

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 8, 1951.

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Bagged wheat, comprising part of a 2,500-ton shipment from Saint John, N.B., for Barranquilla, Cartagena and Buenaventura, Colombia, loaded by the M.V. Lovdal last May. This shipment was part of an order for 10,000 tons placed by the Government of Colombia with a firm in Vancouver. Wheat shipments to Colombia during the first five months of 1951 totalled 438,710 bushels, valued at \$1,154,673. (See report on economic conditions in Colombia on pages 318-321 of this issue of Foreign Trade.)

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Price 10 cents

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

Canadian Exports to Colombia At Record Levels Last Year

Dollar volume was 14 times larger than in 1938 and a 40 per cent increase over the previous record year, due to the heaviest purchases of wheat in history of the country—Most crops damaged by record rainfall—Increased dollar earnings received for coffee crop.

By W. Ross Van, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals \$0.5641 Canadian)

EXPORTS from Canada to the Colombian market reached record levels in 1950, the dollar volume being 14 times that during 1938 and a 40 per cent increase over the previous record year. The large rise was due to the heaviest purchases of Canadian wheat in the history of the country.

The relaxation of import restrictions in the latter part of 1949 and early in 1950 was not continued throughout the year. A favourable balance of some US\$12 million in receipts over expenditures was recorded by the Colombian Exchange Control Board at the end of 1949. In previous years, substantial deficits had been noted. During the middle part of 1950, it was found necessary to cut down again if Colombia was to live within its dollar earnings. For several months, few licences were granted and import business was at a standstill until a survey of the exchange situation could be made. New commercial and industrial import quotas were eventually granted in September, but commercial importers complained that the small quotas were insufficient. Towards the end of 1950, owing to an excellent movement of coffee, together with high prices prevailing on the New York market, greater liberality was again noted in Exchange Control Board permits.

The year's expenditures of foreign exchange as of December 31 were estimated to exceed receipts by over US\$30 million. Due to the international situation, more licences were granted during the latter part of 1950 for the purchase of raw materials and finished products likely to be in short supply as the rearmament programs of the Western Powers progressed.

All-time Record Rainfall Damaged Most Crops

Exceptionally heavy and continuous rainfall proved to be detrimental to the economy of the country. Because of this all-time record rainfall, Colombia had to import greatly increased quantities of foodstuffs, many of which had not previously been imported. Not only was damage caused to most crops, but the road and rail transportation systems were seriously affected.

Following the uncontested election for the presidency in late 1949, Conservative Dr. Laureano Gómez assumed the presidency on August 7, 1950, succeeding Conservative Dr. Mariano Ospina Pérez. The state of emergency decreed during the latter part of 1949 still continues in force.

The report of Mr. Currie, who had headed an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development mission to Colombia during 1949 to study the economy of the country, was published in July, 1950, and consisted of a five-year overall plan for the development of Colombia at a cost of 5 billion pesos. In September, an Economic Development Commission was set up by the President for the purpose of studying and imple-

menting the Currie Report. Mr. Currie's services were again requested by the Colombian Government and he was appointed as Economic Adviser to the Colombian Government, on a private contract. The Economic Development Committee is responsible for the study of the Currie report and for submitting detailed plans to the President and the Cabinet on what they consider to be the principal points. Of the several submissions, only one has so far been acted upon—the necessity for the construction and maintenance of highways.

New Customs Tariff Introduced

The long-awaited new Colombian Customs Tariff was approved and published and effective in July, 1950. A copy of this official publication is now on record at the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. These new tariff rates, which apply equally to all countries, provide for heavy increases in the rates on all fully-manufactured items with smaller increases on semi-manufactured articles and, in many cases, decreases in primary raw materials suitable for present or projected Colombian industries. The classification of the items followed the form of the League of Nations' draft nomenclature. The old Colombian customs tariff was almost wholly specific, whereas the new tariff schedule on almost all items is a combination of ad valorem rates and specific rates of duty. It has been frankly acknowledged by government officials to be a highly protectionist tariff designed to aid in diversifying the country's economy and reducing its dependence upon coffee exports.

Colombia has not acceded to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and was not represented on the Torquay conference.

A Canadian trade delegation visited Colombia during the month of October and held exploratory discussions with Colombian government officials on the subject of a new trade agreement between the two countries. Canada and Colombia exchange full most-favoured-nation treatment under a Treaty of 1866 between Colombia and the United Kingdom. This means that, should Colombia negotiate lower rates of duty with any other country, these lower rates would automatically become applicable to Canada.

In June, 1950, a Trade Agreement valid for one year was signed between Western Germany and the Colombian Exchange Control Board, an agency of the Colombian Government. The value of the trade envisaged under this agreement was equivalent to US\$37 million in each direction. It is anticipated that additional trade agreements may be considered with other European countries during 1951. An agreement between Denmark and the Colombian Exchange Control Board was signed in January, 1951, for the exchange of goods equivalent to US\$2 million in each direction. Colombia is doing its best to facilitate imports from Europe and especially from Germany under bilateral agreements, with a view to saving dollar exchange and also to diversify its foreign trade.

Colombia continues to be a country of great natural resources awaiting systematic development. Coffee is still the principal source of hard currency, although efforts are being made to diversify exports together with a broadening of purchasing markets abroad, thus making Colombia less dependent on one crop or on one country.

The Colombian government has now realized the advisability of encouraging foreign capital, and laws to this end are being studied.

On December 27, 1950, the President of the Republic approved the National budget for the calendar year 1951. The budget is the heaviest in the history of Colombia, amounting to Ps. 500,635,416.

Contrary to expectations, the Ministry of Agriculture's budget has not been increased although efforts to control the foot-and-mouth disease which appeared last year have placed new burdens on it.

Substantial increases will be noted in the Ministry of Public Works, most of which is to be spent on construction and repair of highways.

The cost of maintenance of peace and order in the Republic still plays a principal part in the National Budget, through allocations to the Ministry of Government, the National Police, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of War. These ministries together account for well over 20 per cent of the entire budget. Increased amounts over 1949 have been granted for the servicing and retirement of the national debt, both internally and externally.

Inflation Increased

Throughout the year, inflation increased and to date, all efforts to halt it have proven unsatisfactory. During the year, deposits showed a definite downward tendency and demand for credit reached unprecedented limits. To handle the situation, banks were forced to lean heavily on re-discount facilities. The Colombian Government finally stepped in and organized a special Economic Mission which recommended: greater bank credit control by the central bank, the Banco de la República; discouragement of re-discount facilities except in cases of extreme urgency; and higher discount rates.

Commercial banks agreed to follow the views of the Economic Mission by freezing bank advances at levels existing on September 30.

Few results have as yet been shown in the short time that this plan has been in operation, and inflationary tendencies still continue.

Stock activity during the year was slightly lower than in 1949. In 1950, 19,574,210 financial and industrial shares were traded, valued at 101,732,000 pesos as compared with 22,087,324 shares traded during the previous year and valued at 103,400 pesos. On the other hand, a general movement was noted in the bond and debentures market with a slight increase in the value of the majority of the bonds traded. The registered value for 1950 was 19,509,000 pesos as opposed to 19,212,000 pesos during the previous year.

Balance of International Payments Shows Deficit

Preliminary figures issued by the Exchange Control Board show a deficit of US\$34,703,000 of expenditures over receipts in international payments for 1950, as compared with a credit balance of US\$12,246,000 recorded at the end of 1949.

	Purchases of Gold and US Currency	Authorized Remittances	Balances
1950	US\$355,245,000	US\$398,948,000	US\$34,703,000
1949	US\$310,543,000	US\$298,297,000	US\$12,246,000
1948	US\$284,476,000	US\$316,815,000	US\$32,339,000

The Exchange Control Board stated that the deficit for 1950 is not to be considered as overly serious under the present international situation. The deficit was mainly due to heavy expenditures towards the end of the year for imports of raw materials and machinery and other essential goods, which it was considered necessary to purchase as quickly as possible should the international supply situation deteriorate.

Although the export volume of coffee was lower than in the previous year, prices were so much higher that extra dollar earnings were obtained. There was also an increase in most other exports, including sugar, tobacco, hides, etc., as well as higher gold production. It is considered that, with

the increased price of coffee, together with the prospects of a good harvest during the coming year, adequate quantities of foreign exchange will be available for increased purchases of less essential commodities from abroad.

The official rate of exchange was maintained without difficulty at 1.95-1.96 pesos to the U.S. dollar throughout 1950, although 5 per cent of the country's total sales of foreign exchange were negotiated at the "exchange certificate" rate which fluctuated freely between 2.75 pesos and 3.45 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

Although according to provisional data there was an increase in the values shown for both imports and exports during the year 1950, the increase in imports exceeds that of exports. The United States was still the principal customer, taking approximately 80 per cent of Colombia's exports, and was also the principal supplier, filling about 70 per cent of Colombia's requirements. Other principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, taking 5 per cent of the market, Germany with 5 per cent, and Canada with 3.5 per cent.

Aid Asked for Power Plant Output in United States

Washington, D.C., September 1, 1951.—More adequate priority assistance in obtaining materials and components parts for the production of power plants for export was urged recently by the Heavy Power Generating Equipment Export Advisory Committee, in a meeting with officials of the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce.

The committee reported particular difficulty in obtaining components for power plants for export, under the present priority assistance regulations. It urged that the allocating agencies provide virtually a set-aside quantity of material and production capacity to be used for the production of power equipment for friendly foreign countries, so that the essential needs of those countries can be met and production planned in an orderly manner. It also urged the establishment of a project priority rating to guarantee delivery on all component parts required on specific power plants for export.

OIT officials said that, while the production of power plants for export constitutes only a very small percentage of the total U.S. production, nevertheless exports of such equipment are vitally important to the defence programs of friendly foreign countries. In some instances such exports are also important in the production of strategic materials for use in the United States.

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.

French Road Transport Affected by Increased Exports of Vehicles

Road transport powerful means of distribution and essential item in raising standard of living—Provides employment for more than a million workers—Heavy damages to French roads during war estimated at 100 milliard francs.

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

(Editor's Note.—Second in a series on Transportation in France)

PARIS.—Road transport in France has become a very powerful means of distribution and an essential item in helping to raise the standard of living. By its diversity it makes a living for an important number of workers, presently more than a million. However, its activity is tied up to the development of a number of branches of economic life such as roads, oil, the automobile industry, etc., thus depending on several factors to keep its place among other transport systems.

Number of Vehicles in Use in France

1900	2,800
1913	90,000
1919	93,000
1928	1,000,000
1930	1,500,000
1935	1,800,000
1938	2,200,000
1946	1,800,000
1950	2,200,000

Although since the end of the war raw materials have been parsimoniously distributed to the automobile industry, French car production has regained and even exceeded its prewar level.

Car Production in France

1938	220,000
1945	37,000
1946	99,000
1947	136,000
1948	199,000
1949	285,000
1950	360,000

Vehicle Exports have Increased

The road transport situation, however, is much less encouraging than the above figures indicate, because exports of vehicles from France have increased in proportion to the increase in production. Before the war, 180,000 cars were being delivered each year to the domestic market. From 1945 to 1949, only 35,000 cars were sold on the home market, in spite of the large demand created by almost six years of non-production.

French Automobile Exports

	(millions of francs)
1938	1,208
1948	28,000
1949	44,000
1950	60,000

France was formerly a country of good roads, and at the beginning of World War II had 630,000 kilometres of good national and departmental

roads. Unfortunately, they suffered greatly during the last war. Damages to national roads were estimated at 100 milliard francs. In addition, bombing and lack of maintenance have ruined the foundations. Since the end of the war, road reconstruction has been actively pushed, but lack of funds has slowed it down. A five-year program was established but, at the present rate, 20 years would be necessary to accomplish the desired results.

Halted by the war, the development of road transport has regained its prewar activity but can be maintained only under certain favourable conditions. Although usually employed for short distances and light loads, road transport is called upon to play an important part in the economy of the country.

The number of passengers travelling by bus decreased in 1950. In 1938, the monthly average was 71 million passengers, as compared with 71.5 million in 1949 and 65.8 million in 1950. Receipts, however, show a considerable increase due to higher fares. The monthly average in 1949 was 798,700,000 francs, and in 1950, 964,500,000 francs.

Five Technicians Arrive from India

Five technicians from India, members of a Hydro-Electric Mission touring Canada under provisions of the Technical Assistance Program for the Development of South and South-East Asia, have arrived in this country.

They have joined two others from India, Shri V. R. Vaidya and U. C. Nair, and two from Pakistan, Y. A. Zia and Captain M. Khan, who arrived in Canada in recent weeks. The mission will visit hydro-electric installations from Quebec to British Columbia during the next eight weeks.

The five technicians from India are: S. A. Gadkary, Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission and Member of the Central Electricity Authority, New Delhi; T. J. Mirchandani, Chief Engineer of the Bombay Electric Grid, Public Works Department, Bombay; Ras Bahadur S. B. Rama, Chief Operation Officer, Electricity Department, State of Madras; A. R. Khanna, Deputy Secretary (Technical), Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, New Delhi; and G. C. Goswami, Chief Electrical Adviser for the State of Assam, Shillong, State of Assam.

Mr. Zia is Executive Engineer of the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme, in the Northwest Frontier Province, and Captain Khan is Superintending Engineer in charge of electric development in the Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan. Shri Vaidya is Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Electric Grid, Bombay, and Mr. U. C. Nair is an engineer with the Southern Electric Division, Trivandrum.

TRANSPORTATION

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

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

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

Production in United Kingdom of Cement Has Greatly Expanded

Domestic supplies adequate although increased civilian and defence requirements may squeeze export tonnage—Shipments to Canada materially increased.

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

LONDON.—British cement production during 1950 amounted to approximately 9,752,000 tons, some 2 million tons above 1938, the last full prewar year, and well over half a million tons above 1949. These results were obtained almost entirely from plant which has been in existence since before the war, productivity in the industry having increased over prewar years by some 26 per cent.

Deliveries to the home market during the year amounted to 7,808,000 tons, an increase of 379,000 tons or 5·1 per cent over 1949. Exports amounted to 1,864,000 tons, or some 6,000 tons more than the previous year. With increasing production, increased imports, and new plant capacity coming into production, it is hoped that home market requirements can be satisfactorily met. However, counteracting this improvement in supplies has been the natural increase in civilian requirements, a trend strengthened by shortages of other materials such as structural steel and brick for which cement can be substituted. Besides, superimposed on the civilian demands are the rising defence requirements. There is some question, therefore, whether the British cement industry will be in the position to maintain, let alone increase, exports to all markets.

Production Not Limited by Lack of Fuel and Raw Materials

Fortunately, cement output so far has not been unduly limited by shortages of fuel and raw materials as have many other United Kingdom industries. Nor has it been confronted with particular labour difficulties. The type of coal generally used, known as "unwashed smalls," is not in heavy demand elsewhere and has been obtainable in reasonably sufficient quantities to meet the industry's requirements. Whether the looming coal crisis which may beset the United Kingdom this winter will, in fact, affect cement production remains to be seen. The United Kingdom cement industry also is independent of supplies of imported raw materials, there being plentiful indigenous resources of lime, clay and other materials. Throughout the industry there has been a progressive attitude towards labour and except in certain districts and in certain aspects of production, labour turnover has not been excessive.

Nevertheless, to meet increasing local demand and at the same time to maintain the level of exports, as well as having to increase the import tonnage, a sizeable expansion in plant capacity seems to be called for. Since the war, although extensions to existing plant have been planned and brought into production, expansion has been hampered by shortages of building materials and restricted by government controls. During 1950, however, a new plant in North Wales, with a capacity of 300,000 tons a year was brought into production, and earlier this year a factory at Shoreham in Sussex, with an annual output of 350,000 tons, was completed. It is hoped that these works, together with major improvements in other plants, will raise the annual capacity of the industry by over one million tons.

Imports, which are mostly obtainable from nearby continental countries, fell in 1950 to a mere 112,377 tons, only slightly more than one-third of 1949's figure. During the first six months of 1951, however, the rate increased greatly to 185,048 tons from 44,356 tons in the first six months of 1950, and sizeably higher than 163,267 tons brought in during the first half of 1949. As continental cement is more costly on the average than the British product, the importing companies generally find it necessary to spread the cost between the imported and domestically produced cement. In order to save wharfage space to permit exports from the huge Thameside plants, most of the imported cement is landed and marketed in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Export tonnage in 1950 was practically the same as the year previous and the figures for the first six months of 1951, as compared with the same period in 1950, reveal only a slight increase, 925,048 tons compared with 914,488 tons. Exports for the previous three full years are as follows: 1948, 1,551,314 tons; 1949, 1,840,190 tons; 1950, 1,833,577 tons. Confronted with a continuing rise in domestic demand, unless the industry can continue to expand production and increase the importation of foreign cement, exports are bound to suffer. Figures given above indicate that overall exports are tending to level off.

Exports to Canada Have Greatly Increased

On the other hand, in view of the brisk demand and importance of the dollar markets, exports to Canada have risen appreciably during the recent years. Total exports to Canada are as follows: 1948, 2,356 tons; 1949, 68,467 tons; 1950, 134,745 tons. During the first six months of this year, the tonnage shipped amounted to 40,102 tons. For corresponding periods of 1950 and 1949, the figures were 17,401 and 16,865 respectively. It is too early to judge whether exports to Canada will be maintained. Canadian production is increasing and more local requirements will undoubtedly be met by home production. British exports may be affected by the coming into production of new plants in New Brunswick and Newfoundland as well as extensions to older ones, such as at Montreal, in Eastern Canada which is the area where British cement is most competitive. However, in Canada, as in the United Kingdom, defence requirements are beginning to loom larger and to make increased demands on the productive facilities. If civilian capital investment plans are maintained (with the consequent heavy demand for construction materials such as cement) and defence requirements are added, Canadian production may well be insufficient to meet total market requirements. British cement, therefore, presumably may continue to find a ready market in Canada.

Shipping capacity which proved to be a bottleneck after the outbreak of war in Korea, is now in somewhat freer supply. Adequate tonnage is now reported to be available to larger ports such as Montreal. Some United Kingdom exporters are, however, still reported to be experiencing trouble in securing shipping space to some of the smaller St. Lawrence and Atlantic seaboard ports.

Syrian Wheat Crop a Failure

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian wheat crop is a failure and export of wheat has been banned. The demand for wheat and flour on the Beirut market is keen, both for consumption in the Lebanon (normally an importer from Syria) and for transshipment to Jordan.

Breakdown of Customs Union with Syria Disturbs Lebanon Economy

Lebanon and Syria traditionally one economic unit—Beirut merchant community dominates Lebanon economy—Lebanese imports for January-September, 1950, totalled £Leb. 244,815,000—Export trade is unimportant.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Egypt

(Editor's Note.—£Leb.1=U.S.\$0.28 approximately at current free market rate of exchange)

CAIRO.—Lebanon and Syria, though politically divided in recent years, traditionally and naturally are one economic unit. Under the French Mandate the two territories constituted a Customs Union which was continued by the independent Republican governments. On March 13, 1950, however, following a series of disputes concerning administration of the Customs Union, the Syrian government withdrew, thus bringing about a strange and disturbing situation in the economic conditions of the whole territory. Since that time, numerous attempts have been made to bring about a trade agreement between Syria and Lebanon, without results. Now, after nearly a year and a half of continued economic rupture, it is possible to survey the results in both countries.

In the Lebanon, the economy is dominated by the merchant community of Beirut. Industry and agriculture are comparatively unimportant, but the Beirut merchants, enjoying a free exchange market, a government policy of commercial liberalism and the free zone of the port of Beirut, carry on a world-wide trade, catering particularly to the neighbouring countries of the Middle East.

Last Year a Prosperous One

During 1950, therefore, the Lebanon continued to prosper. At a time when neighbouring countries, restricted by their commercial and exchange regulations, could not take advantage of the Customs Union, Lebanese merchants placed large orders as early as the beginning of the Korean conflict, at relatively advantageous prices. It will be recalled that the Korean war came at a time when prices of essential materials and manufactured goods were being quoted at their lowest since World War II, and Near East countries had extremely low stocks. Therefore, Lebanon ended the year with large assets in the form of materials and manufactured goods, which had greatly risen in price. It is apparent that many Lebanese merchants over-bought during 1950, and as a result business activities have been much reduced in the first half of 1951.

In fulfilling the role of an international market, for which she is geographically suited, the Lebanon has proved that her currency is strong. In spite of the psychological shock arising from Korean hostilities, and the greatly increased demand for currency to pay for merchandise ordered at that time, the Lebanese pound held its own. Gold and currency transactions increased in 1950, and are still increasing. Warehousing, transit and trade of all kinds make Beirut today an international market in which numerous factors combine to ensure her development, as well as making her a centre of exchange. Currency circulation, as a result of this prosperity, rose from £Leb.168 million at the beginning of 1950, to

£Leb.196 million at the end of the year, an amount which is not excessive to meet the country's needs at the present juncture. The currency's strength, and at the same time its flexibility in adapting itself to the role which has been demanded of it, is due to the fact that the Monetary Law of May 24, 1949, was applied without alteration, and its gold cover has been reinforced by imports of gold according to an established plan. The percentage of gold holdings in relation to currency circulation, as defined by the law, rose from 25·3 per cent in January, 1950, to 35·9 per cent on December 31 of that year.

The budget, which in 1949 was £Leb.83,402,000 for expenditure and £Leb.108,993,000 for revenue, was established for 1950 at £Leb.85,300,000 for expenditure and revenue.

Loans to the state by the Bank of Issue have not increased, and loans to public groups guaranteed by the state have shown a very slight increase, but are strongly guaranteed.

Development of Communications Under Way

The function of an international market which Lebanon might assume, and which she has already assumed to a considerable degree, obliges her to give first consideration to equipment for the maximum development of communications of every nature. It is also desirable to increase tourist trade for summer vacations and winter sports—one of the Lebanon's foremost attractions. In this connection, an international-class aerodrome has been built, having two runways which can take the largest transport planes with a margin of security. This airport immediately played an important part in traffic, not only Middle Eastern but inter-continental.

The port of Beirut is continuing to improve its installations, and traffic during 1950 rose to 1,007,582 tons, as against 922,666 tons in 1949.

Regarding radio communications, the new Radio-Orient installation has given the best of results, and it is predicted that intercontinental telephone communication between Beirut and the principal cities of the world will be set up with modern equipment during 1951. An automatic telephone system is being installed in Beirut and the equipping of the rest of the Lebanon will follow.

Insofar as light and power are concerned, a net improvement is reported in comparison with preceding years. A new source of power, the Litani River, is about to be developed with the help of American experts under Point Four aid.

Outlets for Agricultural Products a Continuing Problem

Agriculture and the cultivation of citrus have not made any notable progress in the course of the year. The question of outlets is more serious than usual because of the break in the Customs Union. However, this is a continuous problem and was not created by the rupture. Studies of this matter show that Lebanese products, which are of superior quality (oranges and onions for example) should be graded and presented in such a way that they might find a market abroad.

Industry continues to prosper. However, in normal times (the Korean conflict having created exceptional conditions) it is not thought that it could withstand competition from foreign products. Here again the break in Customs Union has caused a certain disturbance, and endeavours to work out a new policy were originally delayed in the hope that Syria would abandon the rigid restrictions imposed after the rupture.

The petroleum companies' installations, (outlets of the pipelines or extensions to refineries) have, during the course of the year, contributed to Lebanon's prosperity.

For the first time in their economic history it is possible to study Lebanon's foreign trade apart from that of Syria. Statistics are now available for the last nine months of 1950. For the sake of comparison over three years, it is necessary to take the combined figures of Lebanon and Syria which are set out in the table below.

Lebanese-Syrian Foreign Trade

(Values in thousands of Lebanese or Syrian Pounds)

	Imports	Exports	Transit
1948	483,460	78,501	232,521
1949	516,188	111,104	342,567
1950	559,000	312,000	617,295

For the last nine months of 1950, the first period for which separate figures are available, total Lebanese trade was as follows: imports, £Leb. 244,815,000; exports, £Leb. 70,529,000; transit, £Leb. 510,564,000.

Transit Trade is of Particular Interest

The transit trade is always of particular interest to the Lebanon. In 1950 this transit trade was made up of gold to the value of approximately £Leb.177 million; crude oil in transit by pipeline from Iraq and Saudi Arabia, £Leb.111 million; and other merchandise to the extent of approximately £Leb.222 million. The other merchandise was destined chiefly to Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Turkey, although the United States, Holland and the United Kingdom also figure as important buyers of merchandise in transit through Beirut.

The principal imports in order of importance are: gold and gold coins, £Leb.60 million; wheat and wheat flour, £Leb.24 million; mutton and beef, £Leb.12 million; petroleum products, £Leb. 12 million; textiles of all kinds, £Leb.10 million; and motor cars, £Leb.5 million. Some other imports of particular interest to Canada are: planks and boards, £Leb.3 million; pharmaceuticals, £Leb.3 million; paper and manufactures, £Leb. 2.9 million; tires and tubes, £Leb.1.8 million; chemicals, £Leb.1.6 million; radios, £1.5 million; cheese, £Leb.1.4 million; fertilizer, £Leb.1.3 million; insulated wire and cable, £Leb.1.1 million; paints and varnishes, £Leb.0.6 million; plywood, £Leb.0.5 million; farm machinery, £Leb.0.5 million; preserved meat, including ham, £Leb.0.5 million; preserved milk and cream, mostly powdered, £Leb.0.5 million; rubber footwear, £Leb.0.4 million; preserved fish, £Leb.0.4 million; used clothing, £Leb.0.4 million.

Syria is the leading source of supply to the Lebanon, having provided merchandise (not gold) to the value of £Leb.41.6 million. Other important suppliers are France, United States, United Kingdom, Iraq, Italy and Belgium.

The export trade of Lebanon is unimportant, particularly when consideration is confined to products that are native to the country. Of the £Leb.70 million total exports for the last nine months of 1950, £Leb.15 million consisted of re-exports of gold and gold coin. The remainder consisted of raw cotton and cotton yarn to the extent of £Leb.5 million, followed by lesser quantities of barley, onions, potatoes, fruit, tobacco, hides and skins, and cement. Syria is by far the best customer, having taken a value of £Leb.20 million in merchandise (not gold). Other leading buyers of Lebanese merchandise were United States, United Kingdom, Egypt and Jordan.

Irish Economy is Affected by Disturbed World Conditions

As a neutral, the Republic of Ireland is somewhat isolated as claimant for important raw materials—Bad weather severely affected agricultural activities—Economic position deteriorating—Agricultural workers leaving farms for industrial jobs in cities.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN.—The Republic of Ireland has been feeling the belated effects of disturbed world conditions, during the first half of 1951. Efforts to control rising domestic prices have been negated by the higher costs of imported raw materials, sought by Ireland for civilian use, but elsewhere flowing into the stream of defence production. As a neutral, not belonging to the North Atlantic Pact, the Republic of Ireland is somewhat isolated as a claimant for important materials, though she has some contacts as a member of OEEC.

An inclement winter and bad spring weather severely affected agricultural activities and the condition of livestock. Last-minute improvement in late spring weather allowed seeding to be done, so that the immediate outlook is somewhat better.

General elections in late May in the Republic of Ireland resulted in a new government headed by Mr. de Valera, Fianna Fail party, taking office in mid-June. This government replaces the Inter-Party (Coalition) Government of Mr. J. A. Costello, which had been in power for a little over three years.

Proportional Representation System for Parliament Used

Unlike the Canadian procedure, parliamentary elections in Ireland are conducted under a proportional representation system, which often results in the return of numerous independents and several so-called "splinter" parties, in addition to what may be termed the large parties of Fianna Fail, Fine Gael and Labour. Thereafter, the Taoiseach (Prime Minister) is elected by the members of the Dail (Commons) on a straight majority vote at their first meeting. In a House of 147 members (including the Speaker, with a casting vote), Mr. de Valera's party could muster 69 votes, thus being five votes short of a majority. In the event the 69 Fianna Fail members and five Independents, making 74, voted against Mr. Costello for Prime Minister, who polled 72 votes. After Mr. de Valera was confirmed in office by 74 votes to 69, the reduction in the opposition being due to abstentions by three other Independents who had previously voted for Mr. Costello.

The result was in doubt until the last moment. Thus the new government has not got an over-all majority in Mr. de Valera's party, and is theoretically vulnerable to defeat in the unexpected event of defection of its small Independent support, combined with a complete coalition of the various other parties and numerous Independents forming the Opposition. The possibilities of the Government being so defeated are heavily discounted as there are no major policy matters in dispute, and it is conjectured that none of the members are anxious for the expense and uncertainty of another general election at an early date. Consequently, it is expected that relatively stable government will continue, as it has done

since the formation of the state. The major differences in Irish politics today arise more from personalities than from policies.

The new cabinet announced by Mr. de Valera is wholly composed of Fianna Fail party, and the personnel is practically identical with his cabinet when last in office three years ago. This experienced cabinet has been in a position to speedily resolve various uncertainties as to future policy. No changes in the foreign policy are contemplated, but in the domestic field all relevant situations are being critically examined. The May budget of the last government, admittedly an election one, is coming under fire, and opinions are expressed that the spending provisions will require further revenue provisions to achieve a balance.

Economic Position Deteriorating

At the end of 1950, many reviews of the Irish economy were optimistic and uncritical. Since then, in the light of up-to-date statistical material, cabinet ministers of the present government have made announcements that show the deterioration of the position. In brief, the yields from relatively fixed prices for exports, chiefly agricultural, which have barely attained prewar volume, are inadequate to pay the costs of steeply rising prices for imports. Net invisible exports do not bridge the gap. Consequently, a balance in the payments position is only attained by heavily encroaching on sterling balances, representing Ireland's only foreign investments of moment. Inflationary tendencies are multiplying, with higher wages chasing higher prices.

A fuel shortage exists, due to Great Britain's inability to provide enough coal. Precious dollars have therefore to be used to buy coal from the United States. Electricity is now restricted by rationing, as expanding demand is beyond the capacity of existing hydro-electric power plants, and others using imported coal or oil and domestic peat fuel.

Marshall Aid to Ireland was suspended some months ago by mutual arrangement, so that Ireland is again drawing her dollar needs from the Sterling Area Dollar Pool. It is recognized that the utmost economy must be achieved in dollar expenditure. The unexpected diversion of dollars to buy coal must curtail purchases of other desirable dollar goods of only slightly less importance and necessity.

Agricultural Production Down

Some alarm was occasioned by the recent announcement that the net volume of agricultural output in 1950 was less than in the immediately preceding years, during which it had crept up to about the 1938-39 figure. This news also caused some amazement, when the large expenditures on fertilizers, drainage and other aids to agriculture were noted. Some of the benefits of agricultural development schemes have been deferred, by slow deliveries of specialized drainage equipment and excavators, as well as by nine months of bad weather from June, 1950, to March, 1951. Enterprising farmers can obtain credit facilities at very reasonable rates to increase productivity of their farms, in particular from the government-sponsored Agricultural Credit Corporation, which has been supplied with an additional £200,000, at three per cent interest, from the American Loan Counterpart Fund. That corporation remarks on the deplorably inadequate use of fertilizers made by the majority of farmers, the lack of conservation of farmyard manure, and the failure to grow and store winter fodder. Ireland's damp climate should give farmers a maximum production of silage from grass, instead of trying only to make hay from damp grass.

Irish farmers are very conservative. The numerous small farms (average 35 acres) with small fields are labour-consuming and by no means suited to mechanized farming as practised elsewhere. Farm labour is migrating to the city. Nevertheless, there are signs of stirring in some areas, and the plans for agricultural education, stimulated by Marshall Aid precept and example, should eventually make for considerable improvement in production.

The census of industrial production for 1949 shows that 206,232 persons were engaged in all industries and services, compared with 150,957 in 1945. These figures include those engaged in production of transportable goods, who numbered 129,122 in 1949, but only 101,161 in 1945. Net output of transportable goods rose during the same years to £59 million from £36 million. A considerable development of new industries, mostly small firms, and expansion of older industries is occurring. As pointed out elsewhere, the increased employment in urban industry is largely drawn from agricultural areas.

Railways in Financial Distress

The railways are in financial distress, necessitating a considerable amount of government aid. Arrangements affecting the Great Northern Railway, running between Dublin and Belfast, are under discussion between the two governments concerned. The line is being kept running under interim financial arrangements, but no announcement of final policy has been made by the government of the Republic of Ireland or by the government of Northern Ireland.

These adverse factors are offset to some degree by increased industrial activity, and, in the long run, much improvement is expected in agricultural output, when the large expenditures on fertilizers, liming, drainage and land reclamation begin to show results. A redeeming feature is seen in house construction, which is proceeding at a remarkably rapid rate.

The recent population census showed pronounced continuance of the urban drift. Dublin, in particular, is growing fast, and making great demands for new housing. This urban growth is reflected in the larger number employed in industry, but that increase is offset by an even more considerable fall in the numbers employed in agriculture, and probably in the type of agricultural workers remaining, when the young and fit migrate from the rural areas to industrial employment in the cities or abroad.

The air agreement between Canada and the Republic of Ireland was amended recently to extend to Trans-Canada Airlines rights to take on and put down at Shannon, traffic to and from all countries. Previously, they were limited to traffic for and from Canada only. Reciprocal rights have been granted by Canada to Ireland, in the event of Ireland designating an Irish air line to engage in trans-Atlantic flights. Ireland is particularly well serviced by trans-Atlantic airlines of other countries using Shannon airport, and has not seen fit, so far, to designate an Irish airline to ply on that route.

Aer Lingus (Irish Air Lines) plies frequently on services from Dublin to London and four other cities in Great Britain, also to Paris and Amsterdam. The only internal service is to Shannon. Aer Lingus is experiencing its busiest year with passenger traffic going up by leaps and bounds. The lines achieved the distinction of showing a small financial profit in 1950-51 operations, compared with substantial losses in preceding years.

Tourism, one of Ireland's best income earners, indicated a net decline in 1950, though more dollars may have been earned from Holy Year travellers from North America who visited Ireland en route. Net

income from tourism was calculated at £24 million in 1950, as against £28 million in 1949. The current season is approaching its height with more numerous visitors, principally from England. So far, observers think that the visitors are spending less freely than in other years.

An interesting study of travel information has been made in Ireland through sample passenger card inquiries inaugurated in January, 1949. This voluntary card inquiry system is modelled on the Canadian plan. Every eighth day, cards are issued to passengers on main sea, rail, road and air services to and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are nearly 2½ million passenger journeys inwards per year and the same number outward.

In 1950, cards were issued to 204,000 travellers, of which 34·5 per cent were returned. Subject to reservations because of the relatively small sampling, it has been stated that the method probably provides a better indication of net migration than the net passenger balance movement, in addition to a valuable expenditure pattern for tourists in either direction, for which it was originally designed.

Private Enterprise Favoured

In outlining government policy, Mr. de Valera reiterated the intention of further utilizing natural resources, such as agriculture, peat bogs, water power and mineral resources, to the fullest extent. On the industrial side, he stressed the advisability of using domestic raw materials still available during times of crisis, when difficulties of transport and other causes may shut off supplies.

The government proposed to utilize private enterprise to the fullest extent. When private enterprise was unable to do the work, or its resources did not seem to be sufficient or lacked initiative, the state had the right and duty to supplement the efforts of private enterprise. In Ireland, the state conducts several industries through the medium of state-controlled organizations, usually monopolistic, and in business with benevolent aims beyond the scope of private industry. The largest enterprise of that nature is the Electricity Supply Board, modelled somewhat on the lines of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Its functions include all phases of construction of plant, production and reticulation of electricity down to the household user.

Another large concern, Irish Sugar Company, fosters the sugarbeet industry and produces at its factories a large share of the sugar consumed in Ireland. The important domestic peat industry is organized under Bord na mona, the Turf Board. Fuel and grain imports are still both purchased, financed and distributed to merchants and millers by state companies which were organized in wartime. Other state companies are engaged in mining exploration, production of chemicals such as industrial alcohol from potatoes, and one produces primary steel products. Some further state companies such as were set up in wartime to handle imports of timber and other important needs have since been liquidated, and the business has been passed back to private traders.

Italian Cold Storage Plant Opened

Naples, July 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The cold storage of the "Magazzini Generali Silos e Frigoriferi" in Naples, which sustained heavy damage during the war, has been rehabilitated and was officially opened on June 30.

International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division Established

R. G. Nik Cavell appointed Administrator—Division responsible for supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia, including capital development program and technical training under the Colombo Plan and United Nations.



R. G. Nik Cavell
Courtesy "Who's Who in Canada"

R. G. Nik Cavell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, has been appointed Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced this week.

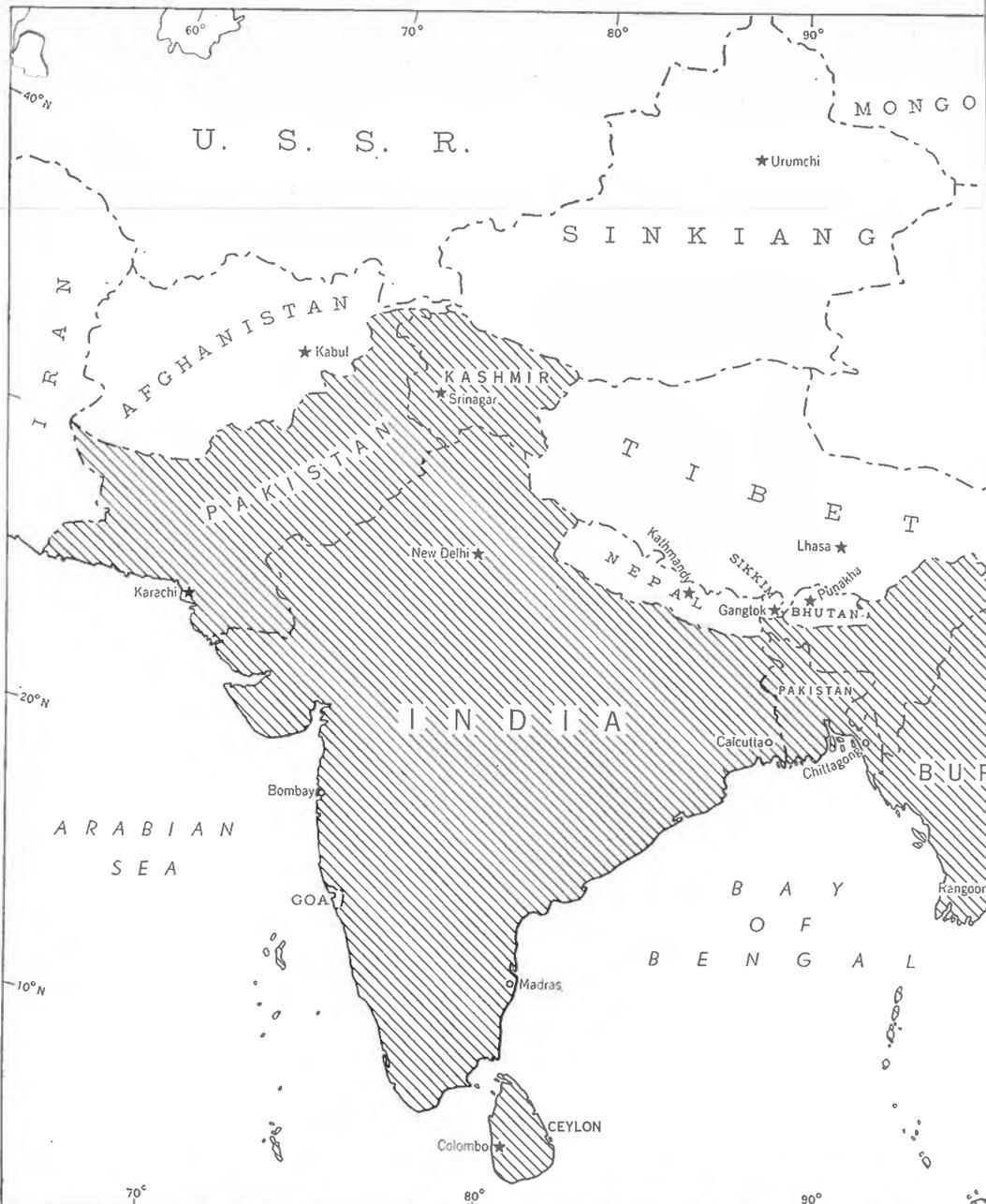
Under his direction, the new Division will be responsible for supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. This includes the capital development program of tangible assistance, amounting to approximately \$25,000,000, as well as the technical training and guidance provided through the Technical Assistance Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In order to take up this appointment, Mr. Cavell is resigning his position as Vice-President of the Automatic Electric (Canada) Limited and the Phillips Electrical Works Limited. He is well known throughout Canada for his numerous addresses to service clubs and business organizations from coast to coast. A world traveller and international businessman, Mr. Cavell's wide knowledge of Asian affairs was gained through twenty years' practical experience in the East, in both government service and private business.

"Mr. Cavell's intimate personal knowledge of the East will be specially valuable in his new post", Mr. Howe said. "I am very glad that we have been able to enlist his services to administer the important contribution which Canada is making to the development of those areas through the Colombo Plan".

Canada One of Principal Exporters to Trinidad

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of exports (including re-exports) of Trinidad and Tobago, from January to June, amounted to \$112,515,346. Domestic exports were valued at \$108,476,671 and re-exports accounted for \$4,038,675. Direct exports to overseas countries amounted to \$97,375,080, and stores for ships and aircraft to \$15,140,266. Principal commodities exported were petroleum products—over \$74 million, sugar nearly \$15 million and cocoa nearly \$9 million. The value of imports stood at \$96,914,576. Crude petroleum imports amounted to nearly \$29 million, while imports of foodstuffs totalled approximately \$18 million. The principal sources of imports were Canada, \$8,176,300; the United Kingdom, \$34, million; sterling area, \$41 million; Venezuela, nearly \$27 million and the United States, \$9,120,300. Of the colony's exports, Canada purchased \$10,457,200; the United Kingdom, \$31 million; sterling area, \$43 million; Brazil, \$15 million and the United States, \$8 million.



COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA



POPULATIONS

COUNTRY	POPULATION	POP. PER SQ. KM.	COUNTRY	POPULATION	POP. PER SQ. KM.
INDIA	342,120,000	110	FEDERATION OF MALAYA	4,987,000	38
INDONESIA	76,360,000	51	CAMBODIA	3,262,000	23
PAKISTAN	73,721,000	77	LAOS	1,202,000	5
VIET-NAM	22,853,000	74	SINGAPORE	964,000	1303
BURMA	18,119,000	27	SARAWAK	550,000	5
THAILAND	17,666,000	34	NORTH BORNEO	332,000	4
CEYLON	7,085,000	108	BRUNEI	41,000	7

*Includes population of Kashmir-Jammu

CANADA (for comparison) 13,327,000

Reference: Statistical Yearbook of the United Nations (1949-50).



South African Financial Position Continues Favourable This Year

Very satisfactory export prices have maintained adverse trade balance at low and manageable level—New import permit system allows imports from hard as well as soft currency countries—Corporation and excise taxes and custom duties raised.

By Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG.—The betterment in the external financial relations of the Union of South Africa earlier in the year has been maintained although the contributing factors have slackened somewhat in their effect during recent months. For instance, the very satisfactory revival of inflow of capital, which in 1950 totalled £76 million, has fallen to a comparatively low level for the first six months of 1951. Also, as a partial result, the reserves of gold and foreign exchange are slightly below the level achieved during the first two months of the year.

This apparent deterioration, however, is mainly the result of an appreciable relaxation in import control last February, following which a much increased volume of goods was ordered from abroad. As a counter to such renewed expenditure, the very satisfactory prices being obtained for the Union's exports (that for wool is outstanding) have maintained the adverse balance of trade at a low and manageable level. In fact it has been this increased flow of exports at high prices, since the outbreak of war in Korea, that has made possible the easing of import restrictions.

All reliable sources of information confirm the soundness of the Union's present financial position. Employment is at a high level despite shortages of supplies here and there for industry. The indices of business activity reflect an expanding economy. Signs of inflation, of course, are apparent, and the demands of the ordinary citizen for relief in his struggle to combat ever increasing living costs are becoming more insistent.

Import Controls Still in Force

In view of the improvement in the Union's overseas payments position there has naturally been a strongly expressed opinion in certain quarters in favour of the complete removal of import and exchange controls. Indeed, in respect of most raw materials and capital equipment, the overseas supply position is such that import control has lost its point. Nevertheless wise counsel prevails, it being generally agreed in government and responsible commercial and industrial circles that the need for caution in overseas spending remains. The machinery of control, therefore, is still in operation.

The first real signs of a relaxation of restrictions, in the face of improving conditions, came in 1950 when a consumer goods quota amounting to 20 per cent of 1948 importations was issued for the second half of that year. Then followed a similar quota for the first half of 1951. In February, 1951, the Minister of Economic Affairs announced a 40 per cent additional quota. This total allocation of 60 per cent of 1948 imports of consumer goods covered the calendar year of 1951. At this time a new system of issuing permits came into force. The new permits were called "General Permits". They carry the right to import from hard currency as well as soft currency countries in the ratio of 25 to 75. They are also

convertible to total or increased hard currency terms, and to cover items on the prohibited list at a considerable sacrifice in overall value. Thus 75 per cent of the quotas have been issued in soft currency permits and the remaining 25 per cent in hard currency. The soft currency permits are convertible into hard currency at the rate of £1 for every £2 surrendered for the first half of the permit, and £1 for every £5 surrendered in respect of the second half of the permit. Both soft and hard currency permits are convertible into permits valid for importation of goods on the prohibited list at the ratio of £1 for every £5 surrendered. The expiry date of shipment of all these permits is now March 31, 1952.

Textile Imports from Hard Currency Areas Decontrolled

Another important concession at this time was the decontrol over imports of textile piece-goods from hard currency areas, thus placing such goods in the same position as similar goods from soft currency areas. A price ceiling is still maintained but has been raised to allow for increased costs. Imports of textile piece goods are subject to special permits which have been freely issued, with the result that merchants and importers are finding it difficult to dispose of stocks.

Shortly after the announcement of the increased quotas for consumer goods, authority was granted for a substantially increased importation of raw materials, capital goods, and consumable stores. Since then additional quotas have been granted to such importers as have already used up 90 per cent of their total year's allocation and can obtain additional supplies before December 31, 1951. In practice, any importer of essential raw materials experiences little if any difficulty in obtaining a licence to purchase all his requirements, if supplies are available. The amount and type of exchange are of secondary importance today in view of the increasing difficulty in procuring supplies from any source, a condition that is largely attributed to the Korean war.

Consumer goods not on the prohibited list, therefore, are entering the Union to the value of 60 per cent of the 1948 purchases, approximately 25 per cent from hard currency areas and 75 per cent from soft currency sources. Only a small trickle of prohibited items (imported on converted permits) is appearing. Likewise only a small proportion of soft currency permits issued have been converted in whole or in part to hard currency exchange. The prohibited list remains a formidable catalogue of luxury, non-essential, and marginal items which, according to a recent statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, will remain unchanged for this year at least, despite the opinion in several quarters that it contains a good number of products which are, or are no longer, luxuries. Such products may be non-essential, but the feeling of the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies is that the Union's much improved payments position cannot justify their continued prohibition. There is little question that protection of local industry is a factor influencing the government policy. For instance, canned fish may not be an essential item but certain types are keenly desired.

The only concession to be made in respect of the list this half year is additional quotas on whisky in the amount of 10 per cent for the second half. The scarcity of whisky is such that all permits are being used solely for Scotch whisky.

The quantity of money in circulation in the Union which had increased from about £372 million at the end of 1949 to about £446 million at the end of 1950, increased further to about £464 million at the end of March, 1951, and then declined slightly to £460 million at the end of April, according to the June, 1951, bulletin of the Reserve Bank.

In regard to bank credit, the commercial banks' discounts and advances increased by about £24 million and their investments by about £1 million during this period. But, on the other hand, there was a drop of about £8 million in their deposits with the National Finance Corporation, while the Reserve Bank's combined discounts, advances and investments declined by about £4 million.

The budget for the financial year 1951-52 provides for an expenditure on revenue account of £174.1 million, to which has been added supplementary estimates totalling £8 million. Deducting from this total the estimate of undistributed profits tax, which is now abolished, leaves estimated revenue on the basis of existing taxation at £168.4 million. Thus an estimated deficit of £13.7 is to be met.

The proposal is to (1) transfer £4 million anticipated balance on war materials appropriation account to revenue, and (2) to speed up taxation assessments by which it is expected to add £5 million to revenue from this source.

Corporation and Excise Taxes and Customs Duties Raised

To offset the remaining deficit of £4.7 million, additional and higher corporation taxes, as well as excise and customs duties, are proposed. Gold mining companies are to revert to the taxation formula in use before 1948 to yield an extra £925,000; normal tax on companies other than mining companies is to be increased from 4s. to 4s. 6d. in the £, to yield an additional £1.5 million in 1951-52; base mineral companies are to pay 5s. 6d. (previously 4s.) in the £, to yield an extra £525,000 and diamond companies are to pay an additional 10d. on a revised system of taxation, yielding £250,000. Transfer duty on fixed property is to go up from 2 to 3 per cent to yield an additional £1,200,000, and adjustments to excise and customs duties on wines and spirits will result in an addition of £850,000. This will give a total addition to revenue in all of £5.25 million and will convert the estimated deficit of £4,690,000 into an estimated surplus of £560,000.

The rising cost of living in South Africa presents a problem of ever growing proportions to the administration. Solutions to it are hard to find, but the fundamental causes are apparent. Prominent forces contributing to the high cost of labour and materials which has affected the pocket of the individual consumer are, the high cost of materials from abroad; the rapid expansion of secondary industry requiring a greater share of the nation's already limited manpower; the new mining development in the Orange Free State; a heavy building program; the investment of large sums in agricultural improvements; and government expenditure on expansion of services, etc. In the train of these developments have come high manufacturing, distribution, farming and mine production costs.

The official retail price index for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, for the nine principal urban areas of the Union rose from 159.3 in January, 1950, to 170.4 in May, 1951 (1938=100). The main individual item contributing to this rise was food, the retail price index of which increased about 10 per cent during the same period. Since April 1, 1951, food prices have again risen sharply.

Regular Mail Services Functioning Again in Greece

The Greek Post Office strike has ended and regular mail services are functioning again.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Output of Building Board Increases

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of building boards in Australia has more than doubled since prewar years, according to the Division of Industrial Development. Output of these boards, consisting of asbestos cement sheets, plaster sheets, fibre boards and plywood, which totalled 260 million square feet in 1938-39, had risen to 560 million square feet in 1949-50. Production, however, still falls far short of current demand which is estimated to be at least 900 million square feet a year.

New Rice Mill Opened in Victoria

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A new rice mill, costing £A250,000, was opened in July at Echuca, Victoria. This is part of a decentralization movement which has transferred all seaboard rice mills to the centres of production. Rice growing in this area is part of a soldier settlement scheme, and production has grown from 7,732 tons in 1943-44 to 19,000 tons this year.

New Oil Refinery to be Built Near Melbourne

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Vacuum Oil Company Pty. Ltd. announces the capital expenditure of £A7,500,000 for the building of a modern refinery at the company's Altona site, near Melbourne. When completed, three years hence, the plant will be capable of turning out 280,000 gallons of petrol per day, and 220,000 gallons of turbo jet fuel, diesel oil, kerosene, fuel oil and other products. Crude oil for the new refinery will come from the Dutch New Guinea fields, and in diminishing quantities from the Middle East.

First Shipment of Ore from Yampi Sound Deposits Made

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An event of considerable importance in Australia's industrial progress was the recent loading of the first shipment of Yampi Sound iron ore for New South Wales steel works. Yampi Sound is located in north western Australia, and the iron ore deposits there are estimated at 100,000,000 tons. It is planned, for the time being, to mine this at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year. The development is being carried out by Australian Iron and Steel Ltd., a subsidiary of Broken Hill Pty. Co. Limited.

New Motor Truck Works Under Construction in Victoria

Melbourne, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—International Harvester Company's motor truck plant, now under construction at Dandenong, Victoria, is expected to come into operation early next year. The company have been manufacturing farm machines at their Geelong plant since 1939, and two models of wheel tractors since 1949. In addition to the new line of motor trucks, it is planned to add diesel tractor engines and a small crawler tractor to the present production in Australia.

BELGIUM

Belgian Steel Production Drops

Brussels, August 7, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Belgium's steel production dropped to 390,000 tons during July, 46,000 tons down from the June figure of 436,000 tons. Steel production during July, 1950, amounted to 214,000 tons. The tonnage produced during the first six months of 1951 was as follows:

	tons
January, 1951	400,374
February	382,663
March	423,358
April	422,133
May	409,697
June	436,000
July	390,000

Value of Belgian Exports Lower in July

Brussels, August 7, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The volume of Belgian exports during July was 1,627,000 tons, valued at 10.5 billion francs. June figures were 1,815,000 tons valued at 11.9 billion francs. Comparative statistics for the months of June and July, with reference to the principal commodities exported, were as follows:

	June (millions of francs)	July
Mineral products	542	493
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	1,026	934
Textiles	2,687	2,074
Metal, unworked and worked	4,697	3,916
Machines and appliances	659	682
Transport material	286	386
Alimentary products	223	176

During the first six months of the year Belgian import-export statistics have been as follows:—

	Imports (billions of francs)	Exports
January, 1951	10.7	9.0
February	10.3	9.9
March	12.2	11.8
April	11.4	11.1
May	11.1	10.5
June	10.0	11.9
July	10.5

Belgian Glass Exports Higher This Year

Brussels, August 7, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The following table gives comparative statistics for Belgian glass exports during the first five months of 1950 and 1951:—

	1950	1951
	(in tons)	
Window glass	35,987	65,955
Plate glass	14,489	21,600
Hollow-glass	4,790	12,751
Other glass	7,153	11,681

Holland and the United States have been the principal markets for Belgian window glass. Imports into these countries over the past five months were as follows: Netherlands, 18,000 tons; United States, 12,500 tons.

CHILE

Chile to Form Maritime Credit and Development Bank

Santiago, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the government has given instructions for the preparation of statutes for the formation of a maritime credit and development bank with a capital of Ch. £ 500 million. Such an institution is considered indispensable in maritime circles to enable the Chilean shipping companies to increase their fleets and to give satisfactory coastal passenger and cargo services.

Chilean Bicycle Industry Expanding Production

Santiago, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A Chilean company engaged in the manufacture of bicycles has announced the purchase of machinery to the value of Ch\$20 million, so that they may be in a position to increase their output. The present output is limited to 1,000 per month, but with the advent of the new machinery it is stated that the company will be in a position to produce for export to other Latin American countries.

Chile Resumes Exports of Copper

Sanitago, August 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The government has now authorized the renewal of the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured copper. It is reported that sales totalling 42,271 tons have already been made for shipment up to the month of December. Importing countries mentioned are Belgium, Italy, Western Germany, Venezuela, Mexico, Switzerland, Australia, Holland, Brazil, Argentina and Finland.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Barbados Sugar Crop Sets Record

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 sugar cane reaping season began on January 8, and came to a close on July 7. Thirty-six factories were engaged in the processing of sugar and fancy molasses, and a record crop of approximately 187,000 tons of sugar and syrup was produced. This is approximately 30,000 tons over the previous record.

Search for Manganese Under Way in British Guiana

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Geological Survey Department of British Guiana is carrying out a colony-wide search for deposits of manganese and other strategic minerals. The point of primary interest is along the Venezuelan border where one small deposit of manganese ore has been located.

British Guiana Expanding Bauxite Production

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of bauxite, which is one of British Guiana's principal dollar earners will reach a record level of 2½ million tons of dried ore by the end of 1951, exceeding the peak output of 1943 by more than 600,000 tons. On August 4 a new kiln, costing \$1.5 million and having a capacity of 38,000 tons of dried ore per month, was put into operation. This kiln is one of two new ones being erected by the Demerara Bauxite Company in its huge plant at Mackenzie on the

Demerara River. The second kiln costing an estimated \$2 million is still under construction. When completed, it will be the largest bauxite calcining kiln in the world. The kiln recently put into operation is a rotary oil-fired kiln lined partially with refractory brick, cast iron liners and steel rails. It is 188 feet in length and 9 feet in diameter. The second new kiln, still under construction, will be 250 feet long and 9 feet in diameter. It will produce what is known as "Refractory Grade Super Calcined", and the operation will be the first of its kind on a commercial scale by a bauxite mining company. The manufacturers are F. L. Smidth & Co. of Copenhagen, Denmark, who have also supervised the installation work.

Bumper Rice Crop Expected in British Guiana

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The chairman of the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board expects that exports in the 1951-52 crop year will approximate 36,000 tons, and that by the 1952-53 crop year, 40,000 tons will be available for export. It is expected that the crop on the Coretyne Coast will be the largest ever grown, and arrangements are now being made to increase storage capacity. At present, all rice exported by British Guiana is purchased under agreement by the other B.W.I. colonies. The present three-year agreement expires in December.

Surinam Imports and Exports Above 1950 Level

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Surinam imported goods valued at Fls.9,832,450 in the first quarter of 1951, as compared with Fls.9,458,979 in the same period of 1950. The value of exports amounted to Fls.9,003,276, compared with Fls.7,385,143 in the first quarter of 1950. There was an increase in imports of foodstuffs, beverages and raw or semi-manufactured materials. The increase in exports, amounting to almost Fls.2,000,000, consisted primarily of bauxite and plywood. Average imports for the first quarter of the years 1937-39 were valued at Fls.1,607,-211, and exports during the same period at Fls.815,434.

ECA to Assist Surinam Rice Development

Port of Spain, August 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Economic Co-operation Administration has approved a grant of US\$1,500,000 to aid a rice project covering 120,000 acres of uncultivated land in Surinam, Dutch Guiana. These funds for the initial stage will be utilized for the purchase of tractors and agricultural equipment in the United States, and for the establishment of mechanized farms.

British Guiana Banana Experimental Scheme Progressing

Port of Spain, Trinidad, August 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Good progress is being made on a ten-acre banana experimental plot in West Coast Demerara. Some 4,400 trees were planted and these have developed well. Lacatan suckers were imported from Dominica to establish the plot. The Banana Experiment Scheme was launched jointly by the Government of British Guiana, the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association and Messrs. Booker Bros. McConnell & Co. Ltd. It is proposed to put 60,000 acres of land under cultivation by 1953, which it is estimated will produce fruit sufficient to bring ships to Georgetown fortnightly to load 40 to 50 thousand stems.

EGYPT

Egyptian Railway Freight and Passenger Rates Increased

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Freight, as well as passenger rates, were increased in Egypt on August 1. Increases vary from 20 per cent on quarried building materials and petroleum products, to 40 per cent on cereals, timber, iron, etc., and 100 per cent on cotton. The Egyptian State Railways expect to realize an additional £E1,350,000 per annum as a result.

Egyptian Rice Crop May Be Affected by Droughts

Cairo, August 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Flood water from the Upper Nile has now reached lower Egypt and irrigation difficulties experienced a few weeks ago are almost over. Nevertheless, for a period of about six weeks there was a shortage of water which may have an adverse effect on the rice crops. The Ministry of Supply refuses to commit itself with regard to rice allocations for the various buying countries until more certain estimates of the rice crop can be secured.

Egypt Abolishes Fixed Minimum Price for Cotton

Cairo, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Government has abolished fixed minimum prices for the new cotton crop, effective August 1, although there is still government control of the degree of price fluctuation on the Alexandria market. Prices must not in one day go more than two per cent above or below the previous day's closing price. On this basis, it is estimated that Egyptian cotton prices will again be competitive on world markets by about the end of August.

WESTERN GERMANY

Germany Receives ECA Funds for Purchase of United States Wheat

Frankfurt, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Federal Republic of Germany received authority during July to purchase approximately 200,000 metric tons of wheat from the United States with an ECA allocation of \$15 million. The wheat will be delivered during August and September, 1951. This is an advance allocation pending the final decision of the United States Congress concerning the total allocation for the fiscal year 1951-52 for this purpose.

Federal Information Office for Foreign Trade Established in Germany

Frankfurt, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A Federal Information Office for Foreign Trade has been established in Cologne as a division of the German Ministry of Economics. Although the office was set up in March of this year it has only now been given legal status by a decree. The purpose of the office is to provide German businessmen and others with information on all foreign trade matters, and to promote German exports. Close contact will be established with German trade and consular representatives abroad. The administrative committee consists of representatives of the Federal ministries concerned, the Provincial ministries, trade and economic associations and the trade unions.

Germany Permits U.S. Dollar Accounts in Canadian Chartered Banks

Frankfurt, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank Deutscher Laender (the German Central Bank) has authorized the opening in Canadian chartered banks of United States dollar accounts by the German foreign trade banks. Payments may be made into and out of these accounts in respect of all business transactions between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin. The accounts may not be used for non-commercial transactions.

ITALY

Italian Population Increasing

Rome, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—According to preliminary estimates, which have not as yet received official confirmation, the Italian population during the year 1950 has increased approximately by 450 thousand units. This increase is greater than that for any one year from 1940 to 1948, and almost equals that of 1949, which totalled 451,000 units. The present population therefore has reached 46,687,000 and increases monthly by approximately 38 thousand units. The annual average increase, however, which had oscillated between 8·2 and 8·7 per thousand from 1930 to 1940, fell to 6·8 during the post-war years and has remained at that level.

Italian Production Higher this Year

(1 metric ton equals 2204 lbs.)

Rome, August 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy's zinc production is expected to total about 46,000-47,000 tons in 1951, provided electricity supplies remain normal. In 1950, 38,000 tons of zinc were produced. In 1952, with a favourable hydro-electric situation, this figure should be brought up to over 60,000 tons. This increase will be possible because of the new Goino plants, in the province of Bergamo, which will commence operations at the end of this year. These works have a productive capacity of 18,000 tons. The total productive capacity of the plants will thus be brought up to about 70,000 tons a year.

JAPAN

Japanese Thermometer Output Exceeded Prewar Record

Tokyo, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of clinical thermometers in Japan during 1950 amounted to four million units and exceeded the prewar record production of 2,900,000 units in 1940. During the past year, Japan exported one million units to countries other than those in Western Europe. It is expected that the 1951 production will be close to 4,500,000 units, and that the increase will be absorbed by the export market.

Japanese Cotton Spindleage Increases

Tokyo, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japan Spinners Association reports that the number of cotton spindles installed, as of June 30, totalled 5,054,610. This is an increase of 191,000 spindles, compared with the previous month. Spindles installed since the spindleage limitation was abolished in June, 1950, now total 1,169,260.

Japan Plans for Coastal Passenger Ship Construction

Tokyo, August 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Transportation Ministry has drafted a six thousand million yen three-year coastal passenger ship construction program to commence in 1952. Under the program, 505 vessels totalling 29,900 gross tons will be constructed and 504 vessels amounting to 55,900 gross tons will be remodelled.

Japan Building Sixty-six Ships

Tokoyo, August 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Transportation Ministry disclosed that, as of July 1, 1951, Japanese shipyards were constructing 66 vessels above 100 tons, aggregating 422,135 tons and fitting out 18 vessels above 100 tons, totalling 78,865 tons.

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Lumber Producers Organized

(1 peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, August 14, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The increasing interest of other countries, particularly the United States and Japan, in Philippine hardwoods, has prompted the organization of a Philippine Lumber Producers Association, Inc. The incorporation has received the approval of the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission and included in the purposes and objectives of the association is the development of an export trade and the improvement of Philippine lumber production, through selective information and co-operation with interested bureaux of the Philippine Government.

The association plans to embark on a wide program to assure that a high grade quality of lumber is exported through the adoption of measures designed to safeguard the reputation of Philippine mahoganies.

The President of the Association, Mr. A. de las Allas, was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives and Secretary of Finance.

The values of Philippine timber exported in recent years were as follows:

Year	Bd. Ft.	Value in Pesos
1949	43,382,030	6,520,563
1950	136,551,662	19,638,110
Jan-June		
1951	147,326,721	19,069,351

Wallboard Industry Proposed for Philippines

Manila, August 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Proposals to manufacture in the Philippines a hard-pressed board from sawdust are being considered. Information on the availability of German equipment has been studied. The projected Philippine corporation, to be capitalized at \$500,000, plans to utilize the results of investigations made by the National Development Company, a Philippine Government-owned corporation.

Oil Refinery Proposed for the Philippines

Manila, July 24, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Philippine Administration of Economic Co-ordination has welcomed an announcement of Caltex (Phil.) Inc. that an oil refinery will be established in Manila with a capacity of 16,000 barrels, requiring an investment of \$12.5 million.

Philippine Dessicated Coconut Plants Closing

Manila, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Manufacturers of desiccated coconut have reluctantly decided to close their plants, due to the freezing of prices of desiccated coconut in the United States, and the lay-off of about 10,000 workers is imminent.

It is feared that in 1954, when the duty free privilege between the Philippines and the United States on products entering either country will cease to exist, the United States will look to Ceylon for desiccated coconut, as Canada is presently doing, in view of Ceylon's more competitive prices.

National Rice and Corn Corporation Created in the Philippines

Manila, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Republic Act No. 663 of the Philippines has re-created NARIC (National Rice and Corn Corporation) to develop and improve rice and corn industries, stabilize prices of rice and corn, and promote social and economic conditions of those engaged in the production of rice and corn.

The corporation will have a capital of \$10 million, all to be subscribed by the government, except certain shares as may be necessary to be sold to members of the board of directors.

PORTUGAL

Portugal Produces Iron Pyrites and Sulphur

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The world shortage of sulphur has resulted in more extensive mining of iron pyrites in Portugal. In 1950, 468,000 tons were mined but it is now believed that the production is in the neighbourhood of 900,000 tons per year. This output may be continued for many years, as Portugal, apparently has very appreciable reserves.

The production of sulphur has been improved and, in some instances, a purity of 99.5 has been attained.

Films Imported into Portugal

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Portugal spent \$254,000 on exposed motion picture films in 1950. The United States was the principal supplier at \$110,000, followed by Great Britain at \$46,173, with smaller amounts from Italy, France, Germany and Spain.

During the same period, unexposed films to the value of \$81,000 were imported, of which more than one-half came from the United States.

Portugal Exports Superphosphate Fertilizer

Lisbon, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A new plant for the production of superphosphates, installed by the Companhia União Fabril, now makes Portugal not only self-supporting in this important material, but with a surplus for export.

Recently 6,000 tons were exported to Greece and it is anticipated that a lucrative market will be found in the United Kingdom and Mediterranean countries.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad Sugar Crop Below Estimates

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad, only 140,632 tons of sugar were produced from the 1951 crop, against a pre-crop estimate of 162,500 tons. The 1949 crop yielded 159,135 tons of sugar while the 1950 crop gave 146,500 tons. Factories continued grinding into June, but bad weather forced a halt in operations before the entire crop had been reaped.

Trinidad Increases Cocoa Exports

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad has already exported 18 million pounds of cocoa this year, which is some two million pounds more than the total export figure for the 1949-50 crop year. More favourable prices now being offered on the world market are said to be the reason for the increase. The Department of Agriculture has stated that the response to its cocoa rehabilitation scheme has been good, and much more use of the clonal cocoa variety is being made than previously.

Trinidad May Have Condensed and Powdered Milk Plant

Port of Spain, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported reliably that a Trinidad firm proposes to establish a factory in the south of the island for the manufacture of condensed and powdered milk. The firm which is backed by Danish interests will have a nominal capital of B.W.I. \$240,000.

Canada Sends Note to Washington About Imports of Dairy Products

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has forwarded to Washington a Canadian Note concerning restrictions on the importation into the United States of fats, oils and other dairy products, which was submitted last week to the State Department. The text of the note follows:

"The recent announcement of the United States Department of Agriculture with regard to the control of imports into the United States of fats, oils, and other dairy products has created a situation which is of urgent concern to the Canadian Government. The restriction of the imports of dried milk products, and cheese in particular, will cause immediate damage to Canadian trade with the United States.

"In the case of cheese, the new import quota will reduce United States imports substantially below the levels which have prevailed in the immediate past. This reduction cannot fail to have a serious prejudicial effect upon the position of the Canadian dairy industry.

"While the impact of the new restrictions upon particular producers is of immediate concern, the Canadian Government wishes also to call the particular attention of the Government of the United States to the more far-reaching implications of this action. The new restrictions announced by the United States Department of Agriculture are contrary to the obligations which the two governments have assumed toward one another in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The latter provides clearly that quantitative import restrictions of this kind shall not be imposed except in certain stated circumstances, which cannot be held to exist at present in respect of these commodities. These new

import controls, furthermore, will nullify the value of certain of the tariff concessions which were negotiated at Geneva in 1947 and at Torquay, these concessions having been bound by the United States until January 1, 1954.

"The Government of Canada has sought at all times to observe the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which govern the commercial relations between our two countries. The Canadian Government earnestly hopes the Government of the United States will review the action it has recently taken to restrict the imports of dairy products, in the light of the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in order that the mutually advantageous trade, which is of such great importance to the general well-being of both our countries, may not be impaired."

French Exchange Regulations of Interest to Travellers

Paris, August 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A review of exchange regulations concerning the import and export of instruments of payment by travellers was published in the *Moniteur Officiel* of August 9. Although few limitations or formalities will be enforced in future, the following summary may be of help to Canadians visting France.

BANK NOTES

Foreign: There is no limitation on amounts which may be imported or exported, but a traveller may not export a sum larger than he brought in with him, unless permission of the Foreign Exchange Office is obtained.

French Francs: There is no limit on the amount which may be carried by a traveller on entering France, but only 50,000 francs in cash may be carried out, regardless of the amount imported.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, LETTERS OF CREDIT AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF

PAYMENT

Foreign: There is no limitation on amounts imported, but only those brought in with the traveller (less the amount changed in France) may be re-exported.

Jewellery: The import or export of gold in all forms being prohibited, except under licence, travellers are limited to a weight of 500 grams (1 lb 1½ oz.) of gold jewellery both on entry and departure, and such jewellery must be of a nature corresponding to the social station of the wearer.

FORMALITIES ON ENTRY AND DEPARTURE

Travellers must declare verbally on entering France any gold jewellery (or other forms of gold) they are carrying. They may be asked to state the amount of foreign exchange (bills, notes or cheques) they carry. The same provisions apply on leaving the country.

EXCHANGE OF FOREIGN CURRENCY

The purchase of francs and the sale of foreign currency or cheques may only be made at customs exchange offices, banks, certain hotels and railway stations and other authorized agents.

In their own interests, travellers are strongly advised to observe this regulation and to change their money if possible at banks or other authorized dealers. Street corner black market operators and certain bars or clubs may offer up to 10 per cent above the legal rate of exchange but the traveller is almost certain to be short-changed or given counterfeit currency.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	June			January-June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13.3	45.6	49.7	62.9	211.6	288.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.7	5.8	9.1	13.3	38.4	68.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.1	26.8	41.3	44.9	167.3	286.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.7	8.2	11.7	15.8	47.3	69.3
Iron and Products.....	13.4	93.4	120.0	87.3	479.4	687.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.3	17.2	25.0	19.8	97.5	148.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	11.8	57.2	61.2	54.0	258.8	313.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.7	14.5	15.5	15.7	76.3	101.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.0	13.8	26.9	22.9	76.5	138.7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	58.9	282.5	360.4	336.7	1,453.1	2,102.4
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	2,536	9,708	8,061	9,688	39,933	44,214
Nuts.....	327	2,516	2,209	1,495	12,946	13,609
Vegetables.....	837	4,267	4,693	4,666	17,687	20,269
Grains and products.....	2,031	4,463	3,475	9,948	12,792	21,979
Sugar and products.....	2,365	9,065	9,209	8,475	31,061	34,343
Cocoa and chocolate.....	172	815	1,336	909	7,303	6,313
Coffee and chicory.....	320	2,751	2,956	2,209	18,205	25,607
Tea.....	1,251	2,393	2,140	5,010	15,633	12,215
Beverages, alcoholic.....	508	1,352	1,184	2,620	7,031	8,097
Gums and resins.....	111	430	550	643	2,654	3,901
Oilcake and oilcake meal.....	28	131	179	384	944	1,389
Oils, vegetable.....	968	3,438	3,848	6,844	15,132	29,341
Rubber and products.....	1,241	2,790	7,954	5,245	18,042	54,053
Seeds.....	22	251	528	1,106	3,819	4,636
Tobacco.....	194	334	298	1,037	1,926	1,919
Vegetable products, other.....	348	904	1,053	2,630	6,489	7,057
TOTAL.....	13,260	45,608	49,674	62,909	211,598	288,941
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living.....	185	246	295	524	1,254	1,779
Fish and fishery products.....	271	356	401	1,012	1,882	2,541
Furs and products.....	364	1,272	1,293	3,820	11,105	15,576
Hides and skins, raw.....	111	773	1,660	1,170	5,987	9,805
Leather, unmanufactured.....	192	608	920	1,208	3,904	5,849
Leather, manufactured.....	100	345	493	1,193	3,157	4,113
Meats.....	208	623	1,711	611	2,531	9,582
Milk and products.....	20	134	343	1,594	990	4,549
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	33	416	596	405	2,464	7,803
Animals products, other.....	258	1,066	1,386	1,803	5,145	7,023
TOTAL.....	1,741	5,839	9,096	13,340	38,419	68,621
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	939	5,411	7,071	6,413	36,061	61,299
Cotton products.....	1,034	4,890	6,213	8,356	33,818	54,313
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	591	2,047	4,039	4,130	12,880	15,450
Silk and products.....	454	577	576	3,236	3,409	4,613
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	530	5,089	9,869	5,343	23,052	55,355
Wool products.....	1,039	4,318	5,505	8,285	26,151	38,953
Synthetic fibre.....	180	1,446	3,238	1,738	10,029	21,319
Textile products, other.....	1,295	2,996	4,833	7,382	21,857	34,695
TOTAL.....	6,062	26,773	41,344	44,882	167,255	285,997
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	562	1,727	2,936	2,803	8,456	15,759
Wood, manufactured.....	333	1,333	2,367	2,147	7,622	12,132
Paper.....	590	1,922	2,610	3,726	10,973	17,049
Books and printed matter.....	1,209	3,247	3,801	7,116	20,237	24,405
TOTAL.....	2,694	8,230	11,714	15,792	47,288	69,345
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore.....	301	2,005	3,171	571	2,838	4,916
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	13	88	387	311	349	4,590
Ferro-alloys.....	40	157	363	172	485	1,722
Scrap iron.....	67	466	261	395	1,289	1,701

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	June			January-June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
Iron and Its Products—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Castings and forgings.....	243	692	950	1,295	4,050	5,569
Rolling mill products.....	1,719	8,102	15,213	11,930	39,703	78,030
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	153	5,937	3,978	1,171	17,273	20,864
Wire and chain.....	188	930	1,461	1,178	5,150	7,877
Engines and boilers.....	601	4,883	6,620	4,879	26,990	41,541
Farm implements and machinery.....	1,772	15,809	17,982	11,663	98,456	102,818
Hardware and cutlery.....	156	1,009	1,486	1,073	5,622	9,313
Household machinery.....	265	1,155	1,147	1,341	6,654	8,345
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	562	2,380	4,642	2,713	12,374	23,991
Business, printing machinery.....	568	1,949	2,350	3,992	13,531	19,571
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,020	13,522	20,644	13,074	77,953	111,576
Stamped and coated products.....	145	718	866	775	3,626	5,912
Tools.....	210	1,140	1,610	1,211	6,036	9,923
Autos, freight and passenger.....	954	10,291	8,592	8,151	41,516	54,750
Automobile parts.....	1,890	15,584	17,353	13,240	75,731	111,471
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	141	1,237	1,724	938	9,719	9,890
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	122	1,071	1,704	632	5,625	10,716
Iron products, other.....	1,266	4,285	6,844	7,240	24,471	41,940
TOTAL.....	13,397	93,411	119,990	87,301	479,441	687,024
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	601	1,642	2,699	2,250	6,282	12,487
Brass, and copper, and products.....	273	1,388	1,622	1,804	7,609	11,589
Lead and products.....	12	25	256	69	387	472
Nickel and products.....	126	608	459	762	3,633	3,332
Precious metals (except gold).....	192	1,816	3,308	1,523	14,053	17,574
Tin and products.....	121	903	825	1,097	3,666	9,668
Zinc and products.....	56	240	357	384	1,619	2,322
Clocks and watches.....	165	1,107	832	1,002	6,188	5,055
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,078	6,837	10,269	6,607	40,415	60,371
Non-ferrous products, other.....	674	2,641	4,360	4,310	13,620	25,457
TOTAL.....	3,298	17,206	24,988	19,808	97,473	148,327
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	71	212	232	464	1,177	1,657
Clay and products.....	651	2,964	3,873	4,087	15,635	21,835
Coal.....	2,754	17,026	15,592	16,141	76,086	74,612
Coal products.....	231	1,104	2,221	1,614	6,163	10,341
Glass and glassware.....	530	2,297	2,741	3,172	13,491	17,048
Petroleum, crude.....	4,866	18,743	18,770	16,219	89,872	108,853
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,792	10,400	11,441	6,782	36,923	51,839
Stone and products.....	567	2,304	3,590	3,400	9,883	14,649
Non-metallic products, other.....	337	2,129	2,766	2,100	9,570	12,926
TOTAL.....	11,797	57,180	61,227	53,980	258,800	313,761
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	115	481	664	756	2,607	4,129
Cellulose products.....	138	502	618	892	3,125	3,880
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	294	1,980	1,710	1,901	10,253	13,093
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	268	927	1,125	1,712	5,932	8,631
Fertilizers.....	158	491	639	1,142	4,014	4,505
Paints and varnishes.....	298	1,546	1,808	1,703	8,275	11,454
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	655	2,548	2,457	3,304	10,563	13,201
Synthetic resins and products.....	67	1,810	2,263	4,407	10,214	16,396
Chemical products, other.....	678	4,175	4,180	3,931	21,300	26,429
TOTAL.....	2,670	14,461	15,466	15,749	76,284	101,719
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films.....	99	319	474	745	2,186	2,952
Toys and sporting goods.....	194	565	935	1,025	2,991	5,633
Refrigerators and parts.....	117	1,401	3,869	881	6,133	22,562
Musical instruments.....	78	230	379	606	1,759	2,760
Scientific equipment.....	341	1,835	2,205	2,045	11,557	13,459
Aircraft and parts.....	265	796	2,559	1,526	5,545	14,490
Works of art.....	196	235	252	701	1,331	1,524
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	635	2,516	3,577	3,275	10,827	16,176
Parcels of small value.....	379	1,127	2,206	2,270	4,026	11,565
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	23	131	180	203	1,233	1,595
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	386	973	1,325	2,475	5,769	8,838
Miscellaneous, other.....	769	1,874	5,926	4,394	12,341	21,975
Canadian goods returned.....	183	354	428	1,058	3,554	4,320
Non-commercial articles.....	362	1,399	2,608	1,728	7,245	10,802
TOTAL.....	4,027	13,756	26,923	22,931	76,494	138,652

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	June			January—June		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13,260	45,608	49,674	62,909	211,598	288,941
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,741	5,839	9,096	13,340	38,419	68,621
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6,062	26,773	41,344	44,882	167,255	285,997
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,694	8,230	11,714	15,792	47,288	69,345
Iron and Products.....	13,397	93,411	119,990	87,301	479,441	687,024
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,298	17,206	24,988	19,808	97,473	148,327
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	11,797	57,180	61,227	53,980	253,800	313,761
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,670	14,461	15,466	15,749	76,284	101,719
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,027	13,756	26,923	22,931	76,494	138,652
TOTAL.....	58,947	282,463	360,421	336,692	1,453,051	2,102,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,360	2,372	1,405	7,924	12,661	9,227
Animals and Animal Products.....	309	657	1,366	2,363	4,359	7,413
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,918	8,665	12,753	20,922	53,257	81,610
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	299	338	466	1,520	1,693	1,970
Iron and Products.....	1,668	17,393	13,265	12,357	71,335	70,457
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	375	2,290	4,301	2,922	16,264	19,987
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,285	2,716	3,086	5,380	13,268	15,326
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	480	1,178	1,342	2,916	6,182	7,572
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	547	1,500	1,944	3,207	8,157	11,043
TOTAL.....	9,242	37,108	39,928	59,510	187,177	224,606
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	5,139	18,663	18,333	26,827	84,616	112,016
Animals and Animal Products.....	804	3,629	5,103	5,642	26,843	46,395
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,138	10,303	15,850	15,139	70,232	139,624
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,221	7,560	10,468	1,247	43,798	63,930
Iron and Products.....	11,045	74,551	100,915	71,837	402,080	594,939
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,955	11,211	15,654	12,991	66,604	105,028
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	8,848	39,424	39,295	41,778	183,679	204,858
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,872	12,169	13,431	10,806	65,974	88,665
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,058	10,809	22,424	17,115	60,720	115,563
TOTAL.....	37,081	188,320	241,473	215,382	1,004,546	1,471,017
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	6,761	24,573	29,936	28,158	114,320	167,698
Animals and Animal Products.....	628	1,553	2,627	5,334	7,216	14,813
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,005	7,806	12,740	8,822	43,766	64,763
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	173	331	781	1,024	13,797	3,445
Iron and Products.....	684	1,467	5,809	3,107	6,026	21,629
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	968	3,706	5,032	3,895	14,604	23,212
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products....	1,663	15,040	18,846	6,822	61,852	93,576
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	318	1,113	692	2,026	4,128	5,482
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	422	1,447	2,556	2,610	7,617	12,046
TOTAL.....	12,623	57,035	79,019	61,799	261,327	406,763

New Zealand Wool Export Figures Published

Wellington, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand exported 704,202 bales of wool between July 1, 1950 and May 31, 1951. The shipment consisted of 519,724 bales of greasy, 96,162 bales of slipe and 88,310 bales of scoured wool, and the value of these exports amounted to £99,829,786. The main importers were the United Kingdom, 336,454 bales; United States, 91,681 bales; France, 82,492; Germany, 40,977 bales; Poland, 29,011; Belgium, 26,018; Canada, 19,974; Italy, 16,018; Holland, 11,574.

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.

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: Victoria—September 4-7
Edmonton—September 10-11
Ottawa—September 13-15

Toronto—September 17-26
St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
Montreal—October 1-9

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 commenced a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13

Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27