foreign trade

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VER . . . Packed in a special ating material, this steel ingot retained its heat throughout a -mile journey from Dominion l and Coal Corporation, Lim- , furnaces at Sydney, N.S. new experiment in the steel stry considerably reduces the required for reheating ingots he correct temperature for ier processing.

National Film Board Photo

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Southern Rhodesian Economic Development Is Remarkable

Colony has large natural resources and greatly increased population, but faces problem of lack of capital and inadequate transport and port facilities.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG.—Southern Rhodesia, a self-governing colony lying immediately to the north of the Union of South Africa and having no access through its own territory to the sea, has experienced extraordinary economic development since the war—development which were it not for limited transport and port facilities would have been even more remarkable. With large natural resources but little capital, a native population problem, and an insufficiency of locally-produced food, not to mention lack of transport, the colony still has many difficulties to surmount. Possessing this rich potential of natural wealth however, and the qualities required for its development, the people of Southern Rhodesia have firm faith in the future of their country.

Remarkable Population Increase

An important factor in Southern Rhodesia's growth in economic stature since the war has been the remarkable increase in population. During the period 1939 to 1946 the white population rose from the comparatively low figure of 64,000 to 83,000. Since 1946, according to preliminary figures, the rate of increase has been stepped up considerably with the result that, by the end of 1950, 130,000 whites were registered, an advance of nearly 60 per cent in four years. Total population figures (i.e. whites and natives combined) showed a large increase from 1,444,000 in 1939 to about 2,000,000 in 1950.

The bulk of the new settlers, which totalled 13,595 in 1947, 17,037 in 1948, 14,155 in 1949, and 16,245 in 1950, were either British or South African. This large scale immigration, though welcome, has created problems, mainly associated with housing and inflationary tendencies, which have forced the government to impose stricter immigration laws.

Transport

The Southern Rhodesia Railways, the main form of surface transport in the colony, have been under the control of the government since 1947. They were taken over mainly because of the great amount of capital required to provide much-needed equipment and facilities to bring the system out of the rather sad state it had fallen into as the result of the war. They still have a long way to go to catch up to and to lead the way to the economic development of the colony.

A loan of £5,000,000 under the Marshall Aid Program has been of great help in procuring engines and rolling stock, all of which equipment

Southern Rhodesia—Clocktower of town hall, Bulawayo.

has not yet been delivered. Expansion schemes include a survey, at present under way, of a new 325-mile route to give Rhodesia direct access to the port of Lourenco Marques. Another project is the expanding of the carrying capacity of the rail connection with the port of Beira.

Motor roads are reported as well developed, with improvement being effected continuously. Regular air services are maintained between the principal towns and neighbouring countries.

Despite the rapid industrial development during the past ten years, the wealth of the colony still depends to a large extent on agricultural production. Besides providing a great part of the national income, it is the most important source of the country's exports.

A Central Food Committee was formed recently to investigate various production problems. The most urgent one concerns tobacco since it requires a disproportionately large share of scarce acreage at the expense of food production, thus endangering the colony's food supply—a condition which is not sound economically and which would prove very serious in time of emergency.

Tobacco production is the most important industry in the colony, and is responsible for a good part of the national income. Largely as a result of increased prices, tobacco production reached a record value of more than £16 million during the 1949-50 season, compared with only £4 million in 1945-46 and about £1 million in 1938. Volume has also increased from 23 million lb. net weight in 1938 to 47 million lb. in 1945 and to 107 million lb. during the 1949-50 season. The volume figures represent increases up to 365 per cent, while the values have advanced by 1,500 per cent. Production consists mainly of flue-cured Virginia. The area planted with this variety has been more than doubled since the 1945 season and now stands at over 153,000 acres. It is practically all exported, principally to the United Kingdom which, by agreement, purchases two-thirds of the yearly output.

Some of the other crops produced by white farmers include maize, the most important food crop, which was valued during 1950 at about £3 million, and wheat, potatoes, groundnuts and fruit. While the cultivation of these latter foods is of minor importance in comparison with maize, their yields are increasing, especially that of fruit.

Mining

Base mineral production is of great variety and, along with that of gold, contributes substantially to the total national welfare. During the war years as the result of increased costs and scarcity of labour, as well as difficulties over transport facilities which are still a factor today, the value of mineral production fell to a low figure—from £9 million in 1941 to £7·5 million in 1947. Influenced by the devaluation of the pound and improved conditions, production value for 1950 reached the record of £13·6 million, compared with £11·3 million in 1949 and £9 million in 1948. For the first seven months of 1951 the figure stood at £8·6 million, showing an appreciable increase over that for the comparable period of 1950 and pointing to another record for the year. Though gold production during this period fell in value by £166,000, base metals improved by £836,000. Important increases were recorded in asbestos, chrome ore, tungsten-scheelite, coal and beryllium. These five accounted for 96 per cent of the total increase during the seven months of last year.

Because gold, by value, is the most important mineral produced, total mining results are largely influenced by developments in this industry. Its dominant position, however, has been declining as the result of the expansion of other mining activities during the past ten years, notably the production of coal, asbestos and chrome. Following devaluation the value of gold production increased from £4·4 million in 1948 to £6·3 million in 1950, although the volume fell from 514,000 ounces to 511,000 ounces. However, better results are expected from now on, as the result of the announcement in October that a monthly maximum of 17,000 ounces (about one-third of the monthly output) may be sold on the premium market, in line with the policy and practice of the South African producers.

Asbestos production in 1950 reached the value of £4·6 million, and was the second most valuable mineral produced in Southern Rhodesia, followed by chrome and coal, with values of £1·2 million and £1·1 million respectively during the same year.

Manufacturing is now the major contributor to total national income and has far outdistanced the mining industry in this respect. During 1949 the gross output for all industries amounted to £46 million, as compared with £8 million in 1938. Part of this advance of course can be attributed to increases in prices rather than to output. The net output reached the record value in 1950 of over £22 million, which is higher than the gross output of agriculture amouhting to £18·6 million and the gross output of the mining industry totalling £11·3 million during the same year. The rapid expansion in manufacturing in the colony can be gauged also by the fact that, since 1938, the number of employees on payrolls has increased from 42,000 to over 97,000. This figure compares with 61,000 for the mining industry. Total wages paid in 1949 amounted to £12·5 million.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, to Visit Bermuda

Arthur E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General and Trade Commissioner in New York, who also supervises Canadian trade development in Bermuda, is now preparing to undertake a survey of this market and will be sailing from New York early in February. Mr. Bryan will be contacting importers and potential buyers of Canadian merchandise, many of whom are already the appointed sales representatives of various manufacturers in Canada.

It would be helpful to Mr. Bryan, and possibly to the manufacturer concerned, if those interested in trade with Bermuda would write to him before he leaves New York explaining their present merchandising methods in Bermuda and giving him the names of the agents and the results of their trade efforts in this market since the war.

In addition to business firms, Mr. Bryan will be conferring with Colonial authorities, more particularly the Bermuda Supplies Commission, in regard to Bermuda's present import regulations and the possibilities of reopening the market for certain Canadian goods that have been prohibited entry since the war.

Considering her very small population—less than 40,000—Bermuda has a high per capita overseas trade, which, in spite of various financial and import controls and other handicaps, has increased substantially from year to year since 1939. In 1950, Bermuda's total trade reached the record figure of £9,171,022. Imports amounted to £8,208,000, while exports totalled £962,646. Compared with ten years ago, imports were five times greater, and exports from Bermuda were eight times more than in 1939.

In 1950, Canadian sales to Bermuda amounted to £960,564, an increase of £73,000 over the previous year. The United States is by far the largest supplier to Bermuda having shipped goods to the value of £3,213,000 in 1950. The United Kingdom is the second most important provider to Bermuda and sold goods to the value of £2,431,000, which was a big increase over the previous year.

97152—2

Brazilian Manganese Mines Face Possible Exhaustion by 1970

Poses serious problem for growing domestic steel industry —Internal transportation a key factor—Curtailed postwar exports may be further restricted.

By C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The most accessible, and hence the most important, manganese mines in Brazil at the present time, are those in the central region of Minas Gerais. They have been producing since the late 1890's and estimates of their existing reserves of ore, with a metal content of 42 per cent or more, approximate 5,000,000 tons. These reserves are distributed amongst a number of zones, the largest of which are the Burnier and Lafayette zone with 40 per cent, and the Saúde zone with 30 per cent, both served by the Central do Brasil Railway. The other zones of the Central do Brasil Railway account for 10 per cent, and the Itabira zone served by the Victoria and Minas Railway has about 20 per cent.

The largest mines are located in the Burnier and Lafayette zone and are operated by the Cia. Meridional de Mineração, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Of other areas in Brazil known to contain deposits, one is in the extreme north of the Territory of Amapá, where Messrs. Incomi S.A. own properties that have been verified to contain a minimum of ten million tons of ore. The company has been negotiating with the International Bank for a loan and now that the minimum ore reserve requirements have been verified, it is anticipated that the loan will be granted. To exploit the property, a new joint company is likely to be formed between Incomi and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation with the Brazilian interests holding the majority of the shares. Another is in the State of Mato Grosso, near Corumbá where deposits reported to be very large are being worked by the United States Steel Corporation in conjunction with Brazilian interests. However, these operations in Amapá and Mato Grosso are a long way from the consuming centres and the high costs and uncertainties of transportation pose serious problems for the industry.

Of late, some concern has been evidenced about the Brazilian manganese supply position, particularly with respect to the growing domestic steel industry, and investigations are being conducted to determine the probable life of the mines. For many years now, Brazil has been an important supplier of manganese to the steel industry of the Northern Hemisphere. It is estimated that about 10,750,000 tons were shipped through the port of Rio de Janeiro between the late 1890's and 1950. Practically all of this ore came from the mines served by the Central do Brasil Railway in Minas Gerais and these exports are calculated to correspond to about one half of the original deposits. A graph of exports would show peak activity coinciding with the two wars and the boom period of the late 1920's. During the first half of the 20th Century, annual

shipments through the port of Rio averaged about 200,000 tons, with a high of 500,000 tons in 1916 and 1917 and the low point between 1931 and 1934. Following the Second World War, it has been practically impossible for the Central do Brasil Railway to expand its facilities, and so, despite the fact that overseas demand has been very active, exporters have only been able to ship an average of about 140,000 tons a year. On this basis future exports can be forecast at approximately 1,400,000 tons per ten-year period.

The United States has been Brazil's constant and best customer for manganese. In prewar years much interest was also shown by France, Holland, the Belgium-Luxembourg Union, Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, but during the war and in the immediate postwar years, exports were confined almost entirely to the United States with a small quantity going to Argentina. By 1948, Holland, the Belgium-Luxembourg Union and Uruguay were re-entering the market and in 1951 Germany returned as a buyer. In 1951, Canadian statistics revealed for the first time imports of manganese oxide from Brazil.

Up to now, domestic consumption has accounted for only a small part of the ore production. It is much more difficult to estimate the quantities of manganese ore used domestically and hence forecast future requirements, than it is to forecast export requirements. A survey of production at Volta Redonda over the three-year period 1947-49, indicated that the weight of manganese ore consumed corresponds, on an average, to 5·3 per cent of the weight of the ingots produced with metallurgical coke as the fuel used. Figures for other steel plants using charcoal as fuel show that in 1950 the consumption of manganese ore was approximately 8 per cent of total production. During the past 10 years (1941-1950) the production of steel increased fivefold. It seems reasonable to expect it will triple again in the next ten-year period giving an output of some 2,500,000 tons per annum by 1960. Assuming that 50 per cent of this production is based on methods employing charcoal, and the other half on methods using metallurgical coke, a consumption figure of more than one million tons of manganese ore is arrived at for the ten-year period to 1960. It is extremely difficult to forecast the expansion of the iron and steel industry between 1961 and 1970, but assuming that it doubles then a further two million tons of manganese ore will be consumed domestically during that decade.

Based on an expansion in domestic production of iron and steel of 300 per cent by 1960, and a doubling of that capacity by 1970, together with average annual exports of 140,000 tons of manganese ore, it is apparent that the manganese mines with ore of high metal content still remaining in Minas Gerais should become exhausted before 1970.

It is evident therefore that the steel industry in Brazil faces a supply situation that is likely to become increasingly critical over the next 20 years, unless extensive new mining properties can be brought into effective production, or new manufacturing techniques can be developed, or the already curtailed exports can be further reduced. The importance of this problem to the country's iron and steel industry, so dependent at present on a high percentage of manganese to make it competitive in quality to that produced in other countries, is readily apparent, and the need for an extensive and detailed study of all aspects of the situation can be appreciated.

97152—2½

Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Reserves Fell in Last Quarter

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area fell by $934 million in the last quarter of 1951. This is the highest deficit ever recorded and reduces the reserves to $2,335 million, compared with $3,300 million at the end of 1950.

The Treasury statement attributed the deficit to three principal causes:

(1) The further fall in the earnings from the sterling area's exports to the dollar area. A part of this fall occurred because the United States stopped buying a number of raw materials. Purchases of tin ceased altogether and strategic stockpiling of rubber and wool appears to have been suspended, at least for the time being.

(2) The continued high level of expenditure on dollar imports throughout the sterling area. This expenditure normally reaches its peak during the third quarter but purchases from the dollar area continued at about the same rate during the last quarter. The cost of large strategic stocks of raw materials, which are now worth more than they originally cost, is included in the last quarter's expenditure.

(3) The continued heavy deficits incurred by the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area in trade with OEEC countries. The settlement of these deficits required the payment of $98 million in gold to the European Payments Union during the quarter.

The deficit of $940 million includes payments amounting to $176 million made on December 31 in settlement of the first instalment of interest and repayment of capital on the United States and Canadian loans. The total of $940 million was slightly reduced by the receipt of $6 million under the European Recovery Program. Although Marshall Aid for the United Kingdom was suspended at the end of 1950, goods contracted for before the suspension will continue to be delivered up to at least the middle of 1952.

Commenting on the deficit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the reductions already announced in United Kingdom imports have hardly yet been able to effect any improvement in the balance of payments but they are expected to do so increasingly in the future. He added that the rate of loss from the reserves in November and December has been so great that, even after allowing for the import cuts, it cannot be permitted to continue in 1952 without further remedial action.

Agricultural Machinery Will be Exhibited at Verona Fair

Italy's 54th international agriculture fair will be held in Verona from March 9 to 17, 1952, and will include a wide display of agricultural machinery.

Total Iron Exports From Sweden Increased Greatly Last Year

Large rise in pig iron, malleable iron and steel exports was main contributor to increase—Total iron imports showed only slight decrease, but separate items showed considerable change—Total production of pig iron decreased while that of ingot, iron sponge and steel castings increased.

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

STOCKHOLM.—Iron exports showed an increase in 1951 of no less than 60 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1950. The large rise in pig iron exports from 16,700 to 35,700 has contributed mainly to this increase, together with the increased export of malleable iron and steel from 57,100 to 81,800. Exports of iron ore have risen from 5,428,000 to 6,041,000 tons, an increase of 11 per cent.

Total iron imports show only a slight decrease from 434,500 to 430,900 tons. For the separate types of goods, however, considerable changes are noted. The import of rolled, bar and formed iron has increased by 63,900 tons to 154,200 tons, and that of cast tubing by 10,300 to 18,400 tons. Imports of pig iron have decreased by 23,000 tons to 29,400 tons and scrap import by 38,600 to 38,100 tons. A decrease is also noted for thin plating and thick sheet iron from 116,800 to 91,100 tons, and for round rolled wire from 25,900 to 14,000 tons.

Swedish Exports of Iron

	January-June	
	1950	1951
	(000's of tons)	
Pig iron	16·7	35·7
Ferro alloys	5·3	6·9
Iron sponge	3·4	7·9
Bar iron	19·4	25·9
Hot rolled wire, band and formed iron	11·6	15·8
Cold rolled or drawn wire, band and formed iron	3·5	6·6
Hollow tubing	7·8	9·1
Tubing	7·2	9·9
Other products	9·7	16·8
Total	84·6	134·6

Swedish Imports of Iron

	January-June	
	1950	1951
	(000's of tons)	
Pig iron	52·4	29·4
Ferro alloys	1·2	3·3
Scrap	76·7	38·1
Rolled bar and formed iron	90·3	154·2
Hot rolled wire, band and formed iron	49·0	44·0
Plating	138·0	113·0
Cast tubing	8·1	18·4
Other products	18·8	30·5
Total	434·5	430·9

The total production of pig iron has decreased from 434,100 tons during the first six months of 1950 to 403,400 tons during the same period in 1951, or by 7 per cent. This decrease occurred in the charcoal pig iron category. Production of coal pig iron shows a total increase of 21,900 tons. The production of synthetic pig iron reached the figure of 5,900 tons during the first six months of 1951. The total production of ingots including steel castings has increased from 728,500 to 745,000 tons, prin-

cipally in the category of quality ingots. There was, however, a slight decrease for the ordinary product which took place during the first quarter of the year.

The following statistics have recently been made available by the Swedish Association of Iron Foundries (Sveriges Järnverksföreningen) regarding the Swedish iron market for the first six months of 1951, as compared with the same period in 1950.

Swedish Iron Production

	January-June 1950	1951
	(000's of tons)	
Pig iron		
Pig iron for production of iron and steel:		
Charcoal pig iron	100·0	63·4
Coal pig iron	255·1	263·3
Pig iron for castings:		
Charcoal pig iron	38·8	22·8
Coal pig iron	40·2	53·9
Synthetic pig iron	3·8	5·9
Total pig iron	437·9	409·3
Iron sponge	14·7	19·9
Ingot: ordinary product	540·1	531·4
quality product	174·9	198·1
Total ingot	715·0	729·5
Steel castings	13·5	15·5

An increase is noted in the production of commercial rolled and forged iron and steel, from 465,800 tons in the first six months of 1950 to 494,500 tons last year. Last year's quantity is the largest yet recorded and is about 28,000 tons higher than the previous record figure for January-June, 1949. Among the products which have mainly contributed to the production increase in this category are round rolled wire, the production of which has increased from 52,300 to 68,500 tons, and thin plate which shows an increase from 59,800 to 66,800 tons. On the other hand, production of reinforcing iron has decreased from 40,900 to 36,900 tons.

The stock of orders at the iron works is still considerable and delivery periods are long. There is a noticeable shortage of raw materials, particularly malleable iron scrap, in the iron industry.

Home consumption of commercial rolled and malleable iron and steel during the first six months amounted to 759,300 tons. This quantity is 53,200 tons higher than for the corresponding period in 1950, and 41,300 tons higher than the previous record quantity which was consumed in 1948. Consumption during the last ten years averaged 600,000 tons.

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 Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Material Increase in Value Shown by Imports and Exports of Guatemala

Favourable balance of trade for first half of 1951 higher than in any previous full year as value of exports rose more rapidly than imports due to high world coffee price.

By J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

GUATEMALA CITY.—Owing to world prices, a substantial increase was shown in the value of imports and exports of Guatemala during the first half of 1951 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Fortunately, due to the very high world price for coffee, Guatemala's main export, the value of exports rose more sharply than the average import price. As a result, the favourable balance of trade for this period was higher than in any previous full year.

Trade of Guatemala

(6 months)	Exports	Imports (US$)	Balance
1951	48,134,890	41,991,270	6,143,620
1950	35,889,000	36,533,000	—644,000

Guatemalan Trade, by Countries

Exports*

	('000) kilos	US$
United States	90,844	41,831
Netherlands	17,118	1,603
CANADA	11,711	1,152
Belgium	1,062	1,116
Italy	390	422
Switzerland	298	353
Germany	3,424	334
France	84	332
Sweden	236	278
Cuba	2,037	170
El Salvador	2,649	167

Imports

	('000) kilos	US$
United States	122,805	28,483
Mexico	8,616	2,224
Germany	4,400	1,808
CANADA	6,761	1,489
United Kingdom	3,125	1,503
Belgium	6,008	1,152
Aruba (petroleum products)	25,227	951
Curaçao (petroleum products)	31,345	734
Czechoslovakia	639	479
Netherlands	1,653	422
Switzerland	85	370
British India	604	365
Italy	163	297
France	390	267
Honduras	44	234
Venezuela	6,128	206
Sweden	283	141

* These figures, especially in the case of the United States, Netherlands and Belgium, indicate their first destination rather than imports into those countries. If the alternative destination was known, Canada would be a good second with figures larger than those indicated.

Coffee Exports from Guatemala

	1951		1950	
	Cwt.	US$	Cwt.	US$
January	134·0	6,906·9	158·0	5,869·5
February	111·5	5,852·4	128·9	4,959·4
March	187·3	10,050·6	168·2	6,728·0
April	97·4	5,300·9	106·4	4,506·8
May	77·6	4,205·0	82·3	3,437·3
June	n.a.	n.a.	82·4	3,420·3
Five months	607·8	32,315·8	643·8	25,501·0

The customs duties on imports and exports were valued, respectively, at $6,878,549 and $4,374,750, hence a total of $11,253,299 or about 25 per cent of the 1950-51 budget.

Guatemala has a favourable trade balance with 19 countries, the largest being the United States with $13,348,728; Netherlands $1,180,855; Sweden, $136,652; Italy, $124,716, and an unfavourable balance with about 50 countries, headed by Mexico with $2,204,002; Germany, $1,472,987; United Kingdom, $1,491,195; Aruba, $951,997; Curaçao, $732,617; Czechoslovakia, $410,727; British India, $365,600; Canada, $336,597; Honduras, $196,720, and Venezuela, $195,344.

Marked Increase in Value of Italian-Canadian Trade

Rome, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The volume of trade between Italy and Canada during the period January-July of 1951, has registered a marked increase, as compared with that of the corresponding period of 1950. The increases in the Canadian exports have been shown by products of the fishing industry, wheat, cereal flours, and also by some products of the mining and metal engineering industries. In the field of imports from Italy, on the other hand, the increase in the total value is due to the increased imports of almost all the products and in particular, products of the textile industry.

The value of goods imported by Italy during the first seven months of 1951 stood at $1,236·3 million, an increase of 41 per cent as compared with the same period in 1950. The value of exports amounted to $916·2 million, which is an increase of 44·4 per cent, as compared with the value for the first seven months of 1950.

Southern Rhodesian Trade With Japan Will Reach New High

Johannesburg, August 17, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a press report from Southern Rhodesia, trade between that colony and Japan will reach its highest proportions since the war during the current financial year. For the twelve months ending June 30, 1952, the government has made available Japanese currency equivalent to £750,000. Of this £485,000 will be spent on cement, £80,000 on iron and steel and £155,000 on piece-goods, leaving £30,000 to be held in reserve. For the first time since trade between the two countries was resumed, ready-made Japanese clothing will be allowed into the colony. One of the objects of this move is to make available to the lower income groups cheaper clothing than can be made from British materials.

(Editor's Note.—This trade note appeared in *Foreign Trade,* No. 249 of October 6, page 501, under the heading "Northern Rhodesian trade with Japan. . ." in error)

Trade Notes

JAMAICA

Pineapple Cannery to be Built in Jamaica

Kingston, November 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pineapple Company of Jamaica will shortly commence operations for the building of a large and modern pineapple canning plant at Bog Walk, near Spanish Town. Arrangements are now being finalized for the purchase of pineapple suckers in Florida for planting on the newly-cleared company's estate.

Jamaica to Establish Tourist Centres in United States

Kingston, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Jamaica has granted a total of £60,000 sterling to the Tourist Development Board for the purpose of establishing tourist centres in the principal cities of the United States. This amount includes a special item of £10,000 which was previously granted to offset the ill effects of adverse publicity occasioned by the hurricane of August 17, and which enabled the Tourist Development Board to convince prospective visitors that hotels were undamaged. A very successful season is expected.

Jamaican Living Costs Decrease Slightly

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican cost-of-living index, for manual workers and peasants only, has been rising steadily since the beginning of 1951, reaching in October an all-high of 324·22 average for all items, determined by the "weighted" system, as compared with 100·00 for August, 1939 and 241·38 for August, 1949, just before sterling currency was devalued. In November, 1951, it dropped to 322·13, due to a decline in the index figures for food and for fuel and cleaning, which are heavily "weighted" items. The index figures for clothing and for unspecified items increased in that month over the figures for October.

Britain was Jamaica's Largest Supplier and Best Customer

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Figures just released by the Jamaica Government's Bureau of Statistics show that imports into the Colony in the three months ending March 31, 1951, totalled £5,971,087 c.i.f. and domestic exports £3,627,650 f.o.b.

Britain was the largest supplier of the imports, with a total of £2,471,564 in her favour. Other large suppliers were: United States, £950,063; Canada, £610,350; Japan, £261,563; Dutch West Indies, £194,833 and India, £174,367. Flour was the most valuable item imported in this period, the figure being £523,836, representing 164,499 units of 196 pounds each. Next was codfish, amounting to 2,785,144 pounds valued at £138,636. Rice, lumber, textiles, leather boots and shoes, fuel oil and cement were other items imported in considerable quantities and value.

Of the exports, Britain was the best customer, taking £2,169,740 worth; Canada followed with £626,270; then United States with £390,871 and New Zealand with £124,278. As for many years past, sugar was

the most valuable item of the export trade, accounting for £983,849 (36,423 tons). Next was rum, £330,545; then bananas, £334,436. There were numerous other items shipped, but none yielded as much as half the value of bananas.

Jamaica Reduces Purchases of Canadian Seed Potatoes

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the advanced cost of Canadian seed potatoes the Jamaican Department of Commerce and Industries, which is the sole importer and distributor, has reduced its purchases from Canada for the planting season now about to begin by approximately 39 per cent—notwithstanding provision of a government subsidy, in the farmers' favour, of £18,000, as compared with £3,000 for last season. Instead of importing barrels of 165 pounds net, as formerly, the department has ordered crates of 100 pounds net, and the orders total 15,000 crates. In placing their orders with the department, farmers had specified barrels as previously. They will now receive the equivalent weight in crates reduced according to a sliding scale that will average out a reduction of about 39 per cent.

JAPAN

Canned Tuna Fish Export Company Formed in Japan

Tokyo, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Japanese producers of canned tuna fish have announced the formation of a company to be known as the Tokyo Canned Bonito and Tuna Selling Company to handle the export sales of canned tuna fish.

Increase Expected in Japan's Raw Silk Production

Tokyo, December 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Sericultural Association estimates the quantity of cocoon production for 1951 at 92,700 short tons and the output of raw silk at 190,000 bales, of which 75,000 bales will be exported. For 1952 the production of cocoons is placed at 111,600 short tons and raw silk output at 210,000 bales, with exports approximating 80,000 bales.

Japan's Cotton Cloth Exports Decline

Tokyo, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first ten months of 1951, exports of cotton cloth from Japan amounted to 877,787,000 square yards, a decrease of 21,560,000 square yards from the total for the same period of 1950.

Japan Announces Proposed Chemical Fibre Output

Tokyo, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chemical Fibre Association of Japan has announced that, for the fiscal year commencing April 1, 1952, the industry will produce 430 million pounds of rayon, stable fibre, strong fibre, and acetate fibres.

Japan's Cotton Yarn Production to Increase

Tokyo, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of cotton yarn for the 1952-53 fiscal year will amount to 770 million pounds, it is reported, as compared with 720 million pounds for the current fiscal year.

Japan Exports Fountain Pens

Tokyo, November 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For the first ten months of 1951, Japan exported 321,000 dozen fountain pens valued at $1,503,215.

Indonesia to Reduce Japanese Imports

Tokyo, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been announced that Indonesia will restrict imports from Japan in 1952 to 75 per cent of the 1951 volume. The restrictions will apply to all commodities imported from Japan.

Japan's Note Issue Estimated

Tokyo, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance estimates that the year-end note issue in circulation would be between 520-530 million yen.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Building Activity at All-Time High

Cape Town, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Permits covering the erection of houses, flats and residential quarters during the first three quarters of 1951 were valued at £27·6 million, or only £1 million less than for the whole of the previous record year 1950. In the case of non-residential buildings, i.e., factories and public works, the nine-month figure of £27·2 million has already exceeded the twelve-month 1950 total of £20·9 million.

Increasing shortages have caused concern and as from November 23, a government measure has prohibited the use of cement or reinforcing steel in connection with any development involving prebuilding demolition.

South African Steel Production Expected to Double

Johannesburg, December 15, 1951.—(FTS)—If the extension plans now under way meet expectations, the South African Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR) will produce 1,200,000 tons of ingot steel annually. This is more than double the amount of ingot steel produced by ISCOR in the financial year 1946-47. During 1950, South African manufacturers used 1,086,000 tons of finished steel, of which 444,000 tons were imported. With the completion of ISCOR's expansion program, local steel producers will attain an annual productive capacity of 1,050,000 tons of finished steel. This should help to ease the critical shortage of steel that has persisted in the Union in recent months.

Automobile Brake Shoe Assembly Plant Opened in South Africa

Johannesburg, December 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Girling, Limited, of Birmingham, England, officially opened their new brake shoe assembly plant in Selby, Transvaal, on December 5. The entire factory, including machinery and staff, has been brought from England. The initial production of Girling's Selby plant will be devoted to the assembly of brake shoes and shock absorbers for English-type cars, but it is planned to supply similar components to the Ford and General Motors assembly plants in Port Elizabeth during 1952.

Import Control Aided South African Toy Industry

Johannesburg, December 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Import control, which stopped the importation of toys two years ago, has raised the production of toys in this country to $6 million annually. Although the 100 toy factories in the Union have experienced difficulties in importing raw materials and machinery, which are considered non-essential, they have managed to provide full employment for the 2,500 workers now engaged in the industry.

South Africa Plans for Self-Sufficiency in Oil

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Fuel Research Institute, Pretoria, has completed a long term survey of the plant and equipment necessary for a synthetic petroleum production which will make the country independent of imported petroleum and derivatives within twenty-four years. The overall estimate of investment cost is placed at £250 million. The Institute proposes an early and extensive drilling of geologically promising areas and recommends the initial allocation of £250,000 for this purpose.

SWEDEN

Swedish Manufacture of Musical Instruments Progressing

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The manufacture of musical instruments in Sweden has made considerable progress during recent years. Gerdins Instrument Factory in Säffle does considerable export business in guitars and lutes, the principal customers being Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

Unique Load Distribution Indicator Constructed in Sweden

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to press reports, the Götaverken shipyard has recently completed the construction of a load distribution indicator to be used for determining the most suitable placing of cargo in a vessel. The apparatus, which has been constructed by a Mr. Lennart Swensson, is to be used mainly for tankers. It is reported to be unique of its kind, and patents have been applied for in all shipping countries. The price of the apparatus is approximately 12,000 kronor,

which is considered by Swedish shipping circles to be cheap in comparison with the saving derived from its use and the construction cost of a modern tanker. The instrument can be easily manipulated by the ships' officers who in a few minutes are able to estimate the most suitable distribution of the oil in the various tanks. All tankers delivered from Götaverken shipyards will, in the future, be fitted with this load distribution indicator.

Sweden Will Introduce Cheaper North Atlantic Flight

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Scandinavian Airlines System reports that it will gradually introduce next year cheaper tourist class prices for flights across the North Atlantic. These reductions were decided on in principle at the IATA conference currently held in Nice. The price will be 1,600-1,700 crowns Scandinavia and New York instead of 2,387. This lower price will be applied between March and November. To begin with, SAS will use DC-6's for tourist class and later on will use the new DC-6B's. Delivery of the order for eight such aeroplanes will start next spring from the United States.

Swedish Furniture Popular in the United States

Stockholm, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Swedish Furniture Manufacturers' Export Association, Swedish "knock-down" furniture packed in cardboard boxes is becoming very popular in the United States. Armchairs consisting of four parts which can be screwed together in the space of a few minutes have received much favourable comment in American technical literature. The original object of "knock-down" furniture was to save space and freight costs, but apparently the American public find it interesting to assemble their own furniture.

The design is slightly more advanced than for the Swedish standard furniture, in order that the furniture may compete with American home production. High quality textiles are used and the wood work is done by craftsmen.

Value of Swedish Foreign Trade Increased

Stockholm, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The statistics for Sweden's foreign trade during October and the period January-October, 1951 are as follows:

	1950		1951	
	October	January-October	October	January-October
		(Millions of Crowns)		
Imports	584	4,806	820	7,741
Exports	551	4,506	942	7,327
Import surplus	33	360	...	414
Export surplus	...	...	122	...

Forest product exports account for 2,146 million crowns, or 77 per cent of the entire increase in exports. The total export value for the entire forest industry group aggregated 3,984 millions against 1,838 millions last year. The increase on the import side was due chiefly to imports of coal and mineral oils which rose by 567 millions, and textiles which rose by 581 millions.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	25·9	65·8	104·7	172·8	569·1	782·2
Animals and Animal Products	12·2	35·6	28·2	107·6	331·9	322·5
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1·0	2·4	3·0	12·1	27·1	33·2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	19·9	103·5	124·7	193·9	1,015·0	1,283·6
Iron and Products	4·2	22·3	37·4	55·8	230·3	304·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	17·0	40·2	52·7	167·2	412·4	513·1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·7	10·8	10·7	22·8	94·6	119·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·6	8·6	13·4	18·1	91·0	120·6
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·3	3·4	4·8	18·4	57·2	55·6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	86·0	292·7	379·5	768·7	2,828·5	3,535·1
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	3,064	1,756	1,558	11,450	13,974	12,475
Vegetables	1,357	675	1,166	5,848	7,647	9,561
Wheat	12,727	29,340	58,766	80,346	295,533	377,996
Grains, other	2,112	6,201	18,011	12,046	39,767	110,585
Flour of wheat	1,561	9,336	8,582	16,480	85,992	106,918
Farinaceous products, other	1,235	2,392	2,195	10,979	15,321	24,147
Sugar and products	168	757	359	1,942	5,705	4,139
Alcoholic beverages	1,278	5,998	5,843	9,643	39,061	50,931
Oil cake and oil cake meal	24	470	261	167	2,199	3,743
Vegetable fats and oils	24	436	559	152	3,597	3,397
Rubber and products	1,285	1,447	2,231	13,755	10,628	25,548
Seeds	567	5,211	2,695	2,430	26,519	22,074
Tobacco	141	414	321	5,121	10,367	14,974
Hay	78	171	212	500	2,616	1,816
Fodders, other	109	688	1,426	824	4,751	7,114
Vegetable products, other	188	545	501	1,162	5,379	6,811
TOTAL	25,919	65,836	104,688	172,844	569,057	782,230
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	1,231	9,439	4,801	8,611	71,629	60,825
Other animals, living	127	310	201	1,301	5,308	2,118
Fish and fishery products	2,872	12,649	10,921	24,315	103,696	106,042
Furs and products	475	409	642	11,889	19,933	25,689
Hides and skins, raw	561	1,223	1,105	2,508	13,387	13,207
Leather and products	612	894	526	5,161	7,254	8,697
Bacon and hams	2,784	2,387	255	28,748	26,604	3,301
Meats, other	693	5,061	4,362	4,860	41,976	66,531
Cheese	1,801	1,148	1,685	10,784	16,238	9,910
Milk products, other	389	846	1,528	4,154	10,669	9,985
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	305	426	1,133	2,644	3,749	5,587
Eggs, shell and processed	120	134	310	465	5,180	2,690
Animal products, other	269	659	756	2,164	6,310	7,874
Total	12,239	35,585	28,224	107,604	331,933	322,456
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products	255	564	1,161	2,389	6,471	10,141
Flax, hemp, jute and products	1	182	56	81	1,920	1,177
Wool and products	124	574	491	1,243	5,774	6,845
Synthetic fibre and products	118	436	307	2,051	4,862	3,680
Cordage, rope and twine	12	106	644	1,111	4,172	6,891
Socks and stockings (except cotton)	10	305	114	77	2,129	1,750
Textile products, other	510	255	200	5,170	1,784	2,696
TOTAL	1,030	2,422	2,972	12,121	27,112	33,180
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,475	27,566	25,857	32,589	270,041	288,578
Pulpwood	735	3,717	6,641	13,122	31,546	62,721
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,291	6,097	5,798	15,994	58,416	61,556
Wood pulp	2,493	21,949	32,524	25,396	187,312	331,980
Manufactured wood, other	241	601	692	2,700	4,968	7,095
Newsprint paper	10,839	40,620	49,583	95,565	443,584	494,988
Paper, other	753	2,730	3,285	7,602	17,065	33,554
Books and printed matter	100	184	340	885	2,023	3,091
TOTAL	19,927	103,465	124,719	193,853	1,014,956	1,283,562

Canadian Exports by Commodities—*Continued*

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products						
Iron ore	.....	1,971	1,928	1	13,003	17,277
Ferro-alloys	175	1,759	3,200	1,055	15,410	29,078
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	140	2,511	1,781	2,546	18,938	12,242
Scrap iron	99	243	172	844	1,841	1,475
Castings forgings	12	476	810	38	3,111	5,734
Rolling mill products	277	544	1,182	4,685	6,164	10,130
Tubes, pipes and fittings	74	80	102	672	1,939	1,806
Wire and chain	162	99	102	1,182	902	961
Engines and boilers	12	469	1,438	440	13,952	8,771
Farm machinery and implements	425	6,046	7,542	7,591	81,987	98,713
Hardware and cutlery	194	361	474	2,035	3,888	4,385
Machinery (except farm)	964	2,745	4,017	9,091	22,559	34,814
Tools	96	115	143	1,235	929	1,144
Automobiles, freight	159	812	4,767	6,457	8,038	18,790
Automobiles, passenger	975	2,358	5,924	13,778	17,643	34,646
Automobile parts	127	1,062	1,969	2,465	10,845	13,798
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	156	161	528	278	5,057	2,892
Railway cars and parts	45	65	50	222	640	877
Iron products, other	143	409	1,272	1,192	3,427	7,323
TOTAL	4,217	22,288	37,403	55,807	230,274	304,855
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	2,022	3,644	9,533	21,847	93,707	117,730
Brass and products	149	636	920	993	3,062	4,382
Copper and products	5,742	6,919	7,921	48,818	80,199	74,551
Lead and products	627	4,857	5,136	8,200	32,264	39,624
Nickel	5,647	8,826	12,752	49,716	96,940	123,282
Precious metals (except gold)	1,673	5,159	2,848	21,928	31,246	43,499
Zinc and products	593	7,364	9,843	8,982	53,477	76,760
Clocks and watches	50	27	76	467	312	968
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	334	1,323	1,662	3,850	9,899	15,761
Non-ferrous products, other	213	1,448	1,984	2,395	11,258	16,557
TOTAL	17,048	40,204	52,675	167,195	412,364	513,114
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products	1,445	6,772	5,501	11,967	57,659	74,352
Clay and products	65	339	223	488	2,037	2,284
Coal and products	365	722	1,056	2,537	9,774	7,348
Glass and glassware	7	161	65	104	870	908
Mica and products	13	15	22	84	140	477
Petroleum and products	127	46	468	746	282	1,772
Abrasives, artificial, crude	273	1,553	1,981	3,579	13,444	19,608
Stone and products, other	239	764	664	1,878	6,223	7,229
Carbon and graphite electrodes	70	169	230	573	1,146	1,554
Non-metallic products, other	132	305	454	867	3,035	3,985
Total	2,736	10,844	10,665	22,824	94,609	119,517
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids	143	447	422	1,235	3,259	5,453
Cellulose products	2	32	353	20	168	1,207
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	165	389	562	1,435	3,999	5,440
Explosives	.....	33	134	289	753	1,249
Fertilizers	582	3,095	3,098	6,617	35,506	32,780
Paints and varnishes	85	440	829	839	3,686	7,336
Calcium compounds	50	207	186	450	1,306	2,534
Soda and sodium compounds	291	479	848	3,783	4,956	9,044
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	40	77	110	482	576	1,056
Synthetic resins and products[1]	.....	458	367	.....	4,539	3,819
Polystyrene[1]	.....	161	594	.....	1,856	5,821
Chemical products, other	245	2,796	5,904	2,912	30,410	44,896
TOTAL	1,603	8,614	13,409	18,062	91,015	120,633

[1]Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods	58	100	53	497	438	585
Films	181	181	106	3,308	1,956	4,561
Ships and vessels	8	.....	331	200	22,133	8,070
Aircraft and parts	35	300	936	2,775	4,064	6,650
Electrical energy	368	328	360	3,832	5,580	7,342
Miscellaneous consumer goods	248	418	331	1,938	3,380	5,536
Miscellaneous, other	124	461	1,118	3,432	6,596	6,813
Donations and gifts	.....	410	216	.....	3,062	4,239
Non-commercial articles	238	1,244	1,331	2,403	9,948	11,785
TOTAL	1,261	3,442	4,782	18,386	57,156	55,580

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	25,919	65,836	104,688	172,844	569,057	782,230
Animals and Animal Products	12,239	35,585	28,224	107,604	331,933	322,456
Fibres, Textiles and Products	1,030	2,422	2,972	12,121	27,112	33,180
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	19,927	103,465	124,719	193,853	1,014,956	1,283,562
Iron and Products	4,217	22,288	37,403	55,807	230,274	304,855
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	17,048	40,204	52,675	167,195	412,364	513,114
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,736	10,844	10,665	22,824	94,609	119,517
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,603	8,614	13,409	18,062	91,015	120,633
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,261	3,442	4,782	18,386	57,156	55,580
TOTAL	85,979	292,700	379,536	768,696	2,828,475	3,535,127
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	14,463	18,854	19,384	98,065	211,913	207,510
Animals and Animal Products	7,234	4,261	4,574	67,786	49,894	23,424
Fibres, Textiles and Products	258	128	67	3,189	1,015	1,192
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,531	4,691	12,340	35,140	35,783	124,553
Iron and Products	952	1,010	2,309	12,854	9,267	17,822
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	8,201	8,094	16,694	85,691	105,024	165,859
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	380	803	1,220	2,970	9,065	11,511
Chemicals and Allied Products	458	455	1,230	4,560	5,778	9,077
Miscellaneous Commodities	273	283	172	3,900	2,617	2,373
TOTAL	35,750	38,580	57,991	314,154	430,355	568,320
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	5,101	19,082	33,046	26,734	146,867	229,593
Animals and Animal Products	3,343	25,197	18,891	26,848	227,933	248,132
Fibres, Textiles and Products	122	1,486	1,646	1,660	17,063	17,371
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	13,857	93,804	96,933	128,359	930,622	1,031,244
Iron and Products	359	12,197	15,498	3,772	125,785	156,811
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3,129	24,923	27,643	31,425	242,939	252,372
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,242	7,561	7,408	10,914	67,260	82,928
Chemicals and Allied Products	529	5,940	5,760	7,339	52,800	61,665
Miscellaneous Commodities	705	1,770	2,435	8,675	18,210	27,619
TOTAL	28,387	191,960	209,262	245,725	1,829,478	2,107,735
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	6,354	27,901	52,258	48,045	210,277	345,128
Animals and Animal Products	1,662	6,127	4,758	12,971	54,106	45,900
Fibres, Textiles and Products	650	809	1,259	7,273	9,034	14,616
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,539	4,969	15,446	30,354	48,551	127,765
Iron and Products	2,905	9,081	19,595	39,181	95,221	130,222
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,719	7,187	8,337	50,079	64,401	94,882
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,113	2,480	2,037	8,940	18,284	25,078
Chemicals and Allied Products	616	2,218	6,419	6,163	32,438	49,891
Miscellaneous Commodities	284	1,388	2,175	5,811	36,330	25,589
TOTAL	21,843	62,160	112,284	208,818	568,642	859,072

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

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. In Edmonton, Mr. Britton can be reached through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in Vancouver through the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Watson Griffin, Former Trade Official Dies in Toronto

Watson Griffin, former Superintendent of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, died in Toronto on January 10 in his 92nd year. He joined the department in 1913, being appointed Special Trade Commissioner to investigate trade possibilities in the British West Indies. Mr. Griffin prepared an illustrated book, entitled "Canada and the British West Indies," in which he reported on general conditions governing the interchange of trade between Canada and the West Indies. He succeeded Richard Grigg in 1916 as Superintendent of the Commercial Intelligence Service, remaining in that position until 1921, and was given credit for originating the Exporters' Directory.

Mr. Griffin was born in Hamilton, Ont., in November, 1860, and served for a short period as a school teacher before joining the staff of the Hamilton Spectator. He went to the United States as news editor of a paper in Buffalo, and returned to become news editor of the Toronto Evening News. Mr. Griffin was later appointed news editor of the Montreal Daily Star, managing editor of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, and contributed editorials to the Montreal Daily Star, of which he was chief editorial writer from 1898 to 1901.

He was responsible for publications of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association from 1902 to 1906, and took charge of the "Made in Canada Campaign," the purpose of which was to encourage the purchase of Canadian commodities. Mr. Griffin returned to newspaper work in 1910, when appointed editor of the "Canadian Century" and "Canadian Life and Resources," two years later going to Brandon, Man., as Industrial Commissioner, a position he held until his appointment in the Department of Trade and Commerce. He wrote a number of books on the Canadian scene, and was credited with proposing in 1902 the creation of a Britannic Council of Premiers, as a means of securing co-operation between all self-governing countries of the British Empire without infringing on local autonomy. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society of Arts, the Imperial Institute, and a member of the British Science Guild.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Landing Certificates for Textile Shipments from India

Bombay, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—*Foreign Trade* for May 12, 1951 contained a report (page 810) that landing certificates covering exports of Indian textiles to American countries, countersigned by an Indian Embassy or Indian Government Trade Commissioner, had to be secured by the exporter within three months from date of shipment. Henceforth it will not be necessary for exporters to have the landing certificates countersigned by an Indian Embassy or an Indian Government Trade Commissioner. Landing certificates signed only by the Customs authorities of the country concerned will be accepted by the Indian Export Trade Controllers.

Further Import Quotas and Periods Announced by Ireland

Dublin, January 2, 1952.—(FTS)—By six Orders of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced as follows:—

Certain pneumatic motor car tires: 10,000 articles, as against 20,000 for the previous six months.

Certain pneumatic bicycle tires: 26,000 articles, as against 35,000 articles for the previous six months.

Certain inner tubes for motor car tires: 7,500 articles, as against 15,000 for previous six months.

Certain inner tubes for bicycle tires: 18,000 articles, compared with 25,000 articles for previous six months.

In all of the above cases, the quota periods extend from February 1, 1952, to July 31, 1952.

Certain rubber boots and shoes: 100,000 articles (50,000 pairs), as against 800,000 articles for previous similar period.

Certain heeled rubber shoes: 10,000 articles (5,000 pairs), as against 20,000 articles for previous similar period.

The period fixed for the latter two items extends from February 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953.

Malayan Import Licensing Policy Revised

Singapore, December 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Imports and Exports Control Department, Singapore, has issued a revised Malayan Import Guide effective December 22. The new guide provides for the following amendments to the former policy (see *Foreign Trade* of October 20, 1951, pages 582-3). To Appendix A, which lists articles freely licensed from all sources, there have been added: chemicals, etc.: sodium arsenite and titanium oxide; photgraphic chemicals: p. Methylaminophenol sulphate; foodstuffs: onions and potatoes; miscellaneous: rubber hose and rubber belting.

In the machinery group in Appendix A, steam boilers and accessories are now limited to those for processing industries and sawmills.

Deleted from Appendix A are: roofing tiles, caustic soda, monosodium glutamate, sulphuric acid, zinc oxide, metol, refrigerators, packing and wrapping paper, printing and writing paper.

The following are deleted from Appendix B, which lists goods licensed on the merits of the individual application: potatoes, accounting and adding machines, non-electric calculating machines, and wooden battery separators.

Goods not specifically provided for in the Guide are, in general, treated as prohibited imports from hard currency sources.

(Note: in the summary of the previous Guide, published in Foreign Trade of October 20, 1951, "variety sets" (top of page 583) should read "vanity sets", and the fourth paragraph on that page should read: Regarding cinematograph films, films produced or exposed in or after 1936 for import on outright purchase will be licensed on the recommendation of the official film censor. Any local film producing industry may import 16mm. and 35mm. unexposed films only for their immediate needs.)

New Zealand Will Consider Imports of Heavy Duty Trucks from Canada

Wellington, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announced today that consideration will be given to applications from regular motor vehicle importers for licences to import heavy-duty, multi-axle, dual drive trucks from Canada or the United States of America in 1952.

New Swiss Sales Organization Set Up in North America

Berne, December 12, 1951.—(FTS)—About twenty medium-sized Swiss industrial concerns specializing in textiles, food products, precision tools and industrial arts, have established a sales-promotion office in New York with a view to developing markets for their products in the central and western areas of the United States, and in Canada. They are supported by a Swiss banking establishment. In Switzerland the group is known as the "Association of Interests for Swiss Exports to North America". Their New York office has been incorporated under the name "Swiss Manufacturers' Association, Inc.".

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

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, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. 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 Jan. 7	Nominal Quotations Jan. 14
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2016	·2014
		Free	·2085	·0697	·0705
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0472	·0471
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·2440	2·2410
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0200	·0199
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0168	·0168
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·5879	·5836
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544	·0544
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2116	·2115
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0113	·0013
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4031	·4029
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1799	·1798
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0078	1·0072
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0201	·0201
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1459	·1458
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0078	1·0072
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0665	·0664
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·3940	2·8922
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4031	·4029
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·5422	2·5236
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0044	·0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0058	·0057
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0160	·0160
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2400	·2398
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0078	1·0072
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2016	·2014
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5039	·5036
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1764	·1751
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0619	·0618
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2116	·2115
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·8050	2·8012
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8050	2·8012
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·8050	2·8012
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8050	2·8012
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	·0028
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1165	·1164
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2652	·2650
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5344	·5341
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·8050	2·8012
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2016	·2014
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1411	·1410
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3046	·3044
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0078	1·0072
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0632	·0650
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5039	·5036
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0351	·0351
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3292	·3268
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0925	·0924
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·1948	·1947
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2308	·2305
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3599	·3597
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·8050	2·8012
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·8050	2·8012
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0078	1·0072
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6635	·6631
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3008	·3007
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

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