

# FOREIGN TRADE

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Consignment of high grade Canadian flour being unloaded from the S.S. City of Lucknow in April, 1951, at Colombo, Ceylon. Australia and the United States offer keen competition to Canada in her bid for this market. Shipments of Canadian flour to Ceylon in 1950 totalled 476,413 barrels, valued at \$3,476,511, while shipments to the end of May of this year totalled 57,144 barrels, valued at \$485,392. There were no exports of flour from Canada to Ceylon in 1949.

Price 10 cents

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

# Wide Range of Canadian Exports Affected by Brazilian Controls

*Restrictions initiated in July, 1949, in trade with the hard-currency area, resulted in purchases from Canada declining sharply from their peak 1947 levels—Brazil formerly Canada's largest market in Latin America—Canadian exports of codfish, wheat flour, wood pulp, sewing machines and newsprint, among items of more essential and traditional nature seriously affected.*

By M. Schwarzman, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

**B**RAZIL was Canada's largest market in Latin America in the four years 1945-48, taking over \$101 million worth of goods out of total Canadian exports of \$404 million to all Latin America in the same period. Canadian exports to Brazil during this period included: Wheat flour, codfish, wood pulp, newsprint, farm machinery, sewing machines, aluminum, copper, asbestos, electrical equipment, chemicals and a host of consumer goods.

In July, 1949, Brazil initiated strict import restrictions in trade with the hard-currency area. A wide range of Canadian products was affected and Canadian exports to Brazil have declined sharply from their peak 1947 levels. Brazilian import restrictions are still in effect, although they have been relaxed since Korea in the case of items in short supply. been rising in value as exports to Brazil declined.

## Canadian Exports to Brazil\*

1947	1948	1949 (Can. \$'000,000)	1950	4 months 1950	4 months 1951
31.6	28.6	17.2	15.8	2.9	8.6

\* Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Many of the Canadian products that have been affected by Brazilian import restrictions are items considered non-essential by the Brazilian authorities, such as: Whisky, apples, radios and refrigerators. Others are non-continuing items such as ships, which added over \$8 million to Canadian export figures in 1947 and again in 1948.

However, several Canadian items of a more essential and traditional nature have been seriously affected. They are: Codfish, wheat flour, wood pulp, sewing machines and newsprint (until the Korean war).

The only important categories of Canadian exports to Brazil that have not experienced a general decline are farm machinery and electrical equipment.

Canadian trade officials are continuing their efforts to secure the re-opening of the Brazilian market to the export of Canadian codfish and of other products that have been affected by Brazilian import restrictions.

## Coffee is Main Canadian Import from Brazil

Imports into Canada from Brazil consist mainly of coffee (over 60 per cent in value), followed by cocoa, nuts, sisal, waxes, oils. Due principally to the increased value of coffee, Canadian imports from Brazil have been rising in value as exports to Brazil declined.

### Canadian Imports from Brazil\*

1947	1948	1949	1950	4 months 1950	4 months 1951
13.8	20.5	21.1	28.2	7.1	12.7

\* Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Brazil's yearly deficit in her trade with Canada in the immediate postwar period turned into a clear export surplus after 1949 as a result of Brazil's import controls and of rising prices for coffee.

### Brazilian Balance of Trade with Canada\*

	1947	1948	1949	1950	4 months 1950	4 months 1951
				(Can. \$'000,000)		
Canadian Imports from Brazil ....	13.8	20.5	21.1	28.2	7.1	12.7
Canadian Exports to Brazil .....	31.6	28.6	17.2	15.8	2.9	8.6
Brazil's Trade Balance .....	-17.8	- 8.1	+ 3.9	+12.4	+ 3.2	+ 4.1

\* Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Thus, while in 1947 Brazilian imports from Canada had exceeded exports by \$17.8 million, the position was almost completely reversed in 1950, with the value of Brazilian exports to Canada surpassing that of imports by \$12.4 million.

The decline in Canadian exports to Brazil has been paralleled by a sharp fall in United States exports to Brazil after 1949. This trend has been the result of three main factors:

(i) Brazilian import restrictions against hard-currency goods, originally imposed to compensate for the heavy postwar drain of exchange and the accumulation of commercial arrears;

(ii) Renewed overseas competition, from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway and Western Germany, by means of bilateral trade agreements and barter transactions;

(iii) Rapidly increasing industrialization in Brazil itself (i.e., wheat flour, paper, rubber tires, iron and steel manufactures, pharmaceuticals, textiles, cement). For example, Brazilian steel production in 1950 is estimated to have saved Brazil over US\$40 million in foreign exchange, which would have had to be spent on imported steel.

### Marked Improvement in Brazilian Dollar Balance

As a result of these factors and of high world prices especially for coffee, but also for cotton, cocoa, carnaúba wax and tobacco, Brazil's overall dollar balance has shown a marked improvement. This improvement has been accentuated by events following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Rising export earnings in 1950 went largely to clear up commercial backlogs which stood at US\$226 million in October, 1949. In 1951, a major part of foreign exchange earnings will be used to reduce a large backlog of frozen remittances on foreign investments.

Thus, although Brazil's trade balance on dollar account has been running a surplus of over \$250 million (average) in 1949 and in 1950, holdings of gold and foreign exchange are up much less than the trade balance.



**Brazil—Bank of State of São Paulo, one of the tallest in South America.**

Bank of Brazil foreign exchange assets, which stood at US\$402 million in December, 1949, had fallen to US\$270 million by June, 1950, and have been rising to \$391 million by March, 1951. Gold assets have similarly risen from a low point of US\$586 million in June, 1950, to US\$708 million in March, 1951.

#### **Country Developing Rapidly**

Brazil, with a population of over 52 million, is already the most highly industrialized and one of the most rapidly developing countries in Latin America. São Paulo, for example, is today the world's fastest growing city.

Present restrictive policies, coupled with high world prices for coffee and other Brazilian products, have contributed to a substantial improvement in Brazil's balance of payments position. A more fundamental long-term factor in strengthening Brazil's economy is the growth of new industries in Brazil and the exploitation of as yet undeveloped mineral resources.

In the long run, Brazil could well become a most important expanding market in Latin America, and one based on an increasingly stable and diversified economy. The increased industrialization of Brazil may cause some shift in the traditional composition of Canadian exports to that market, but it is possible that future exports will be at even higher levels than in the past.

Canadian-Brazilian trade relations are governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to which both countries subscribe. Canada and Brazil exchange most-favoured-nation treatment in all tariff and trade matters under the trade agreement between the two countries effective October 17, 1951. Canada and Brazil are both bound under the GATT to the non-discriminatory application of import restrictions.

Brazil's import restrictions are directed against all hard-currency countries and not specifically against Canadian products as such. There are no Canadian import restrictions against Brazilian goods.

Private compensation or barter transactions have been undertaken by Canadian firms in an effort to adapt themselves to conditions in Brazil. Such private barter transactions have been carried out by Canadian codfish exporters, for example. The difficulties inherent in such complicated dealings have been made even greater by the Brazilian Government's limitations on the range of products available for barter. Only "surplus products," that have been found difficult to sell in the normal way in the dollar markets, have been permitted for barter by Brazil. Under new Brazilian regulations, with few exceptions only those barter transactions approved before the end of February, 1951, are now permitted, thus practically eliminating any possibility of arranging further private barter deals for the present.

#### **Codfish Exports to Brazil Severely Affected**

Brazil (in particular Northern Brazil) has long been one of the most important traditional markets for Canadian salt codfish. Prewar exports of Newfoundland cod to Brazil ranged in volume between 25 and 31 million pounds. In 1948 exports amounted to about 13 million pounds (valued at almost \$2 million), representing 33 per cent of Brazil's total imports of cod in that year.

In 1949, as part of its stringent import restrictions, Brazil imposed a complete ban on dollar imports of codfish. This ban is still in effect, and since that time only small quantities of Canadian fish have been exported on a private barter basis. In 1950, only about 250 thousand pounds of codfish were permitted entry into Brazil from Newfoundland, roughly 0.5 per cent of all Brazilian imports of cod in that year.

Norway has now become by far Brazil's chief supplier of codfish, providing nearly three-quarters of the total quantity imported in 1950. Exports of Norwegian codfish to Brazil rose from 16 million pounds in 1947 to 30 million pounds in 1949. Norwegian supplies are entering under a long-term barter arrangement which provides for the direct exchange of codfish for Brazilian coffee.

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#### **Egypt Has Huge Cotton Holding**

Cairo, July 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—On July 1 the Egyptian Government received 153,750 cantars of Karnak cotton, and 1,000 cantars for August contract, the total amounts delivered on the Alexandria Cotton Exchange. The government has now received 937,500 cantars of cotton, valued at nearly £E30 million. Purchases were made at fixed minimum prices.

# Business Conditions in Midwestern States Being Influenced by Deflationary Trends

*Prices are easing and inventories uncomfortably large—Area has paradox of recession in midst of a boom in first half of year—Bank loans reach record level.*

By Douglas S. Cole, Consul General of Canada.

**C**HICAGO.—Midwestern economists are busily engaged in ascertaining if the forces of United States deflation have replaced those of inflation as economic problem number one. Undoubtedly, at the moment, deflationary influences are running a swifter race than inflationary ones and prices not only have been easing but inventories are most uncomfortably large.

Of the many reasons advanced for this present situation are obviously the armistice discussions in Korea, coupled with the fact that civilian goods production hit new highs early in 1951 without being crippled by the defence program. Considering these circumstances, it may be foreseen what could happen in the near future were it not for the fact that long awaited sharp cutbacks in civilian production actually are going into effect in the July-September period. Federal Reserve Board economists believe that consumer resistance to high prices is making the task of controlling inflation less difficult than it would otherwise be. This is particularly true in view of the fact that a recent Chicago survey shows that retail consumers are not very optimistic concerning their income prospects in relation to present and expected price levels. As one Western economist has recently expressed it "the caution sign on prices is out for labour, business, and agriculture to see".

## Area Has Business Recession in Midst of a Boom

Have you ever seen waves rushing in on a receding tide? This just about describes the position in the American Midwest, where there is at present a paradox of a business recession in the midst of a boom. In the markets for consumers' goods, sales are definitely down from recent rates. In certain important lines, sales are lower than in corresponding periods before Korean operations commenced a year ago, especially after allowance for the influence of higher prices on dollar totals. In capital goods industries, on the other hand, business has been very good. Here the problem is shortage of necessary materials or labor and slow deliveries.

The relative weakness in United States consumer markets would be significant to Canadian businessmen under normal conditions. Despite rising farm income and confidence in the present high employment situation with high rates of pay, the public is definitely spending less freely than at the close of the year. The explanation is that the purchasing public loaded up when great shortages were anticipated, as in World War II. Instead of predicted shortages, the Chicago public sees a plentiful supply of goods and bargains being offered by departmental stores in certain lines. Possibly, another reason is the burden of installment and mortgage debt, which seems to accompany the average American family and which requires a considerable share of its income to be absorbed in the payment of such debts. Finally, higher income taxes mean lower net incomes for many people.

Suffice it to say that, in the eighteen states of the American Midwest, there are mixed and contradictory tendencies in the business picture. Total production is at the highest level since the last World War and



**Chicago—Canadian newsprint being unloaded by a Canadian lake steamer at the Chicago Daily News Building, in which the office of the Canadian Consul General is located. This newspaper obtains practically all its supplies of newsprint from Canada.**

employment is at a record peak. While personal incomes are the highest in history, the general price tendency is downward and there is a certain recession of consumer purchasing. Finally, these factors would normally result in continued inventory rises and possibly heavier bank deposits from public saving were it not for past very heavy installment buying and present increased taxes. A good economic yardstick is production of passenger automobiles in the United States during the first half of 1951, which totalled just over 3 million vehicles. For the second half of the year, reports in Chicago show the maximum possible output under present conditions will be in the vicinity of 2.4 million vehicles, which is sharply under the 3.6 million vehicles produced in the second half of 1950.

Bank loans in 1951 are well in excess of the previous all-time high, reached in October, 1929, when the banks were lending slightly more than \$2.2 billion. The highest level reached in World War I was \$1.5 billion. Loans rose faster in the first quarter this year than in the second quarter, the slow-down reflected the invoking of voluntary credit controls by the banks. In the first three months of the year, loans registered an increase of \$95 million and in the next three months a further expansion of \$62 million occurred.

The rise of bank loans in the Chicago area during the past year has paralleled the national trend. Loans of commercial banks in leading cities were slightly more than \$13 billion a few weeks before the Korean outbreak. They mounted rapidly after military action began, and by the end of 1950 were near \$18 billion. Total commercial and agricultural loans of reporting federal reserve system member banks have now risen to \$19.4 billion.

# Indian Production of Foodgrains Reduced by Floods and Drought

*Crops damaged by untimely rains in a number of areas—Scarcity of water affected rice, maize and groundnut crops—Loss in foodgrains estimated at about six million tons, nearly 14 per cent of the total annual production—Eight-point program formulated for increased output of foodgrains, jute, cotton and sugar.*

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

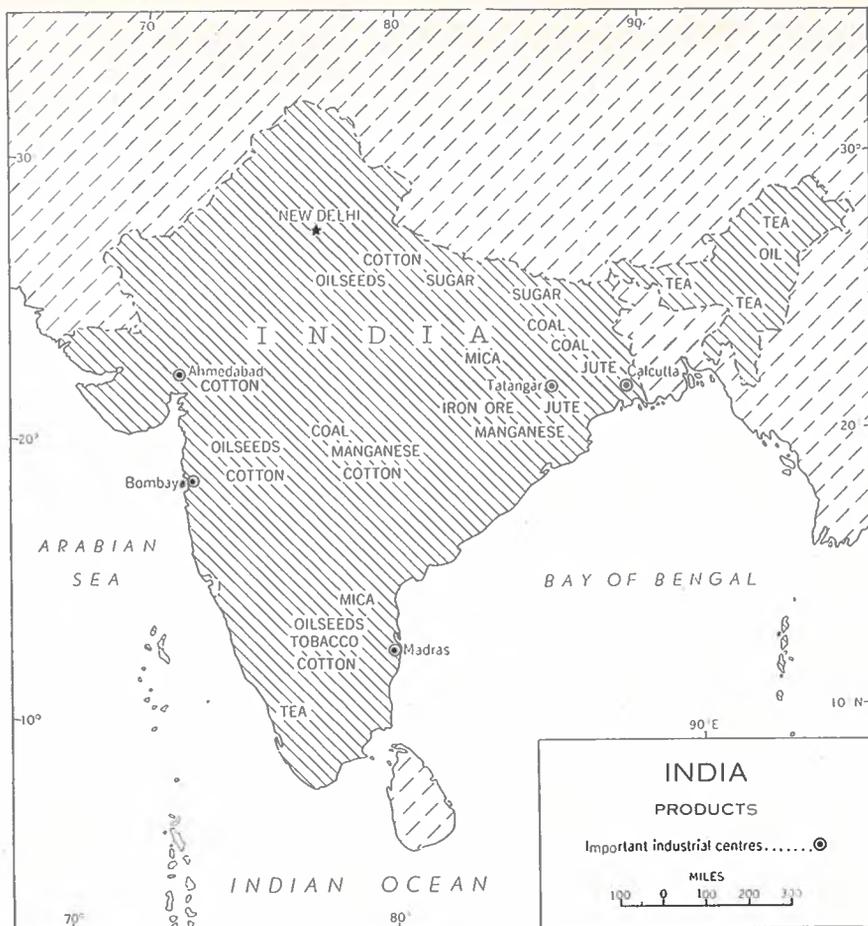
(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

**N**EW DELHI.—The past year opened with a very reassuring position with regard to foodgrains. India's food stocks on January 1, 1950, amounted to about 1.5 million tons, against 900,000 tons at the beginning of 1949, the larger stocks being mainly the result of the government's compulsory procurement campaign in many states. On this basis, the Government of India decided to continue the same food policy that was laid down at the beginning of 1949—namely, to achieve maximum procurement and to increase production by irrigation, reclamation of jungle land, and improvements in methods of irrigation. The food ministry estimated an increase of two million tons in the total yield of foodgrains in 1950, as compared with the preceding year, despite adverse seasonal conditions in places. Procurement in the states during the year was expected to amount to 5.4 million tons, representing an increase of about one million tons over the final figure for 1949. Government requirements to meet rationing and other commitments were expected to amount to 9.4 million tons. The overall deficit in 1950 was estimated at 3.5 million tons, which the Ministry thought could be reduced by further intensifying local procurement and strictly enforcing food laws.

Accordingly, the 1950 basic plan provided 2,057,000 tons of foodgrains for distribution to deficit states, of which amount 675,000 tons was to be procured from surplus states, and the remaining 1,382,000 tons to be supplied from imported foodgrains. A conference of states food ministers, held in January, laid down an import target of 1.3 million tons for 1950, and allocated quotas of minimum procurement and of central aid for every state. The quotas for the deficit states were reduced from 2,696,000 tons in 1949 to 1,465,000 tons in 1950. The export quotas for the surplus states were increased from 340,000 tons to 675,000 tons.

## **Crops Damaged by Untimely Rains**

By the middle of March, damage to crops due to untimely rains was reported from a number of areas including Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU and the Punjab. The condition of standing crops elsewhere was reported to be satisfactory, and harvesting remained in full swing in most parts of the country. (India has two sowing seasons, the rabi season which takes place in October and November and whose crop is harvested in March, and the kharif crop which is sown just before the monsoon rains and is gathered in September). At the beginning of the new financial year, the food ministry asked state governments to formulate their food production plans for the year, assuring them that necessary financial and other assistance in formulating and executing such



Two members of an Agricultural Mission from India are now in Canada, under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan, to investigate agricultural facilities, farming methods and to inspect factories producing agricultural equipment. They are: Dr. J. K. Dubey, Director of Agriculture in the State of Bhopal, and Mr. M. Kanti Raj, Deputy Director of Agriculture in the State of Madras.

plans would be forthcoming, and laying special emphasis on increasing yields by better and more intensive cultivation methods. It was declared in Parliament that the government was working towards gradual decontrol of foodgrains and less and less dependence on food imports.

During April, water scarcity was reported in Madras, Bombay and some parts of Bihar, with detrimental effects on rice, maize and groundnut crops in these areas. Sowing of kharif crops was started in many parts of the country. Up to the end of April, procurement of all grains amounted to about 3 million tons against a target of 5.4 million tons, compared with 2 million tons for the corresponding period last year. As a result of the partial failure of the monsoon in some parts, the Indian food imports for 1950, fixed at 1.3 million tons in January, was first raised to 1.5 million tons in March and then to 2 million tons in June. The first rise was explained by the insistence of Madras for an increase of 250,000 tons to its original quotas of 300,000 tons, and the further rise by the successful bargaining of Rajasthan, Hyderabad, Bombay and other deficit states which had been adversely affected by the failure of the monsoon, and whose demands at the beginning of the year had been depreciated.

### **Eight-Point Program to Increase Production**

In May a new food minister was appointed, and his first step on taking office was to call a conference of central government officials, states representatives and agricultural experts, as a result of which an eight-point program for the simultaneous increase of foodgrains, jute, cotton and sugar production was formulated. The program visualized the establishment of emergency food committees in the states, harnessing of the services of existing village representative institutions, intensification of efforts to increase production of jute, cotton, sugar and foodgrains wherever suitable, and extension of forest areas throughout the country.

June and July brought premature rains and then floods in the Kosi river district, ruining 60 per cent of the rice and maize crops in North Bihar. Over 3 million people were affected by the scarcity and consequent high prices of foodgrains, and a number of deaths from starvation were reported. The monsoon failed in many districts of Madras, where near-famine conditions existed in many parts and the state government maintained a grain ration of 7 ounces a day only with difficulty. There were floods in Saurashtra and drought in three important districts of Bombay. Locust damage was reported from Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, and serious floods also occurred in the two latter states, causing extensive crop damage and some loss of life. Last of all, in August, one of the most severe earthquakes in history occurred in Assam, dislocating the entire economic life of the province, and causing floods and devastation over an area of 30,000 square miles. Added to these natural calamities, the hostilities in Korea led many unscrupulous persons to hoard foodgrains and to raise prices.

The difficult food situation that was obtaining in many states during these months led to the convening of a chief ministers of states' conference in mid-August in New Delhi, when the government's intention to achieve self-sufficiency was again reiterated, although circumstances had compelled the waiving of the original import target. It was estimated that the overall deficit of foodgrains in India would be 4.4 million tons at the end of 1951, against which the targets of production increase were 2.73 million tons in 1950-51 and 3.37 million tons in 1951-52. A seven-point plan for ensuring a uniform food policy throughout India was announced at the end of the conference. The decisions related to the unified policy direction from the centre to all states, energetic pursuit of the self-sufficiency program by intensification of procurement of all controlled grains in every state whether surplus or deficit, rigorous steps to put an end to hoarding, and co-ordination in the matter of price levels in different states.

### **Situation Deteriorated in Fall Months**

The next three months, September, October and November, brought fresh news of crop destruction, poor yields, growing demand from deficit areas, reduction in procurement quantities and increasing imports. The deficit states continued to beg grain from the centre, but without success in many cases, obliging some of them to reduce the quantity of their basic ration. The growing dissatisfaction in the country forced the government to hold a special debate on food, in which the food minister explained that the estimated loss in foodgrains due to the natural calamities was about 6 million tons (the loss in Bihar alone was 2.4 million tons), which represented nearly 14 per cent of total annual production and could have fed more than 46 million people for a year on the normal rationing basis. To meet this deficit, the government during the last three months of the year made desperate efforts to secure the utmost quantities of foodgrains from abroad, especially from Canada and the United States. In August,

September and October, imports of foodgrains amounted to 719,000 tons, and over 518,000 were received during November and December. The import target which at the beginning of the year had been 1.5 million tons, had been raised by stages until it reached 3.1 million tons by the close of the year.

The food minister's integrated program for self-sufficiency in jute, foodgrains, cotton and sugar, announced a few weeks after his assumption of office, laid great emphasis on the necessity of India's being independent of any other country in the matter of raw jute and many kinds of raw cotton, in spite of having to put more acreage under food cultivation. By the diversion of land from foodgrains to cotton in 1950-51, it was admitted that India lost 300,000 tons of foodgrains to the value of Rs.98 million, but the increased production of cotton gave it Rs.507 million, leaving a net gain of Rs.409 million. In 1951-52, it is expected that there will be an additional loss of 400,000 tons of foodgrains to the value of Rs.130 million, but the net gain to the country due to the increase in cotton production is estimated to be Rs.787 million. The foodgrains lost by diversion to jute in 1950-51 is said to be 69,000 tons, as against the total production of 4.5 million tons of foodgrains. The 1951-52 jute production program is expected to involve an additional loss of 145,000 tons of foodgrains. There has been a certain amount of criticism of this policy of reducing the acreage of foodgrains in the country. Nevertheless, while political and trade relations between India and Pakistan remain strained, there appears no alternative for India but to obtain her requirements of raw cotton and jute from abroad in order to maintain production in her two largest industries, while at the same time aiming to make herself as self-sufficient as possible in these raw materials.

In spite of the desperately difficult situation in which India found herself at the end of the year, the government still reiterates its intention to cease imports of foodgrains by the beginning of the financial year 1952, except to meet any grave calamity, to replace deficits due to diversion of crops in the national interest, and to build up a minimum central reserve.

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#### Canadian Fur Farm Revenues Increased

Fur farm revenues were moderately higher in 1949 than in the preceding year, despite a substantial decline in the number of farms in operation. Revenues for the year totalled \$9,515,000 as compared with \$8,760,000, and the farms numbered 4,049 as against 5,040. There were declines in the number of fox and mink farms, but a rise in those raising chinchilla.

Revenues from the sale of pelts rose in the year to \$8,795,600 from \$7,970,600, and pelt sales increased to 720,600 from 634,900. Sales of live animals were valued at \$719,700, down from \$789,500 the year before.

Sales of all types of fox pelts declined 46 per cent from the preceding year, while sales of all types of mink pelts rose 30 per cent. The 1949 sales of fitch and nutria pelts were considerably lower than in 1948. The average selling price of all pelts, except mink, was lower in 1949 than in the preceding year.

Average values per pelt in 1949, with 1948 figures in brackets, were as follows: standard mink, \$11.59 (\$10.94); silverblu mink, \$13.43 (\$17.77); other mutation mink, \$13.68 (\$11.15); standard silver fox, \$12.09 (\$12.90); platinum fox, \$16.12 (\$21.34); and blue fox, \$10.68 (\$17.06).

## British Trade Week Being Observed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

*From August 20-25, all merchants and traders in the provinces will make special efforts to feature and further the sale of British goods —“Buy British to Sell British” is campaign slogan.*

(Editor's Note.—The following article on the forthcoming British Trade Weeks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan is reproduced from the July 14, 1951, issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*, London, England.)

**"F**OR THE past two years, the Canadian Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have jointly celebrated a British Trade Week in the early autumn, during which all merchants and traders in the Provinces make special efforts to feature and further the sale of British goods. It has been announced that this year a further Week will be held from August 20-25. The reason for choosing earlier dates this year is that in August there are numerous American tourists in these two Provinces who are likely to be attracted by the many high-quality British consumer goods which will be on view in the various department and other stores which co-operate so fully in this promotion.

"Last year the two largest department stores in Manitoba featured British goods on their counters, in window displays and in daily newspaper advertisements. Many other stores devoted their entire window space to British goods within their own spheres of activity. The Canadian Pacific Railway displayed a diorama showing the interdependence of Canada and the United Kingdom. In Saskatchewan, British Trade Week was opened by the broadcast of an address given to the Rotary Club of Regina by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner. In this Province, too, many stores featured British goods during the Week. Newspapers carried "unit pages", in which were grouped together various merchants' advertisements of British goods. Both the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the editors of newspapers in both Provinces gave valuable publicity to the Week.

"Each year it has been the practice for the Legislatures of the Provinces to pass resolutions requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to proclaim a "British Trade Week" by Order-in-Council. As these public statements of policy are of great importance in cementing the trading relations between the two countries, the resolution passed this year by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba is given below.

Whereas this House recognizes that Prairie Agriculture from its very beginning has produced for a market many times larger than the Canadian domestic market;

And whereas it is recognized that the great bulk of the large surplus of agricultural products has always found markets in the United Kingdom;

And whereas the prosperity of the farmers of Manitoba and the other Prairie Provinces is dependent to a large extent upon the continuation of this market in the United Kingdom;

And whereas it is recognized that if we expect to continue to export in large volume, we must, in our own self-interest, increase our imports of British merchandise;

Be it therefore resolved that this House urges the Federal Government to continue to take the necessary measures to encourage an increase of imports from the United Kingdom; and

Be it further resolved that, in order to bring to the attention of the people of this Province the importance of purchasing British goods it would be desirable for the ministry to request His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to issue a proclamation designating the week of August 20 to August 25, 1951, as British Trade Week and requesting all merchants and traders in the Province to feature and further the sale of British goods during the said Week.

### **British Manufacturers Urged to Co-operate**

"It will be seen that the success of the Week depends to a large extent on the goodwill and voluntary efforts of the individual shopkeepers and merchants in the Provinces. It would therefore be desirable for all United Kingdom manufacturers whose goods are being sold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan to encourage and assist the local retailers in every possible way, through their agents or even directly, to stage effective window displays and other advertisement for British goods during the Trade Week.

"The organization of these events is in the hands of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg, the Provincial Governments, the Chambers of Commerce and Junior Chambers of Commerce and the Retail Merchants' Associations throughout the Province. The slogan of the campaign is "Buy British to Sell British". The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 403 Royal Bank Buildings, Winnipeg, will be very glad to assist any one who is doubtful of the best way to take advantage of this opportunity."

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### **Indian Specialists to Study Canadian Agriculture**

Two agricultural specialists from India arrived in Ottawa on July 27 under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia to study farming methods in Canada. During the next three months, they will discuss various problems with officials of the Department of Agriculture, visit experimental farms and factories manufacturing agricultural equipment.

These officials, who form part of an agricultural mission now in this country, are the first from India to come here under the Co-operative Program that aims to raise the standard of living in the countries of South and South-East Asia. They are: Dr. J. K. Dubey, Director of Agriculture in the State of Bhopal, and Mr. M. Kanti Raj, Deputy Director of Agriculture in the State of Madras. Dr. Dubey was formerly Professor of Agriculture at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore (Kanpur), and lecturer on soils at the Southeastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, England. He obtained B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from the University of Illinois, U.S.A., and his Ph.D. degree from London University. Dr. Dubey is particularly interested in soils and crops, especially wheat, the extension services of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, research, mechanization of farms, agricultural equipment and irrigation.

Mr. Kanti Raj has spent 25 years in the Department of Agriculture of Madras, and was technical assistant to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India from 1926-28. He obtained his M.A. and B.Sc. degrees from Edinburgh University and did postgraduate work in agronomy.

## **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.

# Trade Notes

## BRAZIL

### Brazilian Steel Production Figures Announced

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's steel production, during the first quarter of 1951, totalled 187,967 tons, valued at Cr.\$332,063,060.

### Brazilian Consumption of Petroleum Increasing

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The consumption of petroleum in Brazil is increasing at a more rapid tempo than that of the whole world considered globally. If consumption in 1929 is considered equal to 100, it has increased in 1949 to approximately 239 for the whole world and to 382 for Brazil. In the next year, this index will probably reach 271 for the world and 588 for Brazil. Consumption in this country was 17,000 barrels daily in 1929, 65,000 barrels daily in 1949, and is estimated at 100,000 barrels daily for 1952.

### Brazil Buying Diesel-Electric Locomotives

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central do Brazil Railway is reported to have placed orders for 72 diesel-electric locomotives of 1,600 h.p. with two United States companies.

### Brazilian Aluminum Factory to Commence Production

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The new aluminum factory at Ouro Preto, in the State of Minas Gerais, will begin production in August, 1951. Founded by Mr. Americo Giannetti and now incorporated by Aluminum Limited, this factory is apparently the first in South America to enter into production. The output for the first year of operation is estimated at from 2,000 to 3,000 metric tons. This, however, is not sufficient for domestic needs.

### Output of Brazilian Basic Industries Increased

São Paulo, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The output of Brazil's basic industries during the first quarter of the current year, compared with the same period in 1950, is shown in the table below:

	Volume (Tons)		Value (Cr.\$1,000)	
	1951	1950	1951	1950
Coal .....	439,379	462,897	82,524	87,141
Cement .....	319,112	331,797	192,090	183,234
Steel .....	187,967	183,234	332,063	294,941
Rolled Steel .....	153,275	144,142	542,059	not available
Pig iron .....	170,215	163,334	228,743	not available
Arsenic .....	194	232	1,066	1,277
Gold .....	1,008 <sup>2</sup>	931*	37,944	35,215
Silver .....	154*	154*	115	100

\* kilos.

### Penicillin to be Manufactured in Brazil

São Paulo, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil is to begin the manufacture of penicillin when Bristol Labor Therapeutica, a branch of Bristol Laboratories, Syracuse, open up shortly in São Paulo.

### Substantial Increases in Brazilian Coffee Exports

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Substantial increases in Brazil's coffee exports during the first five months of the current year are shown in the comparative figures below.

	1950 (bags)	1951 (bags)
January .....	1,043,840	1,241,156
February .....	720,666	1,598,385
March .....	1,189,805	1,489,071
April .....	756,129	1,012,218
May .....	843,622	1,193,327
Total .....	4,554,062	6,534,157

### Brazil's Meat Production Increased

São Paulo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's production of meat during the period 1944 to 1949, latest year available, is shown in the table below:

#### Number of Cattle Slaughtered

	Oxen	Cows	Calves	Total
1944 .....	2,819,046	999,937	216,832	4,035,815
1945 .....	3,056,657	910,974	235,331	4,202,782
1946 .....	3,419,664	1,192,003	263,016	4,874,683
1947 .....	3,544,160	1,368,997	290,952	5,204,109
1948 .....	3,880,894	1,688,420	259,254	5,828,518
1949 .....	3,952,633	1,813,394	256,494	6,022,521

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### United States Firm to Exploit Minerals in Costa Rica

Guatemala City, June 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A United States company is being established in Costa Rica for the exploitation of manganese, sulphur and other minerals to be found on the Atlantic seaboard of the country.

### Panama Railroad Company Reorganized

Guatemala City, June 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Panama Railroad Company has been reorganized, absorbing the Canal Company completely. Effective July 1 it will go under the name of the Panama Canal Co. Both companies, estimated at some \$500 million, have produced for the United States Treasury's profits of \$700 million, since the original French company which built the canal went bankrupt in 1904.

### Plants Useful for Cortisone Preparation Found in Guatemala

Guatemala City, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A United States agricultural authority visiting Honduras has declared that the republic produces various plants which could be utilized in the preparation of the recently discovered drug, cortisone. Many of these plants, which belong to the dioscoreaca species, grow in abundance in some parts of the country.

### **New Highway to be Constructed in Guatemala**

Guatemala City, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Guatemalan budget for the fiscal year, July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, will provide a sum of \$5 million for the construction of a highway between the capital city and Puerto Barrios, a distance of 360 kms. This is a three-year job at an estimated cost of \$16 million, and the work will be done by the government itself. When completed, the highway will solve to a great extent the transport difficulties between the port and the capital.

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### **Metric Decimal System Adopted by El Salvador**

Guatemala City, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Cabinet of El Salvador ordering that all transactions be effected according to the metric decimal system. It was officially reported that government offices will not attend to documents not complying with this requirement.

## **CHILE**

### **Improvement Noted in Hemp Seed and Fibre Harvests**

Santiago, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Board of Agriculture has given a definite estimate as to the hemp yield of seed and also of fibre for the agricultural period 1950-51. Although for some years there has been a diminished interest in this cultivation and harvests have been smaller than those of 10 years ago, the year 1949-50 showed a favourable reaction in volume. Figures for the past 10 years are as follows:—

	Cultivated Area	Harvests	
	(hectares)	Seed (quintals)	Fibre (quintals)
1941 .....	14,402	....	....
1942 .....	20,340	133,636	146,353
1943 .....	5,157	181,854	204,904
1944 .....	4,542	55,820	60,117
1945 .....	5,271	48,576	60,495
1946 .....	4,178	49,401	53,689
1947 .....	5,030	41,694	39,040
1948 .....	4,624	46,809	52,812
1949 .....	3,163	43,156	49,574
1950 .....	3,492	30,120	34,159
1951 .....	....	32,648	36,512

In 1950 the principle areas of cultivation were in the Provinces of Aconcagua and Valparaiso, the region which has always been favoured for this cultivation.

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### **Machinery for Optical Industry Arrives in Chile**

Santiago, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Machinery for the installation of an optical industry in Chile, in connection with the Army Manufacturing Company, has just arrived in Chile for installation, it is reported.

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### **Second Fleet of German Fishing Vessels Arrives**

Santiago, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The second fleet of German fishing vessels has arrived at Valparaiso, and consists of four ships. They will

be used by the fishing industry in the vicinity of San Antonio for the Cía. Pesquera Arauco. These vessels each have a displacement of something over 60 tons, are fitted with diesel motors and have a speed of seven knots.

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#### **Chile Preparing New Import List Under Gold Law**

Santiago, July 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce is preparing a new list of goods which may be imported under the Gold Law, as the previous list was only in force until July 12. The Minister has conferred with the president of the National Mining Society in regard to the articles to be included in the new list, which will remain in force for six months.

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#### **Chile May Receive German Immigrants**

Santiago, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A plan for the immigration of German colonists is being discussed with the Minister of Lands and Colonization. The Minister received the German representative, and it was agreed to appoint a joint committee of Chilean experts and representatives of the German Government to prepare a development plan.

### **FRANCE**

#### **French Automobile Production Continues to Rise**

Paris, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—If French automobile makers continue their present record rate of production, almost 450,000 commercial and private vehicles will roll off production lines this year. Preliminary figures for the first half of 1951 indicate that 160,000 cars (122,800 last year during the same period) and 61,000 commercial vehicles (45,720 last year) were turned out, an increase of 29 per cent and 33 per cent respectively. The French automobile "stock" is estimated to include over a million prewar vehicles, and the results of the lack of any production during the war are still being felt. Three out of four private cars in France are over 12 years old.

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#### **French National Railways Had Deficit Last Year**

Paris, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The French National Railways had a deficit of almost \$270 million in 1950. Operations resulted in a net loss of approximately \$112 million, while investment in equipment and installations paid for by a transfer from the public treasury, amounted to \$177.5 million.

The loss on operations was accounted for by a 10 per cent drop in passenger receipts, while freight receipts fell by 6 per cent over the previous year. At the same time expenditures rose by almost 7 per cent; salary payments were up 4 per cent, while medical care, pensions and similar payments increased by 20 per cent.

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#### **French Cost-of-Living Index Showed No Rise in June**

Paris, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time this year, the French cost of living index showed no rise in June from the previous month, and even fell one tenth of one point, from 129.3 to 129.2 (average for 1949

=100). This was a result of the seasonal drop in fresh food prices, the index of which dropped from 129·4 to 127·3. All other components of the index either were constant or rose.

The wholesale price index also fell, from 140·7 in May to 138·4 in June. The drop was more general here, with all groups (food products, fuel and energy, and manufactured and industrial products) registering decreases.

## ISRAEL

### Vegetable Area in Israel Tripled in Three Years

(One dunam equals 1,000 square metres. 4·047 dunams equal one acre.)

Athens, June 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Israel's vegetable area has been tripled in the past three years, from 60,000 dunams to 175,000 dunams, on which 140,000 tons of produce were grown this year, it is reported by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. P. Lavon.

The country almost attained self-sufficiency in vegetables this year, as a result of this increase in cultivation.

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### Diamond Allocation to Israel Doubled

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The world diamond syndicate has informed the local syndicate that the allocation of raw diamonds for Israel in June will be double the usual amount. There was also a double allocation for Israel in May, when two normal allocations were made at different times. The usual allocation is between I£ 220,000 and I£ 230,000. During 1950, polished diamonds were second in order of value in Israel's export trade, earning the equivalent of I£ 3 millions, mainly in the United States.

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### Official Price of Gold Reduced in Israel

Athens, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The official price of gold sovereigns in Israel was reduced from I£ 14·300 to I£ 12·870 on June 2, 1951. This decrease follows a reduction in the price of the non-payment import dollar about two weeks ago, from I£ 1·100 to I£ 0·990. Further reductions in the price of the import dollar are expected shortly, when gold prices will again be reduced.

Gold on the black market, which dropped from a peak of I£ 28 per sovereign in March to the comparatively low level of I£ 15 during the middle of May, following the institution of government restrictions and the closure of the Lilienblum bourse several weeks ago, has now risen again to I£ 18/19.

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### Cost of Living in Israel Rises Three Points

Athens, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The cost of living index in Israel rose three points in May, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. The index was 357 in May, as compared with 319 in May, 1950 (base year 1936=100).

The main increases in the cost of living since April, 1951, were in food which rose six points, largely due to the doubling of the price of potatoes, furniture and kitchen utensils, which rose 34 points, or 3·5 per cent.

While food rose only 15 points during the year, clothing went up by 209 points, and furniture 276. The only item which showed no increase during the year was "taxes and donations".

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#### **Israel Maintains Five Cargo Lines**

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—During the past year 9,000 tons of old ships in Israel's merchant fleet have been replaced by new ships. Israel now maintains five cargo lines, servicing North America, the Baltic and North Seas, the Adriatic, the Thyrrhenian Sea, and a coastal service embracing Israel-Cyprus-Turkey. During 1950, over 200,000 tons of cargo were carried, while an estimate for 1951 is put at 300,000 tons. "Zim," which is at present the only company owning passenger vessels, maintains a passenger service to Venice and Tripoli, mainly for immigrants (55,000 were carried in 1950), and a regular weekly service to Marseilles, Genoa and Naples.

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#### **Israeli Imports Decreased, Exports Increased**

(£1 equals US\$2·8 (official))

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A decrease in imports and an increase in exports were the main features in Israel's foreign trade during the first quarter of 1951, as compared with the same period in 1950.

Total imports were I£ 24,990,000 in the period January-March, 1951, as compared with I£ 25,687,000 for the first three months of 1950. During the same period, exports increased from I£ 5,973,000 to I£ 6,806,000. The gap between imports and exports has thus been reduced by 7·8 per cent—from I£ 19,714,000 in the first quarter of 1950, to I£ 18,183,000 in the first quarter of 1951.

At the same time there was an increase of 32 per cent in "imports without currency allocation," from I£ 4,312,000 to I£ 5,688,000. This form of imports constituted, in the first quarter of 1951, nearly a quarter (23 per cent), of total imports.

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### **NORWAY**

#### **Shipping Earnings Greatly Increased**

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The net earnings of Norwegian shipping showed a very large increase for the first quarter of 1951, amounting to 380 million kroner, as compared with 251 million kroner for the same period in 1950. The gross earnings for the same periods totalled 830 and 501 million kroner respectively. The expenses abroad increased, during the first quarter of the year, from 250 to 450 million kroner.

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#### **Expansion of Metal Refining Industry Underway**

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Kristiansand Nickel Refinery has been engaged during the last two years in enlarging its plant, as a result of which the production of nickel by this company is expected to be

increased by 40 per cent. The building operations will be completed some time during the autumn, and the company also intends to take up the refining of cobalt. The Norwegian Government is also considering the building of a copper refinery in the north of Norway. An annual production of 20,000 to 25,000 tons of copper is expected, which is twice the amount of Norway's present consumption of refined copper.

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#### **Herring Catch Sets New Record**

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The net result of the Norwegian winter herring fisheries this year amounted to 9,548,000 hectolitres, which is the highest figure ever reached. The previous record, made in 1948, was 8,809,000 hectolitres. (1 hectolitre equals approximately 3.3 bushels).

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#### **New Aluminum Works Planned**

Oslo, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Government has submitted a report to the Storting (Parliament) regarding the building of new aluminum works at Sunndalsøra, and an extension of the Aura Power Plant which is to supply the required electric power. The Ministry of Industries estimates the annual capacity of the works at 40,000 tons of aluminum. The building of the works is expected to take four to five years, and the capital expenditure is calculated at 250 million kroner. It has been suggested that ECA should grant a loan for the purchase of machines and general equipment, and that repayment should be effected by means of deliveries of aluminum.

### **NEW ZEALAND**

#### **New Zealand Ministry of Works Invites Tenders for Equipment**

Wellington, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Ministry of Works invites tenders for the following equipment:

Quotation S.M.2235—Sand plant equipment for Whakamaru Power Project. Closing date, September 18, 1951.

One screen cleaner for Whakamaru Power Project. Closing date, September 25, 1951.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Board, Ministry of Works, Government Buildings, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on the dates mentioned.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for these contracts are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

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#### **New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment**

Wellington, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 185—11 kv. switchgear for Southbrook Substation.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on November 6, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Copies of specifications for equipment under this contract are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

## PERU

### German Locomotives Arrive in Peru

Lima, July 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Two Henschell locomotives, of the Mikado type, arrived in Callao last week for service on the Huancayo-Huancavelica railroad. These locomotives weigh 95 tons each and were purchased from Ferrostaal A. G., Essen, Western Germany.

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### New Concentrator Operating at Peruvian Mine

Lima, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A new concentrator, with a 40-ton per day capacity, has recently been completed at the Minaragra mine of the Vanadium Corporation of America, located on the continental divide, southwest of Cerro de Pasco.

## PORTUGAL

### Highway Bridge Being Constructed in Portugal

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The nearest direct highway communication between Lisbon and other towns north of the Tagus with the centres on the other side of the river has been at Santarem, some 55 miles up the river. Now there is being constructed a new bridge at Vila Franca de Xira, about 20 miles from Lisbon which should be completed by the end of this year.

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### Olive Trees Shipped from Portugal to Mexico

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—More than 6,000,000 olive tree shoots destined for planting in Mexico were shipped recently from Portugal. During the three years that a Portuguese expert has been in Mexico, more than 19 million trees of Portuguese origin have been planted. It is believed that within a few years, Mexico will be one of the world's most important producers of olive oil.

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### First Portuguese Ammonium Sulphate Plant Established

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Two ammonium sulphate plants are now under construction, and the first, that of the Companhia Amoniacos Portugueses, was expected to be inaugurated in July. This plant will begin by producing 25,000 tons of sulphate, and later will increase its output to 50,000 tons annually, by physical extraction. The second plant, that of the União Fabril de Azote, is expected to be in production by the end of the year, and will produce 110 tons of sulphate per day, by chemical extraction from Portuguese coal.

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### Portuguese Codfishing Fleet to have New Hospital Ship

Lisbon, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A new hospital ship for the codfishing fleet is to be constructed in Portugal at a cost of approximately \$1.5 million, to replace the *S.S. Gil Eanes*, which is due for retirement.

The vessel will be of 4,800 tons, powered by two diesels of 1,200 hp. each. Its cruising range will be 7,000 miles at 12 knots and will have the

most modern navigation and communication equipment available. The hospital will have 80 beds, operating theatre and other facilities. Ample refrigeration space for fresh food not only for consumption on board the hospital ship but also for the fleet will also be installed. A part of the cost of construction will be covered by credits under the Marshall Plan.

## SCOTLAND

### **Crofting Conditions in Scotland to be Studied**

London, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A government commission of inquiry into crofting conditions has been appointed. Mr. Hector M'Neil, Secretary of State for Scotland, gave the terms of reference and membership of the commission in a written Parliamentary answer.

The commission's task will be "to review crofting conditions in the Highlands and Islands, with special reference to the secure establishment of a small holding population making full use of agricultural resources and deriving the maximum economic benefit therefrom, and to report".

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### **Unemployment in Scotland Falls**

London, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first time since 1945, total unemployment in Scotland has fallen below 50,000, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. Since April 16, the number of unemployed persons, including 2,062 temporarily stopped, has fallen by 8,307 to 46,360. Of the total, 7,374 are married women.

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### **Shipments of Cargo and Bunker Coal from Glasgow Reduced**

London, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Shipments of cargo and bunker coal from Glasgow in the year ended April, 1951, totalled 398,163 tons, compared with 430,493 tons in the year ended April, 1950, 1,708,761 tons in the year ended June, 1939, and 4,016,070 tons in the year ended June, 1913.

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### **Launching Totals from Scottish Shipyards Lower**

London, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Launching totals from the Scottish shipbuilding centres for the five months to the end of May show reductions of nine vessels and nearly 14,000 tons compared with the same months of 1950. A fall in the number of ships was to be expected in view of the larger types now on order. Reductions in tonnages, however, may be more marked as the year advances because of the greater naval activity on the one hand and a growing shortage of materials on the other.

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### **Radiation Tubular Heating Units to be Produced in Scotland**

London, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A new light industry for Greenock, the manufacture of radiation tubular heating units for supply to the United States and other countries, is to be set up this year. Initially the enterprise will be expected to earn about \$150,000 annually and there are prospects of great expansion.

# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	295.2
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	323.4
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	1,427.7

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	393.0
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	405.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	1,742.0

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2+	+ 11.8-	+ 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2+	+ 1.4-	+ 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9-	+ 16.9-	+ 5.7-	+ 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 19.5-	- 32.2-	- 11.6-	- 2.4-	- 21.2-	+ 92.9
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4+	+ 25.1-	+ 0.6-	+ 78.1
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0+	+ 6.9+	+ 9.3	
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4+	+ 12.8-	+ 2.7	
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0+	+ 41.9-	+ 6.6	
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 64.4+	+ 9.4+	+ 3.1	
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 20.2-	+ 0.8+	+ 66.0+	+ 37.4-	+ 1.7	
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2+	+ 55.9-	+ 31.5	
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3+	+ 74.9+	+ 27.2	
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 411.9+	+ 237.8+	+ 473.1+	+ 261.2-	+ 17.2-	+ 295.2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

**Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	41.7
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	47.2
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>339.7</b>	<b>597.5</b>	<b>751.2</b>	<b>686.9</b>	<b>705.0</b>	<b>469.9</b>	<b>202.3</b>

**Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	48.9
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	43.6
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>124.0</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>201.4</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>299.5</b>	<b>307.4</b>	<b>404.2</b>	<b>184.7</b>

**Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	- 3.6	+ 7.1
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4	+ 3.8
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>+ 230.8</b>	<b>+ 222.1</b>	<b>+ 397.4</b>	<b>+ 564.3</b>	<b>+ 389.1</b>	<b>+ 401.8</b>	<b>+ 68.3</b>	<b>+ 18.1</b>

### Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	183.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	208.7
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>1,034.2</b>	<b>1,501.0</b>	<b>1,503.5</b>	<b>2,021.0</b>	<b>921.4</b>

### Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	278.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	273.2
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>1,405.3</b>	<b>1,974.7</b>	<b>1,804.8</b>	<b>1,951.9</b>	<b>2,130.5</b>	<b>1,229.5</b>

### Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	- 11.3 -	- 33.2 -	- 55.8 -	- 43.2 -	- 47.3 -	- 21.5 -	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5 -	- 13.8 -	- 27.1 -	- 67.1 -	- 40.4 -	- 40.6 -	- 12.8 -	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3 -	- 19.5 -	- 32.4 -	- 80.2 -	- 24.2 -	- 44.9 -	- 3.7 -	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4 -	- 12.8 -	- 41.9 -	- 91.6 -	- 48.0 -	- 65.1 -	- 22.9 -	- 92.3
May.....	- 11.0 -	- 19.5 -	- 39.9 -	- 102.7 -	- 28.7 -	- 49.1 -	- 18.2 -	- 61.7
June.....	- 10.5 -	- 16.5 -	- 38.5 -	- 90.5 -	- 43.5 -	- 61.3 -	- 8.4 -	
July.....	- 6.6 -	- 12.4 -	- 35.9 -	- 84.9 -	- 28.6 -	- 54.2 +	- 0.1 -	
August.....	- 4.5 -	- 9.4 -	- 45.6 -	- 71.6 -	- 20.3 -	- 26.6 -	- 2.5 -	
September.....	- 5.9 -	- 8.9 -	- 44.7 -	- 73.8 +	- 11.4 -	- 42.6 +	- 18.6 -	
October.....	- 8.0 -	- 9.7 -	- 39.4 -	- 86.2 -	- 9.7 -	- 17.8 -	- 0.9 -	
November.....	- 7.7 -	- 8.6 -	- 58.1 -	- 79.8 +	- 1.5 +	- 10.9 -	- 19.7 -	
December.....	- 0.7 -	- 3.7 -	- 60.1 -	- 33.9 -	- 9.9 +	- 10.7 +	- 12.0 -	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>- 87.0 -</b>	<b>- 146.0 -</b>	<b>- 496.7 -</b>	<b>- 918.1 -</b>	<b>- 283.6 -</b>	<b>- 427.8 -</b>	<b>- 80.0 -</b>	<b>- 293.5</b>

# Ceylon Makes Drastic Revision in Import Control Regulations

*Large proportion of imports no longer subject to any restriction when purchased from sterling or soft-currency sources—Considerable range of goods from hard-currency areas may be purchased freely—Main obstacles to resumption of Canadian trade with Ceylon now removed.*

COLOMBO, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon has recently made a drastic revision in import control regulations. In practice, a large proportion of this country's imports will no longer be subject to control in any form when purchased from sterling or soft-currency sources, but a few are to remain subject to licensing which will depend on the limit of quotas allocated to supplying countries, availabilities from countries in which the goods may be in short supply and a number of other conditions. In the case of dollar and other hard-currency countries a considerable range of goods may now be purchased freely, while others are subject to import licensing regulations which are based in the main on ceiling limits to import values over unstated periods. The regulations will provide for the issue of special licences for commodities which may be urgently required and when the quotations offered as between soft-currency and hard-currency sources of supply, are particularly favourable from the latter.

In intent the new regulations are designed to reduce the cost and to improve the standard of living in Ceylon and as a means towards this end to cut down the abnormally high overhead expenses of import and distributing firms. It is also the Ceylon Government's desire to extend its capacity for purchasing essential foodstuffs, raw materials and equipment so as to effect a general improvement in the country's ability to carry on efficiently and economically the various development projects initiated in postwar years.

The effect of the Ceylon Government's new import control regulations on trade from Canada is not expected to be a very marked one, but the situation would be considerably improved if numerous typical Canadian products were more readily available for export than at present. Various obstacles, which have persisted for some years, to the resumption of Canadian trade with Ceylon in goods which formed a substantial part of Canada's prewar business have now been removed. Most of the obstacles which remain are either insignificant or at least will permit the resumption of business on a token basis. It is expected that, depending on Canadian ability to supply, the new situation will be reflected in respective trade returns in the comparatively early future.

Relaxation of control was effected by the issue on June 28 of four Open General Licences, of which Nos. 2 and 3 permit imports from dollar currency countries.

## **Principal Commodities Under Open General Licence**

The principal commodities under Open General Licence No. 2, which applies to dollar sources and Japan, are as follows:

Beans (grain), gram, oats, pulses; feeding stuffs for animals; tinned fish; malt for brewing; hops; preserved milks; milk foods;

Wood and timber including sleepers; gums and resins; waxes; gas and furnace oils; mineral oils, fats and greases; fertilizers; agricultural seeds;

Iron and steel hollow-ware; aluminum foil, hollow-ware and other manufactures; agricultural and other implements and tools and parts thereof; dental, surgical, medical, veterinary, and other instruments and appliances; electric lamp bulbs; electric lighting accessories; wireless goods and apparatus; electric telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus; batteries and accumulators; other electric goods and apparatus;

Machinery: agricultural, boilers, boiler house plant, cranes, hoists, lifting, printing, bookbinding, pumping, refrigerating (including refrigerators), textiles, sewing, typewriters, weighing, foundry, workshop, oil pressing and refining, rubber, sugar, tea, prime movers, and other machinery and parts of machinery; electric control and switch gear, electric generators, alternators, dynamos, and exciters, electric motors, transformers and converters; magnetos; and other electric machinery and parts; machine belting; machine tools and parts;

Manufactures of cotton, wool, worsted, artificial silk and linen, with only minor exceptions; fishing nets; apparel;

Acids other than sulphuric; calcium carbide; disinfectants; insecticides and weedkillers; wood preservatives; specified chemicals; essential oils; dyes and dyestuffs; paints and colours; drugs and medicines; vitamin and vitamin preparations; pharmaceutical glands; penicillin; refined petroleum; lubricating oil; turpentine; varnish;

Paper: printing, writing, packing and wrapping, tissue, blotting and other types of paper; millboard, strawboard, cardboard, pasteboard;

Aircraft and parts thereof; mechanically propelled and other road vehicles and parts and accessories including tires and tubes; ships and other vessels;

Advertising matter; works of art; artificial dentures, limbs and eyes; books, periodicals, newspapers and magazines; cinematograph films; felt roofing; gas mantles; lamps and lanterns and parts thereof; oil and floor cloth; painters' materials; tooth paste; starch; umbrellas; spectacle frames; optical lenses.

Goods included under Open General Licence No. 3, accorded to all countries except Australia, are as follows: beef, frozen, tinned or preserved; mutton, frozen, tinned or preserved; ham and bacon; other meats; butter, tinned and frozen; cheese; refined edible animal oils and fats including dripping and lard.

#### **Certain Goods Remain Under Individual Import Licence**

Import Control Notice No. 40/51, issued concurrently with the Open General Licences, included two Annexes. Annex A lists goods remaining under individual import licence from all sources, and includes (as amended to July 10, 1951): Seeds for food; iron and steel, unwrought, and various manufactures and semi-manufactures; brass and alloys of copper; lead, pig, pipes, sheets and various manufactures; tin and manufactures; zinc and manufactures; white metal alloys; electric wire and cables; sulphuric acid; sulphur; medicated soap; newsprint in reels; manufactures of paper and cardboard; unspecified rubber manufactures; bonbons; silver bullion. Goods for which licences will not be issued include flour (other than corn flour), wooden furniture, soap (other than medicated), and wooden and rubber toys.

Goods in Annex B, which continue under individual licence from Canada, United States, other dollar sources and Japan, are mainly: Beer and other malt liquors; confectionery; fruit, fresh, dried and otherwise preserved; prepared cereal foods; jams, jellies and marmalades: vegetables, preserved or tinned; whisky; unspecified articles of food and drink;

unmanufactured tobaccos; chinaware, porcelain-ware and stoneware; earthenware; glass and glassware; unspecified manufactures of iron, steel, brass, and copper; cutlery including razor blades; clocks and watches and parts thereof; photographic instruments, appliances and apparatus; electric vacuum cleaners and dry shavers; manufactures of silk, artificial silk, wool or mixed materials; canvas rubber-soled boots and shoes; unspecified oils, fats and resins; shoe, furniture, car polishes, etc.; and manufactured goods not elsewhere specified in the import schedule.

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## Trade and Tariff Regulations

### Importers in Bermuda Require Written Permit to Place Orders

Hamilton, July 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of July 10, reminded importers that it is an offence to place any order or to enter into any contract with a supplier in the dollar area without first obtaining a written permit granted by or on behalf of the Bermuda Supplies Commission.

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### Exports Under B.W.I. Plan Must Not Exceed F.O.B. Value of Allocation

Canadian firms operating under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan are requested to ensure that the value of goods exported does not exceed the *F.O.B. Value* of their allocation.

Reports have been received that certain Canadian firms are invoicing goods to their customers in excess of their f.o.b. allocation. As this term implies, the f.o.b. value should include all packing charges and other incidental costs necessary for preparation for export. It does not, however, include the shipping charges or marine insurance.

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### Technical Specialists from Pakistan to Study in Canada

Four technical specialists from Pakistan arrived by air in Ottawa on July 27, to undertake courses of study offered by Canada under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.

Canadian railroad operation will be studied by Mr. M. Hasan Wasty and Mr. M. Abdul Aziz, who are officials of the Northwestern Railway, operated by the Government of Pakistan. Mr. Wasty, a traffic officer, is particularly interested in Canadian methods of compiling, analyzing and presenting railroad statistics. Mr. Aziz will study the maintenance and repair of steel coaches and Diesel electric locomotives.

Mr. Atlas Khan and Mr. Abdul Rehman Samalani are provincial agricultural officials from the Province of Baluchistan. Mr. Khan is a Mechanical Cultivation Officer and will devote his attention to the potentialities of Canadian agricultural machinery for adaptation to Pakistan farming methods. Mr. Samalani is the Inspector of Co-operative Societies in Baluchistan, and will be studying Canadian developments for the co-operative marketing of fruit and vegetables.

Prior to starting on their practical studies, the visiting specialists will attend the International Summer Seminar on the "Contributions and Needs of East and West", sponsored by the International Students Service of Canada at St. Alexanders College, near 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  
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce  
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.  
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce  
Saint John—Board of Trade.  
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
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.  
Welland—Chamber of Commerce  
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

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.

Winnipeg—August 9  
Calgary—August 14  
Edmonton—August 16-17

Vancouver—August 21-24  
Victoria—August 27

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and will commence a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Brampton—August 27  
Guelph, Waterloo—August 28  
Kitchener—August 29  
Hamilton—August 30-31  
St. Catharines—September 4  
Welland—September 5  
Brantford—September 6

London—September 7-8  
Walkerville—September 10  
Winnipeg—September 13  
Edmonton—September 15-16  
Calgary—September 18  
Vancouver—September 20-27

# Great Britain and Northern Ireland Have over Fifty Million Population

*Totals 50,368,455, according to preliminary returns from the census taken last April, and represents an increase of over four millions, or 9 per cent—Density of population of England and Wales approached only by the Netherlands and Belgium—Females outnumber males—Immigrants exceed emigrants.*

By J. E. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

LONDON, July 16, 1951.—Great Britain and Northern Ireland have a population of 50,368,455, according to preliminary returns from the census taken last April. This represents an increase of over four millions, or 9 per cent, since the last census in 1931, and the lowest rate of increase on a decennial basis since the first census was taken in 1801. The slackening in growth was expected for it continues along established trends. However, the census reveals other interesting findings. The density of the population of England and Wales is shown to be approached only by the Netherlands and Belgium. Females still outnumber males by 1,696,550, which figure is only negligibly greater than the corresponding figure for 1931. For the first time in more than a century, the rural districts have ceased to supply additional population to the towns and cities. About one-sixteenth of the increase in the population has been due, not to the natural increase, but to an excess of immigrants over emigrants. Scotland, however, in the 20 years, lost over one-half its natural increase by emigration.

According to the figures released, the population increment has been maintained; the total increase in the 20 years amounting to 4,187,585 persons. Nevertheless, the rate of increase on a decennial basis is only 4.65 per cent. However, the report states, "the population continues to grow and there has been little change in its successive rate of increase for the past 40 years and so far there is no sign of any tapering away of the successive increment such as would normally be expected to herald the early approach of the ultimate population maximum".

## Newspapers Comment on Census Figures

Newspaper comments on the preliminary census figures see no advantage in the nation's increasing numbers if this is mainly caused by lengthening of people's lives past their working days. More pointedly, reference is made to France, with a considerably smaller population than the United Kingdom, enjoying a higher birthrate which is explained in part by the postwar economic policies followed by the French Government in favour of parentage. Also, with a population density of 750 per square mile in England and Wales, the pressure of population on useable land is raising complex problems. Not infrequently are heard complaints by agriculturists protesting against the devouring of tillable soil by spreading suburbs.

To appreciate the relative expansion of the United Kingdom population in the 20-year period, the total increase of over 4 million may be compared with the presumed increase in Canada of 3½ million during the same period, if the Canadian 1951 census reveals a total figure of 14.1 million as expected. In Canada's case, besides the increment from the natural increase and excess of immigration over emigration, some 350,000 people were added by Newfoundland entering Confederation in 1949.

However, the rate of increase in population is in Canada's favour and if present trends are maintained, Canada's absolute increase may surpass that of the United Kingdom in the coming years.

#### **Proportion of Females to Males Declined**

Although the report indicates that there are more females than males in the United Kingdom, the figures being 24,126,549 males to 26,089,923 females, the proportion of females to males declined during the inter-war years, 1921 to 1939. The effect of the Second World War, although arresting this change, does not seem to have reversed it. However, with the population enjoying greater longevity with the well-known characteristic of females outliving males, the imbalance in the numerical numbers between the sexes may be retained. Unfortunately the report has little to say on the general aging of the population although later analyses will cover this point.

The preliminary figures reveal a movement of population away from the urban centres to the suburbs and the countryside, a trend that has been going on for some time. Although no one can fail to note the rapid urbanization of the English countryside, it is surprising to learn that Greater London, comprising the City and Metropolitan Police Districts with 8,346,137 persons, has some 382,000 fewer people than 1939. The prime reason for London's loss of population would seem to be the bombing of the working class residential districts during the war. Most of the larger boroughs including Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Bradford have lost population, although Birmingham, with 1,112,340 persons in the city proper, gained during the period and actually surpassed Glasgow in population to become the second largest city in the United Kingdom. Manchester which, with its suburban area, has the largest concentration of population in the nation outside of London, recorded a slight loss in population. This movement away from the built-up areas is presumably due to a number of factors such as the spreading network of motor bus transport facilities which enable the worker to live away from the congestion of the town, and dispersal of factories around the countryside.

Besides the shift from city to countryside, there has been a general movement of population to the areas surrounding the great Midland cities and London. Scotland, although gaining population, has not enjoyed a growth commensurate with its natural increase. Compared with the national average gain of less than one-tenth, the Southern and Eastern counties of England (outside Greater London) gained by nearly one-fourth, the Midlands advanced by one-fifth, while the North Midlands and South West, the former assisted by government development areas in their territory, added nearly one-seventh to their total.

#### **Immigrants Outnumber Emigrants**

Possibly the most interesting facet of this report is the inward migration balance of 505,000 people even after overseas war casualties of 240,000 in the late war are taken into account. This is the first census period since 1871 when more people immigrated into the United Kingdom than emigrated out. However, it should be remembered that the period in question covered the depression ridden '30's when recent emigrants from the United Kingdom were forced to return to their homeland from the economically hard hit raw material producing Commonwealth and colonies. Besides, the war years which followed prevented any large-scale movement of people outward from the islands. Only since 1946 has a sizeable flow of emigrants been resumed. The size of this flow has not only been

affected by the change from wartime to peacetime economies in the newer countries, and their continuing housing problems, but also by such factors as currency restrictions which fell with particular severity on emigrants to Canada. The full employment policy followed by the present United Kingdom Government, and the dearth of unemployment resulting from pent-up consumer demand during the postwar years and the present re-armament needs have also played their part.

#### Population Figures for Various Areas

	1951	1931	Intercensal rate of increase per cent
England .....	41,147,938	37,359,045	10·1
Wales and Monmouthshire .....	2,596,986	2,593,332	0·1
Scotland .....	5,095,969	4,842,980	5·2
Great Britain .....	48,840,893	44,795,357	9·0
Northern Ireland .....	1,369,579	1,243,000	11·0
		(estimate)	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	50,210,472	46,038,357	9·1
Isle of Man .....	55,213	49,308	12·0
Jersey .....	57,296	50,462	13·5
Guernsey and associated isles .....	45,474	42,743	6·4
Irish Republic .....	2,958,878	2,933,000	0·9
		(estimate)	

#### Canadian Production of Woollen Textiles Slightly Lower

Gross value of products manufactured by the woollen textile industries of Canada in 1949 was \$139,566,000, down two per cent from the all-time peak value of \$142,323,000 in the preceding year. There were 204 establishments in operation during the year, unchanged from 1948. These plants furnished employment for 17,892 persons who were paid \$35,232,000 in salaries and wages against 18,590 employees earning \$34,081,000. Cost of materials used totalled \$76,615,000 against \$79,088,000 in 1948.

Imports of raw wool, yarns and warps, piece goods, etc., exclusive of wearing apparel, declined from \$109,571,000 in 1948 to \$95,533,000. Raw and unmanufactured wool imported was valued at \$37,404,000 compared with \$47,744,000. Carpets, mats and rugs showed little change at \$8,460,000 against \$8,898,000.

Exports of raw wool, carpets, fabrics, etc., exclusive of wearing apparel, fell from \$4,348,000 to \$3,931,000 in 1948. Wool rags and waste were slightly higher at \$1,625,000 compared with \$1,559,000, while wool in the grease declined from \$1,347,000 to \$1,253,000.

### 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.

# Uruguayan Trade Controls Divide Imports Into Three Categories

*Classified by order of their importance to economy—Importer allocated in advance an individual quota of each type of foreign exchange available in accordance with his trading history and turnover.*

By C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires.

**B**UENOS AIRES.—All goods allowed to be imported into Uruguay are classified in three categories "by order of their importance to the economy of the country". The first category consists chiefly of prime materials and machinery, the second of certain essential and all semi-essential products and the third of non-essentials and luxuries. The full list in each category is on file in the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

The Uruguayan Banco de la República allocates all available exchange in advance. The exchange needs of the first category are fully met before exchange is allocated to the second category and similarly with the third. However, the supply of exchange in recent months has been large enough to permit the establishment of modest quotas for third category articles.

The "prior import permit" system was abolished in November, 1949, and replaced by the "individual quota" or "ficha" system under which each importer is allocated in advance an individual quota of each type of foreign exchange available, in accordance with his trading history and turnover. After due investigation each registered importer was allotted, on this basis, a "ficha" which entitles him to a set percentage of each sum of exchange allocated by the bank to each category of goods. Accordingly, once the exchange allotment has been made, each importer can determine immediately how much exchange is available to him for the category for which the bank has allocated the exchange. "Fichas" may, and usually do, differ for each category.

The bank allocates the exchange to the category, not to the individual products listed therein, so that the importer, once the exchange has been allocated, may distribute his "ficha", or percentage of it, at his own discretion, over any number of products within the category. He may proceed immediately to place firm orders up to the amount of his "ficha".

## Imports of Essential Items Facilitated

To facilitate the importation of essential and scarce items, the "sworn declaration" system was superimposed in July, 1950, although on a strictly temporary basis only, upon the "individual quota" system. The latter, however, remains the basic system. The "sworn declaration" applies to all items without exception in Category I and to certain items in Category II. This system is tantamount to the complete liberation from the "prior foreign exchange permit" requirement of the stipulated items when imported from the permitted currency areas. Under it the importer may place firm orders for any of the stipulated items *before* the necessary exchange has been allotted to him. Upon receiving confirmation of his order from the foreign exporter he presents to the Export-Import Commission, a "sworn declaration" to that effect, containing all the required details of the transaction. The Commission then *automatically* allots him

the necessary exchange to cover. An allotment under this system is not deducted from the allotment ordinarily accorded to the importer in the form of his "individual quota" for goods in Categories I and II but is in addition to it.

The currency areas to which the system of "sworn declarations" is applicable are those for which the bank holds exchange in excess of normal rationed needs. When surpluses disappear or appear, the areas involved are deleted or added. Originally the sterling area was included but was deleted in December, 1950. The dollar area, which includes Canada, was not originally included but was added in September, 1950.

The phrase "prior import permit" is still used in both commercial correspondence and in official correspondence and publications but what is now meant is the prior award of exchange under the "individual quota" system.

### Canadian Foreign Trade Increased in June

The value of Canada's total domestic exports rose in June to \$312,500,000 from \$289,200,000 in June, 1950, and estimated total imports increased to \$361,400,000 from \$282,500,000.

Domestic exports to the United States rose in value to \$188,400,000 as against \$177,700,000, and declined to the United Kingdom to \$51,300,000 compared with \$52,500,000. Estimated imports from the United States amounted to \$243,800,000 as compared with \$188,300,000, and from the United Kingdom to \$39,900,000 as against \$37,100,000.

The preliminary figures on June's foreign trade are summarized in the following table:

	June, 1950		June, 1951	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic ( '000,000)	Foreign ( '000,000)
<b>Exports--</b>				
United Kingdom .....	52.5	0.1	51.3	0.1
Other Commonwealth countries	19.8	0.1	14.9	0.3
United States .....	177.7	2.2	188.4	2.5
Other foreign countries .....	39.2	0.2	57.9	0.4
Total, all countries .....	<u>289.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>312.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>
<b>Imports--</b>				
United Kingdom .....	37.1		39.9	
Other Commonwealth countries	23.5		30.4	
United States .....	188.3		243.8	
Other foreign countries .....	33.6		47.3	
Total, all countries .....	<u>282.5</u>		<u>361.4</u>	

\* Estimate only. Subject to revision.

### 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.

## Increased Foreign Capital Attracted By Turkish Industrial Development

*Investment law guarantees foreign investors the right of transfer of profits and capital—Net production increase in most manufactured products in 1950, but cotton textile production was lower—Electric power production increased.*

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

**I**STANBUL.—An improved climate for the flow of foreign capital into Turkey has been created by the investment law of March 1, 1950, which guaranteed to foreign investors the right of transfer of profits and capital. The formation of the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey in June, 1950, which was granted a loan of \$9 million by the International Bank, has paved the way for increased industrial production. Over 100 applications for funds have already been received and are now being studied. A number of enterprises have been started, or are in an advanced stage of planning, including:

(1) the Istanbul Light Bulb factory, which has already commenced production;

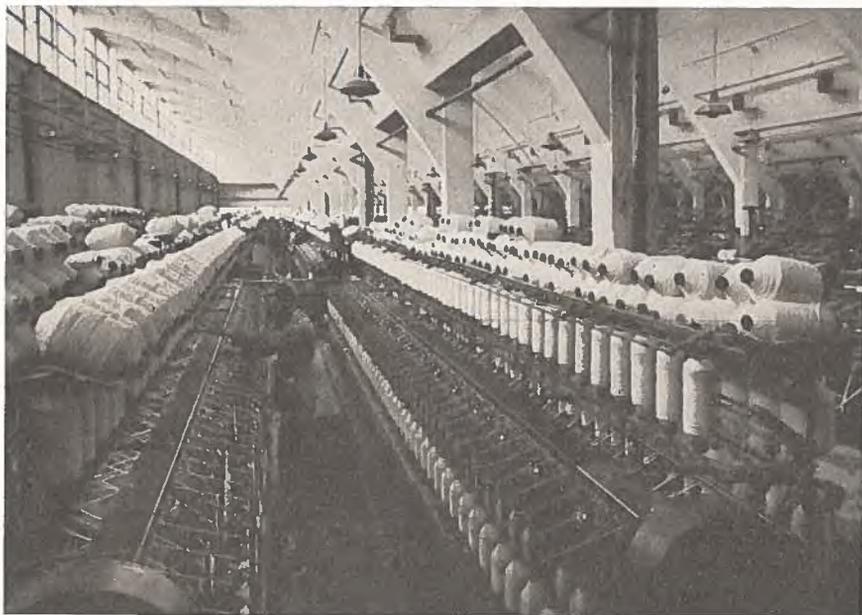
(2) a three-hundred-room hotel to be built in Istanbul, which will be managed by a prominent United States hotel group;

(3) negotiations are almost complete for the building of a margarine plant in Istanbul with British, Dutch and Turkish participation;

(4) negotiations are taking place on an United States-financed drug processing plant, and another project involving the use of counterpart funds for a modern pharmaceutical plant, and a new cotton spinning mill.

On the whole, there was a net production increase in most manufactured products, but a definite reduction in the production of cotton textiles took place, mainly because of high inventories and the rapid

Turkey—Kayseri spinning mill.



increase in the costs of raw cotton. During most of 1950, a certain instability could be noticed due to uncertainty about the effects of the new foreign trade regime, the liberalization of trading under OEEC and the application of the income tax law, which was passed in 1949.

Very little change occurred in the Sümerbank production of textiles, leather, shoes, paper, cement, bricks, roofing tile, pig iron and steel products. In the private section, the output of cotton textiles was about 20 per cent lower than in 1949. Cement production increased by 13 per cent, to 300,000 metric tons. Production of glass, leatherware and rubber goods carried on at about the same level of activity.

Total electric power production increased from 740,000,000 kwh. in 1949, to 800,000,000 in 1950. The increase was due to the installation of small units in thirty-three municipalities, and certain additions to industrial power stations, as well as the extension of municipal plants.

The ECA financed transmission line from the Çatalagzi power plant to Istanbul has been scheduled for completion in 1952. The engineering and planning of the 80,000 kw. hydro-electric plant at Sariyar on the Sakarya river has been completed. The consulting engineers were the United States firm, Charles T. Main, and it is understood that 18 foreign companies submitted tenders for the adjudication held in June. The Seyhan river project, providing flood control, irrigation and about 60,000 kw. of power, is still under consideration pending decision on the application to the International Bank for a loan to cover the foreign costs.

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### **Three Engineers from Pakistan Arrive in Canada**

Three leading engineers from Pakistan, members of a Highways and Bridge Erection Mission to Canada, arrived on July 27 under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. They left Karachi on July 24, flying to Canada via London.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Khan is Commander of the Royal Pakistan Engineers, stationed at Rawalpindi, and is interested in road construction, hydro-electric development, dam construction and steps being taken by Canada to stop silting. His military training was obtained with the Royal Bombay Group of Sappers and Miners of the late Indian Engineers, and in 1947 he held a staff position in India, somewhat similar to the position he now fills in Pakistan.

Mr. D. M. Khanzada is Senior Executive Engineer of the Combined Public Works Department of the Northwest Frontier Province, combining responsibility for road construction and bridge erection. In addition to these subjects, he is interested in studying dam construction and hydro-electric development in Canada. After completing his tour of Canada, Mr. Khanzada has been instructed by his government to visit the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) project in the United States. He obtained a B.Sc. (Engineering) degree from Glasgow University, and has spent a number of years building roads in Peshawar.

Mr. M. A. Waheed is Superintending Engineer for Buildings and Roads in the Public Works Department of the Punjab, with headquarters in Lahore, and was previously Under-secretary in the Public Works Department of the Punjab. He attended the City and Guilds Engineering College, University of London, from which he obtained a B.Sc. degree. Mr. Waheed is also interested in studying road construction, bridge erection and design in this country.