FOREIGN TRADE

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In This Issue

COVER SUBJECT—One of the heaviest "lifts" ever landed at a Canadian port, this 150-ton stator, comprising part of a steam turbo alternator ordered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, was discharged at Sorel, Que., where there is a sheerlegs crane tested for this weight. Other equipment was unloaded in Montreal, where it could be handled by the 75-ton crane operated by the National Harbours Board. Seven complete alternators, for installation in plants at Toronto and Windsor, Ont., were involved in the order, representing an aggregate gross weight of between 3,500 and 4,000 tons. C. A. Parsons & Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, supplied four machines of 100,000 kilowatts for the Toronto plant, and the English Electric Company, Limited, of Stafford, three machines of 60,000 kilowatts for the Windsor plant. Other details may be found on page 522 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

Photo by Newcastle Chronicle and Journal.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Manufacturing Industry Grows Phenomenally in South Africa

Growth has brought much greater dependence on imports of raw materials—Higher average prices received for mining products, especially gold—Value of agricultural production increased—Wool prices much higher.

By Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

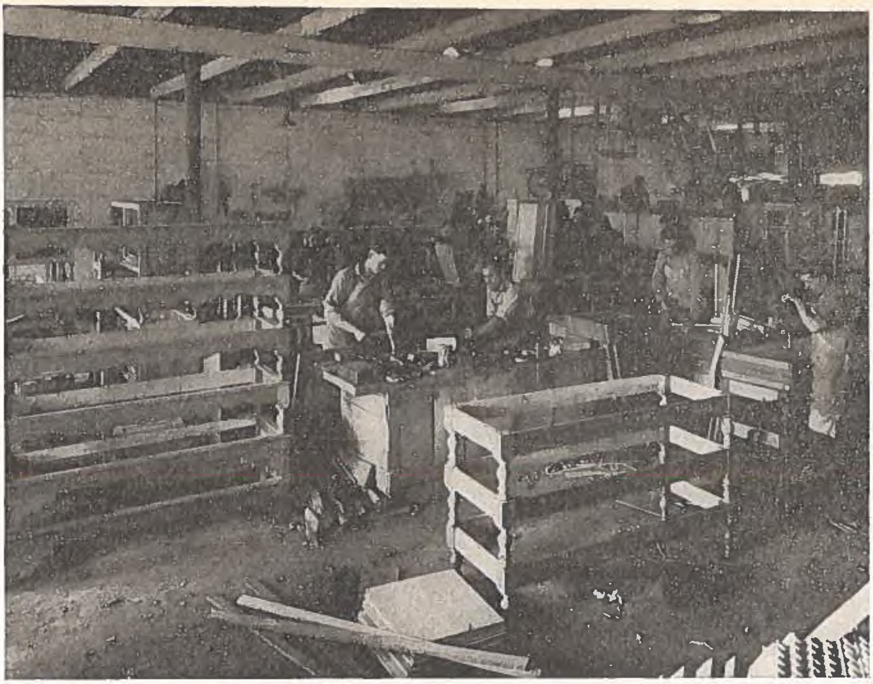
JOHANNESBURG.—The phenomenal growth in the Union of South Africa's manufacturing industry during the past two or three years has brought with it a much greater dependence upon imports of raw materials, so many of which are highly priced and difficult to obtain. Nonetheless, the development is gaining ground and it would appear that, with the protection afforded by import control and encouraged by the tacit assurance of the government that economic infant industries will not be allowed to languish, still greater industrial expansion can be expected. Reports of the establishment of new factories and of extensions to existing factories are continually appearing. Apart from the long established lines of footwear, clothing, motor cars, building materials, etc., a very wide range of locally made products, from machinery to razor blades, is now on the market. Unfortunately there is no official list of products or statistics of production available.

Indices of employment perhaps provide the next best indication of manufacturing activities. These show that following a declining tendency during the second half of 1949 a fairly steady upward trend ensued in 1950. Considering the increase in prices of manufactured goods in 1950, it follows that there occurred a substantial increase in output values. This improvement has continued into 1951. Levels of production are being well maintained in all sections of industry, although manufacturers continue to have difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of certain important raw materials. Particularly scarce are steel, non-ferrous metals, paper, woodpulp products, timber, building materials and ingredients for paints. The continued rise in prices of most raw materials presents a serious problem and may seriously affect production.

The importance of secondary industry in South Africa's export trade, while growing, is still far from the point where exports of manufactured goods may be regarded as valued earners of foreign exchange. The total Union and South West Africa exports of products (exclusive of re-exports and processed gold) increased from £120·9 million in 1948, to £193·1 million in 1950, an increase of £72·2 million. Leaving out wines, spirits, dried and canned fruit, etc., which are really primary products, manufactured goods accounted for about £16·5 million of the increase. The goods exported, mainly to the Rhodesias and the Middle East, included clothing, fibres, yarns, agricultural implements and machinery, iron and steel, electrical cable, motor cars and trucks, drugs and chemicals, footwear, tires and tubes, wooden manufactures, books, paper, stationery, fancy goods and explosives.

Considerable Step-up in Mining Activity

Mining operations during 1950, compared with those for the previous year, showed a considerable step-up in activity. Both in employment of labour and physical output the records show appreciable increases in the more important minerals. In addition, higher average prices ruled



South Africa—Furniture factory in Johannesburg.
South African Railway Photo.

throughout the year, This was especially the case with gold, it being the first full year that gold was produced at the enhanced value following the devaluation of the South African pound. Mainly as the result of this, the Union's total mineral output rose in 1950 to the record level of £189·5 million. The 1949 figure (3½ months of devaluation) was £146 million.

Despite a small reduction in the quantity produced the value of gold output in 1950 reached £144·8 million, compared with £114·9 million in 1949. The quantities were respectively 11,664,000 and 11,705,000 fine ounces. Because of the high price more ore was actually treated in 1950 than in 1949.

Ever to the forefront in gold mining and political circles is the question of the price of gold in relation to other commodities, all of which have increased in value over the years. Another concern is the very high cost of mining operations which is still going up as the result of rising costs of equipment and labour. According to reliable interests, while South Africa benefited by devaluation to a good degree during 1949 and 1950, it now appears that this improvement has come to an end, devaluation having produced its full effect. In other words the cost of operation has caught up with the increase in value.

Production of gold by the main producers during the first five months of the current year amounted to 4,729,345 fine ounces, the value of which was £58,702,993. The output for the same period last year was 4,859,353 fine ounces, valued at £60,316,719.

First of New Orange Free State Gold Mines in Production

It is of interest to note that on June 30, 1951, the first of the Orange Free State gold mines, under development for some years, went into production. This is an historical date, and comes five years after the opening of the area and twenty years after the borehole was sunk. Twelve other mines in the area, being developed by private enterprise aided by overseas capital, should reach the production stage during the next ten years. The expanded production of gold which these new mines will introduce in the Union will mean a great deal to the nation's economy.

Coal production in 1950, at 28,727,000 tons, showed an improvement over 1949 of 1,158,000 tons to a value of £14·8 million. Exports in 1950, including bunkers, totalled 3,202,954 short tons.

Production of all other base minerals combined increased in 1950 from £11·6 million to £16·6 million. Diamond output also showed a substantial increase.

Value of Agricultural Production Increased

The gross value of agricultural production increased from about £179 million in the 1948-49 season to about £203 million in 1949-50, or about 13·4 per cent, according to a report by the Department of Agriculture. Since the price index for agricultural products advanced approximately 15 per cent during the same period, the physical volume of production remained approximately at the same level as that in 1948-49.

As the figures given above are for production years ending June 30, they do not reflect the very high value of the wool clip during the second half of 1950. Thus, for the calendar year 1950 the increase in overall value of production (not estimated yet) showed a much greater increase than 13·4 per cent.

The 1950-51 harvest of wheat, 6,202,000 bags, was the largest produced by the Union since 1943, when a crop of 6,244,000 bags was taken. The latest crop will meet approximately 75 per cent of requirements. In view of the large acreage sown this year and the favourable weather enjoyed so far, the 1951-52 harvest should equal if not better last season's heavy yield.

The 1950 crop of citrus fruits was the largest yet marketed by the Union. Exports totalled 4,626,091 cases, bringing a gross return of £7,692,562. Production in 1951 so far is showing the effect of drought conditions in the Transvaal. Exports to the beginning of June this year total 461,024 cases (about 70 lbs. each), compared with 802,367 cases to the same date last year. It should be noted that the export season this year started later than usual.

Deciduous fruit exports during the current season are falling short of the corresponding 1950 totals, except in nectarines, peaches and pineapples. The total so far is 35,845 short tons, compared with 43,647 tons for the same period last year. The decline shows the adverse effects of the unfavourable weather experienced during 1950 on the production of exportable grades of fruit.

Estimates of the current season's production of sugar are not yet available. Last season's record output of 685,798 short tons, however, is not likely to be equalled, owing to drought conditions during the past six months or so.

Wool Prices Much Higher

Final figures for the 1950-51 wool season show that the total sales amounted to £90,818,391. The total value for the previous clip was £38,527,046. A greater weight of wool was sold last season than in the 1949-50 season, and the average price was 95·79d. per pound, compared with the previous average of 42·5d.

Exports of the various forms of wool during the period July, 1950, to May, 1951, were as follows: grease, 169,117,021 lbs.; scoured, 19,786,343 lbs.; tops, 2,944,927 lbs.; noils, 533,652 lbs.

Wattle bark deliveries from growers in Natal are less than at this date last year, owing to dry weather. Extract factories are being enlarged in view of a considerable expansion of plantations that has taken place during the past few years. Exports of wattle products in 1950 totalled in value £4,368,826, bark £982,809 and extract £3,386,017. For the period January to March, 1951, the relative figures are £1,512,688, £189,430 and £1,323,258.

Indian Textile Exports Curtailed By High Duties and Low Quotas

Increasing Japanese competition is further complication—Special concessions granted to mills formerly unable or unwilling to export —Exporters, primarily responsible for developing markets, received allocation of only nine per cent of previous year's exports.

By Robert F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

BOMBAY.—Unable to obtain sufficiently large export quotas to maintain the interest of their customers, or to keep their staff occupied, numbers of Bombay textile export firms are currently seeking new lines of activity. The imposition of an export duty of 25 per cent and the difficulties of obtaining deliveries from the mills during the life of their contracts pose additional problems, which are further complicated by increasing Japanese competition. Export houses have been mainly responsible for building up India's important textile trade as mills have participated directly to a limited extent only. However, it is the actual manufacturers who are now in a more favourable position to obtain the limited export business possible.

Textiles were India's second most important export in 1950, earning Rs.1,200 million of a total of Rs.5,220 million of foreign exchange. In the current year, 950 million yards are scheduled for export, of which 760 million yards were licensed last year on a free licensing basis to both mills and exporters. In order to provide adequate supplies of cloth at controlled prices to the domestic market, a total ban on further export licensing was imposed in January. The procedure for distributing the balance of the export quota, amounting to 190 million yards, was announced in the middle of May as follows:

	million yards
"Uneconomical Mills" allowed to export	15
Postwar mills	10
Mills which by direct exports have already established their products in overseas markets	20
Mills in proportion to quantities delivered by them to exporters for overseas shipment in 1950	40
Established exporters	57
To new export firms for shipment to Pakistan	20
Quota to be allocated later in the year	28
Total export quota	190

The announcement of this allocation, particularly the concession to mills which formerly were themselves unable or unwilling to export, severely jolted the cloth trade and received widespread attention from the local press and trade associations. Exporters who had been primarily responsible for developing export markets had to be content with an allocation amounting to only 9 per cent of their previous year's exports.

Mills established after the war were receiving concessions in the form of special rates of depreciation. Those coming into production after

April 1, 1948, were also exempted from income tax up to 6 per cent of capital employed, but even with these concessions they had not made direct exports, finding it more profitable to sell on the home market or ship through firms with overseas connections. Later it was announced that established exporters would be allocated the 28 million yards remaining in the total quota. However, those mills which received their allotment early in the program were able to arrange for shipments through exporters and, according to reports, received as much as a rupee per yard consideration for the export quota.

This lucrative business received a setback with the imposition on June 1, of a 25 per cent ad valorem export duty on coarse and medium cloth. Premium rates for export licences fell from the peak level to four annas per yard and lower, as a result of large cancellations of orders and shrinkage in fresh inquiries. On April 1, the "Budget" provided for a 10 per cent export duty on coarse and medium varieties, which the trade took in its stride due to rising markets. But the enhancement of this duty, to a total of 25 per cent, coming at a time when world prices were receding from record levels, very nearly priced Indian mill cloth out of important markets. Singapore traders, who had made substantial purchases of Indian textiles towards the end of 1950, were able to undersell Bombay exporters in their own markets, particularly Pakistan.

Overseas Buyers Consider Treatment Unfair

Since last April mills have been permitted to pack only 10 per cent of their monthly production for export. Some consideration is apparently being given to raising this to 20 per cent to enable export quotas to be filled before the end of the year, but at the present allowable rate it will take that long to fulfil existing commitments. At present overseas buyers consider they have been unfairly treated as delivery of goods has been withheld, and the increased export duty has been made applicable to the delayed shipments. Now, in addition to the impossibility of mills being able to quote firm deliveries, the majority of buyers are not prepared to book new business subject to "the export packing restrictions being relaxed or lifted". Therefore Bombay has good cause to become increasingly nervous about Japanese competition. Reports from Japan indicate that with the aid of a substantial supply of American cotton, Japan proposes to achieve an export target of 465 million square yards to the sterling area, as compared with 310 million square yards exported last year. India's markets in East and West Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Aden, Malaya, Pakistan and Ceylon will be affected. Even the United Kingdom itself will buy 160 million square yards as opposed to 84·7 million square yards last year.

In the case of medium and coarse counts, export prices still obtain a premium over domestic fixed rates, but it was not possible for exporters to act promptly on their allotments as it was decided that a large proportion of the total quota, amounting to 64 million yards, was first to be licensed for shipment to Pakistan, Afghanistan and Indonesia. These countries, it turned out, were not really interested. Six weeks passed during which it was not possible to book any business with other destinations and at a time when world prices were softening. Finally, after an attempt was made, for a time, to give an export quota for these destinations to anyone who could book an order, the quota was allowed to be diverted to other destinations. However, here again resistance is being encountered to current prices and the enhanced duty. Over the past three months exports from Bombay have slumped heavily and foreign buyers are now more anxious to cancel orders and allow their unused credits to lapse, than to fulfil commitments. The aim of ensuring plentiful supplies of cloth to the domestic consumer has been attained, but many Indians still cannot afford present day prices. Expectations are that exporters will be called upon to start another export drive before many months have passed. In the meantime, the necessity of giving priority to those countries which have bilateral trade pacts with India does little to ameliorate the difficulties of those firms endeavouring to maintain their foreign connections.

Australian Hosiery and Knitwear Industry Hit by Shortage of Labour and Materials

Country has sufficient plant capacity to meet entire needs of population—Output curtailed due to shortages—Imports of many lines continue in substantial volume—Exports have dropped to fraction of former volume.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—Apart from a limited range of specialties imported from abroad, the Australian hosiery and knitwear industry has sufficient plant capacity to meet the entire needs of the population, according to a survey of the industry by the Division of Industrial Development.

Owing to labour, power and material shortages with which the country has been faced during recent years, however, many plants are not working to capacity, and imports of many lines continue in substantial volume.

The manufacture of knitted goods in Australia was first started during the first world war, and for some years the industry passed through difficult times. With the imposition of substantial tariff protection in the late 1920's it received a new lease of life. From then on, the industry has developed and expanded until today there are 465 factories within the Commonwealth, chiefly in Victoria, employing more than 21,000 persons. With the anticipated growth in population, and sheltered by a protective tariff, the long-term outlook for the industry seems good.

Estimated current demand for men's half hose is slightly more than 1¼ million pairs per annum, or about 5 pairs per capita. Production in 1948-49 was 1,275,000 dozen pairs, of which 632,000 dozen pairs were made wholly of wool, 540,000 dozen pairs of woollen mixtures, 83,000 dozen pairs wholly of other materials, and 20,000 dozen pairs of other mixtures. There has been a notable increase in hose made wholly of wool during the past ten years. With the withdrawal of the wool subsidy, and the high price of fleece, however, it is predicted that manufacturers will turn to the more extensive use of other fibres, particularly should the existing high prices continue or advance further.

Imports of Men's Hose Increased

Imports of men's hose increased from 13,576 dozen pairs in 1938-39 to 97,627 dozen pairs in 1949-50, the United Kingdom being the main supplier. Exports before the war were relatively small, but with the development of a world shortage following the close of hostilities, shipments rose sharply to a peak in 1946-47 of 187,461 dozen pairs, falling away again to 11,116 dozen pairs in 1949-50. In 1946-47 men's wool hose was shipped to 27 different countries including Canada, which received 30,000 dozen pairs.

Production of women's and girls' hosiery in 1948-49 was 1,537,000 dozen pairs, against an estimated total demand of just over two million dozen pairs. Of the 1948-49 production, 216,000 dozen pairs were wholly of nylon, 534,000 dozen pairs wholly of silk, 218,000 dozen pairs wholly of rayon, 282,000 dozen pairs wholly of other materials, 69,000 dozen pairs silk mixtures, 96,000 dozen pairs rayon mixtures, and 122,000 dozen pairs other mixtures. About 62 per cent of the production consisted of full fashioned hosiery, about 20 per cent of anklets and the balance of circular knit.

Imports in 1948-49 were 539,700 dozen pairs, of which 506,000 dozen pairs were full fashioned. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier. Exports were negligible.

The average annual consumption of children's hosiery for the three-year period ending June 30, 1939, was about 575,000 dozen pairs, rising to a current estimated demand of around 800,000 dozen pairs. Production has been erratic due to occasional switching to women's anklets and men's hose, as the demand for these occurred. In 1938-39, 611,490 dozen pairs were manufactured, and imports totalled 11,140 dozen pairs, while in 1949-50 production had dropped to 557,600 dozen pairs, and imports had jumped to 219,652 dozen pairs. Current estimates place probable production at 700,000 dozen pairs for 1950-51 against the estimated total demand of 800,000 dozen pairs.

Knitted garments consist of underwear, nightwear, costumes, dresses and robes, beachwear, cardigans, jumpers and pullovers. Local production of knitted underwear in 1948-49 was 2,370,000 dozen garments, with imports of 215,045 dozen, chiefly from the United Kingdom. Nightwear output totalled 130,000 dozen garments; costumes, dresses and robes—15,000 dozen; bathing suits—80,000 dozen, and cardigans, jumpers and pullovers—572,000 dozen. The probable production of cardigans, etc., for 1950-51 is estimated at 700,000 dozen, against the estimated total demand of around 650,000 dozen. Imports in 1949-50 were 47,267 dozen. Imports of costumes, dresses and robes, as well as nightwear and bathing suits, are relatively small.

Exports Materially Decreased as Production Declined

The strong overseas demand for hosiery and knitted garments which developed after the war, led to a sharp rise in exports, reaching 456,780 dozen pairs of hosiery of all kinds in 1946-47, and in the case of knitted garments to £A453,000 in value. While the demand continued for some time, it was not possible to take full advantage of the opportunities on account of labour, power and material shortages, and this business has dropped to but a fraction of its former volume. Unless means can be found to overcome the present shortages, so that existing plant can be worked to capacity, there seems little prospect of Australia becoming an important factor in the export market for these goods for some years ahead.

International Fair to be Held in Denmark

Oslo, September 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Danish International Fair in 1952 will be held in Copenhagen in two sections, as follows:

The Commercial Fair, from April 25 to May 4, 1952, covering consumer goods of all kinds;

The Technical Fair, from May 16 to May 25, 1952, covering machinery, tools and technical articles.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Secretariat, Forum, Jul. Thomsens Plads, Copenhagen V, Denmark.

French Retail Prices Have Risen Rapidly During the Past Year

Consumers' budgets estimated 15 per cent higher than at beginning of year—Peak seems to have been reached—Disparity between farm and factory prices poses problems.

By J. H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—Canadians eyeing the price indices in Canada with mounting trepidation may derive some measure of comfort from a recent OEEC study of retail prices in the Western World which showed Canadian prices among the most stable in the world. The Frenchman has no such reassurance, for only Iceland has experienced greater inflation than France since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. During the period June, 1950 to April, 1951, retail prices in France rose 20 per cent, compared with 9 per cent in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, the survey found.

For the first half of 1951, taken as a period, rises were less spectacular, but the wholesale price index rose 12·5 per cent, the general retail index 8·5 per cent. More painful, from the consumer's point of view, the worker's food budget is estimated to have increased approximately 15 per cent since January 1.

Industrial Prices Rose Farthest and Fastest

Industrial prices rose farther and faster than other groups, sparked by rapidly increasing costs of imported raw materials. Food products were much less volatile in price and the disparity between farm prices, and hence income, and other prices is an explosive issue in the French political scene. The controlled price of wheat was increased by 45 per cent in August, and those of sugarbeets and sugar are also due for revision.

The down-turn in world prices of raw materials, which occurred in May, was followed by decreases in domestic wholesale prices and the hope is expressed that the inflationary results of the Korean hostilities have worked themselves out, for the present at least.

Wholesale Price Indices in France

Base 1949=100

	Food Products	Fuel and Energy	Industrial Products	General Index	Imported Products Raw Materials	Imported Products All
1949 Average	103·2	105·6	113·7	108·3	145·7	132·5
1950						
January	106·6	115	140·5	123	213	178·5
February	110	116·5	152·5	130	251	200·7
March	112·7	118·9	158	134	255	206
April	116	126·8	166·3	140	258	210
May	121	123·7	163·9	140·7	233	192·5
June	117·3	121·6	162·9	138·4	222	185·3

Retail Prices Steadied in June

The continuous rise in retail prices, which had been going on for a year, paused in June when the general index of retail prices (based on low-income family expenditure) registered no rise. Seasonally-falling food prices, with the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables which are not included in the general index, accounted for the very slight fall which occurred.

Index of Retail Prices in Paris

(Base 1949=100)

	Food	Heat Light	Manufactured Goods	Services Inc. Rent	Mis.	General[1]	Fresh fruits and Veg.[2]
1949 Average .	110·6	109·8	102	124·3	106·2	111·2	103·2
1950							
January	120	128·6	106·9	133	108·3	119·3	90·1
February	121·3	128·6	110·9	133	108·3	120·9	89·6
March	123	128·9	116·1	136	116·7	123·6	91·9
April	124·6	139·5	118·4	138	116·7	125·7	97·1
May	129·4	139·5	119·9	141	116·7	129·3	106·2
June	127·3	139·5	122·6	145	116·7	129·2	115·2

[1] Index of budget expenditures of a family of four in the low-income group.
[2] Not included in General Index.

Consumers and trade unions were becoming insistant that the government take steps to halt the rapid rise in the cost of living, one of the most rapid in the world, when the holiday season intervened and the government fell. Minimum wages are due for a revision in September and, unless a new impetus is given to inflation, the French economy will probably steady itself at present levels with some adjustment upwards of lower-income wage levels.

Large British Steam Turbo Alternators Arrive in Canada

Liverpool.—Seven steam turbo alternators, ordered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for installation in plants at Toronto and Windsor, have been shipped to Canada. C. A. Parsons & Company, Limited, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, received a contract for four machines of 100,000 kilowatts, to be installed in the Toronto plant at Toronto, and the English Electric Company, Limited, at Stafford, provided three machines, each of 60,000 kilowatts, for the Windsor plant. These contracts represent an aggregate gross weight of between 3,500 and 4,000 tons.

Each complete Parsons turbo alternator embodies a giant stator, the stationary portion, which piece of machinery weighs in the region of 200 tons complete, and had therefore to be broken down for transport. Even so, the largest single piece, made by Parsons for the Toronto installation, weighs 150 gross tons, and the three English Electric stators each weigh in the region of 125 tons. Ancillary equipment includes lifts ranging from 5 to 80 tons.

The only Canadian port equipped to discharge the giant stators is the St. Lawrence port of Sorel, which is served exclusively by Canadian National Railways, and where Marine Industries Limited, own a sheerlegs crane tested for 150 tons of 2240-lbs. At the United Kingdom end of the operation, Newcastle and Liverpool are the interested ports, being well-equipped for stator-size lifts. The 150 ton stator, from Parsons' Newcastle works, was loaded on the Tyne, where there is a 150-ton floating crane. At Liverpool, the Mersey Docks & Harbour Board's 200-ton mammoth floating crane will easily accommodate the English Electric stators.

From the inception of these projects an immense amount of research and inquiry, both in the United Kingdom and Canada, has been undertaken by Canadian National Railways concerning tunnel and siding clearances, bridges, line conditions, special trains and schedules involving out-of-line hauls, provision of requisite rail wagons, high and low water readings at Sorel and the draughts of the vessels likely to unload there.

Canning Industry Had Good Year In the Western United States

Continued improvement showed during 1950-51 year—Korean war results in increased demand—Most canners had sold-out lines at end of season—All segments shared in the successful season—Outlook for 1951-52 season varied.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General for Canada.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Starting out on a much improved basis over the previous two seasons, the 1950-51 canning year in the Twelfth District* which ended on June 1 showed continued improvement and ended as one of the best seasons since the war, according to a survey published by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Early in 1950, bettering market conditions had resulted in increased movement and some price recovery. At the start of the 1950-51 season, most canners' stocks had been reduced below year-ago levels and the industry was generally optimistic.

The impact of the Korean war on the canning industry was as marked as on other segments of the economy. Increased demand at both consumer and distributor levels brought rapid movement of the new packs. With advancing prices for most items, distributors scrambled to fill their warehouses. As the 1950-51 season ended, many canners had sold-out lines. All inventories were sharply reduced and unsold stocks were negligible.

Growers, Distributors and Canners Had Good Season

All segments of the industry shared in the successful season. Growers generally received higher prices for their processing crops and many distributors accrued inventory profits. The early and rapid movement of the packs eased canners' financial burdens while an increased volume of sales and advancing prices improved profit margins. With considerable new equipment and remodelling to reduce operating costs, the canning industry faced 1951-52 in an excellent position.

United States canners produced a slightly smaller volume of canned fruits and vegetables in 1950 than they did in 1949. Packers' carryovers at the start of the canning season also were below those of the previous year. As a result, national canned fruit and vegetable supplies available for the 1950-51 marketing year were 3 per cent less than total supplies for the 1949-50 season. Both the carryover from the 1949-50 season and the 1950 pack of canned seasonal vegetables were smaller than in 1949. Total fruit supplies were larger, however, since the increase in the pack more than made up for the slight drop in carryover supplies.

The Western States picture, both as to pack and beginning stocks, was somewhat different than that for the nation as a whole. The total output of canned fruits and vegetables was slightly larger in 1950, with the increase in the vegetable pack larger than the decrease in the fruit pack. Smaller beginning carryovers of both fruits and vegetables, however, left canners with almost the same total supply available for distribution as they had the previous year.

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* The Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System comprises the Western States of Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah and Washington.

Fruit Packs Reduced

While California packers of canned fruit and berries were putting up the same total volume as they had turned out in 1949, canners in other Western States, where the fruit pack is much smaller, were forced to cut their total pack by 25 per cent. Most canning fruit and berry crops in the Pacific Northwest and Utah were severely damaged by low temperatures early in the 1950 growing season with consequent reduction in supplies available to processors. The Washington freestone peach crop was a near failure and the plum crop in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho was drastically cut. Cherry production in these three states plus Utah was less than half that of 1949. The apricot crops in Washington, Oregon, and Utah were so badly damaged that no commercial pack was reported.

With no apricots and few peaches available, and with both cherry and plum production reduced, Pacific Northwest canners made maximum use of their pear crop. Even though the over-all crop was reduced by the freeze, a greater percentage went into the canning outlet, raising the pack above the level of either of the two preceding years. Under the impetus of favourable market conditions and a larger crop, Northwest canned apple processors more than doubled their output over the previous year.

California canners also faced generally smaller crops during the 1950 canning season but for a different reason. Except for apricots, California canning fruits exhibited their normal pattern of smaller crops following large crops. In spite of generally smaller crops, packers turned out about the same total fruit pack as they had the previous year, though the individual packs were distributed differently. The larger apricot crop, in conjunction with a very small carryover from the 1949 pack and the failure of the Pacific Northwest crop, furnished both the raw material and the incentive for a 50 per cent increase in the outturn of California canned apricots over the small 1949 pack. Though both the apple and pear crops were smaller, canners took a greater percentage of the production, turning out substantially increased packs.

California's combination fruit packs were largely influenced by the market situation rather than by the size of the component crops. With smaller crops of peaches, pears, and cherries, and larger crops of grapes, apricots, and pineapples, available raw material supplies were only fairly adequate. The important fruit cocktail pack was increased 20 per cent primarily because canners' stocks at the beginning of the canning season were one-third less than a year earlier. The carryover of fruits for salad, on the other hand, more than doubled and the export outlook was unfavourable. As a result, the salad pack, usually put up for the export trade, was decreased more than one-third. California canners also turned out a smaller volume of canned mixed fruits because this item had not proved profitable the year before.

Cling Peach Pack Cut

Late spring estimates of the 1950 cling peach crop, produced almost entirely in California, indicated that regulating the size of the cling peach pack would again be a major problem in the industry. Indications are that the crop might turn out as large as the record 1949 crop. Canners' stocks on January 1, 1950, were over 10 million cases, sold and unsold, compared with 8 million a year earlier and 4·6 million two years before. Intense selling efforts and some price cutting resulted in a reduction in stocks by June 1 to 2 million cases. While this figure was one-third less than a year earlier, it was the second largest carryover since 1941 and half the stocks were still unsold.

Vegetable Packs Larger

For the second year, District output of canned vegetables increased over the previous year. Pack totals were up in all areas. From the small turnout of 1949, the Pacific Northwest pea pack jumped back to the 1941-46 level. The corn pack, increasingly important in the Northwest, almost equalled the previous year's pack in spite of depressed prices the previous season. The string bean pack, produced largely in Oregon, went on to another record high in the Pacific Northwest.

California's total vegetable pack exceeded that of any year since 1947, owing largely to bigger packs of tomato catsup and tomato sauces. The supply situation in the important tomato processing industry was much improved over recent years. Carryover stocks at the beginning of the 1950 canning season were substantially reduced from the preceding year. Even though the outturn of all tomato items was larger than in 1949, supplies moved exceptionally well and prices tended to advance. California's increased spinach pack, the largest since 1946, moved into distribution channels readily with prices advancing during the marketing season. The slightly smaller asparagus pack found an active market. Canners' prices opened slightly higher but remained stable during the selling season. Growers' returns, however, were substantially higher than in 1949.

Shipments and Prices Increased

Even though most pack prices opened higher and advanced during the selling season, the extremely active demand for canned goods at all levels of distribution resulted in an exceptionally favourable selling year, particularly in California. California canners increased their total shipments of canned fruits and vegetables in the 1950-51 marketing season by 7 per cent, which is more significant in the light of the fact that aggregate supplies available for distribution were 6 per cent lower. The fact that 70 per cent of all canned fruit sales were made before January 1 compared with 56 per cent the year before, demonstrates the rapid rate of movement. At the end of the 1950-51 marketing year, June 1, 1951, only 4 per cent of the total supplies were left unshipped—a reduction of 75 per cent in year-end stocks. Carryovers of every major canned fruit except pears were much lower than in 1950. The ratio of unsold stocks was also sharply reduced.

Outlook for the 1951-52 Season Varied

Raw material prospects for the 1951-52 canning season in the West are varied. Canners in the Pacific Northwest again will have small supplies of fruits available because of severe frosts during the latter part of April. The sweet cherry and apple crops in Oregon and Washington suffered heavy damage and will be considerably less than the 1950 crops. Though most of the other fruit crops in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho will be above the relatively small production of last year, harvests will generally be below average. As a result, most Pacific Northwest fruit packs will again be light.

Fruit prospects in California vary from fair to good with some detrimental effects due to the shorter than usual dormant periods through the winter. Apple, plum, and peach production will be above 1950 levels, but smaller supplies of apricots and cherries are certain. Canned packs of these items will probably turn out correspondingly. Since the market outlook in the spring of 1951 was much better than it was a year earlier, the canning clingstone peach industry limited its marketing order to regulation of quality. Only peaches of No. 1 grade will be eligible for processing.

Supply of Major Processing Vegetables Somewhat Larger

Based on planted acreages, the West's supply of major processing vegetables will be somewhat larger than last year's. Canning corn output in the Northwest will be up sharply and moderate increases are expected for peas and green beans. The asparagus pack in California was the same as last year's despite the lateness and coolness of the growing season. California's processing tomato crop, on the other hand, will be substantially larger than the 1950 crop. Growers planted almost twice the acreage they did the year before and production will probably reach a new high. Canners are expected to turn out bigger packs of each of the tomato items with the largest increases coming in tomatoes, juice, puree, and catsup.

Canners will be faced with some cost, price, and labour problems, which may put a squeeze on profitable operations. The four major cost items of the canner—raw materials, cases, cans and labour—will each be up at least 10 per cent this year. Growers are asking, and, in most cases, getting, considerably higher prices for this year's processing crops. Canners may reflect in their ceiling prices raw material increases up to the parity price of the crop, but some raw material costs on 1951 packs have already been higher than parity. The high cost of the short California cherry crop caused some canners to curtail operations, and asparagus prices to California growers were bid up so high that many canners may suffer a loss.

Agricultural Specialists Arrive from Ceylon and India

Three agricultural specialists from Ceylon and one from India have arrived here under the fellowship scheme of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan, and are expected to remain in Canada for two years. A dietitian and a mining engineer have also arrived to study Canadian methods that may be applied in India, on their return to that country.

The agricultural specialists from Ceylon are: John Stanley Leonard White, an instructor in agriculture, Department of Agriculture; Ramaswamy Sathasivampillai, a farm manager in the Department of Agriculture; and Leslie Edgar Arnold Fonseka, a farm manager in the Department of Agriculture.

The specialists from India are: Chandrasekhar Seshadri Iyer, a tractor engineer at Nagpur, State of Madhya Pradesh; Miss Thankamma Kuttenpillai Subhadramma, a dietitian in the Public Health Department of the State of Travancore-Cochin; and B. D. Prusti, a mining engineer interested in geophysical prospecting.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Italian Industrial Production Was Generally Satisfactory This Year

Industrial production index maintained without variation—Raw materials supply problem not as acute—Domestic market unfavourable to sellers—Output of electrical energy still increasing.

By A. A. Caron, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—One metric ton equals 2204 pounds.)

ROME.—Italian industrial output, as a whole, is at present about 20 per cent higher than in 1938. The general index figure of production for the first five months of the current year stood at an average level of 136 compared with 1938, and was 18·3 per cent higher than in the same period of 1950. The index figure of 141 for May, 1951, was the highest since the war. It is difficult, however, to give an adequate picture of the present situation of Italian industry. There are some positive indications. The industrial production index has been maintained without variation, and the problem of the supply of raw materials is not as acute as during the first months of the year.

On the other hand, there are some trends which give rise to apprehension, particularly those inherent in the international situation. The domestic market, in view of the stockpiling which took place in recent months, is unfavourable to sellers who, in addition, have some difficulties in financing because of diminishing credit facilities. There is a more precarious situation in the mechanical industry caused by the fact that the rearmament program is not yet clarified.

When the individual industries are considered, there is no real basis for apprehension. For example, the output of electrical energy is still increasing, and during the first five months of this year it was 22 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1950.

In the food section, output is at present 32 per cent higher than in 1938. Special mention should be made of preserved foodstuffs and sugar, which amounted to 208,000 and 556,000 tons respectively in 1950.

The situation in the silk industry is normal, but the rayon and staple fibre industry is developing under favourable conditions due to the steadily increasing demand.

During the first four months of this year the Italian mining industry made considerable progress in many of its sectors of production. Ranking first is the production of natural hydrocarbon gases which, with an output of 297 million cubic metres exceeded by 123 per cent the level reached in the same period of 1950. The increase between the first four months of 1949 and the same period in 1950 was 135 per cent.

In the metallic mineral sector, only the ferrous branch showed a drop in production, 24 per cent for ferro-manganese minerals, 14·6 per cent for pyrites and 12·9 per cent for iron minerals.

With regard to non-metallic minerals, the increases in the production of barytes (+77·2 per cent) fluorite (+87·5 per cent) feldspar (+43·9 per cent) and amianthus (+15·8 per cent) seem to offset some drops which occurred in the important sulphur group. Sulphur mineral, in fact, fell from 538,231 tons in the first four months of 1950 to 462,693 tons in the same period of 1951, a drop of 14 per cent. Ground sulphur fell from 66,824 to 58,045 tons, a drop of 13 per cent. It should be remarked, however, that the lower production of sulphur is closely connected with the strikes or work stoppages during the last few months. It is hoped that the present world demand will result in a strengthening of the mines and increasing efficiency. The Italian Sulphur Organization is doing everything in its power to increase the production of the mines by the use of new floating and processing methods.

After the exceptional boom on the rubber market during the second half of last year (which continued until March of this year owing to the pressing demand of all consumer countries), an opposite tendency has come into being. Some encouraging factors may be considered responsible for this new trend—the increase in the output of synthetic rubber, news concerning the completion of American stockpiling and, last but not least, the suspension of supplies of natural rubber to China as a result of the economic sanctions.

According to the most recent figures published by the Italian Institute of Statistics, the index number for the manufacture of rubber objects and articles, basis 1938 equals 100, is 164 for the first four months of 1951, showing an increase of 22·3 per cent over the same period in 1950 (134).

Inner tubes for cars and bicycles show the highest increase, 37·3 per cent, followed by the manufacture of technical and sanitary articles, 32 per cent, and the manufacture of tires for cars and bicycles, 23·3 per cent. There is a slight drop, 12 per cent, in the manufacture of rubber shoes, soles, heels and sheet rubber.

During the first quarter of 1951 the trend of Italy's output of pulp for paper was normal, supplies of local poplar wood and electricity being regular. As far as mechanical pulp is concerned, no difficulties were encountered during the first months of this year, but the output for the whole of 1951 is expected to suffer from a shortage of raw materials. In fact, difficulties were encountered in the first six months of the year in importing wood, particularly from Yugoslavia and Finland. As compared with 1950, there will probably be a drop of about 15 to 20 per cent in imports. The supply shortage is felt particularly for white sulphite and sulphate wood pulp.

Canadian Pack of Canned Strawberries Higher

The commercial pack of canned strawberries this year rose slightly to 295,561 dozen containers from 292,404 in 1950, and the net weight of contents to 3,544,743 pounds from 3,500,150. Domestically-grown raw strawberries acquired during the year amounted to 13,438,566 pounds compared with 13,699,754. The amount quick-frozen aggregated 6,360,575 pounds against 7,778,483, and the total processed in SO_2 was 1,655,358 reclaimable pounds compared with 1,156,308.

One Month Required to Obtain Entry Permits to Japan

Canadian businessmen who wish to visit Japan should apply for entry permits at least one month in advance of their departure date. Application forms, which can be obtained from the Area Trade Officer (Asia), Department of Trade and Commerce, should be submitted to this officer together with details of valid passport, etc. The Area Trade Officer will then submit these to SCAP through the Canadian Liaison Mission in Tokyo. Recent advices from Japan indicate that immediate approval cannot be obtained and that all applications can only be processed in order of receipt.

Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union Limits Dollar Imports

Application of temporary six-point plan will undoubtedly result in some scaling down of Canadian exports to this market—Measures taken to restore equilibrium to balance of payments position within the European Payments Union.

By V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

BRUSSELS.—The application of the temporary six-point plan, announced by the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union to restore equilibrium to its balance of payments position within the European Payments Union (EPU), will undoubtedly result in some scaling down of Canadian exports to this market.

As a result of the new plan, which is basically one of rectifying Belgium's excessive EPU creditor position by buying more from EPU countries and less from the dollar zone, all goods from non-EPU sources are to be classified for import purposes as free, forbidden, or subject to authorization. This is in contrast to the present procedure under which import permits are freely granted for practically all goods originating in the dollar area. The extent to which this will affect Canadian imports will not be known until after publication of the classification lists.* All that can be said for the moment is that the principal Canadian exports of grain and base metals are not likely to be affected.

In addition to the dollar import restrictions, the other points of the plan are designed, with one exception, either to place Belgian francs at the disposal of EPU countries or to facilitate this placement. The exception has to do with the determination to increase exports to the dollar area.

The measures of the plan, as officially announced by the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments, are as follows:

Six Measures Adopted

1. The Foreign Exchange Institute has removed all restrictions on the export of Belgian and Luxembourg capital for investment purposes in EPU countries (Switzerland excepted).

2. Certain restrictions on the importation of goods from the dollar area will be immediately enforced.

3. Exporters of goods and services from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) to EPU countries must carry a part of the cost of financing.

4. Special financial measures will be taken to facilitate the purchase of certain types of "equipment" from EPU countries.

5. Negotiations are to commence immediately under the OEEC with the principal debtors of the BLEU in order to facilitate a greater flow of exports from these countries to Belgium and Luxembourg.

6. Propaganda and expansion efforts in foreign markets will be concentrated mainly on the dollar area.

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* A list indicating those commodities for which no licence is required when imports are made from the dollar area is now available at the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Other items for which importation from the dollar area is requested, will be carefully scrutinized by the Belgian authorities to see whether these commodities can be obtained from O.E.E.C. countries.

From the point of view of Canadian trade, it is encouraging to confirm that this action on the part of the BLEU is a temporary solution in lieu of a more permanent remedy to the balance of payments problem. Unlike most other restrictive measures against dollar imports, these have not resulted from any sudden depletion of gold and dollar holdings. They can be traced directly to a lack of Belgian francs on the part of other EPU countries, and the consequent need to shift the pattern of imports away from the dollar zone and towards these countries. It is not a question of reducing the volume of imports, but simply one of buying more from debtor countries.

Whether the present restrictions on dollar trade will be of long or short duration will depend on negotiations which are to commence immediately with a view to finding a long-term solution to the problem.

The problem itself is briefly that as a member of the EPU, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union's credit quota to other EPU countries, which was set at $360 million and originally scheduled to last until July, 1952, is now exhausted. Under the terms of the EPU agreement, purchases made in excess of the credit quota must be paid for entirely in gold or dollars. It is understandable that the debtors of the BLEU are neither willing nor in a position to hold their present level of imports on the basis of payment in gold or dollars. As a result, only three solutions are possible: either a drastic reduction of exports, or a substantial increase in imports, or an augmented BLEU quota of credit to the EPU countries. As a temporary measure the decision has been taken to increase imports. Unfortunately, this can only be accomplished at the expense of certain dollar and other non-EPU exports to this market.

Malayan Pineapple Industry Under Government Control

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Hitherto, government control of the Malayan pineapple industry has been confined to the enforcement of elementary hygienic conditions in canneries. A new act has been passed to strengthen the industry by enforcing minimum standards of cannery equipment and operation, by regulating cultivation and marketing of the fruit, and by establishing quality standards for the pack comparable with those of competing industries in other countries. The industry will be obliged to contribute towards the cost of the new scheme by means of a cess levied on production and exports. Prewar Malayan pineapple found a sizeable market in Canada, but since 1946 shipments have been limited due to devastation of the canneries and fields and high prices obtainable in other markets.

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 problems 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.

Output of Most Non-Ferrous Metals in Australia Increased in the Past Year

Substantial production increases recorded in all non-ferrous metals with the exception of tin.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—The output of non-ferrous metals in Australia in 1950, with the exception of tin, showed a substantial increase over 1949, according to figures recently released by the Australian Mines and Metals Association.

Refined lead production reached 170,207 long tons as compared with 157,614 in 1949. Lead sold to Australian consumers increased from 40,908 long tons in 1949 to 43,661 in 1950, and quantities sold for export jumped from 108,071 long tons to 122,426, while stocks on hand at the end of the year dropped to 4,120 long tons from 8,635 at the close of 1949. The lead content of ores and concentrates produced in 1950 totalled 219,176 long tons, of which 162,499 long tons were held or allocated for treatment in Australia, the balance being held or allocated for export.

The official price of refined lead on June 4, 1951, to Australian consumers was £A65 per ton as compared with £A200 in the United Kingdom.

Zinc contents of ores and concentrates produced, totalled 202,384 long tons, an increase of 20,386 long tons over 1949. Of this amount, 95,360 long tons were held or allocated for treatment in Australia and 107,024 long tons held or allocated for export. Refined zinc production totalled 83,652 long tons as compared with 80,956 in 1949. Of this total 45,141 long tons were sold to Australian consumers and 38,558 sold for export. Stocks on hand at the end of the year remained practically unchanged at 4,534 long tons.

As in the case of lead, the controlled price of refined zinc in Australia remained at £A65 per ton as compared with the United Kingdom price of £A200.

Silver Production Increased

The silver content of ores and concentrates produced reached 10,677,456 fine ounces in 1950, as compared with 9,849,213 fine ounces in 1949. Of this quantity 6,660,279 fine ounces were held for treatment in Australia and the balance reserved for export. Refined silver production rose from 5,573,305 fine ounces in 1949 to 6,652,637 in 1950. Of this total 1,094,734 fine ounces were sold to Australian consumers, and 5,744,511 sold for export. Stocks on hand dropped from 633,128 fine ounces in 1949 to 446,520 in 1950.

The copper content of ores and concentrates produced in 1950 totalled 14,905 long tons, a slight increase over 1949, but a big drop from 1945 when 24,520 long tons were produced. Production of refined copper rose from 9,858 long tons in 1949 to 13,509 long tons in 1950. Of this amount 11,910 long tons were sold to Australian consumers. Stocks on hand at the end of the year rose from 361 long tons in 1949 to 1,960 long tons in 1950. There were no exports.

The official selling price of copper in Australia on June 4, 1951, was £A230 per ton as compared with £A292–10–0 in the United Kingdom.

The production of refined tin increased slightly from 1,955 long tons in 1949 to 2,014 long tons in 1950. Early in 1951, a tin fund was set up with money accruing from the difference between the price paid to producers (£A840 per ton) and the selling price (£A1,450 per ton). The money thus obtained is used for buying tin from overseas, and any excess is paid to the producers in the form of a bonus. This bonus was £A50 per ton in January, £A75 in February and £A160 in March.

Increased Polystyrene Output in Britain To Affect Future Canadian Shipments

Plants in Newport, Wales, and Manchester now producing for domestic market—Imports from Canada and the United States have declined from 30,982 cwt., valued at £335,021 in the first six months of 1950 to 12,258 cwt., valued at £155,146 in same period this year.

By K. D. Paquin, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The production of polystyrene, for injection moulding, from a plant in Newport, Wales, and in the form of rod, sheet and moulding powder from a Manchester plant, is likely to affect future Canadian shipments of polystyrene to the United Kingdom. The output from Manchester is already estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 tons per annum. These developments are another phase in British industrial expansion with a view to cutting down on dollar expenditure for raw materials. It also represents progress in the United Kingdom's desire to become self-sufficient in materials of economic and strategic importance. It is expected that initial production will be based on imported styrene. Future requirements, however, will likely be filled by local manufacturers.

Hitherto, Canada and the United States have supplied the bulk of the United Kingdom industry's requirements of polystyrene. Imports in the first six months of 1951, however, only amounted to 12,258 cwt. valued at £155,146, compared with 30,982 cwt. valued at £335,021 in the same period of 1950.

When he opened the British Plastics Exhibition this year, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Hartley Shawcross, declared "Plastics are going to be set a pretty stiff future export target". Direct exports, including materials used by moulders and fabricators, have increased eightfold since 1945 and are currently running at over £1,000,000 per month. One refrigerator manufacturer made extensive tests to determine whether alternative materials could be used in the manufacture of its products. As a result, a moulded laminated phenolic plastic inner door pan has replaced the original steel pan. The evaporator door, made of enamelling iron with a porcelain finish, will soon be replaced by one of polystyrene.

These are only two examples of the increasing call on plastics in alleviating the raw materials shortage facing United Kingdom industry.

Construction Declines in the Philippines

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the liberation, an enormous quantity of rebuilding has been carried out in the Philippines and construction, at times, has assumed boom proportions. An evident decline has now set in, attributed principally to the termination of rehabilitation payments of the United States Treasury, the end of the policy of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation of the Philippines of lending funds on real estate, and the end of artificial real estate booms.

B. C. Butler Appointed Canadian Consul And Trade Commissioner at Detroit

Director of Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, since September, 1945, already familiar with merchandising methods in New York, Western and Southern United States—Previous foreign posts also included Batavia and Singapore.

B. C. Butler

Bertram Charles Butler, Director of the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, since September, 1945, has been appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner at Detroit, where he will assume his new duties towards the end of November. In a joint announcement by the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce, it was pointed out that Mr. Butler would succeed J. J. Hurley, who has been Canadian Consul there since the office was opened in 1948, and who is returning to Ottawa for duties with the Department of External Affairs. The appointment of a senior official of the Department of Trade and Commerce to Detroit is an indication of the growing importance of the trade promotional activities of that office.

Mr. Butler was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1905, being educated there and at Queen's University, Kingston, from which he obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1927 and a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1928. After serving for several years with the commercial department of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Mr. Butler joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, being posted to Batavia, Java, in December of that year as Assistant Trade Commissioner. Four years later, he opened an office in Singapore, and retained supervision of that in Batavia.

In October, 1939, Mr. Butler was transferred to Los Angeles, where he opened an office from which to promote Canadian trade in the western section of the United States. He was recalled to Ottawa in February, 1942, for war duties, and became Director of the Export Section, Shipping Priorities Committee. Mr. Butler returned to the foreign field in September, 1944, on being appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner in New York City, remaining there until September the following year, when brought back to Ottawa to take over the post of Director of the Information Division in the new Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

In this capacity, Mr. Butler has been actively concerned with the promotional activities of the whole department, including the organization and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair. From his previous experience in Los Angeles and New York, Mr. Butler gained familiarity with merchandising methods in the United States, which was supplemented by a survey of trade possibilities in the southern section of the United States, undertaken last June.

Argentina Restricts Installation of Petrol Pumps

Buenos Aires, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—By a government decree, no more petrol pumps will be installed for the use of private consumers, except for state and other official dependencies, and also industrial or commercial firms provided their monthly consumption is at least 10,000 litres and they possess or rent garages for their own exclusive use.

H. Leslie Brown Appointed Director of Information in Trade Department

Former Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico City, London, Cape Town, Johannesburg and Buenos Aires promoted to new post from position of Assistant Director of Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

H. L. Brown

H. Leslie Brown, Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service since November, 1950, has been appointed Director of the Information Division, Department of Trade and Commerce. He succeeds B. C. Butler, whose appointment as Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner at Detroit has just been announced.

Mr. Brown, a native of Vancouver, was born in October, 1903, and received his early education in Alberta and British Columbia. He graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1928, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree, specializing in history and economics. Mr. Brown joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in July, 1930, and was posted to Mexico City in May, 1931, as an Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to London, England, in July, 1935, and to Cape Town in November, 1940, the following year being moved to Johannesburg, where he was promoted to the rank of Trade Commissioner. Mr. Brown was posted to Buenos Aires in March, 1947, remaining there for three years before his return to Canada and appointment as Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Before joining the departmenit, he gained much business and industrial experience, and was for a number of years engaged in educational work in British Columbia as a high school teacher. Since his return to Canada, he has been associated with a number of trade promotional activities, including the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Mr. Brown was attached to the South African Engineering Mission to Canada in 1945, the South African Paper Mission to Canada the same year and to the South African Railways and Harbours Mission, which visited this country in 1946. In September, 1950, he headed the Canadian trade delegation which arranged modi vivendi with certain South and Central republics.

Building Requirements Not Being Met in Central Africa

Leopoldville, September 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Leopoldville, the capital of the Belgian Congo, and Brazzaville, the neighbouring capital of French Equatorial Africa, are finding it impossible to keep up with construction requirements. In both cities, the white and black populations are increasing at a tremendous rate. In Leopoldville no less than one African worker out of seven is engaged in the building industry, but new arrivals from Europe, and the migration of blacks from the country into the cities, keep far ahead of the construction industry's ability to provide lodgings, administration buildings, etc.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	August 1938	August 1950	August 1951	January—August 1938	January—August 1950	January—August 1951
	(Millions of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe	26·9	43·2	66·4	216·7	316·2	395·1
America	1·9	2·2	3·4	14·0	20·6	26·9
Africa	1·6	1·8	4·8	13·1	31·1	39·2
Asia	0·7	3·8	4·4	5·7	39·7	44·6
Oceania	4·0	2·4	7·1	33·8	27·9	39·7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35·0	53·3	86·1	283·4	435·5	545·5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	25·5	168·6	193·6	165·5	1,250·9	1,515·2
Latin America	1·3	13·8	17·7	11·5	85·3	113·8
Europe	6·1	16·4	41·9	42·8	112·4	197·9
Other Foreign Countries	1·2	4·9	10·4	19·1	57·4	92·0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34·1	203·7	263·7	238·9	1,505·9	1,918·9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	69·1	257·1	349·8	522·3	1,941·4	2,464·5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	August 1938	August 1950	August 1951	January—August 1938	January—August 1950	January—August 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom	26,734	42,544	66,397	213,458	313,629	393,855
Gibraltar	3	1	34	6	98	390
Malta	22	613	8	251	2,498	880
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	26,914	43,158	66,439	216,739	316,225	395,125
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	805	....	....	4,908	....	....
Bermuda	119	178	231	901	1,878	2,365
Barbados	76	228	509	667	2,129	3,166
Jamaica	327	604	855	2,895	4,973	6,714
Trinidad and Tobago	271	427	722	2,310	5,178	6,596
Bahamas	133	113	181	1,233	1,282	1,455
Leeward and Windward Islands		217	342		2,061	2,786
British Guiana	102	360	456	917	2,779	3,442
British Honduras	30	49	70	195	296	372
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	1	1
TOTAL AMERICA	1,863	2,176	3,366	14,026	20,577	26,897
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		2	33		189	143
Union of South Africa	1,483	1,633	4,105	11,357	28,619	35,447
Other British South Africa		1	....		3	24
Southern Rhodesia	48	28	527	766	847	1,569
Gambia	1	1	....	15	11	15
Gold Coast	21	32	30	101	356	610
Nigeria	1	14	18	53	139	339
Sierra Leone	11	21	15	138	180	145
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8	....	1	203	58	28
British East Africa	24	31	117	462	659	915
TOTAL AFRICA	1,597	1,763	4,846	13,095	31,061	39,235

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

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 537.

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	239	2,774	1,502	1,846	20,218	25,705
Pakistan		194	30		7,485	3,179
Ceylon	13	71	461	148	4,056	2,376
Aden	10	1	1	69	10	19
Federation of Malaya	182	294	1,250	1,798	3,126	6,598
Other British East Indies	....	....	....	5	24	....
Hong Kong	185	476	1,149	1,647	4,768	6,710
TOTAL ASIA	652	3,810	4,393	5,700	39,687	44,587
Oceania:						
Australia	2,581	1,713	4,740	22,765	21,146	29,580
New Zealand	1,373	708	2,201	10,766	6,617	9,682
Fiji	11	6	113	260	165	351
Other British Oceania	....	10	3	42	15	80
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,965	2,437	7,057	33,833	27,943	39,693
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[1]	34,991	53,343	86,102	283,393	435,492	545,538
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	25,261	167,148	192,838	164,223	1,240,292	1,504,611
Alaska	10	93	194	69	636	860
American Virgin Islands	3	10	16	21	97	125
Hawaii	229	859	277	1,006	4,434	4,469
Puerto Rico	15	437	279	198	5,260	5,000
United States Oceania	....	16	25	3	141	154
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	25,518	168,563	193,629	165,520	1,250,860	1,515,21
Latin America:						
Argentina	396	203	970	3,073	9,283	4,380
Bolivia	5	26	91	78	1,175	1,968
Brazil	266	2,466	4,265	2,417	8,649	21,008
Chile	53	362	706	400	1,456	4,582
Colombia	137	1,032	908	733	8,844	8,461
Costa Rica	6	153	252	65	1,473	1,503
Cuba	64	1,946	2,150	650	11,255	13,532
Dominican Republic	9	301	332	251	1,900	2,670
Ecuador	....	138	188	22	704	1,712
El Salvador	2	86	137	29	808	1,226
Guatemala	7	135	168	71	1,462	1,559
Haiti	7	200	218	91	1,586	1,643
Honduras	12	65	177	114	334	3,380
Mexico	159	1,529	2,891	1,679	10,056	16,830
Nicaragua	5	60	57	61	522	680
Panama	19	2,466	272	215	6,593	4,473
Paraguay	....	3	1	9	66	66
Peru	51	526	288	601	2,255	3,079
Uruguay	7	223	1,017	142	979	4,007
Venezuela	106	1,921	2,603	841	15,875	17,030
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,311	13,841	17,691	11,542	85,275	113,789
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	6	....	1
Austria	....	12	212	8	1,565	1,404
Belgium and Luxembourg	536	6,533	8,272	4,797	30,925	50,863
Bulgaria	....	68	....	7	214	8
Czechoslovakia	426	264	2	2,859	1,525	325
Denmark	102	35	64	819	569	1,948
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	24	7	264	261	399	907
France	520	1,521	6,529	5,852	13,100	25,665

(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 537.
(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 537.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	August 1938	August 1950	August 1951	January—August 1938	January—August 1950	January—August 1951
Foreign Countries—Con.			(Thousands of Dollars)			
Europe—Conc.						
Germany	1,862	601	4,266	8,858	4,418	15,913
Greece	161	73	107	1,564	1,097	2,140
Hungary	....	....	2	1	62	28
Iceland	2	30	17	12	466	343
Ireland*	155	865	2,007	3,024	8,769	11,347
Italy	317	641	10,974	1,183	6,056	35,854
Latvia	36	....	....	193	....	....
Lithuania	239	....	....	477	1	....
Netherlands	525	395	3,588	6,252	5,894	11,761
Norway	440	773	3,410	4,518	11,328	19,278
Poland	64	52	1	570	1,273	86
Portugal	13	171	159	103	3,672	3,059
Azores and Madeira	....	1	3	2	113	132
Roumania	3	....	....	30	87	4
Spain	....	5	27	19	3,757	572
Sweden	594	344	958	3,200	2,310	3,321
Switzerland	86	3,995	1,016	484	14,009	12,108
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	142	....	....	746	120	7
Yugoslavia	....	41	48	7	656	873
Total Europe	6,092	16,427	41,926	42,829	112,385	197,947
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	3	56	....	52	72
Arabia	....	33	50	....	547	985
Belgian Congo	7	201	357	58	1,156	2,484
Burma*	10	4	8	102	11	46
China	64	81	....	1,709	1,716	143
Greenland	....	4	14	....	32	116
Egypt	30	44	151	229	3,044	1,098
Ethiopia	....	7	20	....	41	109
French Africa	9	120	227	411	1,409	1,730
French East Indies	1	12	3	15	56	163
French Guiana	....	....	....	4	4	2
French Oceania	8	46	31	63	575	397
French West Indies	8	1	2	114	9	21
Madagascar	1	10	14	6	88	40
St. Pierre and Miquelon	22	73	90	162	668	773
Iran	....	80	139	38	693	833
Iraq	3	....	9	33	53	353
Israel*	13	962	1,407	85	8,498	7,740
Jordan	....	....	....	....	44	75
Tripoli	....	....	1	....	374	1,213
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	184	....
Japan	739	419	5,822	11,439	14,426	47,799
Korea	....	....	32	....	1,137	158
Liberia	1	9	12	16	71	1,275
Morocco	20	120	364	81	1,141	1,278
Indonesia	113	110	245	536	2,205	3,192
Surinam	1	39	38	22	603	687
Netherlands Antilles	15	178	117	144	3,741	1,280
Philippines	72	1,287	670	920	8,186	10,012
Portuguese Africa	79	150	190	1,094	1,468	2,093
Portuguese Asia	....	....	10	1	97	52
Siam (Thailand)	2	97	164	14	949	1,253
Canary Islands	....	75	....	2	177	9
Spanish Africa	....	3	1	....	58	68
Syria	3	118	152	39	678	2,541
Turkey	1	618	18	1,904	3,205	1,892
Total Other Foreign	1,199	4,904	10,414	19,054	57,396	91,982
Total Foreign Countries	34,120	203,737	263,659	238,948	1,505,917	1,918,938
Total Domestic Exports	69,111	257,080	349,761	522,342	1,941,409	2,464,476

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

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Gold Output Rises in Australia

Sydney, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian gold mining industry produced 871,518 fine ounces of gold, valued at £13,501,296, during 1950-51. In the previous year, totals were 865,426 ounces, valued at £13,406,921. In 1938-39, production, at 1,609,922 ounces, then worth £14,584,589, was nearly twice as large.

Production in Western Australia in 1950-51 rose from 617,284 to 632,364 ounces. Queensland, with 75,212 ounces, made the next largest contribution.

Australian Loan Undersubscribed

Sydney, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Australian Thirteenth Security Loan, which opened on August 22 offering an interest rate of 3¾ per cent on long-term securities, closed on September 12. Although the interest rate was an increase from 3⅛ per cent offered on previous loans, the issue was undersubscribed by £7,700,000. The object of the loan was to obtain at least £40 million for urgent public works.

BRAZIL

Elevator Factory Established in Brazil

São Paulo, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The new Otis elevator factory at Santo Andre, São Paulo, was inaugurated recently. The plant will have an initial monthly output of 30 elevators, including those operating on both alternating and direct currents (the latter to be manufactured for the first time in Brazil) and will also produce motors, dynamos and cogwheel equipment which used to be imported.

Brazil Undertaking Cultivation of Olives

São Paulo, August 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported from Santos that for some time now regular consignments of olive plants have been arriving at that port which, after six months in quarantine, are sent to various points throughout the country where the climate is suitable for their cultivation. The average temperature required is said to be between 15° and 22° centigrade, and this is found in the uplands of Minas, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The ultimate aim is, of course, to economize foreign exchange by reducing imports of olives and olive oil of which Brazil is a large consumer (1950 imports were: olives, Cr$62,252,000, olive oil, Cr$188,503,000).

HONG KONG

Hong Kong-U.S. Dollar Exchange Rate Rose Sharply

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The rate of exchange between Hong Kong dollars and United States dollars in Hong Kong's open money market is of great significance to trade between this colony and North America. The money market is virtually the only source of hard currency for local merchants in this sterling area colony, and the ruling rate of exchange is a basic guide to the competitive position of goods of North American origin as against those from the sterling area.

For the past six months the rate has remained fairly steady, hovering around HK$6.30 to US$1.00, thus representing a premium of about eight per cent over the official rate of exchange, (5.79 to 1.00)—not an unworkable relation. During August, however, the rate skyrocketed. On August 14, it suddenly surged upward to 6.49 to 1.00. By August 27 it had touched its high point of 6.73, then receded somewhat to 6.61 at the end of the month, where it presently remains. There now obtains a premium of almost fourteen per cent over the official rate—very nearly prohibitive for further purchases of dollar goods.

Explanations for the sudden development make reference to the actions of speculators subsequent to the suggestion from London financial circles that sterling may be appreciated; the effect on flight capital of rumours that the peace talks at Kaesong in Korea might break down; the increased optimism of local business following reports from Washington that United States authorities were adopting a more liberal attitude toward shipments to Hong Kong; and the dollar-buying activities of the Chinese Communists who are said to be repatriating HK$1 million daily to the colony this month. All of these explanations point up greater demand for United States dollars.

Canada Becoming Major Softwood Supplier to Hong Kong

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Supplies of softwood lumber are becoming comparatively scarce in the Hong Kong market, and as a result, increased interest is being shown in Canadian offers. Generally speaking the proportionate consumption of lumber within the colony is 60 per cent hardwood and 40 per cent softwood, by volume. The hardwoods consist mostly of woods of South-East Asia origin, of which teakwood is of chief importance; the softwoods have been traditionally Douglas Fir and/or Western Hemlock from North America, and China Fir or China Pine from South China, these two general sources supplying approximately equal amounts. Currently the authorities in China are restricting the flow of China Fir or Pine to Hong Kong and the United States is not issuing export licences for lumber for shipment to the colony. Canada is accordingly becoming the major source of supply.

Hong Kong to Have New Waterworks Project

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Hong Kong has just announced details of a vast new water works project calculated to end once and for all the existing shortage of facilities which has plagued the colony since World War II. To cost HK$40 million, the scheme will be constructed at Tai Lam Chung valley in the New Territories, 14 miles inland. It is to be built entirely by local firms. The project contemplates an initial reservoir of 1,150 million gallons, but is capable of enlargement to 4,000 million if necessary.

Since the postwar population of Hong Kong is more than double that of prewar days, existing water supply installations have been severely overtaxed ever since 1946, particularly the filtering capacity. And because it is dependent upon rainfall for primary supply, the colony has had to restrict hours of service to consumers. The new project will permit uninterrupted 24-hour daily service all year round.

Hong Kong Sending Trade Delegation to South Asian Markets

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—In pursuit of increased markets, new trade opportunities, and first hand information about business conditions, the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union is sponsoring a trade delegation of its members to South Asian regions, to take place in October. The group will visit Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Borneo and the Philippines to promote sales of Hong Kong products. To date, over 60 members have applied for inclusion in the party.

Hong Kong Products to be Exhibited at Singapore

Hong Kong, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—To foster the sale of locally-made articles, to prepare for the return of Japanese competition, and to open up new markets, the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union is organizing an exhibition of Hong Kong products in Singapore, to be staged during the forthcoming ECAFE Regional Conference on Trade Promotion to be held in that city October 12-21. To date, some 80 Hong Kong factories have expressed their interest in participating. The overall costs of the exhibition are to be borne by the firms displaying their wares.

JAMAICA

British Granting Aid for Hurricane Rehabilitation in Jamaica

Kingston, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Subject to Parliamentary approval, the British Government has decided to make a grant of £3,100,000 to Jamaica towards a hurricane rehabilitation program, and will also provide an interest-free loan of £1,500,000 for the same purpose

Of the total amount, £1,500,000 will be devoted to restoration of agricultural production, £2,600,000 for rehousing, £420,000 for repairs to roads and government buildings, and £80,000 will be used to repair the University College of the West Indies which also suffered considerable damage in the August hurricane.

Bauxite Mining to be Expanded in Jamaica

Kingston, September 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of $7,500,000 is being spent in Jamaica on bauxite mining and processing by the Kaiser Bauxite Company, a recently-formed subsidiary of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation. The company's schedule calls for full production by mid-1952, with an annual output of 675,000 tons of bauxite.

NETHERLANDS

New Netherlands Cement Plant Increasing Output

The Hague, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—E.N.C.I. (First Netherlands Cement Industry) has made a new addition to its cement plant, which will raise Holland's cement output from 600,000 to 850,000 tons annually. The cost of the new investment is approximately 15 million guilders. The bulk of the new machinery was purchased in the United States and financed by ECA dollars. Holland, whose production will now be sufficient to cover the bulk of her cement requirements, will save 32 million guilders worth of foreign exchange annually as a result of the new E.N.C.I. plant. The E.N.C.I., which has plants near Maastricht and Ymuiden, is financed by Belgian, Swiss and Netherlands capital.

Stable Prices for Netherlands Textiles Expected

Amsterdam, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—At the annual meeting of one of the leading Netherlands textile firms experts stated that they expected no further price increases for Dutch textile products this winter. Most Netherlands textile concerns had accumulated stocks of raw materials prior to the rapid price rises in the latter half of 1950. Hence, the Dutch textile industry has purchased no raw materials at peak prices.

According to experts, the textile trade position may be defined at present as being rather stable. No important decreases or increases in prices are expected. The major problem facing Netherlands textile firms was stated to be that of financing current requirements. Prospects for this year are considered less favourable than in 1950, owing to the public's diminishing purchasing power and the generally unfavourable financial outlook.

Netherlands Coal Production Higher

The Hague, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The total production of the Netherlands coal mines during the first half of 1951 amounted to 6,254,276 tons, against 6,100,437 tons during the same period of 1950. The average daily production was 41,266 tons in 1951 and 40,190 tons in 1950. More than 600,000 tons of coke were exported during the first half of the current year, while 10,000 tons were imported.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Buys First Survey Launch

Karachi, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Pakistan has purchased her first survey launch from Messrs. J. M. MacDonald and Company at a cost of Rs.140,000 ($44,444). The launch which is 60 feet long, driven by two diesel engines, and christened "Noor-Al-Bahr" ("Light of Spring"), will be used for hydrological surveys of the treacherous water courses in East Bengal.

Plans Under Way to Improve Pakistani Tea

Karachi, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Tea Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. S. A. Salim, Minister for the Department of Commerce, Labour and Industries, East Bengal, has selected a site near Srimangal, suitably situated in the main tea growing gardens, to establish the first Tea Research Station. Plans have also been formed by this body to build suitable storage facilities at Chittagong and in general to improve and popularize Pakistani tea.

Pakistan Had Favourable Balance of Trade in May

Karachi, August 24, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first five months of 1951 Pakistan maintained a favourable balance of trade on its foreign sea-borne trade private account. May figures, which are the latest available, stood at imports Rs.116,000 ($36,825,395) and exports Rs.168,600,000 ($53,-523,809), giving a credit balance of Rs.52,600,000 ($17,841,269), which is an improvement of approximately 17 per cent over May, 1950. Major increases were in the shipment of raw cotton and raw jute.

Good Wheat Crop Forecast in Pakistan

Karachi, August 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The fourth forecast for the 1950-51 wheat crop is 3,928,000 tons, as against 3,920,000 tons last year, a small increase of 2 per cent. Acreage under cultivation in the Punjab, Bahawalpur, and the North West Frontier Province has increased from 10,591,000 in 1949-50 to 10,826,000 in 1950-51, or 2 per cent, due primarily to favourable weather conditions and a good supply of water. Some loss in yield is anticipated in the Punjab and Sind Provinces due to locusts.

PERU

Peruvian Sugar Exports to the United States Boosted

Lima, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the terms of the new law revising the 1948 Sugar Act, the door to the United States sugar market will be opened wider to Peruvian growers whose quota will be boosted from 13,000 tons for 1951, to an estimated 70,000 tons for 1953. This measure, which will govern sugar import quotas for four years, goes into effect January, 1953, upon expiration of the 1948 act. Peru, one of South America's largest producers and exporters of sugar, will have an estimated production for 1952 of 455,000 metric tons.

New Steel Plant to be Erected in Peru

Lima, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A special representative of the Bank of Paris, Mr. R. S. Richards, represented French financial and steel manufacturing interests at the signing of a contract with the Peruvian Santa Corporation for the erection of an iron and steel plant at the port of Chimbote. It is estimated that the output of the plant will reach 60,000 tons of steel per annum.

PHILIPPINES

Bonds Offered by Philippine Telephone Company

(One peso equals $0·50 Canadian.)

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—To accelerate a program of extensions and improvements in its services, the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company has offered for sale in the Philippines, a bond issue of $750,000. The bonds are 15-year sinking fund bonds (refunding mortgage and collateral trust bonds), due January 1, 1966, and carry an interest rate of 6 per cent.

The telephone plant of Manila was 90 per cent destroyed during the liberation, and restoration of telephone services has been seriously delayed through circumstances beyond the control of the operating company. Full control of the facilities was not obtained from the United States Army until August, 1947. In the four years expiring June 30, 1951, the company, which is American-owned, has invested $3,414,000 in plant and equipment and has spent $284,000 reconditioning damaged equipment. By June 30, 1951, the number of telephones in service had reached 72 per cent of the number in operation in 1941, but the number of orders on hand, which is steadily rising, had reached 10,175 on June 30, 1951.

Philippines Company Will Manufacture Sulphuric Acid

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Earnshaw Dock and Iron Works of Manila are installing equipment for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Production is scheduled to commence in November and the plant is designed to produce 10 tons of sulphuric acid a day. The manufacture of nitric acid is contemplated, and production is scheduled to commence January, 1952.

Tires to be Manufactured in the Philippines

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jacinto Rubber and Plastics Company of Manila has announced that they recently purchased $250,000 worth of machinery for making rubber tires, and textile weaving machinery to the value of $100,000. The textile machines will be used to weave canvas for the manufacture of rubber shoes and it is hoped that the new fabric, ramie, can be utilized instead of imported cotton. With the equipment on order, the company proposes to manufacture 50 truck tires and 50 automobile tires a day.

Philippine Air Lines Shows Large Profit

Manila, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Philippine Air Lines have announced that their profit for the first six months of 1951, from internal and international operations, showed an operating profit of over $6,630,000. During the corresponding period of 1950, the air lines showed a net profit of under $20,000. For the first six months of this year, passengers carried totalled 155,562 compared with 127,010 in 1950, an increase of 28,552 persons. Freight handled totalled 5,335,519 lbs., compared with 4,353,299 lbs. in 1950, or an increase of 977,020 lbs.

SOUTH AFRICA

Drop in Value of South African Wool Clip Expected

Johannesburg, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—At the initial sales of the new wool season there was an appreciable drop in prices, and the Union's clip is expected to yield about £48 million, compared with nearly £91 million last season. Competition at the sales was fairly general, coming mainly from France. Prices are estimated to be at least 45 per cent lower than in May, and about 60-70 per cent lower than the peak period in March when the basis was roughly £1 for one pound of wool. Sheep farmers are estimated to have brought about $50 million (about £17 million) into the country direct from America during the past year, the United States having bought one-fifth of the past year's wool clip. During the first seven months of 1951, wool replaced gold as the Union's most valuable export.

South Africa Will Fortify Grain Starch with Fish Protein

Cape Town, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A neutral fish flour, with a protein content of better than eighty-nine per cent, has been developed for use in fortifying cereal starch foods, notably wheat and mealie flours. The fish meal is tasteless, odourless, does not prejudice the colour of the product and has an effective life of ninety days. With the basic food of the native peoples corn flour, the new fish protein meal promises to aid the dietary of the country, assist the fish industry and, with South Africa dependent on imported wheat for domestic milling, reduce the need for foreign exchange to purchase wheat. The net consequence to South Africa's position as a wheat importer is not determined but it is reported that admixtures of up to twenty per cent neutral fish flour are practicable.

South African Population Census Shows Increase

Johannesburg, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The total population of the Union of South Africa on May 8, 1951, was 12,437,227, according to preliminary figures for the census just released by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. This is an increase of 1,018,878 over the population at the previous census in 1946, or 8·9 per cent.

The strength of the population groups, with the respective percentage increases since the 1946 census, given in brackets, are as follows: Europeans, 2,588,933 (9·1); natives, 8,410,935 (7·4); coloured, 1,016,019; Cape Malays, 62,602 (coloured and Cape Malays together increased by 16·7 per cent); Asiatics, 358,738 (25·8).

Asiatics now form the largest population group in Durban, 157,951 compared with 148,980 Europeans, 143,863 natives, 15,024 coloured, and 798 Cape Malays. Durban has the third largest population, following Johannesburg and Cape Town.

South Africa Imports and Exports Rise

Johannesburg, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's imports during July rose by nearly £10,000,000 and exports by more than £3,000,000, as compared with the figures for the previous July, according to a preliminary statement issued by the Department of Customs and Excise. The total value of merchandise imported during the month was £37,741,613, and exports were to the value of £24,411,215.

This increased rate of importation from overseas prompts a comparison of exchange and gold reserves as at September 7 last with those in July, 1948, when the situation gave cause for concern. The gold and exchange reserves in the first week of September totalled £138 million, which is £8 million less than in July, 1948.

According to a recent statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs, the fall in the Union's sterling balance is due to the high prices that have existed overseas during the past year, and to the relaxation of import control made necessary by the rapid expansion of South African industry, and by the need for a certain amount of stockpiling against the possibility of war. "The recent fall in the price of wool will make it more difficult for South Africa to increase its sterling balance, but against that must be set the effect of the fall in the price of raw materials overseas in recent weeks".

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.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

London—October 13
Windsor-Walkerville—October 15
Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

Northern Ireland Increasing Electricity Output

Belfast, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Northern Ireland has three main electricity generating stations—the Belfast Corporation Harbour Power Station, the Londonderry Corporation Station, and the Electricity Board's station at Ballylumford Co., Antrim. A new generating set, which develops 31,500 kilowatts, or approximately 45,000 horsepower, has just been put into operation at the latter station. It brings the total output at Ballylumford, which now has four generating sets, to 124,500 kilowatts, compared with 144,750 kilowatts at Belfast Harbour Power Station, and 10,450 kilowatts at the Londonderry Station.

Another new generating set is nearing completion at the Belfast Harbour Power Station, and the capacity of the Londonderry Station is shortly to be increased by 6,000 kilowatts. Sites outside Belfast are also being considered by the Northern Ireland Electricity Board for future additional plant, including possible hydro-electric schemes on the Rivers Bann and Mourne. Investigations in the latter connection have received careful study and are now well advanced.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January-July 1938	January-July 1950	January-July 1951
Main Groups	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	10·3	41·1	45·3	73·2	252·7	334·3
Animals and Animal Products	1·9	4·7	10·2	15·2	43·1	78·9
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6·7	26·9	44·7	51·6	194·2	330·7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2·5	7·8	11·7	18·3	55·1	81·1
Iron and Products	12·3	84·2	121·1	99·6	563·6	808·1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3·4	15·4	24·1	23·2	112·9	172·4
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12·3	53·3	69·4	66·3	312·1	383·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2·7	12·6	16·9	18·5	88·8	118·6
Miscellaneous Commodities	3·8	13·5	27·2	26·7	90·0	165·9
Total Imports for Consumption	55·8	259·5	370·6	392·5	1,712·5	2,473·0
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	2,457	9,912	10,336	12,145	49,845	54,551
Nuts	224	1,384	1,338	1,718	14,330	14,947
Vegetables	259	2,207	2,017	4,925	19,894	22,286
Grains and products	1,366	3,074	2,307	11,313	15,866	24,286
Sugar and products	2,190	7,557	8,430	10,665	38,618	42,774
Cocoa and chocolate	200	1,271	2,536	1,109	8,574	8,849
Coffee and chicory	274	3,462	3,872	2,483	21,667	29,479
Tea	600	2,366	1,478	5,610	17,999	13,694
Beverages, alcoholic	458	1,133	1,248	3,078	8,164	9,344
Gums and resins	125	340	488	769	2,994	4,389
Oilcake and oilcake meal	28	83	206	412	1,026	1,594
Oils, vegetable	665	4,185	2,671	7,509	19,317	32,012
Rubber and products	982	2,841	6,596	6,228	20,884	60,649
Seeds	13	179	530	1,119	3,998	5,166
Tobacco	202	346	311	1,239	2,273	2,229
Vegetable products, other	278	802	962	2,908	7,291	8,019
Total	10,321	41,142	45,325	73,230	252,740	334,266
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living	136	171	251	660	1,425	2,030
Fish and fishery products	293	373	392	1,305	2,255	2,933
Furs and products	235	1,005	1,378	4,055	12,110	16,953
Hides and skins, raw	144	546	1,197	1,313	6,533	11,002
Leather, unmanufactured	233	526	851	1,441	4,430	6,701
Leather, manufactured	133	345	558	1,326	3,502	4,671
Meats	203	608	2,211	814	3,139	11,794
Milk and products	27	252	410	1,621	1,242	4,959
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	100	137	379	505	2,601	8,182
Animal products, other	349	730	2,602	2,152	5,874	9,625
Total	1,852	4,691	10,229	15,192	43,109	78,850
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters	783	5,365	3,234	7,196	41,426	64,533
Cotton products	1,253	5,048	6,586	9,609	38,866	60,899
Flax, hemp, jute and products	649	2,607	4,856	4,779	15,487	20,306
Silk and products	580	580	615	3,817	3,989	5,228
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	700	4,918	14,803	6,043	27,970	70,158
Wool products	1,307	4,005	6,561	9,592	30,156	45,515
Synthetic fibre and products	216	1,422	3,142	1,954	11,451	24,461
Textile products, other	1,191	2,982	4,868	8,573	24,839	39,564
Total	6,680	26,927	44,666	51,562	194,183	330,663
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured	421	1,491	2,828	3,224	9,946	18,587
Wood, manufactured	328	1,337	2,102	2,475	8,959	14,234
Paper	597	1,840	2,707	4,322	12,813	19,756
Books and printed matter	1,193	3,159	4,073	8,309	23,396	28,478
Total	2,538	7,826	11,710	18,330	55,114	81,055
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore	493	2,455	3,701	1,064	5,292	8,617
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets	10	407	602	321	756	5,192
Ferro-alloys	33	38	222	205	523	1,944
Scrap iron	28	962	333	423	2,252	2,034

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January-July 1938	January-July 1950	January-July 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Castings and forgings	284	726	1,448	1,578	4,776	7,017
Rolling mill products	2,085	7,802	16,330	14,015	47,505	94,360
Pipes, tubes and fittings	134	3,121	4,022	1,305	20,394	24,885
Wire and chain	150	661	1,426	1,329	5,811	9,302
Engines and boilers	531	6,250	6,935	5,410	33,240	48,476
Farm implements and machinery	2,027	12,993	18,764	13,691	111,450	121,582
Hardware and cutlery	188	815	1,369	1,260	6,437	10,682
Household machinery	212	1,091	791	1,552	7,745	9,136
Mining, metallurgical machinery	474	2,337	4,843	3,186	14,710	28,834
Business, printing machinery	324	2,342	3,620	3,674	15,873	23,191
Other non-farm machinery	1,975	12,509	21,732	15,049	90,462	133,308
Stamped and coated products	120	718	853	894	4,344	6,765
Tools	182	1,111	1,626	1,393	7,147	11,549
Autos, freight and passenger	702	7,447	5,563	8,853	48,964	60,313
Automobile parts	1,025	14,188	17,144	14,265	89,919	128,615
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	122	974	1,294	1,060	10,693	11,184
Cooking and heating apparatus	137	1,250	1,335	769	6,875	12,051
Iron products, other	1,035	3,960	7,147	8,275	28,431	49,087
TOTAL	12,270	84,158	121,101	99,571	563,599	808,125
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	493	1,695	2,611	2,743	7,978	15,098
Brass, and copper, and products	196	1,286	1,917	2,001	8,896	13,506
Lead and products	8	52	82	77	439	554
Nickel and products	91	516	472	854	4,149	3,804
Precious metals (except gold)	196	1,813	2,746	1,719	15,866	20,319
Tin and products	193	510	1,690	1,290	4,176	11,358
Zinc and products	51	265	418	435	1,884	2,740
Clocks and watches	167	829	965	1,169	7,017	6,020
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,154	5,739	9,900	7,761	46,155	70,271
Non-ferrous products, other	817	2,678	3,277	5,127	16,297	28,735
TOTAL	3,367	15,384	24,079	23,175	112,856	172,406
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos annd products	62	185	342	526	1,362	1,998
Clay and products	677	2,732	4,163	4,764	18,367	25,998
Coal	3,054	14,836	14,850	19,196	90,921	89,462
Coal products	252	1,219	2,154	1,866	7,382	12,495
Glass and glassware	426	2,224	2,898	3,598	15,715	19,946
Petroleum, crude	5,052	18,308	24,386	21,272	108,180	133,240
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	1,843	8,830	14,223	8,624	45,753	66,062
Stone and products	549	2,899	3,736	3,949	12,782	18,385
Non-metallic products, other	366	2,080	2,661	2,466	11,650	15,586
TOTAL	12,281	53,313	69,411	66,261	312,113	383,172
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	116	475	621	872	3,082	4,750
Cellulose products	106	399	596	998	3,524	4,476
Drugs and Medicines	277	1,512	1,717	2,178	11,766	14,810
Dyeing and tanning materials	306	858	1,311	2,018	6,790	9,942
Fertilizers	103	597	999	1,245	4,611	5,504
Paints and varnishes	266	1,394	1,683	1,970	9,669	13,137
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	851	2,035	2,589	4,156	12,598	15,790
Synthetic resins and products	72	1,619	2,130	479	11,834	18,526
Chemical products, other	619	3,664	5,248	4,550	24,964	31,677
TOTAL	2,716	12,554	16,893	18,465	88,838	118,612
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	87	325	410	831	2,511	3,362
Toys and sporting goods	204	531	1,066	1,229	3,522	6,700
Refrigerators and parts	70	1,503	2,599	951	7,636	25,161
Musical instruments	85	365	271	691	2,125	3,031
Scientific equipment	431	1,742	2,210	2,476	13,299	15,669
Aircraft and parts	248	582	2,731	1,773	6,127	17,220
Works of art	47	205	323	748	1,536	1,847
Canadian tourists' purchases	702	2,761	4,175	3,977	13,587	20,351
Parcels of small value	335	1,064	2,256	2,605	5,090	13,821
Wax, mineral and vegetable	25	155	221	228	1,388	1,816
Miscellaneous consumer goods	365	1,009	1,334	2,840	6,777	10,172
Miscellaneous, other	722	1,652	5,997	5,116	13,993	27,972
Canadian goods returned	144	336	838	1,203	3,890	5,158
Non-commercial articles	334	1,255	2,798	2,062	8,499	13,600
TOTAL	3,798	13,486	27,228	26,729	89,980	165,880

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	July 1938	July 1950	July 1951	January—July 1938	January—July 1950	January—July 1951
All Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	10,321	41,142	45,325	73,230	252,740	334,266
Animals and Animal Products	1,852	4,691	10,229	15,192	43,109	78,850
Fibres, Textiles and Products	6,680	26,927	44,666	51,562	194,183	330,663
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,538	7,826	11,710	18,330	55,114	81,055
Iron and Products	12,270	84,158	121,101	99,571	563,599	808,125
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,367	15,384	24,079	23,175	112,856	172,406
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	12,281	53,313	69,411	66,261	312,113	383,172
Chemicals and Allied Products	2,716	12,554	16,893	18,465	88,838	118,612
Miscellaneous Commodities	3,798	13,486	27,228	26,729	89,980	165,880
Total	55,823	259,481	370,642	392,515	1,712,532	2,473,029
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,059	2,537	1,218	8,933	15,198	10,446
Animals and Animal Products	357	593	1,054	2,721	4,952	8,467
Fibres, Textiles and Products	3,264	8,927	15,358	24,186	62,184	96,968
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	321	273	419	1,841	1,965	2,390
Iron and Products	1,876	12,907	12,766	14,234	84,242	83,223
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	460	2,326	4,856	3,382	18,590	24,844
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,325	3,047	3,659	6,705	16,315	18,985
Chemicals and Allied Products	509	856	1,634	3,425	7,039	9,206
Miscellaneous Commodities	575	1,252	2,333	3,782	9,409	13,376
Total	9,747	32,717	43,299	69,257	219,894	267,905
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	3,692	14,848	14,619	30,519	99,464	126,635
Animals and Animal Products	819	2,635	5,332	6,461	29,478	51,728
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,946	10,130	11,414	17,085	80,362	151,038
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,060	7,168	10,364	15,307	50,966	74,294
Iron and Products	9,815	68,809	101,192	81,653	470,889	696,131
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	1,972	9,461	15,586	14,963	76,065	120,613
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	9,085	35,757	40,656	50,863	219,436	245,514
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,906	10,930	13,811	12,712	76,904	102,476
Miscellaneous Commodities	2,758	10,911	21,767	19,873	71,631	137,330
Total	34,051	170,648	234,741	249,434	1,175,194	1,705,759
Other Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	5,571	23,758	29,487	33,729	138,078	197,185
Animals and Animal Products	676	1,463	3,842	6,010	8,679	18,655
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,470	7,871	17,893	10,292	51,637	82,657
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	157	386	926	1,182	2,183	4,371
Iron and Products	579	2,442	7,142	3,685	8,468	28,771
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	935	3,597	3,636	4,830	18,201	26,949
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,871	14,509	25,097	8,693	76,362	118,673
Chemicals and Allied Products	302	768	1,449	2,328	4,896	6,931
Miscellaneous Commodities	465	1,324	3,128	3,075	8,941	15,174
Total	12,024	56,117	92,602	73,824	317,444	499,365

Control of Gold Operations Considered by Chile

Santiago, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has under consideration measures for control of gold transactions on the stock exchange, which are reported to be of a highly speculative character. It is stated that prices have fluctuated between Ch.$150 and Ch.$160, per gramme of gold, whereas the official price established in accordance with the law by the Mining Credit Bank is Ch.$135.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Increased Australian Duties on Iron and Steel Hoop Deferred

Sydney, September 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Deferred duties under Item 136 (F)(3) of the Australian Customs Tariff, covering "iron and steel hoop, not elsewhere included in the tariff, except 12 gauge (Birmingham Sheet Gauge) and thicker, including galvanized; and cold rolled, from 0·375 inch to 6 inches in width both sizes inclusive, and from 0·0148 inch to 0·08 inch in thickness both sizes inclusive," that were to have gone into effect on October 1, 1951, have been further postponed until July 1, 1952. At present this commodity is free of duty under the British preferential tariff and dutiable at 12·5 per cent ad valorem under the most-favoured-nation tariff. Deferred rates are 10 per cent ad valorem under the Birtish preferential tariff and 10 per cent plus 70 shillings per ton (2.240 pounds) under the most-favoured-nation tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada and the most-favoured-nation tariff applies to most non-British countries, including the United States.

Bermuda Permits Importation of Christmas Trees

Hamilton, October 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of September 22, advised importers that consideration will be given to the importation of Christmas trees from Canada and the United States up to a maximum C.I.F. value of $200 for each importer.

The Commission will not consider any permit which is not for direct importation and ultimate sale by the importer concerned.

Peruvian Concessions Under General Agreement in Effect

Lima, September 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Peru signed the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on September 7, 1951. Under the provisions of the protocol, Peru becomes a contracting party to the agreement and brings into force the tariff concessions negotiated at Torquay thirty days after signing the protocol, that is on October 7.

As a result of Peru's accession to the General Agreement, Canada and Peru exchange most-favoured-nation treatment for the first time, thus removing a handicap to which Canadian products have been subject in that market. This development, together with the removal by Peru last January of all restrictions on imports, opens up new possibilities for the sale of Canadian goods in that country.

Among the products on which duties have been reduced or are bound against increase at the current low rate of duty are:

Concessions and Bindings by Peru to Canada

(Sol equals 7·13 Canadian cents at the current rate of exchange)

	Rate of Duty	
	Former	New
	Soles per kilogram	
Smoked herring	1·00	0·50
Fish, dried and salted (klipp fish)	0·50	0·50
Whole powdered milk for bulk industrial use	0·10	0·10
Whole powdered milk	0·01	free
Skim milk powder	0·02	free
Rolled oats in bulk	0·04	0·04
Packaged rolled oats	0·06	0·04
Fresh apples	0·02	free

	Rate of Duty — Former (Soles per kilogram)	Rate of Duty — New (Soles per kilogram)
Certified seed potatoes	free	free
Canned apricots, peaches and pears	0·70	0·15
Beans	0·02	0·02
Canned tomatoes	0·40	0·40
Canned asparagus	1·00	0·50
Soup powders	1·50	0·80
Vegetable soups	0·80	0·40
Gin and whisky in bottles	20·00 (per litre)	20·00 (per litre)
Cod liver oil	free	free
Sodium cyanide	0·12	0·12
Calcium carbide	0·06	0·06
Artificial plastics in powder	0·50 to 0·80	0·50 to 0·80
Artificial plastic in sheets or ribbons	16·00	12·00
Metallic paints	5·00	4·00
Railway ties	0·20 (each)	0·20 (each)
Chemical wood pulp:		
Bleached	0·04	0·04
Unbleached and bleached with perforations	0·03	0·03
Mechanical wood pulp	0·02	0·02
Squared and sawn timbers:		
White, yellow, red and pitch pine	0·22 (per sq. metre)	0·22 (per sq. metre)
Douglas fir, spruce, beech and poplar	0·17 (per sq. metre)	0·17 (per sq. metre)
Newsprint	free	free
Wood clothespins	0·50	0·50
Calfskins	20·00	20·00
Table oilcloth	2·00	2·00
Refractory bricks	0·04	0·02
Asbestos sheets	0·15	0·15
Grinding wheels	0·20	0·20
Ferro-alloys	0·06	0·06
Steel bars, including drill steel	0·05	0·05
Iron or steel wire screening	0·05	0·05
Copper wire screening	0·10	0·10
Aluminum sheets or plates	0·60	0·60
Aluminum bars, rods and wire	0·90	0·80
Aluminum powder	1·50	1·50
Aluminum kitchen utensils	5·00	5·00
Copper wire more than 0·5 mm. in diameter	0·60	0·30
Cables and cordage of copper wire	0·40	0·40
Lamps, non-electric	1·20	1·20
Agricultural implements and machinery	0·02	0·02
Animal-drawn plows	free	free
Mining machinery	0·02	0·02
Typewriters	3·00	3·00
Electric motors	0·04 to 0·60	0·40 to 0·60
Electric refrigerators	0·80	0·80
Storage batteries and parts, weighing:		
Up to 30 kgs.	0·80	0·80
Over 30 kgs.	0·20	0·20
Telephone apparatus	6·00	6·00
Radio receivers	5·00	4·00
Electric meters	1·50	1·50
Electric insulators	0·30	0·20

The Peruvian customs tariff provides for a surtax on all items. On most items this surtax is 12½ per cent ad valorem levied on the c.i.f. value. This surtax is now bound against increase for all items included in the above list.

Canadian exports to Peru totalled $7 million in 1949, but fell off to $3¾ million in 1950. In the first six months of 1951, exports to Peru stood at $2·4 million. Peruvian sales to Canada were $2½ million in 1949, $4 million in 1950 and during the first six months of 1951 have reached $3·6 million.

United States tariff concessions negotiated with Peru at Torquay which will come into effect on October 7 include reductions in duty on bismuth from 3¾ cents to 1⅞ cents per pound, and on unenumerated manufactured articles from 20 per cent to 10 per cent ad valorem.

Permits Required for Imports of Paper Into Mexico

Mexico City, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—By a decree effective September 24, importation of most kinds of paper into Mexico including newsprint, book printing paper, straw paper, and all paper not otherwise specified, requires a permit for which application must be made by the importer to the Secretariat of National Economy. Previously, the only type of paper requiring a permit was "kraft" paper.

Powers Given to Speed Up Grain Crop

The Board of Grain Commissioners have been granted powers intended to speed up the movement of Canada's record grain crop. Under a new Order-in-Council, P.C. 5122, issued under authority of the Emergency Powers Act, the Board now has authority to defer the weigh-over at terminal elevators when this is considered necessary to avoid delay in unloading of cars and to facilitate the use of transportation facilities. A weigh-over of the grain in a terminal elevator, which is required by the Canada Grain Act, involves interruption of several days in the operation of the elevator and can only be done if there are empty bins. With the new authority, the Board of Grain Commissioners will be able to carry out its terminal weigh-over when there will be least interruption to the movement of grain.

The Board will also have authority to permit the use of supplementary "off-track" or special annex storage space for the warehousing of grain, thus affording substantial additions to available storage space and assuring that as much as possible of the large crop will be suitably stored. Licences will be issued by the Board to permit the use of only those buildings that comply with certain structural specifications, and provision is made for the inspection and approval by Board officials of all such "off-track" premises.

"The present tight storage position and transportation difficulties demand that nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the freest possible movement of our grain," said Mr. Howe in his announcement. "In the face of the prevailing heavy export demand it is vital to the interests of all Canada that the present large stocks of Canadian grain, particularly millable grades of wheat, be put into export position without undue delay. Similar emergency steps were taken during the war, and it is hoped that those provided under the new Order-in-Council will assist materially in meeting the present situation."

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.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 1	Nominal Quotations Oct. 5
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2109	·2109
		Free	·2085	·0739	·0738
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0493	·0493
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3615	2·3615
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0210	·0210
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0176	·0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6152	·6152
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0570	·0570
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2215	·2215
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0135	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4245	·4245
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1883	·1883
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0211	·0211
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1527	·1527
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0640	·0640
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·0286	3·0286
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4219	·4219
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6605	2·6605
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2511	·2511
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2109	·2109
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5273	·5273
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1846	·1846
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0647	·0647
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2215	·2215
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9518	2·9518
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1219	·1219
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2775	·2775
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5593	·5593
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9518	2·9518
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2109	·2109
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1477	·1477
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3188	·3188
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0712	·0712
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5273	·5273
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0365	·0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3445	·3445
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0968	·0968
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2039	·2039
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2422	·2422
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3767	·3767
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9518	2·9518
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9518	2·9518
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0547	1·0547
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6943	·6943
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3148	·3148
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.