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In This Issue

COVER SUBJECT—Farm machinery for Israel being loaded aboard the S.S. Meir Dizengoff in Halifax. About 1,100 tons of agricultural equipment was shipped aboard this vessel to Israel.

Courtesy The Halifax Herald.

Price 10 cents

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89485—1

The United States 1951

By Arthur E. Bryan

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in New York City

PART I

THE chief characteristic of business throughout the United States in the current period has been its relative stability at the high reached in the first quarter.

Reductions in consumer buying and in residential construction have been offset by rising government procurement and increasing industrial and commercial construction. A large part of production has found its way into inventory, some for expanding military production and some reflecting the effects of the slackened pace of purchases on the part of distributors and consumers.

The slowing down in retail sales developed at a time when shipments to retailers from manufacturers were continuing at a high rate—indeed beyond what some retailers expected to receive when the orders were placed.

While distributors have endeavoured to reduce their inventories and bring them more into line with current sales, the inventories have continued to rise. The decline in consumer purchasing has affected both durable and non-durable goods, but it has been greatest in the case of household equipment and furniture. Total orders received by business for producers' goods and defence items, however, have continued in excess of current production. Unfilled orders held by manufacturers have risen further, with a large part of the backlogs representing government business. This is particularly true of the metal industries, which are receiving the bulk of military orders. Indeed, defence orders are being placed at a very high rate—far above current deliveries.

Defence Orders Increase Steadily

The government's military program is responsible for the main expansionary force which is taking an increasing share of the total national output. Total obligations so far this year have averaged over $5 billion a month, with current expenditures approximating half of that

A Review of Business and Economic Conditions During January-June in Three Parts

New York City

rate and increasing steadily. The squeeze on supplies of metals is becoming greater, and the National Production Authority has issued additional orders curtailing the use of scarce materials, including a further restriction on the automotive industry.

Prices on the average have shown little change with certain commodities—mostly raw materials—declining from their post-Korean highs. Specific price control orders are gradually coming into effect to replace the earlier "freeze", and generally speaking, these have determined the quotations on most fabricated goods. Retail prices of food remain at their high peak, but reductions have been made in some general merchandise lines to stimulate sales. In a few lines where it was desirable to move heavy stocks, substantial price reductions have been made.

The high volume of employment is reflected by increased personal incomes, the upward trend in wage rates and the effects of high sales and prices upon the flow of income to business which reached an annual rate of $244 billion in April, about $1·5 billion higher than the average in the first quarter of the year.

Employment Rising

Total employment in May reached 61 million workers showing mainly a seasonal increase of 1 million from the previous month, with most of the gain in agricultural work.

Unemployment remains near the postwar low, declining to an estimated 1·6 million—slightly less than in April and only about half as large as a year ago.

Non-agricultural employment has reflected the virtual stability of business activity in recent months. This follows the substantial expansion during 1950, when resources were being brought into use quickly to meet the upsurge of military and private demand. Compared with a year ago, employment in non-agricultural establishments in April was up about 3 million, and more than half of the expansion was in manufacturing. Most of the increases were relatively small in the non-durable goods industries, averaging 5 per cent during the 12-month period. In the durable goods industries, the corresponding increase was nearly 20 per cent, as this section of industry was most affected by defence expansion although even here the expansion has not been very great in recent months.

Serious Shortage of Engineers

The unfilled demand for engineers needed by industry in the United States, and exclusive of military needs, is 60,000, or more than twice the number listed in previous estimates.

The current total requirements for engineers by industry and government non-military agencies is estimated at more than 80,000. Even after the 1951 graduating class is absorbed, there is a net deficit of 60,000 men and the need for other kinds of scientists also was shown to be very high.

The growing demand is due to several factors in addition to the needs of national defence production. The ratio of engineers to gainful workers has increased steadily since 1890 and now stands at a level of about 1,600 engineers to 100,000 workers. There is no sign yet that the increase has commenced to level off.

Now many of the products made by industry for peacetime, as well as national defence uses, have technological requirements much more complex than the simple products of past years—atomic energy, antibiotics, jet propulsion and electronics are typical fields responsible for increased demand for engineers.

Industrial Construction at Record Rate

While residential construction is declining, the expansion of industrial facilities continues at an unprecedented high rate. The decline in the building of private homes results from a combination of the increasing effectiveness of credit regulations, a reduced supply of mortgage credit available at higher interest rates, and some further advance in the price of new houses. Elsewhere in construction, the expanding pattern persists with industrial, utility, public and farm construction all registering marked increases since the beginning of the year.

In April, the value represented by industrial construction was more than double that of a year earlier. This increase reflects the present favourable industrial prospects as well as the defence expansion requirements. In order to facilitate the plant extension, necessary acceleration of tax amortization of certain new facilities has been granted to large sections of industry. Up to May 7, 1951, certificates of necessity had been approved representing new construction valued at $5·4 billion. An analysis of the regional distribution of such facilities indicates that about $3·5 billion of the proposed expansion, or more than three-quarters of the total, is scheduled for construction in 12 states, each representing a total of more than $100 million—New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Colorado, Montana and California.

Inventory Increases

Business inventories held by both manufacturers and distributors continued to rise in April. The book value of total stocks increased $1·9 billion during the month, which raised the total to more than $68 billion at the end of April. The value of manufactured stocks rose $1·3 billion, of which about $500 million occurred in the durable goods industries and $800 million in the non-durables. Part of the rise in the durable goods industries was associated with accumulations required for the expanding defence program. At the distributors level, the rise was somewhat greater in the durable goods establishments, and reflects to some extent involuntary accumulation.

Industrial production showed little over-all change in May, but there was increasing shifting from consumers' durable goods to defence and related products. This was due to the shifting demand, the effects of controls and the limitation orders placed upon industry in order to assure meeting the defence schedules. However, the generally strong inventory position for civilian products has prevented the development so far of general shortages of consumers' products in this transitional period between booking up and the attainment of volume output of military end-items. Deeper cuts in the supply of materials for consumers' durable goods industries have been announced for the third quarter of the year as the C.M.P. (Controlled Materials Plan) goes into operation.

Cutbacks in the production of consumer durable goods in April and May affected the output of passenger cars, television receivers and refrigerators. Activity in machinery and transportation equipment industries (other than automotive) continued to move upwards, a reflection of the record rate of orders for factory equipment and the expanded volume of work undertaken on defence orders.

Auto production, which declined 10 per cent in April, dropped again in May. Producers of television receivers cut their production down by nearly one-half, from a weekly average of 175,000 units in March to 117,000 in April and 80,000 in May. Output of refrigerators in April was down one-quarter from the previous month. There were also decreases in production of other household durable goods but they were more moderate.

Output of non-durable goods has continued in large volume with little or no change since January. Increases in some soft goods lines were generally offset by decreases in others.

The paperboard mills and the industrial chemical plants have been operating at full capacity with record figures of output in several instances.

Credit Buying Restricted

Although bank loans to business continued to expand sharply in the first quarter of the year and while they have remained steady throughout the second quarter, at a time when there is usually a substantial contraction in outstanding loans, the rate of increase in consumer long-term mortgage indebtedness has slackened considerably. This trend is likely to continue. To restrict the credit expansion still in progress, several steps have been taken recently to supplement the specific controls already placed on consumer instalment buying and housing credit. The most important of these has been the extension of mortgage controls to commercial building, a higher interest rate structure and the establishment of a system of voluntary credit restriction applicable to banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions. A committee has recommended legislation to extend and increase existing credit controls, including the raising of bank reserve requirements and new curbs on commodity speculation.

Increase in Business Loans

Due to the continued rise in working capital requirements, particularly to finance increased inventories, bank loans to business have increased substantially since January, maintaining a rate of expansion which, after allowing for seasonal influences, was almost equal to the record expansion in the summer and fall of 1950. Commercial and industrial loans at leading city banks after rising by $1·3 billion (8 per cent) in the first quarter period, which is contrary to usual experience, have now resumed a more normal trend, although early in the year these business loans were increasing at a rate of about $0·5 billion a month.

With a view to restricting the extension of credit for less essential purchasing, a voluntary program of credit restraint was initiated in March of this year. This program extending to banks, insurance companies and other lending institutions, establishes guides to financial houses in formulating lending policies. More particularly, credit expansion for more than normal inventory accumulation and for less essential expenditures on fixed capital, has been singled out for special scrutiny. It is recognized that substantial credit assistance may be necessary in the case of rapidly expanding defence activity.

A system of regular reporting of bank loans classified by industry and purpose has been set up by banks in the larger commercial areas to serve as a check on the course of the program.

Record Personal Income

According to a report of the United States Commerce Department, further expansion of the federal payroll and a gain in farm receipts sent overall personal income to a new record high in April.

Income of individuals reached a level of $244,400,000,000 a year, or $1,600,000,000 over March's previous record.

Total government payrolls, federal, state and local rose by $600,000,000 to a record annual rate of $27,600,000,000.

Farm owners' income gained nearly $670,000,000 in April, at annual rates, "as a result of an increased volume of livestock marketed", the report said.

Industry payments of wages and salaries rose to an annual $137,000,000,000 rate, about the same as in March.

Lagging retail sales cut down receipts of business owners. Non-farm proprietors' income declined by about $500,000,000 to a $25,000,000,000 annual rate.

Outlook for Balance of 1951

Viewing the outlook for the second half of 1951, executives of 142 manufacturing companies polled by the National Industrial Conference Board indicated that unfilled orders and additional defence requirements will keep industry at a high level of activity for the remainder of the year. Total buying power will also continue strong. Wages and prices may rise further but controls will temper the increases. While earnings will feel the effect of still higher taxes, wages and material costs, they should be substantial in the final half of the year.

Department Store Sales Up

The Federal Reserve Board reported a six per cent increase in department store sales for the week ended June 23 over the corresponding 1950 week. This means the department stores took in six per cent more dollars than they did in 1950. For the week ending June 16, the dollar volume of sales was only one per cent above 1950 levels.

Increases were recorded for stores in 10 of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts. Sales dipped two per cent in the Atlanta area and four per cent in the St. Louis District. Increases ranged from 13 per cent in New York to two per cent in Kansas City.

The percentage change in the various Federal Reserve Districts, based on dollar amounts from January first to the end of June, 1951, compared with the corresponding period in 1950, were as follows:

Federal Reserve District	Percentage increased or decreased
Boston	+ 5
New York	+11
Philadelphia	+ 9
Cleveland	+12
Richmond	+ 6
Atlanta	+ 7
Chicago	+10
St. Louis	+ 6
Minneapolis	+ 5
Kansas City	+11
Dallas	+ 9
San Francisco	+11
United States Total	+ 9

89485—3

The following figures indicate the economic position in the United States in April and May compared with the month of May a year ago.

Economic Position of United States

	May	Previous Month	Year Ago
Consumers' Price Index	185·4	184·6	169·3
Industrial Production	223	223	195
Personal Income	$244,400,000,000	$242,800,000,000	$213,800,000,000
Employed	61,193,000	60,044,000	59,731,000
Unemployed	1,609,000	1,744,000	3,057,000
Construction contracts	2,572,961,000	1,374,991,000	1,347,600,000
Imports	1,024,400,000	1,099,600,000	585,000,000
Exports	1,372,300,000	1,280,500,000	659,000,000
Manufacturers inventories	37,700,000,000	36,400,000,000	29,400,000,000

Commodity index, based on 1939 = 100, and consumers' price index of national items on 1935-39 = 100 are compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1935-39 = 100. Personal income is at annual rate. Construction contracts cover thirty-seven states.

Population Increasing by 200,000 Each Month

The Bureau of the Census reported on June 29th that the population of the United States was more than 154,000,000 on June 1. By the end of this year, the Bureau estimated the nation's population would reach more than 155,000,000.

The last population estimate, including members of the armed forces overseas, was 153,900,000, as of May 1. During the last year the count has increased by about 200,000 each month.

Summary of Business Conditions in the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that output of incomes were generally maintained in April and May, reflecting in part a further expansion in Federal defence activities. Consumer demands for most durable goods slackened further, and total value of retail sales was only moderately above year-ago levels. Wholesale commodity prices decreased slightly in May and common stock prices showed fairly marked declines. Bank loans to business have shown little change since early April.

Output at factories and mines in April was 222 per cent of the 1935-39 average, the same as March. Not much change in this level is indicated in May. The current level of industrial activity is about 15 per cent higher than a year ago.

Production of durable goods showed little change in April as output of industrial equipment increased somewhat less than in other recent months; passenger car assemblies decreased 15 per cent; and production of furniture, television sets, and most other household durable goods was reduced. Output of metals and most building materials was maintained at or above earlier advanced rates. Activity in the aircraft industry showed a further marked expansion.

Output of most non-durable goods was maintained in April. Production of chemicals expanded further, reflecting mainly increased output of synthetic rubber and other industrial chemicals. Activity in the cotton textile industry decreased owing in part to a labour dispute which was terminated in early May.

Crude petroleum output expanded to new record levels in April and early May, and production of anthracite rose substantially from the reduced March rate. Metal mining increased as iron ore production rose more than seasonally.

Employment

Total employment in non-agricultural establishments in April, seasonally adjusted, showed a smaller gain than in other recent months. Employment in defence and related activities continued to increase, while employment in consumer goods industries showed moderate declines. Average wage rates at manufacturing plants rose further. Unemployment declined to 1·7 million, one of the lowest levels reached in the past decade except for the war years.

Construction

Value of construction contract awards increased seasonally in April, reflecting chiefly gains in most types of private non-residential awards. Total awards in May are likely to increase further because of a very large contract issued by the Atomic Energy Commission. The number of housing units started in April showed a contra-seasonal decline to 88,000, as compared with 93,000 in March and 133,000 in April, 1950.

Distribution

Total retail sales decreased further in April. In the early part of May, department store sales of durable goods slackened somewhat further, while sales of apparel and most other non-durable goods were maintained. Department store stocks at the end of April continued at the advanced level reached at the end of March and were nearly one-third above the corresponding period in 1950.

Commodity Prices

Prices of 28 basic commodities have declined further since the end of April, and on May 25 were 7 per cent below the February peak but 38 per cent higher than a year ago. Reflecting mainly declines in basic materials, the general level of wholesale commodity prices has decreased slightly since the end of April. Prices of finished goods have generally changed little.

Bank Credit

Bank loans to business in leading cities showed little change from mid-April to the third week of May, although there is usually a decline at this season. Credit extended for defence purposes continued to be substantial. Wholesalers and retailers also borrowed substantial amounts, while commodity dealers made large repayments on loans.

Deposits and currency held by businesses and individuals increased substantially in April, reflecting largely a shift of funds to private accounts as Treasury balances were reduced following the heavy inflow of tax receipts in March. At selected banks in leading cities outside New York, the rate of use of demand deposits rose somewhat further.

Member bank reserve balances declined between early April and mid-May, reflecting gold and currency outflows, cash redemption of part of Federal Reserve holdings of the weekly maturing Treasury bills, and increased in Treasury deposits at the Reserve Banks.

New York City Cost of Living at All-Time High

Under date of June 28, the United States Department of Labor announced that the cost of living has reached an all-time high in New York City.

89485—3½

Marked by a 20 per cent rise within the year in beef and veal prices, the retail prices of goods and services bought by moderate-income families had reached on May 15th a level almost 10 per cent higher than a year ago. The May 15th average—the highest in the history of such statistics—was 0·4 per cent above that of April 15th.

Food prices in the city rose 0·7 per cent from April 15 to May 15 to a point 13·0 per cent higher than twelve months earlier, with fresh fruits and vegetables responsible for much of the increase.

The cost of house furnishings increased 1·1 per cent in the thirty-day period and apparel costs went up 0·8 per cent. The increase in the city sales tax was responsible for part of the general price increase in those commodities. The statistics up to May 15 did not reflect the price cuts made in the last five weeks by some department stores engaged in the price war.

Fuel, electricity and refrigeration costs went up 0·7 per cent in the thirty-day period, while virtually no change was reported in costs of medical care, transportation, personal services and recreation.

Business Trends in Pennsylvania

Reporting on conditions in the Pennsylvania area during the first four months of this year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia says that commercial and financial activity during April was maintained at about the same high level as in the previous month with most business indicators showing little or no change. The forward march of prices in Philadelphia was at a practical standstill. For the second consecutive month, the movement of the consumer price index was fractional.

Retail buying during April was relatively quiet. Department store sales showed a slight improvement over March, and compared with a year ago, they were up only 2 per cent, the smallest gain for any month this year. It is quite evident, in view of today's higher prices, that physical volume is below that of April, 1950. With consumer buying at a comparatively low level, efforts to reduce inventories met with little success. Stocks rose during the month, and at the end of April the ratio of stocks to sales was 4·2 compared with 3·0 last year.

Production in Pennsylvania factories showed no change in April. Although the durable goods industries continued to increase their output, curtailments in non-durable plants offset the gain. Manufacturers of hard goods also expanded the size of their work forces and payrolls, but again these advances were counter-balanced by declines in the soft goods group.

Although down somewhat from the previous month, the volume of construction contracts continued well above last year's level. The increase was most noticeable in the non-residential field, but more residential contracts were awarded as well. Activity in public works and utilities remained below that of 1950.

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.

Economic Activity in Switzerland Shows Upward Trend This Year

Characterized by continuation in the improvement of business—Unfavourable trade balance increases as rise in imports exceeds that of exports—Trade with Canada increased—Unemployment almost non-existent.

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(Exchange rate fluctuates daily; one Swiss Franc equalled approximately $0·245 Canadian during the first half of 1951.)

BERNE.—The economic situation in Switzerland during the first half of 1951 was characterized by a continuation in the improvement in business which set in during the summer of 1950, when the downward trend in imports was reversed. Exports also began to rise at about the same time as imports. All branches of activity benefited from the expansion in foreign trade. There is practically no unemployment, and the demand for labour in the building trades, the metal and machinery industries, has resulted in an influx of workers from other countries. There are signs, however, of a levelling-off in the general trend.

The boom in trade has been reflected in corresponding increases in the balance sheets of the large banks. Increased demands in the money and capital market have caused a rise in the average yield on first-class Swiss government securities from about 2·27 per cent a year ago to nearly 3 per cent. There has been a rising tendency in interest rates for certain purposes, particularly for building. A number of important Swiss industrial establishments have recently increased their working capital in view of the expansion of their operations.

Notes in circulation at the end of June totalled 4,467·9 million francs, while gold reserves in the National Bank amounted to 6,000·7 millions, representing a gold cover of 134·3 per cent. The cover in respect to note circulation and sight liabilities was 95·58 per cent, compared with 96·40 at the end of June, 1950.

Federal government revenues during the first half of 1951 amounted to 845·48 million francs, which slightly exceeds receipts from taxation during the corresponding period in 1950. Customs duties, which provide the main source of revenue, rose from 203·91 million francs to 260·97 millions, while turnover or sales taxes, at 207·21 millions, are practically unchanged.

Cost of Living Increased

The cost of living index, which averaged 159 in 1950 (August, 1939 = 100), rose from 162·3 in January, 1951, to 166·4 at the end of June, the main increase being in rentals. The wholesale price index, which averaged 202·7 in 1950 (August, 1939 = 100), rose to 225·6 at the end of January, 1951, and to 230·1 in February. After levelling off, the index dropped to 227·6 in June. Demands for higher wages are being combated on the grounds that wholesale prices appear to have reached a peak from which they are expected to recede, while real wages have increased by approximately 20 per cent on an average, as compared with 1939.

Imports reached their highest level in April, totalling 560·8 million francs, after which there followed a slight seasonal drop. Exports rose to 401·4 million francs in June, reaching their highest level since the beginning of 1950, and slightly exceeding that of April.

Swiss Balance of Trade

Jan.-June	Imports	Exports (million	Adverse Balance francs)	Percentage of Exports to Imports
1938	781·3	618·4	162·9	79·2
1948	2,811·2	1,592·7	1,218·5	56·7
1949	1,965·0	1,638·1	326·9	83·4
1950	1,785·8	1,643·5	142·3	92·0
1951	3,139·6	2,244·8	894·8	71·5

Compared with the first half of 1950, imports during the same period of 1951 increased about 75 per cent in value. This has been due to the constitution of stocks during a period of rising prices and to increased orders from abroad for manufactured products made from imported raw materials which Switzerland is obliged to secure mainly from other countries because of its lack of natural resources. The present economic boom, which is a result of international rearmament, therefore, is largely artificial. A fall in prices due to a slackening off in production or in the constitution of stocks for war purposes would have serious repercussions on Switzerland's internal economy. Since September, 1950, the trend of prices has been upward, but of late the trade figures reflect a slackening off in the trend and a decrease in the price of a number of raw materials.

Swiss Imports by Main Categories

Six-month average	Foodstuffs	Raw Materials (million francs)	Manufactures
Jan.-June, 1950	564·7	567·1	654·0
July-Dec., 1950	812·7	1,037·2	900·2
Jan.-June, 1951	733·3	1,175·1	1,181·2

Imports of foodstuffs, including feedstuffs and beverages, were lower during the first half of 1951 than during the second half of 1950. The reduction was particularly marked as regards crystallized sugar. Quantitatively, there was a notable decrease during the first six months of this year in imports of cereals, such as wheat, oats and rice, while butter and raw coffee imports also decreased considerably. Imports of feed barley, as well as cocoa beans, are among the principal products, imports of which have increased during the last twelve months.

Imports of raw materials have remained at a high level, particularly in respect to coal, fuel oil, gas oil, lumber, as well as iron bars and sheets for the building and machinery industries. Increases have also been registered in raw wool, crude rubber and non-ferrous metals.

As regards manufactures, imports have risen both in quantity and value compared with the second half of 1950. The chief increases were in machinery, vehicles, woollen fabrics for clothing, cotton fabrics and rubber goods. Imports of chemical and pharmaceutical products have also been on a large scale.

Swiss Exports by Main Categories

Six-month average	Foodstuffs	Raw Materials (million francs)	Manufactures
Jan.-June, 1950	66·2	56·0	1,521·3
July-Dec., 1950	77·6	105·9	2,083·9
Jan.-June, 1951	82·3	93·2	2,069·3

Compared with the second half of 1950, exports of foodstuffs increased in value during the first half of 1951. Shipments of chocolate and condensed milk are among the products registering an increase.

There was a decrease in exports of raw materials, but shipments in the first half of 1951 exceeded those of the same period in 1950 in value.

Exports of manufactured goods during the first half of 1951 decreased slightly compared with the previous six months. They were, however, about 36 per cent higher, in value, than for the first half of 1950, the main products contributing to this increase being watches, pharmaceuticals, aniline dyes, textiles, machinery and apparatus, and chemicals.

Exports to Overseas Countries Increased

During the first half of 1951, Switzerland's imports from overseas countries decreased, whereas imports from European sources continued their upward trend. On the other hand exports to overseas countries have been rising, and the proportion of these exports to total exports, which was 37 per cent in the second quarter of 1950, rose to 43 per cent in the second quarter of 1951.

Swiss Trade, by Main Countries

	Imports			Exports		
	Jan.-June 1950	July-Dec. 1950	Jan.-June 1951	Jan.-June 1950	July-Dec. 1950	Jan.-June 1951
			(million francs)			
United States	275·0	350·6	497·7	202·1	313·3	285·6
Germany	182·7	314·5	425·7	152·2	210·0	182·8
France	191·0	319·8	346·6	177·5	180·6	181·7
United Kingdom ..	170·7	198·9	227·7	60·3	76·3	92·3
Belgium-Luxembourg	87·9	146·4	213·7	136·5	144·7	143·2
Italy	148·2	175·0	196·2	187·8	327·4	181·0
Netherlands .	53·3	106·0	96·5	49·3	65·2	93·1
CANADA ...	44·1	89·5	60·3	29·1	38·9	34·7
Argentina ...	63·4	61·3	59·1	35·4	33·6	47·0
Brazil	21·3	57·2	56·1	45·6	89·4	90·2

Among the supplying countries, Germany occupies second place, after the United States. Its share in Switzerland's total imports increased from 10 per cent in the first half of 1950 to 14 per cent in the first half of 1951, which compares with about 23 per cent in 1938. Swiss exports to Germany have increased in a smaller degree than imports, and Switzerland's adverse balance with Germany has increased from 30·5 million francs to 249·9 million francs within a year. Switzerland's unfavourable balance of trade with France has also risen. For most countries the increase in Switzerland's imports greatly exceeds the increase in exports. The increase in imports from the United States during the first half of 1951 compared with the same period in 1950 was about three times as great as the increase in Swiss exports to that country.

Trade with Canada Higher

Compared with the same period in 1950, imports into Switzerland from Canada in the first half of 1951 increased by nearly 37 per cent, while Swiss exports to Canada rose by 19 per cent. The principal commodities accounting for the increased imports from Canada were wheat, barley, oats, peas, automobile tires, canned salmon, fox and other undressed furs, upper leather, sulphate pulp, special steels, aluminum, copper rods, medicinal preparations, drugs and chemicals. Imports from Canada showing decreases include vegetable oils, eggs in the shell, calculating machines, manufactures of non-ferrous metals, asbestos fibre, and streptomycin. Among the Swiss products exports of which to Canada have increased are essential oils, cotton and silk fabrics, synthetic staple fibres, sewing machines, machinery, electric switches and transformers, and aniline dyes.

Norwegian Economic Position Improved During Last Year

Need for readjustment in economy during 1951—Unemployment insignificant with industrial production rising steadily since 1945—Consumer prices increased as subsidies to producers discontinued—Exports increased in quantity and value.

By Harry J. Horne, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

OSLO.—There is no doubt that Norway's economic position improved during 1950, but in many ways the development has revealed a lack of balance. Although 1950 has been a year of great activity, involving full employment, increased production and a record national income, the Norwegian economy in 1950 has been a strained economy. In many markets, especially the labour market, an excess demand has been evident. In spite of a strict price control, the price structure has been set in motion upwards. Thus, at the end of the year the need for a readjustment in Norwegian economy was stronger than ever.

In the labour market, unemployment has been insignificant in 1950, the percentage of unemployed in January being 2·2 and in July 0·3, followed by a seasonal increase to 0·8 in October. In October, 1949, the figure was 0·7. The number of insured workers in November, 1950, was 882,259 or 9,103 more than a year before. Even this increase, however, did not fully satisfy the existing demand. The deficit in the supply of labour was estimated at more than 10,000 workers in manufacturing industries alone. There were no labour conflicts of any importance during the year. Last October a general wage increase of 18 øre per hour was agreed upon, while at the same time, new regulations automatically adjusting wage rates according to the cost of living index, were introduced for the period up to the spring of 1952.

Agricultural Production Better than Average

In spite of the wet weather which prevailed throughout the summer, somewhat reducing both the quantity and the quality of the crops, the total agricultural production was estimated at 2,059 million "fodder units," 82 million more than in 1949 and slightly more than in a good average year. A "fodder unit" is equal to the nutritive value of 1 kilogram of barley. The production of hay, amounting to 3 million tons, was the largest ever recorded. However, the grain harvest did not reach the prewar level, the total crop being 370,000 tons, as compared with 329,000 tons in 1949, and 417,000 tons in 1938. The potato crop was not so satisfactory, aggregating 1,170,000 tons, about the same quantity as in 1949, but nearly 20 per cent less than in 1948. Owing to increased production, the rationing of meat and bacon was lifted in the middle of 1950. At the same time, prices to consumers were greatly increased as the practice of paying subsidies to producers was discontinued. The number of cattle marketed during the first ten months of 1950, amounted to 124,000, as compared with 90,000 for the same period of the previous year. The increase in pig production was even greater, the number of pigs marketed during this period totalling 401,000, as compared with only 134,000 in 1949. The supply was thus sufficient to cover the demand at the existing prices.

Norway—Hoyanger plant of Norsk Aluminium Company.

A further advance was made in dairy production, deliveries of milk for the first eleven months of the year amounting to 914,000 tons, 13 per cent more than in the previous year, and 15 per cent more than in 1939. The production of cheese was also considerably above the prewar level, without, however, fully satisfying the increased demand. In the case of butter, production increased 9 per cent, as compared with 1949, but was still below the 1939 figure. A considerable part of the butter production in 1950 was exported. The combined effect of increased quantities and higher prices was a rise of nearly 10 per cent in the total value of agricultural production from 1949 to 1950.

In the felling season, 1949-50, timber production reached a total of 6·5 million cubic metres, as compared with a planned estimate of 7 million cubic metres. The quantity planned for the 1950-51 season is also 7 million cubic metres, and the timber actually cut by December 15, 1950, corresponded to about 39 per cent of this figure, which is considered a good result.

The fishing industry had a good year in 1950, the total catch amounting to 1·2 million tons, an increase of 178,000 tons as compared with the previous year, and only slightly below the record year 1948. The value of the catch on fishermen's hands has been estimated at 323 million kroner, while in the two preceding years, the first-hand values were 290 million and 336 million kroner respectively. The value of fish products exported during 1950 amounted to 454 million kroner, as against 429 million kroner in 1949.

During the 1949-50 season, whaling operations in the Antarctic resulted in an oil production of 1·1 million barrels, about the same quantity as in the previous season. However, as the prices fetched were lower than the year before, the economic result did not reach the 1948-49 figure, but in spite of rising costs, the whaling companies could operate on a profitable basis.

In the postwar period, a considerable amount of capital has been invested in the Norwegian manufacturing industry; the labour force has expanded and industrial production has been rising steadily since 1945.

In 1950 the increase amounted to 7 per cent as compared with the preceding year, the production index being 140 (1938 equals 100). As in the preceding years, the export industries showed a greater rise in production than the industries producing for the home market. The production index of the export industries reached 125, an advance of 15 per cent from the previous year. For the home industries, the increase in production was only 4 per cent. The most conspicuous increase was registered in the electro-chemical industry where the production index rose nearly 28 per cent, this increase being mainly due to new plants being put into operation during 1950.

An interesting development took place in the Norwegian foreign trade figures in 1950. Exports increased considerably, in quantities as well as in values, the total export value amounting to 2,787 million kroner. Exports of ships are included in this figure with an amount of 118 million kroner. In 1949, the total export value was 2,137 million kroner, including ships for 46 million kroner. If exports of commodities are considered alone, there was an increase in value of 28 per cent. The larger part of the improvement was due to increased export quantities, as the higher prices were responsible for only a few per cent of the increase in export value. At the end of the year, however, export prices were definitely higher than in the last months of 1949.

Imports increased from 4,221 million kroner in 1949 to 4,846 million in 1950, these figures including ships to a value of 836 and 844 million kroner respectively, the latter figure being the highest recorded for any one year in the postwar period. This increase in import value was heavily influenced by higher prices, nearly two-thirds of the rise from 1949 to 1950 being attributable to the price factor. As compared with 1949, the deficit in the trade balance was reduced by 25 million kroner.

Imports from Canada Declined Slightly

Norway's imports from Canada declined slightly in 1950, totalling \$18·9 million as compared with \$21·7 million in 1949, the most important items being wheat, rye, barley, nickel in matte or speiss, fine copper in ore, zinc in ore, ores n.o.p., asbestos milled fibres, carbon graphite electrodes, drugs and chemicals, and electrical apparatus. Exports to Canada increased from \$1·2 million in 1949 to \$1·4 million in 1950, the largest export items being canned anchovies and sardines, ferro silicon, ferro manganese, synthetic staple fibres, mechanical wood pulp, fish hooks and sportsmen's fishing tackle.

Shipping activities continued to expand during 1950, and at the end of 1950, the merchant fleet, with its 5·5 million gross tons, was larger than ever before, the increase in tonnage during the year being 0·4 million gross tons. Freight rates increased, particularly during the second half of last year, but as about four-fifths of the Norwegian fleet are operated on a time charter basis, the higher rates only moderately influenced the freight incomes for 1950. The net freight incomes are reported to be slightly above 1 billion kroner, or about 100 million kroner more than expected according to the national budget for 1950.

Small Improvement in Norwegian Balance of Payments

The net result of the reduced deficit in the trade balance, and the increase in shipping incomes, is a slight improvement in the balance of payments, both as compared with the preceding year and with the national budget estimates. The deficit on current account in the balance of payments, including repayments on debts, was about 1,100 million kroner, or about 300 million kroner less than in 1949, and some 200 million less than the forecast in the national budget for 1950. Most of this deficit will be covered by gifts and loans under the ERP. More than 200 million kroner have been raised as loans on ships, but in 1950 there was no further drain on the foreign exchange holdings. During 1950, the Bank of Norway increased its holdings of foreign exchange on short notice from 230 to 394 million kroner, an increase of 164 million kroner. As certain debt items had to be taken into account, the improvement in the net foreign exchange position of the bank was somewhat less, amounting to approximately 120 million kroner.

Norway was given an initial position of $60 million by EPU, and up to the end of last year $51 million of this amount had been spent. In 1951, credits, totalling $49 million in the EPU, may be drawn upon before any payment in gold or dollars is made. With the exception of Canadian dollars and Icelandic kroner, no changes were made in the foreign exchange rates in 1950. The accumulation of Marshall Aid counterpart funds in a blocked account with the Bank of Norway had a restrictive effect on the money and credit market, and during the year 948 million kroner were paid into this account. In December, 910 million kroner were used for writing down the occupation account in the Bank of Norway, leaving the ERP account at 355 million kroner as compared with 317 million kroner at the beginning of the year. This monetary contraction reduced the liquidity of the banks. Deposits in the Bank of Norway and holdings of treasury bills belonging to banks declined by nearly 1 billion kroner during the year, reducing the over-liquidity of the banks accordingly. So far no reduction in loans and discounts has resulted from this development, but it is believed that the banking system as a whole is approaching the liquidity limit where further credit expansion will be dependent on the supply of additional funds in the market.

Definite Changes Took Place in Bond Market

Definite changes took place in the bond market during the year. In May, 1950, the bond price index was still at about par level, the exact figure being 98·8. In July, 1950, the index had dropped to 94·3. From October a new fall was registered, bringing the index down to 94 in November. At the end of the year, several long-term bond series were quoted at prices below 93 per cent of the par value. Share prices, on the other hand, were not influenced by the tightening up of the credit market. The official share price index rose from 158 in December, 1949 to 182 in December, 1950, and boom conditions in the stock market have continued during 1951.

As in many other countries, commodity prices in Norway moved upwards during 1950. In April, subsidies were cut down drastically, and in October the general wage increase gave a new stimulus to the rise in prices. The boom-like conditions in the world market also influenced the development in Norway. In November, 1950, the index for import prices was 323 (1938 equals 100), as compared with 295 in November, 1949. For export prices the corresponding index figures were 338 and 303. Wholesale prices rose from 187·1 in December, 1949, to 230·8 in December, 1950, a rise of 23 per cent. The cost of living index also moved upwards, the increase from December, 1949, to December, 1950, being 11·4 per cent, which is more than in any other year since the war. If the inflationary tendencies in the economy of Norway are to be kept under control during 1951, great efforts must be made.

Great Britain Unable to Meet Demand for Electric Power

Production has not been keeping pace with increased demand —Electricity power cuts likely to continue for some time —Committee established to advise on wider aspects of national fuel policy.

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

LONDON.—The demand for electric power in the United Kingdom has risen substantially in recent years partly as a result of expanded industrial plant, and partly as a result of a higher living standard. The trend appears likely to continue for some time.

The means of producing power have not been keeping pace with the increase in demand, and electricity power cuts, a feature of postwar life in Great Britain, look like continuing for some time to come. The production of coal, which has been the basis of practically all the electricity generated in the United Kingdom, has not increased at the same rate as the demand for electricity. (See *Foreign Trade* for November 25, 1950.)

The seriousness of the position has led the Minister of Fuel and Power to set up a committee to advise him on the wider aspects of the national fuel policy. The failure of coal production to meet the need for more electricity may not be serious, if it is accepted that coal production is at, or near, its peak and that substitute fuels will have to be employed. Fuel oil is the first alternative. It is estimated that almost 90 per cent of the world's consumption of power was generated from coal in 1913. The figure is now closer to 50 per cent. Water power and natural gas account for some of this difference, but the major competition with coal is oil. It is estimated that, in the United States, more energy is derived from oil than from coal, while in Europe the figure is roughly 10 per cent from oil and the balance largely from coal.

Importing Crude Oil Presents Drawbacks

There are strategic and foreign exchange drawbacks to a policy of importing crude oil to meet the United Kingdom's power deficiency. These drawbacks were faced, however, when the decision was taken to convert the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine to oil and will doubtless be faced again in the interest of solving the power problem. The mediocre results of the strenuous efforts made to increase coal production since the war suggest that a solution will have to be found in some other quarter.

In the United Kingdom, the industrial use of electricity has increased almost tenfold in 30 years. The domestic use of electricity is now over half what is used in the factory and the committee will have to decide whether the country should attempt to restrict the consumption of electricity and replace it with some other form of power, such as gas.

Atomic Generation of Electricity a Possibility

The use of atomic energy for the production of electricity is also under consideration. The following statement by Mr. Strauss, Minister of Supply, outlines the current position:—"Work on the planning of nuclear reactors for use as power units, and on the development of the

Scotland—Power plant, on the shores of Loch Lomond, which forms part of the Loch Sloy hydro-electric scheme.

Photo courtesy of "The Times".

necessary facilities for investigating materials for use in such reactors, has continued. Considerable progress has also been made in the technology of the special materials required for reactor construction. Design studies of experimental reactors for marine propulsion and for static use are in progress.

"It is too early to make any reliable estimate of the relative cost of generation of electricity by present methods and from atomic power. There is, however, a reasonable prospect that generation from atomic power can be developed on a large scale, and that ultimately the cost will not differ greatly from that of power from conventional sources. The relative cost will vary from place to place, according to the local availability and cost of coal, and to other general economic factors. Generation from atomic energy is, therefore, likely first to offer advantages in particular places. It is, however, too early to form definite conclusions or to prepare plans for action.

"The Research Establishment at Harwell and the production establishments provide technological training courses to staff the atomic energy project itself, and consideration is being given to extending this type of instruction to pupils from industry. The general question of education in preparation for the wide use of atomic power is a matter for the Minister of Education."

Overseas Investments of Great Britain Changed

London, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—During 1949 the nominal value of United Kingdom investments overseas increased by about £70 million to £2,037 million. This compared with £3,545 million in 1938.

It is estimated, however, that the effect of devaluation in September, 1949, was to increase the sterling equivalent of the nominal value of these securities expressed in terms of other currencies by £84 million. Of this figure, £34 million related to United States domestic securities, £12 million to Canadian domestic securities and £38 million to dollar securities of other countries. Apart from the effect of currency changes, there was, therefore, a net decrease of £14 million in the nominal value of Britain's external investments in 1949.

The total of interest and dividends received in 1949 remained practically the same as in 1948, the figures being £116·3 million and £116·2 million respectively. The corresponding total in 1938 was £155·4 million.

Philippine Exports Show Marked Increase in Value in Past Year

Valued at 665·4 million pesos, as compared with 511·7 million pesos in 1949—Agricultural commodities constitute 90 per cent of exports—Copra accounted for 40·9 per cent of shipments, while sugar was in second place.

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

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

MANILA.—Exports from the Philippines during 1950 show a marked increase over the 1949 figures. Total exports in 1949 were valued at 511·7 million pesos, as compared with 665·4 million pesos in 1950.

As is previous years, agricultural commodities constitute 90 per cent of the exports of the Philippines. In 1950, as in 1949, copra held the lead, accounting for 40·9 per cent of total exports, while sugar again was in second place. Statistics for all coconut products record increases for the year 1950, with the exception of copra meal or cake, while logs, lumber and timber moved up to sixth place. Increases were noted also in exports of unmanufactured abaca fibre, canned pineapple, base metals, ores and concentrates, rope, shells and manufactures, rattan furniture, abaca manufactures other than rope, and molasses. The most notable decline is in the export of scrap metals. Other decreases occurred in exports of embroideries, copra meal or cake, gold and concentrates, tobacco and manufactures, chemicals and buntal hats.

Total exports of copra for 1950 amounted to 698,490 metric tons valued at 272,831,914 pesos, an increase of 52 per cent by value over 1949 shipments of 528,747 metric tons valued at 179,285,818 pesos. The principal markets for copra in 1950 were: United States, 439,091 metric tons at 170,435,552 pesos; Belgium, 35,133 metric tons at 13,706,045 pesos as against 1949 imports of 8,690 metric tons at 2,841,623 pesos; Netherlands, 30,789 metric tons at 12,490,176 pesos compared with 7,472 metric tons at 2,634,306 pesos in 1949; Switzerland, from 5,791 metric tons at 2,079,580 pesos in 1949 to 30,266 metric tons at 12,058,481 pesos in 1950; Canada, with 21,666 metric tons valued at 8,294,644 pesos, as against 14,833 metric tons at 4,603,463 pesos in 1949.

Sugar Now Second Major Export

Sugar, which was the leading prewar export was in second place of all Philippine exports during 1950. Total sugar exports for 1950 amounted to 438,850 metric tons valued at 97,679,891 pesos, as compared with 1949 exports of 414,983 metric tons at 90,464,340 pesos, an increase of 7·7 per cent by value. As in 1949, the United States absorbed all of the sugar exports with the exception of 135 kilograms which were sent to Japan.

Shipments of unmanufactured abaca (Manila hemp) for 1950 totalled 753,016 bales valued at 80,265,488 pesos compared with 501,099 bales at 57,802,294 pesos, an increase of 50 per cent in quantity and 38·8 per cent in value. The United States was the chief importer of this commodity, taking 377,229 bales at 44,602,562 pesos as compared with 221,103 bales at 27,816,531 pesos in 1949. Japan was the second largest importer of abaca with a total of 119,192 bales at 12,179,384 pesos in 1950 as compared with 101,497 bales at 11,014,744 pesos. Great Britain also increased imports of

Manila hemp in 1950 by taking 87,626 bales at 8,260,495 pesos as against 42,388 bales at 4,768,607 pesos in 1949. Other notable increases in imports of Manila hemp were made by Norway and Belgium.

Total Philippine exports of desiccated coconut for 1949 amounted to 57,637 metric tons at 38,732,640 pesos as compared with 72,869 metric tons at 47,935,667 pesos, an increase of 26·4 per cent in quantity and 23·7 per cent by value. As usual the United States was the largest importer of Philippine desiccated coconut, taking 69,993 metric tons at 45,911,273 pesos in 1950, as compared with 56,036 metric tons at 37,537,398 pesos in 1949. Canada was in second place, with imports of 1,956 metric tons valued at 1,377,008 pesos in 1950, as against 1,296 metric tons at 950,987 pesos in 1949. Smaller shipments were made to Belgium, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Italy and Hawaii.

Total exports of coconut oil showed an increase from 61,304 metric tons amounting to 27,709,880 pesos in 1949, to 71,437 metric tons at 43,476,033 pesos in 1950, a 16·5 per cent increase in volume and 56·8 per cent in value. The United States was the largest importer of coconut oil, taking 65,817 metric tons valued at 40,025,836 pesos, as compared with 49,737 metric tons at 27,709,880 pesos in 1949.

From a total of 1,593 metric tons valued at 834,288 pesos in 1949, British Africa increased imports of coconut oil to 2,718 metric tons at 1,651,444 pesos in 1950. Exports to Switzerland, on the other hand, decreased from 2,320 metric tons at 1,577,217 pesos in 1949, to 1,290 metric tons at 868,362 pesos in 1950. Other notable increases in exports of coconut oil are: Venezuela, 848 metric tons at 562,622 pesos; Poland, 729 metric tons at 339,084 pesos. Italy, which imported 3,813 metric tons at 2,326,640 pesos in 1949, made no purchases of this commodity in 1950 according to the returns.

Shipments of Logs, Lumber and Timber Increased

The most remarkable increase in all exports is noted in shipments of logs, lumber and timber. In 1950, a total of 136,551,662 board feet valued at 19,638,110 pesos was exported, as against 43,382,030 board feet at 6,520,563 pesos in 1949, an increase of 214·7 per cent in quantity and 201·1 per cent in value. Notable increases of purchases of Philippine logs, lumber and timber are: United States, with imports of 61,978,078 board feet at 9,524,999 pesos in 1950, as against 20,429,201 board feet at 3,883,150 pesos in 1949; shipments to Japan in 1950 totalled 55,467,762 board feet at 7,618,409 pesos, as compared with 11,274,080 board feet at 997,639 pesos in 1949. China imported 8,021,573 board feet at 797,592 pesos in 1950, as against 1,967,529 board feet at 297,343 pesos in 1949. Shipments of Philippine logs, lumber and timber to Canada in 1950 also increased with shipments of 1,492,110 board feet at 215,127 pesos, as compared with 355,576 board feet at 52,047 pesos in 1949. Small decreases of exports of this commodity to British Africa and Korea are recorded.

Total exports of canned pineapple increased from 40,429 metric tons at 13,675,427 pesos in 1949, to 66,506 metric tons at 19,362,762 pesos in 1950. The entire canned pineapple pack was exported to the United States with negligible shipments going to France and Spain.

Important increases in exports of base metals, ores and concentrates are noted. Exports for 1949 aggregated 629,782 metric tons valued at 16,896,988 pesos, as compared with 857,400 metric tons valued at 18,002,819 pesos in 1950, an increase of 36·3 per cent in quantity and 6·5 per cent by value. Japan imported the largest quantity of base metals, ores and concentrates, amounting to 585,951 metric tons valued at 8,300,281 pesos, as against 358,380 metric tons at 5,095,045 pesos in 1949. However, due to the Philippine-Japanese barter agreement, the value of Japanese imports was below that of United States imports although quantities of United States imports are lower than Japanese purchases. Exports to the United States totalled 261,255 metric tons amounting to 9,443,378 pesos, as compared with 1949 figures of 249,944 metric tons at 11,360,405 pesos. Canada holds third place in imports of Philippine base metals, ores and concentrates with purchases of 9,982 metric tons valued at 252,000 pesos as against 4,064 metric tons at 82,000 pesos in 1949. There were no exports of these commodities to Great Britain, as against shipments of 17,384 metric tons valued at 359,038 pesos in 1949.

The total value of exports of embroideries declined slightly from 11,969,873 pesos in 1949 to 11,276,352 pesos in 1950. The United States was the chief market with small shipments going to Japan, Guam and Hawaii.

Value of Copra Meal or Cake Exports Higher

The total volume of exports of copra meal or cake declined, but the value of exports increased due to higher prices. Total exports in 1950 amounted to 59,945 metric tons valued at 6,219,572 pesos, as compared with 65,549 metric tons at 5,858,769 pesos in 1949, an 8·5 per cent decrease in quantity and an increase of 6·1 per cent in value. The United States was the largest purchaser of this commodity, taking 46,146 metric tons valued at 4,619,143 pesos, as against 44,906 metric tons at 4,190,475 pesos in 1949. Denmark was the second largest importer of Philippine copra meal or cake, although 1950 shipments of 11,888 metric tons at 1,405,293 pesos, fell below 1949 purchases of 18,293 metric tons at 1,506,460 pesos. A slight increase in exports to Hawaii is noted, while Belgium appears to have entered the Philippine copra market for the first time with purchases of 356 metric tons valued at 34,200 pesos. The Netherlands made no purchases in 1950 as against imports of 1,118 metric tons at 60,222 pesos in 1949.

A slight increase in the total amount of exports of rope was recorded; total exports in 1950 aggregated 4,035 metric tons valued at 4,000,424 pesos, as compared with 3,173 metric tons at 3,626,524 pesos in 1949, a 27 per cent increase in quantity and a 10·3 per cent increase in value. The United States accounted for the largest share of the exports of Philippine rope, having purchased 2,012 metric tons valued at 2,129,304 pesos in 1950, as compared with 868 metric tons at 983,630 pesos in 1949. Increases were also noted in exports to Hong Kong, French East Indies, Indonesia, Peru, Puerto Rico, Siam, Venezuela, China and British Africa

Total exports of Philippine gold and concentrates show a 5·9 per cent decrease from 4,190,669 pesos in 1949 to 3,943,528 pesos in 1950. The United States was the largest market for gold and concentrates with very small shipments going to Great Britain.

Due to import control and the subsequent reduction of imports of cigarettes, more native tobacco was used during the year 1950 in the Philippine tobacco industry. Consequently, exports of tobacco and manufactures show a 20 per cent decrease from 1949 exports of 4,333,026 pesos to 3,473,266 pesos in 1950. The principal buyer of Philippine tobacco and manufactures was Spain, with purchases of 2,119,660 pesos in 1950 as compared with 3,444,821 pesos in 1949. Slight increases were noted in exports to French East Indies, United States, Belgium, Hong Kong, Australia, Hawaii, Spanish Africa and Switzerland.

The most notable decrease in volume and value of exports was recorded for scrap metals. Total exports of scrap metals amounted to only 29,766 metric tons valued at 3,304,532 pesos, as compared with 77,673 metric tons at 8,132,993 in 1949, or a 61·6 per cent decrease by volume and a 59·3 per cent decrease by value. The largest importer of Philippine scrap metal was the United States, with purchases of 21,809 metric tons valued at 2,407,963 pesos, as against 44,759 metric tons at 2,985,519 pesos in 1949. Hong Kong was the second largest consumer of this commodity, having purchased 6,416 metric tons at 128,010 pesos, as compared with 3,158 metric tons at 178,940 pesos in 1949. A notable decrease in purchases of Philippine scrap metals by India was noted, 1949 exports to India being recorded at 4,173 metric tons valued at 2,704,270 pesos, as against 1950 exports of 993 metric tons at 668,709 pesos. Small shipments were made to Japan and Malta, China and Israel, while Argentina, Indonesia and Great Britain made no purchases of Philippine scrap metals during 1950.

Other principal exports from the Philippines during 1950 were shells and manufactures, which increased from 1,126,817 pesos to 1,866,779 pesos; rattan furniture, from 986,757 pesos to 1,376,053 pesos; chemicals showed a small decrease from 1,357,572 pesos in 1949 to 1,244,458 pesos in 1950; decreases were also recorded for molasses, and buntal hats, while abaca manufactures (other than rope) increased slightly from 450,010 pesos in 1949 to 1,167,456 pesos in 1950.

Italian Output of Preserved Food Substantial

(10 quintals equal one ton.)

Rome, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, Italy produced 842,000 quintals of tomato paste as well as 1,238,000 quintals of peeled tomatoes; 350,000 quintals of marmalade, jams and other fruit products; 140,000 quintals of preserved agricultural products; 145,000 quintals of citrus juices; 108,000 quintals of citrus peels.

The manufacturing of tomato products is the most important of the preserved food industries of Italy. In 80-100 working days, with more than 200,000 persons engaged in some 400 plants, more than 6 million quintals of fresh tomatoes are canned or preserved.

Australia Relaxes Restrictions on Japanese Goods

Sydney, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations have been relaxed to permit the adoption of a special arrangement allowing the importation from Japan, to a limited extent, of less essential goods.

Although it is desired to utilize the arrangement for promoting the largest possible flow of less essential goods to Australia within the limits fixed, licence applicants are to be allowed complete freedom in choosing the goods which they desire to import under their licence. That is, if they prefer, they may nominate essentials instead of less essentials.

During the period July to December, 1951, licences are to be granted to each applicant to the extent of 5 per cent of his imports of all kinds from Japan on a £A.f.o.b. basis during the six months period July-December, 1950, or £A1,000, whichever is the less. The person or firm actually importing the goods, irrespective of whether he took out the licence originally or not, is the one who will be entitled to a licensing quota. Debits against the quotas will be made on a c.i.f. & e. basis.

To qualify for the grant of licences, importers are required to establish the values of their base period imports within a period of one month from July 24th, the date of the relevant Licensing Instruction.

Trade Notes

CEYLON

Ceylon to Re-organize Government-Controlled Industries

Colombo, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For the period ending September 30, 1949, government-controlled industries in Ceylon, established shortly before or during World War II, to ensure adequate supplies of consumer and essential goods showed operating losses of approximately Rs.280,000. Some of them have been reasonably successful but a ceramic factory, a tannery, a paper mill and and other projects including a steel rolling mill, a glass factory and an acetic acid plant have produced generally unsatisfactory results. A survey of Ceylon's industrial capacity is now being undertaken. It is expected that some of the undertakings will be scrapped while others will be re-established according to the availability of materials and the intensity of demand. Utilization of technical advice and funds will be available under the Colombo Plan or similar scheme administered by the United Nations and the United States Point Four Program.

Foreign Trade of Ceylon Expands

Colombo, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Ceylon's foreign trade in the first half of 1951 continued to show substantial expansion as compared with the first half of 1950. Import values increased from Rs.566·6 million to Rs.772·6 million. Exports of domestic produce at the same time appreciated from Rs.608 million to Rs.981·6 million. The net result, apart from trade in bullion and specie and re-exports, was an increase in total trade from Rs.1,208·6 million to Rs. 1,794·6 million and a corresponding increase in the favourable balance of merchandise trade from Rs.75·7 million to Rs.249 million. These increases, analysed according to country of origin of imports, reflect substantial development in Ceylon's purchases from the United Kingdom, Australia, India, Pakistan, Burma, Germany, Japan and the United States. In the case of exports the most notable increases were recorded for the United Kingdom, South Africa, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland and Italy.

Ceylon's import trade from Canada during the same two periods showed a heavy decline from Rs.19 million in 1950 to Rs.5 million in January-June, 1951. Exports stood at some Rs.45 million for the same period of both years. The decline in Ceylon's imports of Canadian goods is attributable to a falling off in purchases of motor vehicles and parts, flour, newsprint and general foodstuffs. A substantial reversal in this trade trend, however, is expected in the comparatively early future as result of drastic alterations in Ceylon's controls over imports from dollar countries and widespread tariff reductions.

INDIA

India Has Received Substantial Foreign Loans

New Delhi, June 3, 1951.—(FTS)—India has received $87·5 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for projects including railway rehabilitation, electric power development and for agricultural machinery. The World Bank and the U.S. Export-Import Bank together have authorized loans totalling $422·5 million to India and certain Middle East countries.

United States to Assist India Fight Locust Invasion

New Delhi, June 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The United States State Department recently revealed that $72,000 had been set aside under the Point-Four Program to help fight the threatened locust invasion in India. Two United States Air Force Dakotas from Germany and three light planes which have just completed a successful anti-locust spraying operation in Iran have been flown to India, where they will start aerial spraying on July 1. Ten tons of Aldrin, a powerful new insecticide, has been shipped to India for this purpose.

India Exports Zinc Ore Concentrates for First Time

New Delhi, June 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Zinc ore was exported from India for the first time, when a quantity of 930 tons of zinc ore concentrate, with about 50 per cent of zinc content, was shipped this month from Bombay to Rotterdam, where it will be smelted. The smelting company has agreed to supply India half of the metal extracted from the ore. There is no zinc smelting in India and the country is entirely dependent on imports of zinc for her annual requirements totalling 45,000 tons.

Indian Ball Bearing Firm Seeks Government Protection

New Delhi, June 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jaipur National Ball Bearing Company, in a representation to the Rajasthan Government, has sought protection for the industry to enable it to meet keen foreign competition. The company was established in 1948 at a cost of Rs.8 million, and started production about nine months ago. The factory at present produces about 28,000 bearings and 84,000 gross balls in a single shift.

Fertilizer Factory to be Established in India

Bombay, July 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The State Government of Bihar has sanctioned the establishment of a super-phosphate factory at Sindri at an estimated cost of Rs.4·2 million. The factory, which is to go into production by the end of 1952, will produce about 15,000 tons of super-phosphate a year. Negotiations for the purchase of machinery abroad are proceeding. It is expected that the entire output of the factory will be consumed in the state.

Machine Screw Industry in India has Low Output

Bombay, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A Tariff Board inquiry investigating a claim by the Indian machine screw industry for tariff protection has revealed that the country annually requires about half-a-million gross of machine screws of all shapes and sizes. It is expected the total demand will amount to 600,000 gross in the next two years. Last year, domestic production amounted to only 174,000 gross, although the rated capacity of the industry was more than 500,000 gross per year. This low production was attributed to insufficient supplies of mild steel allotted to the industry.

India Announces Export Quotas for Castor and Linseed Oil

Bombay, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of castor oil and linseed oil from India during the year July, 1951, to June, 1952, will be governed by export quotas granted to established shippers. Crushers who have not directly exported in the past will be eligible to apply for a quota as newcomers. The quarterly quota for July-September, 1951, for linseed oil has been fixed at 30 per cent of shipments made by the exporter in the basic year selected; and that for castor oil at 20 per cent for the period of October-December, 1951.

Vast Limestone Deposits Discovered in India

New Delhi, June 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Rich deposits of limestone, covering an area of nearly 25 square miles, have been discovered at Chittore, in Rajasthan. It is estimated that the quarries will yield sufficient quantities of limestone to enable the installation of a plant at the site for the production of 1,000 tons of portland cement a day. At present, this limestone is being used for the manufacture of paving and flooring stones.

Coal Production in India Increased

Bombay, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—India produced 32,296,713 tons of coal in 1950. Production in 1920 amounted to about 18 million tons and increased gradually to 29 million tons in 1945.

New Electric Installations Planned for Calcutta

Bombay, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited, which has already incurred a capital expenditure of £23 million, proposes to spend a further £4 million in the next five years on expansion and strengthening of the transmission system, and the installation of a new generating plant.

JAPAN

Timber Exports from Japan Tightened

Tokyo, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government intends to tighten control on timber exports from Japan to conserve the country's dwindling supplies. Exports of timber from the country will be prohibited in principle and shipments to markets such as Korea and Okinawa will be allowed to go forward only when approved by appropriate Japanese Government agencies.

Japanese Commodity Prices Greatly Increased

Tokyo, July 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Officials in SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section have again pointed out to the Japanese Government the urgent need to reduce domestic commodity prices to international levels. Prices of essential commodities in Japan have risen 60-65 per cent during the past year by comparison with 20 per cent in the United States. The Japanese Government is being asked to curb the extension of loans for speculative purposes in order to prevent the natural decrease in the price of commodities which are being stockpiled by the recipients of the loans.

MEXICO

Mexico to Manufacture Transformers and Electric Motors

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Heavy duty transformers are to be built in Mexico by the General Electric Corporation. General Electric officials in Mexico state that machinery and raw materials for the manufacture of transformers and electric motors will be available from the United States immediately and that production will start in the Mexico City area before the end of this year.

Mexico Tourist Industry Flourishes

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Visitors to Mexico spent $140 million in 1950, the Bank of Mexico announced. The average visitor spent nine days and $338 in the country.

The National Tourist Board has estimated that receipts of the tourist industry will reach almost $200 million during the present year.

First Ammonium Sulphate Plant in Latin America Opened in Mexico

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The first plant in Latin America to produce ammonium sulphate was opened at Cuautitlán, 20 miles from Mexico City. The plant represents an investment of $10 million and its capacity is 63,000 metric tons annually. Piped in from the Poza Rica oil field, four million cubic feet of natural gas are being used daily as well as 65 metric tons of sulphur. Plant production represents about 1/7 of the nitrogen that is required to put Mexico's farm lands back into capacity production, according to government technicians.

The owners of the new plant are Guanas y Fertilizantes, S.A., in which Nacional Financiera, a government investment corporation, holds stock. The local investment was augmented by a credit extended to Nacional Financiera by the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

NETHERLANDS

Newcastle Disease Threat Grows in Holland

The Hague, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—In recent weeks the appearance of Newcastle disease has become more frequent and the Ministry of Agriculture has warned farmers to maintain greater vigilance against its spread. Care has become all the more necessary as the disease in its present form appears to be less virulent and symptoms are less obvious. These factors are contributing to the spread of the disease and farmers are being reminded that it is compulsory to notify veterinary authorities immediately upon its appearance in their flocks.

International Cheese Convention Reaches Agreement

The Hague, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—An idea advanced in 1920 by a Dutchman was realized appropriately enough in The Hague, on July 18, 1951, when eight European countries reached agreement on an international convention designed to protect the name and characteristics of well-known national cheese varieties.

Earlier attempts to agree at a convention of the Twelfth Congress of the International Dairy Association, in Stockholm, in 1949, in Paris, in

1950, and again in Amsterdam in September, 1950, when the International Cheese Commission met, failed. Another effort was made in Stesa, in May this year, on the invitation of the Italian Government. Some progress was achieved there and a final conference was arranged to take place in The Hague on July 17 and 18.

At The Hague conference, the thorny problems of national cheese names and characteristics were tackled. The convention finally stipulated that countries manufacturing cheese, of a type which has originated elsewhere, must precede the cheese name with that of the manufacturing country. This means, for example, if cheese of the Gouda type is produced in Denmark it will in future have to bear the name "Danish Gouda". The convention also requires that such cheeses must exhibit the characteristics of the cheese of that type as produced in the originating country. Thus, Gouda type cheese produced outside of Holland must have the same size, shape, weight, colour and fat content as Dutch-produced Gouda. In addition, the convention gives full protection to a few types of cheese such as Roquefort and Gorgonzola which must not be marketed under these names if produced in other than the country of origin.

Holland, France, Italy and Switzerland have already signed the convention and Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Austria are expected to sign it before September 1 of this year. Belgium and the United Kingdom may be admitted as signatories to the convention before October 15, 1951.

Ratification of the convention by national parliaments will be necessary for it to become operative. Periods of from two to four years after signing the convention will be allowed the signatory countries to bring into force some of its clauses.

Representatives of F.A.O., E.C.A., the International Dairy Federation and Spain also attended The Hague conference as observers.

Informal Benelux Ministerial Conference Held in the Netherlands

The Hague, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Problems standing in the way of complete Benelux Union and measures to speed its achievement were discussed on July 14 at an informal meeting of ministers.

Frank discussions were held on the thorniest of Benelux problems: finance, agriculture, waterways and fisheries. As a result, it was decided to set up small ministerial committees to discuss accelerated realization of the Benelux plan.

Agreement was also reached on the freeing of trade in fisheries products as soon as possible and the target date was set for January 1, 1952.

Royal Dutch Airlines Expands Freight Services

The Hague, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) freight service increased nearly 50 per cent in the first five months of this year as compared with the same period a year ago. In 1950 the volume of air freight carried was double that of 1949.

The airline's freight service director recently stated that a special turbine driven freight plane would replace the converted passenger craft now in use.

Particular attention is being given to transportation of domestic livestock and other animals. A new freight building to be completed at Schiphol airport by the end of this year will provide special facilities for stabling animals awaiting shipment to many lands.

Recently K.L.M. commissioned a veterinary surgeon to study the transportation of horses by air and improvements will be made on the basis of his findings. The transportation of tropical fish by air will also come under study in the near future.

Foreign Exchange Deficit of the Netherlands Increased

The Hague, July 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Holland's foreign exchange deficit in the first four months of the current year was 501 million guilders, which is 78 millions more than in the same period of 1950. The largest decline was in reserves of Indonesian currency.

The decline in the first place is not attributed to a deterioration in the current account of the Dutch payments balance, but to the fact that, contrary to previous periods, the deficit was not adequately covered by Marshall Aid, the proceeds of liquidated assets and the receipt of foreign credits. The foreign exchange position gives rise to grave concern. In the first half of 1950, the Netherlands received Marshall Aid totalling 879 million guilders as against only 320 millions in the corresponding period of the current year. No information can be given at present on the result of negotiations with the United States concerning the nature and volume of further aid.

PAKISTAN

Pakistani Industrial Mission Returns from Japan

Karachi, July 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistani Industrial Mission which toured Japan in April, 1951, has now returned. The mission asked Japanese industrialists to set up factories for diesel engines, electrical motors, etc., in Pakistan with the aid of local capital. The members of the mission visited all important centres in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe as well as a number of research institutions and technical training centres. The mission made special study of inter-relation between large scale and small scale industries. On their way back some members of the mission studied economic conditions in Malaya and Indonesia.

Pakistan Surveys Country for Oil

Karachi, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, a total of 1,120,000 barrels of petrol, 15 per cent of Pakistan's requirements, were extracted from indigenous wells. Oil exploration is in progress in at least thirty-three areas over the country and prospects of striking oil in the Sui area of Baluchistan and Petharia in East Pakistan are said to be good. The government has granted oil exploration licences to Messrs. Pakistan Oil Fields Limited to work the wells situated in West Punjab. With the development of the petroleum industry, it is hoped that ancillary industries such as wax candles, lubricants and greases will also develop.

WESTERN GERMANY

West German Exports of Heavy Steel Equipment Reach Prewar Level

Frankfurt, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1950 production of heavy steel equipment such as bridges, structures, boilers, tanks, railway equipment and rolling stock in Western Germany amounted to about $287·5 million. Of this total, exports accounted for $15 million or about 5·2 per cent, which is approximately the same percentage as before the war. Based on orders received so far this year, it is expected that export deliveries in 1951 will reach about $25 million.

ECA Funds Allocated to Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 7, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement by the Federal Marshall Plan Minister, Western Germany will receive a total allocation of $382,000,000 in ECA funds during the current period covering 1951-52.

Export Promotion Law Enforced in Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—On July 1, the new Export Promotion Law came into force in Western Germany. With a view to increasing exports and adjusting the unfavourable balance of payments, measures have also been taken to adjust the turnover and other taxes so that encouragement is given to exports at the expense of the domestic market.

Marshall Plan Provided Substantial Aid to Western Germany

Frankfurt, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Since April 3, 1948, when the Marshall Plan came into being, the German Federal Republic has been allocated $1,289,984,000 by the ECA and an additional $174,194,000 by GARIOA, which, since December 1949, has been under ECA administration. Within the framework of these allocations, goods valued at $1,228,336,000 have been imported up to the end of June 1951. Freight payments amounted to $88,855,000 and the balance used to pay the following:

Foodstuffs	$393,445,000,	including bread grains	$193,600,000
Animal feeds	168,204,000		
Seeds	970,000		
Raw and semi-manufactured products	435,684,000	including cotton	258,059,000
		hides and skins	40,934,000
		non-ferrous metals	30,758,000
		technical oils and fats	13,157,000
		cellulose	12,945,000
Machinery	28,805,000		
Motor fuels	31,605,000		
Tobacco	59,500,000		
Artificial fertilizers	5,640,000		
Synthetic rubber	4,092,000		
Certain other industrial products	11,536,000		

UNITED STATES

Demonstration of Harbour Radar System in Boston

Boston, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The first public demonstration of the newest type of harbour radar system is being held in the Port of Boston this month. Combining a 40-foot scanner or antenna, and four 16-inch indicators, the device covers all the harbor. Made by a New England electronic firm, the equipment will be thoroughly tested before going to its purchaser, Le Havre, France.

New England Needs Canadian Raw Materials

Boston, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—New England should take advantage of expanding raw material production in Canada, of aluminum, iron ore, copper and titanium, according to a report made recently to President Truman by the Council of Economic Advisers. Pointing out that the region has been declining in some fields, particularly in the manufacture of shoes and textiles, the report says that New England has recently seen a rebirth of alert leadership qualities, and that prospects in the metal working and durable goods industries appear bright.

Agricultural Futures Market in United States Active Last Year

Korean conflict coincided with greatly increased activity on the Agricultural Commodity Exchange—Cottonseed oil, soybean oil and meal, eggs and grain sorghums were traded in record volume—Cotton trading showed greatest value.

By W. F. Hillhouse, Assistant Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

WASHINGTON.—The first year of the Korean conflict coincides with a period of greatly increased activity on the agricultural commodity exchanges in the United States, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. While the increased activity was not uniform throughout all commodities, only three out of twenty—rye, soybeans and potatoes—were traded in smaller volume between July 1, 1950, and June 30, 1951, than during the previous year. The decrease in the case of rye was negligible. Five commodities—cottonseed oil, soybean oil, soybean meal, eggs and grain sorghums were traded in record volume. These five commodities plus cotton, wool tops, oats and flaxseed, were traded in at least 50 per cent larger volume in 1950-51 than in 1949-50.

Trading in cotton futures, which represented the greatest value for any one commodity, rose from 52,697,000 bales in 1949-50 to 79,068,000 bales in 1950-51, 75 per cent of this trading having taken place on the New York Cotton Exchange and 24 per cent on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The greatest percentage increase in trading occurred in soybean oil, three-and-a-half billion pounds of which changed hands in the year 1950-51 compared with 227 million pounds during the previous year. This increase was partially traceable to the opening of trading in this commodity on the Chicago Board of Trade on July 17, 1950. However, trading in cottonseed oil and lard also increased by 61·7 per cent and 45·5 per cent, respectively, to make the fats and oils group one of the most actively traded of all commodity groups.

Volume of Futures Trading on all Contract Markets

Commodity	Unit	(Fiscal year ended June 30) 1950	1951	Per cent of increase or decrease	
Wheat	1,000 bushels	4,201,964	4,675,715	+	11·3
Corn	1,000 bushels	2,013,400	2,236,588	+	11·1
Oats	1,000 bushels	1,048,240	1,617,253	+	54·3
Rye	1,000 bushels	581,637	576,216	−	0·9
Soybeans	1,000 bushels	3,613,906	2,952,610	−	18·3
Flaxseed	1,000 bushels	[1]53	5,607		....
Grain Sorghums	1,000 bushels	0	41,225		....
Rice	1,000 pounds	2,040	2,880	+	41·2
Cotton	1,000 bales	52,697	79,068	+	50·0
Wool Tops	1,000 pounds	48,290	82,780	+	71·4
Butter	Carlots	2,433	3,236	+	33·0
Eggs	Carlots	56,938	148,811	+	161·4
Potatoes	Carlots	6,592	2,627	−	60·1
Cottonseed Oil	1,000 pounds	4,534,680	7,331,700	+	61·7
Soybean Oil	1,000 pounds	227,100	[2]3,532,620	+	1,455·5
Lard	1,000 pounds	1,521,400	2,213,080	+	45·5
Bran	Tons	358,380	406,800	+	13·5
Shorts	Tons	143,730	173,670	+	20·8
Cottonseed Meal	Tons	478,300	586,800	+	22·7
Soybean Meal	Tons	1,126,000	2,292,000	+	103·6

[1]During the 1950 fiscal year there was trading in flaxseed futures in only four months.
[2] Includes 1,961,580,000 pounds on the Chicago Board of Trade where trading began July 17, 1950.

Wide Fluctuations in Prices Occurred

The Korean conflict, government controls—actual, anticipated and imagined—unusual production in some commodities, peace rumours, crop reports and other disturbing influences, have combined to produce very wide fluctuations in the prices of commodity futures during the past year. Generally speaking, prices rose for the first seven to nine months after the outbreak in Korea and then declined during the last three months of the fiscal year.

Ceilings were set in the winter or early spring of 1951 by the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) on futures prices of cotton, wool tops, soybeans, soybean oil and meal, and cottonseed oil and meal, because advances in these commodities had been particularly rapid. Wool tops rose from $1.87 per pound on July 3, 1950, to $4.32 on January 24, 1951, an increase of more than 130 per cent. The fats and oils group showed only slightly less spectacular gains during approximately the same period—cottonseed oil rising from 14·95 to 28·70 cents per pound; soybean oil from 10·75 to 21·80 cents per pound, and lard from 11·30 to 20·55 cents per pound. High and low prices by commodities and principal markets for the 1950-51 fiscal year are given in the following table.

Lowest and Highest Prices of Any Future

July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951

Commodity	Market	Unit	Low	Date	High	Date
Wheat	Chicago	Cents per bu.	210¾	Oct. 18	261½	Feb. 13
	Kansas City	Cents per bu.	205⅜	Oct. 16	251⅛	Feb. 13
	Minneapolis	Cents per bu.	217⅛	Oct. 16	254⅛	Feb. 13
Corn	Chicago	Cents per bu.	140½	July 19	190⅞	Feb. 17
Oats	Chicago	Cents per bu.	71	June 25	105⅝	Feb. 16
Rye	Chicago	Cents per bu.	131¾	July 1	209¾	May 22
Soybeans	Chicago	Cents per bu.	226½	Oct. 16	345½	July 17-18
Flaxseed	Minneapolis	Cents per bu.	316	Oct. 19	492	Mar. 14
Grain Sorghums	Kansas City	Cents per cwt.	230	Dec. 6	293	Feb. 17
Rice	New York	Dollars per cwt.	10.65	Sept. 21	11.75	Aug. 29-31
Cotton	New York	Cents per lb.	31.06	July 3	45.39	[1]
	New Orleans	Cents per lb.	31.07	July 3	45.39	[1]
Wool Tops	New York	Cents per lb.	187.0	July 3	432.0	Jan. 24
Butter	Chicago	Cents per lb.	57.10	July 5	73.00	[2]
Eggs	Chicago	Cents per doz.	30.40	Oct. 20	58.25	Dec. 11
Potatoes	New York	Dollars per cwt.	1.45	Nov. 1	2.55	July 12
Cottonseed Oil	New York	Cents per lb.	14.97	July 5	28.70	Jan. 16
Soybean Oil	New York	Cents per lb.	10.75	July 7	21.80	Jan. 31
	Chicago	Cents per lb.	11.30	Aug. 4-5	21.95	Jan. 30
Lard	Chicago	Cents per lb.	11.30	July 1	20.55	Jan. 16
Bran	Kansas City	Dollars per ton	38.80	Sept. 27	66.50	Apr. 24
Shorts	Kansas City	Dollars per ton	45.50	Oct. 23	70.25	June 20
Cottonseed Meal	Memphis	Dollars per ton	57.50	Nov. 4	82.95	Dec. 18
Soybean Meal Sacked	Memphis	Dollars per ton	54.50	Oct. 16	92.60	July 17

[1] Ceiling price of 45.39 on Mar. 8, 1951, and numerous subsequent days.
[2] On Dec. 27 and Jan. 2 and 3.
NOTE: In most instances the low and high prices occurred in different futures, and in some instances were in futures maturing subsequent to June 30, 1951.

Norway Establishes Monopoly to Import Feeding Stuffs

Oslo, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A monopoly for the handling of feeding stuffs has now been established in Norway. The policy to be adopted for the operation of this monopoly will be decided this fall, and it is intended to start operations on January 1, 1952. The monopoly will be a separate subdivision of the State Grain Corporation, having its own director, Mr. J. Storleer, but will be under the direct control of Mr. O. Hogna, Managing Director of the State Grain Corporation.

British Organization Has Received Option To Develop Sulphur Deposits In Chile

Vast deposits, estimated at 100,000,000 tons near Los Andes—British firm holds options for development—Product believed to be 80 per cent pure.

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

SANTIAGO.—British commercial interests have investigated important sulphur deposits in the vicinity of Los Andes, where it appears that huge quantities, estimated at 100 million tons, await development. The product is reported as being 80 per cent pure. A British firm has obtained options with a view to development under modern technical conditions.

With the exception of copper, the yield to Chile of its mining industry is of a modest nature and has no effect on the world mineral markets. This is definitely the case of sulphur, a mineral which has, up to now, been of little importance. The companies engaged in mining sulphur, without any state aid, have had on some occasions to face serious losses and several years have passed without shareholders receiving any dividends. A certain stability has been maintained by faith in the future on the part of those who have been prepared to risk their capital.

Domestic requirements of sulphur employed in mines, nitrate plants, in the preparation of gunpowder, iodine, disinfection of vines and small nylon and sulphuric acid factories, are about 15,000 tons. Exports have been infrequent and without any sense of stability. Subject to such contingencies, Chilean productive capacity has always been limited by lack of consumption, while at the same time, heavy expenses must be incurred to maintain the state of production. Sulphur plants must be replaced after each two years of use.

For this reason, Chile needs to take advantage of the present high prices to place the industry on such a basis as would be relatively immune to future market fluctuations. A well-planned sulphur development, with sufficient capital, might be attained if companies would capitalize the present extraordinary profits.

Production figures over the past ten years are of interest, showing a production of 251,882 tons in 1941, which dropped abruptly to 22,669 tons the following year. The highest figure shown thereafter was 26,054 tons in 1943, whilst in 1949 production was as low as 7,721 tons, with a recovery to 22,419 tons in 1950.

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.

French National Railways Had Deficit at End of Last Year

Serious fall in goods traffic receipts contributed to deficit—Freight traffic seriously affected by strikes in steel, automobile and rubber industries, and by severe competition of road transport—Locomotive and rolling stock production improved slightly.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—First in a series of articles on transportation in France.)

PARIS.—Activity of the French National Railways (S.N.C.F.) in 1950 was reduced. Total receipts were valued at 261,601 million francs during the year, as against 266,749 millions in 1949 and 241,221 millions in 1948, in spite of a rise in passenger receipts resulting from a general increase in fares at the beginning of 1950. The percentage of this decrease as compared with 1949, was 1·9 per cent at the end of the year. This represented a decrease of 5,147 million francs imputable to a serious fall in goods traffic receipts, which is the principal feature of the year's traffic figures and one of the contributory reasons for the S.N.C.F.'s deficit of about 100 milliard francs at the end of 1950.

The number of cars loaded during the year was only 13·4 million, as against 14·2 million in 1949. In the first half of the year this traffic was severely affected by strikes in the steel, automobile and rubber industries in February, March and April, 1950. This decrease also partly reflects the severe competition of road transport. However, railway traffic for the second half of the year was slightly higher than for the same period in 1949. Freight cars coming in from abroad numbered 779,519 in 1950, as compared with 810,445 the previous year.

A government bill is under study at the present time for the re-organization of the road and rail system and also for the financial reform of the S.N.C.F. The situation should be eased when this bill is brought into effect. However, the improved economic activity in recent months must have brought an increased activity in the number of freight cars in use.

Number of Freight Cars in Circulation Reduced

For the years 1949 and 1950 the number of freight cars in circulation shows an average reduction of 5·3 per cent. This reduction has been particularly strong in the west and comes from the suppression of coal imports which were revived at the end of 1950 because of the coal shortage. It has been weaker in the north-east and south-east.

Freight Car Circulation in France

	1949	1950	Differences
East	4,034,784	3,892,401	— 3·5 per cent
North	2,802,878	2,710,733	— 3·3 "
West	2,382,522	2,080,711	—12·7 "
South-West	1,879,863	1,806,814	— 3·9 "
South-East	1,807,674	1,746,758	— 3·4 "
Mediterranean	1,331,607	1,245,475	— 6·5 "
Total	14,239,328	13,482,892	— 5·3 "

Locomotive and rolling stock production, which was poor at the beginning of 1950, improved slightly during the year owing to a succession of orders from abroad. The figures given below are only for new stock and do not include repairs and maintenance.

French Locomotive and Rolling Stock Production, 1950

	Locomotives	Railway Motor-Tractors	Passenger Railway cars	Freight cars
January	9	10	20	1,183
February	6	9	24	958
March	6	8	20	472
April	7	13	16	1,032
May	6	13	25	1,296
June	6	13	20	976
July	6	15	26	1,010
August	3	4	20	540
September	2	6	31	904
October	10	10	34	758
Total	61	104	236	9,129

For the ten-month period January-October, 1950, the French production of locomotives and rolling stock amounted to roughly a monthly average of 13,000 tons. In the month of November, 33,620 tons were exported, of which 31,330 tons went to foreign countries and 2,290 tons to French overseas territories. On the other hand, imports of railway stock during the year have decreased, as compared with 1949. The first half of the year shows a monthly average of 910 tons imported, compared with 7,476 tons in 1949.

Malayan Trade with United States Increased

Singapore, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Malayan exports to the United States in the first four months of 1951 were more than double those of the corresponding figure for last year. Rubber exports increased 250 per cent in value while tin shipments declined 70 per cent. Imports from the United States during the same period were doubled, principal contributing commodity being canned pilchards and herrings. Total imports during the period from the United States of Malayan $52 million ($38 million via Hong Kong) were still only a fraction of the value of exports to the United States of Malayan $435 million, thus illustrating the ability of this colony to earn hard currency.

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.

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

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Vancouver—September 4-7
Edmonton—September 10-11
Ottawa—September 13-15
Toronto—September 17-26
Kitchener-Waterloo—September 28
Hamilton—September 29
Ottawa—October 1-3
Montreal—October 5-9

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Ceylon Reduces Import Duties

Colombo, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance, in his budget speech of July 12, announced a substantial number of reductions in import duty rates, many of which are of considerable extent. The news follows closely on the announcement of extensive relaxation in import controls (see *Foreign Trade,* August 4, 1951, page 162) and points to improved opportunities for import trade from all sources.

The government's prime objective is to reduce living costs and to improve living standards, utilizing at the same time accumulated sterling and dollar earnings which have accrued during recent years when world prices for local products have risen to abnormally high levels.

These tariff alterations, combined with import control relaxations, are expected to have a favourable effect on Canadian trade to the Ceylon market, limited mainly by the availability of goods which are in short supply in Canada and in keen demand in Ceylon, such as metals, electric equipment, industrial chemicals, etc. Many Canadian firms should now be able to resume, after many years, active dealings with their Ceylon connections. Others will be able to develop new agency and selling arrangements.

The extent of the reductions in duties is particularly marked in the case of motor vehicles. Depending on their horsepower, motor cars have for some years been dutiable up to 77½% on their c.i.f. value. Henceforth rates for all cars, regardless of horsepower, will be 20% preferential and 27½% general; those for motor trucks and buses will be 15% and 22½% preferential and general respectively, formerly 25% and 32½%. Parts and accessories for motor vehicles are dutiable at the same rates as motor trucks and buses.

Following are some other items of interest to Canadian exporters, the rates shown being respectively those chargeable under the Preferential and the General Tariff. Preferential rates, where given, are accorded to Canada. Where no preferential rate is shown, the rate applies equally to imports from all countries. The former rates are shown in brackets.

Brushes, artists' and painters', 7½% preferential and 17½% general (17½% and 27½%); other brushes, 17½% (45%); cutlery, 17½% and 27½% (27½% and 37½%); brass bathroom fittings 17½% (30%); iron and steel electroplated ware, unspecified kinds, 17½% and 27½% (30% and 40%); hair dye, 50% (100%); dyes and dye stuffs not elsewhere specified, 7½% and 17½% (25% and 35%); infants' and invalids' foods other than milk foods, 10% (17½%); fishing lines, nets and netting 2½% (15%); complete self-contained air conditioning machines, 25% and 30% (95% and 100%); parts of foregoing, 20% and 30% (90% and 100%); sewing machines and parts, 5% and 15% (15% and 25%); mechanical lighters and parts, 50% (100%); gramophones, phonographs, radiograms, and component parts, 25% and 35% (35% and 45%); gramophone records 10% and 20% (17½% and 27½%); oilcloth, 17½% (22½%); toilet paper, 17½% and 27½% (30% and 40%); mathematical, medical, scientific and surgical instruments and parts, including lenses 10% (17½%); polishing composition and polishes, 15% (some 30%; some 50%); oil lamps and lanterns of iron or steel, 5% and 15% (20% and 30%);; fountain pens and parts, and ink, 17½% (27½%); ink powder, 7½% and 17½% (17½% and 27½%); iron and steel nibs, 7½% and 17½% (17½% and 27½%); propelling pencils and parts thereof including refills, 17½% (50%).

The new Budget rates are effective from the date of their introduction. Since they require parliamentary approval, however, former rates will continue to be collected, subject to refund.

New Zealand Increases Certain Dollar Allocations

Wellington, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand Department of Customs announced today that additional licences may be granted to import artificers' tools from Canada and the United States to the extent of 100 per cent of 1950 licences. Such licences will be available for all types of tools.

At the same time it was announced that the existing allocation in respect of sausage skins and casings of animal origin from Canada and the United States is to be increased to 200 per cent of 1950 licences.

New Zealand Announces 1952 Import Licensing Schedule

Wellington, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1952 Import Licensing Schedule was released last night by the New Zealand Licensing Authorities. The 1952 licensing period is the calendar year 1952, though because of the waterfront strike, 1951 licences are also available up till June 30, 1952.

The policy with respect to imports from Canada and other hard-currency countries remains unchanged, namely, each application is considered on its merits and licences will be issued with due regard to essentiality and availability in the soft-currency area.

As regards imports from soft-currency countries many articles have been removed from import control. In fact, it is estimated that four fifths of the Dominion's import trade from soft-currency sources is now exempt from import licensing. Licences for imports from other than hard-currency countries are available without discrimination for imports from any such country.

New Zealand Post Office Requires Equipment

Wellington, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand, invites quotations for attenuators, audio frequency, 600 ohms balanced, attenuation 100 db, in accordance with New Zealand Post Office Specification 134 M. Quotations are to be forwarded direct to the General Post Office, Wellington C.1, New Zealand, and must be received by October 4, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Copy of specifications for this equipment are available from the Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January—June 1938	January—June 1950	January—June 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26·1	52·8	51·3	163·6	237·9	254·0
America	2·4	2·5	3·7	10·4	15·7	18·6
Africa	1·3	7·3	4·8	9·2	24·4	25·6
Asia	0·6	3·4	4·3	4·6	31·3	35·4
Oceania	5·5	4·6	2·0	25·1	21·4	25·1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35·9	70·5	66·1	212·9	330·7	358·8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	20·3	179·3	190·0	118·8	912·7	1,117·7
Latin America	1·4	13·9	11·2	9·2	60·8	79·7
Europe	7·3	16·2	32·2	29·6	80·4	114·6
Other Foreign Countries	1·0	9·3	13·0	16·5	46·0	69·4
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30·0	218·8	246·4	174·1	1,099·9	1,381·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65·9	289·2	312·5	387·1	1,430·6	1,740·2

Canadian Exports, by Countries

—	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January—June 1938	January—June 1950	January—June 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,598	52,472	51,267	160,929	235,917	253,523
Gibraltar	....	4	37	2	96	312
Malta	21	301	7	210	1,881	144
TOTAL EUROPE(a)	26,110	52,777	51,311	163,621	237,894	253,979
America:						
Newfoundland*	1,005	....	....	3,509	....	....
Bermuda	138	207	294	667	1,455	1,798
Barbados	117	179	345	502	1,698	2,140
Jamaica	377	778	1,201	2,195	3,734	4,486
Trinidad and Tobago	364	685	793	1,756	3,810	4,562
Bahamas	188	165	185	954	1,013	1,081
Leeward and Windward Islands		264	350		1,630	1,999
British Honduras	156	151	465	697	2,132	2,292
British Guiana	27	29	108	134	204	240
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA	2,372	2,458	3,741	10,414	15,676	18,598
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		6	19		120	109
Union of South Africa	1,185	7,051	4,343	7,701	22,863	23,182
Other British South Africa		2	....		3	1
Southern Rhodesia	73	57	111	647	484	948
Gambia	2	....	5	11	10	14
Gold Coast	14	52	165	57	286	494
Nigeria	6	9	45	36	105	236
Sierra Leone	20	37	50	107	131	113
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	1	....	191	57	23
British East Africa	39	67	96	400	335	529
TOTAL AFRICA	1,340	7,282	4,834	9,150	24,394	25,649

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

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

(a) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 245.

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	156	1,629	1,485	1,492	14,629	22,262
Pakistan		989	728		6,363	2,876
Ceylon	30	81	642	126	3,852	1,636
Aden	11	4	3	57	7	17
Federation of Malaya	192	149	681	1,521	2,657	4,420
Other British East Indies	1	1	....	4	24	....
Hong Kong	182	537	740	1,282	3,764	4,220
TOTAL ASIA (b)	599	3,390	4,279	4,624	31,296	35,431
Oceania:						
Australia	3,888	3,314	1,429	17,095	16,431	19,423
New Zealand	1,586	1,227	529	7,799	4,839	5,389
Fiji	22	12	....	179	155	237
Other British Oceania	1	....	....	42	3	77
TOTAL OCEANIA	5,497	4,553	1,958	25,115	21,428	25,126
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (c)	35,917	70,461	66,122	212,926	330,687	358,783
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,043	177,742	188,418	118,003	904,949	1,109,862
Alaska	13	86	92	52	436	446
American Virgin Islands	4	6	16	16	69	105
Hawaii	169	596	703	629	2,848	3,354
Puerto Rico	36	779	756	139	2,282	3,889
United States Oceania	....	50	4	3	116	87
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	20,265	179,259	189,989	118,842	912,700	1,117,743
Latin America:						
Argentina	555	2,888	428	2,395	8,614	2,654
Bolivia	17	45	172	56	264	1,656
Brazil	232	1,052	2,406	1,867	4,724	14,082
Chile	31	512	482	334	994	2,367
Colombia	96	1,802	1,220	524	6,259	6,852
Costa Rica	5	303	114	53	1,078	988
Cuba	99	1,064	837	496	7,881	9,356
Dominican Republic	4	175	281	232	1,292	1,849
Ecuador	1	110	263	20	464	1,418
El Salvador	4	103	167	23	620	945
Guatemala	7	227	169	60	1,173	1,223
Haiti (Republic of)	22	156	176	62	1,138	1,121
Honduras	8	63	58	97	227	3,168
Mexico	142	2,255	1,642	1,395	7,064	11,557
Nicaragua	3	51	60	52	414	533
Panama	23	591	287	180	3,881	3,245
Paraguay	....	4	3	6	29	56
Peru	85	252	347	481	1,517	2,403
Uruguay	11	221	154	122	607	2,273
Venezuela	77	2,075	1,941	698	12,585	12,002
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,422	13,949	11,207	9,153	60,825	79,748
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	5	....	....
Austria	....	648	101	8	1,472	1,007
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,019	5,916	11,797	3,079	20,233	33,427
Bulgaria	....	20	....	6	146	8
Czechoslovakia	532	557	58	1,470	876	290
Denmark	460	39	346	646	498	1,251
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	63	39	59	193	386	610

(b) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 245.
(c) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 245.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January—June 1938	January—June 1950	January—June 1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	1,025	968	3,529	4,393	9,745	13,390
Germany	773	573	2,294	5,906	3,411	8,560
Greece	639	103	61	1,037	941	1,951
Hungary	....	19	2	1	62	24
Iceland	2	67	47	8	395	319
Italy	491	1,791	1,240	2,480	6,222	8,033
Ireland*	86	1,114	6,199	678	4,847	15,448
Latvia	3	....	....	156	....	....
Lithuania	28	....	....	95	....	....
Netherlands	1,259	807	722	4,608	5,085	4,598
Norway	453	530	2,914	3,400	7,157	11,706
Poland	54	194	4	480	1,202	83
Portugal	15	527	543	78	3,035	2,243
Azores and Maderia	....	5	16	2	100	110
Roumania	1	1	1	23	86	3
Spain	....	4	127	19	3,609	474
Sweden	716	270	270	2,355	1,860	1,706
Switzerland	85	1,930	1,782	352	8,320	8,714
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	73	70	....	604	117	7
Yugoslavia	2	21	67	5	598	625
TOTAL EUROPE	7,288	16,213	32,179	29,608	80,403	114,590
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	12	....	49	16
Arabia	....	49	90	....	503	712
Belgian Congo	6	56	402	50	721	1,831
Burma*	8	5	4	87	6	37
China	244	141	....	1,309	1,517	90
Greenland	....	2	13	....	23	78
Egypt	26	48	255	167	2,839	773
Ethiopia	....	3	17	....	27	60
French Africa	135	112	350	398	1,174	1,273
French East Indies	2	....	94	13	24	130
French Guiana	1	....	2	4	4	2
French Oceania	7	269	54	46	519	318
French West Indies	26	1	2	85	7	19
Madagascar	1	7	3	4	75	21
St. Pierre and Miquelon	54	105	104	121	498	534
Iran	....	55	71	38	585	582
Iraq	2	1	54	26	46	242
Israel*	19	416	847	55	7,370	5,697
Jordan	....	1	....	....	43	75
Tripoli	....	147	....	....	372	191
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	249	2,264	8,289	10,039	11,475	35,729
Korea	....	4	92	....	1,103	94
Liberia	1	12	25	14	50	1,239
Morocco	13	243	42	52	930	837
Indonesia	54	164	278	379	1,868	2,641
Surinam	4	56	124	18	505	553
Netherlands Antilles	25	2,606	147	115	3,397	1,000
Philippines	65	1,810	1,075	749	6,209	8,107
Portuguese Africa	127	126	111	951	1,095	1,630
Portuguese Asia	....	23	3	....	54	30
Siam (Thailand)	1	61	180	11	735	852
Canary Islands	2	47	....	2	66	8
Spanish Africa	....	2	4	....	55	66
Syria	2	42	155	28	526	2,149
Turkey	....	459	111	1,903	1,534	1,766
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,047	9,337	13,010	16,522	46,004	69,382
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30,027	218,760	246,384	174,123	1,099,937	1,381,465
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65,944	289,222	312,506	387,050	1,430,624	1,740,248

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

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14·7	63·3	77·8	74·9	298·8	355·9
Animals and Animal Products	8·6	31·1	32·6	54·2	167·6	174·9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·5	2·9	3·1	6·4	10·8	17·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17·4	97·6	111·2	94·6	485·3	643·1
Iron and Products	6·2	25·5	26·1	34·4	126·3	143·4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11·8	42·0	36·2	89·7	208·9	253·0
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·3	8·8	10·3	11·3	47·9	62·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·7	9·0	11·0	10·7	50·1	60·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·8	9·1	4·3	11·0	34·9	29·7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65·9	289·2	312·5	387·1	1,430·6	1,740·2
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	286	240	359	3,540	5,834	4,888
Vegetables	477	691	1,276	1,655	4,779	6,014
Wheat	7,662	39,786	40,605	30,493	156,582	148,631
Grains, other	1,619	4,601	14,461	5,112	18,487	39,453
Flour of wheat	1,562	8,514	9,398	9,265	50,252	66,742
Farinaceous products, other	763	981	2,689	5,106	6,478	13,138
Sugar and products	183	1,265	538	893	2,653	2,460
Alcoholic beverages	762	4,105	3,207	4,931	17,796	24,794
Oil cake and oil cake meal	14	127	493	45	1,099	2,107
Vegetable fats and oils	10	220	185	55	2,036	1,039
Rubber and products	1,121	999	2,115	6,715	5,553	12,057
Seeds	15	641	1,080	1,115	12,662	14,976
Tobacco	59	265	245	4,775	7,171	11,383
Hay	57	92	77	221	2,128	1,265
Fodders, other	59	368	495	367	2,310	3,128
Vegetable products, other	89	442	529	595	2,987	3,835
TOTAL	14,739	63,337	77,752	74,884	298,807	355,937
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw	145	1,622	1,163	967	7,662	7,322
Cattle	669	8,599	4,934	4,173	37,287	37,346
Other animals, living	97	312	112	779	3,369	1,376
Fish and fishery products	2,239	9,475	8,944	11,588	47,109	53,240
Furs and products	449	2,001	1,932	8,605	13,300	19,595
Leather and products	363	664	877	2,383	3,192	5,112
Bacon and hams	2,380	762	229	16,900	20,227	2,521
Meats, other	447	3,475	11,773	2,385	17,871	33,469
Cheese	814	2,506	445	1,918	3,101	1,181
Milk products, other	493	725	1,239	1,752	5,283	4,057
Animal oils, fats greases, wax	206	178	152	1,475	1,736	2,816
Eggs, shell and processed	42	120	78	126	4,071	2,014
Animal products, other	181	630	717	1,125	3,397	4,836
TOTAL	8,579	31,069	32,594	54,176	167,603	174,874
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	251	801	844	1,323	2,878	4,514
Flax, hemp, jute and products	9	94	123	56	800	772
Wool and products	69	318	492	542	1,585	3,354
Synthetic fibre and products	192	392	414	1,045	1,732	1,782
Textile products, other	978	1,250	1,259	3,416	3,776	7,225
TOTAL	1,499	2,856	3,133	6,382	10,771	17,648
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,527	27,738	24,713	15,958	108,239	150,605
Pulpwood	1,784	2,949	5,831	4,229	13,260	24,534
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,092	5,421	4,909	7,803	25,710	33,726
Wood pulp	1,672	18,126	32,431	13,395	91,989	163,360
Manufactured wood, other	206	569	729	1,552	2,151	3,564
Newsprint paper	8,442	41,404	39,214	47,024	235,464	248,502
Paper, other	574	1,204	3,058	4,224	7,347	17,426
Books and printed matter	105	144	275	454	1,166	1,404
TOTAL	17,402	97,554	111,160	94,640	485,324	643,123

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	June 1938	June 1950	June 1951	January—June 1938	January—June 1950	January—June 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	....	2,158	2,412	....	3,015	4,036
Ferro-alloys	59	1,630	2,368	614	6,554	13,596
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	281	2,104	879	2,000	7,882	4,807
Rolling mill products	639	440	918	1,739	3,474	5,015
Engines and boilers	24	1,023	940	383	9,741	3,984
Farm machinery and implements	1,148	8,805	10,396	5,279	52,150	59,910
Hardware and cutlery	172	445	432	962	2,233	2,463
Machinery (except farm)	938	2,581	2,701	5,355	11,334	18,250
Automobiles, freight	550	1,046	624	4,355	4,996	3,670
Automobiles, passenger	1,676	2,197	1,558	9,161	8,246	11,339
Automobile parts	223	1,457	1,333	1,717	6,071	6,628
Railway cars and parts	1	1	6	12	2,851	37
Iron products, other	535	1,654	1,552	2,795	7,728	9,682
TOTAL	6,182	25,540	26,118	34,373	126,275	143,418
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	2,595	9,718	3,489	11,559	54,798	56,709
Brass and products	83	295	162	494	1,078	1,515
Copper and products	3,828	9,083	6,559	25,203	42,916	38,956
Lead and products	431	3,682	2,185	4,196	12,424	20,732
Nickel	2,090	9,625	9,062	26,506	52,171	59,410
Precious metals (except gold)	1,662	2,092	4,214	12,648	12,545	24,760
Zinc and products	527	5,999	7,563	5,423	22,821	34,195
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	401	958	1,505	2,191	4,686	8,219
Non-ferrous products, other	205	566	1,414	1,445	5,510	8,470
TOTAL	11,822	42,019	36,152	89,666	208,949	252,966
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	1,242	5,398	6,654	5,619	29,230	40,672
Clay and products	57	169	133	297	993	1,225
Coal and coal products	211	889	581	1,241	6,092	3,447
Glass and glassware	16	89	71	57	378	576
Petroleum and products	123	16	169	272	110	530
Abrasives, artificial, crude	280	1,143	1,608	2,318	6,597	10,309
Stone and products, other	200	624	623	669	2,203	3,025
Carbon and graphite electrodes	61	191	172	300	705	583
Non-metallic products, other	63	294	298	494	1,553	1,825
TOTAL	2,253	8,812	10,310	11,267	47,866	62,194
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	119	351	624	637	1,417	2,951
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	115	386	488	708	2,158	2,456
Fertilizers	525	3,300	3,655	4,818	21,536	18,897
Paints and varnishes	72	199	695	451	1,858	3,158
Calcium compounds	42	144	259	255	672	1,456
Soda and sodium compounds	369	446	770	2,036	2,404	4,808
Cobalt oxides and salts	26	65	50	170	294	544
Chemical products, other	387	4,083	4,435	1,632	19,804	26,134
TOTAL	1,654	8,975	10,974	10,707	50,143	60,403
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	62	18	46	145	116	215
Films	464	146	341	2,231	1,116	2,714
Ships and vessels	3	5,753	43	188	15,888	6,038
Aircraft and parts	75	478	463	2,494	2,507	3,058
Electrical energy	438	641	668	2,060	3,191	3,635
Miscellaneous consumer goods	156	285	662	949	1,664	2,934
Miscellaneous, other	412	510	603	1,807	4,616	3,276
Donations and gifts	....	235	462	....	1,580	2,733
Non-commercial articles	204	995	1,022	1,088	4,208	5,083
TOTAL	1,814	9,060	4,310	10,954	34,885	29,686

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14,739	63,337	77,752	74,884	298,807	355,937
Animals and Animal Products	8,579	31,069	32,594	54,176	167,603	174,874
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,499	2,856	3,133	6,382	10,771	17,648
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17,402	97,554	111,160	94,640	485,324	643,123
Iron and Products	6,182	25,540	26,118	34,373	126,275	143,418
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	11,822	42,019	36,152	89,666	208,949	252,966
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,253	8,812	10,310	11,267	47,866	62,194
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,654	8,975	10,974	10,707	50,143	60,403
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,841	9,060	4,310	10,954	34,885	29,686
TOTAL	65,944	289,222	312,503	387,050	1,430,624	1,740,248
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7,011	29,996	23,526	44,635	126,781	97,841
Animals and Animal Products	5,441	3,549	1,812	33,571	28,080	8,892
Fibres, Textiles and Products	257	38	75	1,992	478	633
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,560	4,105	11,620	18,164	12,993	55,107
Iron and Products	1,060	1,138	1,392	8,296	5,369	5,934
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,180	11,873	10,743	48,193	52,549	74,519
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	214	900	1,173	1,290	4,986	5,187
Chemicals and Allied Products	362	667	730	2,342	3,152	4,186
Miscellaneous Commodities	514	206	196	2,445	1,529	1,225
TOTAL	25,598	52,472	51,267	160,929	235,917	253,523
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,565	14,079	18,997	9,162	75,245	110,018
Animals and Animal Products	2,118	23,154	26,931	13,732	110,807	140,181
Fibres, Textiles and Products	517	1,949	1,815	801	6,308	10,260
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	11,075	88,365	90,397	60,409	450,377	535,970
Iron and Products	364	14,173	15,869	2,448	66,544	83,729
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,983	23,421	18,959	16,389	124,760	137,497
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	919	6,119	7,042	5,568	33,445	44,811
Chemicals and Allied Products	621	4,595	5,836	5,101	28,666	34,344
Miscellaneous Commodities	881	1,887	2,569	4,393	8,796	13,053
TOTAL	20,043	177,742	188,415	118,003	904,949	1,109,862
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	6,163	19,262	35,228	21,087	96,781	148,079
Animals and Animal Products	1,020	4,366	3,851	6,873	28,716	25,802
Fibres, Textiles and Products	726	870	1,244	3,590	3,984	6,754
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,767	5,084	9,143	16,068	21,955	52,046
Iron and Products	4,758	10,229	8,857	23,628	54,362	53,755
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,659	6,725	6,450	25,083	31,640	40,950
Non-Metalic Minerals, Products	1,121	1,793	2,095	4,408	9,434	12,196
Chemicals and Allied Products	671	3,172	4,408	3,262	18,325	21,873
Miscellaneous Commodities	419	6,967	1,544	4,116	24,560	15,408
TOTAL	20,303	59,007	72,821	108,118	289,759	376,863

Chile to Increase Supply of Fish

Santiago, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The supply of fish in Santiago will be increased by 40 to 90 tons daily by a distributing firm formed on July 13, 1951. The Development Corporation will assist the firm by contributing an initial capital of Ch.$14,000,000. This new organization will permit the reduction in the prices for fish and its principal advantage will be to help correct the shortage of meat.