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COVER SUBJECT—Business district of Willemstad, Curaçao, capital of the Netherlands Antilles, showing the well-known pontoon bridge, "Queen Emma," which connects the two commercial centres of this city, Punda and Oirabanda. The Antilles were an economic liability until Venezuelan oil was produced in quantities sufficient for export and refineries were established on Curaçao and Aruba, two of the six islands which comprise this territory. (See report on page 804).

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Netherlands Iron and Steel Industry Stimulated by Increased Demand

Although raw materials must be imported, the industry is flourishing, mainly as result of low-cost water transportation—Considerable expansion made possible by Marshall Aid funds—Domestic demand exceeds supply and Netherlands imports 70 to 75 per cent of iron and steel required by her industries.

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Increased demand is stimulating the Netherlands iron and steel industry. Mainly as a result of low-cost transportation the Netherlands has a flourishing iron and steel operation, in spite of the fact that raw materials must be imported. Although some concern is shown regarding the powers of the central organization of the Schuman Plan, Holland's economical steel industry feels it can meet free competition.

The Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Ltd., situated at the North Sea port of Ymuiden, is by far the largest enterprise of the Netherlands iron and steel industry. The Ymuiden works has three blast furnaces, four batteries of coke ovens, five open-hearth steel furnaces, a cast-iron pipe foundry, a 100-inch plate rolling mill and a 48-inch sheet rolling mill. Auxiliary works include a factory for nitrogenous fertilizers, a plant for blast furnace cement and one for coal tar distillation. In addition, the company supplies coke oven gas to the municipality.

The following table shows the production of the Ymuiden concern during the past two years:

Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Production

	1949-50	1950-51
	(metric tons)	
Pig iron	423,423	458,527
Cast tubes	28,602	29,312
Thick sheets	125,437	158,901
Thin sheets	60,172	70,218
Beams	7,316	12,159
Fertilizers (in pure nitrogen)	18,336	46,681
Cement	200,324	227,000
Gas, supplies to municipalities	47,563,127	70,103,496 cu. metres.

Expansion Plans Helped by Marshall Aid

Considerable expansion of the Netherlands iron and steel industry has been made possible by the assistance of Marshall Aid funds. Construction has begun on a new blooming mill and a semi-continuous strip mill, which are scheduled to be in operation by the fall of 1952. The annual output of the new plant will be approximately 60,000 tons of hot rolled sheets, 75,000 tons of cold rolled sheets and 75,000 tons of tin plate. On completion of the new plant, the company's steel production will be increased from 300,000 to 570,000 tons yearly.

Low-cost water transport forms the economic base of the Netherlands iron and steel industry. With the exception of about 60 per cent of its coal requirements, the industry imports all of its raw materials. The establishment of the iron and steel works at a sea port connected to an inland canal system keeps raw material transport costs extremely low. The depletion of high grade domestic iron ores in the chief industrial

countries of Europe placed Holland in a competitive situation, since her import costs are lower owing to the geographical position of her industry.

High grade ores, with an iron content of 50 to 68 per cent, are brought by ship to Ymuiden from Sweden, Spain, North Africa and France. Coal is transported by canal barges from Limburg in the south-east of Holland. Limestone, originating from the company's mines in Belgium, is moved by barge and coaster direct to the Ymuiden works. Finished iron and steel products can be shipped to almost every point in the Netherlands via an extensive canal network.

The advantages of the Ymuiden location for the Netherlands iron and steel industry were first seen in the closing years of World War I. The shortages of steel brought about by that war, and the increasing demand in Holland for iron and steel, led to the formation of the Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Ltd. in 1918. In 1924 the concern started with one blast furnace and one battery of coke ovens. During its 27 years of operation the organization has grown steadily. The depression years of the 1930's, which proved to be the acid test for most marginal industries, left no scar on the Netherlands operations. Production during the difficult years 1930-1936 averaged 80 per cent of capacity, thus proving the economic soundness of the Dutch iron and steel industry.

In addition to the advantage of geographical position, the Netherlands iron and steel industry enjoys relatively inexpensive labour costs and government support in maintaining low steel scrap prices. Although there have been two wage increases of 5 per cent in the last year, labour costs in Holland still remain at relatively low levels, giving the industry an advantage in foreign markets. Although output per man is considerably lower than for Canada, the Netherlands industry can easily compete since the average wage paid to workers in the Netherlands iron and steel industry is approximately twenty dollars per week.

Since the war the Netherlands government has controlled the prices to be paid for scrap metals on a relatively low level. Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, deliveries, at a controlled price of about thirteen dollars a ton, dropped sharply. An increase in scrap prices to over 22 dollars per ton increased the supply to a considerable extent. These prices, when compared with world market prices of scrap, give some indication of the favoured position of the Netherlands industry in this regard.

Domestic Demand for Iron and Steel Exceeds Supply

Netherlands metal working industries have kept up a demand for steel far in excess of domestic supply. In spite of a steadily increasing production, Holland imports 70 to 75 per cent of its iron and steel used by industry. Shipbuilding, marine engines, harbour, railway and heavy construction equipment, structural steel, motor trucks and a host of smaller metal working concerns have greatly increased their demand for material in the postwar years. The Netherlands Government, faced with war losses, the termination of incomes from abroad and an increasing population is encouraging industrial expansion. The metal working industries, now employing more than 350,000 people, form one of the key branches in Holland's industrialization program.

In common with other producers, the general world shortage of iron and steel resulting from increased defence production has placed an additional demand on the Netherlands iron and steel industry. In order to assure employment in the domestic metal working trades home industries have first call on the output from the Ymuiden plant.

Exports of pig iron, which increased to 282,000 tons last year, will be reduced when the new steel plant is completed in 1952. The pig iron capacity of the Ymuiden works has in the past been far in excess of that for steel. As a result, Holland for many years has been a leading exporter of pig iron. The completion of the new steel plant will mean that the Netherlands will be in a position to process practically all of its pig iron production. It is expected that the domestic market will continue to absorb the bulk of the plant's steel output.

The Muinck Keizer Steel Company of Zuilen near Utrecht and the Netherlands Cable Works of Delft with a branch steel works at Alblasserdam, are the two other steel producers in the Netherlands. The Muinck Keizer Company, which is linked with the Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works Ltd., operates five small electrical furnaces and a rolling mill for steel bars and wire rods. The plant also produces steel castings, forged steel products, drawn wire and wire products.

High-tension electrical cables are the principal materials made by the Netherlands Cable Works at Delft. In order to secure its own supply of loops and wire used in the protective layers of its cables the company has erected a subsidiary steel plant at Alblasserdam. This subsidiary plant, equipped with rolling mills and wire drawing facilities, has an excess capacity over its parent plant's requirements, which is sold in the open market.

Both of the above-mentioned steel concerns use steel scrap as their main raw material. Pig iron which is mixed with the scrap is supplied by the Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works.

Schuman Plan Considered Generally Advantageous

The plan for the integration of the Western European coal and steel industries, which takes its name from France's foreign minister Robert Schuman, was approved in treaty form by the negotiating countries on April 18 of this year. Ratification of the treaty by the Netherlands parliament, which favours the scheme, is being delayed pending the settlement of differences over the treaty between France and Western Germany, the two leading participants.

The Netherlands iron and steel industry considers the Schuman Plan to be generally advantageous for the Netherlands. Considerable reserve is shown regarding the extensive powers in the hands of the central organization or "high authority" of the Schuman Plan. More enthusiasm is shown for the fact that the plan is designed to discourage price fixing on raw materials, which in the past has greatly benefited marginal producers. Since the Netherlands industry has proven itself to be a low cost consumer, in spite of the fact that it must import the major part of its raw materials, it stands only to benefit from the establishment of a more competitive market.

Parcel Post Shipment of Fresh Canadian Fruit Permitted Only to United States

The Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, request that attention should again be drawn to the fact that the export of apples by parcel post to countries other than the United States is still prohibited. This is in accordance with the regulations pertaining to Apple Maggot and for the reason that apples, like other fresh fruits, also prohibited transmission to other countries by parcel post, would decompose in transit.

World Tobacco Organization Proposed By Congress Held in the Netherlands

Recommended by First World Tobacco Congress, held in Amsterdam in September—Organization would provide information on the production, marketing and scientific aspects of tobacco—Canada represented at meeting.

By C. J. Small, Acting Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—The First World Tobacco Congress, held in Amsterdam in September, recommended the establishment of a World Tobacco Organization. Its purpose would be to provide information on the production, marketing and scientific aspects of tobacco. Fifty countries were represented at the Congress and it was decided to call the first general meeting of the World Tobacco Organization when twenty countries have indicated their intention to become members.

The Canadian delegation to the conference was headed by Dr. Norman A. MacRae, Chief of the Tobacco Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and included R. J. Haslem, Assistant Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ontario, and C. J. Small, Acting Agricultural Secretary for Canada at The Hague.

The Congress was opened by the Acting Minister for Economic Affairs for the Netherlands. He pointed out that international payments difficulties and postwar developments in Indonesia had hampered a return to favourable prewar conditions, when the Dutch market handled about 60,000 metric tons of tobacco annually. He also stated that the increasing public taste for Virginia type cigarettes, in preference to Oriental types, was a trend working against Western Europe's efforts to bolster its foreign exchange position by reducing dollar imports.

World Tobacco Organization Discussed

The Congress was divided into five study groups, dealing with tobacco growing, natural science, technology economics and world co-operation. Resolutions passed by the Congress in plenary sessions advocated the establishment of a World Tobacco Organization (W.T.O.). Future congresses and the maintenance of a library and permanent exhibition of types of tobacco and articles connected with the tobacco trade were considered. The W.T.O. is prohibited from engaging in the tobacco trade on a commercial scale.

Membership in the W.T.O. will be open to all countries on the basis of equality, whatever their form of administration of the tobacco industry. A general assembly and an executive committee will make up the organization. The assembly is to be composed of delegates of all member nations, each of which may appoint a maximum of four delegates, but each delegation may have only one vote. The assembly is expected to meet annually or at least once every two years.

The financial resources of the W.T.O. will be derived largely from the annual subscription of its members, determined on a basis of total weight of tobacco taxed for home consumption with a maximum and minimum determined by the assembly. For each of the first two years of operation, a budget of US\$150,000 was established, with a maximum and minimum for each country set at US\$15,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

The advantages and disadvantages of state tobacco monopolies and free enterprise were discussed. The French delegate stated that the geographical distribution of state tobacco monopolies is a result of both

political and ethnological forces. Countries under communist domination have nationalized tobacco industries. Although most of the Latin countries have state tobacco monopolies, the Anglo-Saxon countries have maintained free enterprise in the tobacco industry.

State monopolies provide the state with a good means of obtaining high revenues from tobacco, which is a heavily taxed commodity. Generally the maximum coefficient of yield of revenue to the state is higher where monopolies exist than where free enterprise prevails. However, in free enterprise countries state revenues from tobacco are higher than in the monopoly countries, because consumption per head is higher as a result of the better service provided consumers by private enterprise. The French delegate felt this was a valid argument, but suggested that the lower per capita consumption under monopolies was not due to the mere existence of the monopoly, but rather to the smaller number of retail outlets, the lesser remuneration for retailers, the limited number of brands available to the public and the small proportion of expenditure on advertising in countries which had state tobacco monopolies.

Controversy Raised by Speeches

Lectures delivered during plenary sessions aroused considerable interest and controversy. The delegate of the Food and Agriculture Organization discussed expansion in tobacco production in Africa and the Americas since 1930. Although the United States is the largest exporter, other countries such as Canada, Southern Rhodesia, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Nyasaland are becoming increasingly important. Scarcity of dollars has contributed to this development. Many countries have become more or less self-sufficient since the nineteen-thirties. He said one of the most significant changes in the postwar pattern of trade had been the transfer of the United Kingdom from United States to Commonwealth sources of tobacco. Great Britain had obtained about 75 per cent of her tobacco imports from the United States during the nineteen-thirties. In 1950, however, less than one-half of her imports came from this source. Prewar, China had taken 14 per cent of the exportable production of the United States but today China is no longer an importer of tobacco.

Regarding cigarette consumption the delegate pointed out that there appeared to have been a marked shift in taste from Oriental to Virginia types, blended types and some strongly flavoured dark types. The countries producing Oriental types of cigarette tobacco took exception to this statement and considerable comment was aroused. They were of the opinion that this shift had been effected, not through a change in taste, but by abnormal postwar conditions, particularly in Europe, which had worked against the Oriental types to the benefit of Virginia tobaccos which have had E.C.A. financial backing.

A Dutch delegate stated that at present it was difficult to determine whether this shift from Oriental to Virginia tobaccos was a long-term change or merely the outcome of abnormal conditions resulting from the war. What he considered of greater importance was the 50 per cent increase that has occurred in Turkish production since prewar years. This production change has resulted from the increased demand for Turkish types of tobacco for blending purposes in the United States.

Attention was drawn to the general decline in cigar and pipe tobacco consumption in contrast to the increase in cigarette consumption. Per capita consumption of all manufactured tobacco products on a weight basis increased in most countries from 1930 to 1939 with the exception

of the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece and Portugal. Since 1938, further increases have occurred, except in Germany, Austria, the Benelux countries and India.

There has also been an increase in the percentage of total income spent by consumers on tobacco. High income and employment levels have reinforced the total demand for tobacco while high labour and material costs and changes in taxation rates have influenced the shift from cigars to cigarettes.

In conjunction with the conference, a tobacco exhibition was held. Tobacco samples and curiosities from the past two centuries were displayed. At the conclusion of the congress several days were devoted to visiting Dutch cigar and cigarette factories and the new tobacco auction rooms in Rotterdam. A full day was spent at the Utrecht Fair, where tobacco machinery was featured.

National Shipyard Progressing in Philippines

(Editor's Note.—1 peso equals \$0.50 Canadian.)

Manila, September 17, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Philippine Government-owned National Shipyard and Steel Corporation has announced that sufficient progress has been made in the construction of a national shipyard to permit repair work to be undertaken before the end of the year. The shipyard, which it is estimated will cost eight million dollars, is now half completed and shipbuilding should commence early in 1952.

The plate shop completed a few months ago is being used to manufacture other equipment which the project requires, including hot blast cupola, bucket elevators, cement chutes and batching units, and nuts and bolts.

A large proportion of the equipment has been received from Japan as "reparation items". The graving dock connected with the scheme is designed to accommodate ships up to 10,000 tons and its construction has required excavation to 33 feet below mean low water level. The project was in the final blue print stage in 1948 but construction was only commenced in 1950.

Swedish Cement Production Expanding

Stockholm, October 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to a recent investigation made on the building materials situation in Sweden, the production of standard cement during the period 1951-1954 was estimated as follows: 1951, 1,780,000 tons (excluding substitute cement); 1952, 1,940,000 tons; 1953, 2,155,000 tons; 1954, 2,235,000 tons.

According to the above figures, the production of standard cement in 1954 is estimated at 455,000 tons, or about 25 per cent higher than in 1951. The present plans for extensions to the cement factories have formed the basis for this estimated production increase.

During recent years there has been considerable production of substitute cement, mainly on account of the continued fuel shortage, and also due to an increased export demand which the industry was encouraged to fill in order to improve Sweden's currency position. In 1946 substitute cement supplied 77 per cent of total Swedish cement consumption, and in 1950 more than 50 per cent. Total cement consumption figures are as follows: 1946, 1,450,700 tons; 1947, 1,535,000; 1948, 1,367,200; 1949, 1,421,418; 1950, 1,654,700.

Of the production figure for 1950, 43 per cent was standard cement, 55 per cent substitute cement and the remaining 2 per cent constituted the special products SH and LH cement.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Cotton Growing Industry to Receive Price Guarantee

Sydney, November 13, 1951.—(FTS)—A price guarantee to the Australian cotton growing industry over a five-year period is the main feature of the Cotton Bounty Bill introduced by the Australian Government recently. From January 1, 1951, it is proposed to guarantee an average annual net return to cotton growers of 9½d. a pound for all seed cotton of grades higher than "strict good ordinary". This, it is stated, is necessary if production is to recover from present low levels; from a peak of 17,471 bales in 1934 it has declined to only 522 in 1949 and 806 in 1950.

As the industry is confined to Queensland, the government of that state has given assurance of a policy to aid the industry's development. This includes a balanced farming economy, use of cotton grassland rotation, development of cotton growing in the most appropriate irrigation projects and research to improve production.

A bounty on cotton has operated for many years and has provided for a guaranteed return of 15d. per pound on raw cotton. The guaranteed return of 9½d. a pound seed cotton under the present bill is equivalent to 27d. to 30d. a pound on raw cotton.

Australian Government Air Line Shows Profit

Sydney, November 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Trans-Australia Airlines, the government-owned service operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, made a profit of £205,799 in the year ended June 30, 1951. Revenue increased by 25 per cent over that of the preceding year to a record of £6,210,434.

A total of 609,974 paying passengers was carried in 1950-51, an increase of 15 per cent; freight totalling 32,500,000 pounds increased by 27·7 per cent; air mail carried, 1,465 tons, increased by 27 per cent and was additional to 1,077 tons of ordinary mail lifted for the Post Office during floods and other emergencies. Centres served increased from 56 to 93.

Inclusion of the Channel Country routes brought air services to 300,000 square miles in the far west of Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia.

Australian Unfavourable Trade Balance Grows

Sydney, November 13, 1951.—(FTS)—There was a sharp unfavourable increase in Australia's overseas trade balance during the first quarter of this financial year. Preliminary figures released show that for the three months to September 30 the unfavourable commodity balance was about £A111,038,000 compared with an unfavourable balance of £A37,920,000 for the corresponding months of 1950-51.

Imports of merchandise for the three months were valued at £A255,838,000 and exports at £A144,800,000. Imports in September increased in value by 66·9 per cent on the total for September, 1950, and exports decreased by 15·6 per cent. However, it is usual in the first quarter of the year for imports to run ahead of exports.

BRAZIL

Modern Trawlers Being Delivered to Brazil

São Paulo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Five big modern trawlers and a fishing training ship have left European ports for Brazil. The vessels form part of the government program to furnish Brazil with a big fishing fleet. Boats based at the port of Rio Grande alone can furnish an annual catch of about 3,000 tons, thus enabling large shipments of frozen fish to Rio.

Steel and Metal Industry in Brazil Has Forty Plants

São Paulo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The steel and metal industry in Brazil comprises 40 firms of which 33 are corporations. Paid up capital amounts to Cr.\$2,599,044,000 and working capital to Cr.\$4,595,366,000. A total of 36,771 workers is employed.

Coffee is Important to Brazilian Economy

São Paulo, November 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The preponderant influence of coffee on the Brazilian economy is indicated by the following figures:

	1948	1949	1950	1st semester 1951
Value of coffee—percentage of total exports	41·58	57·61	63·85	76·48
Value of coffee—percentage of total exports to the U.S.	69·47	78·15	79·57	97·09
Amount received in dollars from coffee exported to the U.S. and other countries which paid in US\$ (in millions of \$)	410·7	525·2	662·9	471·0*

* 1st 8 months of 1951.

ISRAEL

Israeli Ceramic Industry Expanding

Athens, October 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Refined clay from the Negev desert is now being used extensively in several ceramic factories, mainly for the production of white-glazed kitchen sinks, and is the first of the Negev's resources to be put to large scale use. With the extension of two local plants, Israel should soon be able to supply sufficient bathroom bowls, basins and tiles for local needs.

One of these plants has recently received a giant kiln costing \$110,000 from the United States, through the Import-Export Bank Loan, which will step up production from 1,000 to about 5,000 units per month.

Industrial Investments in Israel Are Large

(Editor's Note.—£1 equals US\$2·8, official.)

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Investments totalling I£84 millions, covering 543 enterprises, have been approved by the Investment Centre of the Israel Ministry of Trade and Industry since its establishment in April, 1950, up to the end of July of this year. Approximately half the funds were contributed by foreign investors, including the equivalent of I£10 millions from the United States.

The great majority of the enterprises are in the field of industry, and include 97 metal and machine companies with an investment of over I£9 millions; 63 textile firms representing over I£7 millions of investment capital; chemicals, pharmaceuticals and paints to the value of I£5 millions, comprising 38 new groups, and 25 cement and building material factories with an investment of I£9·5 millions.

Other industrial investments cover food, refrigeration, automobiles, ceramics, porcelain and tiles, paper and printing. In the non-industrial field 36 hotels and vacation centres head the list, with an investment of over I£11 millions.

Israel Receives Austrian Loan

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jewish Agency has received a loan of \$2·4 millions from a number of banks in Austria, on the initiative of the Austrian National Bank, for the purchase of urgently needed equipment, principally huts for immigrants.

Israel to Produce Watches

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The first watches produced in Israel—with Hebrew figures and the legend "Jerusalem"—will be available in about three months' time. Initial production is expected to be 2,000 a month, increasing to 5,000 a month later.

Irrigation Project Under Way in Israel

(Editor's Note.—4·07 dunam equal one acre.)

Athens, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A new 28-inch irrigation pipeline has just been completed in the Jordan Valley in the record time of three months, bringing water to a 1,500-dunam tract.

The pipeline is part of a larger project to irrigate a neglected 8,000-dunam area in the eastern Jordan Valley and to prepare it for intensive vegetable cultivation.

PORTUGAL

Portuguese Cement Production Exceeds Demand

Lisbon, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—A little over a year ago Portugal did not produce sufficient cement to meet local requirements. However, due to increased production from new plants, Portugal now is able to export about 200,000 tons but the lack of containers and shipping space is placing grave difficulties in the way of disposing of this surplus production.

Portuguese Fishing Fleet Being Renovated

Lisbon, October 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Unconfirmed reports would indicate that Portugal intends to follow the plan of renovating the cod fish fleet and to increase its fishing capacity to the point where 75 per cent of the home requirements of cod will be furnished by the fleet instead of 60 per cent as at present.

It would also appear that in the renovation of the fleet only line fishers will be admitted. The poor results from the trawlers have, to some extent, dictated this action. The line fishers offer more employment and, furthermore, the fish taken by line fishers usually has a much smaller proportion of small size fish.

Portuguese Cod Fish Catch Not Increased

Lisbon, October 23, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The result of 1951 cod fishing off Newfoundland and Greenland has been approximately equal to that of 1950 despite the fact of the fleet being somewhat larger than in 1950. This is occasioned by the very disappointing year for the trawlers of which 20 put out this year. Only two trawlers made the usual two trips to the fishing grounds owing to poor catches.

Some of the trawlers which left Portugal eight or nine months ago have not yet returned. On the other hand, the line fishers reported an excellent catch and returned to Portugal with their holds filled.

SOUTH AFRICA

Base Metal Exports from South Africa Increase

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Base metal exports from South Africa during the first half of 1951 were valued at £11.7 million, as against £8.5 million during the comparable period of 1950. Exports of antimony ores and concentrates were higher in quantity by more than 70 per cent at 10,376 tons, and in value by 215 per cent, with an average export price of £110.10.0d. per ton. The principal countries of destination were: asbestos—Great Britain; chrome, manganese and vermiculite—United States; and coal—Pakistan.

Building Construction at High Level in South Africa

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—There are strong indications at the end of the third quarter of 1951 that building and construction activities in South Africa during the full year will break all previous annual records. During the first six months of 1951, approved building permits totalled £33.2 million as against £55.2 million for the whole of 1950, £35.9 million in 1949 and £31.8 million in 1947.

Permits for residential buildings, including detached and semi-detached private dwellings and apartments, amounted to £18.4 million for the half year, compared with £27.8 million for 1950, £17.7 million for 1949 and £19.7 million for 1947.

Industry in South Africa Absorbs More Manpower

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Expansion in South African industry, transportation and mining, is emphasized by the census indices for the rates of absorption of European and native labour. The mid-year 1951 index (1936=100) for Europeans in employment stands at 161.2, and for non-Europeans at 169.2. Major increases in European employment are credited to the railway administration 381.3, rubber processing factors 349.4, electrical engineering 266.6, bakeries 236.3, and cement factories 226.3.

The upswing in employment of native labour has been even more remarkable and emphasizes the degree to which the major group in South Africa is being incorporated in the country's economic life. The native employment index for railway construction has risen to 2,270, while other notable increases include sweet factories 1,227, textile factories 982·4, rubber works 746·2, bakeries 603, manufacturing chemists 503·2, clothing factories 491·6, paper box and cardboard box manufacturers 491, flour and grain 458·3, furniture 455·1, boot factories 417·5, metal engineering 416·2.

Financial Strength of Building Societies Increases in South Africa

Cape Town, October 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The current report of the Registrar of Building Societies, emphasizes the strength of the Building Society movement in South Africa. In the five-year period to December 31, 1950, the combined assets of the societies have increased by 132 per cent to £92 million, while liabilities have increased by 96 per cent to £235 million. Subscribed capital in the same period has increased by 176 per cent to £91 million, while the percentage of privately subscribed funds on fixed deposit has increased from 45 to 69 per cent.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Indonesia to Have Largest Runway in South-East Asia

Singapore, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest runway in South-East Asia, at Kemajoran Airfield, Djakarta, Indonesia, is expected to be in operation in October, 1952. The runway is 200 feet wide and 7,000 feet long and has a loading capacity of 220,000 lbs., twice the weight of a Constellation aircraft. Construction was started in 1948 by the former Dutch Government. In due course, a new air station will also be built with the assistance of experts from ICAO.

Thailand Expanding Tobacco Industry

Singapore, October 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, a government-owned organization, is promoting cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the northern provinces to supply a new cigarette factory now under construction. Ten factories to be built during the next seven years are planned to satisfy domestic demand and eliminate the necessity of importing cigarettes. The average output for each factory will be 250 million cigarettes per month. Tobacco production has increased from 5,100,000 kilograms in 1950 to six million kilograms this year. Next year's production is estimated at 6,500,000 kilograms.

Malayan National Product Increased

Singapore, October 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Malaya's national product (the value of goods and services produced) for the past four years was \$3,216 million in 1947, \$3,260 million in 1948, \$3,069 million in 1949 and an estimated \$4,969 million in 1950, according to a recent survey. The rise last year is a result of the rubber and tin boom. The report says that if average prices for Malaya's two strategic products are 50 per cent above 1950 levels, the national product for 1951 will be well over \$6,000 million, a further rise of more than 20 per cent. Most of the increase will be

offset by higher prices for consumer goods and services; thus little benefit will accrue to the population. The cost of living for clerks and labourers has risen between 20 and 30 per cent while national income rose from \$498 per head of population in 1949 to \$776 in 1950. The latter figure is the highest for any Asian country but only about one-quarter of the United Kingdom figure.

SPAIN

Spain Has Favourable Trade Balance

Madrid, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of exports in June, 1951, amounted to 136·1 million gold pesetas and that of imports to 105·8 million gold pesetas, leaving a favourable balance of 30·5 million gold pesetas. Exports in the first six months of this year showed an excess of 193·1 million gold pesetas over the import figures.

Spanish Textile Exports Increased

Madrid, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of textile exports amounted to 407·7 million pesetas during 1950. This figure is 40 per cent higher than the corresponding 1949 value.

Spanish Lead Exports Greatly Increased

Madrid October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of lead in 1950 were estimated at 16,106 tons, as against 3,969 tons in the previous year.

The principal buying country was Norway with 4,200 tons, followed by Belgium, with 2,900 tons, Argentina, with 1,894 tons, Sweden, with 1,415 tons, and Holland and Switzerland with 1,200 tons each. Other nations imported smaller quantities among them being the United States which took 700 tons.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad to Pay More for British Guiana Rice

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Rice Arbitration Board, which convened last month in Georgetown, British Guiana, has awarded that colony substantial increases in the price of rice which it will export to other British West Indian colonies under contract in 1952. Trinidad had earlier refused to accept the recommendation for payment of a higher price to British Guiana which was put forward at a B.W.I. Rice Conference here last July. The new prices, which are binding on the contracting colonies of Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward and Leeward Islands, are \$19.65 per bag of 180 lbs. gross f.o.b. Georgetown for super rice; \$18.75 for first quality and \$17.85 for second quality. These prices are considerably higher than those recommended by the Trinidad Rice Conference, which were accepted by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board, but rejected by Trinidad. Under the existing contract the consuming colonies are paying \$10.40 per bag for super rice and \$9.00 for first quality. The new price will be binding until 1954. The Arbitration Board strongly recommended, however, that in future, prices should be negotiated annually.

Trinidad Cocoa Producers Receive Record Pool Dividend

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Cocoa producers participating in the cocoa pool will obtain a pool dividend of 18 cents per pound for the six-month crop period, October, 1950, to March 31, 1951. This will constitute the highest dividend paid since the beginning of the pool.

Lock-Knit Textiles to be Made in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Caribbean Knitting Mills Company is installing machinery in a factory near Port-of-Spain which will manufacture lock-knit fabrics and knitted garments under the benefits of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (1950). The factory is not expected to be in full operation until the middle of 1952. At first it will concentrate on supplying the demand in Trinidad. Machinery is being obtained from France and the United Kingdom.

Trinidad to Have Smoked Herring Plant

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is planning to establish a small plant for salting and smoking fresh herring as a means of supplementing supplies for local consumption. Tests will be made to ascertain the best method of preparing the herring, following which a smokery will be established. Approximately \$17,500 will be provided from government funds to meet costs of machinery and production including the purchase of fish for six months. It is also proposed to apply for a grant of \$2,400 from the Development and Welfare Organization to assist the development. The smokery will be operated at first during six months of the herring season and if the venture is successful, it is hoped that a local firm will take it over and develop it as a commercial enterprise.

Powdered Milk Factory Planned for Trinidad

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A Danish firm, which has been supplying considerable quantities of powdered milk to Trinidad plans, together with its Trinidad representatives, to open a powdered milk factory at Penal, South Trinidad, during the second half of 1952. It is hoped eventually to open a condensary on the same site. The original plan was to open a condensary first, but delay in delivery of machinery and uncertainty of the local milk supply have caused this to be changed. As a first step, a modern Danish type dairy will be opened, which will supply bottled milk to Port of Spain and San Fernando. It is understood that the firm has received approval from the Trinidad Government under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance 1950. Investigations have also been conducted in Trinidad by another producer of concentrated milk, with a view to the establishment of a condensed milk plant.

UNITED KINGDOM

Scottish Steel Supply Affected by Scrap Shortage

London, October 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the shortage of scrap, the reduction in Scottish steel output is being felt by consumers of all kinds. Hitherto, the full force of the 20 per cent reduction in output has been softened by users who possessed stocks. These reserves are now nearly all used and hand-to-mouth working is general. The chief factor in this reduction is the cut in imports of German scrap from two million tons to 500,000 tons per annum. The recent imposition of 5 per cent export tax on exports of steel from Belgium is also a contributory cause.

United Kingdom Shipbuilding Highest in Thirty Years

London, October 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September were 368 ships of 2,271,640 tons gross—an increase of 157,321 tons over the previous quarter, and the highest total recorded since December, 1921. Tonnage being built for registration abroad or for sale, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, amounts to 119 ships of 801,877 tons. This is 72,564 tons more than at the end of June, 1951, and represents 35·3 per cent of the total tonnage under construction. Oil tankers of 1,000 tons and upwards under construction totalled 108 ships, of 1,255,754 tons—an increase of 73,999 tons during the three months. Steamers and motorships under construction outside the United Kingdom at the end of September totalled 834 ships of 3,192,862 tons gross, which was a decrease of 24,033 tons as compared with the figures published for June last.

Trade and Traffic Through Port of London Increased

London, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—During the year ended March 31, 1951, the net register tonnage of shipping using the Port of London was 54,313,846 tons. This was 4 million tons more than in the previous year and about 87·5 per cent of the tonnage entering and leaving the port in the year ended March 31, 1939.

The total tonnage of goods passing through the port was 44,873,901 tons. This was also 4 million tons greater than the previous year and bigger than the tonnages dealt with in the years immediately preceding the war.

United Kingdom Electric Lamp Industry Probed

London, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Monopolies Commission has recommended, in the public interest, substantial changes in the sales methods used by the Electric Lamp Manufacturers' Association.

The commission could see no sufficient reason why the association should be completely broken up but reached the conclusion that the system may be expected to operate against the public interest in the future unless considerable adjustments are made and additional safeguards provided.

The prices fixed by the association were found to be moderate on the average in relation to costs. There is a considerable measure of efficient independent competition in the industry.

Chemical Plant Under Construction In Scotland

London, October 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Forth Chemicals are constructing a plant at Grangemouth for the production of monomeric styrene, which is mainly required as an intermediate in the manufacture of polystyrene, a plastic material for which there is a large potential demand in the United Kingdom.

One of the raw materials used in making monomeric styrene is ethylene, which will be supplied from the new cracking plant recently commissioned by British Petroleum Chemicals. It is expected that the plant will come into production next year, with a large extension planned for 1954.

United Kingdom Exports and Imports Rising

London, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports in October amounted to £235.2 million. This was £27 million more than in September, which, however, had fewer working days. Imports were valued at £362.6 million, an increase of £25 million over September. The excess of imports over exports during the first ten months of 1951 was £1,042 million. Exports to Canada in October (£10.3 million) were 21 per cent below the third quarter's average. Exports to the United States (£11.8 million) were 4 per cent above the average for the third quarter.

Extension to Scottish Industrial Motor Plant Nearly Completed

London, October 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Hoover (Electric Motors) Limited, will make the third extension to their factory in Cambuslang by the end of this year to meet an expanding world demand for their products. The forthcoming extension will bring their factory floor space to 161,000 square feet and it is expected that output will increase by 50 per cent. In 1946, as a result of the British Government's policy to encourage the setting up of light industries in the Clyde Valley, Hoover's decided to open a factory in Cambuslang for the manufacture of fractional horsepower motors, which, in prewar days had been imported from Hoover's Canadian organization. The Cambuslang firm have brought out a successful motor of postwar design ranging from one-sixth to one-tenth horsepower.

Manufacture of Jersey Fabrics Recent Development in Northern Ireland

Belfast, October 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Northern Ireland has at present fifty-eight firms, employing up to 12,000 workers, in the woollen industry. In the comparatively new field of machine and handknitted goods there are twenty-six firms using wool. The total also includes four manufacturers of jersey fabrics, a recent development, these cloths being produced on circular looms imported from the United States.

The bulk of Northern Ireland's production is in modern machine weaving factories, many of which have been reconstructed during the past fourteen years. Fourteen factories specialize in tweed and suit length production in various ranges, and some of these undertakings are equipped to produce their own yarns. Six hand-loom factories have also grown out of the traditional systems. Considerable development of the carpet side of the industry has also taken place.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Factory Produces Rope for Local Market

Caracas, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—One hundred thousand kilos of cord and rope are being produced monthly by Cordelería Nacional. Three sizes are made, ranging from cord for packaging up to ropes of 1½ inches in thickness with sufficient tensile strength for industrial uses. The company cultivates 2,000 hectares of sisal for its own use, and at full capacity produces sufficient rope for the entire Venezuelan market. The local product compares favourably with imported rope and cord in price and quality.

Large Rice Harvest Forecast for Venezuela

Caracas, October 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary estimates place this year's rough rice production in the states of Cojedes, Barinas and Portuguesa at 34,000 metric tons, some 16,000 metric tons greater than 1950. Normally 7,000 to 9,000 metric tons enter commercial channels from other areas in Venezuela, so total production will probably amount to 42,000 metric tons of rough rice. The quality of this year's crop is also much improved, and it is expected to yield 70 per cent by weight of cleaned rice, as compared with 62 per cent in 1950. If domestic consumption is unchanged from the previous year, Venezuela will be about 75 per cent self-sufficient in this staple commodity.

Following the usual practice, the government-owned Banco Agrícola y Pecuário will purchase all offerings at Bs.56 per 100 kilograms, or approximately Can.\$·08 per pound. Although this is a Bs.6 increase over last year's guaranteed price to the producer, there is to be no price increase at the consumer level as profits from the rice importing monopoly recently granted to the Banco Agrícola y Pecuário will be used to defray the additional cost.

Entry of Books and Periodicals into Colombia Affected by New Regulations

The authorities in Colombia have announced the following regulations governing the entry of commercial and other consignments of books and periodicals to that country.

1. Such mailings are to be accompanied by a commercial invoice duly certified by the exporter.

2. When the invoice covers registered articles it shall bear the registration number, the number of packages, the number of books or periodicals in each package and the weight of the shipment.

3. The commercial invoice covering ordinary (unregistered) articles shall bear an indication of the number of packages. This information shall also appear on the respective labels.

4. Whether sent by ordinary or registered mail the commercial invoice covering the printed matter in question shall bear an indication of the value in dollars or in the currency agreed upon by the exporters and importers.

5. One copy of the commercial invoice is to be sent direct to La Sección Internacional, Ministerio de Correos y Telegrafos, Bogotá, Colombia.

In case of non-compliance with these conditions the articles are not delivered but are returned to origin after 30 days.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	36.3	49.1	64.4	282.1	396.6	512.2
America.....	2.2	2.6	3.9	17.9	25.7	33.8
Africa.....	1.4	5.9	6.0	15.7	40.4	49.8
Asia.....	0.6	2.8	6.7	6.9	45.1	54.9
Oceania.....	3.8	4.3	10.0	41.4	36.8	54.3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	44.4	64.7	91.0	364.0	544.6	705.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	28.1	206.2	208.6	218.9	1,650.9	1,911.6
Latin America.....	1.7	15.0	21.0	14.6	116.7	153.0
Europe.....	9.8	24.7	38.5	60.5	155.3	273.4
Other Foreign Countries.....	4.2	4.7	11.9	24.7	68.3	112.5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	43.8	250.5	280.0	318.7	1,991.2	2,450.5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	88.2	315.2	371.0	682.7	2,535.8	3,155.6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	36,045	47,707	63,960	278,404	391,775	510,329
Gibraltar.....	1	48	53	6	221	528
Malta.....	61	1,373	394	346	4,575	1,346
TOTAL EUROPE¹	36,270	49,128	64,407	282,089	396,571	512,203
America:						
Newfoundland ²	935			6,536		
Bermuda.....	134	293	312	1,124	2,476	2,991
Barbados.....	118	171	376	873	2,537	3,911
Jamaica.....	450	764	886	3,644	6,264	8,436
Trinidad and Tobago.....	323	490	1,018	2,901	6,463	8,264
Bahamas.....	129	176	222	1,481	1,580	1,764
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	107	304	413	1,131	2,669	3,566
British Guiana.....	107	366	604	1,131	3,366	4,413
British Honduras.....	25	42	49	235	387	490
Falkland Islands.....	1	1	1	1	1	2
TOTAL AMERICA	2,221	2,606	3,881	17,925	25,743	33,837
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		45	12		306	179
Union of South Africa.....	1,216	5,465	5,471	13,655	37,327	44,972
Other British South Africa.....					3	25
Southern Rhodesia.....	66	201	86	913	1,114	1,797
Gambia.....	2	1		17	12	22
Gold Coast.....	23	58	74	148	462	813
Nigeria.....	5	14	227	61	158	607
Sierra Leone.....	8	12	9	164	200	166
Other British West Africa.....			1			1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	2	2	206	64	32
British East Africa.....	56	52	125	550	750	1,176
TOTAL AFRICA	1,379	5,850	6,007	15,714	40,396	49,790

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

The statistics of exports do not include defence equipment or supplies transferred by Canada to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriation Act, which were as follows: November, 1950, \$43,889,157; December, 1950, \$12,860,843; March, 1951, \$557,422,216; July, 1951, \$3,997,428; August, 1951, \$38,226,420; September, 1951, \$25,000.

¹ Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 800.

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	October			January—October			
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951	
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.							
(Thousands of Dollars)							
Asia:							
India.....	262	1,574	3,700	2,328	23,196	29,977	
Pakistan.....		160	459		7,794	3,696	
Ceylon.....		12	74		345	4,175	2,874
Aden.....		7	8		81	18	20
Federation of Malaya.....		150	192		920	2,081	8,751
Other British East Indies.....			4			5	28
Hong Kong.....		187	830		1,252	1,998	6,430
TOTAL ASIA.....	649	2,842	6,676	6,912	45,132	54,925	
Oceania:							
Australia.....	2,482	3,345	6,154	27,711	28,107	38,110	
New Zealand.....	1,337	947	3,830	13,296	8,417	15,425	
Fiji.....	22	10	33	299	217	707	
Other British Oceania.....	1		2	44	15	82	
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	3,842	4,302	10,019	41,350	36,756	54,324	
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES¹	44,358	64,726	90,990	363,992	544,598	705,076	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES							
United States and Possessions:							
United States.....	27,994	204,436	207,132	217,338	1,637,518	1,898,474	
Alaska.....	13	98	107	114	803	1,038	
American Virgin Islands.....	2	29	13	27	136	157	
Hawaii.....	95	440	599	1,176	5,469	5,646	
Puerto Rico.....	25	1,127	723	280	6,824	6,109	
United States Oceania.....		20	8	3	170	177	
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	28,129	206,150	208,582	218,938	1,650,920	1,911,601	
Latin America:							
Argentina.....	494	278	1,422	3,883	12,335	6,900	
Bolivia.....	6	54	211	92	1,307	2,368	
Brazil.....	340	1,673	7,534	2,998	12,330	33,393	
Chile.....	44	2,649	1,910	487	4,699	7,369	
Colombia.....	135	792	853	980	11,762	9,801	
Costa Rica.....	9	212	202	80	1,939	1,875	
Cuba.....	244	1,802	912	1,030	15,129	16,240	
Dominican Republic.....	12	265	325	274	2,502	3,366	
Ecuador.....	26	137	235	49	990	2,222	
El Salvador.....	8	163	166	39	1,124	1,629	
Guatemala.....	18	213	170	99	1,883	1,883	
Haiti.....	7	268	182	107	1,988	2,013	
Honduras.....	12	30	89	134	462	3,493	
Mexico.....	178	1,747	2,931	2,021	13,873	23,569	
Nicaragua.....	4	56	122	69	635	869	
Panama.....	18	1,335	896	257	8,262	5,580	
Paraguay.....		15	3	9	87	75	
Peru.....	49	286	353	737	2,935	3,759	
Uruguay.....	1	377	424	184	1,429	5,100	
Venezuela.....	105	2,617	2,068	1,039	21,014	21,505	
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,710	14,969	21,008	14,568	116,685	153,013	
Europe:							
Albania.....				8		1	
Austria.....		550	144	8	2,147	1,667	
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1,846	11,100	12,573	7,871	49,856	71,681	
Bulgaria.....				8	214	8	
Czechoslovakia.....	107	550	2	3,092	2,112	327	
Denmark.....	208	73	34	1,174	702	2,030	
Estonia.....				1			
Finland.....	129	126	506	450	529	2,639	
France.....	821	929	5,867	7,514	14,780	35,740	

(1) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 800.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Conc.						
Germany.....	2,869	1,222	3,000	14,343	6,164	21,588
Greece.....		107	104	1,564	1,537	2,272
Hungary.....		2	1	2	65	30
Iceland.....	3	49	63	17	602	564
Ireland*.....	163	1,525	1,219	3,333	10,872	15,568
Italy.....	110	1,430	2,351	1,427	9,860	41,696
Latvia.....	36			231		
Lithuania.....	70			848	1	
Netherlands.....	1,286	741	2,884	8,816	7,219	20,512
Norway.....	1,310	2,943	3,782	6,429	14,791	24,995
Poland.....	252	143	1	898	1,417	90
Portugal.....	7	277	194	120	4,255	3,484
Azores and Madeira.....	1	13	58	3	131	218
Roumania.....	3	1		38	88	6
Spain.....	4	47	63	99	4,250	679
Sweden.....	529	657	2,094	4,102	3,137	6,972
Switzerland.....	78	2,185	3,571	631	19,639	19,197
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....		1		794	156	7
Yugoslavia.....	1	19	36	8	756	1,403
TOTAL EUROPE.....	9,760	24,690	38,547	60,496	155,280	273,374
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....			24		52	96
Arabia.....		110	74		694	1,141
Belgian Congo.....	4	335	454	66	1,872	3,511
Burma*.....	5	12	120	113	25	174
China.....	355	26		2,227	1,882	144
Greenland.....		11	11		57	137
Egypt.....	37	67	998	289	3,667	2,188
Ethiopia.....		6	18		48	133
French Africa.....	109	219	107	527	1,754	2,042
French East Indies.....	3	2	26	20	59	205
French Guiana.....	1	1		6	5	2
French Oceania.....	3	43	47	71	638	494
French West Indies.....	22	1	2	145	11	25
Madagascar.....	1	15	8	7	106	69
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	34	87	102	217	852	958
Iran.....	30	49	13	68	795	915
Iraq.....	1	3	156	37	66	626
Israel*.....	26	117	640	132	11,016	9,028
Jordan.....		2	2		46	77
Tripoli.....					374	1,957
Other Italian Africa.....			3		184	3
Japan.....	3,241	1,534	5,719	15,626	16,508	56,771
Korea.....			9		1,137	167
Liberia.....	1	13	36	17	87	1,320
Morocco.....	6	148	349	91	1,516	2,101
Indonesia.....	91	63	314	672	2,458	3,938
Surinam.....	2	49	50	30	737	818
Netherlands Antilles.....	18	189	129	175	4,212	1,490
Philippines.....	165	826	1,446	1,185	9,241	12,313
Portuguese Africa.....	79	411	138	1,261	2,264	2,356
Portuguese Asia.....	1	1	9	1	99	74
Siam (Thailand).....	1	44	353	16	1,083	1,822
Canary Islands.....		1		2	229	68
Spanish Africa.....			1		61	69
Syria.....	9	207	295	54	992	2,995
Turkey.....		115	245	1,916	3,458	2,306
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	4,214	4,707	11,898	24,726	68,285	112,533
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	43,8111	250,519	280,038	318,725	1,991,177	2,450,515
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	88,169	315,245	371,028	682,717	2,535,775	3,155,591

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

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	28.6	61.0	79.4	146.9	503.2	677.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	11.0	32.1	34.0	95.4	296.3	294.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.1	3.2	3.4	11.1	24.7	30.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	20.3	122.7	133.1	173.9	911.5	1,158.8
Iron and Products.....	3.4	22.0	40.1	51.6	208.0	267.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	18.2	50.8	51.6	150.1	372.2	460.4
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.4	10.2	12.2	20.1	83.8	108.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.8	9.4	11.4	16.5	82.4	107.2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	3.9	5.9	17.1	53.7	50.8
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	88.2	315.2	371.0	682.7	2,535.8	3,155.6
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	3,072	2,390	1,657	8,387	12,218	10,916
Vegetables.....	1,462	796	820	4,492	6,972	8,395
Wheat.....	15,590	32,379	37,863	67,619	266,193	319,230
Grains, other.....	1,419	4,658	15,041	9,934	33,566	92,574
Flour of wheat.....	1,779	6,746	8,258	14,919	76,655	98,336
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,328	1,784	1,847	9,744	12,930	21,953
Sugar and products.....	171	462	348	1,774	4,948	3,780
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,154	4,124	5,985	8,364	33,064	45,088
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	24	263	199	144	1,729	3,481
Vegetable fats and oils.....	25	217	327	128	3,161	2,838
Rubber and products.....	1,608	853	2,575	12,470	9,181	23,317
Seeds.....	624	4,525	1,687	1,863	21,309	19,379
Tobacco.....	64	448	984	4,979	9,953	14,653
Hay.....	60	135	160	422	2,445	1,604
Fodders, other.....	139	575	1,007	715	4,062	5,688
Vegetable products, other.....	91	647	687	974	4,834	6,310
TOTAL.....	28,611	61,001	79,447	146,926	503,220	677,543
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	915	6,915	5,473	7,380	62,190	56,024
Other animals, living.....	124	518	211	1,174	4,998	1,917
Fish and fishery products.....	2,700	11,793	12,780	21,443	91,046	95,121
Furs and products.....	344	486	586	11,414	19,523	25,048
Hides and skins, raw.....	316	991	1,505	1,948	12,163	12,102
Leather and products.....	661	893	715	4,549	6,360	8,172
Bacon and hams.....	2,183	2,010	137	25,964	24,218	3,046
Meats, other.....	751	3,807	7,356	4,167	36,915	62,169
Cheese.....	1,780	2,086	2,639	8,983	15,090	8,225
Milk products, other.....	586	1,290	1,018	3,765	9,823	8,457
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	282	529	799	2,339	3,323	4,453
Eggs, shell and processed.....	149	209	118	346	5,046	2,380
Animal products, other.....	243	533	663	1,895	5,651	7,118
Total.....	11,033	32,059	34,002	95,366	296,347	294,232
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products.....	228	856	1,378	2,134	5,907	8,980
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	4	210	85	79	1,738	1,121
Wool and products.....	141	949	828	1,118	5,200	6,353
Synthetic fibre and products.....	128	516	412	1,934	4,426	3,373
Cordage, rope and twine.....	4	139	135	1,098	4,066	6,248
Socks and stockings (except cotton).....	9	256	143	67	1,824	1,636
Textile products, other.....	592	286	372	4,660	1,529	2,496
TOTAL.....	1,107	3,212	3,352	11,092	24,690	30,208
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,340	37,394	29,070	29,114	242,475	262,721
Pulpwood.....	1,209	4,209	8,746	12,387	27,829	56,080
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,270	7,630	5,920	14,703	52,319	55,758
Wood pulp.....	2,502	21,610	34,648	22,902	165,362	299,456
Manufactured wood, other.....	214	576	746	2,459	4,367	6,404
Newsprint paper.....	10,834	49,008	50,122	84,727	402,964	445,406
Paper, other.....	793	2,086	3,467	6,849	14,335	30,269
Books and printed matter.....	91	183	415	785	1,840	2,751
TOTAL.....	20,253	122,695	133,134	173,926	911,491	1,158,844

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products						
Iron ore.....		2,549	3,545	1	11,032	15,349
Ferro-alloys.....	88	1,525	3,486	880	13,651	25,878
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	60	2,483	2,240	2,406	16,428	10,461
Scrap iron.....	98	265	96	745	1,598	1,303
Castings forgings.....	6	413	846	27	2,635	4,924
Rolling mill products.....	264	1,083	956	4,407	5,620	8,948
Tubes, pipes and fittings.....	65	94	134	598	1,859	1,704
Wire and chain.....	109	94	117	1,020	803	859
Engines and boilers.....	10	398	1,095	429	13,483	7,333
Farm machinery and implements.....	340	6,646	8,252	7,166	75,941	91,171
Hardware and cutlery.....	204	460	418	1,841	3,526	3,910
Machinery (except farm).....	594	2,137	4,318	8,127	19,814	30,797
Tools.....	89	45	116	1,139	814	1,001
Automobiles, freight.....	461	594	4,703	6,298	7,225	14,023
Automobiles, passenger.....	698	1,813	5,854	12,821	15,285	28,722
Automobile parts.....	182	851	1,739	2,338	9,783	11,829
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	13	193	252	122	4,896	2,364
Railway cars and parts.....	28	52	116	178	5,575	826
Iron products, other.....	115	335	1,851	1,049	3,017	6,051
TOTAL.....	3,422	22,029	40,134	51,590	207,985	267,452
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products.....	3,266	14,835	11,178	19,824	90,063	108,196
Brass and products.....	98	467	875	845	2,426	3,462
Copper and products.....	4,780	8,491	6,952	43,077	73,279	66,630
Lead and products.....	1,040	6,429	3,434	7,573	27,407	34,488
Nickel.....	5,125	10,207	13,744	44,069	88,114	110,530
Precious metals (except gold).....	2,273	2,989	2,990	20,256	26,087	40,651
Zinc and products.....	923	5,342	8,762	8,388	46,113	66,917
Clocks and watches.....	48	24	121	417	286	893
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	322	1,136	1,920	3,516	8,576	14,099
Non-ferrous products, other.....	280	843	1,605	2,182	9,811	14,573
TOTAL.....	18,155	50,764	51,580	150,146	372,161	460,439
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products.....	1,466	6,590	7,160	10,523	50,887	68,851
Clay and products.....	34	148	218	422	1,698	2,061
Coal and products.....	212	750	826	2,173	9,052	6,292
Glass and glassware.....	13	137	54	97	708	843
Mica and products.....	8	13	31	71	125	455
Petroleum and products.....	117	23	400	620	236	1,304
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	257	1,384	2,031	3,307	11,892	17,627
Stone and products, other.....	221	882	933	1,639	5,459	6,565
Carbon and graphite electrodes.....	38	26	119	503	977	1,323
Non-metallic products, other.....	77	261	387	735	2,730	3,531
Total.....	2,442	10,216	12,160	20,089	83,764	108,852
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids.....	181	371	489	1,092	2,813	5,030
Cellulose products.....	2	16	124	18	136	854
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	168	302	529	1,270	3,611	4,878
Explosives.....	112	69	133	289	720	1,114
Fertilizers.....	323	2,819	2,427	6,036	32,411	29,682
Paints and varnishes.....	81	460	810	753	3,246	6,506
Calcium compounds.....	39	126	234	399	1,099	2,348
Soda and sodium compounds.....	454	580	829	3,492	4,478	8,196
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts.....	88	32	50	442	499	945
Synthetic resins and products ¹		340	279		4,080	3,452
Polystyrene ¹		302	731		1,695	6,220
Chemical products, other.....	383	3,951	4,726	2,668	27,614	37,998
TOTAL.....	1,831	9,368	11,359	16,459	82,401	107,224

¹Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods.....	67	74	99	439	338	532
Films.....	155	75	433	3,127	1,775	4,456
Ships and vessels.....	4	969	651	192	22,133	7,739
Aircraft and parts.....	23	278	684	2,739	3,764	5,714
Electrical energy.....	345	435	797	3,464	5,252	6,981
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	215	300	692	1,690	2,962	5,205
Miscellaneous, other.....	214	363	820	3,308	6,135	5,695
Donations and gifts.....		207	304		2,652	4,022
Non-commercial articles.....	290	1,201	1,380	2,165	8,704	10,454
TOTAL.....	1,315	3,902	5,860	17,125	53,715	50,799

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	28,611	61,001	79,447	146,926	503,220	677,543
Animals and Animal Products.....	11,033	32,059	34,002	95,366	296,347	294,232
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,107	3,212	3,352	11,092	24,690	30,208
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	20,253	122,695	133,134	173,926	911,491	1,158,844
Iron and Products.....	3,422	22,029	40,134	51,590	207,985	267,452
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	18,155	50,764	51,580	150,146	372,161	460,439
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,442	10,216	12,160	20,089	83,764	108,852
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,831	9,368	11,359	16,459	82,401	107,224
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,315	3,902	5,860	17,125	53,715	50,799
TOTAL.....	88,169	315,245	371,028	682,717	2,535,775	3,155,591
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	15,001	19,623	20,316	83,602	193,059	188,126
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,867	4,216	5,365	60,552	45,633	23,849
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	281	73	76	2,931	888	1,125
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,108	5,332	15,035	31,609	31,092	112,213
Iron and Products.....	817	738	2,762	11,902	8,257	15,513
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,809	16,034	17,842	77,490	96,930	149,166
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	310	979	1,295	2,590	8,261	10,290
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	581	468	929	4,102	5,322	7,847
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	271	244	340	3,627	2,333	2,200
TOTAL.....	36,045	47,707	63,960	278,404	391,775	510,329
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	4,801	15,622	22,369	21,633	127,785	196,547
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,839	22,551	23,638	23,505	202,736	229,241
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	149	1,888	1,157	1,538	15,577	15,725
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14,219	110,984	103,040	114,501	836,817	934,311
Iron and Products.....	258	13,754	17,407	3,412	113,588	141,313
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,300	25,490	22,911	28,296	218,016	224,729
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,168	7,241	8,408	9,672	59,699	75,520
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	554	5,100	5,210	6,809	46,860	55,904
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	706	1,806	2,993	7,971	16,440	25,184
TOTAL.....	27,994	204,436	207,132	217,338	1,637,518	1,898,474
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	8,809	25,756	36,761	41,691	182,376	292,870
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,326	5,293	5,000	11,309	47,979	41,142
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	676	1,251	2,119	6,623	8,226	13,357
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,926	6,379	15,060	27,815	43,581	112,319
Iron and Products.....	2,347	7,537	19,965	36,276	86,140	110,627
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	6,046	9,239	10,827	44,360	57,215	86,545
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	965	1,996	2,457	7,827	15,804	23,041
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	696	3,800	5,220	5,547	30,219	43,472
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	338	1,852	2,527	5,527	34,942	23,414
TOTAL.....	24,130	63,102	99,935	186,975	506,482	746,788

Economy of the Netherlands Antilles Dependent on Oil Refining Industry

Antilles were economic liability until oil refineries established on Curaçao and Aruba—Ports of Willemstad in Curaçao and Oranjestad in Aruba have good harbour facilities—Imports from Germany are increasing—Canadian exports to the Antilles grew steadily up to 1950, but have declined noticeably this year.

By F. B. Clark, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

CARACAS.—The Netherlands Antilles were an economic liability until Venezuelan oil was produced in quantities sufficient for export and refineries were established on two of the six islands which comprise this territory. The islands of Curaçao and Aruba were selected as refinery sites and today they are the only ones of commercial importance. They lie approximately 40 miles apart in the Caribbean sea, from 30 to 35 miles off the coast of Venezuela. Royal Dutch Airlines maintain daily flights between the two, and also to Maracaibo and Caracas in Venezuela. Frequent flights are made to other Latin-American cities as well as Miami and Montreal. Willemstad is the capital and only city of importance in Curaçao and has the majority of the island's population now estimated at 94,000. Oranjestad, the capital, and St. Nicolaas are the only cities in Aruba, and together they contain most of the island's population of 48,000. Both islands have the right to legislate on domestic matters and to create new civil laws when required. There is practically no unemployment on the islands, and with the expansion of the oil refineries, there is a slow but constant migration of people from other Latin American countries.

Curaçao and Aruba Chosen Because of Proximity to Venezuela

Curaçao and Aruba were attractive to the oil companies as refinery sites because of their geographical proximity to the Venezuelan oil fields, and the natural harbours large enough to accommodate the shallow draft tankers from Lake Maracaibo and the ocean going tankers for shipments of refined products to all markets of the world. A sound administration, sufficient reliable labour and low import duties were also important factors. The first refinery was constructed in 1914, but since that time expansion has taken place and full production is now 800,000 barrels daily. One of the largest refineries in the world is located at St. Nicolaas, Aruba, and is owned by the Lago Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey. On the island of Curaçao, the Royal Dutch Shell group of companies have a large refinery and additional units are now being added so that high quality lubricating oils may be refined. Both directly and indirectly this industry provides the national revenue of the country, which has increased from Fl.7,329,000 in 1935 to Fl.53,199,000, in 1950.

The climate of the islands is dry and the rainfall is negligible. Arable land for agriculture is by no means sufficient to supply the local market. The Chinese have had some success with vegetable farms using deep well irrigation systems, but this process is limited to small operations. Aruba has distilling plants for purifying sea water which are only sufficient for human needs and additional water is brought in by tankers. A special variety of green orange is grown in sufficient quantities to supply a thriving industry which manufactures an excellent cordial, renowned throughout the world. Despite several geological explorations, at present the only mining of any importance is by a company that produces phosphate of lime used in cattle feed. Sales contracts have been made with American purchasers for the entire output.

Excellent Harbour Facilities Available

The Netherlands Antilles are re-embarkation points for shipments to and from Latin America. In 1950, over 9,000 tankers, freighters and passenger ships called at ports in Curaçao and Aruba. The port of Willemstad has an excellent natural harbour with extensive docking and warehouse facilities. In Aruba the port of Oranjestad has now been enlarged, and ships with a draft up to 35 feet can dock at modern piers. Owing to a low duty of 3 per cent on imports, with the exception of liquor and cigarettes, retail stores offer a wide variety of merchandise at comparatively low prices and ships' crews add to the number of customers. The Grace Line vessels arrive each week in Curaçao and passengers from these and other ships have time to disembark for a tour of the shops. The volume of purchases made by visitors explains the variety and quantity of imports received by the Netherlands Antilles despite the small population. The tourist industry has been receiving increased attention from the government and merchants, and modern hotels with casinos are planned for both Curaçao and Aruba. Business visitors and tourists may then be inclined to stay longer and take advantage of the beautiful beaches, sailing and fishing facilities. The Tourist Commission is very active and an office in New York distributes literature and assists travel agencies with tour preparations.

Imports from Germany are Increasing

Before the war, Germany was the traditional supplier of products and services to the Netherlands Antilles. In the postwar years, the United States assumed this position, due to the availability of products and regular shipping services. Local advertising is employed by most of the American name-brands and the increase of modern merchandising methods shows the effect of American influence in the commerce of the country. This year quotations from Germany have been favourably accepted due to offers of quality merchandise at prices generally lower than those from other foreign countries. Recent statistics are not available on this trend, but a tour of the stores shows many products of German origin on display, particularly hardware and light machinery items.

Although the islands are the possessions of the Netherlands, they have never been large purchasers from that country. In 1950 only 11 per cent of all imports were purchased from Holland. To encourage trade a Dutch trade mission was sent to the islands for a personal survey of the market.

Merchants Interested in Canadian Products

Canadian products are on display in both Curaçao and Aruba and merchants are always willing to receive quotations from Canadian suppliers, particularly in food products. Regular shipping service is available and, although the market is not large compared with other Latin American countries, it is steady and merchants have a good reputation for prompt payments. Shipping documents are relatively simple, dollars are available for payment, and protection for local industry through high duties or import licences should never become a complication to foreign trade. The islands are a potential market for practically all products, dependent only upon a comparison of price and quality with other exporters, particularly from European countries which are anxious to participate in this dollar market.

The following table shows a constant growth of imports from Canada up to 1950, but a noticeable decline for this year up to and including

August. The return of European competition and the present shortages of Canadian products in some industrial lines account for the decrease in trade with Canada this year.

Canadian Exports to Netherlands Antilles

1938	\$ 198,811
1946	1,399,029
1947	1,843,661
1948	2,175,252
1949	2,003,455
1950	4,464,398
1951 (8 months)	1,279,748

Food products predominate in purchases from Canada, and wheat flour is by far the largest commodity. Canadian powdered and evaporated milk, canned salmon, cooked meats and whisky are all displayed in the retail stores. Construction lumber is required for expansion in the oil refineries and orders will be placed in Canada if the mills can supply. Paper of all designations is constantly requested by importers because of the many orders available.

As the production of oil in Venezuela increases, the large refineries in the Netherlands Antilles will be busy and the present prosperous conditions will prevail. Without this industry the islands would no doubt revert to an unstable economy as it is now geared to the oil refining industry with operations at capacity production. Because natural resources are so few and the small population does not warrant local industry, other than essential services, a more balanced economy can only be partially obtained through the tourist industry and increased use of the excellent port facilities for transshipments.

Belgium Imports American Pitprops

Brussels, November 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The American Liberty ship *Transunion* arrived at Antwerp on November 5 with around 10,000 cubic metres of pitprops for the Belgian coal mines. This is the first shipment of a contract for approximately 250,000 cubic metres placed by the Central Purchasing Office of the Federation of Belgian Coal Mines with a large company in the Southern United States. The pitprops are of southern long leaf pine and the shipments will be made from various gulf ports at the rate, it is reported, of five Liberty shiploads per month throughout the winter. These imports will avert, it is hoped, a threatened shortage of mining timber and assist in maintaining or increasing Belgian coal production. Shortage of coal is the greatest single difficulty facing the expansion of production throughout most countries of Western Europe.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

United Kingdom Prohibits Importation of Canadian Poultry

London, November 26, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—An Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, effective November 12, placed Canada and Holland in the category of countries from which imports of poultry carcasses are prohibited unless fully cooked.

The Poultry Carcasses (Importation) Order, 1950, had prohibited the importation, on disease grounds, of uncooked poultry carcasses except from scheduled countries, i.e., Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Southern Rhodesia, Argentina, and Uruguay, and, subject to prescribed conditions, eight Continental countries.

By April, 1951, fowl pest being regarded as endemic in France, Belgium, Poland, and Hungary, these countries were removed from the schedule.

A review of the whole question of the importation of dead poultry, subsequent to the removal of Canada and Holland from the schedule, has not resulted in any change in the regulations.

Argentine Tung Crop Affected by Frost

Buenos Aires, November 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Argentine tung crop was seriously affected by heavy frost in late August which caught the trees in the flowering stage. It is expected that production will be down from 30 to 40 per cent from last year's record crop.

The 1951-52 crop of tung nuts is estimated by the trade at between 39,000 and 45,000 metric tons as compared with 65,000 tons last year and 60,000 tons in 1949-50. With an average extraction rate of 15.5 per cent, the current crop is expected to yield from 6,045 to 6,975 metric tons of oil. For the year 1950 tung oil production was officially estimated at 11,461 metric tons.

Since 1938-39, when the tung crop in Argentina was only 2,700 tons, there has been a steady and substantial increase in production. By 1944-45 production had increased fivefold and was officially estimated at 12,700 tons. A similar increase is evidenced by the 60,000 tons in 1949-50.

During the first nine months of 1951 the exports of tung oil were 7,096 tons as compared with 9,680 tons for the same period of 1950. During 1950 exports were 10,613 tons and in 1949 were 8,278 tons. The United States has been the principal outlet for this commodity.

For selling tung oil it is I.A.P.I.'s (the State trading agency) practice to ask for bids from the exporters usually in lots of 300 to 500 tons. The exporters may bid for their own account or for that of their principals abroad. The highest price was reached in early 1951 when nearly 6,000 pesos per metric ton were bid. The peak in 1950 was in the vicinity of 2,600 pesos. I.A.P.I. purchases 1950-51 crop oil from the mills at 3,585 pesos per ton in bulk, f.a.s. Buenos Aires. This price is 645 pesos greater than the one set earlier in the season. The provisional price for oil from the current crop is fixed at 3,100 pesos per ton. At the same time the government fixed a provisional price of 300 pesos per ton for nuts delivered at plant and the crushers were required to pay a bonus to the producer of 100 pesos per ton on the previous year's crop.

The trade report that the stocks of tung oil held by the mills and by I.A.P.I. at the end of August are estimated at about 2,000 metric tons.

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. 26	Nominal Quotations Dec. 3
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	.2077	.2088	.2078
			.2085	.0724	.0722
Austria	Schilling			.0488	.0486
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.3370	2.3260
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0223	.0207	.0206
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0174	.0173
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.6089	.6059
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0564	.0561
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2192	.2181
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0115	.0110
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4175	.4155
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1863	.1854
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0438	1.0387
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		.0200	.0208	.0208
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1511	.1504
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0438	1.0387
Ecuador	Suere		.0740	.0689	.0685
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	2.9972	2.9828
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4175	.4155
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.6329	2.6203
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0045	.0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0030	.0029
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0060	.0059
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0164	.0164
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2485	.2473
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0438	1.0387
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2088	.2078
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5219	.5194
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1827	.1818
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0641	.0638
India	Rupee		.3022	.2192	.2181
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.9213	2.9075
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.9213	2.9075
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.9213	2.9075
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0017	.0016
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.9213	2.9075
Japan	Yen		.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1207	.1201
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2747	.2734
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5535	.5508
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.9213	2.9075
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2088	.2078
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1461	.1454
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3155	.3140
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0438	1.0387
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0654	.0651
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5210	.5194
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0361	.0360
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3410	.3393
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0958	.0953
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.2018	.2008
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2389	.2378
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3728	.3710
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.9213	2.9075
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.9213	2.9075
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0437	1.0387
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6871	.6838
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.3116	.3101
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200		

* September 17, 1949.