, while shipments of other potatoes totalled 3,302,964 bushels.

Courtesy The Halifax Herald.

Price 10 cents

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

High Level of Economic Activity Being Maintained by Trinidad

Large trading balance in colony's favour recorded in first quarter of 1951 as exports reached record level, while imports fell considerably—Level of employment was high—Exports to Canada increased by 66 per cent—Effects of Trade Liberalization Plan on shipments from Canada not evident yet.

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—All values in this report are in B.W.I. dollars. One B.W.I. dollar (excl. Jamaica) equals \$0.6231 Canadian.)

PORT OF SPAIN.—Trinidad maintained a high level of economic activity during the first quarter of this year. However, there was evidence that the upward pressure of prices was causing a fall in retail sales. The level of employment was high despite some delays in the increase of seasonal employment for the sugar cane harvest, caused by unusually poor weather early in the year.

There was a large trading balance in the colony's favour as the value of exports attained record figures, while imports of capital and consumer goods fell considerably, primarily as a result of increasing delays in deliveries. The terms of trade, which had been in the colony's favour during 1950, showed signs of deteriorating as prices of imports rose generally.

Output of the rum, bay rum and match industries declined. The oil industry, on the other hand, consumed a much larger volume of imported crudes and substantially increased its output of refinery products. In spite of extensive exploratory drilling, no new oil reserves were discovered. This situation has been the cause for increasing concern, while the perplexing problems of creating employment for the rapidly expanding population and of narrowing the reliance of the whole economy on oil remained unsolved.

During the first quarter of 1951 the Standard International Trade Classification List of the United Nations was adopted for the classification of all merchandise and will be used henceforth. In the following table, the interesting feature is the favourable balance of \$6.9 million in visible trade. This presents a complete reversal of the position during the last quarter of 1950 when there was a deficit of \$3.4 million.

Trinidad Balance of Visible Trade

	Exports	Imports	Balance
	(B.W.I. \$'000)		
1951—First quarter	50,252	43,313	+ 6,939
1950—First quarter	43,777	41,687	+ 2,090
Second quarter	49,778	37,831	+11,947
Third quarter	40,068	42,777	— 2,709
Fourth quarter	42,781	46,148	— 3,367
Total	176,404	168,443	+ 7,961
1949—Total	137,687	153,775	—16,088
1948—Total	132,023	130,960	+ 1,063

Total recorded exports during the period were valued at \$50,316,000. Re-exports amounted to \$2,254,000, while \$43,100,000 were exported direct

to overseas countries. Stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft accounted for \$7.2 million. Total export values were the highest ever recorded, being \$400,000 greater than the previous record, and \$7.5 million greater than in the last quarter of 1950.

Principal Exports from Trinidad

(January-March, 1951)

	(\$'000)	Per cent
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	34,690.8	72.2
Raw cocoa	4,944.5	10.3
Sugar	4,271.3	8.9
Rum	574.1	1.1
Asphalt products	491.7	.97

Sugar exports were 19 per cent below those for the first quarter of 1950 due to delays in harvesting caused by bad weather. In comparison with the first quarter of 1950 significant increases in exports of the following items are noticeable:

	Volume Increase Per cent	Value Increase Per cent	(January-March) 1950 (\$'000)	1951 (\$'000)
Shirts	450	301	8.7	34.9
Margarine and lard substitute ...	275	282	10.1	38.6
Soap	63	73	25.2	43.6
Grapefruit juice	19	25	345.5	431.0
Aviation spirit and gasoline	15	25	11,128.5	13,942.0
Biscuits	10	12	51.8	57.8
Diesel, gas and other fuel oils ...	4	18	19,180.2	16,241.8

On the same basis of comparison, exports of the following items showed a decrease: Matches—down 78 per cent in value, from \$23,800 to \$5,200; fresh grapefruit—down 49 per cent in value, from \$771,500 to \$394,900; bitters—lower in value by 41 per cent, from \$154,000 to \$90,600; unrefined sugar—lower by 13 per cent, from \$4,894,000 to \$4,271,300; and coffee beans—20 per cent down, from \$320,000 to \$256,700.

Total imports for the quarter were valued at \$42,657,600 not including parcel post imports which, it is estimated, would raise the total figure to approximately \$43,313,000. Compared with the corresponding period last year, imports were greater by \$1.6 million but were \$2.8 million lower than the record figure reached in the last quarter of 1950.

Principal Imports into Trinidad

	(January-March)	
	1951 (\$'000)	1950 (\$'000)
Crude petroleum	14,868.6	10,337.3
Wheat flour	1,935.0	2,478.6
Tubes, pipes and fittings of iron and steel	1,543.4	2,075.8
Textile machinery	1,317.2	nil
Motor cars	1,013.3	963.7
Cotton fabrics	856.8	961.1
Rice	749.1	185.3
Boots and shoes	730.7	611.3
Condensed milk	689.4	1,013.1
Artificial silk fabrics	647.6	1,057.2
Fish and fish preparations	567.7	578.7
Chemicals	537.1	nil
Ready made clothing	513.4	520.8
Fresh, chilled and frozen meat	477.3	591.0
Oil mining machinery	443.1	1,000.8

The sterling area provided 39.7 per cent of the colony's imports during the period, Canada and the United States, 17.4 per cent, and other American account countries, 35.7 per cent. The sterling area also absorbed 39.1 per cent of the exports, while Canada and the United States took 14.5 per cent and other American account countries, 2.6 per cent. Non-

dollar western hemisphere countries, O.E.E.C. countries and others accounted for the balance. A favourable trading balance was secured with soft-currency areas, amounting to \$2.75 million with the sterling area, and \$11.8 million with non-American account countries. Trade with Canada, the United States and other hard-currency countries, however, shows a visible adverse balance of \$14 million.

This hard-currency deficit would be nearly halved, however, if account was taken of the fact that crude oil, imported from Venezuela, is refined for American companies, the refinery products being exported on their behalf to non-American account countries. Although these transactions are contained in the trade figures, they do not affect the hard-currency balance of payments situation.

Exports to Canada Increased

Exports to Canada increased by 66 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1950, from \$1,127,700 to \$1,875,500. On the same basis, exports to the Netherlands and possessions were 554 per cent higher. Other notable increases were British Guiana, 99 per cent; Brazil, 70 per cent; and the United States, 24 per cent.

The United Kingdom maintained its position as the colony's best customer during the quarter, taking 29 per cent of the total exports. Brazil held second place with 17 per cent while the United States held third position with 12.6 per cent. Exports to Canada were only 4.3 per cent of the total despite the 66 per cent increase, but are usually low in the first quarter of the year.

The United Kingdom was the largest supplier of the colony's requirements during the quarter, followed by the United States, Canada and Australia. Total imports from Canada and the United States were lower than in the same period last year. It was still too early for shipments from these countries under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan to affect the trade figures. Notable increases in imports from the following countries over the first quarter of 1950 were recorded: Japan, 1,000 per cent; British Guiana, 220 per cent; other British West Indies, 115 per cent; and Belgium, Luxembourg, 81 per cent. Compared with the same period of 1950, imports from Australia dropped by 46 per cent and from the United Kingdom by 21 per cent.

During the quarter 61,864 tons of sugar were manufactured, of which 35,131 tons were exported and 12,276 tons were consumed domestically. Production figures for cocoa are not yet known. However, from October, 1950, which is the beginning of the crop year, to the end of the quarter, exports amounted to 10.2 million lbs. Stocks on hand were 1.5 million lbs., making the total produced for export during the present crop year 11.7 million lbs. Of this, 8.5 million lbs. were made available for export during the quarter.

Harvesting of Grapefruit and Oranges Hampered by Rain

Harvesting of grapefruit and oranges was severely hampered by heavy rains during the crop season. Nevertheless, early estimates were exceeded, and exports of grapefruit for the period were 80,487 crates of fresh fruit and 107,358 cases of juice. Exports of oranges amounted to 2,323 cases of fresh fruit and 1,370 cases of juice.

Weather conditions adversely affected the coffee crop. Exports during the period amounted to 600,000 lbs.

Production of crude oil for the quarter amounted to 5.1 million barrels, a decrease of 3 per cent from the previous quarter. Producing wells, totalling 2,230, showed a small increase, although the number of wells

flowing unassisted decreased slightly. Total footage drilled during the quarter was 147,787 feet. There were substantial increases in the production of white spirit, motor spirit, gas and diesel oils by the refineries while the fuel oil output fell by 3 per cent. Output from the asphalt lake amounted to 38,000 tons.

Rum production was 348,000 proof gallons while that of beer, which in the first quarter of 1950 amounted to 17,000 proof gallons, stood at 135,000 proof gallons. Production of cigarettes increased by 3 per cent over the same period last year, and amounted to 312,200 lbs.

Total cargo loaded in the colony's ports was 15 per cent below the previous quarter but 14 per cent higher than during the first quarter of 1950.

Results of Trade Liberalization Plan not Evident Yet

Although the first quarter of 1951 saw the introduction of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, resulting increases in Canadian exports to Trinidad are not evident in the trade figures for this period to any significant degree. The increased volume should be much more noticeable for the first half of the year. Nevertheless, there was a great stimulation of interest in trade with Canada as a direct result of the announcement of the B.W.I. Trade Plan. A very large number of enquiries was received from Canada and the various B.W.I. colonies as firms hastened to take advantage of the new opportunities offered by the Plan and to make connections in anticipation of further relaxation of trade controls. Toward the end of the period, a number of Canadian products such as canned foods, textiles, packaged foods, paints, kitchenware, etc., had made their re-appearance.

Apart from the Trade Liberalization Plan, strict control over dollar purchases was maintained, imports being confined to food items of an essential nature or other essential items not obtainable from soft-currency sources of supply.

Budget Surplus Higher Than Estimated

(One rupee equals \$0.23 Canadian.)

New Delhi, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance, who until a few months ago was Governor of the Reserve Bank, presented his first budget on February 28. Reviewing the fiscal year just ended, it was pointed out that a surplus of Rs. 7.1 millions was originally estimated, but owing to the increased revenue, the surplus is now estimated at Rs. 79.3 millions. This is mainly due to increased customs receipts, which have now been calculated to reach about Rs. 1,453 millions, against the budget estimate of Rs. 1,065.4 millions. This is partly the result of an all-round increase in imports and, chiefly, of the high yield from export duties, resulting from the increased duty on jute goods, cotton goods, and raw cotton, and the levy of new duties on cotton waste and wool during the year. Income tax and civil administration receipts also increased the surplus. Other returns, such as those for corporation tax, railways and civil works, proved to be substantially as originally estimated.

The Finance Minister estimated the total revenue for the year 1951-52, at the existing level of taxation, at Rs. 3,698.9 millions, and the total expenditure at Rs. 3,754.3 millions, leaving a deficit of Rs. 55.4 millions. In 1950-51, the capital budget showed a deficit of Rs. 670 millions, and for the current year the deficit on capital account is estimated at Rs. 780 millions. Thus the total deficit for both capital and revenue is expected to amount to Rs. 835 millions. In order to meet, to some extent, this deficit, it is proposed to levy additional taxes.

Beginning of Economic Recovery Noted in Portuguese Statistics

Imports continued to decrease, and exports showed small increase—Trade deficit practically halved last year—Deficit with Canada reduced—Improvement not generally felt because of inflationary tendency.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—One conto equals Canadian \$37.)

LISBON.—During the latter part of 1949, statistical indices began to register the commencement of economic recovery in Portugal, and the trend continued throughout 1950. The incidence of this recovery, however, has not yet been felt generally, perhaps due to a definite inflationary tendency, despite the continued deflationary budgeting measures of the Portuguese Government.

Portugal has continued to receive ECA assistance, which has been earmarked for highly essential undertakings in connection with hydro-electrical developments, and certain basic industries of recognized economic importance to Portugal and to the general European recovery. Particularly notable among these industries are the construction of a new kraft pulp and paper mill, and assistance for the completion of a nitrogen plant from which Portugal will obtain a considerable part of her nitrogenous fertilizers.

No Indication of Return to Multilateral Trading in Near Future

Following Portugal's present policy a number of bi-lateral trading and clearing agreements were re-negotiated during the year. The government's policy as regards these agreements has been enunciated on several occasions, indicating that Portugal considers such methods as only temporary necessities to be dispensed with as soon as conditions permit. There is no indication that Portugal considers the present, or even the near future, as being favourable for a return to multilateral trading.

Although there is little indication of it, Portugal is very sensible of the international tension and the part which she may be required to play in her rôle as a member of the NATO. Accordingly, there has been a quiet unobtrusive stepping-up of activities directly or indirectly related to defence matters. The 1951 budget continues to reflect the deflationary policy of the Portuguese Government. There is still marked hesitancy throughout industry and commerce to take on any commitments beyond the very immediate future. This is a reflection of the international situation and of stockpiling of various essential products. Beyond relatively insignificant amounts of certain essential raw materials which have been clandestinely hoarded by a few speculators, there is little or no hoarding or stockpiling in Portugal.

Bank loans have shown a very small increase over 1949, which is in line with the present deflationary policy. The increase was from 8,686,000 contos to 8,756,000 contos. As Portugal operates under a regime of strict exchange control, the exchange rates are pegged and do not fluctuate.

The currency market is inclined to show more fluctuation, particularly with regard to bank notes of countries whose currency is not in free circulation, and the price is more or less governed by supply and demand.

Undoubtedly, the stock exchanges in Portugal reflect the uncertainty of the future, which has been noted in commerce and industry. Investment in colonial enterprises seems to offer a greater degree of security for long term investments and, also, probably a greater chance of a quick turnover than continental investments.

Overall Deficit in Balance of Payments

Portugal is still faced with an overall deficit in her balance of payments both in the sterling and dollar areas, and this despite the anomaly that in the European Payments Union, Portugal is in a very strong creditor position. In commenting on this, the National Statistical Institute says, "Our balance with the countries of Western Europe improved considerably, the deficit decreasing from 719,000 contos to 237,000 contos. However, the commercial balance continues to be negative even during the last months of the year, which is in flagrant disagreement with the considerable increase of our creditor position in the European Payments Union. It cannot be denied that there has been a reduction of 1,364,000 contos in our deficit, but whatever may be the reduction in the deficit, it cannot account for favourable balances".

The improvement which was achieved in 1950, as compared with 1949, was brought about by a continued decrease in imports and a small, but none the less important, increase in exports favoured by a rise in world prices and also the return of the sardines to Portuguese waters.

Imports for the year were valued at 7.9 million contos and exports at 5.3 million contos, leaving a deficit of 2.6 million contos. In 1949, imports were valued at 9 million contos and exports 4 million contos, a deficit of 5 million contos. In other words, the deficit in 1950 was practically halved. The trade deficit with the United States for the year was 556,486 contos, a very marked improvement over the 1,201,000 contos deficit in 1949. The deficit with Canada was reduced from 197,014 contos to 124,432 contos.

Portuguese Imports and Exports in 1950

	Imports (Contos)	Exports (Contos)	Balance	
			Positive (Contos)	Negative (Contos)
Colonial empire	1,288,207	1,350,343	62,136	
Foreign countries	6,575,300	3,953,055		1,065,189
United States	1,234,858	678,372		556,486
CANADA	177,833	53,401		124,432
Latin America	474,024	306,959		167,065
Non-participating sterling zone	409,140	82,893		326,247
Other non-participating countries	194,371	220,524	26,153	
Participating countries	4,084,194	2,591,643		1,492,551
Metropolitan sterling zone	1,376,204	1,051,208		424,996
Overseas sterling zone	39,498	44,917	5,419	
Other participating metropolitan countries	2,355,967	1,399,578		956,389
Other participating overseas countries	312,525	195,940		116,585

It is also interesting to note that in 1949 Portugal had unfavourable balances with twenty-one of her twenty-eight principal customers, whereas, in 1950, there were eighteen with whom the balance of trade was unfavourable and fourteen with whom a favourable balance was maintained.

Marked Recession in Private Construction

There has been a marked recession in private construction, as compared with the three years subsequent to the war. In fact, private construction, with the exception of undertakings under the auspices of the

state, has practically ceased. State operations continue on a more or less diminished scale as regards the construction of housing for people in the lower income brackets.

Educational institutions and hospitals are still being financed and constructed by state enterprises. In the cities, for the most part, rents have not yet shown any definite tendency to decrease, but personal observation gives the impression that vacancies are on the increase, and prospective tenants are apparently holding off in the hopes of a fall in rentals.

Complaints are again being heard that the cost of living in Portugal is continuing to rise. It is difficult for statistics to evaluate, at any given moment, the true cost of living. They are, of course, based on the relative cost of the commodities and services used by the bulk of the population, and fluctuations are usually occasioned by a rise or fall in the price of certain basic foodstuffs such as beans, potatoes, eggs, or tomatoes. Such commodities are markedly seasonal and at the height of the season one or another of these commodities may be selling at a price sufficiently low to offset increases which have occurred in other commodities that are off season or are not of a seasonal nature.

Coal Shortage in Western Germany Was Critical at End of Last Year

During first half of 1950 coal supplies were in excess of demands—Second half of year saw reversal in market conditions which led to present critical shortage.

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FANKFURT.—The coal industry of Western Germany twice showed a complete reversal of market conditions during a two-month period in 1950. After a ten-year war and postwar coal shortage, demand in the first half of 1950, was, for the first time, not only satisfied but for a certain period was even in excess of offers. However, the second half of the year brought about in the west German coal market a buyers' reaction which led to the present critical supply position. The second reversal in market conditions resulted from several causes. The revival of business, provoked by the Korean conflict and leading to an exaggerated increase in demand, is not alone responsible. It must be noted that despite official warnings to build up stocks during the summer, domestic consumers, to a large extent, had abstained from buying coal in time. This was due partly to social factors—large scale unemployment and lack of savings prevented them from buying stocks in spring and summer as they would do in normal times—and partly to lack of storage space, and the fact that reduced summer prices for coal had not been quoted in 1950.

Increased Exports Reduced Domestic Coal Supplies

Furthermore, the rather deflationary economic policy followed during last summer diverted public purchasing power from coal to other commodities of vital importance, for which there was an increased demand owing to continuing wartime shortages. Sales in the domestic market thus being sensibly reduced, promotion of exports was considered to be the most effective remedy and was consequently undertaken. Therefore, when, in the second half of 1950, requirements for industrial and domestic purposes considerably increased, the mining industry was unable to adapt its output to the new level of demand. Increase in capacity was possible only within narrow limits. While colliery production which could not

keep pace with industrial development as a whole had just managed to reach the level of 1936, industrial output exceeded by 20 per cent the normal prewar level. Compared with conditions shortly before devaluation, production of coal shows an increase of 20 per cent, whereas industry as a whole records an increase of approximately 150 per cent. It must also be noted that a considerable number of miners left the pits for other industrial plants, mostly steel mills, where they were offered more favourable conditions. Manpower shortage, therefore, accounted in some measure for reduced output of coal. As regards quantity of labour, the gap might have been bridged but this was not possible when quality is taken into consideration. The replacement of professional miners by unskilled labour could not be avoided in the industry, and lack of lodgings is a hindrance to enlistment of miners from Eastern Germany.

Export Quotas Restrict Domestic Coal Supply

The export quotas for German coal, set by the International Authority for the Ruhr, have had an admittedly restrictive effect on the German domestic coal supply. Although under strong criticism from German coal and steel interests, the Ruhr Authority has made only minor alterations in the allocations to beneficiary countries. The confirmed export allocation of 6,779,000 metric tons for the first quarter of 1951, made by the Coal Committee of the Economic Commission of Europe sitting in Geneva, the decisions of which are enforced by the IAR, has been, for example, reduced by a definite 550,000 tons. This reduction will probably be raised to 610,000 tons, due to the failure of daily average production of Western Germany to reach the 380,000 tons which was estimated.

This reduction is approximately 8.5 per cent of the total tonnage scheduled to be exported during the first quarter, the above-mentioned 6,779,000 tons being in addition to some 350,000 tons undelivered against the export quota for the fourth quarter of 1950. Of the 16 states participating in these allocations, the major portion is delivered to Austria, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands which receive 76 per cent of the total available. The Germans point out that the present domestic shortage of coal reduces their steel output by approximately one ton per ton of coal undelivered to the blast furnaces here.

ECA Funds Not Allocated for Coal Mining

The necessary measures involved in the rationalization of the industry pose financial difficulties which cannot be met solely by raising coal prices. At a technical meeting of the German coal mining industry, which took place last September, it was stressed that the problem of capital procurement had then entered an acute phase. For the fiscal year 1950-51, the German Coal Mining Administration established an investment program amounting to 977 million Deutschemarks which was approved by the allied authorities. Out of this amount, 757 million Deutschemarks were expected to be made available by outside credits. Nevertheless, up to now, coal mining has not participated in allocations of ECA funds. The German Coal Mining Administration has recently stated that the threatening lack of credits will lead to disastrous consequences, because, in anticipation of these allocations, large projects have already been started, expenditures for which will run in the neighbourhood of 500 million Deutschemarks. Since the German capital market is not in a position to invest large scale funds, it is doubtful if these projects can be completed without outside help.

British Purchases of Foodstuffs From Canada Lower Last Year

Imports of Canadian wheat, flour, eggs and canned salmon greatly reduced—Canadian bacon, cheese and apples purchased in larger quantities—Russia was the main source for barley and oats.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—British imports of wheat in 1950 were 32 per cent less than in 1949. Canada's share of the trade dropped by 34 per cent and Australia's by 62 per cent. Purchases from the United States, financed under ECA arrangements, increased by one-third, while the contract concluded by the Ministry of Food with France produced nearly three times as much wheat as in the previous year.

British Imports of Wheat

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	84,616	95,682	65,242
£	95,531	122,748	92,844
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	66,542	73,179	49,138
United States	183	5,548	8,956
Australia	15,420	16,321	5,976
France	359	342	988

Imports of barley staged a good recovery, the import volume rising by 74 per cent. The bulk of this extra tonnage came from Russia whose trade increased by 132 per cent. Supplies from Iraq were nearly three times as much as in 1949 and there was a smaller increase of 19 per cent in the Australian contribution. There was no buying in the Argentine, at one time a regular source of supply, and none came from Canada.

British Imports of Barley

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	15,618	9,223	15,289
£	24,499	9,706	16,472
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
U.S.S.R.	8,603	2,852	6,491
Iraq .....	....	1,116	2,917
Australia	1,143	1,588	1,893
Morocco .....	....	2,138	1,825

Overall imports of oats increased by 38 per cent due entirely to deliveries from Russia which supplied nearly 90 per cent of the total. This was a reversal of the situation in 1949, when imports from the U.S.S.R. were negligible as compared with Australian consignments.

British Imports of Oats

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	5,878	1,304	1,794
£	9,431	1,350	1,604
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
U.S.S.R.	2,053	199	1,675
Australia	3,824	1,105	119

The Ministry of Food reduced its purchases of flour from abroad by 25 per cent, as compared with 1949. There was a sharp decline in imports

from Australia, which sent only about one-third the previous year's quantity, while deliveries from Canada (which was responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the total) declined by 12 per cent.

British Imports of Flour

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	16,217	11,783	8,580
£	25,533	20,402	16,598
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	12,720	7,952	7,057
Australia	3,488	2,499	780
United States	7	1,331	740

The amount of frozen beef (fore and hind quarters, including cuts with bone) imported in the year 1950 was reduced by 16 per cent compared with 1949. This was due to a smaller flow from Argentina. Canada no longer appears in the list of countries selling beef in the United Kingdom.

British Imports of Frozen Beef

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	6,004	6,430	5,417
£	21,665	30,012	26,355
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	308	.....	.....
Argentina	3,322	4,020	2,905
Australia	1,455	936	957
New Zealand	593	599	798
Uruguay	235	779	730

The quantity of boned and boneless beef purchases increased by 37 per cent due to better performances by Argentina (20 per cent increase), New Zealand (18 per cent increase) and Australia (5 per cent increase). A contract was also concluded with Uruguay, hitherto a comparatively minor factor in the market.

British Imports of Boned and Boneless Beef

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	1,535	689	954
£	6,263	3,152	4,891
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	107	.....	.....
Argentina	497	287	354
New Zealand	706	279	326
Uruguay	17	4	149
Australia	179	119	125

Total imports of beef of all kinds (including canned beef and offals) declined, as compared with 1949, by 11 per cent to 8,285,626 cwts., valued at £47,671,541.

On December 31, 1950, the ration of meat was again reduced. The cut was due to the failure to conclude an agreement with Argentina. Only insignificant quantities have been received from that country since last summer.

Heavier Shipments of Bacon Made

Heavier shipments of bacon from the Continent were responsible for a rise of 77 per cent in the volume of imports as compared with 1949. Consignments from Denmark went up by 81 per cent; the Netherlands, by 100 per cent; and Poland, by 75 per cent. There was, at the same time, an apparent expansion of 40 per cent in Canadian supplies, due to heavy January shipments on the 1949 contract. After lengthy negotiation, the Ministry of Food reached a temporary agreement on the price to be paid to Denmark for supplies to be shipped during the first nine months of 1951.

British Imports of Bacon

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	2,668	2,767	4,874
£	27,871	31,710	54,706
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	1,871	497	727
Denmark	479	1,605	2,874
Poland	199	390	745
Netherlands	85	211	421

Importations of poultry were about the same as in 1949 and there were no important changes in sources of supply, although Poland more than doubled her sales. The United Kingdom was a valuable market for Canadian poultry until 1947 but the trade ceased when the dollar difficulties became acute.

British Imports of Poultry

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	498	616	629
£	7,630	9,115	10,953
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Ireland	215	237	222
Australia	119	184	157
Poland	41	56	119
Denmark .....	....	18	29
France .....	....	7	25

Imports of Canadian Cheese Larger

New Zealand furnished more than half of Britain's imports of cheese last year. The total quantity landed decreased by 25 per cent as compared with 1949. New Zealand's consignments were slightly lower, but arrivals from Canada were 25 per cent larger. The heavy deliveries from the United States in 1949 were not repeated.

British Imports of Cheese

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	3,147	4,259	3,080
£	26,452	38,508	27,594
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	324	439	517
New Zealand	1,661	1,881	1,606
Australia	362	390	324
United States	500	830	154
Denmark	59	92	142
Netherlands	125	358	118

The number of eggs in shell purchased from abroad dropped by 18 per cent as compared with 1949. The only countries showing better results than in 1949 were Denmark, 11 per cent more, and Poland, 55 per cent more.

British Imports of Eggs in Shell

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Thousand dozen	155	210	168
£	21,577	30,522	21,515
Principal Sources:		('000 thousand dozen)	
CANADA	46	25	....
Denmark	45	92	102
Ireland	22	34	34
Poland	9	10	15
Australia	17	21	14

There were noteworthy changes in sources of supply of preserved eggs. China's contribution was nearly three times as great as in 1949, while Canada and the United States disappeared from the list of supplying countries.

British Imports of Eggs, Not in Shell, Liquid or Frozen

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	598	534	469
£	5,985	4,626	4,792
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	108	2	....
China	287	115	321
Australia	183	204	110
Poland	20	64	25

The volume of imports of dried whole eggs was three times greater than in the previous year. This was due to large-scale contracts with the United States. The amount credited to Canada was less than half the corresponding 1949 figure.

British Imports of Dried Whole Eggs

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	116	98	310
£	3,611	3,023	2,972
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	93	36	17
United States	12	55	287
Australia	12	6	5

Purchases of Canadian Apples Higher

United Kingdom consumers had the benefit of more imported apples last year. There was an increase of 35 per cent in the volume. Receipts from Canada rose by 72 per cent, from Australia by 65 per cent and from New Zealand by 83 per cent. Britain is, however, now relying on her domestic crop to a much greater degree than before the war. After January 1, 1951, apples may be imported under open general licence from sterling-area sources. It is anticipated, therefore, that there will be a considerable change in the import pattern.

British Imports of Apples

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	1,953	1,764	2,349
£	5,048	3,729	5,912
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA .....	....	513	880
Australia	1,109	405	667
New Zealand	358	152	279

The drop in landings of fish (not of British taking) in 1950 was as much as 45 per cent when compared with 1949, and the total was less than half the 1948 figure. This trade is now of only academic interest to Canada, although Britain depended on Canada to a substantial extent when her own trawlers were engaged in mine-sweeping. Norway is now the leading source of supply but her sales were only about half the rate in 1949. Takings from Iceland, where there was a strike of trawlers, ran at less than one-quarter the 1949 level.

In April, fish prices were removed from control. This resulted in a sharp rise in prices which was quickly followed by a drop to values which were unprofitable for the operators. The full circle was reached at the end of the year when rising prices caused the Ministry of Food to institute an inquiry into the desirability of reimposing price control.

Cod and plaice represented the bulk of the imports in about equal quantities, i.e., 450,000 cwts.

The catch of fish in the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to 35 million cwts. as compared with 40 million cwts. in the previous year, a reduction of some 12 per cent.

British Imports of Fish, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	4,271	3,676	2,011
£	12,946	12,161	7,491
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Deep sea fisheries	2,299	1,830	842
Norway	1,146	872	445
Denmark	377	301	375
Netherlands	28	70	139
Iceland	258	436	97

Imports of Canadian Canned Salmon Lower

The canned salmon picture was not as promising in 1950 as it was in the previous year. The contracts concluded by the Ministry of Food with Canadian packers produced 83,219 cwts., valued at £ 1,345,291, and apart from this there were no imports worth mentioning. The Soviet Union did not send a single case. The result was that the volume of imports was less than one-third the 1949 total.

British Imports of Canned Salmon

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	94	278	83
£	1,027	4,255	1,345
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
CANADA	56	123	83
United States	7	65	....
Soviet Union	28	89	....

The stoppage of lard purchases from the United States meant that total imports sank to one-eighteenth of the 1949 level. Argentina was the only supplier. During the war, considerable quantities of lard came to this country from Canada but the trade ceased several years ago.

British Imports of Lard

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	201	692	37
£	2,278	2,807	174
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Argentina	198	62	37
United States .....	....	628	....

Aggregate imports of canned tomatoes in 1950 were more than twice those of the previous year. Italy was responsible for nearly 80 per cent of these supplies, her sales being valued at £ 6.5 million. Just before the war, Canadian packers of canned tomatoes were challenging the Italian supremacy in this trade, but buying in Canada is now prohibited for currency reasons.

British Imports of Canned Tomatoes

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Cwts.	620	962	2,134
£	2,471	3,968	8,898
Principal Sources:		('000 cwts.)	
Italy	348	591	1,604
Portugal .....	....	34	6

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Extra Appropriation Sought for Subsidies

Sydney, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Commonwealth underestimated the cost of its subsidies for 1950-51 by £4,150,000. The last budget provided £44,438,000 for subsidies, but the government is seeking an extra appropriation to bring the figure to £48,588,000. Most of the extra money is for subsidies on butter, cheese and processed milk products. The appropriation the government now seeks includes an extra £300,000 for the tea subsidy, and £150,000 more for the freight subsidy on wheat shipped to Tasmania.

Balance of Trade with Dollar Area Improved

Sydney, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimated net drawings from the sterling area dollar pool, in the first half of the current financial year, were \$2 million, compared with \$35 million in the first half of 1949-50. The Commonwealth Statistician, Dr. Roland Wilson, said that the improvement was due mainly to a favourable trend in the balance of trade with the dollar area.

An unfavourable balance of trade of \$32 million changed to a favourable balance of \$17 million, due mainly to an increase of \$31 million in the value of exports to the United States and Canada, and a decrease of \$16 million in the value of imports from those countries. Of the total increase in exports to the United States and Canada, \$23 million consisted of increases in the value of exports of wool and sheepskins.

Private capital inflow was \$23 million and \$46 million respectively in the two halves of 1949-50, but only \$5 million in the first half of 1950-51. The total dollar deficit of Australia in the first half of 1950-51 was \$38 million, less than in the first half of 1949-50. A trade surplus with the dollar area of about \$37 million in January and February last, was an indication that the situation in the second half of 1950-51 should be much more favourable than in the first half.

BRAZIL

Industrialization of Soya Bean Begun in Brazil

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A small soya bean factory is to be installed, with American machinery, in Marilia, State of São Paulo—the first in South America. The initial production will be six tons daily of edible oils and flour. Local farmers will exchange the raw material for the finished product. Should this experiment prove successful, it is proposed to set up a large plant at a cost of 12 million cruzeiros.

Production of Paper Increasing Steadily

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—During the last five years, Brazil's production of paper has been increasing continuously, as follows: 1946, 156,497 tons; 1947, 170,750 tons; 1948, 186,957 tons; 1949, 216,544 tons; 1950 (estimated), 250,000 tons. Notwithstanding this increase in the national paper industry, the production of newsprint, in general, is still little developed, amounting to only about 12 per cent of the country's total paper production.

Brazilian Pinewood Reserves Investigated

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent verification of pinewood reserves in the States of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul, revealed that there are in existence approximately 108 million trees of more than 40 cms. diameter, as well as some 250 thousand smaller ones. An average of one million pine trees are felled annually.

Brazil is Largest Importer of Argentine Fruit

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil is the world's largest, and almost exclusive, importer of Argentine fruit. Last year Brazil imported 2,322,626 boxes of fruit, about 82 per cent of Argentina's total exports of this kind. Brazil purchased 92 per cent of the exports of Argentine apples, 63.7 per cent of the pears, 79 per cent of the grapes, 95 per cent of the prunes, and 100 per cent of the peaches, apricots, melons and quinces.

Banana Exports Through Santos were Larger

São Paulo, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Banana exports through Santos, during March, amounted to 917,097 stems, and brought the total shipped for the first quarter of the current year to 2,676,219 stems. This compares with 786,231 stems for the first quarter of 1950, when Argentina had more or less withdrawn from the market, and 1,871,493 stems in the same period of 1949.

CHILE

Breeding Sheep Imported into Chile by Air

Santiago, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Ten Australian Type Merino rams and ten Rambouillet Merino ewes, valued at US\$10,000, have been brought into Chile by air from California. They were received at the airport by the chief of the Veterinary Service who found them in good condition after the three-day flight.

Important Sulphur Deposit Discovered

Santiago, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—An important sulphur deposit, estimated to amount to some 20,000,000 tons, has been found in the district of Los Andes. It is also reported that further investigations are likely to lead to other deposits being discovered.

JAMAICA

Two Jamaican Hotels Sold

Kingston, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Confidence in the future of Jamaica's growing tourist business is shown by the fact that two properties on the Island's north coast, one of them a hotel near the famed Tower Isle, have recently changed hands for a total of £80,000. The hotel, previously Canadian-owned, was sold to a United States investor for £50,000, and an English investor bought the other property for £30,000. The new owners are reported to be planning considerable developments on recreational lines in these places.

Rediffusion Service Established in Kingston

Kingston, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Broadcasting Company, Ltd., which has the franchise to provide radio broadcasting facilities in the island, have just established a rediffusion service (i.e. wired broadcasting) in a part of the Kingston municipality. It is planned to extend this service.

Jamaica to Increase Budget

Kingston, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Committee of the Jamaica House of Representatives has recommended an increase of £ 72,623 in the government's 1951-52 estimates of expenditure. Roads, bridges and other public works are large objects of the extra outlay planned. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of a further free grant of £ 100,000, from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, towards the cost of a third housebuilding program in urban and rural areas. Grants for the first and second program totalled £ 600,000.

SPAIN

Wheat Imported from Canada

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Wheat imports into Spain in 1950 were as follows: France, 72,000 tons; Canada, 44,000 tons; Australia, 44,000 tons; Portugal, 13,000 tons, and Syria-Lebanon, 5,000 tons.

Abandoned Pyrite Mines to be Re-opened

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Abandoned pyrite mines, owned by the Tharsis Sulphur and Copper Company, are to resume work because of the world shortage of sulphur, it is reported.

Visible Foreign Trade Had Favourable Balance in March

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Spanish visible foreign trade for March, 1951, amounted to 209·8 million gold pesetas, in which exports exceeded imports by 8·2 million gold pesetas. During the first quarter of the year, imports totalled 253·2 million gold pesetas whereas exports amounted to 344·6 million gold pesetas, leaving a favourable balance of 91·4 million gold pesetas.

Coal Production Higher Last Year

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Spain's coal production reached 12·5 million tons in 1950, representing an increase of 700,000 tons over the previous year's output. The production consisted of 9·5 million tons of pitcoal, 1·5 million tons of anthracite and 1·5 million tons of lignite.

Spanish Mineral Production High

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Mineral production in 1950 attained the highest figures since 1936, especially in iron ore, lead and antimony.

Lead output was estimated at 40,000 tons, of which 20,000 tons were exported. Production of iron ore was placed at 3 million tons and copper concentrate at 1.5 million tons.

Spain Imports More Fertilizers

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports of fertilizers have been increased considerably this year in an effort to improve agricultural production. Imports so far this year have been estimated at a value of 737 million pesetas.

SWEDEN

Heavy Increase of Glass Exports

Stockholm, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Sweden's export of blown and pressed glass products was doubled in 1950. The value of exports amounted to 10 million kronor which is a record for the postwar years. The export to the United States of household and ornamental glass, which has decreased each year since 1947, once more showed an increase of as much as 63 per cent. Shipments to Canada were more than twice those in 1949, while exports to the United Kingdom were 194 per cent more than the previous year. The total value of exports of household and ornamental glass to 40 different countries amounted to 7 million kronor.

Price Stop Reinstated in Swedish Ironworks

Stockholm, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A price stop has been introduced again for cold rolled stainless steel bands, for repairs to agricultural machinery, and for forged iron. Certain Swedish ironworks raised the price some time ago for steel used for production of shaving blades and household articles by an average of about 60 or 65 per cent, and in some instances as much as 100 per cent, but they could give no motive for such high increases. Consequently, the Price Control Board decided to reinstate a price stop for these products, as from June 18.

Iron and Steel Industry to be Expanded

Stockholm, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swedish iron and steel industries are being subjected to an expansion program which will raise the capacity in 1955 to over 2 million tons of ingots annually, as compared with 1.4 million tons at present. It is calculated that the imports will be reduced to 200,000 tons of commercial iron and steel per annum, a third of the current figure, and that, simultaneously, exports will be increased from the present 120,000 tons to 200,000 tons.

New Plant to Produce Antibiotics

Stockholm, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The construction by the firm of AB Kabise of a new plant for the production of antibiotics is in progress at Strängnäs, approximately 30 miles west of Stockholm. If work proceeds according to schedule, the factory will be able to start production of penicillin and streptomycin on a large scale at the beginning of the new year. This factory is expected to make Sweden self-supporting in antibiotics within a few years.

Brazil Orders Technical Equipment

Stockholm, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—In a recent address to the Swedish Water Power Association, Dr. Marcondes Ferraz, technical director of Companhia Hidro-Elétrica de São Francisco in Brazil, said that Swedish industry will receive large orders for electrical power station equipment and high-tension cables. He has already placed orders with Svenska Metallverken for steel aluminum cables for 220,000 volts and is to negotiate regarding additional cables and other equipment.

Autumn Crops of Wheat, Rye and Hay Below Average

Stockholm, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The harvest prospects for autumn wheat, autumn rye and hay in Sweden are considerably less than average.

Marshall Aid Organization to be Discontinued

Stockholm, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Marshall Plan administration in Sweden will be liquidated during the latter part of the summer and the fall, it is reported. This follows Sweden's decision at the outset of the year to waive further Marshall Aid. Over a period of three years, Sweden has been granted Marshall Aid funds to the value of \$118 million, of which about \$5 million have not been utilized. Sweden has received \$20.4 million as a loan and the rest as payments for shipments of commodities to other Marshall Aid countries.

Salt and Oil Drilling Very Successful

Stockholm, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Salt and oil drillings which have been in progress for some time in Svedala, Southern Sweden, have proved so successful lately that it is considered almost certain that there is oil in the province of Skane.

New Zealand Hydro-Electric Calls Tenders for Equipment

Wellington, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Tenders have been called for one 10,000 kva 66/11kv T.C.O.L. transformers bank and spare unit for Southbrook Substation (Contract No. 184). Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4.00 p.m. on September 18, 1951. Copies of specifications for equipment under the above contract are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.

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.

Turkish Agricultural Production Last Year More Satisfactory

Cereal production made marked recovery in 1950—Increased cotton production has brought unusual prosperity to Izmir and Adana regions—Wheat crop 50 per cent higher than 1949—Soft wheat imported from Canada.

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.)

ISTANBUL.—Although the 1950 harvest was not by any means a bumper crop for the principal products, it was on the whole a satisfactory one, especially when compared with 1949. Cereal production made a marked recovery. A 30 per cent increase in cotton production, coupled with the results of the short cotton crop in the United States, has resulted in unusual prosperity in the Izmir and Adana regions. It is reliably estimated that, weather conditions permitting, the additional acreage which will be devoted to cotton this year should result in a production of up to 200,000 tons.

Although the wheat harvest represented a million tons less than the record crop of 1948, it was over 50 per cent higher than the disappointing yield of 1949.

The drop in corn production has resulted in scarcity in the Black Sea area, where corn is used as the principal cereal. Supplies were consequently sought in the United States, and it was reported that 20,000 tons were expected.

Principal Turkish Cereal Crops

	1950 (tons)	1949 (tons)
Wheat	3,872,000	2,556,000
Barley	2,047,000	1,246,000
Rye	443,000	274,000
Oats	316,000	235,000
Corn	628,000	725,000

Soft Wheat Purchased from Canada

Negotiations have been carried on for some time with producing countries to obtain up to 100,000 tons of wheat to augment short stocks in the large consuming centres. Upwards of 40,000 tons have been purchased in the United States, 26,000 tons in Argentina on a loan basis, 6,000 tons in Hungary and 10,000 tons of soft wheat in Canada. A quantity of flour is also expected from Italy. It is felt that the general price increase in world markets for a great variety of basic materials has caused the farmers to hold up deliveries in the hope of a rise in wheat prices. The threat of wheat imports has already resulted in the arrival of shipments from the interior.

While it is too early to estimate accurately the probable production of cereals for the present year, weather conditions have thus far been favourable, and although there may be some encroachment by cotton on acreage normally sown to wheat, it is believed that cereal production should be adequate.

The 1950 tobacco production and sales were, on the whole, unsatisfactory to the market as well as to the farmer. The crop, estimated at 87,000 tons, was normal in quantity but below average in quality. Buyers



Turkey—Sapanca apples.

who purchased on the basis of quick inspection suffered loss when poor quality returns were discovered after manipulation. The opening of the principal market in Izmir did not produce the normal flurry of buying, and consequently growers were subject to a certain degree of insecurity in effecting their sales. However, considerable impetus was given to sales, just before the opening of the market on January 26, by the large purchase, by a United States company, of 11,000 tons of 1948 and 1949 stock held by the State Monopoly. This enabled the Monopoly to effect rather large purchases of the new crop and produce a stabilizing influence on both the Aegean and Black Sea markets.

The United States continues to be the major purchaser of American-grade tobacco, but their imports in 1950, amounting to TL169·7 million, represented a marked decrease from the previous year. The large percentage of kappa or lower grade tobaccos is expected to be difficult to move. The trade agreement recently reached with Western Germany, which assured a market for these grades, has thus far been of no assistance for the reason that Germany has stopped imports. The success of the agreement was dependent on special customs exemptions which have not yet been ratified by the German Government.

Sugar Imports Not Expected Necessary

Production, almost entirely from beets, was approximately 138,000 tons, representing an increase of 4,000 tons over 1949. It is expected that, with stocks in hand, no imports of sugar will be required during 1951.

The sultana crop, at 70,000 tons, was substantially better than in 1949, and the exportable surplus has found a good market in Europe. Principal buyers were the United Kingdom, Western Germany and the Netherlands. On the other hand, the fig crop was somewhat lower in quantity and of rather poor quality, as the result of frost damage during the previous winter and drought conditions during the growing season. Sales have been good, and it is interesting to note that, despite the poor average quality, exports to Canada have increased. Only the high quality figs are used for export to North America, and special care is given to packing for this market because of the stringent health regulations. Over half the year's exports of 16,783 tons were purchased by the United Kingdom, Western Germany and Sweden.

Hazelnut production made a poor showing, and resulting high prices have slowed up exports. It is estimated, however, that all available supplies of hazelnuts, walnuts and others will be sold satisfactorily.

The recent increase in prices of a good many of the exportable agricultural products has created a feeling of buoyancy and confidence, which is noticeable throughout the country. ECA assistance to agriculture has resulted in the importation of large quantities of tractors and agricultural machinery, as well as in the training of specialists both in Turkey and in the United States. Out of a total of \$16,248,000 allocated for purchases of agricultural machinery, \$2,600,000 was allocated for use in Canada during the calendar year.

Production Value of Canadian Rope Industry Higher

Gross value of products manufactured by the cordage, rope and twine industry of Canada, in 1950, was \$17,460,000, an increase of three per cent over the preceding year's value of \$16,918,000.

Powerful Television Station to Operate in Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Argentina's first commercial television transmitter, described as one of the most powerful television broadcasting stations in the world, is scheduled to begin operating in Buenos Aires on October 17. An 8-bay triangular aerial is being installed on a 150-foot tower on top of the 22-storey Ministry of Public Works building. International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation are the suppliers, and this company will provide technical personnel until local personnel can be trained to operate the equipment and cameras. This company will also supply ten thousand television receivers with shipments starting about July 1st.

Unfavourable Trade Balance Reduced By the Philippines in Past Year

Result of determined effort to control imports and foreign exchange, as well as increased prices of basic Philippine exports—Canada now ranks third in total trade of the Philippines, following the United States and Japan.

By M. de la Rosa, Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian.)

MANILA.—The unfavourable trade balance of the Philippines was materially reduced in the past year, from 625,686,504 pesos in 1949 to 46,954,270 pesos in 1950. This reduction was the result of a determined effort to control imports and the issuance of foreign exchange. The international situation also had a startling effect in substantially raising the prices of basic Philippine exports.

During 1950, exports from the Philippines were valued at 665,404,764 pesos, as compared with 511,700,704 pesos in 1949. Imports were valued at 712,359,034 pesos in the past year, as compared with 1,137,387,208 pesos in 1949.

In view of the peculiar economic relationships which exist between the Philippines and the United States, the bulk of the trade of the Philippines takes place with the United States. Trading relations are controlled by the "Bell Act" of the United States Congress which provides that imports into the Philippines from the United States shall be free of customs duty. This has furnished the United States with its most favourable market, and during 1950, the United States was responsible for over 73 per cent of all Philippine imports.

In 1950, Japan continued in second place of the principal countries trading with the Philippines, followed by Canada and Indonesia.

Trade of the Philippines, by Main Countries

	1949 (Pesos)	1950 (Pesos)
EXPORTS		
United States	367,570,650	481,296,159
Japan	22,690,978	42,140,238
Indonesia	4,839,595	1,427,598
CANADA	7,142,639	10,899,137
China	1,682,835	2,581,303
Belgium	4,288,827	16,064,419
Great Britain	6,368,301	8,353,263
Germany	14,352,884	3,368,802
India	3,539,626	1,641,711
Italy	12,012,302	10,213,884
France	11,336,892	4,600,887
Hong Kong	9,445,145	3,351,608
IMPORTS		
United States	918,829,128	522,346,972
Japan	32,124,746	29,780,492
Indonesia	32,064,594	32,543,582
CANADA	26,364,470	26,144,850
China	20,440,210	7,201,956
Belgium	13,039,730	6,619,508
Great Britain	10,061,298	10,485,434
Germany	1,794,862	5,033,722
India	10,584,620	4,642,158
Italy	1,831,306	6,613,586
France	1,168,206	1,293,144
Hong Kong	3,019,242	10,179,608

During 1950, the United States accounted for 1,003,643,131 pesos, or 72.9 per cent of the total foreign trade of the Philippines. Of the total, imports from the United States amounted to 522,346,972 pesos, as compared with 918,829,128 pesos in 1949. Exports to the United States for the past year amounted to 481,296,159 pesos, as compared with 367,570,650 pesos in 1949.

Japan, the second ranking country in the foreign trade of the Philippines accounted for 71,920,730 pesos, or slightly over 5.2 per cent of the total foreign trade, during the year 1950. Of this amount, imports from Japan amounted to 29,780,492 pesos or 4.2 per cent, as against 32,124,746 pesos or 2.8 per cent in 1949. On the other hand, exports to Japan for 1950 were 42,140,238 pesos, or 6.3 per cent of the total, as compared with 22,690,978 pesos in 1949.

Canada Fourth Most Important Source of Supply

Total trade with Canada, the third ranking country in 1950, amounted to 37,043,987 pesos, or 2.7 per cent of the total. Imports in 1950 amounted to 26,144,850 pesos or 3.7 per cent, as compared with 26,364,470 pesos in 1949. Exports to Canada in 1950 were valued at 10,899,137 pesos or 1.6 per cent, as compared with 7,142,639 pesos or 1.4 per cent in 1949.

Indonesia was in fourth position in total foreign trade with a value of 33,971,180 pesos or 2.5 per cent of the total as compared with 2.2 per cent or 36,904,189 pesos in 1949.

Although Canada moved ahead of Indonesia into third place in total foreign trade in 1950, imports from Canada totalled only 26,144,850 pesos, as against Indonesian imports of 32,543,582 pesos. However, Philippine exports to Canada rose from 7,142,639 pesos in 1949 to 10,899,137 pesos in 1950, while exports to Indonesia declined from 4,839,595 pesos in 1949 to 1,427,598 pesos in 1950.

Other countries which have shown increases in their share of the total foreign trade of the Philippines include Belgium, Great Britain, British East Indies, Italy, Switzerland, Netherlands and Hong Kong.

Canada's Mineral Production at New Peak Value in 1950

Canada's mineral production rose to a new peak value of \$1,040,887,600 in 1950, exceeding by 15 per cent the previous high of \$901,110,000 in 1949. Ontario accounted for 34.9 per cent of the all-Canada total in 1950, down slightly from the preceding year's proportion of 35.9 per cent. Quebec's output accounted for 20.9 per cent of the total, up from 18.3 per cent in 1949. British Columbia's proportion was down from 15.1 per cent to 13.6. Alberta's percentage rose slightly from 12.6 to 12.9. The remaining provinces and territories accounted for 17.7 per cent of total mineral production as against 18.1 in the preceding year.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problem are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

New Zealand Finances Improved as Public Accounts Reveal Surplus

Surplus of £8,714,000 resulted from operations of Consolidated and Social Security Funds—Bonus paid to social security beneficiaries—War Emergency Account to receive £5,250,000 of surplus.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

WELLINGTON.—Public accounts for the year ended March 31, 1951, revealed a surplus of £8,714,000 from the operations of the Consolidated and Social Security Funds. The revenue and expenditure of these funds was as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
Consolidated Fund	£ 143,757,000	£ 135,504,000	£ 8,253,000
Social Security Fund	49,882,000	49,421,000	461,000
Net surplus on current account			£ 8,714,000

(These figures include a £14 million transfer from the Consolidated Fund to the Social Security Fund.)

Since the middle of 1950, revenue in the current account has shown a steady upward trend and, at the end of the year, exceeded the budget estimate by £9,899,000. In spite of the fact that exemption from sales tax was granted on a large number of household articles and appliances, sales tax receipts exceeded the estimate by £1,655,000, while income tax receipts exceeded the estimate by £2,942,000, or roughly 5 per cent. Departmental earnings also contributed to the surplus and exceeded the budget estimate by more than £3 million.

As far as expenditures are concerned, most of the votes were under-expended, but payments on social security exceeded the estimate slightly. Due to prudent financing it was possible in January to pay a bonus to social security beneficiaries totalling £2,034,000, and also to absorb wage increases which were granted shortly before the end of the financial year. As an anti-inflationary measure, £3 million worth of treasury bills issued by the previous government had also been redeemed.

Bonus Paid for Every Child

Three million pounds of the surplus is to be paid out in the form of bonuses of £5 for every child in New Zealand, and this bonus is expected to apply to about 600,000 children in 255,000 separate families. The bonus will be paid in July, along with the usual family, orphans, war pension or other benefits.

A War Emergency Account, will receive £5,250,000 of the surplus. The target for this account is £100 million, which is to be built up from current revenues and set aside to meet the costs of war in the preparatory and initial stages. Apart from the effectiveness of this fund as a defence measure, it is also expected to offset present inflationary trends. In the event that it is unnecessary to use these funds for the original purpose, they might be used to offset the effects of a drop in commodity prices.

There was a surplus on capital account of £5,215,000, resulting from receipts from public loans and national savings of £33,975,000, and expenditures of only £28,760,000. The capital program during the present year is expected to be as large as last year, but in view of the surplus on capital account, it will be necessary for the government to raise only £10 million by public subscription, as against £20 million last year. For this purpose a national development loan of £10 million was opened on May 29, with interest at 3 per cent. The loan was opened for slightly longer than four weeks, and the maturity date will be April 15, 1960-62.

Steel Output in Great Britain Suffered Setback This Year

Steady increase in production has been checked—Demand at home and abroad is at postwar high—Steel imports from abroad declined sharply—Scrap and iron ore imports are lower—Exports of steel being reduced, with Commonwealth countries receiving priority treatment.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The steady increase in the United Kingdom's steel production, which has been a feature of this country's postwar industrial recovery, has been checked. The setback has occurred at a time when the demand for steel both in this country and abroad is at a higher level than at any time since the war. New uses for steel have been developed, steel consuming industries enlarged, while the needs of the re-armament drive are also substantial.

While the position has been getting tight for some months now, the first serious difficulty arose when the automobile industry was compelled to go on short time for lack of sufficient body steel late in 1950. Today, there is evidence of a growing scarcity of steel in all shapes and sizes and for all purposes.

Production of steel so far in 1951 has been running slightly below the equivalent period of a year earlier. In addition to the greater demand, there has been a sharp decline in imports from abroad. The output of finished shapes from this country in recent years has been supplemented to a considerable extent by purchases of semis from the Continent, as well as from North America. It is difficult to measure the extent of the shortage. Steel users are not only inclined to hoard, but also to order the same steel from two or more sources thus amplifying the shortage picture.

Production Outlook Unfavourable

The outlook for steel production for the balance of 1951 is unfavourable, largely because of raw material difficulties, particularly in the field of scrap. United Kingdom imports of scrap in 1950 amounted to almost 1,900,000 long tons, while prospects for 1951 are for not more than 600,000 tons. A drive for home scrap is under way but, no matter how successful, it cannot make up for the loss of imports. Iron ore imports are also likely to be a problem. Contracts have been placed for 9,300,000 tons, but because of shipping difficulties, receipts are likely to fall about a million tons short of this figure. Receipts from Canada have so far been below the desired rate, but it is felt that the current shortfall will be made up by heavier shipments later in the year. The domestic production of iron ore is being stepped up by about a million and a half tons and is expected to reach 14,300,000 tons this year.

Stocks of steel making materials are in fair supply so that output can be reasonably well maintained for a time despite the unfavourable import outlook. The benefit from extra plant now being built to process domestic ore should become apparent in the last half of the year, when pig iron production should average about 10,000 tons a week above the current rate, or 500,000 tons in a full year. The crucial raw material shortage is more likely to be coke than anything else. It is hoped, however, that

steel production in 1951-52 can be maintained at the 16,000,000-ton rate and that 18,000,000 tons a year will be reached by 1954-55 as planned.

The factors most likely to interfere with steel exports from the United Kingdom, therefore, are the priority demands of the re-armament program, and the smaller domestic supply arising from decreased imports. Present indications are that imports in 1952 will not exceed 450,000 tons as compared with 600,000 tons in 1951. The following table shows actual United Kingdom steel supplies in 1950 and an estimate for 1951:

United Kingdom Steel Supplies

	1950	1951*
	('000,000 ingot tons)	
Production of ingots and castings	16.29	16.00
Producers' stock reduction .....	.10	.25
Imports .....	.60	.45
Secondhand and reusable material .....	.46	.45
	17.45	17.15

* Estimate

Exports to be Reduced

Exports of steel reached 3,250,000 ingot tons in 1950, leaving a home market supply of 14,200,000 tons. For 1951, the intention is to hold exports to 2,720,000 ingot tons which should leave 14,430,000 tons for the home market. If exports in 1951 were cut on a pro rata basis, overseas customers could expect to get roughly 83 per cent of 1950 receipts. As Commonwealth countries are to receive priority treatment in 1951, the full 83 per cent should be realized. It does not follow, however, that the pattern of exports will be the same this year as last. Certain types are in much shorter supply than others, and buyers of mild steel, high carbon wires, electrical sheet, etc., may find it impossible to get as much as 83 per cent of their 1950 purchases. It is possible that a deterioration in the raw material position (inadequate shipping for iron ore, for example) may compel the authorities to further reduce the export allocation.

A more rigid control of steel output and distribution in the United Kingdom is in prospect, which could introduce a drastic cut in exports if the home supply position should deteriorate to the point where re-armament and essential civil needs were endangered. As domestic industries in the United Kingdom are compelled to curtail production and lay off help for lack of steel supplies, the pressure mounts for a reduction of exports. While current expectations are that the 1951 export target will be met, there can be no guarantee.

Colombo Port Operations Expanded

Colombo, June 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Chairman of the Colombo Port Commission, in his administration report for 1950, refers not only to the progress being made in the expansion and modernization of port facilities but also to a record in tonnage handled—4,846,667, which includes imports of 1,550,000 tons, exports of 759,000 tons, transit cargo 63,000 tons and the balance in bunkers; a 60 per cent increase over 1949 in the number of ships taking oil bunkers, the actual figure for 1950 was 1,439; an abnormally high figure of total daily passenger traffic handled—over 1,000 per day; and an increase in revenue by Rs. 3,789,597 to a total of Rs. 17,483,910, as compared with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 12,596,598. With the completion of development works now under way these figures of operations and revenue are expected to show further improvement.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Benelux Continues to Suspend Certain Customs Duties

Brussels, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Benelux countries will continue to suspend customs duties on certain commodities from July 1 to December 31, 1951, according to a Belgian decree of June 20.

The goods concerned are yarns of artificial silk and certain types of yarns of artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibres, not put up for retail sale; artificial horsehair; artificial silk waste and artificial textile fibres in the mass or in bundles, carded or combed; and tin-plate, 0.35 millimetre or less thick.

In addition, the temporary reduction on certain new jute bags and sacks for packing from 18 per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent has also been extended until December 31, 1951.

Britain to Issue Import Certificates for Strategic Materials

London, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Board of Trade announces that it is prepared to issue import certificates to take care of instances where the government of another country requires to be satisfied that strategic goods ordered from that country by an importer in the United Kingdom will, in fact, be imported into the United Kingdom.

The procedure is for the United Kingdom importer, on receiving a request from his overseas supplier for an import certificate, to make application to the Board. The import certificate, when granted, is then forwarded by the importer to his overseas supplier.

If an import certificate is issued, the importer will be bound by the terms of the Control of Goods (Import Certificates) Order 1951, which provides that, except under the authority of a licence granted by the Board under the Order, he may not (a) import the goods, particulars of which are given on the import certificate, into any country other than the United Kingdom; (b) dispose of those goods before they have been imported into the United Kingdom; or (c) export those goods from the United Kingdom after they have been imported into the United Kingdom.

New Zealand Relaxes Restrictions on Certain Imports

Wellington, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Department of Customs announced that licences granted for plaster-cored building board will be available for imports of such material from dollar countries.

Concurrently, it was announced the existing allocation of dollar licences for wooden tool handles was increased to 300 per cent of the value of the licences granted in 1950.

New Zealand Extends Period of Validity of Import Licences

Wellington, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand's Department of Customs announced that the period of validity of 1951 licences has been extended to June 30, 1952. Prior to this announcement the period of validity of licences for 1951 expired at the end of the present year.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	10.5	66.7	67.8	60.1	235.5	278.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	9.1	26.7	31.8	45.6	136.5	142.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.3	2.0	4.0	4.9	7.9	14.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	16.9	89.1	117.5	77.2	387.8	532.0
Iron and Products.....	5.6	27.8	26.5	28.2	100.7	117.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16.6	47.6	44.8	77.8	166.9	216.8
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.4	9.2	11.4	9.0	39.1	51.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.3	9.8	11.8	9.1	41.2	49.4
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2.3	8.1	7.8	9.1	25.8	25.4
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	67.0	287.0	323.4	321.1	1,141.4	1,427.7
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	410	435	405	3,254	5,594	4,529
Vegetables.....	487	985	1,765	1,178	4,088	4,765
Wheat.....	3,714	37,711	27,053	22,831	116,796	108,026
Grains, other.....	800	6,699	11,545	3,493	13,886	24,992
Flour of wheat.....	1,623	10,242	14,191	7,703	41,738	57,343
Farinaceous products, other.....	995	1,478	2,693	4,343	5,497	10,449
Sugar and products.....	123	540	340	710	1,888	1,923
Alcoholic beverages.....	610	3,008	4,262	4,169	13,691	21,587
Vegetable fats and oils.....	7	679	268	46	1,816	854
Rubber and products.....	1,270	1,105	2,252	5,595	4,554	9,942
Seeds.....	40	1,550	699	1,011	12,021	13,896
Tobacco.....	162	890	521	4,715	6,907	11,138
Vegetable products, other.....	224	1,380	1,781	1,009	7,496	8,742
TOTAL.....	10,467	66,700	67,775	60,146	235,471	278,186
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw.....	204	922	921	822	6,040	6,159
Cattle.....	834	6,779	6,953	3,504	28,688	32,412
Other animals, living.....	130	340	152	681	3,056	1,265
Fish and fishery products.....	1,460	7,335	8,595	9,296	37,634	44,296
Furs and products.....	650	2,300	1,946	8,156	11,290	17,663
Leather and products.....	517	562	904	2,021	2,527	4,235
Bacon and hams.....	3,357	2,430	336	14,520	19,465	2,292
Meats, other.....	464	3,961	9,699	1,938	14,397	21,696
Cheese.....	571	136	53	1,104	595	736
Milk products, other.....	406	1,100	1,203	1,259	4,558	2,818
Eggs, shell and processed.....	45	174	75	84	3,951	1,936
Animal products, other.....	438	647	937	2,212	4,324	6,772
TOTAL.....	9,077	26,687	31,772	45,597	136,534	142,280
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	221	485	795	1,073	2,076	3,670
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	13	148	178	47	706	649
Wool and products.....	76	249	451	473	1,266	2,862
Synthetic fibre and products.....	186	284	364	854	1,340	1,368
Textile products, other.....	768	859	2,210	2,438	2,526	5,966
TOTAL.....	1,263	2,025	3,997	4,883	7,915	14,514
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	2,638	20,494	26,596	12,431	80,500	125,892
Pulpwood.....	649	967	2,725	2,445	10,310	18,703
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	946	4,921	5,328	6,711	20,288	28,817
Wood pulp.....	2,470	16,744	31,532	11,722	73,804	130,930
Manufactured wood, other.....	288	391	577	1,346	1,582	2,835
Newsprint paper.....	9,135	44,245	47,211	38,582	194,060	209,289
Paper, other.....	724	1,158	3,202	3,653	6,143	14,368
Books and printed matter.....	86	184	289	348	1,022	1,129
TOTAL.....	16,936	89,104	117,460	77,238	387,770	531,963

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....		811	1,007		858	1,623
Ferro-alloys.....	159	1,325	2,322	555	4,924	11,228
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	257	1,284	381	1,782	5,778	3,928
Rolling mill products.....	200	308	968	1,100	3,035	4,097
Locomotives and parts.....	2	5,789	306	236	7,673	837
Farm machinery and implements.....	887	10,395	10,711	4,131	43,345	49,514
Hardware and cutlery.....	193	460	495	790	1,788	2,032
Machinery (except farm).....	1,014	2,304	3,835	4,416	8,753	15,549
Automobiles, freight.....	682	676	825	3,805	3,950	3,047
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,295	1,995	2,325	7,485	6,049	9,782
Automobile parts.....	270	900	1,095	1,494	4,614	5,295
Railway cars and parts.....		7		10	2,849	31
Iron products, other.....	624	1,571	2,215	2,384	7,119	10,338
TOTAL.....	5,584	27,824	26,485	28,190	100,735	117,300
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	2,469	17,358	12,077	8,964	45,080	53,220
Brass and products.....	107	167	173	411	783	1,354
Copper and products.....	5,476	8,903	5,552	21,376	33,833	32,397
Lead and products.....	823	2,770	5,167	3,765	8,742	18,547
Nickel.....	3,987	9,172	8,976	24,416	42,546	50,348
Precious metals (except gold).....	2,231	2,908	4,139	10,986	10,453	20,545
Zinc and products.....	1,001	4,094	6,215	4,896	16,822	26,632
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	342	979	1,202	1,789	3,728	6,713
Non-ferrous products, other.....	208	1,255	1,311	1,240	4,943	7,057
TOTAL.....	16,643	47,607	44,811	77,844	166,930	216,813
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	1,500	5,798	7,158	4,378	23,832	34,018
Coal and coal products.....	156	960	666	1,030	5,203	2,866
Petroleum and products.....	22	12	126	149	95	360
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	408	1,225	1,750	2,038	5,454	8,701
Non-metallic products, other.....	353	1,191	1,697	1,419	4,471	5,938
TOTAL.....	2,439	9,186	11,397	9,014	39,054	51,884
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	129	293	513	518	1,066	2,328
Medicinal preparations.....	207	437	470	594	1,772	1,968
Fertilizers.....	1,051	3,744	4,051	4,294	18,236	15,242
Paints and varnishes.....	77	243	669	379	1,659	2,463
Calcium compounds.....	51	141	335	213	528	1,197
Soda and sodium compounds.....	331	435	882	1,667	1,958	4,038
Chemical products, other.....	442	4,506	4,910	1,389	15,949	22,193
TOTAL.....	2,289	9,798	11,829	9,053	41,169	49,429
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	37	24	49	83	98	169
Films.....	427	121	609	1,768	970	2,373
Ships and vessels.....	7	3,840	3,055	185	10,135	5,995
Aircraft and parts.....	822	455	682	2,419	2,029	2,595
Electrical energy.....	224	739	760	1,622	2,550	2,967
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	176	313	654	793	1,379	2,272
Miscellaneous, other.....	358	1,414	509	1,395	4,106	2,673
Donations and gifts.....		319	471		1,345	2,271
Non-commercial articles.....	249	878	1,042	876	3,213	4,061
TOTAL.....	2,300	8,104	7,830	9,140	25,825	25,376

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	May			January—May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	10,467	66,700	67,775	60,146	235,471	278,186
Animals and Animal Products.....	9,077	26,687	31,772	45,597	136,534	142,280
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,263	2,025	3,997	4,883	7,915	14,514
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	16,936	89,104	117,460	77,238	387,770	531,963
Iron and Products.....	5,584	27,824	26,485	28,190	100,735	117,300
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	16,643	47,607	44,811	77,844	166,930	216,813
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,439	9,186	11,397	9,014	39,054	51,884
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,289	9,798	11,829	9,053	41,169	49,429
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,300	8,104	7,830	9,140	25,825	25,376
TOTAL.....	66,998	287,036	323,358	321,106	1,141,402	1,427,745
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	5,723	25,381	16,388	37,624	96,786	74,315
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,172	2,822	689	28,130	24,530	7,080
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	490	101	89	1,735	441	559
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,334	1,997	9,613	14,604	8,887	43,487
Iron and Products.....	1,437	1,136	920	7,236	4,231	4,542
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	9,326	15,111	17,570	41,014	40,676	63,775
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	389	1,039	932	1,076	4,086	4,014
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	611	674	754	1,981	2,485	3,456
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	407	288	285	1,931	1,323	1,029
TOTAL.....	27,889	48,549	47,241	135,332	183,445	202,256
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,296	20,824	30,225	7,597	61,165	91,020
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,848	19,847	27,454	11,614	87,653	113,250
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	85	1,711	2,584	284	4,360	8,445
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	10,773	83,542	95,143	49,333	362,012	445,573
Iron and Products.....	412	12,953	14,960	2,084	52,371	67,860
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,203	24,006	21,318	14,406	101,339	118,537
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	954	5,917	7,897	4,649	27,327	37,769
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,075	5,376	6,398	4,480	24,071	28,508
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	796	1,771	2,698	3,511	6,909	10,484
TOTAL.....	20,441	175,406	208,678	97,960	727,206	921,447

Favourable Trade Balance of North Borneo Increased

Singapore, June 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Colony of North Borneo had a phenomenal increase in its favourable trade balance, from Malayan \$3.7 million in 1949 to Malayan \$46.0 million in 1950. Primarily, this was due to the unprecedented rise in the price of rubber, as well as an increase of 22 per cent in rubber production. Imports rose 35 per cent over 1949 although rice imports, normally the most important, were 50 per cent lower in value and even less in quantity due to a record local crop.

IMPORTS

	1948	1949	1950
	(Malayan \$'000,000)		
Textile apparel	2.8	3.7	6.8
Provisions	3.5	4.3	6.0
Rice	4.2	6.0	3.1

EXPORTS

Rubber	18.5	15.9	59.9
Copra	1.7	7.5	6.7
Timber	3.0	5.4	6.5

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN 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.