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COVER SUBJECT—Jones Bridge, Manila, the Philippines. The office of the Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner is located in the Tuason Building, at the extreme left of the photograph. See article on trade with the Philippines on page 174 of this issue.

Price 10 cents

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

More Canadian Grain and Products Imported into the Philippines

Canada is second source of supply for Philippines grain imports—Imports of paper and manufactures from Canada declined last year, as did imports of Canadian fish and fish products, and fertilizers.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

MANILA.—The Philippines are wholly dependent on the United States and Canada, and to a lesser extent on Australia, for wheat flour. Total imports of grains and products of grain for 1950 aggregated 50.8 million pesos, as compared with 88.8 million pesos in 1949. Imports from Canada, the second source of supply, increased from 18.2 million pesos in 1949 to 22.1 million pesos, while imports from the United States declined from 54.3 million pesos to 25.5 million. Imports from Australia for 1950, amounted to 531,864 pesos (107,580). Imports of rice from Siam decreased considerably from 10.2 million pesos in 1949, to 1.2 million pesos in 1950.

Although cotton could be grown in the Philippines, the Republic is far from being self-sufficient as far as the production of light weight textiles is concerned. Agricultural research, spread over many years has stressed the practicability of growing other natural fibres, and much attention has been given to the efficient and economical utilization of such fibres as ramie and cotone for the production of Philippines textiles. Imports of cotton and manufactures of cotton into the Philippines, during 1950, aggregated 74.5 million pesos, almost half of all the imports during 1949 which totalled 133.8 million pesos. The bulk of these imports originated in the United States, and amounted to 60.7 million pesos in 1950, as compared with 118.2 million in 1949. Other countries shipping cotton goods to the Philippines included, Japan, 4.7 million pesos (5.5 million in 1949); Hong Kong, 4.7 million pesos (723,300); Great Britain, 1.5 million pesos (1.2 million); China, 943,422 pesos (4.5 million); Switzerland, 548,520 pesos (2.8 million); India, 708,962 pesos (83,758) and France, 409,378 pesos (221,078).

Petroleum Imports Increased Last Year

The Philippines has not developed oil fields or oil refining capacity, yet she is largely dependent on automotive highway transport services or small boats operating on liquid fuel, and is an important consumer of petroleum products. During 1950, imports were valued at 69 million pesos a slight, but noteworthy increase, despite import and foreign exchange controls, over the 65.2 million peso imports in 1949. Despite the economic ties which bind the Philippines to the United States, the bulk of the oil imports were from Indonesia and increased slightly during 1950 to 31.4 million pesos, as compared with 31.3 million in 1949. Imports from the United States declined impressively to 8.6 million pesos as compared with 13.9 million in 1949. Other imports were as follows: British East Indies, 18.5 million pesos (11.8 million); Arabia, 8.5 million pesos (7.5 million); Iran, 1.8 million pesos (675,132); Canada, 31,796 pesos (7,948); Great Britain, nil in 1950, as against 18,928 pesos in 1949.

Although the Philippines possesses deposits of iron ore, coal, limestone, etc., in usable quantities, no serious attempt has been made to develop an iron and steel industry. Consequently, the Republic is dependent on imports of these essential materials which, during 1950, amounted to 55.1 million pesos, markedly below the total for 1949 of 79.5 million. The United States continued to be the principal supplier, being credited with 29.2 million pesos, a great reduction from the 50.3 million pesos in 1949. Japan retained second position with 14 million pesos, (14.8 million); Belgium was third, 4.3 million pesos (7.7 million); while imports from Great Britain and Germany showed surprising increases to 3.3 million pesos (2 million), and 2.2 million pesos (1 million), respectively. Other supplying countries included Hong Kong, 999,170 pesos (577,048 pesos); China, 378,312 pesos (1,333,320); and Sweden, 155,096 pesos (247,746).

Imports of Canadian Dairy Products Very Small

Imports of dairy products declined in 1950. Total imports of this commodity in 1949 reached 46.8 million pesos, while imports for 1950 amounted to only 36.8 million pesos. The United States, as usual, was the principal supplier in an amount of 34.4 million pesos (43.9 million), followed by Australia at 1 million pesos (1.4 million pesos). Imports of dairy products from Canada amounted to only 50,108 pesos, as against no imports for 1949.

The 1950 imports of paper and manufactures totalled 35.5 million pesos, as against 47.9 million pesos in 1949. The United States supplied 32.1 million pesos (43.6 million) of this total, while imports from Canada declined from 1.5 million pesos in 1949, to 517,698 pesos in 1950. Surprising increases in imports of paper and manufactures during 1950 included Hong Kong, 512,132 pesos (33,556); Japan, 425,792 pesos (160,978); and Netherlands, 290,556 pesos (61,754).

Total imports of machinery and parts, other than agricultural and electrical, for 1950, totalled 34.5 million pesos, as compared with 47.9 million pesos in 1949. Imports from the United States amounted to 25.5 million pesos, as compared with 1949 imports of 41.2 million pesos. Canadian imports for 1950 dropped to 796,760 pesos, as compared with 1.4 million pesos in 1949. From Italy, however, imports show a marked increase from 18,462 pesos in 1949 to 2.6 million pesos in 1950. Other countries showing increases during 1950 are Germany, 669,376 pesos (130,720); Hong Kong, 590,468 pesos (20,268) and Hawaii 191,854 pesos (60,626).

Total imports of automobiles, parts and tires decreased by almost 50 per cent. Total imports in 1949 were 62.3 million pesos, and in 1950 amounted to only 33.4 million pesos. Of this 1950 total, imports of United States origin totalled 33.2 million pesos (62.1 million).

Total imports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines in 1950 amounted to 33.3 million pesos, as compared with 36.5 million pesos in 1949. Again the United States accounted for the largest percentage, 31.1 million pesos (35.2 million) of these import figures. Surprising gains were recorded in imports from Hong Kong which totalled 213,874 pesos in 1950 (18,294), and from Germany, 134,696 pesos (19,252).

Greatest Import Reduction Recorded in Textiles

Although there is an overall reduction in total imports of all goods into the Philippines, the greatest reduction is recorded in imports of rayon and other synthetic textiles. Total imports of rayon for 1950

amounted to only 32 million pesos, as compared with 96.1 million pesos in 1949. Of the 1950 total, the imports of rayon from United States aggregated 31.8 million pesos.

Total imports of electrical machinery and apparatus into the Philippines totalled 26.2 million pesos in 1950, as compared with 38.5 million pesos in 1949, of which the United States imports accounted for 25.5 million pesos (37.3 million). The only increase noted was in imports from Hong Kong, which amounted to 201,224 pesos in 1950 (52,172).

Notwithstanding the economic importance of tobacco as a profitable product of Philippine agriculture, total imports of tobacco and manufactures into the Republic amounted to 23.1 million pesos in 1950 (35.5 million), of which 23.1 million pesos were of United States importation.

As in the case of rayon and synthetic textiles, great decreases were recorded in total imports of fish and fish products during 1950, despite the need for this imported food. Total imports in 1950 totalled only 15 million pesos, as compared with 32.7 million pesos in 1949. Of the total 1950 imports, the United States is credited with an amount of 14.1 million pesos. Imports of Canadian fish and fish products decreased from 749,146 pesos in 1949 to 256,596 pesos in 1950. Strangely enough, Indonesia which did not figure at all in imports of fish and fish products in 1949, sold 13,030 pesos worth to the Philippines in 1950.

Total imports of non-ferrous metals and manufactures were valued at 14.5 million pesos in 1950, and 25.6 million pesos in 1949. United States imports during 1950 totalled 12.1 million pesos (23 million). Notable increases were recorded in imports from Germany with 452,192 pesos in 1950 (38,922); from Malaya, 190,976 pesos (220); and from Hong Kong, 133,354 pesos (38,030).

Marked Increase in Fertilizer Imports

As in the case of petroleum products, total overall imports of fertilizers showed a very marked increase, reflecting the desire of the Philippines Government to increase agricultural production. Imports of fertilizers for 1949 totalled 6.8 million pesos, whereas 1950 imports amounted to 13.7 million pesos. Of the 13.7 million pesos total, United States exports accounted for 11.9 million pesos (2.3 million). Imports of Canadian fertilizers and fertilizing materials declined from 2.8 million pesos in 1949 to 1.6 million pesos in 1950. Germany and Hong Kong entered the import records for fertilizers in the amounts of 94,278 pesos and 11,126 pesos respectively, as against no imports in 1949. Imports from Belgium, on the other hand, fell from 1.6 million pesos in 1949, to 2,010 pesos in 1950.

Total imports of vehicles show a 30 per cent overall decrease, as a direct result of import control. Imports in 1949 totalled 18.7 million pesos, and in 1950 only 12.3 million pesos. Of the 1950 figure, United States imports totalled 9.8 million pesos (16.9 million). The most notable increase is in the case of Japan, for which the total import in 1950 is recorded at 2.1 million pesos (332,618 pesos). From Belgium, on the other hand, imports show a marked decrease from 1.1 million pesos in 1949, to 123,772 pesos in 1950. From Great Britain imports, in 1950, totalled only 28,020 pesos, as compared with 152,138 pesos in 1949.

Total leather imports into the Philippines for 1950 amounted to 11.7 million pesos, as compared with 18.3 million in 1949. Australian imports showed an increase to 1.4 million pesos in 1950, as compared with 615,160 pesos in 1949, a 50 per cent rise. Canadian imports also show an increase from 8,428 pesos in 1949, to 24,530 pesos in 1950.

Import figures for jute and other fibres are very interesting. There was a slight total overall increase of imports from 10.6 million pesos

in 1949, to 11.2 million pesos in 1950. Imports from India, which accounted for 10.3 million pesos in 1949, dropped to 3.5 million pesos in 1950. From Italy, imports showed a tremendous increase from 14,244 pesos in 1949, to 3.4 million pesos in 1950, as did imports from the United States, which totalled 2.1 million pesos in 1950 (201,106 pesos). Japanese exports to the Philippines, which were negligible in 1949, rose to 1.7 million pesos in 1950.

Total imports of glass and glass products totalled 9.6 million pesos in 1950 (16.2 million). Imports from the United States declined enormously from 14.3 million pesos in 1949, to 7.1 million pesos in 1950. Imports from most other countries showed moderate increases for 1950, with the exception of imports from Japan and China.

Import controls also seriously affected imports into the Philippines of vegetables and preparations. Total imports of vegetables and vegetable products in 1950, totalled 7.2 million pesos, as compared with 18.7 million pesos in 1949. Imports from the United States show the largest decrease, the total decline being from 15 million pesos in 1949 to 4.8 million pesos in 1950. Imports from Egypt and Japan showed small increases, while imports of Canadian vegetables declined from 85,062 pesos in 1949, to 6,618 pesos in 1950.

Revived German Cosmetic Industry Finds Its Well-Known Products Still Popular

In spite of years without advertising, buyers still favour old well-known brands—Raw and subsidiary materials supplies adequate, but costs are rising—Exports still very small compared with prewar volume.

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

FRANKFURT.—The German hygienic cosmetic industry has always occupied a position of great importance. Products like toothpaste, mouth washes, eau de cologne, scents, dusting powders, skin creams, face and shaving lotions and preparations for hair-dressing and pedicure bulk very large in comparison with the purely luxury cosmetic line. Like pharmaceutical goods, with which they are often linked, these products may be regarded as a special branch of the chemical industry. For the last prewar year the domestic sales of the German cosmetic industry, as a whole, amounted in round figures to 180 million reichmarks, representing some 800 to 1,000 firms. Today, this branch comprises some 25 to 30 large firms, about 80 medium-sized firms and some 250 smaller and very small enterprises. The products of many of them enjoyed a world-wide reputation between the wars.

The main centres of the industry are in North-Rhine Westphalia, Hamburg, Hesse, Wuerttemberg, Baden and Bavaria. In North Rhine-Westphalia, which accounts for more than one-third of the total West German production, the cosmetic industry is centred in Cologne.

Industry Damaged Extensively During War

Extensive war damage seriously affected the industry and, with the dislocation of sources of raw materials and markets, it was found necessary to set up a special working body representing the manufacturers. This body drew up an emergency program based on the assumption that the raw materials required for its production would continue to be in short

supply for some time to come. Though the individual firms were still unable to obtain all the raw materials they needed, the emergency program did enable production to get started. The currency reform also made it much easier to obtain raw materials, so that by the middle of 1948 the production of cosmetics rose considerably. It became obvious that, in spite of years without any advertising, the buyers still favoured the old well-known brands. For the firms which manufactured cosmetics containing alcohol, things were made much easier because after the conversion of the currency they received regular monthly allocations of alcohol, even though these quantities were much smaller than the monthly averages they had used before the war. Sales nevertheless developed satisfactorily, and the industry was able to compete successfully—because of their relatively cheap, high-quality products—with the illegal imports from Western Europe, which at that time were arriving in large quantities. The flooding of the market with often inferior preparations from the East Zone ended with the currency reform. In 1949, the total production amounted to 132,597,000 deutschemarks, and in 1950 to 147,869,000 deutschemarks. Of the total production for 1950, 35.46 per cent came from North Rhine-Westphalia, 25.05 per cent from Hamburg, and 17.11 per cent from Hesse.

West German Cosmetic Production

Articles	1949 (Deutschemarks)	1950
Dentifrices	17,120	12,967
Preparations for the hair	21,803	35,657
Preparations for the skin	31,103	42,171
Other hygienic cosmetics	62,571	57,074
Total	132,597	147,869

Supplies of Raw and Subsidiary Materials Adequate

Apart from a few bottlenecks, the cosmetic industry may be said to be adequately supplied with raw materials at the present time. In the past few months these imports have been coming in without serious interruption, although lately there have been delays in imports from some countries such as Switzerland and Holland. Delays have arisen in the past few months in supplies of essential oils and scents, prices of which have risen considerably on the world market. The shortage of foreign exchange has often led to long delays in the granting of import licences for the foreign raw materials needed by the industry. This has resulted, in many cases, in higher prices than the German buyer originally estimated. Shortages and delays have also been experienced in obtaining bottles and cartons, prices for which have also risen.

It is reported that the profit calculations of the cosmetic industry are likely to be considerably affected by the steep rise in recent months in the prices of these raw materials. Quite often quotations have risen to many times their prewar level. For example, geranium oil, valued at 25 to 30 reichmarks before the war, and at 200 deutschemarks per kilogram at the beginning of February, 1951, has continued to rise. Patchouli oil, the prewar price of which was 30 to 40 reichmarks, costs 240 deutschemarks per kilogram now. Before the war lavender oil was bought at 25 reichmarks per kilogram whereas today it costs 60 to 70 deutschemarks.

Exports Still Very Small

Exports are still very small when compared with the volume done before the war. Imports, on the other hand, are considerably larger.

Last year the chief suppliers were France, Holland, Switzerland, and Belgium-Luxembourg. Exports were consigned to many countries in Europe, America, Africa and Asia.

West German Cosmetic Imports

Article	1938 ¹		1949 ²		1950 ³	
	kg.	'000 RM	kg.	'000 DM	kg.	'000 DM
Scented greases and pomades, non-medicinal salves, greases and mineral oil	6,300	44	2,100	18	25,700	457
Eau de cologne, other scents and beauty preparations containing ether or alcohol, scented essences and lotions, aromatic vinegar, hair, mouth and tooth lotions containing ether or alcohol	11,600	271	7,600	165	108,400	270
Scented lotions not containing ether or alcohol .....	....	....	100	4	3,500	29
Powder, rouge, toothpowder, scented, tooth soap, scent and beauty preparations	30,400	306	....	...	72,900	978

West German Cosmetic Exports

Article	1938 ¹		1949 ²		1950 ³	
	kg.	'000 RM	kg.	'000 DM	kg.	'000 DM
Scented greases and pomades, non-medicinal salves, greases and mineral oils	185,500	272	1,100	17	88,900	929
Eau de cologne	236,300	796	9,100	91	63,700	372
Other scents and beauty preparations containing ether or alcohol, scented essences and lotions, aromatic vinegar ...	296,700	896	11,100	133	87,800	636
Hair, mouth, and tooth lotions containing ether or alcohol ..	58,100	167	10,900	53	33,700	157
Scented lotions not containing ether or alcohol, powder, rouge, toothpowder, scented tooth soap, scent and beauty preparations	894,600	3,490	20,600	144	399,900	592

¹ Whole of Germany ² Bizone ³ Federal Germany

Machine Tool Exhibition to be Held in Paris

The First European Machine Tool Exhibition, sponsored by the European Committee of Co-operation of Machine Tool Industries, will be held in Paris, France, from September 1 to 10, 1951. Further information may be obtained by writing to the First European Machine Tool Exhibition, 2 bis, rue de La Baume, Paris 8, France.

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.

Value of Fijian Trade Reached New High During Past Year

Canada and United States buy much more from Fiji than they sell to her—United Kingdom has agreement to purchase entire exportable surplus of copra, from 1949-1957—Development fund created for increased coconut planting, road development, etc.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Wellington.

WELLINGTON.—The trade of Fiji in 1950 totalled £14,772,507, made up of £6,960,628 worth of imports and £7,811,828 worth of exports, a new high for the colony. Exports were up by £968,013 over 1949. No details are yet available showing the trade by countries. However, United Kingdom trade nearly balances at about £2 million. New Zealand usually buys three to four times as much as she sells to Fiji. Australia buys very little but sells a great deal, over £2 million in 1949, as against purchases of a little more than £100,000. Both Canada and the United States buy much more than they sell. This factor was discussed at some length by the Fiji Chamber of Commerce when it was pointed out that exports to dollar countries in 1950 were valued at £F.4,123,619 and imports at £F.592,955. Details of the imports and exports to the United States and Canada for 1950 were as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Canada	£ F154,802	£ F2,612,150
United States	438,153	1,503,045
Total	592,955	4,115,195

Over the last six years, Fiji has contributed a net amount of over \$29.5 million to the sterling pool.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce unanimously resolved that representations should be made to the government requesting that the import restrictions on imports from dollar countries should be relaxed in the future, so that articles now prohibited might be imported for the general use of the community. It was realized of course that the question would have to be referred to London and the decision made there.

Economy Based on Sugar, Coconut and Gold-Mining Industries

The Fiji economy is based to a large extent on sugar and coconut growing and gold mining. Sugar exports in 1950 amounted to 114,254 tons, valued at £3.7 million, as compared to 110,968 tons valued at £3.2 million in 1949. Production in 1950 was adversely affected by exceptionally heavy rains followed by long spells of dry weather. While the planting season for 1951 was also affected by the heavy wet season, the standing crop is now showing signs of recovery and may yield a higher output than last season. Sugar was Canada's principal import from Fiji, purchases in 1949 being valued at £1,968,552. The United Kingdom Government at present undertakes to buy all the sugar which Fiji can export. This arrangement will continue until 1952.

Purchases by the Copra Board totalled 28,197 tons in 1950, as compared with 32,723 tons in 1949. During the year, 10,158 tons were shipped

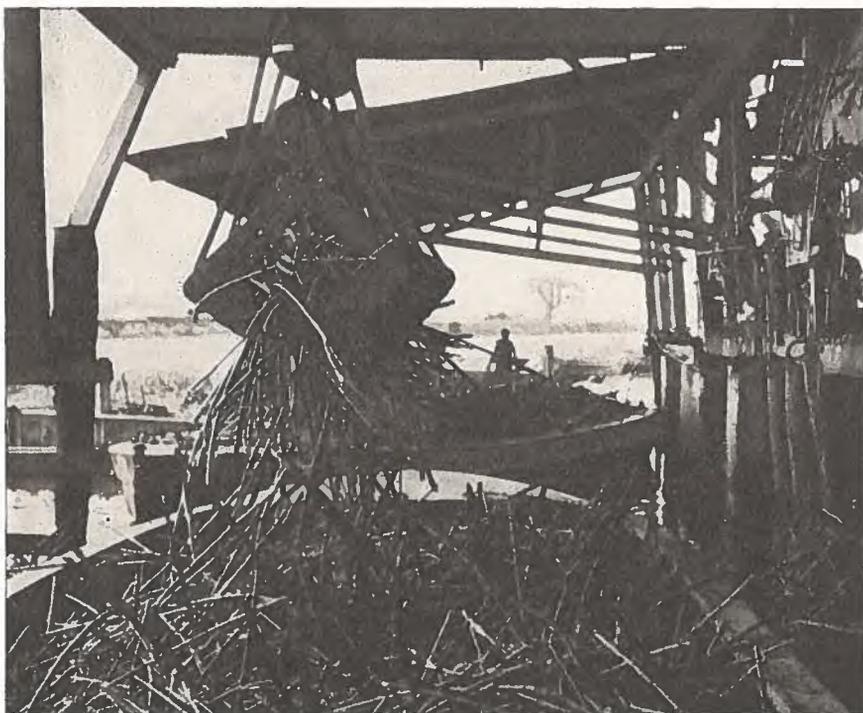
to London and the balance crushed locally. Prices paid by the Copra Board for plantation copra were £48·15·6d. per ton on January 1, 1950, but were raised to £54·10·0d. on January 1, 1951. Prices are to be reviewed yearly within limits of 10 per cent, up or down.

Gold was exported to the value of £1·4 million in 1950, as compared with £1·1 million in 1949—all going to the United States. Silver exports were valued at £8,529 in 1950. All bananas exported from Fiji are shipped to New Zealand. In 1950, 260,588 bunches, valued at £101,869, were shipped, as compared with 332,358 bunches valued at £119,029 in the previous year. The pineapple plantations are gradually recovering, although unfavourable weather reduced the quantity harvested from 2,800 tons in 1949, to 1,450 tons in 1950. Exports were valued at £54,140 in 1950, as against £62,000 in 1949. This product is shipped mainly to New Zealand and Canada.

United Kingdom Receives Entire Exportable Copra Surplus

The export of copra and copra products from Fiji is controlled exclusively by a statutory Copra Board, members of which are appointed by the governor. In 1948, the British Ministry of Food agreed to purchase the whole of Fiji's exportable surplus of copra for nine years, from 1949 to 1957 inclusive. The price for each year is to be negotiated before the end of the preceding year, and is not to be 10 per cent higher or lower than the price in the preceding year. The prices paid by the Ministry for 1951 are £54·0·0d. for plantation grade, and £53·15·0d. for fair merchantable sundried grade. These prices are f.o.b. at Fiji ports. The world price of copra has risen sharply to more than £100 per ton. This

Fiji Islands—Unloading sugar cane from punts into a sugar mill in Fiji with a mechanical "grab", which picks up one tone at a time.



has raised a great deal of resentment amongst the planters, who also consider that the devaluation of sterling has reacted against them. Canada could use some of the Fiji output and could pay world prices, but because of the contract is unable to do so. The local millers of copra are able to buy at approximately the same price as is paid under the Ministry of Food agreement. This is a valuable consideration to the millers, but it is also felt that the industry is an economic benefit to the colony.

Recently the Legislative Council debated a copra tax bill, proposing an export tax of £2·0·0d. per ton. The governor announced that if the bill was passed, the government would reduce the import duty on cotton piece goods of all kinds as a contribution to the lowering of the cost of living. There has been considerable agitation in Fiji to secure a reduction of duties on piece goods. Formerly cheap low grade cotton goods were readily available in the United Kingdom and were dutiable at 25 per cent as against a general rate of 50 per cent. Sufficient quantities of these cheap lines are no longer available in the United Kingdom, so that the Fiji consumer must pay higher prices from the United Kingdom and is penalized if he buys foreign made piece goods. The motion was carried, but as it had been opposed by all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, it has been dropped for the present.

Fijian Development Fund Created

Copra is to be taxed to help native development. A bill was recently passed to create a Fijian Development Fund. A Fijian Development Fund Board, consisting of members of the Fijian Affairs Board with four other members appointed by the governor, will administer the fund. The bill authorizes the deduction from moneys paid for native grown copra, of a sum not exceeding £10 per ton. Growers will be credited with the full amount deducted, and will receive interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum during the full period it is withheld from them. The Fiji Copra Board will be responsible for deducting the sums from the native growers and turning them over to the board.

Amongst other things it is proposed that every able bodied Fijian belonging to a land owning unit which has suitable vacant land should plant 50 coconut trees a year on that land, and afterwards be responsible for keeping the new plantation clean. The fund will also be used for road and other developments. The development plan calls for an expenditure of £4·5 million by the end of 1958.

The Tourist and Publicity Board, on which the Chamber of Commerce has a representative, have been working on the problem of enticing money-spending tourists to Fiji. The colony has many natural scenic attractions as yet unspoiled, and with some improvement in transportation and hotel accommodation these attractions would be made more accessible. It is estimated that some £100,429 was expended by tourists in the colony and that at least £60,000 remained as a net gain to the colony's funds. Air passengers accounted for £73,019 and sea passengers, £27,460. As outside transportation services improve, more tourists could readily be attracted. Sea passengers arrived by the *Aorangi*, the *Lekemba* and by the island steamer *Matua* which makes a monthly trip between Auckland, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga. At present the air services provide the best opportunity to reach Fiji. There are regular services to Nandi (135 miles by road from Suva) by Pan American Airways, British Commonwealth Airways and Canadian Pacific Airlines. The National Airways maintains a service between Auckland and Laucala Bay, Suva. Quantas Empire Airways also fly from Sydney to Laucala Bay. Irregular calls from Australia to Laucala Bay are made by Trans Oceanic Airways. A

new service is to be started between Tahiti and Cook Islands where it will link up with New Zealand National Airways' plane route via Fiji and Western Samoa.

The Tourist and Publicity Board has produced some tourist literature and posters for circulation and exhibition abroad, but the amount of funds available is small and it is reported that it will have to be substantially increased if the job of attracting tourists is to be done properly.

Population Growing Too Rapidly

The population of Fiji was estimated to be 293,764 on December 31, 1950.

Population of Fiji, December 31, 1950

Europeans	6,501
Persons of mixed European native descent	6,902
Fijians	129,896
Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians	4,340
Indians	138,425
Chinese	3,379
Rotumans	3,669
Others	652
Total	293,764

The increasing population is becoming a threat to living standards and food supply. The danger line is estimated to be a population of 400,000. Warnings of disaster unless the birth rate is lowered have been given, but there is no record of a workable solution being offered. Because the Indians, who now outnumber the Fijians, are increasing their numbers at a faster rate, a serious political situation has been created. At present Fiji is administered by the Colonial Office, London, through a governor who is assisted by an executive council and legislative council. There are sufficient government officials, and appointed members to ensure that government policies are adopted. While the Fijians appear to be content under British rule, the Indians are pressing for increased political representation. The Fijians are at present protected under a land reservation system, but there is bound to be a steadily increasing Indian demand for more land.

Pakistan to Hold International Industries Fair

Canadian manufacturers and producers have been invited to participate in the Second Pakistan International Industries Fair, to be held in Karachi from March 1 to April 6, 1952. Further information may be obtained by writing the Secretary, Pakistan International Industries Fair, Karachi, Pakistan.

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.

Great Britain Adopting Measures to Ease Difficult Economic Situation

Country being told about dangers of uncontrolled inflation to the defence program, the balance of payments and the stability of the economy—Dollar import program to be limited—Further price control measures to be taken.

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

LONDON.—The United Kingdom Government has taken steps to draw the attention of the country to the dangers of uncontrolled inflation to the defence program, the balance of payments and the stability of the economy. It has urged that every effort be made, both through international action and internal measures, to check the rise in costs and prices and limit the pressure of excessive demand.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer forecasts a deficit in the balance of payments in the third quarter, possibly quite a substantial one. The fourth quarter's result is expected to be less unfavourable, though it is unlikely to show a surplus.

In the circumstances, the government proposes to review the dollar import program, which is larger than last year, and to reduce expenditure wherever that can be done without damage to the nation's long-term interests.

The dollar export drive is to be pressed more energetically than ever. Invisible earnings from shipping, interests on overseas investments, tourist revenue and similar services are, according to official estimates, unlikely to exceed a net amount of £400 million in 1951. Income from exports of merchandise, therefore, will have to be considerably above the targets set at the beginning of the year to keep the overseas account in balance. Export earnings in the first half-year were just over £1,300 million. This figure will have to be increased by nearly 25 per cent to £1,600 million in the second half of the year if the bill for current imports is to be met in full, excluding stockpiling.

The government is already discussing ways and means of increasing exports with different industries. It has been decided that if, in any particular case, exports are being held up because too much is going to the home market, physical controls will be introduced to divert goods to export.

Further Price Control Measures to be Taken

On the domestic front, rising prices and the cost of living are causing anxiety. To deal with this problem, the government has had under review the present scope and machinery of price control and has come to the conclusion that further action must be taken. Price control already exists for many classes of goods, including all those covered by the Utility Schemes.

The Central Price Regulation Committee has recently completed a review of goods which have been decontrolled and has recommended the reimposition of control, either by statutory or voluntary means, over a considerable range of goods. The most suitable form of control is now under consideration.

For many goods, the present control is by cash maximum prices only. The authorities, in consultation with the industries concerned, have now reached the conclusion that this method of control should be supplemented by the cost-plus method, as was done during the war.

To meet the objection that the cost-plus principle penalizes efficiency and encourages inflation of costs, it is possible the government may provide for two price ceilings, below the lower of which cost-plus would not operate, manufacturers being free to choose which ceiling they would use.

Control of Dividends Planned

As part of their plan to counteract the present inflationary movement, the government proposes to control dividends by legislation. A bill for this purpose will be introduced in the fall. Such a limitation, it is considered, will reduce the pressure of demand, not only because it will limit the amount of money to be distributed, but also because it will check inflation in share values following on higher dividends. The government also regards dividend control as an essential prerequisite if increases on the costs side, through higher wages and salaries, are to be checked effectively.

It is proposed that dividend control shall apply to all companies, public and private, during the rearmament period, which will be defined as three years for each company. It will impose a limit on the gross amount of dividends which may be distributed other than fixed-rate dividends. In normal cases, the limit will be the average of the dividends distributed in respect of the last two accounting periods of the company for which before July 27, 1951, a final dividend has been paid or declared or announced. For existing companies which have paid no dividend or an abnormally low dividend, there will be an alternative standard, equivalent to 5 per cent of the relevant capital, which means, broadly speaking, the paid-up share capital. The control will not apply to companies distributing less than £10,000 gross. In the case of new companies which may need to raise more capital, the standard will be 7 per cent of the relevant capital. There will also be provision for the Treasury to approve increases in dividends, but this power will be exercised only in very exceptional cases.

The recent rapid advance in wage rates is also causing concern. The total increase in wages in the last nine months has been as great as the increase in the previous three years. Recently, increases in wages have outdistanced any increase in productivity and, therefore, have contributed to the rises in costs and prices. Very serious consequences to the balance of payments position are foreseen if the rise in wages in the export trades continues.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the supply of the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 186—One 20,000 kva. 66/11 T.C.O.L. transformer bank for Islington Substation.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on November 13, 1951.

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

Upswing in Prices and Wages Affected Economic Developments in Finland

General wage increases occurred four times in past year, which resulted in price rises—Production developed satisfactorily—Foreign trade reached new high—Trade with Canada improved.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM.—Economic developments in Finland during 1950 met serious obstacles caused by an abnormal upswing in prices and wages. General wage increases occurred four times and, in the majority of cases, were obtained through serious labour struggles or at least at the threat of conflict. These wage advances in turn resulted in price increases which, as the rising tendency was supported by similar price movements abroad, caused a corresponding fall in the value of the Finnish mark. The reactions of the public to the increased risk of inflation were reflected on the money market in a considerable decrease of deposits and greater demand for credit.

Production, however, developed quite satisfactorily. Last year's harvest results were approximately the same as for 1949, while dairy and livestock production continued to rise.

The bread grain crop was about 15 per cent smaller than in the previous growing season, whereas the oats crop almost reached the 1949 level. The potato crop surpassed the yield of 1949 by approximately 5 per cent. The total crop production has been estimated at 3,574 million fodder units, as compared with 3,464 million units in 1949. The production data for 1949 and 1950 are given below:

Crop Production in Finland

	1949 (^{000,000} kilos)	1950
Bread grain—Total	723	712
wheat	323	291
rye	219	234
barley	181	187
Oats	723	722
Potatoes	1,157	1,210

Cattle-farming was very favourable last year, just as in the preceding years, owing partly to the large crops of fodder and partly to the extensive use of concentrated feeds and improvement of livestock. The milk production was 2,450 million kilos, 93 per cent of the average output in 1937-39 and 17 per cent over the figure for 1949. Butter production increased by 13 per cent over 1949 and cheese production by 23 per cent. The output of meat was practically unchanged. The following table gives comparative production figures for 1949 and 1950:

Output of Finnish Cattle-Farming Industry

	1949	1950
	(^{000,000} kilos)	
Milk	2,100.0	2,450.0
Butter	40.0	45.0
Dairy butter	29.0	34.0
Cheese	11.0	13.5
Meat	121.1	121.6
Pork	65.0	60.0

Industrial Production Slightly Increased

As a whole, the volume of industrial production in 1950 has slightly exceeded the 1949 level. The greater demand for timber and woodworking products, as well as the rise in world commodity prices gave Finnish wood-

working industries an incentive to increase production. The volume of domestic industrial output was similar to that of the previous year. Production within the engineering industry, which was mostly affected by strikes, was reduced by 17 per cent as compared with 1949. On the other hand, production within the other home market industries increased on an average by 10 to 12 per cent.

Favourable export conditions were reflected in the production record (an average of 7 per cent over that of 1949) for the different spheres of the woodworking industry. The output of sawn goods in 1950 was 875,000 standards, or 25,000 standards more than in the preceding year. Chemical pulp production increased to 1,194,000 tons from 1,015,000 tons in 1949. The increase applied to both sulphite and sulphate pulp. The paper output also increased, from 566,000 tons in 1949 to 635,000 tons in 1950. Mechanical pulp increased from 598,000 tons to 719,000 tons. The plywood market, on the other hand, has been comparatively weak and production was reduced. It is the only branch of the woodworking industries to record a lower output figure for 1950 than for 1949.

By the end of 1950, the total amount of timber cut for commercial purposes totalled 6.3 million cubic metres, or 65 to 70 per cent more than during 1949. A total of 115,000 men was employed in forest work at the end of last year compared with only 67,000 twelve months earlier.

Output of the Forest Industry

	Sawnwood (1,000 stds.)		Cellulose (1,000 tons)		Paper (1,000 tons)		Cardboard (1,000 tons)		Plywood (1,000 cu. m.)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Total production	850	875	1,015	1,194	566	635	104	136	231	217
Exports	608	683	760	879	455	506	91	139	208	195
Home consumption and stored	242	192	255	315	111	129	13	3	23	22

Price Equalization Fund Established

In view of the inflationary effect of the relatively high export prices, the question of introducing export taxes and forming a price equalization fund arose last autumn. After prolonged negotiations, a voluntary agreement was reached this year. Exporters of cellulose, mechanical pulp, paper, and cardboard and pasteboard undertake to pay an excess profits contribution to a special fund. The payments will be made according to a sliding scale in such proportions that the fund will amount to at least 6,000 million marks by the end of 1951, unless a force majeure, such as a very heavy fall in prices, occurs. Of these payments, 80 per cent will be earmarked for promoting forestry. This amount will be paid back from 1958 to 1960 without compensation for any increase in the price index. The remaining 20 per cent will be transferred to the extra-budgetary price equalization fund formed in 1944, to be used for levelling import prices.

Foreign Trade Reached Record High

Both the value and volume of foreign trade was higher in 1950 than in the previous year and also than in any postwar year. At the exclusion of war indemnities, the total foreign trade amounted to 170,197 million marks, a rise of 29 per cent from 131,884 million marks in 1949. During the year, imports aggregated 88,776 million marks and exports, 81,421 million marks. The trade balance deficit was consequently 7,355 million marks. Further, war reparation goods were exported to the U.S.S.R. to the value of 7,846 million marks, whereas their value in 1949 had been 12,226 million marks. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 66,278

million marks in regard to imports, 65,606 million marks for exports and 672 million marks for the trade balance deficit. Although the value of imports increased by 34 per cent from the 1949 figures, their volume did not increase by more than 4 or 5 per cent. The value of exports rose in the same period by 24 per cent and their volume by 9 to 10 per cent.

As regards the structure of foreign trade, there were some important changes last year, especially in the composition of imports. The most important was the change in favour of consumer goods, which accounted for 31 per cent of the total imports in 1949 and rose to 36 per cent in 1950, while producer goods declined correspondingly from 69 per cent to 64 per cent. Imports of postwar years have been characterized by a shift of emphasis from consumer goods to producer goods, but last year was an exception in this respect and meant a return to the prewar relation between these two groups.

Principal Imports into Finland

	1949	1950
	('000 kgs.)	
Wheat, grain	151,621	203,244
Rye, grain	6,000	34,500
Raw coffee	11,328	14,919
Sugar	90,403	110,898
Raw tobacco	2,129	4,270
Nitrogenous fertilizers	51,228	72,863
Phosphatic fertilizers	244,649	208,255
Potassic fertilizers	93,467	55,883
Oil cakes and groats	67,656	41,867
Raw cotton	12,340	8,546
Wool	4,948	6,265
Cotton fabrics	2,775	3,952
Woollen fabrics	1,283	1,191
Coal	944,788	1,458,309
Coke	250,526	469,053
Iron and steel bars	84,171	75,575
Iron and steel sheets and plates	77,185	82,031
Petrol	216,498	243,602
Generators, motors and other electric machinery	4,629	4,657
	(number)	
Motor vehicles and chassis	4,899	5,332

The structure of free exports—i.e., excluding war reparations—on the other hand, did not change essentially from 1949. The proportion of timber and wood goods in the total exports, amounting to 47 per cent in 1949, fell to 44 per cent, but products of the paper industry rose from 41 to 43 per cent. The chief export articles, woodworking products, represented 86.7 per cent of total exports as compared with 88.3 per cent in

Principal Free Exports from Finland

	1949	1950
	('000)	
Roundwood—cu. m.	2,251	3,266
Sawn timber—stds.	607	683
Prefabricated houses and huts—sq. m.	990	477
Plywood—cu. m.	208	195
Mechanical pulp—kgs.	160,336	177,305
Sulphite cellulose—kgs.	449,467	513,340
Sulphate cellulose—kgs.	310,737	365,408
Board and cardboard—kgs.	60,890	88,563
Wallboard—kgs.	30,555	50,308
Newsprint—kgs.	347,976	378,751
Printing paper, other qualities—kgs.	38,602	53,272
Wrapping paper—kgs.	60,451	67,971
Pig iron—kgs.	13,843	22,896
Copper, raw—kgs.	3,502	4,325
Machinery, electric and other—kgs.	2,316	6,832
Ceramics—kgs.	3,413	3,716

1949, the slight decline being due to increased exports partly of cattle-farming produce, partly of machinery, electrical machines and rayon. Cheese exports increased to 7·8 million kilos, which is a record for one year. The previous record was registered in 1938, when 6·8 million kilos of cheese were exported.

War reparations differed entirely from free exports. They consisted mainly of shipbuilding products (tug-boats, sailing vessels and barges), and machinery and transport (steam engines, machinery for paper and woodworking factories, electric generators and motors and other electric machinery, narrow-gauge locomotives, lorries for timber and transport).

Among Finland's trading partners, Great Britain retained her first place with about 29 per cent of the total turnover. Trade with the U.S.S.R. was below 1949, from 13·3 per cent to 7·8 per cent. Trade with Denmark, the United States and the Netherlands was about the same as with the U.S.S.R., and totalled 12,000 to 13,000 million marks in value. Trade with Western Germany increased considerably from 2·3 per cent in 1949 to 5·2 per cent last year.

The following list gives the distribution of imports from and free exports to the most important countries arranged in the order of total trade in 1950:—

Foreign Trade of Finland, by Main Countries

	Imports ('000,000	Exports marks)
Great Britain	20,745	19,033
U.S.S.R.	7,070	6,239
Denmark	7,072	5,992
United States	5,323	7,639
Netherlands	6,169	6,552
France	5,424	4,411
Sweden	5,881	3,396
Western Germany	3,936	4,460
Poland	6,222	2,020
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,996	3,331
Argentina	3,391	2,417
Italy	2,737	2,002
Norway	1,461	1,204
Czechoslovakia	1,793	601
Egypt	334	1,911
Brazil	995	1,156

Trade with Canada Improved

Canada's total trade with Finland in 1950 improved slightly over 1949. Canadian exports to Finland amounted to \$601,000 (1949—\$607,000) while imports totalled \$217,000 (1949—\$44,800). Principal exports were wheat, iron and steel products, machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Imports consisted principally of grass seed (timothy) and granite.

The money market was very tight during the past year and showed a tendency to tighten still further towards the end of the year. The fear of a new depreciation of the currency hindered the accumulation of savings to such an extent that the total increase of deposits in the country by the end of December was only approximately 50 per cent of the rise of deposits in 1949. Other causes were a boom in the building industry as well as the extensive electrification of rural communities undertaken last year.

The unfavourable development on the money market was responsible for an increase in the rates of interest. Interest on deposits was increased

by 2 per cent to 7-7½ per cent from October 1. Interest on loans was also raised by 2 per cent, and the Bank of Finland increased its lowest discount rate from 5¾ per cent to 7¾ per cent on November 3.

Prices and Wages Increased

Prices moved unfavourably during 1950. Devaluation in the summer and autumn of 1949, which caused an immediate increase in prices of imports, and thus indirectly affected the domestic price level, caused a rising trend in prices, which continued in 1950. The rise in world market prices further accentuated this trend. The wholesale price index increased by 26 per cent last year. The cost-of-living index rose by 21 per cent, from 826 in December, 1949 (August, 1938 - July, 1939, = 100), to 998 in December, 1950.

This rise brought about activity on the labour market. In the beginning of the year, a 7½ per cent increase of wages was accorded and the government, at the same time, decided to abolish wage controls from February 15. Later in May, there was a general increase of 15 per cent. The cost of living continued to rise and fresh wage demands in the autumn led to extensive stoppages in industry and to the threat of a general strike. In October, government measures resulted in a new general agreement between the workers' and the employers' organizations, and there was another general increase in wages. It is calculated that the wage level rose during the year, on an average, by 50 per cent.

The scramble of prices and wages greatly stimulated inflation, causing financial instability and a great fall in the value of the mark. This negative aspect of the economic development in 1950 partially overshadows the positive results attained in many spheres, especially in that of production.

Syria Exports Cotton Plantings

Cairo, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Statistics recently issued by the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture show that some 83,000 hectares have been sown to cotton in Syria this season, as compared with 66,000 in 1950. In 1950, the yield of cotton was 45,000 tons, of which 30,000 tons were exported. Cotton has been grown on a small scale in Syria for some years, but last year marked the beginning of considerable expansion in this crop, and of export of cotton which helped considerably in balancing Syria's foreign trade. The quantity for export this year will probably amount to 40,000 tons.

Increased Building in United Kingdom Shipyards

London, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—According to Lloyd's Register, 345 ships of 2,114,319 tons gross were under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June. This was an increase of 41,516 tons as compared with the first quarter. During the second quarter, work was commenced on 79 ships (382,478 tons), while 79 ships of 414,138 tons were launched, and 70 ships of 346,211 tons were completed.

The tonnage under construction for registration outside the United Kingdom, or for sale, amounted to 105 ships of 729,313 tons. This was 10,753 tons less than at the end of March, and represents 34·5 per cent of the total being built in the United Kingdom. The number of vessels under construction in countries outside the United Kingdom, at the end of June, was 869 of 3,216,895 tons gross, an increase of 192,534 tons as compared with the March figure.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

New Food Manufacturing Plant to be Established in Australia

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—H. J. Heinz Company Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, announces the design and erection of a new food manufacturing establishment at Dandenong, about 20 miles south-east of Melbourne. The new plant will have an initial floor area of 300,000 square feet, and will employ about 800 persons. Investment on land, buildings, machinery and equipment is estimated at £A2 million. It is expected that the new plant will go into production in late 1953. Meanwhile, steps are being taken, in conjunction with federal and state governments, to extend areas devoted to vegetable production, and to improve the quality and yield per acre.

Australian Output of Sawn Timber Increased

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The quantity of local timber sawn or hewn in Australia during the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1949, was 1,184,088,000 super feet, as compared with 913,675,000 super feet in 1941-42 and 236,707,000 super feet in 1931-32, according to figures recently released by the Commonwealth Statistician.

New Zealand to Increase Exports of Timber to Australia

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An immense increase in the export of New Zealand timber to Australia will shortly take place, according to the New Zealand Prime Minister, speaking in Adelaide recently. Supplies, he stated, are soon to be made available to Australia from 800,000 acres of mature pine forests.

Civil Aviation in Australia Has Expanded Rapidly

Melbourne, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Civil aviation in Australia has expanded rapidly during the past decade. The number of registered aircraft at June 30, 1950, was 779 as compared with 296 in 1939. Figures relating to the operation of regular internal services disclose an increase in the number of hours flown from 39,312 for the year ended June 30, 1939, to 225,841 for a similar period ended June 30, 1950, while the number of paying passengers rose from 41,429 to 1,499,816. Freight carried increased during the same period from 391 tons to 44,144 tons, and mail from 64 tons to 2,594 tons. Impressive increases are also recorded in oversea operations, e.g., the number of paying passengers on oversea lines jumped from 5,350 in 1939, to 58,002 in 1950.

CHILE

Capital of the Chilean Reconstruction Corporation Increased

Santiago, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of Chile signed the Bill which was sent on July 11 to Congress to increase the capital of the Reconstruction Corporation from Ch.\$120 million to Ch.\$200 million, as fiscal contribution. It is explained that, as the passing of this bill will be delayed from some time and cannot be applied financially until 1952, a

supplementary amount of Ch.\$60 million is being obtained so that the corporation may attend to its obligations during the present year. As the corporation has not been able to develop important plans to fulfil the necessities of the provinces concerned, it is proposed in the bill to give the corporation a permanent character, as experience has shown that the frequent catastrophes which occur in the country render necessary a stable organization to take charge of restoring their effects. The corporation was originally founded to take charge of the reconstruction in the zone destroyed by the earthquake in 1939. Other provinces, affected by later earthquakes, have been added.

Chile to Solicit Foreign Loan for Highway Construction

Santiago, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Chilean law dealing with highway construction was signed by the President on July 19. In accordance with this law, a foreign loan will be solicited from the International Bank and the Export-Import Bank for US\$30 million for road construction, principally for the continuation of the Pan-American Highway. Funds forthcoming from the extra gasoline tax will also be utilized as authorized by the law, that is, 95 per cent for construction and improvements of bridges, highways and level crossings, and the remaining 5 per cent for the purchase of land for the construction of aerodromes.

Budget of Chilean National Airlines Increased

Santiago, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The budget of the Chilean National Airlines has increased from Ch.\$220,920,000 in 1948, to Ch.\$300,000,000 at the end of June, 1951. Among the increases mentioned are: 75 per cent in the price of aircraft material, spares and fuel, and also 90 per cent increase for salaries and wages. Since 1948 to the end of 1950, a total of 13,000,000 kilometres was flown, of which 40 per cent correspond to routes which show a loss. In order to avoid the increase of tariffs, compensation is being proposed by congress by which the proceeds of certain taxation should be granted to the company.

JAMAICA

United States Interests to Mine Non-Ferrous Metals in Jamaica

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—United States interests plan to mine copper, lead and zinc in Jamaica in the near future. Copper mining is said to have been started in this Colony by the Spaniards centuries ago, and within the past fifty or sixty years, attempts have been made from time to time to mine this metal here, but without success. The present high price of copper and the more efficient machinery now available appear to give some ground for a more favourable outlook.

Jamaican Calico Mill Now Working

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—After being held up for many weeks by a strike of its manual operatives, the textile mill lately built near Spanish Town, Jamaica, has now begun to produce calico for the domestic market. Costing about £1.25 million and owned by British, American and Jamaican investors, the mill is well equipped and of the latest design. It can turn out annually 14 million yards of bleached and dyed calico, or just under one-half of local requirements. In full production it will employ about 450 manual operatives.

Jamaica to Boost Pineapple Output

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Well considered efforts are being made to increase Jamaica's output of pineapples. One company has an experimental farm and plans to extend the growing of the Red Spanish species of this fruit, which is deemed the most suitable. The building of a cannery is being considered for the future.

Cocoa-Processing Plant Planned for Jamaica

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—British interests plan to build a cocoa-processing plant in Kingston and to begin production some months hence. The plant will have an annual capacity of 500 tons, which would be sold in Britain, Europe and the United States. There is already a similar plant in Kingston, producing cocoa butter and cocoa powder and shipping to Canada.

Jamaica to Export Canned, Refined Molasses

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Refined molasses for table use is now being produced and canned in Jamaica, and shipments to the United Kingdom are due to begin shortly. Such molasses has not hitherto been made in this colony.

Jamaican Bauxite Industry to Receive ECA Aid

Kingston, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Reynolds Bauxite Mining Company in Jamaica has recently been allotted \$3,284,000 from ECA funds, to extend its operations. Extra plant and equipment will be purchased, and it is expected that the company's output will be substantially increased. The loan will be repaid in aluminum over a period of 11½ years. It is the third to be made from ECA funds towards bauxite development in Jamaica, and brings the total from this source to \$11,747,000. Additionally, £3,300,000 of British counterpart funds (i.e., the amounts provided by the British Government to match Marshall Aid dollar grants to Britain) will have been made available for the assistance of this important local industry. Jamaica Bauxites Ltd., an affiliate of the Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., obtained last year a share of these advances.

Source

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Export and Import Trade Has Risen

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures of South Africa's export and import trade for the five months ended May, 1951, show very substantial rises over the corresponding period of 1950. Exports totalled £152,504,737 compared with £78,796,752 in the same period last year, an increase of £73,907,985. Exports for the month of May totalled £28,023,625 as compared with £14,141,959 in May last year, an increase of £13,881,656. Imports for the five months totalled £180,767,394, as compared with £98,998,900 in the same period the previous year, an increase of £81,768,494. In May, imports totalled £42,592,158 as compared with £22,543,529 in May last year, an increase of £20,048,629.

Barbed Wire Fencing to be Produced in South Africa

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Barbed wire for fencing is now being manufactured in South Africa at Mobeni near Durban by a recently established firm which is a subsidiary of an old established Dutch manufacturer of wire and allied products. At present the firm is being supplied with drawn wire by the parent company. As soon as more South African steel becomes available, the firm hopes to become independent of imports, and to expand the factory gradually so that the whole process of wire manufacture can be carried out locally. The factory is stated to be equipped with the most modern plant.

Trade Between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia Increased

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia increased by £ 8,888,500 between 1948 and 1950, a rise of 76 per cent. During the two years that the customs union agreement has been in force between the two countries, combined trade has been stepped up by three-quarters of the 1948 figure, the increase in 1950 being nearly double that of 1949.

In two years, Southern Rhodesia has doubled her share of the total trade between the two countries—from one-tenth of the total in 1948 to one-fifth in 1950.

South Africa Receives More for Wool Sales

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Final figures for the 1950-51 wool season released by the South African Wool Disposals Organization show that the total cheque for all wools sold amounted to £ 90,818,391. Last season the total value of the wool clip was £ 38,527,046.

A greater weight of wool was sold last season than in the previous one. The average price of all wools last season was 95·79d. a pound compared with 42·51d. for the previous season.

South African Secondary Industry Has Phenomenal Growth

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—During 1949-50, manufacturing industries in South Africa contributed the largest single amount to the country's national income. Industry and commerce jointly contributed £ 364 million, or about 38·5 per cent of the national income of £ 950,333,000. This is a complete reversal of the position two years ago when South Africa's economy depended on overseas sources for supplies of most commodities of daily consumption.

Shipments of South African Canned Fruits Increased

Johannesburg, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An appreciable increase in the export of South African canned fruits is reported, especially in the case of pineapples. The production of this fruit has materially risen in recent years and there are plans further to increase it in the next few years. Exports of canned and frozen crawfish are also being well maintained. The pilchard season is in full swing and good weather has permitted unrestricted fishing. Large orders are on hand, particularly from the Far East and factories are still unable to cope with the demand despite the expansion of the industry along the western coasts.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Jamaica to Import Cement

Kingston, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government has decided to allow the importation, in the six months ending November 18, 1951, of up to 45,000 tons of cement. Importation of a like quantity in the six months ending May 18, had previously been sanctioned. The reason is that the Caribbean Cement Company Limited, Kingston, which was formed in 1949 for the purpose of supplying the entire local demand, is still not yet in operation. A 94-lb. bag of cement now retails at 11s. 3d., or roughly 33½ per cent more than the price about a year ago.

Turks and Caicos Islands Curtail Imports of Foodstuffs

Kingston, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trade Controller of the Turks and Caicos Islands, which are a political dependency of Jamaica, has found it necessary to curtail imports of foodstuffs from North America, owing to recent increases in their costs. In particular, pork, lard, hominy grits and dried fruit have about doubled in price during the past year or so. Supplies of pork and cornmeal, however, have been ordered. Due to the high freight rate on hominy grits from North America, imports of this item have been suspended, and the Trade Controller has been trying to find an alternative source of supply.

Duties Removed on Certain Foodstuffs by Turks and Caicos Islands

Kingston, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—On June 30, 1951, the Governor of Jamaica assented to an Ordinance passed on May 18, by the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to provide for the duty-free entry into that Jamaican Dependency of rice, wheat and rye flour, and milk (evaporated, condensed or powdered). Previously rice was dutiable at 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs. under the British Preferential Tariff and 2s. under the General Tariff; flour, per 196 lbs., at 3s. and 4s. 6d. respectively; and milk at, ad valorem, 10 per cent, and 15 per cent respectively. The resulting loss of customs revenue is offset by increases in the duties on cigars, cigarettes and rum. The reason for these tariff changes is that rice, flour and milk, have risen in price. The Turks Islands Government subsidizes foodstuffs and finds it advisable to make liquor and tobacco carry more essential items.

Pakistan Relaxes Import Control

Karachi, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—In the Gazette of Pakistan of July 1, 1951, the Ministry of Commerce and Education announced the relaxation of import restrictions on a slightly broader range of goods from the American Account Area, which includes Canada, for the July-December shipping period.

The additions to the schedule of licensable goods from the American Account Area include the following:

German silver, including nickel silver; zinc or spelter manufactures; lead in ingots or pig; antimonial lead in ingot and wrought form, including pipe, tube and sheet; tin, wrought including foil, and wire; white metal (antifriction metal), solders (including cored), and printing metals; antimony, antimony ingot, regulus and star metal; unspecified manufactures of metals other than iron and steel;

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

Single barrel shot guns (except rifles);

Wireless transmission instruments and component parts thereof; dry batteries excluding single torch cells; hurricane lamps and parts thereof (for East Bengal only); domestic refrigerators and parts thereof;

All sorts of hides and skins, tanned or dressed including unwrought leather; synthetic rubber (unwrought); gelatine capsules; fabrics made of plastic and other synthetic materials.

The following are removed from the schedule of licensable goods from the American Account Area and are, therefore, prohibited imports from that area:

Domestic hardware including kitchenware and stoves but excluding tools; linseed oil; hops; cotton twist and yarn; tooth paste; toilet brushes; boats, including sailing boats and mechanically propelled rivercraft and parts and accessories thereof.

(Earlier information regarding licensable goods was published in *Foreign Trade* of June 24, 1950, page 1168, and December 9, 1950, page 1039.)

Open General License No. XI of January 4, 1951, which provided for the importation of scheduled goods from specified countries without individual licence, is superseded by O.G.L. No. XIII effective July 1. The items admitted from the American Account Area under No. XIII are, however, the same as those under No. XI. (Details of O.G.L. No. XI were published in *Foreign Trade* of February 17, page 292.)

United States Tariff Concessions to Norway Now Effective

In a Trade Agreement Letter of July 26, 1951, the President of the United States authorized the bringing into effect, as of August 2, 1951, the provisions of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the United States tariff items negotiated with Norway. The United States tariff concessions now brought in effect, which may be of interest to Canadian exporters, are:

	Former Rate of Duty	New Rate of Duty
66 Pearl essence	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(k) Chrome or chromium metal	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(l) Manganese copper	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(m) Ferrozirconium and zirconium ferro-silicon	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
302(n) Zirconium silicon	25 % ad val.	12½% ad val.
710 Cheese, not elsewhere provided for ..	5¢ lb. 25 % ad val. minimum	5¢ lb. 20 % ad val. minimum
718(a) Sardines, not skinned or bonned, but smoked before canning, packed in oil, valued over 18¢ but not over 23¢ lb.	20 % ad val.	15 % ad val.
718(b) Fish cakes, balls, and puddings, canned, not in oil	12½% ad val.	6¼% ad val.
718(b) Sardines, canned, not in oil, weighing with containers not over 8 oz.	12½% ad val.	10 % ad val.
720(a) Fish, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, weighing not more than 15 lbs. each:		
Herring (except hard dry smoked)	1¢ lb.	¾¢ lb.
Other (except salmon, herring and ground fish)	10 % ad val.	6¼% ad val.
721(d) Caviar and other fish roe (except sturgeon), boiled and canned	15 % ad val.	7½% ad val.
1514 Artificial abrasives, in grains, or ground, refined or manufactured ...	1¢ lb.	¾¢ lb.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

(Editor's Note.—The items of interest to Canada on which Norway negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in *Foreign Trade* on May 12, 1951, page 773.)

Norwegian Firm Obtains Contract for Australian Hydro-Electric Plant

Oslo, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A Norwegian engineering firm has secured a contract for the building of a section of the enormous hydro-electric plant which is to be erected at Guthega in the Snowy River Valley in Australia. Tenders were submitted by 11 other foreign engineering firms—British, American, French, Italian and German—and the accepted tender from the Norwegian firm is stated to amount to between 3 and 4 million Australian pounds. The firm intends to send about 450 workmen and engineers from Norway, and building operations will commence when the Australian spring sets in towards the end of October. Building material, such as timber, cement, building steel and other equipment, of which there is a shortage in Australia, will also be shipped by the Norwegian firm. The building of the Snowy River Valley plant is expected to take 20 years to complete, of which the section to be erected by the Norwegian firm, a plant to produce 60,000 kw., should be completed by the end of 1954.

Engineer from Pakistan to Visit Canadian Hydro-Electric Plants

Yusuf Ali Zia, Executive Engineer of the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme in the North West Frontier province of Pakistan arrived in Ottawa on July 30 from Karachi. He is the first member of a Hydro-Electric Mission to visit Canada under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia.

First arrival from Ceylon under the plan is Mr. D. M. Fernando, plant pathologist with the Rubber Research Scheme at Agalawatte. He will study such phases of Canadian agriculture as the economics of fruit production, canning practices, cold storage facilities, the beet sugar industry, and insect control.

Mr. Zia is particularly interested in the maintenance of Canadian hydro-electric plants, with special reference to the control of silting, which is a problem in Pakistan. Following two months with the Mission, he will undertake a six-month course of practical studies on one of the scholarships provided by the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. He will study construction of electrical equipment with special emphasis on the erection of switch gears.

Great importance is attached to hydro-electric development in Pakistan, Mr. Zia stated. The Malakand Project, which is under his supervision, was started in 1938 with a capacity of 10,000 kilowatts. It has been recently doubled to 20,000 kilowatts. An additional 20,000 kilowatts will be available by 1952 from a satellite station being constructed four miles away at Durgai. A still larger development, now in the planning stage, will tap the Kabul River at Warsak for 100,000 kilowatts by 1955. The dam for this project will provide irrigation to bring 65,000 arid acres under cultivation. Most of the power now developed is for domestic purposes and small industries devoted mainly to defence production, he said.

Mr. Zia is a graduate of the College of Engineering and Technology of the Punjab University, Lahore.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
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.

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

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.9	36.3	43.6	50.3	150.1	184.7
America.....	3.6	11.2	9.8	6.7	16.2	22.2
Africa.....	0.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	10.8	8.9
Asia.....	2.1	6.7	13.6	8.9	33.1	61.6
Oceania.....	1.2	3.6	6.4	6.4	13.5	23.4
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	19.7	60.5	75.6	74.4	223.7	300.8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	40.5	195.6	273.5	178.4	817.0	1,230.8
Latin America.....	2.3	18.8	27.1	5.6	74.9	110.8
Europe.....	3.6	8.6	18.6	15.2	33.5	63.6
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.0	6.6	10.2	4.1	21.6	36.0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	47.4	229.7	329.4	203.3	946.9	1,441.2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	67.1	290.2	405.1	277.7	1,170.6	1,742.0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,930	36,296	43,599	50,269	150,069	184,678
Gibraltar.....					3	
Malta.....		2	2			16
TOTAL EUROPE	(a)11,931	36,298	43,601	(a)50,278	150,072	184,694
America:						
Newfoundland*.....	208			449		
Bermuda.....	15	6	11	26	23	40
Barbados.....	215	1,388	1,968	344	1,784	4,202
Jamaica.....	835	3,036	2,979	1,766	4,049	6,859
Trinidad and Tobago.....	863	3,686	3,061	1,154	4,845	5,185
Bahamas.....		10	7		201	153
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	636	75	35	1,042	132	119
British Honduras.....	7		42	15	29	368
British Guiana.....	847	3,021	1,690	1,919	5,108	5,268
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA	3,626	11,222	9,793	6,715	16,171	22,194
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		7	1		28	4
Union of South Africa.....	210	616	807	508	1,919	2,479
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		3	119	1	98	382
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	192	800	31	199	2,530	809
Nigeria.....	5	609		357	881	3
Sierra Leone.....	1	14		7	14	3
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	8	24	8	13	28
British East Africa.....	402	635	1,223	1,087	5,311	5,224
TOTAL AFRICA	813	2,692	2,205	2,167	10,794	8,932

* The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.
(a) Includes Ireland.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CON.						
Germany.....	847	718	3,120	3,304	2,832	8,747
Greece.....	3	10	43	15	77	99
Hungary.....	22	1	10	87	14	54
Iceland.....					11	3
Italy.....	244	821	1,796	985	3,036	5,809
Ireland*.....	1	10	11	9	51	384
Latvia.....	2		4	4	2	11
Lithuania.....						3
Netherlands.....	485	671	1,455	1,362	2,336	5,180
Norway.....	60	61	196	208	316	796
Poland.....	16	43	32	105	102	449
Portugal.....	51	139	191	101	529	630
Azores and Maderia.....	14	46	51	61	189	161
Roumania.....	10		2	16		7
Spain.....	93	396	1,053	364	1,355	4,049
Sweden.....	211	368	1,059	914	1,570	3,220
Switzerland.....	247	1,315	1,278	1,638	5,524	6,031
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	9		4	100	4	13
Yugoslavia.....	1	7	37	6	46	103
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,636	8,645	18,638	15,228	33,525	63,586
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....			1		16	30
Arabia.....		2,565	3,826		7,662	11,076
Belgian Congo.....	1	18	484	1	241	1,413
Burma*.....	58		2	87		2
China.....	251	664	280	1,068	2,339	1,262
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	130	148	251	310	152	456
Ethiopia.....		1	1	2	12	21
French Africa.....	6	13	5	18	41	26
French East Indies.....	24			114		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		13			438	11
French West Indies.....				1		
Madagascar.....	13	5		22	8	16
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1		1	7	5	4
Iran.....		10	56	15	70	295
Iraq.....	7		19	58	38	998
Israel*.....	2	50	93	118	254	472
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....			3			3
Japan.....	403	1,112	1,263	1,963	4,005	5,074
Korea.....	1	17		1	17	
Liberia.....	11			11		
Morocco.....	3	4	17	8	152	87
Indonesia.....	28	19	98	204	178	412
Surinam.....			132			181
Netherlands Antilles.....		1,189	846		2,492	4,107
Philippines.....	55	482	1,087	254	2,656	4,830
Portuguese Africa.....		16			108	10
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam (Thailand).....	7	180	76	8	297	394
Canary Islands.....	1		3	4	3	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	4	1,518	8	25	3,893
Turkey.....	17	89	92	59	384	957
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	960	6,599	10,154	4,136	21,593	36,036
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	47,435	229,664	329,423	203,309	946,932	1,441,183
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	67,123	290,195	405,069	277,746	1,170,587	1,741,966

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

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	May			January-May				
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951		
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.								
(Thousands of Dollars)								
Asia:								
India.....	} 658	3,541	3,527	} 3,264	16,905	17,178		
Pakistan.....		101	172		863	1,025		
Ceylon.....		370	1,369		1,446	1,394	6,388	9,684
Aden.....		3				7		21
Federation of Malaya.....		1,001	1,523		7,320	3,622	8,049	30,932
Other British East Indies.....		8			777	31	14	1,512
Hong Kong.....	49	153	382	379	855	1,255		
TOTAL ASIA.....	(b)2,149	6,687	13,624	(b)8,902	33,074	61,607		
Oceania:								
Australia.....	546	1,254	6,194	2,607	6,375	12,972		
New Zealand.....	539	1,316	228	2,939	3,408	7,871		
Fiji.....	83	1,061	2	816	3,762	2,515		
Other British Oceania.....				16				
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,168	3,631	6,424	6,378	13,545	23,358		
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	19,688	60,531	75,647	74,437	223,655	300,782		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES								
United States and Possessions:								
United States.....	40,520	195,522	273,171	178,301	816,226	1,229,544		
Alaska.....	2	99	68	33	465	448		
American Virgin Islands.....		1	154		8	164		
Hawaii.....	16	5	110	50	174	508		
Puerto Rico.....	1	18	10	1	90	126		
United States Oceania.....								
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	40,539	195,645	273,513	178,385	816,963	1,230,790		
Latin America:								
Argentina.....	186	490	2,574	1,040	2,128	9,872		
Bolivia.....	2	1	678	8	1,197	1,018		
Brazil.....	36	2,486	4,546	233	9,559	17,233		
Chile.....	2	29	76	72	133	1,109		
Colombia.....	1,124	1,194	958	1,582	4,677	5,582		
Costa Rica.....	3	354	802	25	1,046	3,394		
Cuba.....	83	419	657	169	1,549	2,302		
Dominican Republic.....		98	326		626	625		
Ecuador.....	2	140	131	11	415	840		
El Salvador.....		64	149		207	728		
Guatemala.....	8	596	278	40	1,967	2,188		
Haiti (Republic of).....		226	333		680	1,342		
Honduras.....		583	451	6	1,906	1,341		
Mexico.....	91	2,009	1,771	408	12,192	10,005		
Nicaragua.....		69	166		143	315		
Panama.....	10	683	250	11	2,520	1,076		
Paraguay.....	2		50	41	160	204		
Peru.....	481	13	1,286	1,357	2,061	2,657		
Uruguay.....	27	62	510	39	510	2,875		
Venezuela.....	239	9,260	11,123	514	31,175	46,067		
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	2,296	18,776	27,115	5,556	74,851	110,773		
Europe:								
Albania.....	2			2				
Austria.....		49	650	83	266	2,005		
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	518	2,104	4,677	2,309	7,739	13,966		
Bulgaria.....						1		
Czechoslovakia.....	246	725	502	1,257	2,645	2,589		
Denmark.....	12	103	347	68	358	800		
Estonia.....	2		22	11	2	65		
Finland.....	6	7	13	27	170	36		
France.....	535	1,051	2,025	2,201	4,351	8,375		

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	14.4	47.0	57.9	49.6	166.0	239.3
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.0	7.3	10.5	11.6	32.6	59.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.9	29.9	51.1	38.8	140.5	244.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.7	8.5	12.0	13.1	39.1	57.6
Iron and Products.....	17.2	93.2	133.2	73.9	386.0	567.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.6	16.8	28.2	16.5	80.3	123.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.7	58.2	64.4	42.2	201.6	252.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.3	15.1	18.5	13.1	61.8	86.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.5	14.1	29.3	18.9	62.7	111.7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	67.1	290.2	405.1	277.7	1,170.6	1,742.0
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Seeds.....	199	301	420	1,083	3,568	4,108
Fruits.....	2,172	8,494	8,222	7,152	30,225	36,153
Nuts.....	278	2,455	2,085	1,168	10,430	11,399
Vegetables.....	1,038	4,108	4,589	3,828	13,420	15,576
Grains and products	2,262	3,726	6,152	7,917	8,329	18,504
Sugar and products	3,103	10,737	10,403	6,110	21,996	25,134
Cocoa and chocolate.....	264	2,063	584	737	6,488	4,978
Coffee and chicory.....	482	3,883	4,268	1,889	15,454	22,651
Tea.....	835	2,618	1,945	3,760	13,241	10,076
Beverages, alcoholic.....	501	1,015	1,035	2,112	5,679	6,912
Gums and resins.....	116	475	642	532	2,224	3,351
Oils, vegetable.....	1,326	2,337	6,418	5,875	11,694	25,492
Rubber and products.....	1,138	3,102	9,369	4,004	15,252	46,099
Tobacco.....	231	248	266	843	1,592	1,621
Vegetable products, other.....	418	1,446	1,480	2,637	6,397	7,214
TOTAL.....	14,363	47,007	57,877	49,649	165,990	239,267
Animals and Animal Products:						
Meats.....	97	619	1,907	403	1,908	7,872
Fish and fishery products.....	131	273	519	742	1,526	2,141
Furs and products.....	514	2,111	1,606	3,456	9,833	14,283
Hides and skins, raw.....	168	642	1,310	1,059	5,214	8,145
Leather, unmanufactured.....	201	669	888	1,016	3,296	4,930
Leather, manufactured.....	162	551	1,195	1,093	2,812	3,621
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	131	638	615	372	2,048	7,207
Animals and products, other.....	587	1,805	2,255	3,459	5,942	11,327
TOTAL.....	1,991	7,307	10,496	11,599	32,579	59,525
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,185	6,944	12,545	5,474	30,650	54,228
Cotton products.....	1,227	5,762	8,175	7,322	28,928	48,100
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	703	2,574	2,589	3,539	10,833	11,410
Silk and products.....	495	521	641	2,782	2,832	4,037
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	786	4,228	9,707	4,813	17,963	45,486
Wool products.....	1,034	4,239	6,630	7,246	21,833	33,449
Synthetic fibre.....	253	1,625	4,019	1,553	8,583	18,084
Textile products, other.....	1,200	4,025	6,786	6,086	18,861	29,859
TOTAL.....	6,883	29,917	51,092	38,821	140,482	244,653
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	494	1,238	2,707	2,241	6,728	12,823
Wood, manufactured.....	411	1,463	2,250	1,814	6,289	9,765
Paper.....	641	2,093	2,849	3,135	9,051	14,439
Books and printed matter.....	1,160	3,701	4,209	5,907	16,990	20,604
TOTAL.....	2,705	8,496	12,016	13,097	39,058	57,631
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore.....	137	770	1,315	270	832	1,746
Scrap.....	122	499	619	328	824	1,440
Castings and forgings.....	324	882	1,273	1,051	3,357	4,619
Rolling mill products.....	2,872	8,256	15,403	10,210	31,601	62,817
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	315	2,022	4,931	1,018	11,336	16,886

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
Iron and Its Products—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain.....	174	1,030	1,412	990	4,220	6,416
Farm implements and machinery.....	2,363	20,147	21,483	9,891	82,648	84,836
Hardware and cutlery.....	191	1,030	1,805	917	4,613	7,826
Household machinery.....	300	1,217	1,596	1,076	5,499	7,198
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	511	2,537	4,872	2,151	9,993	19,349
Business, printing machinery.....	586	2,405	3,639	2,782	11,582	16,579
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,175	15,636	21,666	11,054	64,430	90,932
Tools.....	232	1,104	1,779	1,001	4,895	8,313
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,919	6,366	11,371	7,197	31,226	46,158
Automobile parts.....	2,292	14,639	18,549	11,349	60,147	94,118
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	255	1,427	1,860	797	8,482	8,166
Engines and boilers.....	759	6,415	7,579	4,278	22,106	34,925
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	162	1,145	1,851	511	4,554	9,012
Iron products, other.....	1,479	5,695	10,153	7,031	23,683	45,704
TOTAL.....	17,168	93,221	133,155	73,904	386,030	567,039
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	364	1,305	2,697	1,649	4,640	9,788
Brass, copper, and products.....	300	1,434	1,980	1,531	6,221	9,967
Tin.....	229	576	2,036	976	2,763	8,842
Precious metals (except gold).....	216	2,335	3,584	1,331	12,237	14,265
Clocks and watches.....	158	1,253	806	837	5,081	4,223
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,148	7,215	11,019	5,529	33,578	50,102
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,137	2,649	6,119	4,657	15,746	26,152
TOTAL.....	3,553	16,769	28,241	16,510	80,267	123,340
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products.....	773	3,157	4,031	3,436	12,671	17,962
Coal.....	3,149	16,751	14,857	13,388	59,060	59,020
Coal products.....	340	1,335	1,902	1,384	5,058	8,120
Glass and glassware.....	629	2,679	3,076	2,643	11,195	14,307
Petroleum, crude.....	4,654	20,090	20,982	11,353	71,129	90,084
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,919	9,529	13,275	4,990	26,523	40,398
Stone and products.....	522	2,222	3,508	2,834	7,579	11,060
Non-metallic products, other.....	689	2,464	2,735	2,156	8,405	11,584
TOTAL.....	12,674	58,228	64,367	42,183	201,620	252,534
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	143	466	904	641	2,125	3,465
Cellulose products.....	144	630	647	754	2,623	3,262
Drugs and medicines.....	346	2,524	2,544	1,607	8,273	11,383
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	256	1,006	1,425	1,444	5,005	7,506
Fertilizers.....	464	871	916	983	3,523	3,867
Paints and varnishes.....	318	1,582	1,881	1,405	6,729	9,645
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	785	2,353	2,545	2,650	8,015	10,744
Synthetic resins and products.....	78	1,988	2,741	340	8,404	14,133
Chemical products, other.....	721	3,714	4,875	3,254	17,125	22,249
TOTAL.....	3,256	15,135	18,478	13,079	61,823	86,253
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films.....	140	392	498	645	1,867	2,479
Toys and sporting goods.....	234	640	1,040	831	2,426	4,693
Refrigerators and parts.....	200	1,354	4,699	764	4,731	18,693
Musical instruments.....	101	315	453	528	1,529	2,381
Scientific equipment.....	382	1,934	2,352	1,704	9,722	11,255
Aircraft and parts.....	359	760	2,386	1,260	4,749	11,930
Works of art.....	80	243	276	505	1,096	1,272
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	701	2,200	2,918	2,640	8,310	12,599
Parcels of small value.....	415	861	3,607	1,891	2,899	9,359
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	32	164	211	181	1,102	1,415
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	466	1,230	1,647	2,089	4,796	7,513
Miscellaneous, other.....	858	2,258	4,747	3,625	10,466	16,049
Canadian goods returned.....	163	462	2,205	875	3,200	3,893
Non-commercial articles.....	400	1,302	2,309	1,367	5,846	8,193
TOTAL.....	4,530	14,115	29,348	18,904	62,739	111,725

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	May			January-May		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	14,363	47,007	57,877	49,649	165,990	239,267
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,991	7,307	10,496	11,599	32,579	59,525
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6,883	29,917	51,092	38,821	140,482	244,653
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,705	8,496	12,016	13,097	39,058	57,631
Iron and Products.....	17,168	93,221	133,155	73,904	386,030	567,039
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,553	16,769	28,241	16,510	80,267	123,340
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12,674	58,228	64,367	42,183	201,620	252,534
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3,256	15,135	18,478	13,079	61,823	86,253
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,530	14,115	29,348	18,904	62,739	111,725
TOTAL.....	67,123	290,195	405,069	277,746	1,170,587	1,741,966
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,738	1,860	1,438	6,563	10,290	7,822
Animals and Animal Products.....	329	856	1,346	2,055	3,702	6,047
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,959	9,295	13,591	18,004	44,592	68,857
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	280	361	355	1,220	1,355	1,504
Iron and Products.....	3,037	14,717	16,067	10,689	53,942	57,193
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	497	2,915	3,989	2,547	13,975	15,686
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,631	3,342	2,913	4,094	10,552	12,240
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	691	1,308	1,363	2,436	5,004	6,230
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	768	1,643	2,537	2,659	6,657	9,099
TOTAL.....	11,930	36,296	43,599	50,269	150,069	184,678
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	5,494	17,552	21,869	21,688	65,953	93,683
Animals and Animal Products.....	916	5,016	6,667	4,838	23,214	41,292
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,472	12,418	24,658	13,000	59,929	123,773
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,152	7,736	10,794	11,026	36,238	53,462
Iron and Products.....	13,471	77,097	110,865	60,792	327,529	494,027
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,090	11,879	18,178	11,036	55,393	89,373
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	8,664	39,544	40,478	32,930	144,255	165,564
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,015	13,353	15,556	8,935	53,804	75,234
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,247	10,926	24,105	14,057	49,911	93,136
TOTAL.....	40,520	195,522	273,171	178,301	816,226	1,229,544

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

Bumper Harvest Crops Predicted in Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Given continued favourable weather, bumper crops are predicted for 1951, and yields may equal or even exceed the 1950 harvests, which were a five-year postwar record.

Some of the crops predicted to excel those of 1950 are wheat, sugar-beets and fodder beets, and hay, while rye yields will be slightly lower.

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.