

# FOREIGN TRADE

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## In This Issue

Switzerland—One of Oldest Industrial Countries of Europe .....	654
New Zealand—Foreign Trade Reached New Record High .....	655
Spain—Wheat Harvest Very Good .....	657
Netherlands—Foreign Trade Reached Record High Last Year .....	659
Turkey—All Types of Crops Are Average to Excellent .....	661
Canada—Exports by Countries (January-September, 1951) .....	663
Trade Notes—Chile .....	666
Colombia .....	667
Greece .....	668
Hong Kong .....	669
Israel .....	671
Italy .....	672
Netherlands .....	672
Philippines .....	673
South Africa .....	675
Sweden .....	675
Trinidad .....	677
United Kingdom .....	678
Trade and Tariff Regulations .....	680
Canada—Imports by Commodities (January-August, 1951) .....	681
Foreign Exchange Quotations .....	684

COVER SUBJECT—"Royal Sapphire" Fox Cape, which was presented to H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth by the Province of Prince Edward Island on the occasion of her visit to the "Garden of the Gulf" on November 9. The four pelts, which were specially selected for this beautiful cape, have a pronounced blue and sapphire colour throughout. The shade is similar to that of the pearl platinum fox, which was originally a mutation occurring among silver foxes, for which Prince Edward Island is famous.

*Courtesy Canadian Farm Fur Advertising Committee.*

## Price 10 cents

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

# Switzerland Is One of the Oldest Industrial Countries of Europe

*Home industries and manufactures already established by the 17th century under the capitalistic form—Production is primarily for export—Preference given to manufacture of commodities representing considerable value for a small volume.*

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

**B**ERNE.—Switzerland is one of the oldest industrial countries of Europe. The Swiss silk industry is older than that of Lyons in France; the cotton industry was established in Switzerland before it flourished in England. Linen weaving also has a long history; Swiss woollen goods are extremely varied; Swiss lace and embroidery enjoy a world-wide reputation.

The Swiss textile industry led to the development of the machinery industry, and both were created before those of Saxony and Westphalia in Germany.

Under the capitalistic form also, Switzerland is one of the oldest industrial countries, for, by the seventeenth century, it had already established home industries and manufactures.

The home market being too small to absorb production on a large scale, Swiss industry is primarily an export industry. As Switzerland is an inland country and possesses no seaports of its own, it has been obliged to establish only industries where transportation constitutes but a minor factor. Preference, therefore, has been given to the manufacture of commodities representing considerable value for a small volume. Moreover, money being cheap in Switzerland, whereas labour is expensive, production has been concentrated on goods requiring considerable capital and either little or highly skilled labour.

In 1949 there were 11,568 industrial establishments employing 497,386 workers.

The number of factories making machinery totalled 1,580 employing 112,993 workers; there were 1,038 textile plants employing 61,855 workers. There were 1,137 clock and watch factories employing 48,623 workers, and 384 chemical plants with 12,154 workers.

Switzerland's exports of manufactured goods in 1950 were valued at 3,605,165,067 francs (about Can.\$900,000,000), representing 92 per cent of Switzerland's total exports of all kinds.

## Swiss Exports of Manufactures, 1950

	Swiss francs
Textile products .....	513,032,742
Machinery .....	897,581,984
Instruments and apparatus .....	257,854,770
Iron and other metal products .....	143,687,571
Watches and parts .....	730,167,970
Chemicals and products .....	586,779,355
Miscellaneous .....	476,060,675
Total .....	3,605,165,067

One-seventh of Switzerland's exports are supplied by chemical plants producing dyes, paints, varnishes, plastics, explosives, pharmaceutical products, perfumery and cosmetics.

Watches, clocks and parts account for about one-fifth of Switzerland's total exports, in value. This industry has led to the creation of other important industries; measuring apparatus, precision apparatus and instruments, scientific and technical apparatus, medical instruments, photographic apparatus, etc.

Nearly one-quarter of Switzerland's exports consist of machinery. In the manufacture of machine tools, Switzerland is prominent. Diesel engines are manufactured for locomotives as well as for the largest ocean-going vessels. Gears are cut to the finest specifications. Machinery of all kinds is manufactured for the building, textile, paper, chemical, iron and steel, agricultural and other industries. They are built to specification, not simply mass-produced.

The development of Switzerland's water-power has led to the creation of an important electrical industry. In the production of electric motors, generators, turbines, transformers, switches and electrical apparatus of all kinds, Switzerland can match and even surpass other countries.

## Foreign Trade of New Zealand Reached New Record High in the Past Year

*Increased £85,619,000 over 1949 figure, to total £342,698,000—Imports amounted to £157,896,000 and exports £183,802,000, leaving favourable balance of £25,906,000—Increase due to higher prices of primary produce.*

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

WELLINGTON.—During 1950, New Zealand's total trade reached the record figure of £342,698,000, up £85,619,000 over 1949. Imports totalled £157,896,000 and exports £183,802,000, leaving a favourable balance of commodity trade of £25,906,000, compared with a favourable balance of £27,653,000 in 1949 and £19,622,000 in 1948. The large increase in total trade is accounted for by increases in price of primary produce and greatly increased prices for wool, and by a considerable increase in the volume of imports due to relaxation of import controls as applied to soft currency countries.

The principal imports by main groups were as follows:

Metals, metal manufactures and machines .....	£46,750,000
Apparel, textiles, fibres and yarns .....	34,473,000
Food, drink and tobacco .....	19,457,000
Vehicles (including parts) .....	13,816,000
Oils, fats and waxes .....	11,741,000
Drugs, chemicals and manure .....	6,993,000
Paper and stationery .....	6,678,000

The United Kingdom continued to be the largest single source of imports contributing £94,897,000 to the total, followed by Australia, £19,030,000; United States, £11,461,000; and Canada, £3,566,000. Of the total imports, £128,817,000 came from Commonwealth countries and indicates the dependence of New Zealand on Commonwealth trade. This tendency toward trade within the Commonwealth would not, however, be so pronounced were it not for import restrictions which prevent the importation of large quantities of goods, particularly from the United States.

With regard to exports, the United Kingdom was also the largest customer, with shipments being valued at £121,734,000. The other main destinations of exports were United States, £18,387,000; France, £8,077,-

000; Germany, £ 5,940,000; Australia, £ 4,779,000; and Canada, £ 3,557,000. Exports to Commonwealth countries totalled £ 133,402,000 and thus trade with the Commonwealth was in fairly even balance for the year.

#### Trade of New Zealand

Country	Exports £ (N.Z.)	Imports £ (N.Z.)	Balance £ (N.Z.)
United Kingdom .....	121,734,000	94,897,000	+ 26,837,000
United States of America ....	18,387,000	11,461,000	+ 7,926,000
France .....	8,077,000	1,223,000	+ 6,784,000
Germany .....	5,077,000	.....	+ 5,077,000
Australia .....	4,779,000	19,030,000	- 14,251,000
Canada .....	3,557,000	3,566,000	- 9,000
Netherlands .....	3,419,000	604,000	+ 2,815,000
Belgium .....	2,952,000	1,097,000	+ 1,855,000
Italy .....	1,900,000	267,000	+ 1,633,000
Russia .....	1,035,000	.....	+ 1,035,000
Japan .....	997,000	.....	+ 997,000
India and Pakistan .....	966,000	2,263,000	- 1,297,000
Denmark .....	900,000	.....	+ 900,000
Sweden .....	395,000	1,234,000	- 839,000
Malaya and Singapore .....	343,000	1,459,000	- 1,116,000
Fiji .....	294,000	1,119,000	- 825,000
South Africa .....	290,000	1,001,000	- 711,000
Western Samoa .....	240,000	304,000	- 64,000
Egypt .....	153,000	.....	+ 153,000
Tonga .....	115,000	.....	+ 115,000
Society Islands .....	103,000	.....	+ 103,000
Hong Kong .....	95,000	.....	+ 95,000
Switzerland .....	77,000	393,000	- 216,000
Tutuila .....	70,000	.....	+ 70,000
Ceylon .....	1,000	1,985,000	- 1,984,000
West Indies .....	.....	281,000	- 281,000
British West Africa .....	.....	611,000	- 611,000
Norway .....	.....	613,000	- 613,000
Finland .....	.....	108,000	- 108,000
Iran .....	.....	3,654,000	- 3,654,000
China .....	.....	296,000	- 296,000
Bahrein Islands .....	.....	1,674,000	- 1,674,000
Tuamotu Archipelago .....	.....	587,000	- 587,000

Features of New Zealand trade during 1950 were her continuing heavy dependence on the United Kingdom both as a source of imports and a market for primary produce; the adverse balance of trade with Australia which has been in evidence for many years was increased; and the very heavy adverse balances with the dollar area over the past few years was turned to a surplus of \$20 million.

#### Canadian Bicycle and Sports Goods Dealers to Hold Meeting in Montreal

The 35th annual meeting of the Canadian Bicycle and Sports Goods Dealers' Association will be held in Montreal at the Windsor Hotel from February 18 to 21, 1952.

#### Commercial Shipping Diverted to Alexandria

Cairo, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Commercial cargoes are no longer being handled at Port Said and Suez, as a result of the withdrawal of civilian labour by the Egyptian Government, which suggests that such cargoes should be directed to Alexandria.

As the port of Alexandria has been seriously congested for a year, the present conditions will increase the delays suffered by ships calling there. The passage of shipping through the Suez Canal is being assisted by the Royal Navy, and has not been materially delayed. Ships' stores, including food, are unlikely to be available.

# Spanish Wheat Harvest Very Good After Some Years of Poor Crops

*Drought, scarcity of farm machinery and fertilizers, and low fixed prices to farmers have reduced crops in recent years—Unusual moisture and government policy allowing producer a fair return for his labours contributed to bumper crop this year—Imports of Canadian wheat in 1950 totalled 34,700 metric tons.*

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

**M**ADRID.—The wheat harvest this year is of bumper proportions, due principally to unusual moisture conditions, and estimates of its size vary between 4 and 4.5 million tons. Prior to the Civil War, Spain produced as much as 4.5 million metric tons of wheat per annum—an amount sufficient for the requirements of the population of that time without rationing. In recent years, the combined effects of drought, scarcity of farm machinery and fertilizers, and low fixed prices paid to farmers, have reduced harvests by more than 50 per cent of this figure. An improvement was shown last year when about three million tons were harvested.

Apart from weather conditions, some credit for the production increases can be given to the government policy of allowing the producer a fair return for his labours. A system inaugurated last year requires the farmer to deliver to the government a fixed quota of wheat at a fixed price. He is at liberty to sell in the free market any amount produced in excess of the quota. The government has recently appealed to the farmers to maintain and, if possible, to increase their sowings next season. The maintenance of a minimum remunerative price was again promised, and assurances were given that all possible steps would be taken to attain greater freedom in wheat trading as long as the price of bread remained accessible to the low income groups.

Imports of wheat into Spain during 1950 amounted to 244,700 metric tons. Countries of origin were as follows: France, 72,200 metric tons; Australia, 44,600 metric tons; United States, 41,400 metric tons; Canada, 34,700 metric tons; Argentina, 33,600 metric tons; Portugal, 13,200 metric tons; Syria, 5,000 metric tons. Up to the end of May of this year, 79,500 tons were imported. Interest is usually centred in Manitoba's 2's and 3's, or equivalent grades.

## Some Wheat Imports Likely This Year

Although it is generally considered that the 1951 harvest has produced enough wheat to take care of the country's needs until the next harvest, at present ration levels, it is likely that the government will purchase wheat abroad at least to the extent of its International Wheat Agreement quota of 119,000 tons. Some 50,000 tons of wheat must be returned to the countries which made loans of this commodity to Spain in the past, and a reserve stock must be accumulated.

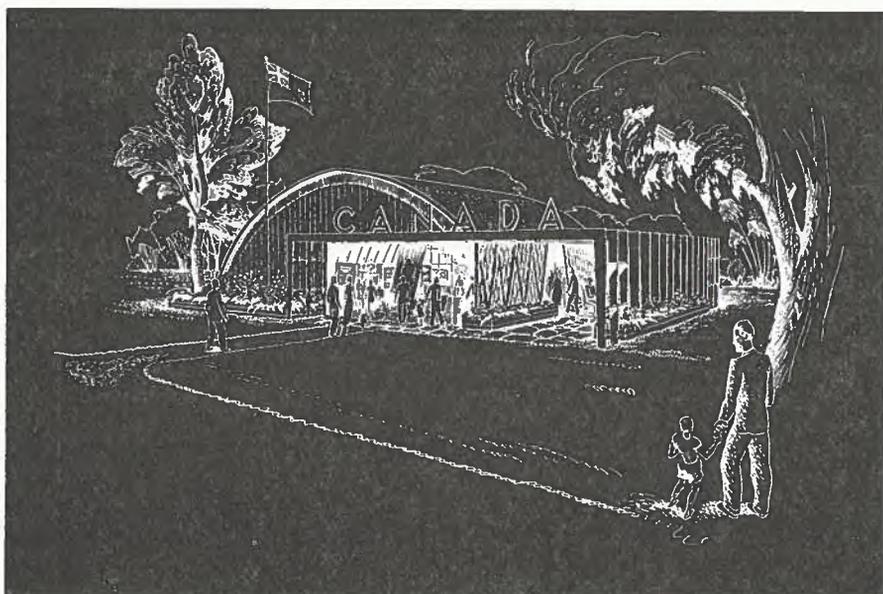
The government normally purchases wheat through its embassies and legations, although at times Spanish firms are allowed to intervene. There is a possibility that this policy will be changed and Spanish firms will be used as intermediaries for all future purchases.

Flour is not normally imported into Spain. Last July a cargo was imported from France for use in the cities of the north coast pending the gathering of the harvest. The government is not contemplating the purchase of flour and will do so only if an emergency arises. The Spanish flour milling industry has more than sufficient capacity to look after domestic requirements.

According to official data recently published, in 1950 there were 1,885 flour mills in Spain with a total milling capacity of 242,617 barrels of 196 lbs. in twenty-four hours. Employment was given to 21,000 workers. The capacity of the mills was divided as follows:

Milling capacity in 24 hours in barrels of 196 lbs.		Number of Mills	Percentage of total capacity
Less than	56 barrels	342	4.88
Between	56 and 112 barrels	858	29.73
"	112 and 225 "	467	30.03
"	225 and 337 "	111	12.74
"	337 and 450 "	55	9.08
"	450 and 562 "	25	4.98
"	562 and 675 "	16	4.12
Over	675 barrels	11	4.44

The persistent shortage of grain in recent years has forced the milling industry to operate at a low level. The activity of the industry as a whole during 1950, taking into account the mills that were shut down, was said to be only 27.63 per cent of capacity. A recent government decree prohibits new milling installations and the modernization or increase in capacity of existing mills. Foreign exchange shortages have prevented the importation of flour milling machinery for several years and the milling industry has had to resort to locally manufactured equipment made from domestic materials often unsuitable and inadequate for the purpose.



Ceylon—Sketch of Canadian Pavilion at the Colombo Exhibition, to be held from February 15 to March 14, 1952. This building, which is being prefabricated in Ottawa, will house a pictorial display, indicating Canada's contribution to the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

# Foreign Trade of the Netherlands Reached Record High Last Year

*Volume and value reached all-time peaks—Volume of imports increased by approximately 46 per cent and that of exports by about 40 per cent—Netherlands-Canada trade forced into closer balance due to Holland's difficult balance of payments position.*

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One florin=Can.\$0.2771.)

**T**HE HAGUE.—The international trade of the Netherlands during 1950 reached an all-time high both in volume and value. Imports from all countries during 1950 rose to fl.7,752,416,000 from fl.5,296,631,000 in 1949. Exports increased from fl.3,794,135,000 in 1949 to fl.5,287,789,000 in 1950.

In 1950, the aggregate volume of both imports and exports increased by approximately 43.4 per cent compared with the preceding year. Individually, the volume of imports increased by approximately 46 per cent and that of exports by about 40 per cent during the same twelve months. The volume of imports during 1950 reached a record figure because of much larger purchases of grains, oleagenous seeds, cocoa beans, vegetable and animal oils and fats, coffee and tea, raw wool and cotton, ores, mineral oils, wood, yarns, rope, fabrics and tissues and transport equipment. These increased arrivals influenced the import balance, which showed an excess of fl.2,464,627,000 for 1950, as against fl.1,502,496,000 for 1949.

In the period July-December, 1950, the percentage of imports covered by exports amounted to 74.3 whereas in the preceding four half years it had been 61.5 per cent, 79.9 per cent, 63.6 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively. To a certain extent the discrepancies in the coverage percentages may be ascribed to seasonal occurrences. During the second half of 1950, as against July-December, 1949, the coverage decreased by 5.6 per cent.

## Belgium and Luxembourg Were Largest Suppliers

During 1950, Belgium and Luxembourg were the Netherlands' largest suppliers shipping merchandise to a total value of fl.1,430,388,000 (fl.759,945,000 in 1949). Second was Western Germany with fl.934 million (fl.359 million in 1949), third the United States with fl.899 million (fl.878 million), followed by the United Kingdom with fl.760 million (fl.582 million), Indonesia with fl.510 million (fl.406 million), France with fl.373 million (fl.364 million) and Sweden with fl.261 million (fl.174.5 million). The value of imports from Canada decreased slightly, from fl.34,098,000 in 1949 to fl.33,352,000 in 1950.

During 1950, Western Germany was the Netherlands' best customer, taking merchandise to a value of fl.1,105 million (fl.410 million in 1949). Other important purchasers were the United Kingdom, fl.781 million (fl.615 million), Belgium and Luxembourg fl.722 million (fl.510 million), France fl.240 million (fl.272 million), the United States fl.227 million (fl.111 million) and Sweden fl.191 million (fl.149 million). The value of Netherlands shipments to Canada increased from fl.11,215,000 in 1949 to fl.21,489,000 in 1950.

Large increases were registered in imports of vegetable products—fl.1,126 million (fl.699 million in 1949), foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco

fl.520 million (fl.294 million), mineral products fl.1,080·4 million (fl.702 million), chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc. fl.431·5 million (fl.321 million), textiles fl.1,365·5 million (fl.705 million), base metals and works thereof fl.805·7 million (fl.699 million) and machines and apparatus fl.761 million (fl.613 million).

As far as exports are concerned, the value of shipments of live animals and animal products amounted to fl.1,000·4 million (fl.774 million in 1949), vegetable products fl.631·4 million (fl.557 million), foodstuffs fl.661 million (fl.405·4 million), mineral products fl.422 million (fl.200·6 million), chemical and pharmaceutical products, etc. fl.317 million (fl.228·6 million), textiles fl.693·6 million (fl.491·7 million), base metals and works thereof fl.396 million (fl.330 million), machines and apparatus fl.420·6 million (fl.328·6 million), and transport equipment fl.211 million (fl.145·4 million).

#### **Netherlands-Canada Trade Forced into Closer Balance**

Owing to Holland's difficult balance of payments position, particularly with the dollar area, Netherlands-Canada trade has been forced into closer balance than was the case in the immediate postwar years. From 1946 to 1948, the Netherlands financed a large volume of Canadian imports by means of a loan of the \$125 million which Canada provided. Since the expiry of this loan Holland's imports from Canada of necessity have been limited by her ability to earn dollars through exports to Canada and the rest of the dollar area. It is becoming increasingly evident that an increased two-way trade between the two countries will depend largely on the amount which Canada imports from Holland.

Since the Netherlands has few natural resources, her agricultural and manufacturing industries must form the principal base of her exports. Horticultural products, luxury and semi-luxury foods as well as meat, poultry and dairy products, rate high on Holland's list of exports. The Netherlands has a well established textile industry. However, exports to Canada have been limited as a result of differences in styling and the severe handicap imposed by Canadian import tariffs. A wide range of manufactured articles, such as fine pottery, glassware, optical, scientific and electrical equipment, ready-made clothing, musical instruments, paintings, fine metal work, are but a few of the numerous items which could figure in Holland's trade with Canada.

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#### **Production of Artificial Abrasives in Japan Increased**

Tokyo, October 9, 1951.—(F'TS)—The manufacturers of artificial abrasives in Japan have been making a gradual recovery since the war but their production is not large enough to meet the domestic requirements. During the past two years, a negligible amount of abrasive products have been exported. It is not expected that Japan will be able to offer large quantities of abrasives for export for some time to come.

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#### **International Trade Fair to be Held in Chicago**

The Chicago International Trade Fair will take place at Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill., from March 22 to April 6, 1952. This second United States international fair is being sponsored and operated by a new corporation, "Chicago International Trade Fair, Inc.," with offices in the Merchandise Mart. I. S. Anoff is president of the new corporation.

All exhibits for the fair will be permitted to enter the country without payment of customs duties.

# All Types of Crops in Turkey Are Average to Excellent This Year

*Cereal crop for first time in three years will be adequate to meet needs of country—Cotton crop expected to be much higher in tonnage—No marked change in industrial and mining pattern—Congestion conditions in port of Istanbul have become worse.*

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Unless otherwise stated, tons are metric, dollars are United States. One Turkish lira equals Can.\$0.3733.)

**I**STANBUL.—Crops of all types are average to excellent this year, it is reported. For the first time in three years the cereal crop will be adequate to meet requirements of the country. The combined crops of wheat, barley, rye, oats and corn vary between 8.5 and 9.5 million tons. In 1950 the total cereal crop was 7.3 million tons, of which 3.9 million tons was accounted for by wheat and 2.0 million tons by barley. In view of the fact that about 110,000 tons of wheat and flour were imported early in the year to augment last year's harvest, the prospects of self-sufficiency during the next year look good.

Cotton, the "white gold" of the Izmir and Adana regions during the export season of 1950-51, is expected to be much higher in tonnage than last year. The crop is expected to produce about 160,000 tons, or roughly 800,000 bales, as compared with 120,000 tons in 1950. Supplies are not coming to the market as fast as would be expected, the explanation offered being that growers are holding out for higher prices. The principal question mark at present is the effect the United States bumper crop will have on the German market. The German demand for Turkish cotton could be upset if a significant portion of the German requirements of cotton is met by ECA-financed cotton of United States origin.

Raisin crop estimates vary between 70,000 and 75,000 tons as compared with 67,000 tons in 1950. Fig trees are bearing about the same quantity of fruit as last year, but the yield is said to be of higher quality. Interest has been mild so far, but is expected to increase later on. Filbert production is at least 75 per cent in excess of last year's. In July, the Ministry of Agriculture allocated T.L.30 million for price support purchases. Reports on the tobacco crop indicate that, although it will be large, a substantial portion has been badly affected by disease.

Wool has increased in importance as an export commodity. According to a statement made by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, exports during the season 1950-51 amounted to 6,700 tons valued at over T.L.25 million, compared with the previous year's 903 tons valued at only T.L.2 million.

## No Marked Changes in Industry and Mining

During the first half of the year there were no marked changes in the industrial and mining pattern. Adding impetus to the rate of private investment in industry, the releasing of ECA counterpart funds has resulted in allocations for a chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory, an oilseed plant, a cotton carding mill, and a new cement factory of 150,000

tons capacity in Izmit, as well as extensions to two cement factories in Istanbul. The Sumerbank has decided to enlarge the capacity of the projected spinning mill at Denizli from 15,000 to 30,000 spindles.

Various projects are under consideration, among them sugar refineries at Gümüşhane and Amasya, a tile factory at Afyon, a milk processing plant in Istanbul, and a dam at Elmali for increasing the capacity of Istanbul's water supply. Construction has been started on a new sugar factory of 15,000 tons capacity at Adapazari (capital T.L.10 million). Machinery has arrived at the Camalti salt deposits which, when installed, is expected to raise production by 50 per cent to 440,000 tons yearly.

At the beginning of the year there was a certain decrease in employment in cotton mills, especially those privately owned. The high price of raw cotton was of course the principal contributing factor. At present, employment conditions are satisfactory on the whole. There have been layoffs, however, in the rubber boot and shoe industry because of shortages of raw rubber.

The first 2,300-metre runway of the new airport at Yesilköy (Istanbul) was completed toward the end of August. It is forecast that the new airport, capable of handling the largest and fastest aircraft, will be in service by the end of the year. On the other hand, the work on the new airfield at Esenboga, the airport of Ankara, will not be completed until the end of 1952. Reconstruction of runways is proceeding at Adana, Afyon, Konya, Diyarbakir, Askisehir, Elazig, Erzurum and Trabzon.

#### **Congestion in Port of Istanbul Has Become Worse**

Congestion conditions in the port of Istanbul became steadily worse during the summer. Conditions reached a point in July and August where the discharging of vessels normally requiring three days took three weeks. The slow rate of off-loading is caused partially by inadequate cargo handling facilities, but mostly by lack of customs and storage warehousing. During August, most lines operating to Istanbul increased freight rates up to 20 per cent. Port authorities are planning remedial action, but so far there are no tangible results.

In June, tenders were called by the State Shipping Lines for four passenger cargo ships for the Black Sea-Mediterranean Service, four smaller passenger ships for the Marmora Service, three passenger-car ferries, four tugs of 700 and 400 h.p., two water carriers, one salvage tug, one 600-ton passenger-cargo ship. Delivery of new constructions ordered in Europe in 1949 and 1950 is scheduled to commence shortly. Included among the vessels on order are: ten passenger ferries, four automobile ferries, twelve tugs, fourteen harbour craft and two floating cranes. The State Shipping Lines have decided to scrap some thirteen ships, totalling about 32,000 tons, and which vary in age between 45 and 70 years. Scrapping will take place as and when the out-dated ships can be replaced.

#### **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.

## Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	29.1	31.2	52.7	245.8	347.4	447.8
America.....	1.7	2.6	3.1	15.7	23.1	30.0
Africa.....	1.2	3.5	4.5	14.3	34.5	43.8
Asia.....	0.6	2.6	3.7	6.3	42.3	48.2
Oceania.....	3.7	4.5	4.6	37.5	32.5	44.3
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>479.9</b>	<b>614.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	25.3	193.9	187.8	190.8	1,444.8	1,703.0
Latin America.....	1.3	16.4	18.2	12.9	101.7	132.0
Europe.....	7.9	18.2	36.9	50.7	130.6	234.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.5	6.2	8.6	20.5	63.6	100.6
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>274.9</b>	<b>1,740.7</b>	<b>2,170.5</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>279.1</b>	<b>320.1</b>	<b>594.5</b>	<b>2,220.5</b>	<b>2,784.6</b>

### Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	28,901	30,439	52,514	242,359	344,069	446,369
Gibraltar.....		75	84	6	173	475
Malta.....	34	704	71	285	3,202	951
<b>TOTAL EUROPE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>29,081</b>	<b>31,218</b>	<b>52,669</b>	<b>245,820</b>	<b>347,444</b>	<b>447,795</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland <sup>2</sup> .....	694			5,602		
Bermuda.....	88	306	314	990	2,184	2,679
Barbados.....	88	238	369	755	2,367	3,535
Jamaica.....	299	527	837	3,194	5,499	7,550
Trinidad and Tobago.....	269	795	650	2,578	5,973	7,246
Bahamas.....		123	86		1,404	1,542
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	119	304	367	1,352	2,365	3,153
British Guiana.....	107	222	367	1,024	3,001	3,809
British Honduras.....	15	48	69	211	344	441
Falkland Islands.....					1	1
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>15,706</b>	<b>23,138</b>	<b>29,956</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		72	24		261	167
Union of South Africa.....		3,243	4,054		31,862	39,501
Other British South Africa.....			1		3	25
Southern Rhodesia.....	81	66	142	847	913	1,711
Gambia.....			7	15	11	22
Gold Coast.....	23	48	129	125	404	739
Nigeria.....	3	4	42	56	144	380
Sierra Leone.....	18	8	11	156	188	156
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....		4	1	203	62	30
British East Africa.....	33	38	136	494	698	1,051
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>14,335</b>	<b>34,546</b>	<b>43,782</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 665.

<sup>2</sup> The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics, as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	220	1,405	572	2,066	21,622	26,277
Pakistan.....		149	58		7,634	3,237
Ceylon.....	13	45	152	161	4,101	2,529
Aden.....	5			74	10	19
Federation of Malaya.....	134	173	1,233	1,931	3,299	7,831
Other British East Indies.....	1			5	24	
Hong Kong.....	164	833	1,645	1,811	5,600	8,355
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>6,262</b>	<b>42,290</b>	<b>48,248</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2,465	3,615	2,376	25,229	24,762	31,956
New Zealand.....	1,193	853	1,913	11,959	7,471	11,595
Fiji.....	18	42	324	277	206	675
Other British Oceania.....	1			43	15	80
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>37,508</b>	<b>32,454</b>	<b>44,306</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>36,241</b>	<b>44,381</b>	<b>68,549</b>	<b>319,634</b>	<b>479,872</b>	<b>614,08</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	25,121	192,789	186,730	189,344	1,433,082	1,691,341
Alaska.....	32	69	70	101	705	930
American Virgin Islands.....	4	11	19	26	108	144
Hawaii.....	75	595	578	1,081	5,029	5,047
Puerto Rico.....	57	437	386	255	5,697	5,386
United States Oceania.....		8	15	3	149	169
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>25,289</b>	<b>193,909</b>	<b>187,798</b>	<b>190,810</b>	<b>1,444,770</b>	<b>1,703,017</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	315	2,774	1,098	3,389	12,057	5,478
Bolivia.....	8	78	189	87	1,253	2,156
Brazil.....	241	2,008	4,851	2,657	10,657	25,859
Chile.....	43	594	877	442	2,050	5,458
Colombia.....	112	2,126	487	845	10,970	8,948
Costa Rica.....	6	253	169	71	1,727	1,672
Cuba.....	136	2,072	1,796	786	13,327	15,328
Dominican Republic.....	11	337	371	262	2,237	3,041
Ecuador.....		149	275	23	853	1,987
El Salvador.....	1	153	237	31	960	1,463
Guatemala.....	9	207	158	81	1,670	1,717
Haiti.....	9	134	188	100	1,721	1,831
Honduras.....	7	98	23	122	432	3,403
Mexico.....	164	2,071	3,808	1,843	12,127	20,638
Nicaragua.....	5	58	67	65	580	747
Panama.....	25	334	211	240	6,927	4,684
Paraguay.....		6	6	9	72	72
Peru.....	88	394	327	689	2,649	3,406
Uruguay.....	41	73	669	182	1,053	4,676
Venezuela.....	93	2,522	2,407	933	18,397	19,437
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>16,441</b>	<b>18,214</b>	<b>12,857</b>	<b>101,719</b>	<b>132,001</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....	2			8		1
Austria.....		32	119	8	1,597	1,522
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1,228	7,831	8,245	6,025	38,756	59,108
Bulgaria.....	1			8	214	8
Czechoslovakia.....	125	37	1	2,984	1,561	325
Denmark.....	56	60	48	876	629	1,996
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	60	3	1,225	321	403	2,133
France.....	841	751	4,208	6,693	13,851	29,873

(<sup>1</sup>) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 665.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
Germany.....	2,616	525	2,676	11,474	4,943	18,589
Greece.....		333	27	1,504	1,430	2,168
Hungary.....			1	1	62	28
Iceland.....	2	88	158	14	553	501
Ireland*.....	146	578	3,002	3,170	9,347	14,349
Italy.....	134	2,375	3,491	1,316	8,430	39,345
Latvia.....	2			195		
Lithuania.....	300			777	1	
Netherlands.....	1,278	584	5,867	7,530	6,478	17,628
Norway.....	600	520	1,935	5,119	11,848	21,213
Poland.....	76	1	3	646	1,274	89
Portugal.....	10	305	231	113	3,978	3,290
Azores and Madeira.....		5	27	2	118	158
Roumania.....	5		1	36	87	5
Spain.....	77	446	45	95	4,203	617
Sweden.....	373	170	1,558	3,573	2,480	4,878
Switzerland.....	69	3,445	3,517	553	17,454	15,625
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	48	35		794	155	7
Yugoslavia.....	1	81	494	7	737	1,367
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>7,904</b>	<b>18,205</b>	<b>36,879</b>	<b>50,733</b>	<b>130,589</b>	<b>234,824</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					52	72
Arabia.....		37	82		584	1,067
Belgian Congo.....	4	381	574	62	1,537	3,058
Burma*.....	6	2	7	108	13	54
China.....	163	139	1	1,872	1,856	144
Greenland.....	22	556	92	252	3,600	1,190
Egypt.....		14	10		46	126
Ethiopia.....		1	7		43	115
French Africa.....	6	126	204	418	1,535	1,934
French East Indies.....	2	1	15	17	57	178
French Guiana.....	1			5	4	2
French Oceania.....	5	20	51	68	595	447
French West Indies.....	10	1	1	124	10	23
Madagascar.....		3	21	6	91	61
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	20	97	82	182	766	856
Iran.....		54	69	38	746	902
Iraq.....	2	10	117	36	63	470
Israel*.....	21	2,401	648	106	10,899	8,388
Jordan.....					44	75
Tripoli.....			744		374	1,957
Other Italian Africa.....					184	
Japan.....	946	548	3,253	12,384	14,974	51,052
Korea.....					1,137	158
Liberia.....	1	4	8	17	75	1,284
Morocco.....	4	227	474	85	1,368	1,752
Indonesia.....	44	190	432	581	2,394	3,624
Surinam.....	5	85	80	27	688	767
Netherlands Antilles.....	12	282	81	156	4,023	1,360
Philippines.....	101	228	854	1,020	8,415	10,866
Portuguese Africa.....	88	385	126	1,182	1,853	2,219
Portuguese Asia.....			13	1	97	65
Siam (Thailand).....	1	90	215	16	1,039	1,469
Canary Islands.....		51	59	2	228	68
Spanish Africa.....		4			61	68
Syria.....	6	107	159	45	785	2,699
Turkey.....	12	139	168	1,916	3,344	2,060
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>8,647</b>	<b>20,512</b>	<b>63,580</b>	<b>100,630</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35,966</b>	<b>234,741</b>	<b>251,539</b>	<b>274,914</b>	<b>1,740,658</b>	<b>2,170,47</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>72,206</b>	<b>279,121</b>	<b>320,088</b>	<b>594,548</b>	<b>2,220,530</b>	<b>2,784,56</b>

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

# Trade Notes

## CHILE

### **Chile to Attempt Colonization with Italian Immigrants**

Santiago, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Development Corporation has been examining the possibilities of controlled immigration on the basis of Italian immigrants, and a special Corporation has been formed with official, private and Italian funds. This Corporation will attempt colonization with select immigrants from Italy efficient in agricultural work, as well as in industries based on agriculture.

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### **Family Allowances Increased in Chile**

Santiago, September 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Social legislation in Chile during the period January-June, 1951, included increases in family allowances, revision of pensions and assistance for the construction of workmen's dwellings. Increased grants were authorized for the construction of workmen's dwellings. Another important social measure was the renewal of the sanitation agreement with the United States, under which Chile agrees to provide Ch.\$18 millions and the United States US\$100,000 for sanitation and health work in Chile.

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### **Chile Exports Dried Fruits and Apples to Brazil**

Santiago, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—A continual interest is being shown in dried fruits, apples, etc., on the part of Brazil. An important shipment is being made of dried plums and walnuts.

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### **Chile to Import Edible Oils and Rice**

Santiago, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that Chile will import 10,000 tons of edible oils in the near future to cover the deficit of this product for the period 1950 to 1951. The value of these purchases is estimated at US\$4,000,000. It is further stated that it will be necessary to import 12,000 tons of rice, also to cover the deficit for the current crop season.

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### **Chilean Trade with Egypt to be Increased**

Santiago, October 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Minister has informed the Chilean Government of the interest of Egypt in increasing the volume of trade with Chile and concrete negotiations will be initiated. Egypt is an important consumer of nitrate and an important producer of cotton, the purchase of which would be of interest to Chile.

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### **Chile to Increase Custom Charges**

Santiago, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Storage charges in customs are being increased by 5 per cent and the term for retiring merchandise will be reduced from four to three months. The object of these measures is to deal with the congestion problem, especially in the port of Valparaíso.

### **Chile to Construct Hydro-Electric Plant**

Santiago, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Electricity Board has decided to construct a new hydro-electric plant in the Province of Cautin, in the south of Chile, for which foreign loans for a total of \$4.5 million will be sought through the Development Corporation ("Corfo"). The project calls for the installation of two units of 20,000 kw. each, while technical studies have been made to double this capacity. With the preliminary work already accomplished, definite construction would start at the end of the present year and be completed by the beginning of 1953. An extensive zone will benefit.

## **COLOMBIA**

### **Colombian Sugar Exports Increase**

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Sugar exports have notably increased, particularly to Western Europe and Pakistan. Until three years ago, Colombia was an importer of sugar, but last year she exported 24,000 tons; and in the first nine months of this year 40,309 tons. The breakdown of these nine months' shipments show sales to Pakistan were 18,450 tons; to Germany 15,350 tons; to Japan, 3,500 tons; the total value being US\$6,263,110.

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### **New Lime Plant Opened at Paz de Río in Colombia**

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—On October 15 a new lime plant was opened at Paz de Río. It marks an important step in Colombian industrial expansion, and is a subsidiary and auxiliary operation of the national steel plant known as Paz de Río. The capacity of the lime plant is estimated at 245,000 tons annually; 125,000 tons of which are to be used by the nearby steel plant, now under construction; 80,000 tons for the national soda plant near Bogotá, and the balance for soil treatment. The plant is run by its own electric plant, which has a capacity of 550 kilowatts, and this whole new development at Paz de Río is located 190 miles north northeast of Bogotá at 8,000 feet altitude.

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### **More Credit Facilities Granted to Colombian Cattle Ranchers**

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—An important decree was issued at the end of September by the President's Council of Ministers, permitting the Central Bank, the Banco de la Republica, to make loans to cattle funds and organizations maintained by the various state governments. These state funds would in turn make individual loans to cattle ranchers in their respective districts.

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### **Colombian Soda Plant Inaugurated in October**

Bogotá, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A \$25 million plant for the production of caustic soda, soda ash, etc. was opened at Zipaquirá, near Bogotá on October 10. The plant is designed to produce a total of 51,830 tons annually—35,500 tons being soda ash for the glass industry; 10,950 tons of caustic soda for the textile and soap industries; and 4,380 tons of sodium bicarbonate for pharmaceuticals. The soda plant was planned and constructed by the government's Central Bank and United States engineering contractors in five years, and cost almost \$10 million. Colombia

is hopeful that its production may replace imports up to \$5 million annually. Its operations are being directed by a prominent United States expert in soda production, Mr. A. T. Bennett, assisted by several Canadian soda technicians from Amherstburg, Ontario.

## GREECE

### Greece Permits Some Fish Imports

Athens, September 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Administration of the Greek Ministry of Trade has made the following allocations under the import licensing schedule for the first half of the fiscal year 1951-52 (period July 1-December 31, 1951) for the import of fish and fish products:

	Quantity in metric tons	Amount in U.S.\$ (equivalent)
Codfish .....	8,900	1,850,000
Herring, smoked .....	2,850	627,000
Cod roe—"tarama" .....	170	
Octopus .....	80	150,000

European Payment Union countries are specified as sources of supply for the above fish items, no dollars being made available. According to the same official announcement, no fresh fish will be allowed to be imported during this period.

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### Greek Cotton to be Exported

Athens, September 27, 1951.—(FTS)—This year's cotton crop is estimated to reach 35,000 metric tons, as compared with last year's crop of 24,234 tons. As the annual cotton requirements of the Greek textile industry amount to approximately 25,000 tons, the Greek Government has decided to allow the export of 5,000 tons of cotton from this year's crop or older stocks, against free exchange or barter trade arrangements. The Greek Ministry of Trade has already approved the export of 500 tons of cotton to Yugoslavia at \$1,030 a ton, f.o.b. payable in free dollars.

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### Greek Cost of Living Rises Three Points

Athens, September 1, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the July cost of living index jumped three points above that of June. The main increases during the month of July were three points in food, due to a jump in vegetable prices; five points or half of one per cent in clothes, brought about by increases in the cost of some dresses and stockings; and a ten per cent rise in the price of furniture and kitchen utensils.

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### Land Development Survey to be Made of Greek-Turkish Border

Athens, September 29, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that an agreement was signed in Washington between the Greek Government and a United States engineering firm to carry out a preliminary survey of land development possibilities on both sides of the River Evros which forms the boundary line between Greece and Turkey. According to available information, this project will benefit about 204,000 acres of land in both Greece and Turkey, and comprises flood control, drainage, irrigation and erosion works. A permanent committee made up of Greek, Turkish, and

United States officials is responsible for the development of this joint effort of land development. A group of engineers of the contracting engineering company is said to be en route to Greece, as the survey is to be completed in about six months' time.

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#### **Value of Greek Motion Picture Imports Fixed**

Athens, September 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek Ministry of Trade has fixed the amounts made available for the import of motion picture films, including news reels, shorts and features, for the period July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, to the extent of \$500,000 from the United States, and £50,000 from the United Kingdom.

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#### **Salonika Port Facilities Rehabilitated**

(15,000 drachmas equal US\$1.00.)

Athens, September 11, 1951.—(FTS)—According to figures released by the Greek Ministry of Co-ordination, a total of \$235,000 in foreign exchange and 3.3 billion drachmas were spent for the rehabilitation of the port facilities of the Port of Salonika. The foreign exchange utilized went mainly toward the import of railway ties and other track equipment (\$178,885), six three-ton and three six-ton cranes (\$20,065), as well as for the electric installation of these cranes (\$20,583). A reserve of \$15,467 is available for possible alterations to the crane installations. The port has thus been enabled to handle satisfactorily all shipments occasioned by the recent opening of its international trade fair.

### **HONG KONG**

#### **U.S Dollar Rate Rose Sharply in Hong Kong Open Market**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Continuing the sudden upsurge which began in August, the open market rate for United States dollars in Hong Kong's money market rose sharply again during September and early October, and for the first time this year, broke through the \$7.00 level.

During the first half of September, the rate steadied temporarily at 6.60, pausing after August's sudden spurt from 6.30. By September 20 it had resumed its rise and on the 23rd had reached 6.78—on the 26th 6.85—on the 30th eased slightly from the previous day's mark of 6.91 to 6.89—then, on October 3 jumped abruptly to 7.03. This was the peak, for the next day it went back to 7.00. By the 6th had eased further to 6.98 and then on the 9th dropped sharply to 6.82 where it remains at this date of writing. The official rate of exchange is of course, approximately HK\$5.80 to US\$1.00.

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#### **Hong Kong Establishes Development Fund**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Implementing the promise in the budget speech of 1951-52, the Government of Hong Kong has now established the Development Fund, with opening assets of some \$58 million.

The funds come from past profits accruing from the trading and financing operations of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and provision is made for any similar future profits to be appropriated like-

wise, as soon as possible after the close of each financial year. This particular department has implemented monopolistic trading privileges, in certain foodstuffs and fuels particularly, ever since the re-occupation on behalf of the public, in view of the postwar difficulties re supply, and has amassed very considerable profits over the years.

The fund will finance by way of grants or loans, such schemes of development within the colony as are approved by the government. It will be immediately drawn upon to pay for the huge new Tai Lam Chung water services project, about \$40 millions, and for low-cost housing schemes for low income groups, about \$15 millions espoused by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

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#### **Hong Kong Cargo Returns Reveal Continued Drop**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong shipping returns for August, 1951, reveal a continuation of the noticeable decline in the volume of cargo imported and exported by the colony. Total incoming commercial tonnage was 211,959, total outgoing 123,776 tons, or a gross volume of 335,735 tons—the lowest monthly total to date in 1951. Comparable monthly averages for the year 1950, were incoming cargo 327,972 tons, outgoing 193,675 tons, gross 521,647 tons.

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#### **Wirephoto Service Now Available**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Cable and Wireless Ltd., Hong Kong, has announced that wirephoto service is now available between this colony and Singapore, and that a link-up with the United Kingdom will be completed shortly. The new service will be placed on a commercial basis as soon as possible. For press transmissions the charges will be as per the special Empire rates: £3 for up to 150 sq. cms., £4 from 151 to 250 sq. cms., and £5 from 251-350 sq. cms.

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#### **First Furniture Exhibition Held in Hong Kong**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hong Kong and Kowloon Furniture and Shop Fitting Merchants' Association held the first exhibition of their products from September 5-12. Some twenty-two different exhibit stalls set up on the premises of the Kowloon Chamber of Commerce displayed a wide range of household and office furniture, made mostly from teakwood, blackwood, walnut, steel and aluminum. More than four hundred manufacturers are said to be engaged in the furniture industry in the colony.

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#### **Hong Kong Hotel to be Replaced**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The management of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Ltd. have announced plans to replace the present Hong Kong Hotel. The current building is a five-storey structure originally erected in 1867 and subsequently modified. The new premises envisage a fifteen-storey building of which six floors will be set aside for rented office accommodation, and the upper nine will form the new Hong Kong Hotel. Demolition of the existing building is to commence next spring and erection of the new one is to be completed by mid-1954.

### Value of Hong Kong Trade Dropping Sharply

Hong Kong, October 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Trade figures for the months of June, July and August, 1951, indicate that the total trade of Hong Kong is falling rapidly from the all-time high mark established in March.

1951	Imports (\$ millions)	Exports (\$ millions)	Total (\$ millions)
March .....	534.9	556.7	1,091.6
April .....	427.8	496.8	924.6
May .....	427.5	408.1	835.6
June .....	404.4	373.6	778.0
July .....	361.7	273.2	634.9
August .....	317.6	276.9	594.5

It is significant that the figures for August 1951, were below the comparable figures for the same month in 1950, for the first time.

## ISRAEL

### Israel to Receive American Aid

Athens, September 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Under the United States Military and Economic Aid Program to European and other non-communist countries, Israel has been allocated \$87 million. This amount includes \$50 million for the care of refugees, \$17 million for economic aid, and \$20 million in military assistance.

### Israel May Become Large Producer of Oil

Athens, September 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Indications that Israel may become a large producer of oil are contained in a report now nearing completion by an American firm of petroleum geologists, after a thorough survey of Israel territory.

Each of the eight geologic provinces has oil possibilities, according to the report, the most promising of which are the Negeb, the foothills of Judea, the coastal plain, and the Dead Sea-Wadi Araba Rift Valley. Impressed by these potentialities the Israel Government is preparing to open the territory to American oil men for exploration and development on fairly liberal competitive terms comparable to those prevailing in the United States.

### Israel to Export Citrus Fruit

Athens, September 1, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The citrus crop for the forthcoming season is estimated at nine to ten million cases, with six to seven millions being earmarked for export. It is believed that prices to be obtained from abroad will be more or less the same as those for last season.

### Pineapples to be Cultivated in Israel

(4.07 dunam equals one acre.)

Athens, September 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A South African group of investors plan to plant pineapples and other sub-tropical fruit on 1,600 dunam of land in the coastal belt of Israel. Pineapples have a sugar content of 23 per cent. After the juice is pressed out, the fruit is an excellent fodder. Irrigation needs are only 15 per cent of those for citrus.

## ITALY

### International Exhibition of Technical Arts Held in Italy

Rome, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Exhibition of Technical Arts opened in Turin on September 22. This exhibition included the eleventh exhibit of mechanical industry, the third exhibit of agricultural mechanization, the third exhibit of plastics and the third exhibit of films and photograph technique to be held in this country. The exhibition was well attended by Italian and European buyers. It is reported that an important amount of export business resulted from this exhibition.

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### Importance of German Exports in the Italian Economy Stressed

Rome, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—At the International Fair held in Bolzano, in September, the importance of the developing German trade with Italy was stressed. That country participated with a large number of exhibits, as was the case in Milan this year, as well as in Bari. German exports to Italy in 1950 amounted to more than 74 billion lire. In the first 6 months of 1951 Italy was the eighth largest purchaser of German products and after the U.S. was the second largest supplier, thus closely approximating the prewar situation.

Imports from Germany are mainly among raw material groups (more than 50 per cent) and include such items as coal and coke which, in 1950, represented 45 per cent (33 billion lire) of the total imports (74 billion lire). Iron, steel, and cast iron scraps totalled 3.4 billion lire and with potassium salts, pulpwood and cellulose for paper and artificial fibres hold an important place in the purchases from Germany.

Among main semi-finished or finished products are included laminated metals, tubes, iron wire, tin plate, machinery, apparatus and chemical products for agriculture as well as for industry.

## NETHERLANDS

### North Sea Fishing Research Under Way by International Board

The Hague, October 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Great Britain, The Netherlands and Germany will carry out next year joint hydrographic research into North Sea plaice fishing, it was announced here today. This was decided at the 39th annual meeting of the Permanent International Board for Maritime Research, held in Amsterdam from October 1 to 9.

The board, comprising about one hundred representatives of all countries with fishing interests in the North Sea, studied reports which included some on over-fishing. Statistics submitted by the member countries showed that the volume of sea fish, which had greatly increased during the war, has declined to the prewar level, not only in the North Sea but also in other waters. The decline has been more rapid than after the first World War. The communique added that special attention was paid to the effects of hydrographical conditions on fish. The Norwegians had collected data about temperature, salt content and currents of water and were now able to forecast the arrival of cod in their coastal areas, their delegates reported to the meeting.

In Great Britain an investigation was being made of the connection between wind strength and direction in the spawning season and the survival of the young fry, which would soon make it possible to forecast what each brood year will yield for fishery, the communique stated. The

Norwegians had further gained a better insight into the migration of herring types from a study of the movement of herring schools to and from the coast with the aid of echolode soundings.

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#### **Netherlands Sending Herring to Eastern Germany and Poland**

The Hague, October 11, 1951.—(F'TS)—The Netherlands will deliver 25,000 barrels of salted herring to East Germany under an agreement concluded between the two countries, it was learned in official quarters here. Of the total quantity, 12,000 barrels will be of this year's catch, the remainder of next year's. Discussions on further herring transactions with East Germany are still going on.

The Netherlands will deliver 35,000 barrels of salted herring to Poland in exchange for Polish potassium, it has been announced. The agreement on the barter transaction was signed in Warsaw and The Hague October 10. Preliminary discussions on the subject were opened in the beginning of the fishing season between representatives of the Netherlands Association of Herring Merchants and the Polish state monopoly enterprise for fishery products "Central Rybna". Delivery must be made before November 15.

### **PHILIPPINES**

#### **Manila Railroad to Buy Locomotives from Japan**

Manila, September 25, 1951.—(F'TS)—From the balance of the \$10 million rehabilitation funds authorized for the government-owned and operated Manila Railroad Company, \$992,200 have been made available to the railroad for the purchase of ten locomotives from Japan. The acquisition of these locomotives is part of a long-range improvement program.

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#### **Philippine Firm Makes Steel Cabinets**

Manila, September 27, 1951.—(F'TS)—A local firm, American Office Equipment Company, is producing steel filing cabinets on an average of 30 units a day. The cabinets, which are marketed under the trade mark "Supersteel," are reported to be as good and as durable as the imported ones, with the added advantage of costing much less. The company recently delivered 80 "Supersteel" cabinets to the Philippine Armed Forces, and it is reported that other contracts with government agencies are under consideration.

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#### **The Philippines has Adverse Trade Balance with Japan**

Manila, October 12, 1951.—(F'TS)—The balance of trade between the Philippines and Japan has turned, with the balance now being in favour of Japan. This situation is in direct contrast to the position as it obtained before the Philippines concluded a barter agreement with Japan.

Imports into the Philippines from Japan during the first six months of 1950 totalled \$9,400,000, but increased during the same period of 1951 to \$17,050,000. Philippine exports to Japan during the same two periods aggregated \$6,850,000 and \$15,340,000 respectively, an impressive increase, but not sufficient to balance the trade. The greatest increase in commodity exports was in logs, the value increasing from only \$500,000 in the first half of 1950 to \$5,500,000 in 1951.

There is naturally some concern felt in the Philippines over the possibility of a Japanese resurgence as an industrial power, in view of a widespread desire in the Philippines for increased industrialization. A useful textile industry has been developed in the Philippines. In prewar years, low-priced Japanese textiles flooded the domestic market and gave United States manufacturers tough competition in a protected market.

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### Sharp Rise in Philippines Merchandise Exports

Manila, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines has published statistics on the international reserves of the Philippines, and an opportunity is offered to compare the situation as of mid-1951 with the position a year ago.

The Central Bank reported that its total disbursements of foreign exchange during the first half of 1951 aggregated \$276.5 million, while total receipts were \$304.5 million. During the first half of 1950, the first period under strict import and foreign exchange control, expenditures totalled \$246 million while receipts amounted to \$252 million. There was, therefore, a surplus of just under \$6 million in the first half of 1950 and of \$28 million in 1951, despite a higher outlay, principally on needed imports at higher prices. During 1951 there were also larger disbursements by the Philippine Government abroad, while a moderate increase was permitted in "invisible" disbursements.

However, the most striking feature of 1951 was the sharp rise in merchandise exports, which reached a total value of \$240 million during the first six months, compared with a value of only \$130 million in 1950. One offsetting feature of the bank's transactions was the recorded reduction in disbursements in the Philippines by the Government of the United States, which declined from \$90 million in 1950 to \$40 million for the first half of the year. The decline was due largely to the termination of the activities of the United States Rehabilitation Commission.

Trade statistics reveal that the surplus of exports of \$23.7 million in February, 1951, was the highest monthly total reached in a period of export surpluses. This period of surpluses ended in May, 1951, when the excess declined considerably. For the month of June, the reverse trend appeared with imports again exceeding exports by no less than \$14.1 million. Compared with February, exports in June had declined from \$50.3 million to only \$33.6 million, while a liberalized import control, during the period of increased export values, had the effect of increasing imports from \$26.6 million in February to no less than \$47.7 million in June. As a direct result of the import policy, imports were still higher in July at \$51.1 million, while exports declined still further to \$28.3 million, the adverse balance of trade reaching \$22.7 million.

Since July there have been little or no signs of increasing prices for exports, while the effect of import licences issued during the period of higher exports, will likely continue to make for high import values. Additionally, there have been reductions in United States Government expenditures, while imports under ECA have not yet reached any considerable volume. Consequently, the current period of adverse trade balances can be expected to continue for a time.

A conservative estimate has set the total adverse trade balance for the Philippines for 1951, at between \$80 and \$100 million.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Use Found for South African Low-Grade Iron Ore and Duff Coal

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's immense supplies of low-grade iron ore and cheap duff coal, hitherto virtually wasted assets, are to be put to use. A newly formed company, Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation, are to work deposits in the Eastern Transvaal with the aid of a special German method known as the Krupp-Renn process. This process is new to South Africa but has been known in Germany for fifteen years and has been used successfully in Czechoslovakia and other countries including Japan and Manchuria. Continental experts are satisfied that the system is ideal for South Africa.

In addition to economy in the use of duff coal—1,000,000 tons of which are discarded every year in the Transvaal—the Krupp-Renn process has a great advantage in that the first stage produces iron nodules or luppen with an iron yield of between 90 and 97 per cent. This will be sold as high-grade scrap iron pending the erection of a steel rolling mill. The estimated annual output of mild steel will be 48,000 tons.

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### Arms Factory to be Established in South Africa

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Defence has announced that the Birmingham Small Arms Company is to establish an arms factory at Pretoria to manufacture component parts for the .303 rifle and other weapons. The erection of this factory will be the first task of the newly established Defence Production Office.

A British staff will train South African workers and it is expected that in time—after four years at the outside—the factory will be run entirely by South Africans.

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### South African Building Activity Breaks Records

Johannesburg, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Building activity in South Africa may break all previous records this year. The value of building plans passed for the first half of 1951 is £33,220,000 compared with £55,151,000 for the whole year in 1950. The first six months' total for this year almost equalled the entire value of the building plans passed in 1949, which was £35,905,000, and is greater than the £31,815,000 for the whole of 1947. Of the totals, residential buildings (private dwellings and flats) accounted for £18,414,000 in the first six months of this year, as compared with £27,785,000 in the whole of last year, £17,761,000 in 1949, £31,241,000 in 1948 and £19,718,000 in 1947.

## SWEDEN

### Swedish Iron Trade Characterized by Lively Exports

Stockholm, October 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Swedish iron trade is, at present, characterized by lively exports, imports being restricted. For the first half year of 1951 the export volume was 60 per cent higher than for the first half of 1950, 134,000 tons against 84,600. In the long-term program Swedish production of iron is estimated at 1,015,000 tons for this year, rising to 1,500,000 tons by 1953, following expansions at Domnarvet and Norrbotten iron works. It is estimated that this expansion will result in a reduction of imports from 677,000 tons this year to 324,000 tons in 1953. Import prices are approximately 40 per cent higher than on the

home market. The new trade agreement with Belgium provides for Swedish imports of 270,000 tons of iron by September, 1952. Negotiations will soon start with Germany concerning the last quarter of this year's quota of 210,000 tons. Under the current agreement with France, Sweden is to purchase 70,000 tons of iron. The annual quota from England is 50,000 tons.

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#### **Swedish Iron Ore Mining Company Plans Expansion**

Stockholm, October 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—It is reported that the Kiruna-Luosavarra Mining Company desires to expand its mining capacity for iron ore to approximately 15 million tons by 1955. The present iron ore agreement with the government allows a maximum production of nine million tons, although sanction to exceed this has frequently been obtained. This expansion would involve substantial capital investments in equipment, as well as in the iron ore railway and the export harbours, estimated at about 60 million kronor. In addition, considerable costs will be incurred in order to carry out the conversion to underground mining at Kiruna, and modernizations at Kiruna, Malmberget and Narvik. These costs are expected to amount to 200 million kronor, in addition to over 70 million kronor for the iron ore railway on the Swedish side and 15 million kronor on the Norwegian side.

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#### **Swedish Grain Harvest Lower This Year**

Stockholm, October 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to the preliminary estimates, this year's harvest of bread grain will amount to only 714,000 tons, which is almost 270,000 tons or 27 per cent less than for 1950. The wheat harvest is estimated to be approximately 200,000 tons (27 per cent), and rye, 70,000 tons (29 per cent) less than last year. The hay harvest will be about 400,000 tons or 8 per cent less than last year. In comparison with the average harvest for the years 1941-50, this year's estimated bread grain harvest is 18 per cent and the hay harvest 1 per cent lower. If comparison is made with the period 1931-40, this year's harvest is 32 per cent less for bread grain and 14 per cent less for hay.

Because of damage caused by rust, the quality of wheat has proved to be inferior in most parts of Sweden. The Board of Agriculture has, therefore, decided to lower the requisite standard of quality when fixing price scale for wheat. This is only a temporary measure.

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#### **Swedish Production of Wallboard Increased**

Stockholm, October 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The total annual production of wallboard for 1951 is estimated at 300,000 tons of hard and porous types against 280,000 last year. Exports are expected to reach 160,000 tons against 140,000. Prices are 50 per cent higher than a year ago, mainly because of the cost of raw material.

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#### **Swedish Match Company Establishing Factory in the United States**

Stockholm, October 14, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Swedish Match Company is establishing a new factory at New Orleans in the United States. The production capacity will be 432 million boxes of matches annually and the entire machinery, as well as many of the technicians, will be taken over from Sweden.

## Sweden Exports Pre-Fabricated Houses

Stockholm, October 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The following table shows Swedish production and exports of pre-fabricated houses during the last 10 years:

Year	Production (In million kronor)	Export
1941	50	25
1942	55	15
1943	50	1
1944	55	0.2
1945	95	20
1946	110	35
1947	100	10
1948	65	5
1949	90	30
1950	80	8.7

The principal purchasing countries were Australia, Saudi-Arabia, Israel and Western Germany. New markets are hoped for in the United States, Soviet Union and Turkey.

## TRINIDAD

### Firm to do Metal Spraying in Trinidad

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Shori Metal Spraying (Trinidad) Ltd., which was established in Trinidad recently with a capital of \$100,000, will carry on a spraying operation designed to provide protection to metals from corrosion by means of metal or plastic coatings. The firm has applied for pioneer status under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1950 which provides exemption from income tax and customs duties to approved industries.

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### Trinidad to Form Commerce Department

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Finance Committee of the Trinidad Legislature has approved plans for the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industry. Besides co-operating with industry and trade in the colony, it will administer the industrialization program. The department will also absorb the duties of the Controller of Imports and Exports and the Economic Adviser. It will be headed by a director and will have branches headed by assistant directors. These branches will be divided as follows: commerce and industry, import and export licensing, food and price control.

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### Trinidad to Revise Living Cost Index

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A new method of calculating the cost of living index for Trinidad and Tobago will come into use by the statistical office on January 1, 1952. The new index will begin at 100 and will be termed an "Index of Retail Prices". It will measure the change month by month, in the cost of goods and services purchased by the average working class family and will include a large number of important items not included before, such as rum, cigarettes, expenditure on entertainment, medical fees, drugs and medicines, school fees, hair-dressing, laundry and dry cleaning, etc. The existing index now stands at 246 (1935=100) having risen five points in August and six points in September.

### **Trinidad Harbours Handle Increased Cargoes**

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Approximately 20,000 tons more cargo was handled by the Trinidad Port Services Department during the first half of this year than for the same period of 1950. From January to June last year, 285,482 tons were handled while for the same period this year the total was 305,797 tons.

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### **Trinidad Gifts for Princess Flown to Canada**

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Two boxes of Anthurium Lilies and Hybrid Ixoras and six crates of grapefruit and pineapples were flown to Ottawa by TCA on October 6th as gifts for Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh from the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. The cargo was consigned to the Governor General of Canada. The flowers were to be used for decorative purposes while the fruits were to be served to guests attending the state banquet at which the royal visitors were guests of honour.

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### **Trinidad's 1952 Budget Presented**

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The budget for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for 1952 was presented to the Legislature at its opening session on October 20. There is to be no increase in taxation and no additional money will be provided for subsidization. Main points of the budget are as follows: (1) A program of public works to give maximum employment in spite of increases in wages and prices; (2) No large-scale extension of existing services; (3) Provision for the first stages of an organized expansion of the colony's rice industry; (4) Provision of more money to meet the cost of living allowances to daily paid workers up to September, 1951; (5) No provision made for cost of living allowances for civil servants; (6) Revenue from import duties expected to be \$1,200,000 higher; (7) Revenue from gasoline expected to increase by \$200,000; that from motor vehicles to drop by \$50,000; (8) Expansion of the Port Services Department; (9) Public Health program to be expanded; (10) Royalties on oil expected to be \$700,000 higher. The draft estimates show revenue at \$56.1 million and expenditure at \$56.6 million with an anticipated deficit of just over \$500,000.

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

### **Rise in United Kingdom Imports Checked**

London, October 17, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The two main features of United Kingdom overseas trade in September were a fall in the value of imports as compared with August, and a reduction in exports to North America in spite of an increase in total exports.

The value of imports was £337.4 million. This was £31.1 million less than in August. The value of imports during the first nine months of the year was £2,921 million, compared with £1,908 million in the corresponding period in 1950.

Exports of United Kingdom goods declined in September to £207.3 million, or 8 per cent below the average for July and August. Exports to Canada in September dropped to £8.5 million, being only 54 per cent of the high figure reached in July. Exports to the United States at £9.6 million, showed a reduction of £3.3 million below the August total.

### **Britain Proposes Standard Marking Procedure**

London, October 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The London Association of Public Wharfingers Ltd., which includes nearly fifty leading trade organizations concerned with merchandise importations, has been considering the extent to which the receiving, sorting, stowing and delivering of goods at docks, public wharves and cold stores, are often seriously hampered by the unsatisfactory way in which many packages are marked. For example, when marks are small in relation to the size of the package, or are indistinctly or irregularly applied, extra work becomes necessary, with consequent delays, labour costs increase and errors are prone to arise at all stages of handling.

The association has come to the conclusion that an improvement in marking would be greatly to the advantage of all concerned, inasmuch as the stevedore, wharfinger, warehouse keeper, cold store owner and transport organization would be better able to fulfil traders' requirements. They recommend that their members adopt the following suggestions as a general minimum standard of marking:—

1. Shipping marks and numbers, as declared on bills of lading, declaration or consignment notes, should receive the utmost prominence.
2. Supplementary marks indicating grades, qualities, sizes, counts, etc., should be kept to a minimum and be shown together on two opposite ends or sides of cases, cartons, crates, barrels, drums and bales and on both sides of bags. Letters and numerals should be not less than four inches high on bales and bags, and one and one-half inches on other packages.
3. The use of contrasting colours for qualities or grades could be introduced with advantage.

These suggestions are worthy of study by Canadian firms shipping merchandise to the United Kingdom.

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### **Net Value of Commodities Produced in Canada Sets Record**

Overall net value of commodities produced in Canada continued to climb in 1949, reaching an all-time record total of nearly \$10,000,000,000, seven per cent above the previous peak value of \$9,400,000,000 in 1948.

Manufacturing remained by far the leading group in 1949 among the commodity-producing industries. With a net value of \$5,330,566,000 (inclusive of duplication), it accounted for over one-half of the total value added, and was substantially above the 1948 total of \$4,940,369,000. Agriculture, again second in order, had a slightly lower net value total of \$2,027,304,000 as against \$2,045,693,000 in 1948—more than 20 per cent of the grand total in both years.

Net value for the construction group—third largest—jumped to \$1,066,649,000 from \$829,644,000, and the proportion advanced to 10·7 per cent from 8·9. Forestry, in fourth position, had a slightly lower net value at \$1,056,404,000 as against \$1,070,439,000 in 1948, and its proportion of all value added was a shade lower at 10·6 per cent as against 11·4.

Net value of production of the mining industry rose in the year to \$800,217,000 from \$727,950,000, and the proportion advanced slightly to 8·0 per cent from 7·8. Value added for the electric power section was up to \$270,127,000 from \$248,963,000, accounting for 2·7 per cent of the grand total in both years.

Totals for both fisheries and trapping moved downward in 1949, the former dropping to \$119,316,000 from \$127,212,000, and the latter to \$15,297,000 from \$20,178,000.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Belgian Congo Admits Freely from Dollar Area

Leopoldville, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo will continue to license freely imports from the dollar area, including Canada, in spite of the recent tightening of restrictions on dollar area imports by the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union. (See *Foreign Trade* of October 13, page 529.)

Applications for import licences covering Canadian goods must be made in terms of Canadian dollars.

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## Czechoslovakia Suspends GATT Concessions to United States

Prague, October 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Czechoslovakia will suspend, effective November 1, 1951, the granting to the United States of concessions in rates of duty negotiated at the conferences of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva, Annecy and Torquay. The suspensions will not apply to imports from other contracting parties to the General Agreement, including Canada.

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## Plan for International Allocation of Copper and Zinc Announced

Washington, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Copper-Zinc-Lead Committee of the International Materials Conference announced on September 30 that its member governments have accepted its proposals for the allocation of copper and zinc for the fourth quarter of 1951. The twelve countries represented on the committee are: Australia, Belgium (representing Benelux), Canada, Chile, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Peru, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The total estimated production available to the free world has been taken into account. The committee's analysis of available information shows that stated requirements of copper and zinc in the fourth quarter of 1951 exceed refinery or smelter production by approximately 100,000 metric tons of each metal (15·8 per cent in the case of copper and 21·4 per cent in the case of zinc).

The allocations for each participating country are in the form of a "total entitlement for consumption"—the amount of primary metal which may be processed or consumed by the country concerned, either from domestic production or imports. They do not specify from which source or sources a country's metal shall be obtained. Participating countries will, therefore, be free to purchase from any source or sell to any destination within their allocation, but it is suggested that so far as possible the normal patterns of trade should be followed.

In calculating the allocations, the committee used as a basis consumption in 1950. Special circumstances of individual countries were taken into consideration and the most recent estimates of production and requirements submitted by all interested governments were taken into account. Requirements for direct defence were given priority and some provision was made for requirements for strategic stockpiling. The remainder was allocated for essential civilian consumption.

# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	August			January-August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9.7	40.3	46.0	32.9	293.0	380.3
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.0	5.9	9.2	17.2	49.0	88.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.0	29.0	39.2	58.6	223.2	369.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.7	8.3	11.6	21.1	63.4	92.6
Iron and Products.....	13.8	81.2	109.8	113.4	644.8	917.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2.8	16.2	27.2	26.0	129.0	199.6
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	11.5	57.0	66.6	77.7	369.1	449.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.9	12.8	15.3	21.4	101.6	133.9
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.6	16.6	32.5	31.3	106.6	198.4
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>267.3</b>	<b>357.5</b>	<b>449.5</b>	<b>1,979.8</b>	<b>2,830.5</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	1,803	9,784	10,193	13,948	59,629	64,744
Nuts.....	152	1,158	1,103	1,870	15,488	16,050
Vegetables.....	106	347	602	5,031	20,242	22,888
Grains and products.....	1,066	4,033	2,110	12,379	19,899	26,396
Sugar and products.....	2,315	8,177	14,158	12,980	46,795	56,932
Cocoa and chocolate.....	220	2,010	653	1,329	10,584	9,502
Coffee and chicory.....	269	3,850	3,453	2,753	25,517	32,932
Spices.....	98	210	355	569	2,937	2,624
Tea.....	657	1,791	1,142	6,267	19,790	14,836
Beverages, alcoholic.....	561	1,154	1,238	3,639	9,318	10,582
Gums and resins.....	127	382	436	895	3,376	4,825
Oilcake and oilcake meal.....	39	118	653	451	1,144	2,247
Oils, vegetable.....	1,022	2,107	1,356	8,531	21,424	33,368
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, florist stock.....	27	62	94	352	966	1,510
Rubber and products.....	754	4,076	7,121	6,982	24,960	67,770
Seeds.....	24	317	605	1,143	4,316	5,771
Tobacco.....	195	227	189	1,434	2,499	2,418
Vegetable products, other.....	218	480	567	2,330	4,139	4,901
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>9,653</b>	<b>40,283</b>	<b>46,029</b>	<b>82,883</b>	<b>293,023</b>	<b>380,295</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Animals, living.....	118	142	175	778	1,567	2,205
Fish and fishery products.....	262	260	912	1,567	2,514	3,845
Furs and products.....	365	1,422	709	4,420	13,532	17,663
Hides and skins, raw.....	218	680	681	1,532	7,212	11,683
Leather, unmanufactured.....	224	619	671	1,665	5,049	7,371
Leather, manufactured.....	272	622	854	1,598	4,123	5,526
Meats.....	156	702	2,488	969	3,840	14,282
Milk and products.....	25	230	531	1,645	1,471	5,490
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	42	221	334	547	2,822	8,566
Animal products, other.....	337	1,036	1,841	2,489	6,911	11,466
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>5,932</b>	<b>9,246</b>	<b>17,210</b>	<b>49,041</b>	<b>88,097</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	809	6,972	3,650	8,004	48,397	68,182
Cotton products.....	1,489	5,031	6,267	11,098	43,897	67,166
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	691	1,415	2,832	5,470	16,902	23,138
Silk and products.....	586	542	595	4,403	4,531	5,823
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	540	5,548	11,604	6,583	33,517	81,762
Wool products.....	1,350	4,707	6,536	10,941	34,862	52,050
Synthetic fibre and products.....	350	1,651	2,785	2,304	13,102	27,246
Textile products, other.....	1,200	3,156	4,895	9,773	27,995	44,459
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,015</b>	<b>29,021</b>	<b>39,163</b>	<b>58,577</b>	<b>223,204</b>	<b>369,826</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	446	1,662	2,117	3,670	11,608	20,704
Wood, manufactured.....	360	1,260	2,187	2,834	10,219	16,422
Paper.....	582	1,762	2,827	4,905	14,575	22,582
Books and printed matter.....	1,338	3,606	4,441	9,647	27,001	32,919
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>11,573</b>	<b>21,056</b>	<b>63,403</b>	<b>92,628</b>

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	August			January-August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....	605	2,479	4,132	1,669	7,772	12,749
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	13	166	1,439	334	922	6,630
Ferro-alloys.....	2	195	370	207	718	2,315
Scrap iron.....	31	872	855	455	3,123	2,889
Castings and forgings.....	156	736	1,210	1,734	5,512	8,226
Rolling mill products.....	2,473	7,173	15,140	16,487	54,678	109,500
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	114	4,910	4,124	1,419	25,304	29,009
Wire and chain.....	141	759	1,348	1,470	6,570	10,650
Engines and boilers.....	498	4,351	5,666	5,908	37,590	54,142
Farm implements and machinery.....	3,300	13,074	19,630	16,991	125,123	141,213
Hardware and cutlery.....	172	800	1,254	1,432	7,237	11,935
Household machinery.....	213	847	666	1,765	8,593	9,802
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	510	2,778	5,385	3,696	17,488	34,219
Business, printing machinery.....	403	1,732	2,627	4,077	17,605	25,317
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,769	11,941	19,063	16,818	102,403	152,371
Stamped and coated products.....	139	793	771	1,033	5,137	7,536
Tools.....	179	1,065	1,535	1,572	8,211	13,085
Autos, freight and passenger.....	464	7,071	2,461	9,317	56,035	62,774
Automobile parts.....	975	12,004	12,230	15,239	101,924	140,846
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	361	1,260	1,556	1,420	11,953	12,740
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	151	1,368	1,393	920	8,243	13,443
Iron products, other.....	1,162	4,258	6,931	9,437	32,689	56,018
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>81,232</b>	<b>109,785</b>	<b>113,401</b>	<b>644,831</b>	<b>917,909</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	345	1,456	2,845	3,088	9,434	17,943
Brass, and copper, and products.....	187	1,552	1,660	2,188	10,448	15,167
Lead and products.....	9	55	80	86	494	634
Nickel and products.....	122	505	366	976	4,654	4,170
Precious metals (except gold).....	168	1,152	2,431	1,887	17,019	22,750
Tin and products.....	219	1,135	1,275	1,509	5,311	12,633
Zinc and products.....	49	234	335	483	2,118	3,074
Clocks and watches.....	186	808	806	1,355	7,825	6,826
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,025	6,449	11,196	8,786	52,603	81,467
Non-ferrous products, other.....	538	2,823	2,114	5,665	19,120	34,948
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>16,169</b>	<b>27,207</b>	<b>26,023</b>	<b>129,026</b>	<b>199,613</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	56	204	286	582	1,566	2,285
Clay and products.....	612	2,903	4,106	5,376	21,271	30,104
Coal.....	3,028	16,681	16,762	22,223	107,602	106,224
Coal products.....	204	1,636	1,882	2,070	9,018	14,377
Glass and glassware.....	549	2,159	2,571	4,147	17,874	22,517
Petroleum, crude.....	4,617	16,519	21,451	25,888	124,699	154,691
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,395	12,160	13,093	10,019	57,912	79,155
Stone and products.....	583	2,460	4,057	4,533	15,242	22,442
Non-metallic products, other.....	419	2,228	2,439	2,884	13,878	18,026
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,462</b>	<b>56,950</b>	<b>66,647</b>	<b>77,723</b>	<b>369,062</b>	<b>449,820</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	177	457	689	1,049	3,539	5,439
Cellulose products.....	137	494	625	1,135	4,019	5,101
Drugs and Medicines.....	220	1,325	1,164	2,398	13,090	15,974
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	318	901	1,026	2,335	7,692	10,968
Fertilizers.....	231	845	1,097	1,476	5,456	6,601
Paints and varnishes.....	294	1,587	1,563	2,264	11,256	14,700
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	804	2,086	2,672	4,960	14,685	18,461
Synthetic resins and products.....	60	1,580	2,064	538	13,413	20,590
Chemical products, other.....	648	3,483	4,400	5,198	28,447	36,076
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>12,759</b>	<b>15,299</b>	<b>21,355</b>	<b>101,597</b>	<b>133,911</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Films.....	121	457	260	952	2,967	3,622
Toys and sporting goods.....	239	594	1,063	1,468	4,116	7,763
Refrigerators and parts.....	55	1,359	2,054	1,005	8,995	27,215
Musical instruments.....	92	278	329	783	2,403	3,361
Scientific equipment.....	438	1,701	2,866	2,913	15,000	18,535
Aircraft and parts.....	149	636	3,463	1,922	6,763	20,683
Works of art.....	93	156	250	841	1,692	2,097
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	1,004	4,930	6,767	4,980	18,517	27,117
Parcels of small value.....	346	957	2,017	2,951	6,047	15,838
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	39	221	207	267	1,609	2,023

**Canadian Imports, by Main Groups**

Commodities	August			January—August		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:—Conc.</b>						
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	468	1,074	1,442	3,308	7,851	11,614
Miscellaneous, other.....	1,057	2,566	3,524	6,173	16,559	36,496
Canadian goods returned.....	177	589	489	1,380	4,479	5,647
Non-commercial articles.....	308	1,125	2,793	2,370	9,624	16,393
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>16,641</b>	<b>32,523</b>	<b>31,314</b>	<b>106,622</b>	<b>198,403</b>
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9,653	40,283	46,029	82,883	293,023	380,295
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,018	5,932	9,246	17,210	49,041	88,097
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,015	29,021	39,163	58,577	223,204	369,826
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,726	8,289	11,573	21,056	63,403	92,628
Iron and Products.....	13,830	81,232	109,785	113,401	644,831	917,909
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,848	16,169	27,207	26,023	129,026	199,613
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	11,462	56,950	66,647	77,723	369,062	449,820
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,890	12,759	15,299	21,355	101,597	133,911
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,585	16,641	32,523	31,314	106,622	198,403
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>57,026</b>	<b>267,276</b>	<b>357,473</b>	<b>449,541</b>	<b>1,979,808</b>	<b>2,830,501</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,435	2,351	1,577	10,418	17,548	12,023
Animals and Animal Products.....	278	798	1,079	2,999	5,750	9,547
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,297	10,098	13,185	27,483	72,281	110,154
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	387	328	465	2,228	2,294	2,854
Iron and Products.....	1,807	11,903	9,306	16,041	96,145	92,529
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	462	2,827	5,538	3,844	21,418	30,382
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,322	3,027	3,568	8,027	19,342	22,553
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	608	1,379	1,437	4,033	8,418	10,643
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	775	1,547	2,896	4,556	10,956	16,272
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,372</b>	<b>34,257</b>	<b>39,051</b>	<b>79,629</b>	<b>254,151</b>	<b>306,957</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,264	12,961	13,678	33,782	112,425	140,403
Animals and Animal Products.....	965	3,334	4,415	7,426	32,813	56,142
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,177	8,121	11,902	19,262	88,483	162,940
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,140	7,526	10,483	17,447	58,492	84,777
Iron and Products.....	11,388	67,144	93,748	93,040	538,033	789,878
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,738	9,577	14,217	16,702	85,642	134,830
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	8,485	39,707	41,554	59,347	259,143	287,068
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,884	10,559	13,107	14,596	87,463	115,583
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,222	13,621	26,361	23,095	85,252	163,691
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>35,264</b>	<b>172,552</b>	<b>229,464</b>	<b>284,698</b>	<b>1,347,746</b>	<b>1,935,313</b>
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	4,954	24,971	30,774	38,683	163,049	227,869
Animals and Animal Products.....	775	1,800	3,753	6,785	10,479	22,408
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,540	10,802	14,076	11,832	62,439	96,733
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	199	434	625	1,381	2,617	4,996
Iron and Products.....	635	2,185	6,731	4,321	10,653	35,502
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	647	3,765	7,451	5,476	21,966	34,400
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,655	14,216	21,525	10,348	90,577	140,198
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	397	821	755	2,725	5,716	7,685
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	588	1,474	3,266	3,663	10,415	18,440
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,391</b>	<b>60,468</b>	<b>88,957</b>	<b>85,214</b>	<b>377,912</b>	<b>588,232</b>

**Chile Receives Offer of Merchant Vessels from France**

Santiago, October 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A French syndicate has offered a number of merchant vessels for a value equivalent to US\$20,000,000. This proposal would be based on a compensation operation from the sales of nitrate on the French market.

# 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. 29	Nominal Quotations Nov. 5
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977	.2096	.2091
			.2085	.0736	.0734
Austria.....	Schilling.....			.0490	.0489
Australia.....	Pound.....		3.2240	2.3460	2.3405
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		.0223	.0209	.0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0238	.0174	.0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.6112	.6089
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.0566	.0565
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2200	.2195
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0116	.0115
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4191	.4181
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1870	.1866
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0478	1.0453
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0.200	.0209	.0209
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1517	.1513
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1.0000	1.0478	1.0453
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0691	.0690
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4.1330	3.0089	3.0017
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4191	.4181
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3.6306	2.6431	2.6368
Finland.....	Markka.....		.0062	.0045	.0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		.0073	.0060	.0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		.0201	.0165	.0165
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2495	.2489
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1.0000	1.0478	1.0453
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2096	.2091
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5239	.5227
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1834	.1829
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0643	.0642
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2200	.2195
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4.0300	2.9325	2.9256
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9325	2.9256
Israel.....	Pound.....		3.0000	2.9325	2.9256
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0017	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9325	2.9256
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1211	.1208
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2757	.2751
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5556	.5543
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4.0150	2.9325	2.9256
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2096	.2091
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1467	.1463
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3167	.3159
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1.0000	1.0478	1.0453
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0657	.0655
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5239	.5227
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0362	.0361
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3423	.3415
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0962	.0960
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.2026	.2021
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2399	.2393
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3742	.3733
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9325	2.9256
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4.0300	2.9325	2.9256
United States.....	Dollar.....		1.0000	1.0478	1.0453
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.6898	.6882
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.3128	.3120
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		.0200		

\* September 17, 1949.