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COVER SUBJECT—Refrigerator cars, built in Trenton, N.S., for operation on the Newfoundland Division of the Canadian National Railways, being loaded in Halifax. The shipment of ten cars will improve transportation facilities over the 705 miles of narrow-gauge road which, under the Terms of Union, were taken over by the Canadian Government.

Courtesy The Halifax Chronicle Herald.

Price 10 cents

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Hong Kong Enforcing Severe Import and Export Controls on Strategic Items

Strategic materials control policy made up of parallel controls on imports and exports—No item may be exported to China—Imports of strategic materials for local consumption must be covered by Essential Supplies Certificate—Since controls came into effect Hong Kong's trade with China and Macao has declined 25 per cent.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

HONG KONG.—Current Hong Kong import and export control regulations are certainly the most severe in the trading history of this wonted free port. In their application to strategic materials control, with the specific object of preventing such commodities from reaching Communist China via re-export from Hong Kong, they bid fair to rival similar controls in most countries.

While basically Hong Kong enforces no overall trade embargo against China—the interflow of commerce between the colony and the mainland is too important to Hong Kong for such a policy to be implemented—the colony has accepted its responsibilities implicit in the United Nations resolution of May 18, 1951, which called for a selective embargo of strategic materials to China by member nations and their dependencies.

Since Hong Kong is essentially an entrepôt area, its strategic materials control policy is of necessity made up of parallel controls on imports and exports. These are contained in the Importation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Order, 1951, and the Exportation (Prohibition) (Specified Articles) Order, 1951, both of which were brought into effect on June 25, 1951 and both of which have as an appendix a common schedule listing items considered strategic. This schedule itself merely indicates the broad scope of the control policy: under thirteen different headings it points out the general classes of goods subject to the two orders. The detailed list which expands on the schedule and is the rule-of-thumb by which the strategic materials control is actually guided, and which enumerates more than six hundred items, is not part of the orders as such but is nonetheless vital to the whole control policy.

No Item May Be Exported to China

By the terms of these complementary orders, the importation and/or exportation of any article deemed to be under control for strategic reasons is prohibited, except under a specific licence issued by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Industry. No item may be exported to China, and an item may only be exported to nearby Portuguese Macao against satisfactory guarantee from the Macao Government itself that genuine consumption will take place in that colony. No items considered strategic may be imported for local consumption in Hong Kong unless the applications for the import licences are accompanied by original copies of an essential supplies certificate, issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry; and no items may be imported for re-export to friendly destinations unless the Hong Kong Government has approved both the original import to the colony and the subsequent re-export by issuing appropriate licences. In these latter cases, the strategic materials control policy requires that the commodity concerned be directed to a designated warehouse for bonded storage on first arrival in Hong Kong from which it may only be removed on the occasion of its eventual transhipment to the approved destination.

While Hong Kong's control of strategic materials does not embrace those cases where strategic goods are consigned from source to destination (including China) via Hong Kong on a through bill of lading, this is not a serious loophole since most supplying countries have equivalent export controls at the source on a similar list of goods considered strategic.

Essential Supplies Certificate Ensures No Re-export

The essential supplies certificate mentioned earlier is a device whereby the Hong Kong Government pledges itself to ensure that there will be no re-export of any item sorely needed in the colony but under export control in the country of supply, so that it will only be released for export to Hong Kong on the condition that no transhipment will take place. Under this scheme, the Hong Kong Government investigates the alleged need of the local importer/user in the light of this company's past production records, current sales commitments, immediate inventory position, etc. If the government is convinced of the necessity for the particular commodity on order, an essential supplies certificate is issued accordingly. This certificate is issued subject to proof of contractual sale to the local user having been arranged in advance of the actual import of the goods, and, as mentioned, is an essential prerequisite to the issue of the necessary import licence, wherever items considered strategic by the Hong Kong Government are concerned. The original is forwarded to the export control authorities of the supplying country as an encouragement to them to grant an export licence. As part and parcel of its guarantee, the Hong Kong Government commits itself to checking—on a sampling basis—the ultimate use of the goods involved, subsequent to their arrival in the colony. The scheme provides for disciplinary action, which has been taken to date in several cases, should it be found that any local importer has defaulted in his undertakings regarding the use of the goods.

A slight variation of this essential supplies certificate scheme permits the Hong Kong authorities to extend its use to those cases where the goods concerned may not be regarded as strategic by the Hong Kong Government itself but where a different opinion is held in the country of supply, or where the overseas supplying country has prescribed certain specific conditions for Hong Kong distribution prior to releasing the goods involved, even though that country may not consider the items strategic either. Assuming that the commodity is of sufficient importance to Hong Kong users, and that it will not be released to Hong Kong except against guarantee of bona fide consumption within the colony, or compliance with the resale conditions, the Hong Kong Government is prepared to issue essential supplies certificates notwithstanding its own opinion of the strategic nature of this particular item. This aspect of local consumption control is called the Controlled Distribution Scheme and the colony's guarantee re local consumption is thereby extended to such items as business machines, antibiotics, motor car batteries, abrasives, air conditioners, binoculars, etc., to mention only a few items included. The particular essential supplies certificates, issued in these cases, permit the local exclusive agents of the manufacturers of the goods concerned to carry stocks in Hong Kong respecting whose ultimate sale to approved outlets they are accountable for to the Hong Kong Government at monthly intervals.

In the two months since the new orders came into effect, Hong Kong's trade with China and Macao has shown a significant drop in value. Figures for June, 1951, indicate total exports to these two countries as $179·2 millions, and for August, 1951, $133·0 millions, a decline of twenty-five per cent.

Netherlands Trade With Canada Increased During Past Year

Purchases from Canada increased in volume, while value remained practically the same—Shipments to Canada increased approximately 64·6 per cent, while value increased at least 91·6 per cent.

Prepared by the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One florin equals approximately Can.$0·2771. One metric ton equals 2,205 lbs.)

THE HAGUE.—During 1950, the volume of Netherlands imports from Canada increased approximately 33 per cent, while the value remained practically the same. In the same period, the volume of Netherlands exports to Canada increased by approximately 64·6 per cent, while the value rose by at least 91·6 per cent.

Imports from Canada weighed 49,781 metric tons, valued at fl.33,352,000, in 1950, as compared with 37,451 metric tons, valued at fl.34,098,000, in 1949. Exports to Canada amounted to 27,642 metric tons, valued at fl.21,489,000, in the past year, as compared with 17,227 metric tons, valued at fl.11,215,000 in 1949.

Purchases in the dollar area are paid by the dollar returns obtained from exports and by means of ECA facilities. These imports are restricted mainly to goods which are essential to the economy of the country and which cannot be secured from OEEC and other countries with which trade is carried on by means of bilateral trade agreements.

As far as exports from the Netherlands to Canada are concerned, there has been an increase in value since the devaluation of the guilder on September 19, 1949. In addition, shipments to Canada are stimulated to a certain extent by the fact that Netherlands exporters are allowed to retain 10 per cent of net export returns to dollar countries. A considerable percentage of these free dollars thus obtained is used for the importation of non-essential and luxury articles, such as nylon hosiery, canned salmon, etc.

In the following paragraphs, details of Netherlands trade with Canada in 1950 compared with 1949 are given. Values are c.i.f. Netherlands ports.

Netherlands Imports from Canada

Live Animals.—Arrivals of live animals totalled fl.1,000 in 1950 against fl.1,735 in 1949. No details are given as to the type of animals.

Fish, shellfish and crustacea.—Imports under this classification consisted of frozen eels and amounted to 5 tons valued at fl.5,000 in 1950 and to 8·5 tons and fl.11,210 during 1949.

Raw materials and other raw products of animal origin, n.o.p.—A total of 84 tons of casings and bladders valued at fl.202,000 was brought in during 1950, as against 15 tons valued at fl.38,000 during the preceding year.

Dried seeds.—During 1950 a quantity of 23 tons of dried seeds, mostly beans, valued at fl.34,000 was purchased in Canada, while 13 tons with a value of fl.14,500 were imported in 1949.

Rye.—Arrivals in 1949 amounted to 3,054 tons (fl.805,000). There were no imports of this commodity in 1950.

Maize.—Imports of maize from Canada were resumed during the year under review and 20,058 tons valued at fl.5,136,000 were brought in.

Wheat.—There were no arrivals from Canada in 1949 but in 1950 a quantity of 1,399 tons valued at fl.400,000 was purchased in the Dominion.

Oleaginous seeds and fruits.—Arrivals under this heading consist entirely of linseed. They totalled 9,146 tons valued at fl.5,813,000 in 1950 and 886 tons and fl.437,000 during 1949.

Seeds.—Total purchases made in Canada in 1950 weighed 78 tons and had a value of fl.249,000, compared with 82 tons and fl.280,000 during 1949. Items purchased are:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Clover and alfalfa	25	144	63	202
Grass	44	91	10	12
Vegetable	7	40	6	66

Meat.—A quantity of 212 tons of pickled horsemeat, valued at fl.268,000, arrived from Canada in 1950. There were no imports of this commodity in 1949.

Fish oils.—Imports of fish oils from Canada amounted to 376 tons and had a value of fl.258,000 in 1950. No purchases were made in the preceding twelve months.

Vegetable fatty oils.—During 1949, 2,966 tons of soya oil valued at fl.3,174,000 and 57 tons of linseed oil valued at fl.69,000 arrived from Canada. There were no imports of these commodities during 1950.

Purchases of Canned Salmon Increased

Fish preserves.—Eight tons of canned salmon valued at fl.20,000 were shipped by Canadian exporters to the Netherlands in 1949. During the year under review arrivals amounted to not less than 372 tons (fl.963,000). In addition, Canada shipped one ton of canned lobster valued at fl.11,000. "Free dollars" were responsible for the increase.

Beverages and spirits.—A quantity of 25 tons of whisky valued at fl.50,000 arrived in 1949. As a result of the availability of increasing amounts of free dollars, it was possible to import 48 tons valued at fl.158,000 and 20 tons of gin (fl.15,000) in 1950.

Feedstuffs.—Arrivals under this classification in 1949 totalled 519 tons and had a value of fl.140,000. These figures included 455 tons of linseed cake valued at fl.120,000 and 64 tons of vegetable offal valued at fl.20,000 for feeding purposes. For some time efforts have been made to reduce feedstuffs imports from the dollar area, either by means of diverting purchases to OEEC or other soft-currency countries or replacing them by domestic products. Hence, there have been no arrivals from Canada since the end of 1949.

Tobacco.—A quantity of 125 tons of Canadian leaf tobacco valued at fl.223,000 was brought in during 1950. No purchases of tobacco were made in 1949.

Crude asbestos.—In 1950 imports of crude asbestos totalled 4,168 tons and had a value of fl.2,080,000, the respective figures for 1949 being 608 tons and fl.299,000. In view of the increasing industrialization in the Netherlands, there is a growing demand for asbestos.

Mineral products, n.o.p.—Arrivals from Canada under this heading weighed 1,029 tons valued at fl.164,000 in 1950, compared with 1,151 tons and fl.187,000 in 1949.

Zinc ore.—Supplies of this commodity obtained from Canada in 1950 amounted to 1,900 tons valued at fl.593,000, compared with 1,054 tons and fl.195,000 in 1949.

Chemicals.—Total arrivals in 1950 weighed 83 tons and were valued at fl.103,000, as against 583 tons and fl.357,000 in 1949. A breakdown of the 1950 figures is as follows:

	Tons	fl. 1,000
Glycol	51	59
Artificial sweeteners	18	24
Raw materials for the plastics industry	11	16

Paints, lacquers and varnishes.—A total quantity of 39 tons valued at fl.51,000 (mainly red lead) was brought in from Canada in 1950. The respective figures for 1949 were 694 tons and fl.792,000.

Hides and skins.—Arrivals under this heading in 1950 consisted of 25 tons of salted cow hides valued at fl.41,000. In 1949 they included 164 tons of salted cow hides (fl.317,000) and 23 tons of goatskins (fl.47,000).

Raw furs to a value of fl.69,000 were brought in during 1950, as against fl.31,000 in 1949.

Synthetic rubber.—Imports from Canada, which amounted to 166 tons valued at fl.184,000 in 1949, decreased to 59 tons and fl.92,000 during 1950.

Rubber products.—Details of arrivals in 1950 and 1949 are shown below:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Rubber belting	2	12	2	12
Rubber discs, blocks, rings, packing, etc.	....	....	....	12
Automobile inner tubes (no.)	....	....	4,069	49
Automobile tires (no.)	3,496	523	30,242	3,300

As a result of increasing domestic and European production imports of automobile tires and tubes from the Dominion have strongly decreased.

No Imports of Pulpwood Made Last Year

Pulpwood.—Imports of pulpwood amounted to 8,099 cubic metres valued at fl.261,000 in 1949, but no purchases were made in Canada in 1950. For some time, Finland has been the only country supplying pulpwood to the Netherlands.

Wood and wood products.—The following table shows the principal imports under this heading from Canada in 1950 and 1949:

	1950		1949	
	Cubic metres	fl. 1,000	Cubic metres	fl. 1,000
Douglas fir, square hewn	3,973	673	2,263	300
Douglas fir, sawn	285	82	3,184	687
Coniferous woods, sawn	281	80	704	130

Cardboard and paper, cardboard and paper products.—Under this heading 1949 imports aggregated 99 tons valued at fl.45,000. In 1950 arrivals from Canada weighed only 2 tons valued at fl.9,000. The main item of this group is building board. There has always been a good demand for Canadian building board and under normal monetary circumstances large orders could be obtained. At the moment Sweden is by far the largest supplier.

Used barrels.—Canadian shipments to the Netherlands amounted to 55 tons valued at fl.18,000 in 1950. No imports were made in 1949.

Fabrics and tissues; clothing, etc.—Arrivals under this category from the Dominion consisted of one ton of tissues, n.o.p., printed and multicoloured woven, valued at fl.14,000. In addition, 2,241 dozen pairs of rayon socks and hosiery with a value of fl.89,000 were imported from Canada.

Used jute bags.—A quantity of 875 tons valued at fl.965,000 was purchased from Canada in 1950. No imports were made in 1949.

Asbestos fabrics.—Two tons valued at fl.14,000 were shipped from Canada in 1950.

Precious metals.—Semi-manufactured gold to a value of fl.415,000 was imported from the Dominion during the year under review. The weight was 119 kilos.

Iron, cast iron, steel and works thereof.—The following table shows imports of various items under this heading from Canada in 1950 and 1949:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Iron and steel in bars	21	16	2,052	1,137
Special steel in blocks or ingots	16	24	13	22
Special steel in rods, sheets or bands	98	172	265	511
Iron and steel tubing	10	10	....	....
Iron and steel chains	4	15	....	....
Bolts, nuts, metal screws	1	11	72	139
Textile needles	1	242	....	73
Springs	1	19	2	25
Oil cooking stoves	11	92	....	....
Machine parts and accessories	8	49	....	....

Imports of Copper and Brass Reduced

Copper, brass and works thereof.—Canadian shipments to the Netherlands totalled 2,760 tons and had a value of fl.4,788,000 in 1950, compared with 3,868 tons and fl.5,722,000 in 1949. The following table shows the pincipal items:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Copper in billets, ingots, etc.	1,597	2,528	254	388
Copper in bars	112	2,133	2,894	4,171
Brass and bronze in bars	40	61	441	685
Works of copper and brass, n.o.p.	9	55	....	....

Nickel and works thereof.—Nickel in ingots, sheets, anodes, cakes, billets and cathodes to a quantity of 36 tons valued at fl.210,000 was shipped by Canada in 1950. There were no imports in 1949.

Purchases of Canadian Aluminum Higher

Aluminum and works thereof.—Total arrivals from the Dominion amounted to 4,238 tons valued at fl.5,379,000 in 1950, compared with 3,923 tons and fl.4,505,000 in 1949. They included the following items:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Aluminum in blocks, ingots and bars	4,225	5,307	3,851	4,325
Aluminum in strips and sheets, rolled	5	26	35	54
Aluminum foil	6	28	23	70
Aluminum, powdered	....	....	14	43
Works of aluminum, n.o.p.	1	18	....	....

Lead and works thereof.—In 1950 Canada supplied 810 tons of lead in slabs, blocks, ingots and sheets (value fl.828,000), as against 2,515 tons (value fl.2,450,000) in 1949.

Other base metals and works thereof.—Under this heading Canadian exporters shipped the following commodities to the Netherlands in 1950; 15 tons of magnesium valued at fl.32,000 (10 tons and fl.13,000 in 1949), lighting equipment 2 tons and fl.17,000, and piping and tubing 2 tons and fl.16,000.

Machines and apparatus; electro-technical materials.—This group includes a large variety of products and the following table shows details regarding imports from Canada:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Automobile engines	7	79	23	175
Marine engine parts	2	15	....	....
Pumps	9	116	13	103
Compressors	2	12	4	12
Hoists	9	2	....	....
Apparatus for handling goods	6	33	75	155
Manure spreaders	45	76	17	24
Mechanical harrows	8	14	13	26
Mowing/threshing machines	100	368	153	386
Combines	2	10	88	144
Other mowing machines	22	55	6	11
Seed and fruit sorting machines	2	29	....	....
Agricultural machines and implements, n.o.p.	6	20	13	57
Condensing and evaporating equipment	6	24	....	....
Household refrigerators	4	31	....	....
Printing machinery	2	15	....	....
Lathes and other metal working machinery	6	65	....	....
Adding machines	....	23	....	27
Bookkeeping machines	3	241	....	31
Machinery and implements, n.o.p.	6	45	....	....
Valves, iron or steel	13	94	13	90
Valves, brass	2	32	8	37
Ball and roller bearings	9	53	3	33
Electric motors (number)	204	27	44	41
Electric motor parts	5	34	....	....
Batteries	13	48	18	21
Automobile starting equipment	2	11	....	....
Ventilators	1	18	....	....
Spark plugs	1	36	....	....
Radio and television tubes	1	14	....	....
Insulated electric cable	30	110	....	....
Switchboards	9	115	....	....
Switchboard equipment	3	39	....	....

Transport equipment.—Imports from Canada amounted to 68 tons valued at fl.330,000 in 1950, as against 160 tons and fl.908,000 in 1949. Details are as follows:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Agricultural tractors (no.)	25	64	100	250
Gears for automobiles and tractors	18	66	16	120
Automobiles parts, n.o.p.	31	157	6	45
Bicycle parts (coaster brakes)	....	....	16	114
Bicycle parts, n.o.p.	....	....	16	16
Aeroplane parts, except engines	1	40	8	289

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus.—Imports in 1950 totalled 6 tons valued at fl.133,000, compared with 4 tons and fl.146,000 in 1949. Included in these figures were:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Spectacle lenses	....	12	1	89
Radar equipment	....	....	3	45
Film projectors and other equipment	2	41	....	....
Manometers	1	25	....	....
Scientific instruments	1	22	....	....
Parts of instruments and appliances, n.o.p.	....	18	....	....

Fountain pens to a value of fl.11,000 were imported from Canada in 1950.

Netherlands Exports to Canada

Live animals.—Live animals, n.o.p. to a value of fl.57,000 were shipped in 1950. Shipments in 1949 were valued at fl.37,000.

Fish, shellfish and crustacea.—A quantity of 324 tons of salted herring valued at fl.409,000 was forwarded to Canada in 1950, the respective figures for 1949 being 302 tons and fl.350,000. In addition, yellow pike fillets to a value of fl.66,000 were sent in 1950.

Plants, bulbs and flowers.—Exports of bulbs totalled 1,592 tons valued at fl.3,611,000 in 1950 and 2,187 tons and fl.3,741,000 during the preceding twelve months. Tree and shrub shipments amounted to 815 tons and fl.1,231,000, as against 668 tons and fl.916,000 in 1949, Twenty-one tons of rose bushes valued at fl.70,000, 28 tons of other plants with a value of fl.73,000, and cut flowers valued at fl.11,000 were also sent to Canada in 1950.

Peas.—Of this item 30 tons valued at fl.14,000 were exported in 1950.

Poppy seed.—Exports in 1950 totalled 88 tons and were valued at fl.106,000, as against 64 tons and fl.66,000 in 1949.

Rapeseed.—Shipments in 1950 amounted to 81 tons valued at fl.57,000. for 1949 the respective figures were 76 tons and fl.53,000.

Caraway seed.—Exports in 1950 amounted to 70 tons and were valued at fl.79,000, while in 1949 they totalled 46 tons and fl.45,000.

Other seeds.—Netherlands shipments under this classification aggregated 61 tons valued at fl.188,000 in 1950, as against 60 tons valued at fl.116,000 in 1949. They included the following items:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Clover and alfalfa	5	33	....	....
Grass	10	40	....	....
Vegetable	39	85	38	72
Flower	2	24	1	12
Sugar beets	....	....	19	32

Palm oil.—Shipments in 1949 totalled 418 tons valued at fl.480,000, but no exports were made in 1950.

Sugar.—A quantity of 130 tons of malt sugar and milk sugar valued at fl.113,000 was sent to the Dominion during 1950.

Confectionery.—Exports totalled 95 tons with a value of fl.162,000 in 1950, compared with 7·5 tons and fl.22,000 during the preceding year.

Cocoa butter.—A fairly large quantity of this commodity, 187 tons, was shipped to Canada in 1949, but no exports were made in 1950.

Cocoa powder, chocolate products.—Netherlands exports under this heading increased from 31 tons valued at fl.123,000 in 1949 to 98 tons and fl.288,000 during 1950. In the latter year the following shipments were made: cocoa powder, 74 tons (fl.161,000); chocolate products, 18 tons (fl.103,000); and chocolate coating, 6 tons, (fl.24,000).

Biscuit and cake exports to the Dominion totalled 8 tons (fl.11,000) in 1950 and 4·7 tons (fl.14,900) during the year before.

Preserved vegetables.—Shipments of these products amounted to 484 tons valued at fl.445,000 in 1950, the respective figures for 1949 being 283 tons and fl.307,000. Gherkins and onions in brine were the main items.

Fruit pulp.—In 1949 exports to Canada weighed only 10 tons and had a value of fl.8,000, but in 1950 the following quantities and values were shipped:

	Tons	fl. 1,000
Strawberry pulp	2,576	2,061
Raspberry pulp	569	441
Cherry pulp	19	14
Gooseberry pulp	36	20
Blackberry pulp	11	13
Other pulps	25	29

Beverages and spirits.—Thirty-five tons of gin (fl.94,000) and 47 tons (fl.339,000) of liqueurs were shipped in 1950. In 1949, 21 tons of gin (fl.53,000) and 44 tons of liqueurs (fl.310,000) were sent to Canada.

Cigars.—A total quantity of 221,000 cigars with a value of fl.50,000 were exported to the Dominion in 1950.

Naphthalene.—Shipments totalled 25 tons valued at fl.10,000 in 1950 and 78 tons and fl.37,000 in 1949.

Chemicals.—The Netherlands statistics give the following details regarding exports of chemicals to Canada in 1950 and 1949.

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Total	924	585	428	321
Fluor silicate of soda and calcium	300	53	203	28
Aromatic and heterocyclic organic compounds	....	....	20	11
Amins	2	3	....	....
Saccharin	....	....	1	33
Chemical products, n.o.p.	102	157	23	114

Pharmaceutical products.—A total quantity of two tons valued at fl.25,000 was shipped in 1950 and one ton valued at fl.31,000 in 1949. Quinine was the principal item.

Paints, lacquers and varnishes.—Exports made under this heading in 1950 totalled 44 tons valued at fl.48,000, compared with 6 tons valued at fl.18,000 in 1949.

Casein, albumen, gelatin, glue and textile finishing products.—Under this heading the following shipments were made to Canada in 1950: dextrin, 435 tons valued at fl.210,000 (351 tons and fl.150,000 in 1949); vegetable glue, 32 tons valued at fl.22,000; and textile finishing products, 80 tons valued at fl.51,000.

Stationers' supplies and printed matter.—A total quantity of 8 tons valued at fl.34,000 was exported to Canada in 1950, compared with 3 tons and fl.29,000 during the preceding year.

Printing and writing paper.—A quantity of 30 tons with a value of fl.41,000 was shipped in 1950.

Wooden furniture.—Shipments to Canada in 1950 weighed 26 tons and had a value of fl.76,000. In addition, wooden fancy articles to a value of fl.15,000 were sent.

Wool.—Unscoured wool sendings amounted to 13 tons valued at fl.69,000 in 1950.

Flax, hemp, jute, ramie and other vegetable textile fibres and other raw materials for the textile industry.—Exports to Canada under this heading rose from 20 tons valued at fl.33,000 in 1949 to 363 tons valued at fl.774,000 during 1950.

Yarns.—Rayon yarns sent to Canada in 1949 weighed 56 tons and had a value of fl.339,000. For the first six months of 1950 these figures were 143 tons and fl.745,000.

Fabrics and tissues, clothing, etc.—The following table shows details regarding Netherlands shipments to Canada under this heading in 1949 and 1950:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Total	549	2,840	260	2,181
Rayon tissues	3	43	10	203
Artificial silk ribbons (metres)	466,600	15	....	....
Woollen fabrics	7	130	8	155
Cotton waste	53	45	....	....
Cotton fabrics, dyed	93	1,225	37	547
Cotton fabrics, multi-coloured woven	21	204	56	411
Cotton fabrics for industrial purposes	....	....	1	12

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons.	fl. 1,000
Corduroy	2	26	....	....
Cordage and rope of hemp, flax, jute, sisal and similar fibres	....	....	131	235
Cocoa yarn	22	33	....	....
Cocoa matting	23	54	....	....
Ladies' coats and costumes (number)	492	26	7,744	405
Household linen	6	67	2	20
Ready-made clothing, n.o.p.	1	25	....	....
Linen and cotton cuttings	15	17	....	....

Rags shipped to Canada totalled 262 tons valued at fl.261,000, as against 339 tons and fl.207,000 during 1949 .

Footwear.—A quantity of 43,242 pairs of slippers made of materials other than leather, valued at fl.128,000, was exported to Canada in 1950; the respective figures for 1949 were 46,065 pairs and fl.127,000. In addition, 3,382 pairs of rubber shoes with a value of fl.22,000 were shipped in 1950.

Exports of Ceramic Products to Canada Increased

Ceramic products.—Six tons of statuettes and fancy articles totalling fl.60,000 were shipped last year, as against two tons and fl.13,500 in 1949.

Glass and glassware was shipped to a value of fl.10,000 in 1950, the weight being one ton. The respective figures for 1949 were fl.11,000 and six tons.

Iron, cast iron, steel and works thereof.—Total exports amounted to 18 tons valued at fl.83,000 in 1950 and to eight tons and fl.33,000 in 1949. Arrivals in 1950 included two tons of special steel in bars, sheets or band valued at fl.27,000 and five tons of iron and steel products, n.o.p. with a value of fl.30,000.

Copper, brass and works thereof.—Shipments of copper works, n.o.p. in 1950 totalled seven tons and had a value of fl.37,000. The respective figures for 1949 were four tons and fl.19,000.

Lead and works thereof.—Netherlands exports to Canada amounted to five tons valued at fl.28,000 in 1950 and to seven tons valued at fl.34,000 in the preceding year.

Exports of Tin Higher

Tin and works thereof.—Tin alloys to a value of fl.59,000 were sent to the Dominion in 1949, the quantity being ten tons. These shipments increased to 31 tons and fl.206,000 in 1950.

Other base metals and works thereof.—Under this heading two tons valued at fl.14,000 were shipped in 1950, as against 4·3 tons and fl.34,000 in 1949, the main item being base metal letter types.

Machines and apparatus; electro-technical materials.—The following table shows exports under this heading to Canada:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Ships' parts	2	14	....	....
Printing presses	1	15	....	....
Metal sheet working machinery	....	12	....	....
Automatic weighing machines	3	17	....	....
Machines, mechanical apparatus and implements, n.o.p.	8	31	3	17
Vacuum cleaners	65	619	10	104
Shaving apparatus and hair clippers	4	178	2	106
Radio parts	7	42	2	13

Transport equipment.—Eleven tons valued at fl.21,000 were exported in 1950, as against three tons and fl.19,000 during the preceding twelve months.

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus were sent to Canada as per specification below:

	1950		1949	
	Tons	fl. 1,000	Tons	fl. 1,000
Microscopes	1	54	....	....
Measuring and drawing instruments	3	60	1	11
Film cameras and projectors	....	....	1	24
Scientific and precision instruments, n.o.p.	....	....	....	11

Paintings and drawings.—Shipments in 1950 had a value of fl.42,000, the 1949 figure being fl.69,000.

Production of Sisal in Brazil Increased Rapidly During Last Twenty Years

First brought in from Mexico in 1930 as a decorative plant—Production encouraged on a large scale by Ministry of Agriculture—Output increased from 2,097 tons in 1944 to 30,961 tons in 1949.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—(FTS)—The production of sisal, or agave, is steadily increasing in Brazil. As it will grow on poor land, it is a very valuable crop for the less favoured regions.

Sisal was first brought to Brazil from Mexico in 1930, as a purely decorative plant. The climatic conditions were found to be so favourable that it soon began to be cultivated on a fairly large scale, particularly in the State of Paraiba. The leaves were prepared by very primitive methods, as they are even today in some parts of Paraiba, and the fibre was consumed by the local small and rudimentary rope, duster and sack factories.

The Production Section of the Ministry of Agriculture then began to encourage the production of sisal on a large scale, distributing millions of bulbs and teaching the people how to plant them. As a result, within a few years the cultivation of sisal increased at an amazing pace, as will be seen from the following statistics:

Brazilian Production of Sisal (Agave)

	Tons
1944	2,097
1945	2,569
1946	9,409
1947	19,625
1948	25,867
1949	30,961

The State of Paraiba continues to be the largest producer of sisal in Brazil. It is now receiving more attention than cotton, but the competent government authorities in the States of Rio de Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Bahia, São Paulo, Alagoas, and Sergipe are now encouraging the cultivation of this valuable plant.

Brazilian Production of Sisal, 1950

State	Area Cultivated (Hectares)	Number of Plants	Production (Tons)	Value (Cr$1,000)
Bahia	6,600	14,873,000	2,412	13,266
Paraiba	15,995	75,090,000	35,000	192,500
Pernambuco	583	1,650,000	1,100	6,000
Alagoas	44	100,110	130	715
Sergipe	96	229,230	174	958
Rio Grande do Norte	2,060	6,600,000	1,428	7,854
São Paulo	600	1,200,000	200	1,100
BRAZIL—Total	25,978	99,742,340	40,444	222,393

When the plant is about three years old, the leaves that are in a horizontal position are ready to be cut and are a bright greenish yellow colour and softer to the touch. If the leaves are not cut at the right time, they become tougher and more difficult to process. The fibres become stained, hard and less resistant and therefore lose some of their commercial value.

Each plant normally yields from 30 to 40 leaves each cutting, at intervals of from 8 to 12 months, with a total of from 7 to 8 cuttings during the life of the plant. Towards the end of the life of the plant, the flowers appear, announcing the approaching death of the plant.

The flowers are borne in a tall, candelabra-like panicle and are transformed into bulbs which fall to the ground when ripe. The flowers appear only once, just before the death of the plant, when it is from 6 to 8 years old, at which time it varies from 3·5 to 6 metres in height. Each panicle produces 3,000 or more bulbs which, although tender, may remain a long time without being planted, if kept in a cool place away from the sun.

Sisal may be reproduced either by the bulbs or shoots. Many planters prefer shoots as greater selection is possible. The shoots are taken from the mother plant when from 0·25 to 0·30 metres long and cultivated in a nursery until they attain 0·50 to 0·60 metres, when they are transplanted.

Leaves Processed the Same Day That They are Cut

The leaves should be processed the same day that they are cut. In some parts of Paraiba the fibres are still processed by hand, but in other parts modern machinery is used to separate the fibre from the pulp, wash and dry it, and tie it in bundles for shipment.

The machines used are mostly of local manufacture and more than 780 are in use, besides hand machines. A few machines of United States manufacture are in use, but the British machine is considered to be the most suitable for Brazil.

The leaves contain 3 per cent fibre, 3 per cent so called refuse (green part of leaves and pulp) and 94 per cent of a liquid for which no use has been found to date. In Brazil the refuse is used only as a fertilizer, although many important by-products could be produced from it.

In Brazil, sisal is used principally in the manufacture of cordage for ships, heavy ropes, and strings and the manufacture of sacks. Although the sacks made from sisal are stiffer than those made from jute, they are nevertheless suitable for packing coffee beans, salt, minerals, etc. It is also used for the manufacture of sandals, hats, women's purses, carpets, door mats and to stuff furniture, but on a much smaller scale.

The surplus production is exported to the United States and to Europe, and is an important source of revenue, particularly for the State of Paraiba.

Brazilian Exports of Sisal (Agave)

	Quantity (Tons)			Value (Cr$1,000)		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Argentina	2,153	3,888	2,100	13,480	23,333	12,660
Germany	....	2,425	3,404	....	15,832	18,713
United States	3,426	11,404	7,694	19,253	63,371	36,079
Finland	551	....	....	4,321	....	....
France	5,774	441	1,821	38,924	3,134	10,186
Holland	551	....	361	3,486	....	1,988
Japan	....	....	6,042	....	....	30,323
Norway	489	....	....	3,559	....	....
Total	14,850	19,863	23,018	95,687	116,275	117,830

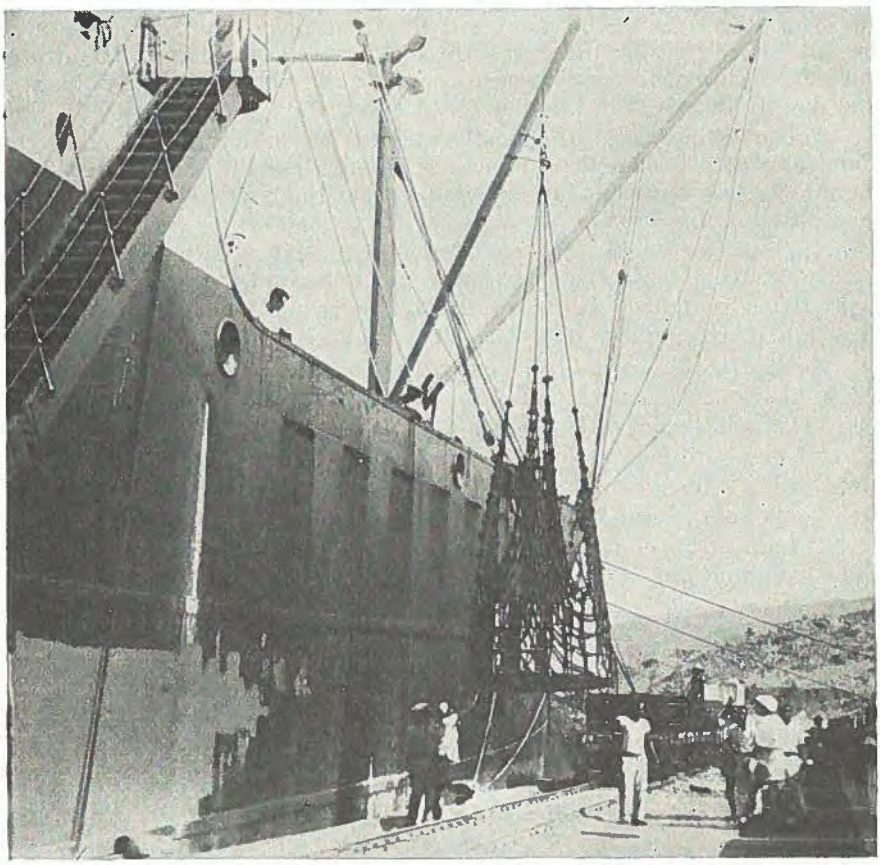
Serious Congestion at Port of Matadi Delays Issue of Import Licences

Validity of existing import licences will expire the end of November—Deficiency of river fleet on Congo River held largely responsible for situation at principal ocean port.

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LEOPOLDVILLE, November 5, 1951.—Congestion at the port of Matadi, on the Congo River, is now so serious that all new import licence applications are being held up temporarily. The validity of all existing import licences will expire the end of this month, after which new licences with a validity of only two months must be applied for. It has not been determined to what extent these measures reflect the necessity of keeping a running check on cargoes due to arrive at Matadi, and to what extent non-essential imports may have to be delayed.

Matadi is the principal port of the Belgian Congo. Imports of all types of merchandise, particularly of heavy equipment, have increased substantially in recent months. This reflects the prosperity of the Belgian Congo, which has thus been enabled to make heavy purchases abroad and to diversify its industries. Deliveries are now being made of heavy



Belgian Congo—Canadian cargo being unloaded at Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo.

orders placed following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. In July, 1951, for example, nearly twice as much merchandise was imported by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi as in the corresponding month last year.

The situation became so serious that shipping lines in North America had to impose a 30 per cent freight surcharge for shipments to Matadi. Alternative ports, such as Pointe Noire, are not equipped to take much of the load away from Matadi, where imported merchandise often remains from four to six months before being cleared.

The basic difficulty arises from the fact that the river fleet, operating between Leopoldville and Stanleyville and Port Francqui, is insufficient to meet the demands of the increased traffic. The railway from Matadi to Leopoldville finds its rolling stock tied up for long periods, awaiting an opportunity to unload into warehouses, river boats or barges at Leopoldville. The over-taxed river fleet is being augmented as rapidly as possible, but it seems unlikely that the serious delays at Matadi will be cleared up for several months to come.

Value of Canadian Manufactures at Record High

Estimated gross factory value of products manufactured in Canada in 1950 reached an all-time peak total of $13,781,220,000, a rise of 10 per cent over the preceding year's value of $12,479,593,000.

Among the 17 main groups listed in the report, all but one had a higher factory value of production in 1950 than in 1949. The food group —largest of the 17—had a gross production value of $3,018,804,000 as compared with $2,882,581,000 in 1949, followed by iron and steel products at $1,499,927,000 as against $1,419,145,000, transportation equipment $1,252,860,000 against $1,063,211,000, paper products $1,248,484,000 against $1,093,060,000, wood products $1,000,011,000 against $840,355,000, and non-ferrous metal products $959,491,000 against $867,043,000.

Textile products—except clothing—had an estimated production value of $737,138,000 ($636,824,000 in 1949); clothing (textiles and fur), $728,532,000 ($727,498,000); chemicals and allied products, $635,991,000 ($587,398,000); products of petroleum and coal, $618,287,000 ($533,731,000); electrical apparatus and supplies, $580,578,000 ($486,286,000); printing, publishing and allied products, $417,606,000 ($377,908,000); non-metallic mineral products, $281,277,000 ($246,457,000); rubber products, $239,185,000 ($178,503,000); leather products, showing the single decline, $210,415,000 ($210,804,000); tobacco and tobacco products, $188,330,000 ($172,420,000); and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, $164,304,000 ($156,363,000).

Foreign Trade Service Directories

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

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

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2	285·1
February	57·4	59·6	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5	233·9
March	71·1	73·3	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2	290·2
April	48·5	50·9	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	205·5	295·2
May	75·6	67·0	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	287·0	323·4
June	73·3	66·0	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	289·2	312·5
July	74·4	66·2	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	253·7	374·5
August	77·1	69·1	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	257·1	349·8
September	76·8	72·2	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	279·1	320·1
October	91·3	88·2	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	315·2	
November	95·0	86·0	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	292·7	
December	81·3	68·9	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	289·9	
Total	884·5	837·6	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	3,118·4	2,784·6

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9	327·2
February	42·9	47·0	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2	274·2
March	59·1	65·1	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4	342·5
April	45·3	48·9	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	230·9	393·0
May	66·1	67·1	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	290·2	405·1
June	60·5	58·9	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	282·5	360·4
July	57·6	55·8	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	259·5	370·6
August	57·9	57·0	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	267·3	357·5
September	59·6	56·4	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	279·7	311·5
October	68·6	63·9	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	320·6	
November	70·1	63·3	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	327·9	
December	52·2	44·3	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	266·3	
Total	684·6	677·5	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	3,174·3	3,142·0

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8	− 38·4
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	− 37·3
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7	− 48·5
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	− 21·2	− 92·9
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	− 0·6	− 78·1
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	+ 9·3	− 44·6
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	− 2·7	+ 7·9
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	− 6·6	− 3·9
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	+ 3·1	+ 12·0
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	− 1·7	
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	− 31·5	
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	+ 27·2	
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	− 17·2	− 323·8

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6	40·1
February	23·6	27·3	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4	33·6
March	26·4	27·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1	39·7
April	16·4	18·8	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	25·8	41·7
May	30·5	27·9	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	48·5	47·2
June	28·9	25·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	52·5	51·3
July	30·5	25·8	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	35·2	73·9
August	31·3	26·7	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	42·5	66·4
September	30·8	28·9	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	30·4	52·5
October	38·4	36·0	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	47·7	
November	41·4	35·8	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	38·6	
December	30·0	25·5	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	39·6	
Total	353·6	339·7	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	469·9	446·4

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1	33·9
February	8·1	8·8	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4	27·8
March	10·9	11·5	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7	30·4
April	8·4	9·2	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	29·5	48·9
May	12·7	11·9	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	36·3	43·6
June	10·8	9·2	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	37·1	39·9
July	11·3	9·7	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	32·7	43·3
August	11·4	10·4	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	34·3	39·1
September	10·5	10·0	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	36·2	28·6
October	11·0	11·6	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	41·7	
November	13·0	11·0	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	40·2	
December	8·0	7·0	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	32·0	
Total	124·0	119·3	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	404·2	335·5

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8	+ 6·2
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3	+ 5·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4	+ 9·3
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	− 3·6	− 7·1
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	+ 12·4	+ 3·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	+ 15·5	+ 11·5
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	+ 2·6	+ 30·8
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	+ 8·5	+ 27·6
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	− 5·6	+ 24·2
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	+ 6·3	
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	− 1·4	
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	+ 7·9	
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 68·3	+ 112·2

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9	186·9
February	19·7	16·8	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8	152·4
March	25·9	22·7	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3	190·2
April	20·1	18·0	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	137·8	183·2
May	26·1	20·4	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	175·4	208·7
June	25·1	20·0	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	177·7	188·4
July	25·9	21·0	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	168·2	201·9
August	28·3	25·3	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	167·1	192·8
September	29·4	25·1	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	192·8	186·7
October	33·5	28·0	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	204·4	
November	31·9	28·4	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	192·0	
December	33·3	24·7	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	191·5	
Total	321·3	270·5	887·9	1·034·2	1·501·0	1,503·5	2,021·0	1,691·3

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5	233·3
February	27·9	31·2	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1	199·0
March	38·0	42·9	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9	245·7
April	29·2	31·4	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	162·2	278·4
May	38·3	40·5	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	195·5	273·2
June	36·4	37·1	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	188·3	241·5
July	33·4	34·1	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	170·6	234·7
August	33·7	35·3	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	172·6	229·5
September	36·2	34·7	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	177·4	211·6
October	42·5	38·5	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	208·3	
November	40·8	37·6	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	214·8	
December	33·6	29·2	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	182·3	
Total	418·7	424·7	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	2,130·5	2,146·9

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5	− 43·0
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8	− 44·1
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7	− 52·4
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	− 22,9	− 92·3
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	− 18·2	− 61·7
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	− 8·4	− 50·6
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	− 0·1	− 29·8
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	− 2·5	− 33·7
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	+ 18·6	− 22·1
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	− 0·9	
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	− 19·7	
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	+ 12·0	
	− 87·0	− 146·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 427·8	− 80·0	− 429·8

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	10·0	36·2	28·6	89·7	290·4	335·6
America	2·1	9·1	5·8	17·2	52·3	59·3
Africa	0·1	2·3	1·2	3·1	19·2	20·6
Asia	1·6	8·7	5·8	16·7	60·7	102·1
Oceania	1·1	3·6	14·2	11·4	32·1	71·4
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	14·9	59·9	55·2	138·2	454·7	588·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	34·7	177·5	212·5	319·6	1,526·6	2,150·2
Latin America	2·2	25·4	21·5	12·0	155·4	202·4
Europe	3·7	9·1	15·1	28·6	67·6	130·3
Other Foreign Countries	0·9	7·7	6·9	7·6	55·1	70·1
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41·5	219·7	255·9	367·8	1,804·8	2,553·1
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	56·4	279·7	311·5	506·0	2,259·5	3,142·0

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	10,015	36,213	28,559	89,644	290,364	335,515
Gibraltar	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Malta	.....	.....	2	1	8	36
TOTAL EUROPE[1]	10,015	36,214	28,561	89,645	290,373	335,551
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	200	.....	.....	1,693	.....	.....
Bermuda	3	32	2	60	67	65
Barbados	99	1,979	402	1,207	9,051	12,148
Jamaica	539	2,885	1,247	5,225	15,897	17,147
Trinidad and Tobago	113	1,906	1,027	2,120	13,655	13,458
Bahamas	99	17	14	2,082	364	248
Leeward and Windward Islands		14	15		345	877
British Guiana	1,056	2,256	3,109	4,804	12,775	14,916
British Honduras	6	47	19	54	148	454
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total America	2,115	9,136	5,835	17,245	52,302	59,313
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		2	.....		39	6
Union of South Africa	45	642	290	658	3,441	4,342
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	27	222	2	198	1,317
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	22	1,014	.....	596	6,815	6,511
Nigeria	.....	48	6	362	1,332	731
Sierra Leone	1	1	2	11	16	47
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2	11	2	21	37	42
British East Africa	46	574	629	1,433	7,338	7,604
TOTAL AFRICA	116	2,319	1,151	3,083	19,216	20,600

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 650.
(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1. 1949.
Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	September 1938	September 1950	September 1951	January—September 1938	January—September 1950	January—September 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	642	2,730	1,974	5,882	27,988	33,307
Pakistan		105	48		1,194	2,176
Ceylon	317	1,917	838	2,692	13,130	13,415
Aden	.....	2	.....	7	12	22
Federation of Malaya	558	3,755	2,454	7,085	16,816	47,848
Other British East Indies	4	.....	431	104	27	3,076
Hong Kong	48	164	87	582	1,537	2,213
TOTAL ASIA[1]	1,581	8,673	5,832	16,735	60,704	102,057
Oceania:						
Australia	656	2,752	6,573	5,767	17,841	40,064
New Zealand	187	827	5,563	3,765	8,156	26,744
Fiji	229	.....	2,053	1,884	6,119	4,608
Other British Oceania	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
TOTAL OCEANIA	1,072	3,579	14,189	11,432	32,116	71,416
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[2]	14,900	59,924	55,567	138,159	454,712	588,939
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	34,705	177,353	211,597	319,403	1,525,099	2,146,910
Alaska	10	85	52	62	745	953
American Virgin Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	9	164
Hawaii	6	56	275	112	367	1,112
Puerto Rico	.....	24	536	2	265	1,059
United States Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	34,721	177,519	212,460	319,579	1,526,600	2,150,198
Latin America:						
Argentina	293	914	353	1,520	7,299	12,482
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	8	1,334	1,317
Brazil	56	3,698	2,815	575	19,090	29,079
Chile	.....	343	13	73	1,289	1,423
Colombia	1,256	1,410	733	4,933	9,607	8,867
Costa Rica	14	410	824	60	2,312	6,744
Cuba	34	669	302	330	3,039	3,857
Dominican Republic	.....	78	25	.....	375	1,028
Ecuador	3	150	192	22	941	1,807
El Salvador	3	160	22	12	791	1,144
Guatemala	10	313	480	76	3,967	4,155
Haiti	4	208	379	61	1,394	2,450
Honduras	17	491	319	23	4,536	3,157
Mexico	111	6,250	1,123	538	26,203	14,266
Nicaragua	.....	18	86	.....	281	507
Panama	3	513	294	15	4,916	2,836
Paraguay	2	19	44	55	245	336
Peru	303	5	117	2,471	2,818	4,492
Uruguay	11	444	53	96	1,622	3,628
Venezuela	67	9,278	13,302	1,151	62,567	98,852
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	2,187	25,371	21,476	12,019	155,426	202,427
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Austria	.....	76	81	83	484	2,809
Belgium and Luxembourg	555	1,413	3,536	4,229	13,852	29,226
Bulgaria	.....	4	.....	.....	4	2
Czechoslovakia	256	450	214	2,214	4,397	3,897
Denmark	6	80	145	118	612	1,584
Estonia	1	1	3	17	3	106
Finland	6	12	5	53	189	119

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.
(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	September			January—September		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	709	1,517	2,174	4,317	9,761	18,299
Germany	919	1,147	3,225	6,990	7,567	22,492
Greece	1	10	6	18	139	129
Hungary	4	4	5	119	25	100
Iceland	1	.....	.....	1	32	9
Ireland[1]	1	2	20	17	63	468
Italy	161	857	1,149	1,721	5,871	10,575
Latvia	.....	.....	1	10	2	26
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Netherlands	446	1,315	1,291	2,573	5,712	10,396
Norway	53	97	380	481	900	2,015
Poland	18	26	134	175	225	1,254
Portugal	30	111	155	187	1,041	1,477
Azores and Madeira	18	29	29	125	300	311
Roumania	.....	.....	4	21	8	18
Spain	68	124	290	602	2,478	6,164
Sweden	195	626	644	1,692	3,407	6,622
Switzerland	278	1,228	1,543	2,621	10,408	11,994
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	7	12	28	246	19	98
Yugoslavia	3	.....	4	20	93	126
TOTAL EUROPE	3,735	9,141	15,066	28,635	67,592	130,325
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	11	13	.....	109	51
Arabia	.....	3,068	2,350	.....	20,097	18,748
Belgian Congo	.....	6	268	1	660	2,617
Burma[1]	11	.....	.....	257	.....	4
China	158	187	181	1,845	4,381	1,726
Greenland	253	.....	.....	508	.....	.....
Egypt	35	213	8	402	631	514
Ethiopia	.....	.....	.....	2	19	28
French Africa	4	8	27	53	510	378
French East Indies	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	1	.....	.....	1	445	12
French West Indies	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Madagascar	.....	.....	.....	33	8	26
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	5	2	9	14	21
Iran	6	19	23	43	110	385
Iraq	4	18	.....	78	104	1,108
Israel[1]	1	25	58	126	344	758
Jordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Japan	333	1,034	977	3,461	8,909	9,150
Korea	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....
Liberia	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....
Morocco	1	9	77	52	167	557
Indonesia	26	79	75	434	517	821
Surinam	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	612
Netherlands Antilles	.....	2,358	1,124	.....	11,930	8,805
Philippines	40	575	419	332	4,252	7,132
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	16	.....	109	26
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Siam (Thailand)	.....	39	81	10	1,018	1,663
Canary Islands	1	1	.....	11	6	13
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	.....	3	1,213	9	40	13,511
Turkey	3	60	21	92	696	1,448
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	865	7,718	6,933	7,558	55,149	70,117
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	41,512	219,747	255,933	367,794	1,804,767	2,553,062
TOTAL IMPORTS	56,412	279,671	311,500	505,953	2,259,479	3,142,001

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

Canadian Trade Not Seriously Affected By New British Import Restrictions

Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, analyses effects in Toronto address—Application of new controls not cause for pessimism about future of sterling market for Canadian goods.

Effects of new restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom, as announced recently by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were analysed by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, during the course of an address at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, delivered in Toronto on November 13, 1951. "I think it can be said that these new restrictions, however regrettable they may be, are not likely to involve any major dislocation in Canadian trade," he observed. "Secondly, I do not think that the application of these new restrictions is necessarily a cause for pessimism about the future of the sterling market for Canadian goods.

"Let me give my reasons for these opinions. Even since the end of the war, the United Kingdom and the sterling area have been economizing in the use of their relatively scarce supplies of dollars. This has already resulted in restrictions on imports designed to keep out what were regarded as relatively less essential goods and to concentrate dollar spending on the remainder. Consequently, exports from Canada to the sterling area now consist to a very large extent of goods that have a high priority.

"In the years immediately following World War II, United Kingdom purchases from Canada were relatively high, reaching a level of $750 million in 1947. Even at this time, however, more than 80 per cent of British purchases in Canada consisted of essential foodstuffs and wood and mineral products.

"With the continuation of the dollar problem in subsequent years the United Kingdom Government has attempted, wherever possible, to find non-dollar sources for goods purchased in Canada. This process was accentuated with the sterling crisis in 1949, at which time the United Kingdom undertook to reduce imports from the dollar area by 25 per cent. The main impact of this policy on Canadian trade appeared early in 1950. From that time forward, eggs and bacon, for example, have disappeared from the list of important export items to the United Kingdom. At the same time, British purchases of woodpulp, lumber, and other items of relatively high priority were curtailed. A similar policy was applied with respect to dollar purchases of other sterling countries. As a result, in 1950 Canadian exports both to the United Kingdom, and also to the sterling area as a whole, were 33 per cent lower than in the previous year.

Purchases of Essential Materials Increased

"In the circumstances which have followed Korea, the United Kingdom has found itself with inadequate supplies of essential materials. As a result, there has been an increase in purchases from Canada of materials such as aluminum, lumber and woodpulp. Thus, while British purchases in Canada have been increasing in 1951, these additions are almost exclusively in the category of essential materials necessary to support desired living standards or production objectives. Moreover, these goods, under present circumstances, are not available from non-dollar countries.

"An examination of the present make-up of United Kingdom purchases shows that wheat, flour, lumber, newsprint, woodpulp, and primary metals and minerals constitute about 85 per cent of total exports to the

United Kingdom. Moreover, the remaining 15 per cent is comprised for the most part of items which, though small in dollar volume, are nonetheless essential goods which could not be readily obtained elsewhere.

"With respect to our trade with other sterling countries, a somewhat larger proportion of Canada's exports is comprised of manufactured items. For these products, Canada's market in the sterling area is conceivably more vulnerable. However, in view of the reductions already made in our sales to sterling area countries, there is a definite limit to the amount of further trimming which could be done without damage to the economies of these countries.

"Nor should it be overlooked that there is a ready market in Canada and elsewhere for a very high proportion, if not all, of the goods that are presently being supplied to the United Kingdom. Hence, if cuts are unavoidable, they come at a time when they are likely to cause a minimum of dislocation.

"These are my reasons for suggesting that the new British restrictions are not likely to involve any major dislocation in Canadian trade. I am not suggesting, of course, that there will be no effects, or that there is no cause for concern. In due course there may well be painful effects upon some producers and some exporters. That remains to be seen, when further details are available.

Measures Taken to Cure Payments Difficulties

"I have expressed the opinion that these new restrictions are not necessarily a cause for pessimism about the future of the sterling market for Canadian goods. Perhaps this is merely an expression of faith on my part, but I think it is something more than that. This opinion rests upon the belief that for any country restriction of imports is at best but a temporary and painful cure for balance of payments difficulties. I am not going to suggest what the United Kingdom should or will do to effect more fundamental adjustments. That is not my business. I cannot avoid the conclusion, however, that restrictions on imports of the kind announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer can only be a stop-gap to arrest the serious decline in reserves, and that, in one way or another, trade must and well be re-established on a more tolerable level.

"As for Canada, it has been our consistent policy to encourage imports from the United Kingdom and the sterling area. That will continue to be our policy. We recognize that Britain can only spend as many dollars as she earns.

"We would welcome greater diversification of our foreign trade. We would like to see more British goods sold in Canada and more Canadian goods sold in Britain. That is why, in our trade policy, we are working to break down the barriers between dollar and non-dollar countries. That is why we have striven to retain a foot-hold in the British market for manufactured goods through the Token Import Scheme, and in the British West Indies for all kinds of goods through the Trade Liberalization Scheme.

Trade Promoted in Any Part of Free World

"Some people have expressed concern that Canada is becoming too dependent upon the United States market, that we are putting too many eggs in one basket. Personally, I do not share that concern. But let me make it perfectly clear that the Canadian Government never misses an opportunity to promote trade with any part of the free world. Our general policy is pointed in that direction and we have about 100 trained foreign service officers located in fifty offices in forty-one countries doing their best to sell Canadian goods. They are constantly seeking markets, reporting on potential outlets, interviewing exporters and importers, assisting

in the establishment of agencies, following up deliveries, investigating complaints, and performing a hundred and one other related services. Our files are full of factual reports and evidence of the part these men have played in this great game of international trade; wheat sales to Germany, flour to Venezuela, purebred cattle to Mexico, seed potatoes to Argentina, forage crop seeds to France, milk powder to Ceylon, apples to the United Kingdom, canned hams to the United States, onions to Barbados, feeding stuffs to Jamaica, fibre flax to Britain, honey to Holland, furs to Italy, pigs to Trinidad. These are only a few instances, affecting some of the products in which you, as agriculturists will have a particular interest.

"That there has been a shift in trade towards the United States simply reflects the fact that the United States market offers better opportunities for the sale of Canadian goods than any other market. To neglect opportunities to sell in the United States would be the worst kind of folly.

"As I see it, the best course for Canada to pursue is to keep 'plugging away' at the expansionist approach to trade problems. On the one side this means a willingness on Canada's part to accept increased imports and to avoid unnecessary import restrictions. On the other side, it involves a constant vigilance to ensure that other countries live up to their obligations to abide by the rules of the game which we have accepted.

"The expansionist approach has its risks. There are some who prefer what they consider the safer course and would hedge trade about with various kinds of quantitative restrictions, in order to protect particular interests. There are some who doubt whether other countries will live up to their obligations.

"Of course, the expansionist approach has risks—but as I look around the world at countries which have adopted what they thought were less risky courses, I do not think that the results are particularly satisfactory. On the other hand, Canadian trade is flourishing and we are in a strong and flexible position to meet any eventualities," Mr. Howe concluded.

Port Congestion at Singapore Eased

Singapore, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The monthly average of cargo handled in the port of Singapore during January-August, 1951, was almost 20 per cent higher than the average for 1950. This caused a severe strain on the facilities of the Singapore Harbour Board which was operating at near maximum capacity before the boom started. To cope with congestion, several measures were put into effect. First, demurrage charges were raised (for example) from 30 cents per ton per week for the first two weeks to $7.50 per ton per week thereafter. Second, the board obtained authority to seize and sell at public auction goods which had been stored for more than 21 days. Many importers used the Harbour Board transit sheds to supplement private warehouse space which was at a premium. Third, 1,000 feet of new quayage and an additional 78,200 square feet of godown space were put into operation. Finally, there has been a slackening in import and export trade in the last two months. This has brought the situation under control and delays in berthing ships are now at a minimum.

In addition to cargo handled at the Singapore Harbour Board wharves, some two-fifths of the total is handled in the "Roads" by lighter. The proportion handled in the roads increased from 2,336,833 tons or 37 per cent of the total for 1950 to 2,119,410 tons or 43 per cent of the total for January-August, 1951. With pressure eased at the wharves, this proportion is likely to decline.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentina Offers Credit for Fertilizer Purchases

Buenos Aires, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank has modified its regulations to include the extension of credit for the purchase of organic fertilizers from the packing plants and also for the purchase of chemical fertilizers. Requests for loans are to be made through the local branches of the Banco de la Nación, and will bear an interest rate of five per cent per annum. The term of the credit is for two years with amortization of 50 per cent each year.

Argentine Production of Cement High

Buenos Aires, November 2, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Asociación de Fabricantes de Cemento Portland the production of portland cement during September, 1951, totalled 2,893,010 bags of 50 kilos. The stock at the end of September amounted to 2,010,300 bags of 50 kilos.

Argentina Suspends Sales Tax on Dairy Exports

Buenos Aires, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective November 1, 1951, exports of dairy products from Argentina will not be subject to the eight per cent sales tax. This has been arranged in order to encourage the dairy industry, as unfavourable climatic conditions have adversely affected production.

BELGIUM

Belgian Congo is Good Market for Canadian Canned Fish

Leopoldville, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Canned fish consumption in the Belgian Congo is increasing rapidly, and the colonial administration is making plans to raise the domestic production of this commodity over a long period. Although the Benelux countries are shipping more canned herring to this country, there should be a good market for Canadian canned "sardines" and herring in the Belgian Congo, provided the Canadian product is competitive. Price is an important factor, as this is a very cheap market.

In order that Canadian exporters may stimulate the sale of sardines and herring in this market, it is suggested that the popular 12-ounce oval can should be provided with a red label, portraying a fish, as the native population can more readily understand a label with eye appeal.

The Belgian Congo does not preclude the entry of so-called Canadian sardines, labelled as such, though the Canadian product is excluded from Belgium under the terms of an old treaty with Portugal. There are no tariff, exchange or treaty barriers to the importation of canned fish in the Belgian Congo or Ruanda-Urundi.

Canada obtained 40 per cent of the market for canned sardines in 1950 and 41 per cent in the first four months of the current year. Canadian exports to this market during the first quarter of 1951 are larger than in the corresponding period last year, though shipments from the United

States climbed even more rapidly. Total imports in 1949 amounted to 652 metric tons, in 1950 to 1,325 metric tons and during the first four months of 1951 to 772 metric tons.

Low-priced canned herrings from the Netherlands have been appearing on the market here on a large scale during the last year, and are being offered in cases of four dozen 15-ounce cans at the equivalent of Can.$7·77 CIF Matadi, or at even slightly less, including a three per cent commission. Offers from Canada indicate that it may be difficult for the Canadian product to compete with the cheaper variety from Holland.

The market for Canadian lobster is limited, as it is considered a luxury. Furthermore, South African and Belgian crayfish are cheaper, though less palatable, and are therefore in greater demand in homes of the white population.

Belgium to Promote Production of Pulp and Paper

Brussels, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A National Commission to study means of increasing the raw material resources for the paper industry was established by the Belgian Minister of Economic Affairs on September 16. The Minister stated that Belgium's production of wood pulp would cover about 30 per cent of her needs in 1951 against 26 per cent in 1949. It was obvious, therefore, that the commission's work would have great importance for producers of papers and cartons of all kinds, but especially for users of newsprint. Since the resources of Belgium proper were limited, any appreciable increase in production would be difficult. On the other hand, immense forests exist in the Belgian Congo, and special attention is to be given to the problem of increasing the production of wood pulp in the Congo.

CHILE

Solar Radiation System to Increase Chilean Nitrate Output

Santiago, October 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Following a visit of Chilean officials to the nitrate zone, it is reported that production on two properties will be increased by 4,000 tons annually by the introduction of the solar radiation system. It is also reported that a new sulphite plant will commence to function the middle of next year. For this new installation a total expenditure of US$180 million is anticipated, of which around US$60 million has already been invested by the owning corporation.

Further Industrial Development Planned by Chile

Santiago, October 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Development Corporation (CORFO), is negotiating the following foreign credits: US$10 million for the extension of the steel plant at Huachipato; US$5 million for the Lota Coal Mining Company and £1 million sterling for the Schwager Company.

Chile Plans to Increase Coal Production

Santiago, October 22, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the International Bank has agreed, in principle, to grant a loan of over US$10 million to increase coal production in Chile. Studies have been made by coal mining companies of the extensions to be made once the loan is authorized. The introduction of modern methods with the maximum mechanization possible should lead to an important increase in production.

Agricultural Production Increases in Israel

(One acre equals 4·07 dunam.)

Athens, September 20, 1951.—(FTS)—During the winter 1950-51, the total area under cultivation in Israel increased from 1·2 million dunam to 1·6 million dunam, including an increase of from 35,000 to 50,000 dunam of irrigated crops, mainly in the coastal plains.

The area under cultivation this winter is expected to reach 2·3 million dunam, increasing to 3 million dunam during the winter of 1952-53. This increase is being brought about by the cultivation of land, mostly in the Negev region, abandoned by the Arabs on the formation of the State of Israel in 1948, and subsequently neglected.

However, this is still below the 4 million dunam cultivated during mandatory times, but due to more extensive use of fertilizers, well planned ploughing and proper crop rotation, yields obtained by Jewish farmers are reportedly much higher than those obtained by Arab farmers during the period of the Mandate.

Israeli Foreign Trade Position Shows Slight Improvement

Athens, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—According to figures released by the Statistical Service of the Israel Ministry of Finance, the value of imports during the first seven months of 1951 amounted to I£62·8 million, as compared with I£61·3 million during the same period of 1950. During the same time exports increased by approximately 36 per cent from I£8·8 million to I£12 million. Thus the deficit in the trade balance during January-July, 1951, amounted to I£50·8 million, compared with a deficit of I£52·5 during the same period of 1950. Exports, this year, covered imports to the extent of 19·1 per cent, as against 14·4 per cent for the same period of last year.

The net trade deficit is I£37·8 million for the seven-month period of this year, as compared with I£42·2 million for the same period of last year, when imports without payment (gifts, capital transfers, personal effects of immigrants, etc.), amounting to I£13 million for this year and I£10·3 million for 1950, are taken into account, resulting in a 10 per cent improvement over last year.

Compared with the same period of 1950, the value of imports of food, drink and tobacco was higher by I£1·9 million or 14·5 per cent, and raw materials by I£4 million or by 39·7 per cent. On the other hand the value of manufactured articles imported was lower by I£3·8 million, or by 10 per cent.

During January-July, 1951, imports from Canada, the largest item of which consisted of wheat and flour, amounted to I£883,715 as compared with I£2,716,052 for the same period of last year. Israel's exports to Canada increased from I£90,928 to I£206,500, of which diamonds accounted for I£150,496 and woollen tissues I£36,852.

It may be added, however, that though the import statistics of Israel show a considerable reduction as between the first seven months of 1950 and the same period of 1951, figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that exports from Canada to Israel have been roughly the same for the seven-month period in both 1950 and in 1951.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australia Extends Validity of Import Permits for Dressed Floor Boards

Sydney, August 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Trade has extended from December 31, 1951 to March 31, 1952, the period for shipment against which licences would be issued to import dressed flooring boards from North America on production of evidence of availability.

Bermuda Increases Import Allocation for Christmas Trees

Hamilton, October 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A government notice of October 16 notified importers in Bermuda that the Supplies Commission would consider applications for permits for the importation of Christmas trees from Canada and the United States up to a maximum c.i.f. value of $400 for each importer, subject to the condition that the trees were for direct importation and ultimate sale by the importer concerned.

A similar announcement in September had set the maximum c.i.f. value at $200 for each importer.

The Philippines to Issue Import Licences on C & F Basis

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import Control Commission has recently announced that import licences in the future shall be issued only on a c & f basis and will eliminate licences on a c.i.f. basis.

The Philippines to Charge Service Fee on Licences Issued

Manila, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import Control Commission has announced that a licence fee of 2 per cent of the amount of the licence will be charged on every licence issued and a fee of $1.00 for the registration of each shipment under Section 10 of Republic Act No. 650, except when the value of the shipment does not exceed $50, in which case a documentary stamp of 30 centavos affixed to the registration certificate shall be sufficient.

United States Provides Duty-Free Entry of Baler Twine

Washington, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An Act of Congress, approved on October 25, 1951, amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of twine used for baling hay, straw, and other fodder and bedding material under paragraph 1622 which provides for the duty-free entry of binder twine. Previously, baler twine was dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1005(b).

Chile and Mexico May Establish New Steamship Service

Santiago, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Governments of Mexico and Chile are studying the possibility of establishing a steamship line between the two countries. This line would be under the Mexican flag and subsidized by the Mexican Government. It would provide direct communication between Mexican and Central American ports and Valparaíso.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. J. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial mercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian dian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada, and Trade Commissioner Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

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 Nov. 12	Nominal Quotations Nov. 19
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2088	·2090
		Free	·2085	·0722	·0722
		Export	.....	·0489	·0489
Austria	Schilling	....	3·2240	2·3375	2·3400
Australia	Pound	....	·0228	·0208	·0208
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0238	·0174	·0174
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·8396	·6090	·6096
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·0544	·0564	·0565
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·3022	.....	.....
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	·2193	·2195
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·0233	·0015	·0115
Chile	Peso	....	·5128	·4176	·4180
Colombia	Peso	....	·1800	·1864	·1865
Costa Rica	Colon	....	1·0000	1·0441	1·0450
Cuba	Peso	....	0·200	·0209	·0209
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·2084	·1512	·1513
Denmark	Krone	....	1·00000	1·0441	1·0450
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	·0740	·0689	·0690
Ecuador	Sucre	....	4·1330	2·9981	3·0008
Egypt	Pound	....	·4000	·4176	·4180
El Salvador	Colon	....	3·6306	2·6337	2·6360
Fiji	Pound	....	·0062	·0045	·0045
Finland	Markka	....	·0037	·0030	·0030
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0073	·0060	·0060
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0201	·0165	·0165
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·3000	·2486	·2488
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	1·0000	1·0441	1·0450
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	·2000	·2088	·2090
Haiti	Gourde	....	·5000	·5220	·5225
Honduras	Lempira	....	·2519	·1827	·1829
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·1541	·0641	·0642
Iceland	Krona	....	·3022	·2193	·2195
India	Rupee	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iran	Rial	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
Ireland	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9219	2·9250
Israel	Pound	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Italy	Lira	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
Jamaica	Pound	....	·0028	.....	.....
Japan	Yen	....	·4561	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·1157	·1207	·1208
Mexico	Peso	....	·3769	·2748	·2750
Netherlands	Florin	....	·5308	·5536	·5541
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	4·0150	2·9216	2·9250
New Zealand	Pound	....	·2000	·2088	·2090
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2015	·1462	·1463
Norway	Krone	....	·3022	·3156	·3159
Pakistan	Rupee	....	1·0000	1·0441	1·0450
Panama	Balboa	....	·3200	.....	.....
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·1538	·0654	·0655
Peru	Sol	....	·4975	·5220	·5225
Philippines	Peso	....	·0400	·0361	·0362
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·4702	·3411	·3414
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·0916	·0958	·0959
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·2783	·2018	·2020
Sweden	Krona	....	·2336	·2390	·2392
Switzerland	Franc	....	·1000	.....	.....
Thailand	Baht	....	·3571	·3729	·3732
Turkey	Lira	....	4.0300	2·9219	2·9250
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9219	2·9250
United Kingdom	Pound	....	1·0000	1·0440	1·0450
United States	Dollar	....	·6583	·6873	·6880
Uruguay	Peso	....	·2985	·3117	·3119
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·0200	.....	.....
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....			

* September 17, 1949.