FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 22, 1951.

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

COVER SUBJECT—Children in San Juan, Puerto Rico, will enjoy some of the seasonal spirit now current in this country with the arrival of Christmas trees from the Maritime Provinces, a consignment of which left Halifax last month aboard the S.S. Federal Trader for the Caribbean. The shipment also included barrels of dried codfish from Newfoundland. Efforts are being made to restore the forest resources of Puerto Rico, which were almost completely depleted towards the end of last century for fuel and lumber. Consequently, there is a shortage of suitable trees that may be felled to create the atmosphere with which Christians the world over are so familiar at this time of year.

Courtesy National Harbours Board.

Price 10 cents

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

94861—1

CANADA WITHDRAWS CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Canadian business now free to negotiate international settlements and has complete responsibility for financial commitments abroad.

ON DECEMBER 14 the Honourable the Minister of Finance made an important statement in the House of Commons, ". . . the Government has today amended the Foreign Exchange Control regulations so as to exempt all classes of transaction covered therein from permit requirements. Its general effect is that foreign exchange control has been abolished in Canada".

Canadians are again free to enter into any transaction involving the movement of funds in and out of Canada without restriction or limitation except those that may arise from other Canadian enactments such as import or export control. This freedom also continues to be limited by foreign exchange, import and export licensing and investment regulations of other countries. No Canadian Government agency undertakes to buy or sell the currency of any other country. Transactions are at the risk and on the responsibility of the negotiator.

Previously, under Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations, Canadian exporters were required to obtain payment in specified currencies within six months of shipment; they were required to obtain payment in United States dollars, Canadian dollars or sterling depending on the area to which they were shipping. Canadian exporters may now accept payment in any currency, over any period of time, or by the acceptance of goods or services of equivalent value. It is probable that many exporters will continue to quote in Canadian or United States dollars, or in sterling where circumstances warrant, because the currency restrictions and exchange controls of other countries may continue to render difficult the profitable disposal of other currencies.

Previously, Canadian importers were authorized to pay only in United States dollars, Canadian dollars or sterling depending on the area from which they were purchasing. Canadian importers may now pay for their imports in whatever currency and through whatever channels may be agreed upon with the foreign exporter, subject to the regulations of the other country.

Traders will naturally consult their own bankers before undertaking any commitment which does not directly yield readily negotiable funds. In his own interest, the negotiator should have positive assurance of the sale of and of the exchange rate for the currency involved before undertaking to accept it as a basis of any transaction.

Any transfers of sterling to Canada must be approved by the authorities of the sterling country concerned. Sterling area authorities generally permit transfers to Canada against authorized imports into those countries and no difficulty need be anticipated especially when the exporter has finalized arrangements with his bank. Sterling is freely transferable from United States sterling accounts to Canadian sterling accounts. Transfers to Canada from other non-sterling countries require authorization by sterling area authority; such authorization is not ordinarily granted.

The exporter may wish to make private arrangements whereby he accepts for his goods some currency which may not be readily marketable in Canada but which, by prior arrangements, could be disposed of to another Canadian firm interested in importing. The latter should first make certain that the exchange laws of the other country permit completion of the transaction. Many countries do not allow payment for exports to be made in domestic currency nor, in fact, in other than prescribed currencies.

In his preliminary remarks the Minister stated, in part, "During the past year or so, there has been a progressive relaxation of Canadian exchange restrictions: the travel restrictions were abolished in October, 1950; the last of the import restrictions imposed for exchange reasons were done away with at the beginning of this year; and in the course of 1951 there have been a number of quite extensive relaxations in the administrative procedures . . . with respect to capital movements and other matters". He continued, "The conclusion I have come to is that we would be better advised not to rely on exchange restrictions but rather on the general handling of our domestic economic situation to keep us in reasonable balance with the outside world and to maintain the Canadian dollar over the years at an appropriate relationship with foreign currencies.

"It is the present intention of the Government," the Minister of Finance went on to state, "to introduce at the next session of Parliament if the legislative program permits, and at all events before the present Act expires, a measure repealing the Foreign Exchange Control Act and substituting therefor a new Exchange Fund Act drafted along the same general lines as those parts of the Foreign Exchange Control Act which have to do with the operation of the Exchange Fund. Meanwhile, the Exchange Fund, which holds the official reserves of gold and foreign currencies, continues in being and in operation under the Foreign Exchange Control Act and is available to contribute to orderly conditions and as a factor of stability in the exchange market."

New British Guiana Company Registered

Port of Spain, October 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Guiana Rice Milling and Development Company, Limited, with a capital of $40,000 was recently registered. Directors and principal shareholders are two prominent local businessmen. The company, which will transact business locally and abroad, will operate as sellers, dealers, buyers, exporters, importers and agents for rum, sugar, and its products, rice, coffee, timber, rubber, balata, oil and other minerals.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the iDrector, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

94861—2

√

South-East Asia—

An Important Canadian Source of Supply

By John H. Bailey, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

CANADA depends on countries of South and South-East Asia for many essential commodities, whether in the raw, semi-finished or finished form, due in large measure to the rapid expansion of Canadian manufacturing industries. In fact, India was Canada's fourth principal source of supply in 1950, the value of imports from that country being exceeded only by purchases from the United States, Great Britain, and Venezuela. Other important sources of supply in that area include Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Canada's Major Imports from South-East Asia in 1950

(In millions)

Rubber	$26·2	Coconut Oil	$2·2
Tea	26·2	Peanuts	1·9
Jute	13·9	Desiccated Coconut	1·2
Tin	5·1	Manila Fibre	1·2
Copra	4·3	Wool Products	1·1
Pepper	2·7	Carpets and Rugs	1·0

Rubber Plays Important Role in Economies of South-East Asia and Canada

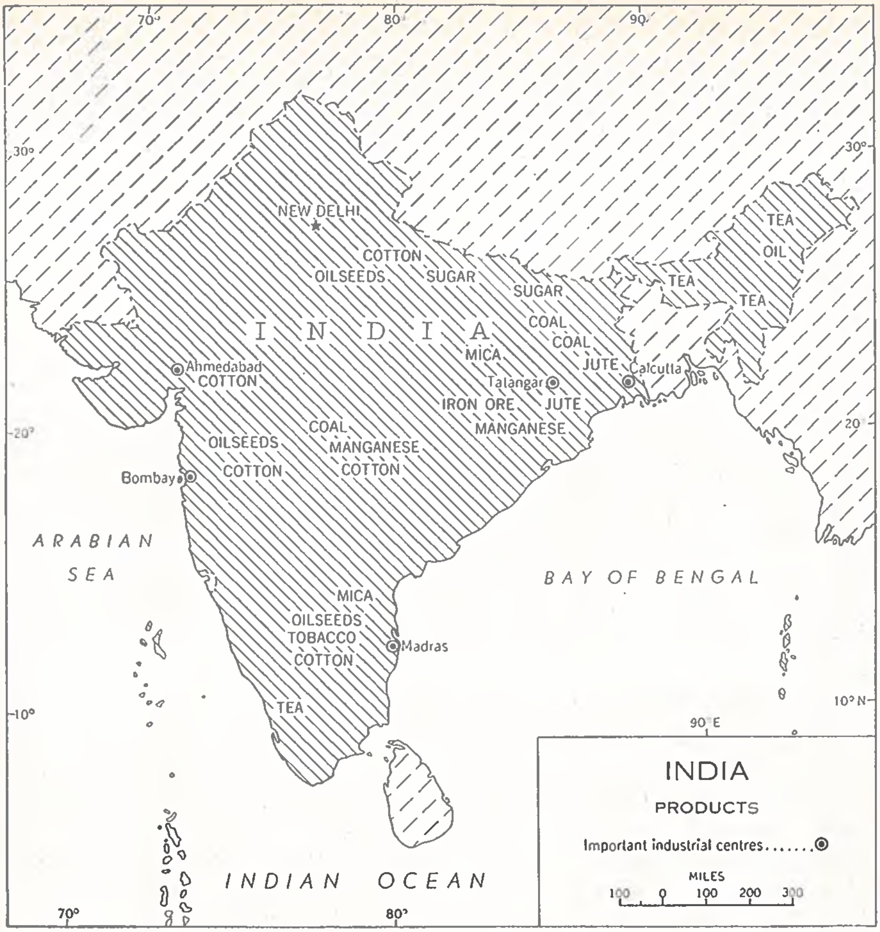
Practically all the natural rubber production of the world is concentrated in South-East Asia, and in 1950 the total shipments of natural rubber from this area amounted to 1,705 thousand long tons, of which Canada took 46 thousand. In Canada, the rubber industry is the 12th largest manufacturing industry, as measured by the gross value of production, and has an invested capital of over $100 million.

Ignoring short-term fluctuations, Canada's rubber consumption has shown a steady upward growth. Present indications, such as further heavy investments in manufacturing capacity, point to a further continued growth. This growth has gone on, it should be pointed out, despite continued reductions in exports of manufactured goods, including goods to South-East Asia.

Present indications are that, unless international developments necessitate the introduction of restrictions on the use of rubber, consumption in Canada must increase in line with anticipated industrial growth. The percentage of natural and synthetic rubber used, however, will depend largely upon the available quantity of synthetic and the price of the natural product.

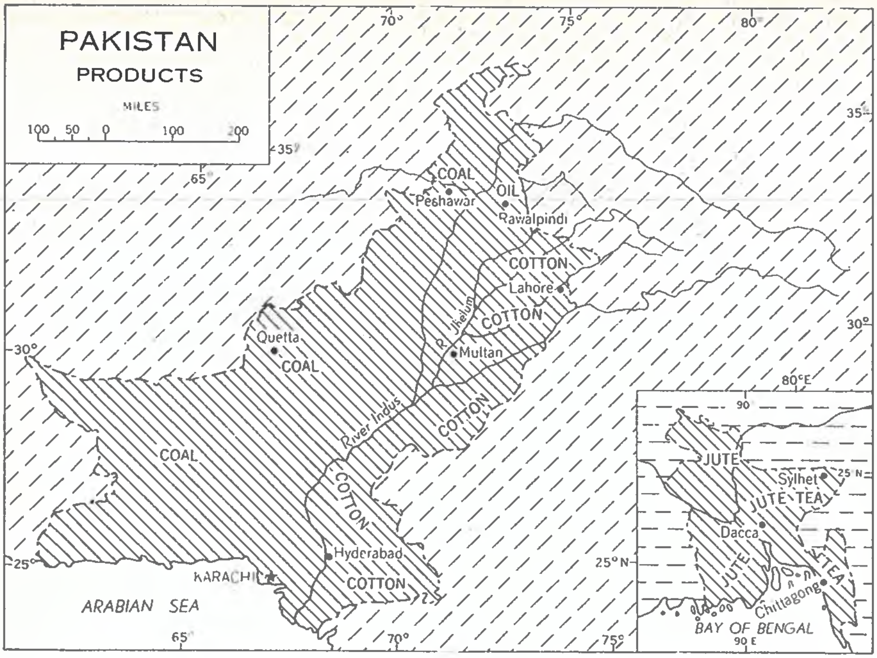
Canadian and World Consumption of Natural and Synthetic Rubber

	1950		1951 Estimate	
	Natural	Synthetic	Natural	Synthetic
	(Thousands of long tons)			
World	1,705	580	1,531	894
Canada	46	23	45	31
Canada's share	2·7%	4·0%	2·9%	3·5%



With the improvements that have been made in synthetic rubbers since the war, the natural and synthetic must now compete on a purely competitive price basis. It should be pointed out, however, that the lowest price in itself is not the only factor that keeps Canadian manufacturers interested in synthetic. The latter is much more stable in price and uniformity, and hence has a value to industry in manufacturing process and in calculating present and future costs. From January, 1950 to February, 1951, for example, the price of natural rubber rose from a low of 18 cents per pound to a high of 86 cents per pound. This year the price has been generally falling, and in November was quoted at 52 cents per pound. Domestic synthetic prices, however, have remained relatively stable throughout this period: 18·5 cents per pound during 1950 and 24·5 cents per pound this year.

It is the viewpoint of the Canadian rubber manufacturing industry that the present period of relatively high prices for the natural crude product is doing very serious damage to the future of the natural rubber industry. Canadian manufacturers have expressed a wish for flexibility of choice between crude and synthetic rubbers, and in this, price is a determining factor.



Tea and Other Food Products Imported by Canada

Canadian imports of tea from all sources during 1950 amounted to just over 54 million pounds, valued at over $28 million. Most of it came from Canada's traditional suppliers, India and Ceylon, which together provided 48 million pounds. The balance was supplied by British East Africa, United Kingdom, Pakistan and Indonesia, in that order. Prewar, Indonesia was an important source, and if that country can increase its production it should again become an important supplier.

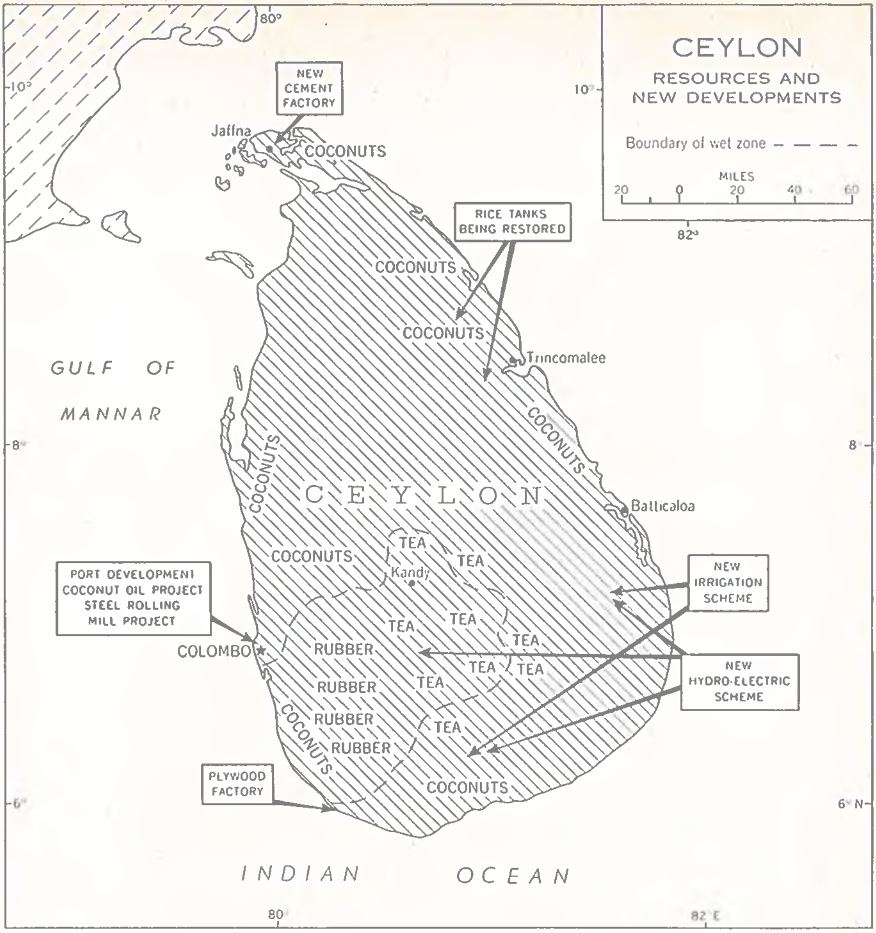
Canadian Imports of Tea from South-East Asia

	India	Ceylon	Indonesia	Pakistan	Malaya
		(In thousands of pounds)			
1949	18,406	17,916	708	667	39
1950	26,543	21,353	515	488	82
1951 (6 months) ...	11,842	8,142	176	952	10

Pepper is the most important spice imported from South-East Asia. In 1950, for example, of the 2·25 million pounds of pepper that were imported, 80 per cent came direct to Canada from South-East Asia. India alone supplied over 70 per cent with the balance from Malaya, Ceylon and Indonesia.

As in the case of rubber, there has been a drastic fluctuation in world prices for pepper: from less than $1.00 per pound in June, 1950, to a high of $2.50 per pound after the outbreak of the Korean war, and back to approximately $1.70 per pound in the summer of 1951 . This fluctuating market has made long-range planning for producers most difficult—especially when they remember the 4 cents to 5 cents per pound price of 1939.

Edible nuts, such as peanuts, walnuts, and cashew kernels, form another important group of foods imported from South-East Asia. In



1950, imports amounted to 21 million pounds, with a value of over $2 million. India supplied 85 per cent of these imports in the form of peanuts, which are used chiefly in the confectionery manufacture, nut-salting trade and for making peanut butter.

Rice allocation by the Food and Agriculture Organization was discontinued at the end of 1949. During the period of allocation, the arrangements made by FAO were that Canada was to obtain her rice supplies from the United States. Now, however, Canadian mills are permitted to obtain supplies from traditional sources, such as Burma, India and Siam. To date, these suppliers have not been able to ship nearly enough rice to fill Canada's requirements. In 1950, Canada imported a total of 42,000 tons of rough or uncleaned rice, valued at more than $4·6 million, and only 17 per cent came from South-East Asia (Siam).

Desiccated coconut imports totalled over 12 million pounds in 1950, valued at over $2,790,000. Of this total, the largest share came from the Philippines. Since the latter ships coconut to Canada via the United States in many instances, the exact quantity received from these islands is unkown. In 1950, however, Canada received direct from the Philippines, 3,920,000 pounds; from Ceylon, 2,365,000 pounds; and from India, 758,000

94861—3

pounds, aggregating over 50 per cent of Canadian imports. It is interesting to note that Ceylon prices last year were not competitive with the Philippine price, notwithstanding a duty preference of 1 cent per pound. This situation has changed recently and the Ceylon product is now in a more favourable position.

Prior to the last war, the Federation of Malaya was the largest Canadian supplier of canned pineapple. This industry was destroyed during the war and difficulties have been encountered in rehabilitating it in the postwar period. The result has been that Canada has obtained most of her supplies from Australia, South Africa and Mexico. Efforts are being made by Malaya to regain the Canadian market, however, and imports show an upward trend: $35,000, in 1949, to $287,000, in 1950.

Contrary to all expectations, the value of jute and burlap imported into Canada from South-East Asia has increased in the past year.

From 1946 until 1949, the importation of burlaps fell off owing to rising prices and the dislocation of production as a result of the partition of India. With the outbreak of the Korean war, however, the imports of burlap increased in spite of its higher price and the continual competitive pressure from cotton and paper substitutes.

Canadian Imports of Jute and Burlap

	India	Pakistan	Total
1949	$11,229,000	$ 647,000	$11,876,000
1950	12,998,000	881,000	13,879,000
1951 (9 months)	11,450,000	1,656,000	13,106,000

Raw cotton imports from South-East Asia are declining, but cotton goods have increased substantially. Grey goods are by far the largest single item and in the first six months of 1951 represented 70 per cent of total cotton imports from this area.

Owing to unusually heavy buying in 1950, there are large inventories of wool on hand in Canada. These inventories, purchased at a very high price, are now a matter of concern to some Canadian manufacturers owing to the way in which wool prices have declined over the past few months. This high inventory and unstable price situation has postponed forward buying in wool and hence imports of wool products from South-East Asia in 1951 are unlikely to reach the 1950 totals.

Canadian Textile Imports from South-East Asia

	Cotton Products	Wool Products	Oriental Rugs
1949	$ 205,000	$ 453,000	$1,253,000
1950	543,000	1,117,000	1,033,000
1951 (6 months)	2,865,000	395,000	340,000

Tin and Manganese Dioxide Strategic Materials Exported

Marked changes occurred in the world tin position in 1950, the most significant of these being the re-establishment of the free tin market and the removal of government controls; a steady increase in production; expansion of the tinplate industry; and a sharp rise in prices due to the outbreak of war in Korea, followed by a gradual decline. With regard to the latter, tin prices jumped from 73 cents to $1.93 per pound in the second half of 1950. But this year, when the sole United States purchaser, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, stopped buying, the world price immediately fell 50 cents per pound.

Over 80 per cent of the world's production of tin comes from Malaya, Indonesia, Bolivia, Belgian Congo and Nigeria. Canada at present draws 49 per cent of her requirements direct from Malaya and the balance via Belgium, 22 per cent; United Kingdom, 18 per cent; United States, 10 per cent; and the Netherlands, 1 per cent. This tin, amounting to over $10 million in value in 1950, is used mainly for the manufacture of tinplate and solder. It is used to a lesser extent to make babbit metal, bronze and type metal; in tinning; as foil and collapsible tubes; and in chemicals.

Manganese dioxide is of strategic importance in the present unsettled world. India is the only country in South-East Asia supplying this commodity and to date Canada has only imported it on a spot shipment basis. The 26,000 tons imported last year, with a value of nearly $1 million, was of a grade suitable to the metallurgical trade in Canada and was used mainly in the manufacture of ferro-alloys.

Canada's trade with this area at present tends more towards raw materials, but Canadian firms have also shown interest in the last few

94861—3½

years in such finished and semi-finished commodities as coconut oil, jute bags, wooden sporting goods, jewellery and brass goods.

Although many of the countries in South-East Asia have export regulations that must be followed, there are practically no import restrictions on merchandise shipped to Canada from this area. Following the termination of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act in January, 1951, the use of import permits was discontinued for all but a dozen or so items, none of which originate in South-East Asia at the present time.

Newfoundland Trade Representative Dies

W. F. Rendell

Col. W. F. Rendell, Newfoundland representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, died on December 14 in St. John's, at the age of 63.

"The news of Col. Rendell's death came as a shock to me, and to his colleagues in the Department," Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe said. "Prior to March, 1949, Col. Rendell was Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland in London, and at the time of the union of that province with Canada, we considered ourselves fortunate in obtaining his services in this Department. We shall miss Col. Rendell as a man and as an able public servant."

Born in St. John's in 1888, Col. Rendell received his schooling in that city. Prior to joining the Newfoundland Trade Service in 1946, he had extensive business experience with a number of insurance companies.

During the First World War, he served in Egypt, France and Belgium with the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. From 1917 to 1924 he was Chief Staff Officer, Department of Militia, Newfoundland, and from 1939 to 1946 was Colonel of the Newfoundland Regiment.

Invoices Required for Commercial Parcels to Western Germany

The Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany (Western Germany and Western Sector of Berlin) announces that commercial parcels and letter packages containing articles subject to customs duty addressed to that country must be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate. They are not required for gift parcels or gift letter packages.

Import Permits Required for Certain Parcel Post Shipments to Brazil

Merchandise imported by parcel post into Brazil is delivered only if the addressees present to the Brazilian Customs an import permit issued in advance by the Bureau of Exportation and Importation of the Bank of Brazil. Parcels arriving in Brazil for which an import permit has not been issued are considered contraband and confiscated. Certain articles, however, are not subject to the requirement of an import permit in Brazil and information in this regard may be procured from Consuls of Brazil in Canada.

Production of Grain and Livestock In Argentina Affected by Drought

Traditional surpluses of grains will be lowest in many decades—Wheat and flax sowings considerably reduced—Cattle stocks reduced, while domestic consumption of meat increased—Sharp decline registered in meat exports.

By W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

BUENOS AIRES.—Argentina has been suffering from drought conditions of varied proportions for several months which have seriously affected grain and livestock production. The drought has been more severe in the province of Córdoba and parts of Santa Fé which together are generally referred to as the northern grain zone. The province of Entre Rios, an important flax zone, and the province of La Pampa have also suffered from lack of rain. The province of Buenos Aires has fared better and conditions throughout are much improved over the other areas although several districts require more moisture.

As a result of these conditions the traditional export surpluses of grains will be the lowest for decades past. In the case of wheat, the crop may amount to little more than home requirements. Owing to drought and other factors, the quantity of meat available for export from Argentina will be only about half the amount exported in the previous year. The northern grain zone has been seriously affected and, in the province of Córdoba, there is virtually no wheat nor flax sown. Similar conditions prevail in most of Santa Fé and only in the south of the province were farmers able to sow grain. However, this district has suffered from drought during the growing season and recently from frost so that some observers forecast that only about 50 per cent of the wheat will be harvested. Pastures are extremely short and farmers are grazing wheat as there are many fields in which the growth is thin and probably too short to harvest. Of the last crop, the northern grain zone accounted for about 2·3 million metric tons of wheat or approximately 40 per cent of the Argentine production. Similarly, this area produced 260,000 tons or 48 per cent of the country's flax crop. The loss of the production in this zone this season will materially lower Argentina's production in these commodities.

Wheat and Flax Sowings Reduced

Wheat sowings in all Argentina are believed to be about 4·5 million hectares or nearly 30 per cent below last year. Flax sowings at an estimated 750,000 hectares are down about 40 per cent. These reductions in acreage are due to (1) dry weather at seeding time, (2) the shortage of machinery and labour, (3) the general dissatisfaction over producers' prices and (4) the tendency to switch from grain to livestock in certain areas. Owing to the reduced acreage and adverse growing conditions, the trade forecast the 1951-52 wheat crop at not over 3·5 million tons as against 5·8 million tons last year. As domestic requirements are calculated at about 3·2 million tons, the quantity of wheat available for export in 1952 will be negligible.

In 1950-51, Argentina's corn plantings were officially estimated at 2·4 million hectares, which was about 14 per cent over the previous year but only about half the area sown in the early forties. The official estimate on production places the crop at about 2·7 million tons which is somewhat lower than the earlier trade estimates. Normally this would leave some 500,000 tons for export. However, owing to adverse weather conditions and the shortage of feed, a substantial part will be required for the domestic market. In the late thirties annual exports reached 9 million tons. It is expected that the drought conditions will prevent any marked increase in the corn acreages for 1951-52. Furthermore, some of the early sowings have been seriously damaged by frost.

The dry weather at seeding time also curtailed the sowings of oats, barley and rye which are used primarily for winter pasture. As natural pastures in the drought areas are short, these crops will continue to be grazed so that the area harvested will be less than normal. Consequently, the export surplus of coarse grains in 1951-52 will be substantially lower than last year.

With regard to grain export prospects, Argentina has no sizeable stocks available for shipment. A trade publication recently estimated that, including half a million tons of corn, the quantities available from the 1950-51 crops total a scant million tons. It is probable that a substantial portion of these stocks has been used for feed in view of the demand created by poor grazing conditions. With low yields indicated for 1951-52 crops, the year 1952 is fated to be another dreary one for grain exporters.

Livestock Industry Adversely Affected

As is the case with grain, the drought has adversely affected Argentina's livestock industry. It will be recalled that the industry received a serious set-back from the severe drought in late 1949 and early 1950 from which it has never recovered, and which is aggravated by further adverse conditions in 1951. Cattle and hog numbers were reduced in proportion to feed available. Many breeding herds were reduced, particularly in the west of the provinces of Buenos Aires and La Pampa, and recently there have been further liquidations in the provinces of Córdoba and Santa Fé. These conditions are reflected in the reduced quantities of meat available locally and for export. Similarly, the production of dairy products has been sharply reduced so that the quantities available are far below the quotas previously established for export.

During the last two years there has been a series of trends and government regulations affecting the beef industry. Towards the end of 1950 there was a marked rise in cattle prices at Liniers market, reaching a level where the prices for domestic supply considerably exceeded those for export. This induced ranchers to cater to the domestic trade rather than to export. However, with a shortage of cattle for marketing and the demand for feeders as pastures improved, the domestic market continued firm. In September, 1950, the Livestock Institute ordered the slaughterings of young animals reduced to 50 per cent of the numbers slaughtered in the same month the previous year. This action indicated there was official concern over the number of young animals being slaughtered. More particularly, the action was taken to hold back young stock in order to utilize the good pastures and to force the consumption of mature beef which normally moved into the export market. Meat shipments to the United Kingdom at that time were suspended pending a new contract.

The shipments of meat to the United Kingdom were resumed in May, 1951, and cattle prices continued to set new records. Meat became scarce in the urban areas. To safeguard domestic meat supplies and to prevent a further rise in retail prices, the government, in July, announced important measures designed to stabilize meat supplies and packing house operations. In the city of Buenos Aires, the retail ceiling prices were increased by an average of 34 per cent, bringing them in line with cattle prices at Liniers market for the previous six months. From July through October, the slaughter cattle for export was limited to an output of refrigerated meat of 10,500 metric tons monthly, and the slaughter for canning, pickling, etc., to 30 per cent of the January-May average. The Livestock Institute announced a new schedule of dressed weight prices for export quality cattle. While these new prices, effective July 1, were about 47·9 per cent above those previously ruling for prime sides of 130 kilos, they worked out to an average of about 1·20 pesos per kilo, liveweight, as against market levels of upwards of 1·30 pesos.

The immediate effect of the restrictions of export slaughterings and of the export of live cattle was a sharp decline in cattle both for local consumption and for export. This followed a long period in which new record prices were continually being established. As cattle prices remained below the liveweight equivalent of export liquidations on the official system of grading and below the price levels being paid by local butchers, many ranchers diverted their cattle to the more remunerative markets either for export or for sale outside price control regulations. Meat became scarce in metropolitan areas and in mid-August the government suspended beef shipments to the United Kingdom and announced a new series of regulations and controls.

These controls were involved and severe. They attempted to establish a uniform price for the entire country, stipulating that in no circumstances could prices be above those ruling in Liniers market. Ranchers were required to market the same number of animals that they averaged in the last quarter of 1950 or have their stock confiscated. A series of restrictions applied to the slaughter of cattle which could only be carried out on authorized premises. Added to the complex problems of control were severe drought conditions in many of the cattle zones, so that the difficulty in enforcing these regulations became obvious and they were rescinded on November 1st. Beef shipments to the United Kingdom were resumed in late October but the quantities were not impressive.

There have been several trade opinions expressed on the numbers of cattle in Argentina at the present time and the number necessary to meet the present domestic and export demand. Under normal conditions in Argentina, about 24 per cent of the existing stocks are available for slaughter or for export on the hoof. When slaughterings exceed this proportion it is at the expense of stocks and if slaughterings fall below, herds increase as will be noted in the following table:

Year	Cattle Population	Slaughterings and Live Exports	Registered Slaughterings at Packing Plants	For Export
		('000)		
1937	33,207	7,919	4,515·7	2,418·4
1938	34,318	7.896	4,356·7	2,207·1
1942	31,460	7,854	4,633·4	2 647·3
1945	34,010	6,997	3,250·9	1,292·8
1947	41,268	6,755	5,211·9	2,449·0
1949	45,000	9,588	4,695·8	1.693·1
1950	....	10,200	4,789·8	1,730·2

The trend of estimated production (comprising controlled slaughterings, data supplemented by an estimate of farm kill) shows that cattle slaughterings increased by 1·4 million head, or 18 per cent, between 1939 and 1947, remaining more or less stationery for 1948 and 1949. This increase coincided with the gradual decline in beef exports of about 33 per cent in the period of 1939 to 1949. The domestic demand increased from 66 per cent of the registered slaughterings to over 81 per cent in 1949. In other words, domestic beef consumption in Argentina has risen from 4,928,000 head to 7,238,000 head or 47 per cent in eleven years.

During the same period, the population of Argentina increased by about 24 per cent so the increase in domestic consumption came about from the larger population coupled with an increase in the per capita rate of consumption. In recent years, the export trade took 1·75 million head annually. If the present rate of consumption is maintained and unless cattle stocks can be increased, within ten years the surplus of beef for export may entirely disappear.

On the basis of available official data, it is estimated that slaughterings in 1950 were 10,200,000 head which would require a cattle population of over 42,000,000 head unless breeding stock was slaughtered. The severe drought in 1949-50 undoubtedly reduced cattle stocks through the liquidation of breeding cows and a poor calf crop. This situation is further aggravated by drought in 1951. It is now believed that the cattle population does not exceed 38,000,000 head, which would normally support the average annual slaughter of about 9 million head. But owing to the drought, the reduced calf crop, the greater slaughter of young stock in 1950 and the demand for feeders to re-stock, the quantity temporarily available in 1951 may be as low as 8 million. In 1950 local consumption alone took about 8·1 million head and, as the demand in 1951 is greater, it explains the shortage of beef in Argentina and the reduced quantities available for export.

Meat Exports to United Kingdom Affected by Supply Situation

Mainly due to the supply situation, beef exports to the United Kingdom were suspended in mid-August and were not resumed until late October. Small quantities of mutton, lamb, pork and offals continued to move. Up to mid-August, shipments against the United Kingdom contract year ending April 22, 1952, for 200,000 tons of fresh meat and 30,000 for canned meat were nearly 70,000 tons of fresh meat and offal and 18,000 tons of canned meats. The quota established until the end of November

Meat Exports from Argentina

(January 1 to September 30, 1951)

	Frozen Beef Quarters	Frozen Mutton Carcases	Frozen Lamb Carcases
United Kingdom	669,051	29,027	340,711
United States	....	....	....
France	11,453	7,178	2,252
Belgium	92,670	3,620	....
Italy	199,322	....	143
Holland	61,973	196	374
Germany	180,438	8,227	14,239
Norway	....	....	....
Sweden	46,850	....	341
Spain	....	....	....
Switzerland	2,001	....	954
Rest of Europe	47,436	....	....
Brazil	7,102	1,358	....
Other South American Republics	66,418	....	....
Other countries	156,578	4,115	2,947
Total Jan.-Sept., 1951	1,541,292	53,721	361,961
" " 1950	2,352,151	226,327	1,145,578
" " 1949	3,418,346	514,618	1,939,851
" " 1948	2,993,426	383,579	2,566,345
" " 1947	3,638,406	580,732	3,771,857
" " 1946	2,588,940	450,430	4,188,524

is 10,000 tons, of which 5,000 will be mutton and lamb and about 3,000 tons offal and 2,000 of beef. It is anticipated that Argentina will be short by at least 20,000 tons on the fresh meat contract ending next April.

Shipments of meat to all destinations during the first nine months of 1951 show a sharp decline in all categories as compared with last year. It will be recalled that meat shipments to the United Kingdom were at a standstill from July, 1950, although the quantity shipped during the first quarter of that year was high owing to liquidations forced by the drought.

Meat shipments for the first nine months, 1951, show the following reductions from the same period in 1950: beef 40 per cent; mutton 76 per cent; lamb 73 per cent.

Shipments to the United Kingdom were only about one-third of the 1950 quantities.

A comparison of the export statistics of agricultural commodities during the first nine months of 1951 with those of previous years shows a general downward trend. The only noteworthy exceptions are in linseed oil, raw cotton and canned meats.

Export trading in such staple commodities as grain, meat, hides and wool has been at a low level in 1951. In view of the poor crop prospects in 1951-52 a further reduction in the export volume of wheat, corn and linseed is unavoidable. Even with meat the prospects are scarcely better for the immediate future.

With the exception of wool of which Argentina has a substantial surplus, the export outlook for the remainder of the year and for the greater part of 1952 is not a bright one. The sharp reduction in Argentina's export surpluses of agricultural commodities which account for upwards of 92 per cent of her exports will have a serious reflection in her foreign exchange earnings from all sources.

Sales of Canadian Clay Products Higher

Producers' sales of products made from Canadian clays was higher in August and the first eight months of this year than in the corresponding periods of 1950. The month's sales amounted to $2,173,331, as compared with $1,952,708 in August last year, raising the aggregate for the eight months to $15,250,996 from $12,604,997 in 1950.

Mail Service Resumed to Korea

Effective immediately, mail service, including parcel post, is resumed to the Republic of Korea. Registration service is also available. All mail should bear the name of the addressee, street, district, town and province.

The mail service is available only to the provinces comprising the Republic of Korea, i.e., the provinces south of the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude as follows: Sheju-do, Cholla-namdo, Cholla-pukto, Ch'ungch'ong-namdo, Ch'ungch'ong-pukto, *Hwanghae-do, *Kangwon-do, *Kyonggi-do, Kyongsang-namdo, Kyongsang-pukto.

The provinces marked with an asterisk (*) are divided by the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude, and it is the responsibility of the mailers to determine that the post offices to which their mail is addressed are located south of the thirty-eighth parallel. Mail addressed to offices north of the thirty-eighth parallel will not be forwarded to the destination but will be treated as undeliverable.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Dollar Loan Purchases Received Total Twenty-Four Million

Sydney, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Goods worth $24·1 million, bought out of the $100 million loan received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, have arrived in Australia up to November 9, 1951. Licences have been granted to importers to the full amount of the loan and goods have been ordered. They will continue to arrive in Australia up to the end of 1952. Allocations and imports reported to November 9 are: Agricultural tractors and other agricultural equipment, $29 million allocated ($9·1 million worth arrived); industrial crawler tractors and earth-moving equipment, $24 million ($8·1 million); locomotives and other railway equipment, $14 million ($1·3 million); mining machinery and equipment, $2·5 million ($1·1 million); electricity generating plant and other types of machinery for the development of secondary industries' productive capacity, $30·5 million ($4·5 million). Total drawings against the loan so far total $26·2 million.

Retail Sales Increased In Australia

Sydney, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian retailers sold goods valued at £1,689·3 million, or £204 for every Australian, in the year ended June 30, 1951, being an increase of 24 per cent, as compared with 1949-50 when sales amounted to £1,363·1 million or £170 a head.

In 1950-51 Australians spent £334·7 million, or 20 per cent of the year's total on motor vehicles, parts and gasoline. Next highest group was clothing, drapery, piece goods and footwear on which they spent $322·8 million, or 19 per cent of the total. Third largest group was hardware, furniture and electrical goods, £242·8 million, or 14 per cent.

Sales in New South Wales amounted to £668·9 million, compared with £533·4 million in 1949-50, an increase of one-quarter. Victorians were the biggest buyers; each of them spent £213, compared with £204 in New South Wales.

BELGIUM

Belgian Apple Crop Above Postwar Average

The Hague, November 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 apple crop in Belgium has been estimated at 300,000 metric tons (13·2 million bu.) by the National Fruit Advisory Committee. This is above the postwar average of slightly over 225,000 metric tons (9·9 million bu.), but the quality of this year's apples has suffered from adverse weather conditions and the presence of a considerable amount of scab.

In accordance with postwar practice, apple imports into Belgium have again been prohibited from all countries except Holland, under a minimum price arrangement, and Luxembourg, from mid-June until March 15, 1952. This system protects Belgian apple growers until the domestic crop is disposed of, and the date of opening the door to imports varies from year to year. In 1950, because of the size of the crop, imports were not permitted until April 15, which occasioned some losses to importers who had speculated on an opening date of April 1 and had apples timed to arrive by that date. American Winesaps, Rome Beauties, Newtowns and Yorks are the major types imported in the spring, other than Dutch apples, due to the United States subsidy policy which effectively eliminates competition.

Belgian apple exports are normally not large but some are expected to go to West Germany, Switzerland and France in the coming year. A quota of $340,000 has been set for West Germany for fruit imports, including apples and pears, between September and December 31, 1951. A trade agreement with France permits imports of Belgian fresh fruit up to a value of 8½ million Belgian francs ($170,000 Can.). Some exports will also be made to Swtizerland due to the virtual failure of the crop in that country this year.

Belgium Imposes Export Tax on Some Products

Brussels, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—A number of Belgian products became subject to a tax on export, effective November 29. The rate of the tax varies between one and three per cent, the variations being based on the ability of the Belgian products to compete in foreign markets. Belgian steel, for example, which presently enjoys a strong export demand, is taxed at the rate of 3 per cent, coal and cement are taxed at the rate of 2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively, as a consequence of their relatively weaker export strength.

With reference to Belgo-Canadian trade, Canada's major imports from this country will not be greatly affected, as the following table indicates:

Product	Rate of Export Tax
Steel sheet, nails, etc.	3 per cent
Glass, window and plate	0 " "
Carpets	0 " "
Cotton fabrics	0 " "
Diamonds	0 " "
Chemicals, various	2 " "
Machine tools	2 " "
Cement	1 " "

All shipments under 2,500 francs in value are exempt from the export tax.

GERMANY

Certain Controls Over West German Trade Lifted

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Now that the Federal Republic of Western Germany has subscribed to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, certain allied controls over German foreign trade have been eliminated. These include, among others, supervision of trade agreements by allied observers (except in cases involving countries designated for security reasons).

In addition, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation has removed restrictions on the liberalization of trade with EPU countries effective January 1, 1952. Last spring heavy imports imposed a severe strain on the German EPU quota and the OEEC authorized an increase of $150 million, making a total quota of $500 million, in an effort to stop the drain on gold payments within the framework of the European Payments Union. At the same time they placed restrictions on the so-called liberalized import policy which had been followed with varying degrees of success up to that time.

Since then the German position has steadily improved and in recent months has shown substantial credit balances with EPU countries. This recovery is responsible for the recent decision of the OEEC to recommend the liberalization of at least 40 per cent of German imports from these sources.

Holding of Leipzig Fair Uncertain

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A definite decision has not yet been made as to whether or not the Leipzig Fair will be held next spring. A divergence of views between the Fair authorities and the East German Government is believed to be the reason for the uncertainty. A decision is expected to be made in the near future. The Fall Fair which includes the technical section as well as consumer goods will definitely take place from September 7 to 12, 1952.

Frankfurt International Spring Fair Dates Announced

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Frankfurt International Spring Fair will take place from March 9 to 14, 1952, and will include both general and technical sections within the following groups:

1. Textile products
2. Furs
3. Sporting goods
4. Shoes, leather and accessories
5. Leather goods and travelling cases
6. Jewellery, gold and silver goods, watches, etc.
7. Smoking articles
8. Art and handicraft goods
9. Books and artwork
10. Lighting appliances
11. Metal goods
12. Household and kitchen utensils
13. Glass, china and earthenware
14. Medical and surgical equipment, rubber goods
15. Soaps, perfumes, cosmetics and toilet articles
16. Chemical products
17. Brushes, brooms, paint brushes
18. Automatic coin matchines
19. Office equipment
20. Paper and paper goods
21. Packing materials
22. Toys
23. Furniture and accessories
24. Basketware, basket-work furniture and prams
25. Musical instruments
26. Food products
27. Decorations, display and advertising material and shop furniture
28. Building and sanitary installations
29. Workshop equipment
30. Electro-technical equipment
31. Agricultural and horticultural equipment
32. Transportation and storage equipment and accessories

The complete Frankfurt fair grounds will be used, comprising 3,500,000 square feet. Of this about 750,000 square feet will be located in 14 permanent exhibition buildings and several pavilions including those devoted to display from other countries. The technical sections (28 to 31 in the above list) are limited to those which are closely associated with consumer goods. Heavy machinery which is featured at certain other German fairs is not included.

New German Regulations Issued on Patents and Copyrights

Frankfurt, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—German wartime laws deprived many foreigners of industrial, literary, and artistic property rights they held in Germany. These rights were then, in many cases, transferred to, or used by German nationals. The rights included industrial patents and literary and artistic copyrights.

A regulation of the Allied High Commission some time ago restored these rights to their foreign owners, but, in order to prevent undue hardship for those German nationals who had acquired or used the rights in good faith, the laws set up a procedure allowing negotiations between the foreign owner and the German user for licences permitting the German user to continue to exercise the right in Germany under a non-exclusive licence, in return for payment to the foreign owner. The law provided that, if agreement could not be reached on the terms of the licence, an appeal could be made to the Grand Senate of the German Patent Office.

A recent amendment prepared and approved at the request of the Federal Government now extends the licensing procedure to German users of rights belonging to persons who were treated under German war legislation as enemies, or had been subjected to discriminatory treatment on grounds of nationality.

ITALY

Canadian Fish Industry Films Shown at Bari Fair

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—More than a million five hundred thousand people visited the 15th Bari Fair (also called Levant Fair), held last September. There were 4,794 exhibitors, of whom 1,717 were foreign, coming from 52 different countries. Fifteen countries were officially represented by their governments. During the whole period of the fair, two Canadian films, "Food for Thought" and "Red Runs the Fraser," were screened twice every night, in an open-air cinema on the fair grounds. These showings gave excellent publicity to the Canadian fish industry, which has an increasingly important market in this country.

Italian Electricity Output Greater This Year

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Output of electricity reached a total of 13,683·1 million kw. during the first six months of this year, against 11,543·6 million during the corresponding period of 1950, an increase of 17·5 per cent. Of the power produced from January to June of this year, 12,371·9 million kw. were produced by hydro-electric power plants and 1,311·2 million by steam power. Of the total power produced during the first half of 1951, 10,241·2 million units represented the output of private concerns, 2,150·4 million the output of private plants of Italian industries working for export, 904·3 million by municipal undertakings and 378·2 million by power stations of the Italian State Railways.

New Whaling Ship Under Construction In Italy

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A large whaling factory ship is being built at the Monfalcone Shipyards, Trieste, for the Italian firm, Antarctic Ocean Fishery Co. of Palermo, and will be launched in October, 1952. The 22,500-ton ship will be called the *Trinacria*. She will have a speed of 14 knots and will carry an all-Italian crew.

SWEDEN

Sweden's Textile Exports Increased This Year

Stockholm, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Swedish exports of textile goods have continued to increase this year, particularly to Norway and Denmark, and have included mostly such products as clothing material and knitting wool. Swedish rayon wool has found a good market in the United States which has obtained 6 per cent of her rayon wool imports from Sweden. The Swedish textile industry, due to the slump on the home textile market, has this year been in a position to concentrate more on exports.

Swedish Textile Exports, by Commodities

	January-September		
	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of kronor)		
Wool waste	1·8	3·0	6·4
Rags	3·8	5·2	5·7
Rayon wool	8·2	11·9	14·2
Wool yarn	0·0	2·2	4·8
Cotton yarn	0·0	1·3	0·5
Cellulose yarn	0·9	1·7	0·3
Wool fabrics			
Felting	3·6	3·4	10·0
Other types	0·7	3·5	8·4
Cotton fabrics	0·4	2·8	7·0
Clothing, etc.	1·0	6·0	4·3

Swedish Textile Exports, by Countries

	January-August	
	1950	1951
	(Millions of kronor)	
Norway	8·5	14·2
Denmark	10·4	14·8
Finland	1·2	1·7
Poland	3·8	2·8
East Germany	2·2	0·4
West Germany	10·2	8·4
Netherlands	1·0	4·3
Belgium and Luxembourg	0·9	2·0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1·9	5·0
France	3·3	1·7
Italy	1·1	1·5
Switzerland	0·7	1·1
Austria	0·3	0·4
Czechoslovakia	0·9	2·3
Union of South Africa	0·5	2·0
United States	3·4	9·7

It is estimated that there is only a slight possibility of a further increase in textile exports. Denmark has partially free-listed such products and the Norwegian authorities are considering a similar measure, which should facilitate further expansion. The decisive factor, however, is the home market. If Swedish customers continue to restrict their purchases, a further export increase in this branch may be possible.

Sweden Institutes Block Licensing for Fur Imports

Stockholm, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Henceforth imports of furs will take place according to a block licence system. In preparing for next year's imports, the Trade and Industrial Commission has already released nine million crowns for block licensing from the OEEC nations, the outer sterling area, and Indonesia. For the time being, importers are allowed 15 per cent of the quota, which is based on their total fur imports during 1946 and 1948-1950. The imports of furs from the countries concerned are estimated at 20 million crowns for next year.

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	371·0
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	3,155·6

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	344·1
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	3,486·1

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	+ 31·5
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	− 292·3

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 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	207·1
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	1,898·5

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	238·3
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	2,385·2

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	− 27·4
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	− 457·2

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	64·0
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	510·3

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	32·7
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	368·2

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	+ 31·5
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	+ 143·7

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Chamber of Commecre.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Chamber of Commerce
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7.

Plastics Exhibition to be Held in Great Britain in 1953

London, November 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The first British Plastics Exhibition and Convention at Olympia, London, in June, 1951, was so successful that it has been decided to hold a similar Exhibition and Convention in 1953, the exact dates to be announced later. The exhibition will again have the full support and co-operation of the British Plastics Federation. Organizers are "British Plastics," Associated Iliffe Press, oDrset House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

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.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Announces Expiry Date of Licences

Port-of-Spain, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, has notified importers who hold quotas or vouchers under the Token Import Scheme that licences for the 1951 allocations will not be issued after December 31, 1951. Shipments covered by these licences will not be allowed into the colony after March 31, 1952.

Importers have also been notified that goods covered by licences on hard-currency sources issued under the colony's general allocation must arrive in the colony by December 31 after which date these licences will be cancelled. This order does not apply to foodstuffs, licences for which may be subject to renewal on application.

British Guiana Announces Expiry Date of Licences

Port-of-Spain, December 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, on November 29 notified holders of vouchers or quotas that the issue of licences for importations under the Trade Liberalization Plan 1951 will be discontinued after December 31, 1951.

Shipments covered by import licences under the Plan will not be allowed into the colony after March 31, 1952.

Items Placed on World Open General Licence in the B.W.I.

Under the authority recently granted by Great Britain for colonial governments to introduce a system of world open general licence for certain commodities, the following British Colonies in the Caribbean have taken the necessary action, with the exceptions mentioned:

Barbados—Open general licences for the listed products effective October 6, 1951.

British Guiana—Open general licences effective November 24, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Animal feeding stuffs, onions and potatoes will not be included until January 1, 1952.

Jamaica—Open general licences effective November 1, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Licences for the importation of codfish will be granted on the understanding that a maximum retail price will continue to be fixed, the present price being 1s. 4d. per pound. The entry of potatoes is to be controlled during the potato season in Jamaica, extending over a period of approximately four months.

St. Kitts-Nevis—Open general licences for the listed products effective November 1, 1951.

St. Vincent—Open general licences effective October 20, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Salted fish is excluded from the list, as the government has a contract with the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Limited until August, 1952, and does not intend to abandon the bulk purchase of salted fish before the expiration of this contract.

Trinidad—Open general licences effective October 11, 1951, with the following exceptions to the full list: Dried salted fish will not be added to the list until January 15, 1952.

The full list of items placed on world open general licence is reproduced on page 816 of the December 15, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade,* in connection with the British West Indies Liberalization Plan.

Costa Rica Regulates Imports of Animals

Guatemala, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A Costa Rican decree of September 27, 1951, provides that no animals of any species may be imported into Costa Rica without prior authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture and Industry. The decree, furthermore, prohibits the importation of animals and animal products (except canned meats) from all countries where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist.

Trinidad Makes Import Licensing Announcement

Port-of-Spain, December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announced on November 29 that all goods subject to import quotas which arrive in the Colony after December 31, or which are paid for after that date, will count against quotas for 1952, notwithstanding such goods may have been ordered against 1951 quotas.

U.S. Suspends Concessions On Imports from Russia and Poland

Washington, D.C., December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The President has notified the Department of the Treasury that, effective January 5, 1952, United States concessions made in trade agreements will be suspended with regard to imports from the Soviet Union and Poland. This action was taken in accordance with section 5 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951 which provides that the benefits of trade agreement concessions are to be withdrawn "to imports from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to imports from any nation or area dominated or controlled by the foreign government or foreign organization controlling the world communist movement".

Previous to this announcement the President had suspended trade agreement concessions on imports from Albania, China, Soviet Zone of Germany, and Roumania, effective September 1, 1951; from Bulgaria, effective October 2, 1951; and from Czechoslovakia, effective November 1, 1951. After January 4, 1952, Hungary will be the only communist country which enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment in customs matters with the United States. Termination of the present United States trade agreement with Hungary, however, will be effective on July 5, 1952.

In accordance with section 11 of Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, which provides for the prohibition of imports of certain furs from Russia and China, the President has announced that effective January 5, 1952, the importation of the following furs, the product of Soviet Russia, would be prohibited: ermine, fox, kolinsky, martin, mink, muskrat and weasel, either dressed or undressed. The foregoing furs have been prohibited importation from China since September 1, 1951.

Uruguayan "Sworn Declaration" System Suspended

Buenos Aires, December 12, 1951.—(FTS)—By a decree published in the press in Montevideo on December 4 the "Sworn Declaration" system of allotting foreign exchange covering importations was suspended as from December 4, 1951. Henceforth and until further notice, all applications for exchange for all products from all countries will be subject to individual consideration by the Exchange authorities. The effect of this decree is to return, temporarily at least, to the "Prior Study" system. (See *Foreign Trade* of August 4, 1951).

The above step was found necessary because of the low level which has been reached by Uruguay's foreign exchange reserves, particularly the reserves of dollars. Heretofore the policy pursued has been to turn foreign exchange earnings into goods essential to the country's economy as rapidly as possible rather than to try to build up other than normal reserves. However, the greater part of the combined crops of this year had already been exported or contracted for, with the exception of wool. The total amount of exchange in view has now been fairly closely calculated with the result that the authorities feel that much greater control over the allocation of exchange must be exercised until the new crops are harvested. The sales of wool this year have been disappointing and the wool market at present is in a state of stagnation mainly because Uruguayan prices, like those in Argentina, have been held so high that foreign buyers show little or no interest. Any increase in activity in the wool market might provide sufficient exchange to permit the re-introduction of the "Sworn Declaration" system, but this is unlikely.

This new step does not necessarily imply that imports will be severely curtailed. These will no doubt continue but within the limits of the foreign exchange available and under much closer supervision than was customary under the "Sworn Declaration" system. All imports will again be subject to the prior import permit requirement, but it is felt that this will continue to be regularly granted in the case of prime materials and other items of prime necessity.

Chilean Textile Production Has Shown Steady Rise

Santiago, November 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Official statistics indicate the special importance of the textile industry of Chile in recent years, and show that a total of 7·9 million metres of different types of woollen textiles were manufactured in 1948. The amount produced in 1938 was only 3·4 million metres. The industry employs 8,250 workers, and in 1948 the sum of Ch.$202 million was paid in salaries and wages.

Data referring to all textile establishments in the country and published by the General Board of Statistics are only available up to 1948. However, reports from the eleven establishments of most importance show the variations in production volumes during the last ten years, which are as follows:

	Metres
1941	4,447,233
1942	4,612,531
1943	4,525,926
1944	5,143,133
1945	5,298,232
1946	5,343,405
1947	5,665,230
1948	5,909,391
1949	5,495,955
1950	5,435,861

Examination of these figures shows an almost continuous increase in production until 1948, when the establishments mentioned reached a production of nearly 6,000,000 metres. Later, a falling off is noted. Men's and women's clothing account for approximately 81 per cent of the production and the remainder is made up of special cloths used for military uniforms, blankets, travelling rugs and other woollen articles of less importance. The principal manufacturing establishments are situated in the Province of Concepción, especially at Tomé, but there are other important establishments in Valparaíso and Santiago.

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. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 10	Nominal Quotations Dec. 17
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2039	·2045
		Free	·2085	·0710	·0710
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0477	·0478
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·2825	2·2910
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0202	·0203
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0170	·0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·5946	·5964
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0551	·0552
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2141	·2147
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0108	·0114
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4078	·4090
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1820	·1825
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0204	·0204
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1476	·1480
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0673	·0675
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·9272	2·9362
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4078	·4090
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·5714	2·5793
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0044	·0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0029	·0029
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0058	·0058
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0161	·0161
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2427	·2434
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2039	·2045
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5097	·5112
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1784	·1789
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0626	·0628
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2141	·2147
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·8531	2·8637
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1178	·1182
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2683	·2691
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5405	·5422
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·8531	2·8637
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2039	·2045
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1427	·1431
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3081	·3090
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0194	1·0225
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0639	·0641
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5097	·5112
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0353	·0355
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3330	·3340
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0936	·0938
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·1970	·1976
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2338	·2343
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3641	·3652
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4.0300	2·8531	2·8637
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8531	2·8637
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0193	1·0225
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6711	·6731
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3043	·3052
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.