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COVER SUBJECT—Side view of Canada's display at the London Dairy Show last year. A somewhat similar exhibit has been designed for the London Dairy Show this year, being held from October 23 to 26, and again featuring the slogan: "Serving the British Housewife". The display includes: 12 sides of bacon, one dozen hams, 40 rounds of cheese, 50 flats of apples, three dozen one-pound jars of honey, one box of young hen turkeys, one box of Grade "A" cut-up chicken, one box of medium weight eviscerated chicken, one box of heavy weight eviscerated chicken, three cases of Grade "A" large eggs (90 dozen), and nine sheaves of grain, comprising three of Thatcher wheat, three of Coronation wheat and three of oats. This is the first time that grain has been exhibited by Canada at the London Dairy Show.

Photo by Maillard.

Price 10 cents

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

Egyptian Foreign Trade Highest On Record During Past Year

Unusually small trade deficit for first seven months of 1951 result of high prices received for cotton exports—Canadian exports to Egypt fell—Egypt had favourable trade balance with United States in 1950 for first time in history.

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

(One pound Egyptian equals 3.0322 dollars Canadian.)

CAIRO.—Egypt's foreign trade in 1950 was the greatest the country has known, amounting to a total of £E388 million (1949 £E316 million). Of this figure, £E175 million represents exports, (1949 £E138 million) and £E212 million represents imports (1949 £E178 million). Thus there is a deficit in the visible balance of trade of £E37 million (1949 £E40 million).

The activity in Egypt's foreign trade which characterized 1950, carried on through the first part of the current year. Imports for the first seven months of 1951 amounted to £E136.7 million, while exports reached the figure of nearly £E134 million. This resulted in an unusually small deficit of approximately £E2.8 million in the visible balance of trade. The figure for the corresponding period of 1950 was a deficit of over £E20 million. This favourable result is obviously due to exports of cotton at high prices during the first three months of the year, since for that period there was a favourable balance of visible trade of nearly £E28 million.

Country Overstocked with Imported Goods

Although these official statistics indicate a continuance of the high activity of 1950, there have been signs for the past several months that foreign trade has reached the height of its activity for the time being. There is a general impression that the country is overstocked with imported goods, and importers in many lines have ceased placing orders until the market can absorb present stocks.

According to Egyptian customs statistics, the principal suppliers in 1950, with approximate percentages of total imports, were: United Kingdom, 19 per cent; France, 10 per cent; Italy, 7 per cent; Australia, 6 per cent; United States, 6 per cent; Holland, 4 per cent; South Africa, 3 per cent; Chile, 3 per cent; Western Germany, 3 per cent; Russia, 3 per cent.

It is interesting to note some of the marked changes that have occurred in the source of supply of Egyptian imports, e.g., France in 1950 sold goods to Egypt to the value of nearly £E21 million, just double the 1949 figure; sales from Western Germany were £E6 million, ten times that of her export trade to Egypt in the previous year. Holland, Switzerland and Sweden each increased their sales to Egypt by approximately £E1 million, and Czechoslovakia by £E900,000. Russia also has had a large increase of business, being credited with Egyptian imports valued at £E5.9 million in 1950, compared with £E665,000 in 1949.

Countries which have lost business are the United States, whose exports to Egypt are down by more than £E2 million; Japan, which has lost more than a million; and Belgium which has lost about £E800,000. This is due largely, no doubt, to the fact that Egyptian importers are free of all

import and exchange restrictions when buying from soft currency countries. Canada's export trade to Egypt suffered similarly. According to Egyptian statistics, Canadian exports to Egypt fell from £E5·9 million in 1949 to £E1·8 million in 1950. Egyptian statistics for years have credited Canada with more business than she has actually done, and Canadian statistics for the period under review show a less drastic falling off, i.e., from \$4·7 million in 1949 to \$3·7 million in 1950.

The chief articles imported into Egypt in 1950 were wheat and flour, £E17 million; fertilizer, £E12·4 million; petrol products, £E8·2 million; timber, £E7·8 million; iron and steel manufactures, £E7·1 million; tea, £E6·8 million; sugar, £E6·7 million; woollen yarns and textiles, £E5·9 million; cotton yarns and textiles, £E5·7 million; tobacco, £E5·6 million; cars, trucks and buses, £E5·1 million.

The main article of export was cotton which in 1950 represented 85 per cent of the total value of Egyptian exports. Of this important commodity, 486,458 tons were exported at a value of £E150 million. Second in importance was rice to the value of £E7·8 million and third was onions, with a value of about £E2 million. The United Kingdom was again the most important buyer of Egyptian products, having purchased 21·6 per cent of Egypt's total exports. India took second place with 12·5 per cent, and other important buying countries were United States, Italy, France, Russia, Switzerland, Holland, Western Germany and Spain.

Balance of Trade with United States Favourable Last Year

In 1950, for probably the first time in history, Egypt had a favourable balance of trade with the United States, having exported to that country products (mostly raw cotton) to the value of £E15·4 million, as compared with imports of £E12·6 million.

Egypt's balance of international payments has in recent years been more favourable than the visible balance of trade would indicate. For example, in 1949 the balance of international payments was in Egypt's favour by about £E5 million, in spite of a visible trade balance of £E43 million against her. A study of the balance of payments for the first half of 1950 made by the National Bank of Egypt, while indicating a deficit of nearly £E25 million for the first half of the year, predicts that owing to the higher level of cotton prices in the second half of the year, the total deficit for the year will be much less than the trade figures showed.

Higher Cotton Prices Major Factor in Improved Foreign Trade

The basic reason for Egypt's buoyant foreign trade in 1950 was, of course, the state of the cotton market and the high prices prevailing for this commodity, particularly in the latter part of the year. At the same time it would seem that government policy relative to import and exchange control has been an important factor in swelling the import and export figures. The principal manifestations of this policy are: (1) import permits not required except for imports from "hard currency" countries; (2) bilateral trade and payments agreements actively sought and now in force with Western Germany, Saudi Arabia, Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland and Yugoslavia; (3) government action to promote large scale barter transactions; (4) initiation in May, 1950, of Egyptian "Export Account".

Thus it will be evident that the Egyptian importer enjoys the utmost freedom in his dealings with many of the world's great exporting countries. This freedom is somewhat restricted in the case of Western Germany and Switzerland where import licences are required. However, because of existing trade and payments agreements, licences are freely issued for a

considerable range of listed commodities and the appropriate foreign exchange is made available at official rates. As to imports from Belgium, these have been free of licence since April 10, 1951, when Egypt declared the Belgian franc a "soft currency" for purposes of Egyptian exchange control. Japanese imports are subject to licence, which are granted if payment is effected in sterling.

The countries that feel the greatest measure of restriction in selling to Egypt are those of North and South America (except Chile and various colonial territories). Import licences are required and will be granted with exchange at official rates only in special circumstances such, for example, as the import of crude asbestos from Canada. Here again, however, the Egyptian importer has a certain degree of freedom of choice in that he may obtain a licence with exchange provided from "Export Account". This is a device by which United States dollar exchange may be acquired at free market rates for the import of a great variety of essential and semi-essential goods. It has been used as freely as competitive conditions permitted, and has been a most important factor in preventing Canadian and United States exports to Egypt from falling off even more than they have done. Obviously the product must be highly desirable (American cars, for example), or the price very low to enter into Egyptian trade under these conditions.

Canadian Refrigeration Engineer Goes to Ceylon

Ceylon has sought and found in Canada a refrigeration engineer who is prepared to assist that country in the installation and maintenance of equipment that will improve its food preservation and marketing facilities. George M. Nixon, P. Eng., of Montreal, left Ottawa on October 4 by air for Colombo, under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan, and will likely spend the next three years in Ceylon. His services were secured by the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, through which provision will be made for the payment of his salary and transportation expenses. The Government of Ceylon will be responsible for payment of a subsistence allowance during the period of his stay in that country.

Mr. Nixon was born in Montreal in 1918, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1943 with a B.A. Sc. degree. After a two-year test course with the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, he returned to the University of Toronto in 1945 as an instructor in mathematics. Two years later he joined the Carrier Engineering Limited, specialists in air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, in Toronto, being transferred to the Montreal office in 1948.

One year was spent in Peru, as chief engineer of the International Division of the Carrier Corporation, erecting cold storage plants and selling, installing and maintaining refrigeration equipment. Mr. Nixon returned to Canada in 1950 to accept a fellowship in engineering for graduate studies, and also maintained a consulting practice in air conditioning and refrigeration.

As Refrigeration and Transport Engineer in the Ministry of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, he will study the fishing industry from "catch to market," and make recommendations for the preservation of this valuable food product. He will also be responsible for training personnel in maintaining refrigeration equipment.

Mr. Nixon will be accompanied by his wife and two children. He will co-operate with Donald M. Haywood, a Canadian fisheries expert who left recently for Ceylon, and the first specialist to be appointed by Canada under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

Malaya Trade Declining After Hitting New Peaks This Year

Boom appears to have petered out after twelve months of unprecedented commercial activity—Total trade, which reached its peak in April, declined in July—Abnormal stocks held of many imported goods—Tin and rubber prices fluctuate as a result of changes in United States purchasing policy.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Malayan dollar equals approximately 35 cents Canadian.)

SINGAPORE.—After twelve months of unprecedented commercial activity, Singapore's boom appears to have petered out. Total trade reached its peak of M\$1,110 million in April after a steady rise from M\$357 million 12 months previous, and has fallen to M\$800 million in July. The favourable balance of trade, which averaged M\$166 million in the July, 1950-June, 1951 period, fell to a mere M\$15 million in July this year.

Heavy imports in virtually all fields have brought trading to a near standstill and many traders are endeavouring to cut their losses by selling below landed cost. While exports of tin and rubber have dropped slightly, the prices for these two strategic raw materials have fallen between 35 and 40 per cent from the peak quotations in February. For the first time in 15 months, the official European and Asian cost of living indices showed signs of levelling off at 230 and 333 respectively (1939=100) and currency in circulation also dropped by a small fraction.

Heavy Stocks of Imported Goods Held

During the boom which started in June, 1950, the high earnings from exports were used to finance imports in increasing quantities and, in many cases, at prices higher than current values. While the monthly value figure for exports started to drop in May, imports for July were M\$23 million higher than in June, owing to the time lag between the declaration of values for exports and imports. In addition to the drop in export trade and the arrival of large quantities of goods, the present slackening in business activity results from the freeing from import control of several commodities, notably flour and canned fish, and also more extensive application of export control to bring down the cost of living and to stop entrepôt trade between Singapore, Hong Kong and the China mainland. As a result of over-importing and changes in import and export control, abnormal stocks are reported in textiles, certain building materials, flour, canned fish and even such specialized items as sewing machines.

Unless there is another wave of hectic buying of tin and rubber, which appears unlikely, the trade of Singapore and Malaya will undoubtedly continue to decline for the rest of this year and until a more natural level of business activity is found.

Official statistics show that the cumulative value of external trade for Singapore and Malaya at the end of July almost equalled the figure for the whole of 1950, which in itself was almost double the value of total trade in 1949. Imports during January-July, 1951, totalled M\$2,884 million compared with M\$2,891 million for all of 1950. Exports in the same period were valued at M\$3,802 million and last year the total was M\$3,957 million.

Malaya's contribution to the sterling area's dollar reserves has also increased this year. Exports, mainly tin and rubber, to the United States and Canada during the first seven months totalled M\$915.7 million and were only 20 per cent below the total for 1950. Imports from hard-currency countries have also risen. Thus, the net excess of exports over imports with dollar countries was M\$767.3 million for the seven months ended July compared with M\$1,041 million during 1950.

While there has been some easing of import control to ensure supplies of essential goods and to combat rising living costs, only a few of the items allowed for direct import are of interest to Canadian exporters. Alternatively, many of the commodities placed on the free list are in short supply in Canada. Indirect imports, for which dollars are purchased in the Hong Kong free exchange market, are allowed, but advantage of this procedure is taken only when supplies are scarce or prices high in soft-currency sources. At the present time the free exchange value of the U.S. dollar is appreciably higher than the official rate.

Imports Into Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1949	1950 ('000)	Jan.-June 1951
Grain and flour	M\$281,075	M\$266,365	M\$154,566
Oils, fats and resins	220,403	280,807	191,404
Cotton yarn and manufactures	165,114	274,415	234,362
Rubber	125,939	618,052	765,064
Drink and tobacco	79,054	97,000	65,734
Oil seeds, etc.	74,092	92,592	49,698
Vehicles	66,109	77,448	72,196
Iron and steel and manufactures	56,396	68,842	70,499
Miscellaneous textiles	52,891	89,882	91,324
Machinery	49,265	68,582	42,502
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	43,663	60,855	44,949
Electrical equipment	34,610	42,282	24,767
Non-ferrous ores	31,315	62,492	42,200
Earthenware, glass, etc.	26,533	43,537	32,605
Cutlery, hardware, implements	25,637	48,390	74,078

Indonesia headed the list of countries of origin for Malayan imports during the January to June period, with imports valued at M\$815 million compared with M\$771 million for all of 1950. Indonesian products are nearly all re-exported from Singapore, some, for example rubber, being further processed. As a source of imports the United Kingdom fell to second place ahead of Thailand, India and Japan.

Exports from Malaya, by Principal Commodities

	1949	1950 ('000)	Jan.-June 1951
Rubber	M\$731,385	M\$2,454,356	M\$2,376,707
Non-ferrous metals (mainly tin)	277,929	479,385	331,407
Oil seeds and nuts	150,300	190,448	1,137,991
Oils, fats and resins	136,232	181,924	104,235
Miscellaneous food and drink	106,194	174,834	140,686
Cotton yarn and manufactures	67,982	160,843	131,619
Grain and flour	27,977	27,476	32,546
Drink and tobacco	19,856	26,667	19,400
Vehicles	16,937	24,652	21,725
Miscellaneous textiles	15,912	39,565	31,863
Iron and steel and manufactures	10,512	13,113	14,700

The United States maintained its lead as Malaya's principal customer. The United Kingdom increased its purchases of Malayan goods to M\$574.5 million compared with M\$546.9 million for the whole of last year. Other countries of destination in order of importance were Indonesia, France, Australia, Hong Kong and Italy.



Singapore—Air view of this great entrepôt, with New Bridge Road in foreground.

Courtesy Whites Aviation Limited.

Keen criticism has been voiced by local business circles of recent changes in United States purchasing policy as it is applied to Malaya's two principal exports. The United States Government's decision to abandon free market buying of tin and make the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the sole purchaser, and the subsequent action of the RFC in refusing to place orders, had a drastic effect on Singapore tin prices.

Malayan Tin Prices, Production, Imports and Exports

	Price (average) Malayan dollars per picul (133½ lbs.)	Production Long tons	Imports Long tons	Exports including re-exports Long tons
1946	\$181.88	8,432	490	7,598
1947	202.48	27,026	3,326	32,072
1948	261.56	44,815	3,517	47,214
1949	275.98	54,910	6,560	54,783
1950	365.42	57,537	9,912	81,801
January	287.57	5,180	767	6,368
February	287.97	4,361	503	4,419
March	292.00	4,729	719	6,702
April	292.72	4,760	888	8,052
May	298.39	5,176	821	5,137
June	301.05	4,739	971	7,644
July	339.56	5,071	1,000	8,398
August	391.67	4,752	966	7,500
September	392.47	4,595	751	8,597
October	439.10	4,779	822	5,979
November	530.37	4,696	924	7,543
December	541.68	4,699	780	5,507
1951				
January	644.91	4,975	925	4,514
February	733.18	4,004	760	5,412
March	606.83	4,816	712	5,988
April	593.16	4,728	582	5,329
May	569.23	4,836	549	4,970
June	489.40	4,656	571	5,771

Similarly, in February the United States restricted the use of natural rubber, and made the General Services Administration (now the Defence Materials Procurement Administration) the sole buyer and curtailed stockpile purchases. In April, the Singapore Government instituted destination control on rubber shipments other than to the Commonwealth and the United States. Exports to China and Hong Kong rose from 5,705 tons in January-June, 1950, to 77,227 tons in July-December, 1950. In the first half of this year, 55,665 tons were sent to these destinations. These moves had a similar effect on the rubber market, forcing the price down from its peak in February of M\$2.30 per lb. to approximately M\$1.50 per lb., where it appears to have stabilized.

Malayan Rubber Prices, Production, Imports and Exports

	Price (average) Malayan cents per lb.	Production Long tons	Imports Long tons	Exports including re-exports Long tons
1946	57.35	403,719	191,090	558,001
1947	43.43	646,362	313,549	953,588
1948	45.15	698,189	300,091	979,107
1949	41.71	671,503	220,141	899,212
1950	108.68	695,178	448,656	1,106,499
January	50.01	61,677	17,258	75,350
February	52.89	49,942	18,833	70,774
March	53.83	49,477	27,203	89,429
April	66.20	49,076	31,111	68,059
May	80.21	56,768	32,339	78,427
June	82.71	54,365	44,567	76,598
July	96.76	65,494	41,019	103,154
August	135.05	60,420	49,302	110,627
September	145.85	56,966	44,470	100,148
October	171.63	62,670	48,285	119,162
November	196.02	58,614	53,723	103,697
December	172.31	69,709	40,546	111,074
1951				
January	204.58	56,070	61,944	104,174
February	225.05	48,987	50,462	108,763
March	217.10	58,591	53,707	97,988
April	198.08	49,001	62,191	107,610
May	158.74	46,664	38,377	103,629
June	147.50	47,800	40,007	99,521

Those who take a long-range view of the welfare of Singapore and Malaya feel that present price levels for rubber and tin are more realistic and healthier for all concerned. However, they deprecate the political moves which influence prices and particularly the accusations and counter-accusations between buyer and seller, which breed ill-will between friends.

There has been a steady increase in the production of pineapple—one of the industries which suffered most during the war. Output in 1949 was 321,185 cases and this was equalled in the first six months of 1950. In the first half of 1951, 380,608 cases were packed. New legislation has been introduced by the Government of Singapore and Malaya designed to improve quality and packing methods and to control small producers and canners. It is hoped that this will improve the standard of Malayan canned pineapple so that it will compete successfully with the products of other countries.

Production in most other agricultural and mineral products during January-June, 1951, showed no marked changes in comparison with the same period in 1950. Palm oil (22,686 tons), palm kernel (6,653 tons), copra (69,667 tons), coconut oil (35,926 tons) and copra cake (22,414 tons) varied no more than 5 per cent from output during the corresponding period the previous year. Production of iron ore jumped from 400,000 tons in 1950 to 408,946 tons in the first half of 1951, almost all of which was exported to Japan, a traditional customer for Malayan ore.

Swedish Mining Production at About Same Level Last Year But Value Up

Production of ferro-alloys, ingots and steel castings, metals, shale oil and lime work products showed slight increase—Pig iron, iron sponge and black coal showed decrease—Exports of iron ore and pig iron increased.

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

STOCKHOLM.—Production in Swedish mining industries during 1950 remained at about the same level as during 1949. This was particularly the case in the mining of iron ore and other ores, and in the production of forged, hot-rolled and hot-drawn products of blooms and welding metal. The production of ferro-alloys, ingots and steel castings, metals and shale oil and lime work products, however, showed a slight increase. The principal items, for which there was a decrease in production included pig iron, iron sponge and black coal. One point of interest was the large increase in the production value during 1950. Despite the fact that production quantities in a number of cases were about the same as during 1949, the sales values were all higher in 1950 than during the previous year.

The very slight increase and, in certain cases, decreases in production during 1950 were, to a certain extent, the result of the diminishing number of workers and working hours. For iron ore and other ore mines, iron foundries, metal works, lime works, coal mines and shale oil works the total number of workers amounted to 54,600 and the number of working hours 118·0 million during 1950, as compared with 54,900 and 118·8 respectively, during 1949.

Improved Foundries Helped Maintain Production Level

The iron works, in particular, were affected by the labour shortage. The fact that production levels, despite this, could be maintained and in some cases extended beyond 1949 levels, is mainly dependent upon the rationalization and modernization in iron foundries during recent years.

In certain instances, however, investment work is still in progress and results are not expected before 1951 or 1952. A large blast furnace, purchased from Austria by Domarvet Iron Foundry, is now almost completed and a considerable extension of the steel furnaces is planned to be completed during 1951. A billet mill is expected to be completed at the same time. Other rolling mills will not be ready for use until 1952. According to plan, by 1953 Norrbotten Iron Foundry will be able to produce 300,000 tons of rolled iron, which will mean a considerable increase in Swedish iron production.

The following table sets out the production quantities and sales values of the most important mining products in 1950 and 1949:

Production and Value of Swedish Mining Industries

	1949		1950	
	Tons	1,000 kr.	Tons	1,000 kr.
Iron and other ore mines, concentration, briquette and sintering works.				
Iron ore	13,728,883	272,854	13,611,029	316,943
Sinter of iron ore	1,237,156	44,232	1,234,743	48,682
Apatite concentrate	1,604	58	2,044	96
Purple-ore	60,986	1,827	59,033	1,912
Briquettes of purple-ore	81,408	2,615	80,617	3,010
Sinter of purple-ore	19,373	586	22,267	735

Production and Value of Swedish Mining Industries (Cont'd.)

	1949		1950	
	Tons	1,000 kr.	Tons	1,000 kr.
Andalusite: concentrate	681	133
Graphite ore: concentrate	170	74
Gold ore	71,642	2,265	72,300	3,088
Copper ore: concentrate	61,354	21,985	61,264	32,365
Manganese ore	16,110	625	11,847	406
Molybdenum ore: concentrate	12	39	24	102
Silver and lead ore: concentrate	30,654	24,865	29,973	25,288
Iron sulphide	424,007	13,252	406,809	15,140
Tungsten ore: concentrate	689	2,637	536	2,933
Zinc ore: concentrate	59,993	10,857	62,094	24,610
Iron and steel works				
Pig iron	810,949	177,099	784,724	161,244
Iron sponge	30,166	5,494	28,890
Ferro-alloys	48,804	65,015	52,278	71,409
Wrought metal steel castings	1,370,378	475,461	1,440,453	518,257
Forged and hot rolled products of wrought metal	1,979	1,638	1,217	1,043
Forged products of ingots	77,688	97,938	69,250	94,528
Hot-rolled and hot-drawn products of ingots:				
Tubing—round: massive	41,920	16,649	44,458	17,819
hollow	39,200	21,046	34,043	19,336
Platinated products	180,051	66,602	174,530	72,330
Other slab blooms	743,551	294,329	758,221	315,673
Other products	878,484	583,274	877,195	590,529
Other Metal Works.				
Unwrought metals	36,903.5	68,873	48,589.4	94,421
Coal mines.				
Black coal	316,612	6,370	309,296	6,288
Fireproof clay	179,384	1,275	172,579	1,350
Hard burnt brick	52,303	260	44,101	192
Lime works.				
Lime	845,104	40,810	899,339	44,061
Shale Oil Works.				
Fuel oil and gas oil	40,381	5,177	52,855	7,623
Other shale products	12,393	2,036	14,860	2,812

As can be seen from the table the production of iron ore showed a decrease of somewhat more than 100,000 tons during 1950. The decrease was entirely in ore for direct use. The production of iron ore concentrate, on the other hand, showed an increase.

The production of sinter showed a decrease of approximately 2,500 tons during 1950. It is estimated that for this production 1,102,000 tons of sinter, 109,000 tons of powdered ore, 15,000 tons of scales and 80,000 tons of slag, etc., were consumed.

Besides the above mentioned concentrate, during 1950 two copper mines produced purple-ore as a by-product which, on account of its iron content, is comparable with iron ore concentrate with 55-60 per cent iron. This production amounted to 59,000 tons in 1950, as compared with 61,000 tons during 1949.

Export of Iron Ore Showed Increase

Exports of iron ore together with briquettes and sinter (including those of purple-ore), have shown an increase from 12,783,000 tons in 1949 to 12,949,000 during 1950. As production showed a decrease, increased exports were only possible by a diminishing of stocks.

The production of pig iron showed a decrease of somewhat more than 25,000 tons during 1950. The decrease fell entirely on charcoal pig iron. On the other hand, more coke pig iron was produced in 1950 than in the previous year. The decrease in charcoal pig iron production is mainly dependent upon the considerably higher costs of charcoal, which in their turn were caused by the large demand by the pulp industry for the type of wood used in the production of charcoal.

Exports of pig iron showed an increase from 31,300 tons in 1949 to 68,900 tons in 1950. At the same time, however, imports increased from 95,100 tons in 1949 to 101,900 tons in 1950.

Whilst the production of iron sponge showed a decrease, the production of ferro alloys continued to expand and reached 52,300 tons during 1950, as compared with 48,800 tons in 1949. This increase mainly applied to chrome iron and silicon metal.

Despite the above mentioned decrease in the production of pig iron, the production of ingot metal and steel castings showed an increase of approximately 70,000 tons during 1950, mainly because of the increase in electro-castings. This increase was facilitated by the larger import of scrap, principally from Germany. Of the total quantity of ingots and steel castings, 40.8 per cent was comprised of electro-ingots and electro-castings, as compared with 38.2 in 1949. With regard to the proportion of quality ingot and ordinary ingot, 54,894 tons comprised rust, acid and heat resisting products, 308,825 other quality products and 1,076,734 ordinary ingots. The corresponding figures during 1949 were 51,349, 295,969 and 1,023,060 tons respectively.

Crude Rubber Was Principal Export From Indo-China During Last Year

Total of 52,876 metric tons, valued at 776.3 million piastres, shipped in 1950 and represented 50.9 per cent of total exports—France and the United States were principal markets—Civil war and general unrest affects production.

By T. R. G. Fleicher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong.

(The Piastre is approximately equal to Can.\$0.05. One hectare equals 2.471 acres.)

HONG KONG.—Shipments of crude rubber were the most valuable single element of Indo-China's export trade during 1950. Representing 50.9 per cent of the value of all exports, 52,876 metric tons were exported, principally to France and to the United States, earning 776.3 million piastres.

Due to the civil war and general unrest, the plantations are being worked under very great difficulties. Production since World War II remains far below that for 1938 when the total yield from 114,500 hectares was 72,000 metric tons. However, production has increased slowly, and the figures for 1950 are the best postwar results, 48,000 metric tons obtained from an exploited area of 50,500 hectares. The excess of last year's exports over the production for the year was made possible by accumulated stocks from previous annual yields.

Potential yearly production from the total planted area is claimed to be about 150,000 metric tons. At the present time, the lack of security in the plantation areas prevents full exploitation. Moreover, the current labour force is said to be only one-third of what is required.

The main growing areas are in South Vietnam and Cambodia. The former contributes over half of the total production, (all Vietnam about 60 per cent), and the latter about 30 per cent.

Generally speaking, the plantations are of more recent origin than those of other Far Eastern countries, and the yield per hectare is claimed to be higher because of the comparative youth of the trees. Nevertheless, postwar costs of production up to 1950 were certainly higher than in other producing areas. As a result, the Indo-China industry might not

have been able to market all its annual yield, without preferential bulk buying from France. There were, in fact, some 12,000 tons in stock carried over from previous years at the beginning of 1950.

This basic disadvantage began to disappear in late 1949 and finally vanished in 1950, as overseas countries began to stockpile rubber. The world market price increased sharply in consequence. By 1950, Indo-China's costs of production were definitely competitive in terms of the world price for rubber. The United States bought nearly half the crop for the first time. Total exports in 1950 were 52,876 metric tons, of which France purchased 24,825 tons, the United States 23,907 tons.

Gain of Thirty Per Cent Recorded in Greek Exports in Past Fiscal Year

Shipments amounted to \$95.1 million in 1950-51, as compared with \$72.9 million in previous year—Decrease noted in barter transactions—Dollar receipts increased by 38 per cent.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

ATHENS.—Exports of Greek products during the fiscal year 1950-51 (July 1-June 30) amounted to \$95.1 million as compared with \$72.9 million during the previous fiscal year, a gain of \$22.2 million or 30 per cent.

An analysis of these exports by destination is as follows:

	1950-51	1949-50
Dollar area	\$17,665,076	\$12,795,738
EPU countries	63,610,615	45,490,695
Other exports in sterling	5,840,032	1,246,216
Non-participating EPU countries	5,853,613	3,804,318
Barter	2,198,915	9,584,163

The above table shows that all areas have had an increase over the fiscal year 1949-50, with the exception of that for barter transactions, which dropped from \$9.6 million to \$2.2 million.

Dollar receipts through exports of Greek products rose to \$17.7 million during the 1950-51 fiscal year, a gain of 38 per cent over the previous fiscal year total of \$12.8 million. Of this amount, \$16.6 million, or the major part, represent exports to the United States. These dollar earnings comprise about 18.5 per cent of the total value of Greek exports, the rest representing sterling and other currencies, barter, or clearing arrangements.

Greek Exports to Dollar Area

	1950-51	1949-50
Tobacco	\$9,420,106	\$8,926,197
Currants and sultanas	236,504	43,209
Figs	1,130,515	344,350
Wine and must	263,558	274,632
Alcoholic beverages	173,453	36,214
Rosin	75,878	92
Olive oil	292,901	302,562
Olives	1,109,491	920,092
Table grapes	15,340	10,528
Citrus fruit	183
Mastic gum	44,613	18,161
Carobs and carob seed	273,238	8,378
Sponges	1,433,180	789,278
Hides and skins	404,524	184,502
Metals and ores	507,101	188,498
Cotton goods	409,862	13,304
Other industrial products	157,500	9,776
Other products	1,717,312	725,782
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$17,665,076	\$12,795,738

Prosperous Conditions Continued In Cuba In First Half of Year

Prospects excellent for remaining six months—Third largest sugar crop marketed at high average price—Several warning signals appear in form of inflation, excessive inventories and high level of bank loans.

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One quintal equals 101.4 pounds.)

HAVANA.—Prosperous conditions in Cuba apparently continued unabated through the first half of 1951. Prospects for the remainder of the year were excellent. The third largest sugar crop ever produced, which reached a total of almost 5,600,000 long tons, was being marketed at an average price higher than any received since the period just after the First World War. As an example of the times, imports of new automobiles were running at an average rate of more than 10,000 per annum, compared to well under 2,000 in prewar years. Government revenues were booming, being some 31 per cent higher for the first five months of this year as compared to the similar period in 1950.

Against this background of apparent prosperity were several warning signals. The steadily rising cost of living resulted in a demand by labour for higher wages, which, being granted, were adding further fuel to the fires of inflation as productive efficiency tended to remain static. Increased imports accompanied by an unseasonable fall in demand had caused excessive inventories for which post-Korean panic-buying was blamed. Bank loans financing these large inventories were at a very high level, and in the case of at least one bank reached a record figure.

Exports and Imports Increased

Cuban exports amounted to \$163 million for the first quarter of the year, or 31 per cent over last year, while imports of \$105 million showed an increase of 33 per cent in the first two months of the year. The year-end total should be well ahead of last year. On the other hand, heavy stocks of many goods have caused an almost complete cessation in purchases, with the result that import figures should show a substantial decrease later in the year.

The new flour mill presently under construction is expected to be in operation at the beginning of 1952. The Department of Commerce has set up a system of imports of wheat flour under the International Wheat Agreement in order to ensure that the mill will receive its share of the cheaper wheat thus made available. The new Industrial and Agricultural Development Bank is exploring the possibility of establishing new industries, and is making a number of useful studies. However, while the present labour situation continues, there is little prospect of obtaining capital investment of this type.

The mining industry continued to flourish under the insatiable demands of war and rearmament, and increased production was evident in all lines. The Nicaro Nickel Mines, which were in operation during the last war, are again being brought into production, and should add substantially to Cuba's income from its mineral resources.

Public revenues reached record levels, and general budget revenues of \$125 million for the first five months of 1951 compared most favourably with the amount of \$95 million for the same period in 1950. Expenditures,

however, seemed to be keeping pace with income. The large program of public works commenced in 1950 was being carried on with increasing vigour in 1951. Contracts to the value of approximately \$40 million have now been let. A number of new roads and other projects have already been completed. Accomplishment of this program should help to strengthen the country's basic economy as a number of new areas are opened up for development.

Private construction continued at a high level. Building permits issued in Havana Province for the first five months of the year amounted to \$24 million as against \$17 million for the same period in 1950, an increase of 40 per cent. Practically all this figure would be accounted for by houses, apartment and office buildings.

From July 1, 1951, for the first time the United States dollar ceased to be legal tender in Cuba. As the Cuban peso and the dollar, however, are at par a considerable amount of American money will continue to be in circulation in the Republic. The reserves of gold and U.S. dollars backing the peso at the present time are considered more than adequate. Bank clearings continued to rise during the year, being 45 per cent over 1950 for the first five months of this year, while money in circulation was 14 per cent greater. While bank loans had reached record figures by the end of the first half of 1951, these may be expected to decline with the cessation of large-scale buying and the gradual reduction of stocks.

Lack of Industrial Development Weak Spot in Economy

While the present year will be one of Cuba's most prosperous periods, it is increasingly evident that, with the meagre amount of industrial development taking place, conditions in the country will depend on the price for sugar. This lack of expansion, to which government and labour policies make the major contribution, leaves the economy basically weak. Any serious decline in the price received for sugar would tend to have drastic and far reaching results.

Higher prices for sugar and a larger crop were responsible for a rise in the value of exports from Cuba for the first quarter of 1951. They rose from \$124 million to \$163 million, a gain of some 31 per cent.

Principal exports continued to be sugar and by-products, tobacco, and other agricultural products. A comparative newcomer to the list, rayon staples and rayon tire cord, was becoming of increasing importance.

Imports for the first two months of the year were substantially above last year, being \$105 million compared with \$79 million, a gain of 33 per cent. Drastically curtailed buying caused by excessive stocks will show a decrease later in the period when figures become available. With the comparatively small amount of industrialization in Cuba, imports covered a wide range of products.

Canada's exports to Cuba again rose substantially to set a new record, according to figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Canadian exports to Cuba for seven months, ending July, 1951, were valued at \$11.4 million, compared with \$9.3 million in the same period last year. Canadian imports from Cuba in the same period of 1951 were valued at \$3.1 million, compared with \$2.1 million in the first seven months of 1950.

Chiefly responsible were larger purchases of rayon tire cord and rayon staples. With the conclusion of the agreement at Torquay by Canada to buy sugar, the value of imports from this country will show a substantial increase.

Weather conditions to date, generally speaking, have been favourable. Total agricultural production this year will be approximately the same as 1950.

All-time Record Sugar Crop Possible

In spite of serious labour troubles at the commencement of the crop, which were solved by Presidential Decree, a total of nearly 5,600,000 long tons of sugar was produced, 300,000 tons more than last year. The molasses yield was around 300 million gallons as against 261 million in 1950. The high prices ruling have encouraged heavy plantings, and if normal weather conditions prevail, an all-time record crop of 6 million long tons is a possibility. The agreement concluded at Torquay by which Canada undertakes to buy 75,000 short tons of sugar annually for three years aroused a great deal of favourable comment in Cuban circles. While at present there is no marketing problem, it is felt that this foothold in the Canadian market will bring long-term benefits.

Continued strong export demand and a higher level of domestic consumption have reduced stocks of 1950 and previous crop tobacco to the vanishing point. With the decreased yield expected this year, prices are increasing, and no difficulties may be expected in marketing this year's harvest. Exports of tobacco to the end of April, 1951, totalled \$13 million as compared with \$8 million for the same period of 1950.

A prolonged dry season resulting in poor pasturage conditions resulted in insufficient supplies of cattle to meet demand. The situation was alleviated temporarily by duty free importations of fatted cattle and fresh beef from Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras. Conditions are now rapidly approaching normal.

The dairy industry is in full production, but suffering from labour troubles at the present time. The shortage of tin plate presents a real threat to the condensed milk industry, and duty-free imports may again become a necessity.

Although final totals have not yet been confirmed, the 1951 coffee crop is said to total only 700,000 quintals as against last year's figure of 860,000 quintals. The short crop, combined with a small carry-over, forced the raising of the ceiling price from \$36.80 to \$51.90 per quintal. At the same time, the ban on the import of coffee was raised, and an import quota of up to 250,000 quintals allowed. In view of prevailing world prices, it is unlikely this quantity will be imported.

The crop of "Valencia" type oranges has been good, and prices softened. Supplies of plantains, potatoes and corn are satisfactory with prices holding firm. Stocks of black beans have been short with prices increasing, while other types of beans are in relatively easy supply. The area under cultivation for rice has again been increased, and with favourable weather a further increase in production may be expected.

Work On Flour Mill Progressing

Work on the new flour mill is progressing favourably, and it should be ready to commence operation around the end of the year. A large part of the flour Cuba now imports will thus be locally manufactured. Financial arrangements have been completed for the expansion of the rayon plant at Matanzas so that capacity will be considerably increased. The cotton textile industry was conceded a large margin of tariff protection at Torquay, but this has had little effect to date due to heavy stocking of imported goods prior to the coming into force of the new rates.

Production of copper concentrates continued at a high rate, while manganese production was estimated to exceed 10,000 tons per month. The government has announced that the National Development Corporation will purchase a rig and drilling equipment capable of reaching a depth of 10,000 feet. The equipment will be rented to firms desiring to prospect for oil with insufficient capital to provide their own equipment.

A high level of economic activity had swollen government revenues to record levels, and it appeared that income would be substantially greater than the \$300 million of expenditures proposed in the new budget. This can be compared with last year's budget of \$243 million with income for ten months of the fiscal year at \$272 million. Provision was made in May for the redemption of \$2,635,000 in government bonds.

In spite of the strong financial position, a new tax law was passed by Congress in May levying some new taxes and increasing the rates of some old ones. Included in its provisions was a tax increase of 5 per cent on the price of all tickets for foreign travel, a dividend tax on the profits of foreign companies remitted abroad, an increase in the annual tax on capital and a levy on corporate surpluses for this year only. A five-year statute of limitations on tax matters was established, while an opportunity was given to those who owe overdue taxes to settle within four months without penalties or surcharges. As originally drafted this law aroused considerable controversy, and quite a number of modifications were made before it was passed.

The United States dollar ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, but will continue to be freely interchangeable with the Cuban peso as no exchange control is at present contemplated. Gold and U.S. dollars backing the Cuban currency are well over the minimum required by law.

Work on the new network of roads and bridges, aqueducts and other projects of the National Development Commission are in full swing. The major part of the \$40 million in contracts to date is for road building or repairs.

Private construction, limited almost entirely to homes, apartment houses and office buildings, continued at a high level. Building materials were reported in adequate supply with the exception of cement. Prices were high, however, and increasing buyer resistance was evident in the fact that the May value of building permits was only 11 per cent greater than in May last year, while the total to that date was 40 per cent greater than the corresponding period of 1950. A continuance of this trend would leave many merchants with excessive stocks.

Bank loans, desposits and clearings all continued to increase, but bank loans tended to decrease at the end of June. Bank clearings were 45 per cent higher for the five months ending in May, \$1,633 million compared with \$1,127 million last year. Money in circulation during the first quarter was \$709 million compared with \$622 million. A small part of the increase could be accounted for by the inclusion of all banks in these figures, which was not the case last year.

The government announced a policy of expropriating the British-owned United Railways of Havana in which they had intervened some time ago. At the present time, a commission has just been appointed to work out the details for the compensation of the owners, but it will probably be some time before an agreement is reached.

The new nationalized bus service in Havana is continuing the purchase of buses from Great Britain, and the street cars are gradually being replaced with buses.

More television stations have opened in Havana, and sales of television sets are proceeding satisfactorily. New stations are now planned for other cities in Cuba as soon as materials become available.

Future prospects for the Cuban economy are as bright as the price of sugar is high. World production of sugar continues its rapid increase, but there are no marketing problems this year, and it is believed none will appear as long as the present world rearmament program continues. Businessmen and government officials are pressing for the establishment of conditions to permit industrial expansion, but up to the present time no such policy is in sight.

Inflation in Mexico Presents Grave Danger to Economy

Efforts of government to control inflation not effective so far—Plight of ordinary worker is desperate—Adverse trade balance large this year—Imports from Canada were higher during first five months of 1951.

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO CITY.—Economic activity in Mexico continued at a high level throughout the first half of 1951, stimulated by inflationary forces brought on by the Korean war, and practically all indices of activity reached new highs. The inroads of inflation in the Mexican economy are the grave danger, and present a terrific problem which the government is attempting to control. The poor classes of Mexico, which comprise the greater portion of the entire population, have been hit hard by the greatly increased prices for their basic necessities, and although the government has endeavoured to institute and enforce controls, these controls have not been effective. The plight of the ordinary worker is desperate today, although many social reforms have been instituted and the going rate of wages is substantially upward.

The government has made great efforts to develop the natural resources of Mexico and their efforts are meeting with success. However, industrial expansion implies large purchases of capital equipment at inflated prices, and Mexico has accumulated an adverse balance in foreign trade of more than 900 million pesos in the first half of this year.

Adverse Trade Balance Large

According to the Division of Statistics of the Department of National Economy, Mexican exports during the January-June period of this year amounted to only 2,459 million pesos. On the other hand, imports aggregated 3,377 million pesos, resulting in an adverse balance of 918·7 million pesos. The first adverse balance showed up in March when the full effect of the lifting of import embargoes by the Mexican Government began to take hold. In this month, Mexico imported 504·7 million pesos, against exports amounting to only 393·5 million pesos for an adverse balance of 111·1 million pesos.

The unfavourable balance jumped in April as Mexico imported 631 million pesos, against only 312·6 million pesos worth of exports giving a deficit of 318·4 million pesos. May imports rose to 644·1 million pesos, while exports made only a slight gain to 336·8 million pesos, leaving an adverse total of 307·3 million pesos. Another bad month was registered in June, when import totals continued to increase showing a total of 673·6 million pesos worth of imports, against 371·2 million pesos worth of exports, or an unfavourable balance of 302·4 million pesos.

On the other hand, Mexican exports always drop during the Spring and early Summer when agricultural sales abroad are at a practical standstill. With cotton, tomato and other vegetable, as well as other agricultural exports beginning again this month, Mexico is expected to write off some of the unfavourable balance before the end of the year. One trade source has said, however, that the unfavourable trade balance does not mean that Mexico has an adverse payments balance, inasmuch as tourist expenditures have maintained a good level and constitute an important source of "invisible" exports.

Imports from Canada Higher

Exports from Canada to Mexico for the first five months of 1951 have exceeded the export figures in each month of 1950. Imports from Mexico into Canada, on the other hand, have fallen off in some months. Raw cotton has been a predominant export item to Canada, largely accounting for the adverse trade balance that Canada has with Mexico. However, during the period under review practically no exports of this commodity were recorded. The 1951 crop of cotton will be substantially less than the 1950 crop, and, hence, it is anticipated that much smaller quantities of raw cotton will be available for shipment to Canada this year.

Mexican Imports from Canada

	1951	1950
	(pesos)	
January	2,743,223	667,928
February	1,358,833	732,360
March	1,435,203	1,005,816
April	2,155,500	1,159,399
May	2,222,002	1,243,809

Mexican Exports to Canada

	1951	1950
	(pesos)	
January	2,270,942	1,710,692
February	1,390,267	1,956,234
March	2,365,166	2,976,855
April	2,208,149	3,539,425

The extensive defence program under way in Canada has cut into her potential export trade to Mexico very deeply and most enquiries for equipment in the engineering field, which would otherwise be of interest to Canadian concerns, have to be passed over. Trade with Western Europe, on the other hand, has experienced a strong revival and Mexico is turning, to an increasing extent, to engineering concerns in Italy, Western Germany, Belgium and France for the equipment needed for her industrial expansion.

Inflation is Severe Problem

The impact of the Korean war and the rearmament program in the United States has had a much greater inflationary effect on the Mexican economy than did the first years of World War II, and all banking indices have risen sharply in the past twelve months. The banking authorities claim that the inflationary pressure of foreign funds has complicated their situation, and bank deposits are now sterilized or frozen. On January 12 of this year, the Secretary of the Treasury announced that the monetary reserves had reached \$388 million, the highest ever recorded in the country's history. However, due to an excess of imports and some outward capital movements, the balances are now below \$300 million.

The payments agreement signed between the Bank of Mexico, S.A., and the Instituto Español de Moneda on March 31 provides for large shipments of chickpeas to Spain—35,000 metric tons this year valued at about \$5.7 million, and thereafter 20,000 metric tons annually. In exchange, Spain will ship to Mexico up to 40 per cent of the dollar value in wines and liquors. Mexico will also ship 1,000 metric tons of raw cotton, and henequen fibre to a value of \$750,000, and copper, one million dollars. Spain will export in exchange, cork, small arms, sewing machines and textile machinery.

At the beginning of this year, the Mexican Government assumed wide power over production, prices and distribution, and simultaneously relaxed the import controls which had been in effect for a period of three and a half years.

The economic developments in Mexico in recent years, in particular the growth of national industry, has complicated the supply of raw materials, tools and machinery for heavy industry and manufactured goods of almost every kind. The pressure of inflation following the fighting in Korea made it even more difficult to maintain domestic prices, and it was for these reasons that in January the government announced that it would control ceiling, wholesale and retail prices "on the basis of reasonable profits"; establish rationing wherever necessary; enforce the sale of goods at official prices; establish systems of priorities, particularly for industrial materials; and enforce also the equitable distribution of imported or locally manufactured articles. The authorities also announced that "unnecessary intermediaries" would be eliminated from the general economic picture, and that it reserved the right to order changes in factory production to correct short supplies of essential goods.

Import Duties Raised

While import controls were relaxed early this year by the abolition of prohibitions, import duties were revised sharply upwards and many commodities, particularly so-called luxury items, were placed under import and export control requiring licences. Three major lists of goods whose importation had been prohibited were published between 1947 and 1949; the first on July 11, 1947, when an effort was made to stop the outflow of gold and reserves that were accumulated during the war; the second in December of the same year; and a third on June 21, 1949, when the peso had already lost much of its dollar purchasing power, having depreciated from 4.85 to 8.65 pesos per dollar.

The international situation has not greatly improved since the beginning of 1951, and it cannot be said that this legislation has been successful in halting the rise in prices. Indeed, wholesale and retail prices reached record levels in May and June and the control of inflation is the leading problem today.

Mexican Sulphur Production to be Increased

Mexico City, September 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Mexican production of sulphur may amount to one million tons in 1952, as five United States concerns are reported to have obtained credits for mining in several parts of the country. Gulf Sulphur, a subsidiary of Pan-American Sulphur Company, is working in association with Renwar Petroleum Company of Texas, on domes on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Woodle Petroleum Company has sunk fifty wells and expects to take about half a million tons from the Jaltipan and Coatzacoalcos areas, also on the Gulf coast. Mexican Gulf Sulphur is understood to have started production at San Cristóbal Capoapán. In addition, Texas Gulf Sulphur, by September 15, had sunk twelve wells on concessions in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and Gulf Sulphur Company, of Delaware, had started drilling near Sayula, in the state of Veracruz.

Meanwhile, the National Oil Administration, Petroleos Mexicanos, announced that it expected to produce 60,000 tons next year from its gas washing plant at the Poza Rica oil field, and were understood to be contemplating the construction of other similar plants at Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas, and at Atzacotalco, in the Federal District. If Petroleos Mexicanos builds these two additional plants, their annual production could increase up to 200,000 metric tons.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile Increases Copper Exports

Santiago, September 26, 1951.—(FTS)—According to customs statistics, Chile shipped, during the month of August, 28,673 metric tons of copper, which is an increase of 9,310 metric tons over the previous month.

Chile Imports Rails from Germany

Santiago, September 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Four thousand tons of rails purchased in Germany for the State Railways, for the renewal of material on the lines in the south of Chile, have commenced to arrive, and the completion of the total shipment is expected during the month of October.

BRAZIL

Port Congestion in Rio de Janeiro Causes Concern

Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Eleven ships were waiting for docking space at Rio de Janeiro on September 19. One of these ships had arrived on September 15 and two on September 16. On the previous day the ships waiting in line still included one from September 11 and one from September 13. Business circles expressed some concern about this new deterioration in the Rio port situation following a temporary improvement.

Brazilian Exports Higher in Volume and Value

Rio de Janeiro, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's exports during the first six months of 1951 increased 57 per cent in volume and 68 per cent in value, compared with the same period last year. The average price per ton of exported goods rose by 7 per cent compared with 1950. Coffee continued to lead with 59 per cent of the total value of exports, followed by cotton, cocoa, hides, furs and pinewood. Of the ten principal exports, carnauba wax is the only one showing a decrease both in volume and in value. Cocoa exports declined in volume but increased in value.

Brazilian Polyvinyl Resins Production Will Meet Local Needs

Rio de Janeiro, September 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the firm of Monsanto S. A., Produtos Quimicos e Plasticos, will have an initial output of 5,000 tons of polyvinyl resins and compounds, which is slightly more than enough to meet all local demands. For the production of resins, 100 per cent Brazilian raw materials will be used and only a small percentage of imported raw materials will be employed for the manufacture of compounds.

Brazilian Paper Production Higher Last Year

Rio de Janeiro, September 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's paper production for 1950 has been estimated at about 250,000 tons, coming from approximately 60 mills employing about 21,508 workers. In 1949 total production was 216,544 tons of paper of all types, of which 79,441 tons were newsprint. As a producer, the State of São Paulo ranked first, followed by Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and the Federal District.

CUBA

Cuban Financial Position Never Better

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuban Government revenues continue to be extremely buoyant, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, reached an all-time peak of \$362 million, breaking the record set in 1947 of \$349 million. Cuba's financial position has never been better, and real effort is being made to eliminate the country's floating debt, which reliable estimates place in the neighbourhood of \$70 million.

Cuba Has Large Public Works Program

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The new program of public works in Cuba which, is being carried out by a separate entity to the Cuban Public Works Department, continues at an accelerated rate. Many new roads, bridges, aqueducts, cold storage plants, waterworks, etc., have already been completed and numerous others are under construction. More would be undertaken but for the fact that practically all the large contractors in the island are fully engaged on projects presently under construction. Recently announced was a contract awarded to a United States company for the construction of a tunnel under the Almendares River which will serve to greatly improve connections between the city of Havana and the highly populated and expanding suburb of Marianao.

Cuban Wheat Imports Are Large

Havana, October 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Imported wheat flour represents 15 per cent, by value, of Cuba's total foodstuffs imports or an annual average value of \$9,688,000, and a volume of 121,000 metric tons over the period 1934-50. In 1934, 84,047 metric tons, valued at \$4,188,198 (average value \$49.83 a ton), at country of origin, were imported, as against 143,039 metric tons, valued at \$14,272,377 (average value \$99.78 a ton), at country of origin in 1950.

MEXICO

Important Irrigation Projects Under Way in Northern Mexico

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Important developments are taking place in the northern part of Mexico, and when various irrigation projects are completed a great wealth will be developed from areas formerly almost worthless, due primarily to the relative absence of rainfall. The cattle industry in the north has suffered greatly because of the long drought and the survivors are in poor condition. The meat-producing plants are running short of cattle and there is a serious shortage of fresh meat in Mexico City. The cotton crop in Chihuahua suffered heavy

damage in April and about half of the acreage had to be replanted, but a fair crop is expected. Cotton is an important export commodity and the high cotton price has made it a very attractive crop. The 1951 crop will be slightly less than a million bales.

Widespread drought in the early months of the year did a great deal of harm to agricultural production generally, and resulted in high prices for meats, grains and vegetables. Mexico, even under the most favourable conditions, is not nearly sufficient in food production. It is, however, primarily an agricultural country and production must be increased. The hope for the future is in the northwest, where irrigation projects can bring large areas of fertile but arid land under cultivation.

Mexican Petroleum Industry Hampered by Lack of New Fields

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The petroleum industry in Mexico, a government monopoly, is popularly considered to be one of the most flourishing basic industries and, although a good deal of progress has been made in the past ten years and the monopoly is well administered, the industry is being greatly hampered by a relative lack of the discovery of important new fields. In point of fact, the petroleum industry does not lend itself to monopoly operations and the industry misses the stimulus of heavy outlay of private-risk capital and the competition from the large companies which is leading to such marked results in the Alberta development.

Pemex speaks well of a new field being opened up in the State of Tabasco, at Macuspana, and plans are being advanced to drill more than 200 wells in that area. The discovery well is stated to be producing 1,500 barrels a day. Transportation will be a problem, but if a big field is proved this will be solved. The pipeline across the isthmus of Tehuantepec has been completed and a storage and wharf installation is being completed at Salina Cruz on the west coast.

Pemex has awarded the contract to a U.S. firm for a lubricating oil plant at Salamanca to cost \$15,000,000. The plant, when completed, will go a long way towards making Mexico self-sufficient in refined petroleum products, lubricants, etc. Pemex is currently producing about 6,300,000 barrels of crude petroleum monthly.

Mexican Mining Production on Increase

Mexico City, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The mining industry continues at a high rate of activity and every effort has been made to increase the production of base metals in Mexico, with very encouraging results. Copper, lead and zinc are being sold at high prices on the world markets and a great deal of foreign capital is being invested in the mining industry.

The average production figures of metals for the first five months of 1951 were as follows:

	Gold Troy Oz.	Silver Mill Troy	Copper Metric Tons	Lead Metric Tons	Zinc Metric Tons
January	28,960	3.65	2,999	24,328	12,602
February	32,151	5.25	4,411	24,503	17,677
March	26,492	1.61	9,660	13,156	12,043
April	21,124	3.57	6,736	20,830	18,204
May	27,521	2.10	4,239	16,554	13,941

With the critical world shortage of sulphur, Mexico has come to the fore as an important potential producer. Various deposits are being explored and several of the more promising ones are actively under development. Loans have been made available from the Export-Import

Bank at Washington for the purchase of mining equipment. The production of sulphur up to the beginning of this year was limited to a few thousand tons from a mine worked by primitive methods in San Luis Potosi, but Pemex (the government petroleum monopoly) has recently completed a gas-washing plant capable of producing about 125 hundred tons daily, and several mines that are being brought into production will add up to a substantial sulphur production by 1952.

SCOTLAND

New Alarm Clock Production Methods Introduced in Scotland

London, September 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Advanced manufacturing methods in the art of clock-making are being put into force by Smiths English Clocks, Ltd., at Gowkthrapple, Lanarkshire, Scotland, where a modern factory was opened today. The factory will produce alarm clocks only. Eventually, it is hoped, production will reach as many as 4,000,000 a year. The new factory contains unique assembly arrangements and conveyor systems, which enable production to flow with a minimum amount of handling. The firm hope that the output of this factory will help to overcome competition from reviving German and Japanese manufacturers.

New Electrical Instruments Factory Opened in Scotland

London, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Scottish Industrial Estates have rented a factory in Blantyre to Honeywell Brown Ltd., for the manufacture of electrical instruments. This firm is a branch of the American Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company. Production at Blantyre is being marketed largely at refineries, chemical factories and metal process undertakings, but about 40 per cent is being exported.

Mechanical Engineering Research Undertaken in Scotland

London, September 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Rapid progress is being made with research at the new mechanical engineering research laboratory in East Kilbride, where the materials laboratory is to be used, in the early stages, as a general purposes building for experimental work on materials, mechanics of solids, fluid flow, heat transfer and mechanics of formation on a limited scale.

It is also planned to build a specialized laboratory at East Kilbride for the study of mechanisms, engineering metrology and noise control. What may be regarded as a new subject—dynamic metrology—is to be developed.

Electronics Industry Developing in Scotland

London, September 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Mullard Ltd., specialists in electronic equipment, are offering their education and research facilities to the electronics industry which is developing in Scotland. In a recent exhibition which this firm held in Glasgow, a series of photographs was exhibited which emphasized the basic place of electronic tubes in industry, dealing specially with glass, wire, magnetism, and research which occupy a basic place in production.

New Hydro-Electric Station Opened in Scotland

London, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The new Cowal hydro-electric station on Loch Striven was opened recently. It is expected to yield an average of 13,500,000 units of electricity a year, with a generating plant capable of 6,000 kilowatts. The power generated will serve the Cowal district of Argyll, Bute, Arran and Cumbrae. The scheme consists of a storage reservoir formed between two dams in Glen Tarsan from which water will be drawn, by a concrete lined rock tunnel through an intervening hillside and a high pressure steel pipeline, to the generating station at sea level beside Loch Striven.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Thailand's External Trade Increased

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first six months of 1951 the value of Thailand's exports rose 15 per cent and imports 32 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1950. Rice accounts for two-thirds of the value of all exports, and from January to June this year shipments totalling Canadian \$20 million were made. The largest proportionate increases in export values were made in wolfram ore from Can.\$55,000 to Can.\$500,000, and rubber from Can.\$285,000 to Can.\$1,350,000. With the fall in world market prices for raw materials during the second quarter of 1951, it is likely that Thailand's external trade will decline in the second half of this year. Efforts are being made by the government to ensure a healthy dollar reserve and agreements have been signed with the United States covering quantities of strategic raw materials which Thailand agrees to make available.

Indonesia Concludes Rubber Agreement with United States

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Indonesian Government has signed an agreement with the Defence Materials Procurement Administration in Washington to supply 1,200 tons of raw rubber per month, it is reported. The rubber will be from government-owned plantations and the price will be the average of the previous four months price in Singapore. The agreement which becomes effective in September will run for 18 months. In the first six months of 1951 Malayan exports (which include some Indonesian produce) of rubber and latex to the United States averaged 30,000 tons per month.

Singapore Provides Loans to Fishermen

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—In an effort to increase fresh fish supplies, the Singapore Government has adopted a plan whereby loans are given to fishermen who want to go into the offshore fishing grounds but who lack equipment. According to official estimates, supplies of fresh fish reaching Singapore have, in relation to population gains, been reduced by half during the last 20 years and prices have gone up. Frozen fish from Canada can be purchased cheaper than many local varieties. Before the war, the Japanese specialized in offshore fishing, but today this branch of the industry is almost non-existent. It is hoped that financial assistance will encourage Malay and Chinese fishermen to exploit the rich resources in the South China Sea.

Thailand Rice Exports Set Record

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—During January-July, 1951, Thailand exported 910,000 tons of rice, a record exceeding the highest prewar and postwar figures for the corresponding period. Despite the all-time record attained, shipments to countries with which official contracts have been made, i.e. Japan, British territories in South East Asia, India and the Philippines, are behind schedule. Contracts made by the Thai Government total 1,200,000 tons.

Indonesia to Study Nutrition Needs

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Indonesia, which has in Java the most densely populated area in the world, is studying means of improving the nutrition of its people, with technical assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Principal foods in Indonesia are rice, maize and cassava. The consumption of foods containing proteins, fats and vitamins is low. Certain food habits, such as the high milling of rice and the absence of green vegetables from the diet, aggravate the situation.

Malaya Considering Purchase of Portable Rice Mills

Singapore, August 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Malayan Department of Agriculture is considering the purchase of two portable rice mills for use by paddy planters in Kelantan, northern Malaya, to mill their own rice and thus earn a larger profit. At present planters sell brown rice which is transported to coastal centres for milling. The small mills will be fitted to trailers and towed to different areas to serve villagers on the spot. Malaya produces less than half of its needs, which average one million tons per year. The largest source of supply is Thailand, with lesser quantities imported from Burma and Indonesia.

New Peaks Established By Canadian Automobile Manufacturing Industry

Gross factory selling value of products of Canada's motor vehicle manufacturing industry reached a new peak of \$675,867,467 in 1950, up 39 per cent over the previous high of \$485,756,877 in 1949, according to the annual industry report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Last year's value was almost double that of \$340,918,195 three years earlier, and three and a half times the figure of \$193,439,688 in 1946.

The number of cars, trucks and buses made during the year was 390,102—a new high—exceeding the previous peak in 1949 of 292,584 by 33 per cent. Passenger car output rose in the year to 284,076 units from 193,556, trucks to 105,258 from 98,303, and buses to 768 from 725. Imports of motor vehicles during the year rose to 88,528 units from 38,697, while 34,416 were exported as against 29,656.

Number of motor vehicles withdrawn from use reached an estimated total of 137,393 units as against 74,876 in the preceding year. Passenger cars accounted for the higher total, the number rising to 106,566 units from 43,980. Commercial vehicles withdrawn were slightly lower at 30,827 as against 30,896.

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—Chamber of Commerce.

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.

Montreal—October 17-27

Quebec City—October 29

Bahia Cocoa Exports Decline

Rio de Janeiro, September 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Bahia cocoa exports in the first seven months of the current year totalled 872,641 sacks of 60 kilos each, against 1,140,169 sacks for the same period in 1950. This is a decline of 23.5 per cent, due mainly to lower purchases by the United States and Britain. On the other hand, German and Dutch purchases have substantially increased.

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.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	12.2	45.5	78.3	101.3	394.4	529.3
Animals and Animal Products.....	9.7	31.5	26.1	73.7	230.4	231.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.2	3.3	3.5	8.9	17.5	24.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21.1	98.4	133.9	134.7	678.5	908.5
Iron and Products.....	4.4	17.2	27.6	44.2	165.3	198.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	15.2	39.9	51.6	116.3	283.8	362.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.1	8.4	11.5	15.6	63.7	85.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	7.5	12.7	13.4	64.5	84.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.7	5.3	4.6	14.2	43.3	40.2
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	69.1	257.1	349.8	522.3	1,941.4	2,464.5
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	339	858	1,785	4,216	8,220	7,476
Vegetables.....	223	477	457	2,185	5,633	7,107
Wheat.....	5,671	22,598	44,447	43,619	207,793	244,788
Grains, other.....	996	2,583	10,766	7,213	25,521	66,048
Flour of wheat.....	1,269	8,414	6,872	11,909	65,304	85,266
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,151	1,403	2,004	7,156	9,519	18,008
Sugar and products.....	250	573	343	1,438	3,885	3,141
Alcoholic beverages.....	519	4,050	4,689	6,387	25,137	33,509
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	21	90	330	99	1,337	2,970
Vegetable fats and oils.....	16	321	859	89	2,580	2,278
Rubber and products.....	1,557	858	2,575	9,376	7,293	17,680
Seeds.....	9	1,460	1,073	1,128	14,674	16,904
Tobacco.....	13	1,053	1,073	4,867	8,580	13,499
Hay.....	56	60	46	322	2,235	1,370
Fodders, other.....	62	309	514	512	3,072	4,163
Vegetable products, other.....	93	386	442	785	3,662	5,054
TOTAL.....	12,245	45,494	78,273	101,300	394,446	529,260
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	696	5,942	4,445	5,737	48,563	44,825
Other animals, living.....	81	370	126	956	4,094	1,601
Fish and fishery products.....	2,060	9,651	9,063	15,761	67,476	72,269
Furs and products.....	1,288	1,577	1,143	10,552	16,534	22,455
Hides and skins, raw.....	231	1,357	806	1,451	10,163	9,568
Leather and products.....	503	624	639	3,340	4,500	6,727
Bacon and hams.....	2,312	904	125	21,761	21,653	2,830
Meats, other.....	312	5,451	5,950	3,011	28,802	49,145
Cheese.....	1,542	3,453	1,519	5,153	10,233	3,579
Milk products, other.....	394	1,079	1,420	2,589	7,267	6,667
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	175	192	332	1,836	2,046	3,320
Eggs, shell and processed.....	7	318	68	146	4,605	2,167
Animal products, other.....	143	591	472	1,431	4,472	5,897
Total.....	9,743	31,510	26,107	73,723	230,362	231,049
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products.....	205	531	1,131	1,753	4,077	7,056
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8	222	59	73	1,219	944
Wool and products.....	150	958	969	808	3,083	4,771
Synthetic fibre and products.....	298	817	489	1,630	3,138	2,714
Textile products, other.....	566	817	861	4,666	5,961	9,086
TOTAL.....	1,227	3,345	3,509	8,931	17,477	24,571
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,347	30,310	28,899	22,759	169,189	208,215
Pulpwood.....	2,559	3,712	7,988	8,865	19,774	40,213
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,837	6,072	5,635	11,526	37,194	44,480
Wood pulp.....	2,833	17,324	35,741	18,095	124,048	233,387
Manufactured wood, other.....	212	543	680	2,026	3,122	4,979
Newsprint paper.....	9,622	38,909	51,470	65,369	313,564	351,316
Paper, other.....	606	1,403	3,158	5,441	10,129	23,913
Books and printed matter.....	86	139	336	606	1,464	1,999
TOTAL.....	21,102	98,421	133,906	134,687	678,484	908,501

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products						
Iron ore.....		741	3,208		5,450	9,402
Ferro-alloys.....	60	2,002	3,528	695	10,063	20,008
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	6	1,366	1,432	2,166	11,313	7,247
Rolling mill products.....	631	246	789	3,788	4,189	6,735
Engines and boilers.....	10	1,422	652	411	12,723	5,511
Farm machinery and implements.....	554	5,621	7,610	6,386	64,451	76,689
Hardware and cutlery.....	344	244	384	1,467	2,676	3,220
Machinery (except farm).....	720	2,092	2,278	6,851	15,613	23,022
Automobiles, freight.....	538	523	1,517	5,407	6,219	6,084
Automobiles, passenger.....	899	1,242	3,232	11,289	11,420	17,896
Automobile parts.....	158	628	1,107	2,007	8,051	9,139
Railway cars and parts.....		2	7	12	2,878	59
Iron products, other.....	468	1,066	1,817	3,761	10,285	13,492
TOTAL.....	4,388	17,195	27,560	44,241	165,332	198,504
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products.....	2,075	9,170	16,077	14,614	71,706	87,236
Brass and products.....	100	190	184	676	1,468	2,041
Copper and products.....	4,261	6,302	5,619	33,506	56,173	52,277
Lead and products.....	992	3,515	3,070	5,732	17,431	27,202
Nickel.....	3,968	7,832	13,253	33,967	68,090	85,359
Precious metals (except gold).....	2,564	4,893	4,193	16,119	19,550	34,511
Zinc and products.....	580	6,053	6,833	6,829	34,747	50,656
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	347	846	865	2,876	6,396	10,652
Non-ferrous products, other.....	300	1,112	1,520	2,014	8,282	12,565
TOTAL.....	15,188	39,912	51,613	116,332	283,843	362,499
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products.....	1,136	5,076	7,368	7,899	38,259	54,958
Clay and products.....	24	176	197	361	1,399	1,660
Coal and products.....	250	647	635	1,689	7,530	4,599
Glass and glassware.....	8	34	60	77	472	722
Petroleum and products.....	118	14	115	483	140	852
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	241	1,371	1,832	2,800	9,075	13,895
Stone and products, other.....	249	762	700	1,215	3,776	4,678
Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	43	34	256	400	835	1,042
Non-metallic products, other.....	71	286	316	642	2,260	2,790
Total.....	2,141	8,400	11,479	15,567	63,747	85,198
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids.....	107	348	531	818	2,047	4,106
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	124	398	635	987	2,876	3,611
Fertilizers.....	356	2,350	2,981	5,487	26,477	24,348
Paints and varnishes.....	77	298	841	599	2,376	4,846
Calcium compounds.....	40	93	195	319	857	1,926
Soda and sodium compounds.....	340	442	818	2,673	3,266	6,465
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts.....	37	47	95	302	403	788
Chemical products, other.....	312	3,482	6,587	2,208	26,160	38,579
TOTAL.....	1,394	7,458	12,684	13,393	64,461	84,668
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods.....	86	37	76	300	192	371
Films.....	215	121	284	2,758	1,499	3,679
Ships and vessels.....		2,200	223	188	18,088	7,079
Aircraft and parts.....	11	310	731	2,665	3,143	4,358
Electrical energy.....	359	512	766	2,777	4,255	5,327
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	181	254	395	1,294	2,181	3,990
Miscellaneous, other.....	466	475	634	2,660	5,456	4,446
Donations and gifts.....		422	244		2,237	3,348
Non-commercial articles.....	266	1,013	1,279	1,526	6,207	7,627
TOTAL.....	1,684	5,345	4,631	14,167	43,257	40,225

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	12,245	45,494	78,273	101,300	394,446	529,260
Animals and Animal Products	9,743	31,510	26,107	73,723	230,362	231,049
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,227	3,345	3,509	8,931	17,477	24,571
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	21,102	98,421	133,906	134,687	678,484	908,501
Iron and Products	4,388	17,195	27,560	44,241	165,332	198,504
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	15,188	39,912	51,613	116,332	283,843	362,499
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,141	8,400	11,479	15,567	63,747	85,198
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,394	7,458	12,684	13,393	64,461	84,668
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,684	5,345	4,631	14,167	43,257	40,225
TOTAL	69,111	257,080	349,761	522,342	1,941,409	2,464,476
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7,341	16,179	23,152	59,847	162,191	152,042
Animals and Animal Products	6,348	4,535	2,945	46,562	37,093	14,121
Fibres, Textiles and Products	243	127	254	2,437	680	953
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,199	5,547	13,452	25,261	22,281	84,603
Iron and Products	923	770	2,896	10,035	6,651	10,711
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	7,725	13,836	21,472	61,146	72,013	116,166
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	277	870	1,308	1,944	6,609	7,663
Chemicals and Allied Products	354	504	758	3,123	4,209	5,940
Miscellaneous Commodities	322	175	161	3,104	1,902	1,654
TOTAL	26,734	42,544	66,397	213,458	313,629	393,855
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	1,739	9,711	19,671	12,784	98,719	151,977
Animals and Animal Products	2,398	22,966	19,927	18,304	156,297	183,921
Fibres, Textiles and Products	151	2,447	1,475	1,231	11,118	13,198
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	14,991	88,718	103,127	87,335	625,208	739,226
Iron and Products	267	9,432	13,935	2,928	87,089	112,460
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,404	21,644	18,829	22,008	167,894	179,985
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	957	6,340	7,051	7,535	44,739	59,360
Chemicals and Allied Products	405	4,197	5,854	5,894	36,781	45,349
Miscellaneous Commodities	950	1,694	2,968	6,203	12,448	19,135
TOTAL	25,261	167,148	192,838	164,223	1,240,292	1,504,611
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	3,165	19,604	35,450	28,669	133,536	225,241
Animals and Animal Products	996	4,009	3,235	8,856	36,972	33,007
Fibres, Textiles and Products	833	771	1,780	5,263	5,679	10,420
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,912	4,156	17,327	22,091	30,996	84,672
Iron and Products	3,197	6,993	10,730	31,278	71,592	75,333
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	4,059	4,432	11,312	33,178	43,936	66,348
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	907	1,190	3,119	6,088	12,399	18,174
Chemicals and Allied Products	637	2,757	6,072	4,376	23,470	33,379
Miscellaneous Commodities	412	3,476	1,501	4,861	28,907	19,437
TOTAL	17,116	47,389	90,526	144,660	387,487	566,010

Canadian Revenue Freight Tonnage Increased Slightly

Revenue freight tonnage carried during the year by Canadian railways increased 1.1 per cent from 142,719,431 to 144,218,319 tons, but ton miles eased 1.4 per cent, with average length of haul declining from a revised 394.7 miles in 1949 to about 385.1 miles in 1950, or by 2.5 per cent. Passenger traffic continued the steady decline from the high wartime levels with 31,139,092 fares in 1950, off 10.7 per cent or 3,744,711 from the 1949 total.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Malaya Announces Import Control Policy

Singapore, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In a revised Malayan Import Guide issued September 25, the Controller of Imports and Exports announced the import control policy in both the Federation of Malaya and Colony of Singapore regarding imports from the hard-currency areas, other than Japan. The Guide contains two schedules of commodities: Appendix A lists commodities which may be freely imported from any source, and Appendix B tabulates the goods the import of which is restricted but which may be imported subject to certain conditions. As a general rule, any commodity not specifically mentioned in the Guide is prohibited import from hard-currency sources.

Appendix A includes the following goods:

Building materials: asphalt, bitumen, cement, hardboard, roofing felt, roofing tiles, window glass;

Chemicals: carbon black, caustic soda, dyes and dyestuffs, lithophone, methylated spirit (denatured alcohol), monosodium glutamate, potassium chlorate, rubber accelerators, rubber colours (dispersed), rubber stabilizers, sulphuric acid, superloid (ammonia alginate), zinc oxide;

Photographic supplies: hydroquinone, metol, sodium bisulphite, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphite, sodium thiosulphate, photographic roll films, film packs, film plates;

Foodstuffs: fresh apples and oranges; orange juice concentrates, other than for industrial purposes; canned fish—herrings, pilchards, salmon, sardines; canned milk—sweetened, condensed and powdered (other than milk-based infant foods); canned soups; wheat flour (not International Wheat Agreement flour);

Machinery: electric calculating machines, outboard motors, refrigerators, sewing machines, steam boilers and accessories;

Metal manufactures: brass sheets, copper rods and sheets, crown corks, hoop iron (steel strapping), shoe tacks, sewing machine needles, tinplate, yellow metal sheeting (muntz metal); zinc sheeting;

Wire products: barbed wire, brass gauze, copper wire, fencing wire, galvanized wire, steel wire (for bicycles), stitching wire, wire mosquito netting, wire nails, wire netting;

Oils etc.: brake fluid; fuel oil; lubricating grease;

Paper: packing and wrapping paper (other than over-issued newspaper and transparent cellulose wrapping paper); printing and writing paper (other than newsprint); strawboard and chipboard;

Miscellaneous: arms and ammunition; axe handles (hickory); hog casings; manila rope; motor tires and tubes (all sizes); natural sharpening hones (not carborundum); optical lenses (white) except bifocals; rubber samples.

The goods included in Appendix B, and the conditions on which they will be licensed for importation, are as follows:

Import licences are granted on the merits of the individual application as regards the following goods: acetic acid, borax, camphor crystals, freon gas, menthol crystals, sodium pentachlorophenate; potatoes; accounting and adding machines; air-conditioning equipment; non-electric calculating machines; internal combustion engines; generator sets; other types of machinery, weighing machines; electric motors; pumps; tractors and earth-moving equipment; constructional steel including galvanized sheets, steel pipes, etc.; engineers' tools; petrolatum; rosin; coloured lenses; wooden battery separators; wrought iron valves and valve fittings; asbestos fibres; calf leather; scientific instruments, tire cord.

The importation of motor cars and trucks is subject to limited quotas to recognized distributors only. In the case of spare parts for motor vehicles and other machinery and equipment of hard-currency origin, only essential genuine replacement parts will be licensed to or through the local agents of manufacturers of genuine spare parts only. Applicants must provide documentary proof that they are local agents of the manufacturer of a specific make of spare part.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

The following "luxury" motor vehicle parts will not be licensed: cigarette lighters, clocks, fans, mascots, seat covers, radios, variety sets, ornaments, fancy (white rim) wheels, fender guides, etc.

Newsprint in sheets and rolls will be licensed to or on behalf of approved end users. Concerning newsprint in rolls, the importer must agree not to resell imports without the permission of the Import Licensing Authority.

Books, magazines, periodicals and other publications, of a technical, educational, scientific or religious nature will be freely licensed. For other periodicals, licences will be approved to recognized booksellers in respect of a specified list of periodicals (not indicated) or to any genuine private subscriber for any periodical except for comics and other "yellow" publications.

Regarding cinematograph films, films produced or exposed in or after 1936 for import or outright purchase and unexposed films will be licensed on the recommendation of the official film censor. Any local film producing industry may import 16mm and 35mm unexposed films only for their immediate needs.

Applications for the importation of certain dried fish and for pharmaceuticals must be approved by the Fisheries Officer and Deputy Director of Medical Services respectively.

Licences for lubricating oil will be granted to established importers only; those for sun glasses with plano lenses only must be recommended by the Government Ophthalmic Surgeon; while those for cotton duck will be granted to or on behalf of approved end users for their essential needs only.

Miranda Netto Returns to Rio de Janeiro

Tribute to the activities of Antonio Garcia de Miranda Netto, former Brazilian Trade Commissioner in Canada, is contained in a recent issue of the bulletin issued by the Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Montreal. Mr. Miranda Netto, who recently returned to Rio de Janeiro on completion of his term of office in Canada, has been appointed Director of the Import and Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, in Brazil.

"Mr. Miranda Netto, who was a professor of economics at the University of Brazil, is thoroughly familiar with conditions in Canada, having travelled through this country from sea to sea. During his stay in Canada, he gave a number of lectures, and was in close contact with business and government circles; his mission was crowned with success and his activities contributed greatly to the establishment of closer cultural and economic relations between the two countries."

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, France, Western Germany, 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. 5	Nominal Quotations Oct. 15
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	-2977	-2109	-2106
			-2085	-0738	-0728
Austria	Schilling			-0493	-0493
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3615	2-3575
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0210	-0209
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0176	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6152	-6141
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0570	-0570
Burma	Rupee		3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		3022	-2215	-2211
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0135	-0135
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-4245	-4238
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1883	-1879
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0547	1-0528
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0-200	-0211	-0210
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1527	-1524
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-00000	1-0547	1-0528
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0640	-0638
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0286	3-0232
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4219	-4211
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6605	2-6557
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0046	-0045
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	-2507
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0547	1-0528
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2109	-2106
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5273	-5264
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1846	-1842
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0647	-0646
India	Rupee		-3022	-2215	-2211
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9518	2-9468
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9518	2-9468
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9518	2-9468
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9518	2-9468
Japan	Yen		-0023		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1167	-1219	-1217
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2775	-2771
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5593	-5583
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9518	2-9468
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2109	-2106
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1477	-1474
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3188	-3182
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0547	1-0528
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0712	-0710
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5273	-5264
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0365	-0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3445	-3439
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-0968	-0966
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2039	-2035
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2422	-2414
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3767	-3760
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9518	2-9468
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9518	2-9468
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0547	1-0528
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-6943	-6930
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3148	-3143
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.