foreign trade

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:OVER . . . Output figures f the Canadian piano indus-y have run almost the gamut f the production scale in the ast quarter of a century. To-ay the outlook for the indus-y has improved with the ıtroduction of the apartment-ze instrument, and a general evival of interest in pianos. leil Chotem, Canadian pianist t the keyboard. (See article age 114.)
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The Piano Industry in Canada

By P. Grant Jones, Commodities Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE PIANO trade in Canada is an example of an industry that has felt the full impact of boom days, depression, and wars. Output figures have soared and declined, ebbed and flowed and run almost the entire length of the production keyboard. In 1913, according to reports from authoritative sources, some 32,000 pianos were manufactured in Canada. That was the boom period. Then came depression years. In 1933 production dropped to 384 units. In 1944, a World War II year, the output increased to 2,536 instruments. During the years 1945-1950 factory production again mounted, reaching the 7,000 mark. Admittedly, there is a long way to go before the industry regains its former status, but the leading producers are hopeful that this position will yet be reached.

A quarter of a century ago, Canada boasted some 20 odd piano manufacturing concerns. Today the corresponding number is seven. There are also four or five companies producing the required supplies of actions, hammers, plates and piano hardware. Although the factories engaged in piano making are not equipped with high speed machinery which would permit large scale defence production, some of the larger producers have excellent plants for turning out high-grade furniture, their equipment lending itself admirably to superior wood working projects.

It will be seen by the following table, obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that the industry in Canada has been extremely sensitive to prevailing economic conditions.

Canadian Piano Production

Year	Number of Units	Value
1917	24,762	$5,057,702
1922	16,482	4,351,856
1927	17,236	4,053,269
1932	533	151,586
1937	2,957	523,846
1942	3,440	728,111
1947	4,883	1,374,280
1949	7,097	2,474,096
1950	6,900	2,515,332

Export Prospects

In planning for future production, the industry is not losing sight of export potentialities, particularly in the Latin American countries. Already a drive is on by several manufacturers to take advantage of every possibility that export markets offer. As an example of the enterprise being exhibited, one leading Canadian producer supplied pianos for a conservatory of music in Tokyo when it reopened following the last war. For the first ten months of 1951, the latest period for which figures are available, Canada's export of pianos was not overly impressive, but it is reasonable to suppose that with any expansion of the industry shipments abroad might also show an upward trend.

With possibly one exception, all manufacturers are members of the industry's official trade organization, the Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers Association. This association has been functioning for upwards of a half-century and has played no small part in the industry's growth and development. The present secretary of this association was also the original director of the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music, which is financed in part by contributions from provincial governments, foundation, philanthropic organizations, service clubs and private citizens interested in musical culture. The piano and organ manufacturers have also been generous contributors to the Bureau's funds.

The advent of the radio and radio-phonograph some years ago nearly brought about the demise of the industry. In fact, the radio and the depression of the early thirties, did account for close to 18 fatalities in the industry. The mechanical or player piano—conceded by many to have been the best selling piano ever launched by manufacturers—became obsolete with radio; the old-fashioned upright instrument had also diminished in popularity and was on the way out. Then came the introduction of the new streamlined apartment-size piano, which proved a veritable tonic to a lagging industry. This, together with a revival of interest in the piano generally, has saved the day.

Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music

Not a little credit for the upsurge of interest in music on the part of the general public in recent years is due to the splendid work of Canadian colleges and conservatories of music, private music teachers and the work of the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music. The Bureau, organized in 1917, is an association of those interested in developing the study and appreciation of music. The Bureau furnishes free of charge to almost five hundred papers (and will supply all interested Canadian papers) a weekly service in both English and French, of news articles—biographical sketches, stories about compositions, information regarding musical instruments, suggestions for the organization of school choirs, school orchestras, community singing, etc. By means of contests the Bureau aids young people in becoming familiar with thirty to forty good musical compositions each year, the names of the composers, their lives, and some interesting information regarding the works themselves. Encouragement is given to musical features at fairs, such as music competitions, Music Day, community singing and big musical ensemble features like the two thousand-voice choir held at the Canadian National Exhibition for a number of years. The Bureau is continually urging, and is securing, more attention to music in schools, both urban and rural. In its efforts in this direction the Bureau has been given splendid co-operation by school boards, leading women's organizations and other service and philanthropic associations throughout the country.

An effort has been made by the Canadian Bureau for the Advancement of Music to evolve a plan for increasing the opportunities for Canadian artists to appear before Canadian audiences. This would not only encourage Canadian artists and the study of music generally but would greatly increase the opportunities for hearing good music at popular prices.

Thorough instruction in piano by specially trained teachers is offered by the Bureau to small classes of eight or ten pupils, at a nominal fee of thirty-five cents per lesson per pupil. The Bureau has now over 46,000 pupils in these classes throughout Canada. Class or group teaching of piano has made such significant progress that prominent educators in the music field are interesting themselves more and more in this method of learning, and the Bureau has been requested to make a thorough study of this phase of its activities to find out the extent of the adoption of piano

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classes, the general opinion among the school authorities as to the merit of the plan, and any dangers or weaknesses in operation which may have developed. The evidence so far obtained is so overwhelmingly favourable to the idea of class instruction in piano, especially for beginners, that the Bureau now believes this form of instruction is certain to receive recognition as one of the most promising forces for the musical education of young people.

It is now generally recognized that the piano is one of the very few instruments capable of expressing by itself all three elements of music, rhythm, melody and harmony. It is the most complete, in itself, of all instruments and at the very foundation of all music teaching, instrumental or vocal. Figures secured from a reliable source show that upwards of a million pupils are studying music in Canada. Of this large number, some 800,000 (including pupils in vocal classes and those taking instruction in band and orchestral instruments) are receiving musical instruction through group teaching in the schools, in convents and in private institutions.

In the light of the foregoing it would seem that the mounting interest in piano instruction, so evident throughout Canada today, should form a healthy basis for increased piano sales and, in turn, improve the production picture for Canadian manufacturers.

Plans for Canada's new consulate and commercial offices in the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, were recently completed. Discussing the site of the new Canadian Trade Office are (left to right) George R. Heasman, Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce; Clay Shaw, Managing-Director of the International Trade Mart; and Gerald A. Newman, newly-appointed Canadian Consul and Trade Commissioner in New Orleans.

Malaya's Imports of Canned Fish More Than Doubled in Past Year

Direct imports of canned herrings, sardines, pilchards and salmon permitted from all sources—Herrings and pilchards can be sold as sardines—Canadian herring sales increased by nearly 200 per cent, but pilchards are more popular.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

SINGAPORE.—Singapore and Malaya imported 19,168 long tons of canned fish valued at more than M$24·6 million during January to September, 1951, as compared with 9,658 long tons valued at M$12·7 million in 1950, and an average of 5,100 long tons in the years 1947 to 1950. It seems likely that total imports for the year will be more than double the 1950 trade and four times the postwar annual average.

There are two main reasons for the tremendous increase in the consumption of canned fish in Malaya. First, prosperity brought about by the tin and rubber boom has increased purchasing power and purchases by manual workers, particularly on the tin mines and rubber estates, have more than doubled. Secondly, recognizing the essential nature of canned fish to the welfare of the population from the nutrition standpoint, import control authorities in February, 1951, allowed direct imports of herrings, sardines and pilchards from all sources. In July canned salmon was also added to the free list, but due to the limited market this will have little effect on imports. Previously imports from hard currency sources were allowed only if shipment and payment were made via Hong Kong, and this method meant an appreciable price disadvantage to Canadian and United States products.

Local Fishing Industry Production Inadequate

Although Malaya has no fish canning industry, there is a sizeable but primitive fishing industry. In prewar days this industry was largely controlled by the Japanese. Since the war the catch has not only failed to keep pace with rising consumption, but has actually declined. Local production during 1951 has averaged 9,400 short tons per month, or about 10 per cent lower than the previous year's average. In an attempt to build up off-shore fishing, which is virtually non-existent at present, the government has adopted a program of loans to fishermen for boats and

Malayan Imports of Fresh, Dried and Salted Fish

	1948	1949	1950	1951 Jan.-Sept.
		(long tons)		
Thailand	2,374·88	2,018·78	10,785·63	14,606·52
Japan	349·44	543·85	4 296·90	4,558·45
Indonesia	13,156·76	12,782·75	7,855·10	4,496·28
Indo-China	1,381·37	290·16	1,183·76	3,867·65
China	1.072·51	740·11	1.139·63	1,221·72
Other Countries	2,475·85	1,731·51	1,228·04	1,325·30
Total	20,810·81	18,107·16	26,489·06	30,075·92

equipment. A fisheries research institute is to be built at Changi on the east coast of Singapore Island. To meet the deficit between production and consumption, Malaya currently imports more than 25,000 long tons of dried and salted fish per year from neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Japan, Indonesia and Indo-China.

Herrings and Pilchards Can Be Sold as Sardines

Labelling laws in Singapore and Malaya allow herrings and pilchards to be called "sardines" and, due to the preference for this name, large quantities of pilchards from the United States and herrings from Canada are labelled sardines. In addition, official statistics of import are compiled, in effect, from labels rather than actual types. Hence it is not possible to break down with any degree of accuracy the statistics of actual imports of sardines, pilchards and herrings. However, it is known that South Africa supplies pilchards labelled as such; the United States supplies California pilchards labelled as sardines; Canada supplies herrings labelled sardines and also sardines labelled as such and the United Kingdom supplies herrings labelled as such.

Malayan Imports of Canned Sardines, Herrings and Pilchards

	1948	1949	1950	1951 Jan.-Sept.
		(long tons)		
United Kingdom	121·24	284·04	909·91	2,054·76
South Africa	1,199·06	1,270·43	2,389·09	3,040·05
CANADA	380·21	405·72	656·29	1,840·25
Netherlands	21·88	726·96	801·70	1,415·91
United States	365·35	512·15	3,711·18	8,827·77
Other Countries	183·27	548·41	495·67	1,109·57
Total	2,271·01	3,747·71	8,963·84	18,288·31

The market preference in recent years has been for California pilchards and the second choice has been South African pilchards. Both 15½ oz. talls and 14 oz. ovals are sold but the former are favoured, mainly because they are cheaper. The United Kingdom enjoys a good market in herrings packed in oval tins 36 to a case. This is considered by some importers to be a more convenient size for handling and there is less damage to the contents of the tins. Canada's sales in 1951 increased by nearly 200 per cent, proportionately more than those of any other country, but it is still true that the herring is not as popular as the pilchard. The Empire tariff preference allows Canadian, South African and United Kingdom canned fish to enter the Federation of Malaya free of duty, whereas the general tariff of 15 per cent ad valorem (7½ per cent for salmon) applies to the products of other countries. This advantage does not apply in Singapore, a free port. Exports of Canadian sardines (little fish) have equalled or exceeded exports of herrings in recent years and have outsold Norwegian and Portuguese sardines by a wide margin.

Singapore Re-Exports One-Third of Imports

In a review of Malaya's trade in canned fish, the entrepôt trade of Singapore with neighbouring territories must be considered. Re-exports to the various Indonesian islands, Borneo, Burma and Thailand, are an important part of the economy of the colony and canned fish is no exception. For example, during January to September, 1951, re-exports, principally to Indonesia and British Borneo, totalled 6,634·46 long tons or more than one-third of total imports during the same period. Similarly, in 1950 re-exports were almost exactly 33 per cent of the quantity imported. There is no way of telling from official statistics the country of origin or the types of fish re-exported, but it is known that Canadian herrings and sardines are included in this trade.

Brand Name Not Important

Establishing a brand name is all-important in the marketing of most prepared foodstuffs, but canned fish is an exception to this rule. There are very few well-known brand names or "chops" as they are called locally. A label, preferably red, with a picture of a fish is all that is required. Marketing channels consist of importers who supply on indent or out of stock to dealer chains or "kongsie". The individual wholesale dealers normally handle several brands of canned fish purchased from a number of importers. Their contacts extend throughout Malaya and often to other areas in South-East Asia to whom they export from Singapore.

Malaya has never been a large market for canned salmon due to the high price of this type of fish in comparison with others. The buying population is limited to the Europeans (one per cent of the total) and a few of the wealthier Asians. Total imports have never exceeded 90 tons in a year and during January-September, 1951, they fell to 20 tons. In recent years Canada has obtained between 55 and 80 per cent of the market, with the United States supplying the remainder.

A small but growing market for frozen fish has developed in Singapore and in certain types, e.g. sole (Pacific flatfish), the retail price for the frozen variety is less than the local fresh variety. The market is limited by cold storage facilities both in transit and locally. The United Kingdom has traditionally supplied half Malaya's imports with the balance being shared between Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Total imports during January-September, 1951, amounted to 412·87 long tons of which the major portion was frozen salmon.

Leipzig Spring Fair Will Not be Held

Frankfurt, January 10, 1952.—(FTS)—The Leipzig Fair will definitely not be held in the spring of 1952, it has now been announced. The Fall Fair, which includes the technical section as well as consumer goods, will take place from September 7 to 12, 1952.

British Furniture Exhibitions to be Held at London and Blackpool

The third British Furniture Exhibition since the war is to be held at Earls Court, London, from February 12-23, sponsored by the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Associations. Over 300 manufacturers of all types of furniture and furnishings will exhibit. Immediately following the London show there is to be a British Furniture Exhibition at Olympia, Winter Gardens, Blackpool, from February 26 to March 6, where 37 manufacturers not exhibiting at Earls Court will show their products to the North.

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Joseph MacLeod Boyer

Joseph MacLeod Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo, Egypt, was killed on January 26, 1952, by terrorists during an attack on the Turf Club in that city. He was first reported missing after rioters had burst into the club, during the height of an anti-British riot in the capital, looting it and setting it afire. When his body was found it was identified by C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Mr. Boyer was buried in Cairo on January 28.

The death of Mr. Boyer will be deplored by his many friends in Canada and abroad and particularly by those in Egypt to whom he brought a better understanding of Canada and its desire for closer commercial relations with that country.

Mr. Boyer was born in Victoria, New Brunswick, in June, 1897. He graduated from Acadia University with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in November, 1933. In July, 1935, he was posted to Glasgow as Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner, and displayed much interest in the stimulation of trade between Canada and Scotland. With the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, Mr. Boyer went on active service, but was released for special duties in Ottawa in January, 1944. Three months later he was posted to Chicago, as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. In October, 1947, he was placed in charge of the office in Cairo.

During the First World War, Mr. Boyer saw service with the Canadian Field Artillery, and was decorated with the Military Cross for gallantry in action. He retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant. During the Second World War, he served as Mobilization Officer with the Canadian Army on the Atlantic Coast, and was later transferred to Newfoundland as Brigade Major with Headquarters, St. John's Defences.

Mr. Boyer is survived by his wife, formerly Helen Marion Ganter of Saint John, N.B., and two children, Fred James, aged 28, with the American Airlines in Toronto, and Mrs. Ralph Robinson, aged twenty-four, of Moncton, N.B.

Canadian Production of Portland Cement Increased

Production of Portland cement was higher in November and the first 11 months of 1951 than in the corresponding periods of 1950, while shipments declined in the month but rose in the 11 months. The month's output amounted to 1,440,618 barrels as compared with 1,412,661 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 15,854,836 barrels as against 15,319,995 a year earlier. Shipments in December aggregated 1,277,226 barrels compared with 1,433,793, and in the 11-month period amounted to 16,081,890 barrels against 15,939,785.

Uruguay One of Largest Consumers of Electric Power

Buenos Aires, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Uruguayan production and distribution of electric power is controlled by the National Administration of Electric Plants and Telephones (Administración General de las Usinas Eléctricas y Teléfonos del Estado), a government entity commonly known by the Spanish initials of its name, UTE. The effective capacity of electric power installations was estimated at 191,000 kilowatts in 1949. This power is generated by a hydro-electric plant installed on the Rio Negro, at Rincón del Bonete, which has a capacity of 116,000 kilowatts, a steam-generated plant of 25,000 kilowatts capacity located in Montevideo, and several small Diesel plants dispersed in the interior of the country.

In August, 1950, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Industrial Development granted the Uruguayan Government a loan of US$33 million for the purpose of expanding electric power and telephone facilities. This loan bears interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum and is payable in 24 years, as from February 15, 1955. This amount is earmarked for payment of imports of material and equipment required for UTE's five-year expansion program which, it is estimated, will cost a total of US$45 million. The electrical energy expansion program alone is expected to require US$36·6 million and, when completed, the installed capacity of the Montevideo plant will be increased by 50,000 kilowatts and Diesel-generated power in the interior by 18,000 kilowatts bringing the country's total effective capacity up to approximately 259,000 kilowatts. In addition, several factories are planning the conversion of their units from direct to alternating current. As a result of the rapid growth of its industry, Uruguay is considered to be one of the largest consumers of electric power, per capita, and the demand for it continues to be very strong.

Argentine Industry Handicapped by Lack of Materials and Foreign Exchange

By H. E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

BUENOS AIRES.—There are two main difficulties facing Argentine industry. One lies in world-wide shortages of the materials urgently needed, and the other is the country's lack of foreign exchange to pay for these materials, even if they were available. The prime material supply situation is critical. One example is that of the local tire and rubber goods factories which had to close in December for an indefinite period and remain closed for at least three months after the necessary sterling was provided to buy the required Singapore rubber. It seems reasonable to forecast that in 1952 Argentine factories will be severely handicapped by the lack of prime materials unless (and this is improbable) the country's stockpiles of primary products be sufficient to pull it through a period of industrial austerity. The consensus of opinion of trade and industry is that this is not at all likely.

The fact that recent Central Bank circulars have deleted numerous basic items from the list of goods importable from the dollar area under the automatic exchange system is consistent with the above forecast. Argentina's sterling balance position is much worse than its dollar one.

Contrary to last year's forecast, output of beer in 1950 increased slightly over that of 1949 as the figures below demonstrate. However, these statistics are not by any means indicative of the country's producing capacity in this line of manufacturing because malt, hops and other basic ingredients were even scarcer than in 1949. Greater production, however slight the increase, can only be explained by the use of substitute products or through the use of stock-piled ingredients.

Argentine Beverage Production

Year	Lager Beer	Porter (000's of litres)	Liquid Malt
1946	182,049	61,620	3,070
1947	220,201	91,042	3,854
1948	240,043	100,196	4,403
1949	270,093	98,553	5,121
1950	277,021	106,330	6,036

	Yerba Mate (000's metric tons)	Wines (000's of litres)	Vermouth, etc.
1946	122·9	898,753	65,673
1947	124·2	1,034,392	78,347
1948	135·1	1,149,261	91,886
1949	113·9	1,069,580	107,939
1950	124·2	1,250,297	102,741

Argentine Tobacco Production

Year	Black (metric tons)	Virginia-type
1946	12,114	4,001
1947	13,334	4,296
1948	13,869	4,965
1949	14,148	5,953
1950	13,142	6,336

Textiles

Due to the depreciation of machinery and equipment and the scarcity of spare parts, plus the lack of certain raw materials, the Argentine textile industry experienced a decrease in its production which had been expanding during the twelve previous years. This statement is based on the opinion of a few, but important, textile manufacturers in this country. However, the contrary is demonstrated in the official statistics given below:

Argentine Textile Production

Year	Production (metric tons)
1947	321,899
1948	393,868
1949	386,486
1950	500,688

Note: Production figures are the aggregate of the output of cotton wool, washed wool, brushed and carded cotton thread. No other textile product is included.

Chemicals

The general physical volume of production shows that the important chemical industry continued to expand during 1950, even though it was handicapped by the shortage of certain raw and essential materials. As a general indication of which chemical products are produced in the country and in what quantities, production figures for the past two years are tabulated below.

Product	Unit	Production 1949	Production 1950
Sulphuric acid	metric tons	77,200	77,200
Tartaric acid	" "	1,500	1,900
Dissolved acetylene	" "	754	830
Industrial alcohols	kilolitres	79,498	80,554
Sodium hypochloride	metric tons	25,000	24,500
Oxygen	cubic metres	6,843,000	7,669,000
Caustic soda	metric tons	26,200	27,900
Aluminum sulphate	" "	44,000	43,500
Sodium sulphate	" "	51	134

During 1951 it was announced that the Skoda Works of Czechoslovakia were building a grain alcohol distillery which would be the largest in the world, covering a surface of about 250 acres. Its daily production, when in full operation, will be 250,000 litres of ethylic anhydrous alcohol. The plant will consume 650 metric tons of corn and 70 tons of barley every twenty-four hours. This will provide a new source of fuel alcohol. It is expected that output will leave a surplus for export.

Plans are also under way for building a quicklime factory in San Luis with a production capacity of 90,000 tons, as well as a plant for distilling alcohol from woods. Recent developments in the Argentine chemical industry also include greater production of sulphuric acid from zinc blends, the completion of a third benzenchexachloride plant and pilot-plant production of benzene. A factory to produce nitration grade toluene is nearing completion and the manufacture of DDT is being considered.

Quebracho Extract

Quebracho extract is one of the country's main forest export products. Virtually all of the exploitable stands of tannin-yielding quebracho in the world are in Argentina and Paraguay, the former holding about 95 per cent. Of some 250,000 metric tons of quebracho extract used annually, about 75 per cent is produced in Argentina. Twenty-three factories were registered in 1946, of which 20 are in actual operation. Production of extract has tended to decrease steadily since 1946. While definite production figures for 1950 are not available, estimates placed it at 220,000 metric tons, 20,000 tons short of the export quota that had been fixed by government authorities. As of April, 1951, export prices per metric ton of quebracho were raised by US$25.00 per ton to US$200 for hot-water soluble and US$215 for cold-water soluble extract f.o.b. Buenos Aires. This increase is attributed mainly to higher production costs and the sellers' market.

Pharmaceutical Products

The Argentine Government authorities continued to favour local production of drugs and pharmaceutical products. An example of this is the recent government extension of the 1947 decree, for another five years, declaring the manufacture of penicillin and certain other medicinal products to be of "national interest". This preferential treatment is aimed at facilitating the expansion of present plants and the construction of new drug producing factories. Another new drug will be manufactured in the country. The government has recently authorized the establishment of a chloromycetin plant by an Italian firm, Señores Carlo Erba.

Automotive Products

For lack of foreign exchange to import component parts, Argentine assembly plants were generally inactive during the last year and the first half of the current year. In April, 1951, a new but small automobile factory, operated by Autoar, S.A., opened its doors. This plant was moved from Turin in Italy, complete with machinery and staff of skilled workers. The manufacturers are those of the Cisitalia sports car. This same Italian firm is already producing a small sports car and delivery truck known as "Autoar". The bodies are produced in Argentina but some of the chassis are imported. Converted tractor motors provide the power. The factory appears to lack mechanization. It is currently producing one car and two trucks per week, but an output of five units of each type per week is expected.

There have been several announcements since the beginning of 1951 that large scale production of motors, spare parts for motorcar engines and other automotive parts would soon be undertaken. However, there is no indication that anything has materialized yet.

Hampered by the lack of crude rubber as a result of the country's shortage of sterling with which to import it from Malaya, Argentine factories in 1950 yielded the lowest production of these items since 1947. The outlook for Argentine production of tires and tubes is not bright, and expectations are that production will continue to decrease steadily for some months to come.

Argentine Production of Tubes and Tires

Year	Tubes (units)	Tires (units)
1947	810,500	948,500
1948	856,000	861,800
1949	804,900	755,100
1950	690,500	687,300

Cement

Because of fuel shortages and transportation difficulties, production by Argentine cement mills declined sharply during the first half of 1950, but statistics for the complete year show that this decrease was offset by a much greater production in the second part of the year and production figures for the full year reached a new peak. According to statistics published by the Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers, Argentine output of Portland cement during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to 22,936,210 bags (of 50 kilos each) which, despite the improvement in recent months, is still comparatively lower than the corresponding figure for 1950, at 23,060,640 bags. In July this year, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce announced that a cement factory with a capacity for 200,000 tons per annum, would be installed in San Luis (Cerro el Gigante). Generally speaking, Argentine production of cement is taken up by public works and private building in the proportion of 35 per cent and 65 per cent respectively.

Argentine Cement Production

Year	Port. Cement	White Cement
	(000's metric tons)	
1946	1,140·3	13·4
1947	1,355·3	15·8
1948	1,251·8	12·9
1949	1,444·1	13·0
1950	1,552·7	16·7

Production of fibre-cement sheets increased sharply during 1950. Greater production was achieved because of the relatively greater availability of raw materials, particularly asbestos fibres. It is expected that statistical returns for 1951 will show another sharp increase as larger quantities of asbestos fibres contracted for late in 1950 were not delivered until the first half of the current year. Unless more exchange is made available for imports of asbestos fibres, prospects are that Argentine production of fibre-cement products, of which sheets and pipes are the principal items, will decrease in 1952.

Argentine Fibre-Cement Sheet Production

Year	(square metres)
1946	4,707,000
1947	5,389,000
1948	4,832,000
1949	2,162,000
1950	3,006,000

Shoe Industry

By and large, the high level of production of the Argentine shoe industry was maintained throughout 1950. While output decreased in certain lines, such as in children's and women's footwear, production of other types was sufficient to offset this. Nevertheless, factory operations continued to be hampered by the lack of raw materials, machinery and equipment.

Leather Shoe Production

Year	Men's	Ladies'	Children's	Rubber Footwear*
		(000's of pairs)		
1946	4,595	7,239	5,877	7,406
1947	4,465	6,484	5,669	9,328
1948	4,918	6,200	5,868	13,595
1949	5,199	5,269	5,175	13,449
1950	5,260	5,055	4,384	13,821

*Mainly "alpargatas", canvas shoe type.

Electric Power

Argentine production of electricity maintained its upward trend during 1950. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce recently awarded a contract for the installation of a thermo-electric generator plant at San Nicolas. The work is to be undertaken by a group of German firms including Siemens Schukert Elektricitats Gessellschaft and Steinmuller G.M.B.H. This 300,000 kilowatt plant is to be built within the three next years. Its production will cover 50 per cent of the deficit between the estimated consumption for 1955 for the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires and the production of existing power houses.

Electrical Equipment and Apparatus

While the industry was and continues to be handicapped by the lack of parts and raw materials, Argentine production of electrical equipment and apparatus increased substantially in 1950 and in most segments of this industry output reached an all-time high. The increase is particularly remarkable with respect to production of electric refrigerators and electric motors.

Year	Refrigerators Electric	Lamps Electric (units)	Motors* Electric
1946	6,967	15,829,000	17,833
1947	11,829	11,777,000	27,596
1948	20,401	15,719,000	26,342
1949	19,281	19,154,000	29,992
1950	28,468	18,198,000	66,824

*Presumably of 25 h.p. or less.

It is expected that 1951 production of electric motors will have more than doubled that of 1950 and leave a small exportable surplus of this item.

While domestic demand for accumulators, batteries and such products is far from being met by local production, the country, through increased output, is becoming less dependent on foreign sources of supply.

Year	Bateries, cells, etc.	Accumulators
1946	10,703,000	69,000
1947	15,190,000	78,000
1948	21,012,000	125,000
1949	24,182,000	119,000
1950	30,388,000	130,000

Radio and Television

It is estimated that some 2,200,000 radio receivers were in operation in Argentina during 1950. Radio production estimates indicate that local output has dropped to 200,000 units in 1950, from 230,000 and 286,000 units in 1949 and 1948 respectively. The decrease in production is generally attributed to curtailed imports of essential assembly parts and tubes.

Argentina's first commercial television transmitter began to operate in Buenos Aires on October 17, 1951. The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation is providing the required technical personnel until local camera crews are trained to operate the equipment. This company is also expected to supply Argentina with 10,000 television receiver sets. Shipments were scheduled to start July 1, 1951.

West German Fruit Production Increases

Imports of Canadian fruit, in quantity, not expected to be possible for some time.

By Wm. Jones, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FRANKFURT.—A continuing increase in West German fruit production, and a persistent dollar shortage, is expected to exclude any possibility of Canadian fruits being imported in quantity for some considerable time to come. The re-establishment of Canadian apple products in prewar volume on this market should not, therefore, be expected.

The surplus of domestic fruit available to the market is clearly indicated in the 1949 and 1950 statistics. Detailed information for the previous postwar years and 1951 is not available. However, from local conditions it would appear that a similar if not worse situation with regard to marketing is being encountered with the 1951 crop. In 1950 the crop offering was slightly in excess of two million tons, approximately 60 per cent greater than that of 1949. All crops with the exception of apricots and peaches showed an increase in quantity, and even in these two cases less than 50 per cent of the crop was offered and sold. The volume of fruits brought to market has expanded, as the result, to a great extent, of the tendency of the small growers to sell their products rather than to consume them. This trend stems from internal economic pressures which are both numerous and varied.

West German Fruit Production and Sales

Type of Fruit	Production (000's of metric tons) 1950	1949	Percentage of sales in relation to production 1950	1949
Sweet cherries	66	51	48	37
Other cherries	34	33	49	41
Apples	1,082	606	52	52
Pears	407	272	48	45
Plums	255	112	51	38
Yellow plums[1]	15	12	37	32
Apricots	1	1	42	27
Peaches	14	19	46	40
Blackberries	77	71	39	36
Gooseberries	54	50	43	37
Raspberries	13	9	28	23
All Fruit	2,018	1,236	..	..

[1] Includes greengages.
(Source: Federal Statistical Office).

Another factor of great importance to the increased production of fruit in Western Germany is the growth in numbers of producers as compared with prewar years. When the 1933 statistics are compared with current statistics it can be seen that, while the total of horticultural establishments has been augmented by 10,000 or approximately 70 per cent, fruit growers alone account for some 56,000 of these. The percentage of fruit growers in relation to the total number of horticulturists in the Western Zone has risen from 26 per cent in 1933 to 48 per cent in 1950.

German agricultural groups, having considered all of these factors, are pressing for further protection by the Federal Government from imports. Several protective periods during which fruit may not be imported are already in force. It is felt that the higher internal production tends to meet a demand which experience has shown to be most unsettled as between domestic and imported fruit, southern fruits being of great interest to consumers. The Federal Government, in order to meet its trade agreement commitments and to continue its efforts to promote general exports, can be expected to permit an increase in imports from those countries with which it has concluded trade agreements. However, it is to be expected that the excessive demand for foreign products of this nature will decline when foreign fruits become continuously available.

Unemployment High in Northern Ireland

Belfast, December 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Unemployment in Northern Ireland now amounts to 6·9 per cent of the total insured population (for women the percentage is 7·2 and for men 6·8). These figures are based on a provisional estimate for June, 1951, which puts the number of insured at 470,000 persons (297,000 men and 173,000 women). The position is particularly difficult in Londonderry, where slackness in the shirtmaking industry has resulted in the paying-off of a large number of operatives.

In a recent Parliamentary debate on the subject, plans to offset this position were outlined by the Prime Minister. These include the erection of new factories, seventeen of which are at present under construction or in the planning stage. Of these, five are for specific firms and twelve are "advance" factories planned in the hope of attracting industrialists. The offer of contracts for service shirts has also been promised by the British Ministry of Supply, and if local manufacturers are successful in their tenders these should result in an increase of almost 100 per cent in the rate of allocation of work to Northern Ireland.

The Province's claim to a share in the rearmament program has already been presented to the government at Westminster at the highest level, and an assurance has been obtained that full account will be taken of Northern Ireland's claims in regard to the allocation of steel. Under the Re-Equipment of Industry Act sixty-five applications have been received for grants amounting to almost £3,000,000. Already twenty-six separate schemes have been approved in respect of which grants of more than £400,000 will be payable.

Plans are also well advanced for the setting up of an organization of businessmen, on the lines of the Scottish Industrial Council, to bring Northern Ireland's advantages as a manufacturing centre more forcibly to the notice of industrialists in North America. The pool of efficient and skilful workers in Northern Ireland, lacking full employment, should attract a number of industries which are elsewhere faced with a dearth of manpower. Prospects for the capital investment program in Northern Ireland in 1952 cannot yet be forecast with accuracy, but will undoubtedly be adversely affected by the growing British Government restriction on credit. The shortage of steel, coupled with the demands of the defence program, will interfere with building schedules, while the limitation of imports may have a considerable effect on some manufacturing industries, with obvious repercussions on the labour situation.

Commodity Notes

CHILE

Apple Exports Increased—Exports of apples have increased from 4,037 tons, valued at Gold$842,000 in 1940, to 7,815 tons valued at Gold$4,281,000 in 1950. The increase in tonnage exported is about 90 per cent as against an increase in value of nearly 400 per cent. Over the first nine months of 1951, 6,674 tons for a total value of Gold$3,423,300 were exported. Of this total, 4,636 tons were sold to Germany, 768 tons to Perú, 684 tons to France and 319 tons to Great Britain.—Santiago, January 7, 1952.

Melons are Steady Export—Melons are a steady export from Chile and during the past ten years the greater portion has been shipped to the United States. A falling-off was seen during the war years. In 1950, total exports amounted to 2,293 tons valued at Gold$677,000. The highest figure was reached in 1947, when 2,863 tons were exported for a value of Gold$1,173,000. Figures have been more than maintained in 1951, as from January to September 2,119 tons valued at Gold$773,500 were exported. About 90 per cent of the melons exported are of the "honey-dew" variety.—Santiago, January 8, 1952.

Merchant Vessels Will Be Purchased—The Foreign Trade Council has definitely authorized about US$11,000,000 for the purchase of two cargo vessels of 9,250 tons and one of 8,600 tons for the Merchant Marine. These are being acquired in France and will be payable by nitrate exports. The vessels will be delivered over a period of two years and the rate of exchange authorized to the purchasing companies is Ch.$50 per United States dollar.—Santiago, January 9, 1952.

CUBA

Mineral Exports Increasing—The mining industry in Cuba has received great impetus from the prices prevailing for base metals as a result of the large rearmament programs in the United States and elsewhere. The principal development at the present time is the reopening of the Nikaro Nickel Mines originally built by the United States Government during the last war at a cost of $32,000,000, and with an annual capacity of 16,000 short tons. Exports of manganese, iron, copper, chrome and other ores have increased considerably, according to the latest information.—Havana, January 5, 1952.

Alcohol Distilleries Re-opened—The increased demand for alcohol has led to the re-opening of some of the distilleries closed at the end of the last war In the interim the Cuban Government had been supporting this industry by forcing the compulsory mixture of alcohol and gasoline for fuel and the use of subsidies. Compulsory use of alcohol with gasoline has resulted in an increase in the number of distilleries producing anhydrous ethyl alcohol, which is so used. Alcohol production in 1951 is calculated at 40 million gallons, as against an estimated industrial capacity of 133 million.—Havana, January 5, 1952.

GREECE

Cotton Exported for First Time—For the first time in history, the Greek cotton industry has contracted with foreign countries to export cotton cloths and yarn. The following table shows the exports of yarn from Greece for the period August 1 to October 30, 1951:

	Kilos	Value (millions of drachmas)
Yugoslavia	167,363	4,625
England	39,260	1,167
Turkey	1,624	45
South Africa	2,693	87
Total	210,940	5,924

(Drs.14,250 equal Can.$1).

Athens, December 30, 1951.

Electric Household Appliances Industry Expanding—In conjunction with the electric power plant projects under construction in Greece, which are expected to be completed by about the end of 1954, the electric household appliances industry is expanding to cope with increased demand for these articles. Already an old established Greek plant, Isola, S.A., having received ECA loans to the extent of $680,000, has started manufacturing American model electric ranges on a mass production basis. Future plans cover the manufacture of electric household refrigerators, washing machines and other similar household appliances. At present their only model is the American type electric range, being sold at Drachmas 4,200,000 ($280) to the consumers.—Athens, January 2, 1952.

ISRAEL

Re-Open Potash Works on Dead Sea—Agreement has been reached between the Israeli Government and representatives of the Palestine Potash Limited, a British company, for the re-opening of the potash works at Sodom on the Dead Sea, in the spring of 1952. The agreement reportedly provides for the establishment of a new company with the Israeli Government controlling at least 51 per cent of the shares. Capable of producing 100,000 tons of potash yearly, the plant on the southwestern shore of the Dead Sea has now been idle for almost four years. Expansion plans call for an annual production of about half a million tons but, before this can be achieved, additional sweetwater sources will have to be found.—Athens, December 6, 1951.

Cement Bag Plant Under Construction—A factory for the manufacture of cement bags, to start production by next spring, is being built at Nesher by the Palestine Portland Cement Co. Limited, at a cost of I£250,000 and financed jointly by the Nesher Company and a Finnish firm which will supply the paper and the machines. Initial output is expected to be 20 million paper bags per year, saving 30 per cent of present outlay of foreign currency for sacks. When Nesher's new cement factory is completed, 11½ million sacks will be needed annually, for a total output of 550,000 tons of cement. It is planned to sell the surplus locally, and subsequently also to export.—Athens, December 1, 1951.

Electrical Equipment to be Produced—Solel Boneh Limited, the Contracting Organization of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel, has recently opened a factory for the production of electric motors, ranging from one-half to seven-and-a-half horsepower, with a planned annual capacity output of 6,000 motors. Solel Boneh plans also to establish electrical equipment enterprises for the manufacture of transformers, switches, insulators and other items.—Athens, December 2, 1951.

Fuel Corporation Formed to Refine Oil—The Israeli Government announced, on December 22, 1951, the formation of the Israel Fuel Corporation Limited, to take over the business of purchasing crude oil and distributing the refined products, as well as by-products, in Israel. The company may at some time be asked to join in general exploitation of local oil resources, including exploratory work. There is provisional agreement with the Shell and Socony Vacuum companies, and with the Iraq Petroleum company's Haifa refineries, but a settled plan has now been worked out, and the new company, which will handle progressively up to 30 per cent of local needs, expects to start operations early in the New Year. The crude oil, the first supplies of which are already on the way from Venezuela, will be bought with hard currency, but the cost of refining, which in the past has also had to be met in dollars or sterling, will now be paid for in local currency. Israel's expenditure for oil and oil products in 1952 is estimated at a minimum of I£15 million.—Athens, January 7, 1952.

SPAIN

Olive Crop Exceptionally Good—The olive crop which was exceptionally good in 1951 is placed, according to a reliable source, at between 560,000 and 600,000 tons.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Orange Crop Lower than Expected—Estimates for the 1951-52 orange crop were one million tons, but the recent severe rain and wind storms have reduced the crop by about 200,000 tons, according to press reports.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Nut Export Business is Brisk—Export business in nuts is brisk, according to press reports. The hazelnut production, which is estimated at 8,000 tons, is almost sold out and the almond crop, of which 15,000 tons will be shipped abroad, is selling for over $100 per 100 kilos f.o.b. Spanish ports.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Paper Mill Planned—It is expected that a paper mill will be erected in Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Craft-type paper will be manufactured from pulp made from banana trees. The plant capacity will be 6,000 tons per year which will be used to wrap Canary Island exports of bananas and tomatoes. Surplus pulp will be shipped to the Spanish mainland. An annual saving of the equivalent of 36·5 million pesetas in foreign exchange is expected to be realized when the plant gets into production.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

General Notes

COLOMBIA

Certain Custom Rates Expected to be Lowered—The Minister of Agriculture has announced that, retroactive to January, the customs tariffs are expected to be reduced on such imports as drugs, fertilizers, fungicides, and some other articles directly affecting the farmer, and his cost of production. It is thus hoped to stimulate agricultural production, particularly cotton at low altitudes and wheat on the high plateaus. On the other hand, petitions have been made to remove powdered milk and some other canned goods from the prohibited import list, and these petitions are being seriously considered.—Bogotá, January 17, 1952.

State Trading Organization Replaced—The functions of the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos, popularly known as INA, have been almost eliminated and the organization has been replaced by the Corporación de Defensa Agrícola. The change was brought about by an executive decree signed January 16 by the President and his Ministers. Thus, after a six and-a-half-year experiment, Colombia's venture with a state trading monopoly in most of the leading bulk foods of the country is now being brought to a close. According to the new plan, the Corporación will only control the prices of five Colombian agricultural products—rice, corn, wheat, potatoes and beans. Government policy towards importation of the foreign hard wheat required to make up the deficit averaging over 40,000 tons annually, after local soft wheat production of 90,000 tons, is not now expected to change from the present system of bulk purchase by the Federación de Molineros. The Board of Directors of the new Corporación will comprise the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Development, the Manager of the Banco de la República, the Manager of the Agricultural Credit Bank, the Minister of Industry and Mines, and the Manager of the National Federation of Coffee Growers. The whole plan will be supervised by the Banco de la República, Colombia's central bank.—Bogotá, January 17, 1952.

HONG KONG

Japan Proposing Treaty—It is reported from Saigon that the Japanese Government has commenced overtures to the State of Vietnam, French Indo-China, proposing that a Japanese economic mission be sent there with a view to holding discussions basic to the drawing-up of a trade treaty between the two countries.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

Trade Returns for November, 1951—The total value of Hong Kong's trade for November, 1951, is reported as \$631·0 million, a decline of nine per cent as compared with the preceding month of October, and of twenty-eight per cent as compared with the results for November, 1950. Imports in November, 1951, were valued at \$389·9 million and exports at \$241·1 million. November, 1950, imports were worth \$427 million, and exports \$443 million. Thus, November, 1951, becomes the fourth consecutive month in which trade values were lower than those for the equivalent month of the previous year.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

U.S. Dollar Open Market Rates During December—The open market rate for United States dollars in Hong Kong varied during December in accordance with belief as to the future of sterling. Opening the month at a price of HK$6.84 for US$1.00, the rate eased to $6.74, in a continuation of the gradual decline which had been evident from October's high of $7.03, then went back up to $6.82 by December 15 with rumours of impending sterling devaluation. When these rumours proved false the rate eased again and, with the news of the re-establishment of the London exchange futures market, the open market rate dropped to $6.64 on December 18, and by December 31 had declined further to $6.58.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

New Hydro-Electric Power Station Planned—Present electric power consumption of the State of Vietnam, French Indo-China, is said to be 100,000 kilowatts per hour, provided from 150 power stations. Only the Chapa power plant in North Vietnam and the Banmethuot and Danhim plants in Central Vietnam are hydro-electric installations; all others are thermic power sources, produced with steam engines, diesel motors, or turbo-alternators consuming coal. A new hydro-electric power station is to be built at Dalat in South Vietnam. With a water head of 2,000 litres per second, this power development will provide 1,400 kilowatts per hour at 22,000 volts.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Forests Ripe for Exploitation—Mr. Elaxandor Rule, an F.A.O. forestry expert, after five months' tour in both the wings of Pakistan, has expressed the view that the forests here are ripe for exploitation and offer a potential basis for the establishment of forest industries such as plywood, fibre board, match manufacture and saw milling.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

Hydro-Electric Scheme Progressing—The Dargai Hydro Electric Project in the North West Frontier Province which is part of Pakistan's Six Year Development Plan, is progressing favourably. It is reported by the Ministry of Industries that this enterprise, which is the second biggest hydro-electric scheme sponsored by the Central Government, is likely to be completed by October, 1952. Its four generators giving a total capacity of 20,000 kilowatts, will, together with the Malakand Project, make the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province self-sufficient in power.—Karachi, January, 5, 1952.

Industrial Finance Corporation Shows Profit—The Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation is a body set up by the government to finance industrial projects, where necessary, under Pakistan's Six Year Development Plan. According to their second annual report profits during the year ended June 30, 1951 amounted to Rs.230,390 ($73,100) after provision for taxes. The total accommodation granted aggregated Rs.12 million ($4,000,000) of which Rs.68.50 lacs was sanctioned during the year under report. The applications sanctioned relate to a variety of industries totalling seventeen. —Karachi, January 5, 1952.

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	379·5
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	3,535·1

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	325·7
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	3,811·8

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	+ 58·8
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	− 233·5

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	209·3
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	2,107·7

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	224·7
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	2,609·9

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	— 5·9	— 11·3	— 33·2	— 55·8	— 43·2	— 47·3	— 21·5	— 43·0
February	— 7·5	— 13·8	— 27·1	— 67·1	— 40·4	— 40·6	— 12·8	— 44·1
March	— 10·3	— 19·5	— 32·4	— 80·2	— 24·2	— 44·9	— 3·7	— 52·4
April	— 8·4	— 12·8	— 41·9	— 91·6	— 48·0	— 65·1	— 22,9	— 92·3
May	— 11·0	— 19·5	— 39·9	— 102·7	— 28·7	— 49·1	— 18·2	— 61·7
June	— 10·5	— 16·5	— 38·5	— 90·5	— 43·5	— 61·3	— 8·4	— 50·6
July	— 6·6	— 12·4	— 35·9	— 84·9	— 28·6	— 54·2	— 0·1	— 29·8
August	— 4·5	— 9·4	— 45·6	— 71·6	— 20·3	— 26·6	— 2·5	— 33·7
September	— 5·9	— 8·9	— 44·7	— 73·8	+ 11·4	— 42·6	+ 18·6	— 22·1
October	— 8·0	— 9·7	— 39·4	— 86·2	— 9·7	— 17·8	— 0·9	— 27·4
November	— 7·7	— 8·6	— 58·1	— 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	— 19·7	— 11·9
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	— 469·1

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	58·0
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	568·3

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	33·3
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	401·6

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	+ 25·7
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	+ 169·4

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.

M. B. Palmer, Trade Commissioner in Jamaica, Will Visit Nassau and Belize

M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, will make his annual visit to Nassau, Bahamas, and Belize, British Honduras, during the month of February.

William Van Vliet Appointed Agricultural Secretary at Frankfurt

William Van Vliet

William Van Vliet, of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, has been appointed Agricultural Secretary for Canada at Frankfurt am Main. Born in December, 1917, at Quinton, Sask., he graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with degrees of B.S.A. and M.Sc., specializing in economics, farm management and statistics. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1949, he was employed as economist in charge of domestic marketing research, Department of Fisheries. Mr. Van Vliet was posted to Paris in October, 1950, as Agricultural Adviser to the Canadian Mission to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, and transferred to the Canadian Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark, in April, 1951, as Acting Agricultural Secretary. Mr. Van Vliet served in the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps from 1941 to 1946 in Canada, Great Britain, the Mediterranean and Northwest Europe, retiring with the rank of captain.

Office Machinery and Equipment Will Be Exhibited in San Francisco

The 1952 Office Machinery and Equipment Exposition, sponsored by the National Office Management Association, will be held in San Francisco, May 19, 20 and 21. The exposition is open to foreign manufacturers, producers and exporters of office machinery and equipment, and to foreign visitors. Interested firms or businessmen should contact Mr. A. C. Spangler, National Office Management Association, 132 W. Chelten Avenue, Philadelphia 44.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Belgian Congo Import Restrictions Again Eased

Leopoldville, January 16, 1952.—(FTS)—All goods entering the Belgian Congo are now being freely licensed with the exception of some specified heavy equipment and construction material, by virtue of a government announcement of January 15. The exceptions include weighing platforms, steam engines, turbines, electric motors, generators and transformers, certain industrial, road-working and agricultural machinery, lime and cement, various types of iron and metallic hangars.

(The complete list of items concerned is available in the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. An earlier notice regarding the easing of Belgian Congo import restrictions appeared in Foreign Trade of January 12, 1952.)

Western Germany Announces Regulations for Plant Health Certificates

Frankfurt am Main, January 15, 1952.—(FTS)—Health certificates, which must accompany shipments of plants, parts of plants and plant products to Western Germany, should be made out, apart from the language of the exporting country, in the German language, according to a statement of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry, dated January 3. Further, indications as to sender, receiver and marks on packages must correspond with the actual shipment and with the invoice. Failure to comply with these regulations will result, it is stated, in the rejection of the shipment.

Further Quota for Woven Woollen Tissues Announced by Ireland

Dublin, January 17, 1952.—(FTS)—By an order of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, a further quota has been announced for the period March 1 to August 31, 1952, for the following

Certain woven tissues of wool or worsted: 75,000 square yards, as against 1,100,000 square yards for the previous six months.

United States Increases Tariff Quota on Ground Fish

Washington, January 17, 1952.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Customs has announced that the tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1952 on fresh or frozen cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for, is 31,472,108 pounds. This is an increase of approximately two million pounds over the 1951 quota.

The annual quota is the quantity entitled to be entered for consumption in the United States at the rate of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound. The quota is 15 per centum of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the quota is established, or 15,000,000 pounds, whichever quantity is greater.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Concluded*

Of the total quantity of fish (31,472,108) entitled to entry at the rate of $1\frac{7}{8}$ cents per pound during the calendar year 1952, not more than one-fourth shall be so entitled during the first three months, not more than one-half during the first six months, and not more than three-fourths during the first nine months of the year.

United States Announces Tariff Rate Quota on Petroleum and Products

Washington, January 17, 1952.—(FTS)—Preliminary estimates of the quantity of crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, the product of the countries listed below, which will be entitled to entry at the reduced rate of duty of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents during 1952, have been announced by the Bureau of Customs as follows:

Venezuela	70,510,414 bbls.
Netherlands (including overseas territories)	22,197,723 bbls.
Other countries (including Canada)	25,996,263 bbls.
	118,704,400 bbls.

The above import quota arrangement is provided for in the 1939 trade agreement with Venezuela. Under this agreement crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil, are admitted at one-half the full rate of duty of 21 cents per barrel, up to a total of 5 per cent of the quantity of crude petroleum processed in continental United States refineries during the preceding calendar year. In 1951 some 104,500,000 barrels were imported at the reduced rate of $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents per barrel.

Canadian Mineral Wool Production

Production of mineral wool in November comprised 12,483,098 square feet of batts as compared with 15,728,660 in the same month of 1950, 1,170,983 cubic feet of granulated wool compared with 1,358,162, and 104,363 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool compared with 162,373. In the first 11 months of the year, 143,052,198 square feet of batts were produced as against 140,378,944 in 1950, 9,568,369 cubic feet of granulated wool against 10,131,278, and 1,070,673 cubic feet of bulk or loose wool against 2,931,365.

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. 21	Nominal Quotations Jan. 28
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2003	·2001
		Free	·2085	·0696	·0691
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0469	·0468
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·2280	2·2255
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0199	·0198
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0170	·0166
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·5802	·5796
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0541	·0540
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	......	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2103	·2101
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0112	·0112
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4006	·4001
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1788	·1786
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0016	1·0003
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1450	·1448
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0016	1·0003
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0667	·0660
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·8760	2·8725
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4006	·4001
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·5090	2·5062
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0043	·0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0037	·0028	·0028
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0057	·0057
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0158	·0157
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2385	·2382
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0016	1·0003
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2003	·2001
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5008	·5002
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1741	·1739
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0615	·0614
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2103	·2101
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·7850	2·7819
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·7850	2·7819
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·7850	2·7819
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·7850	2·7819
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	·0028	·0027
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1158	·1156
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2636	·2632
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5311	·5304
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·7850	2·7819
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2003	·2001
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1402	·1400
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3027	·3023
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0016	1·0003
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0646	·0645
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5008	·5002
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0350	·0348
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3249	·3246
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0919	·0918
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·1936	·1934
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2291	·2288
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3577	·3573
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·7850	2·7819
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·7850	2·7818
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0015	1·0003
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6594	·6585
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2990	·2986
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	·0033	·0033

*** September 17, 1949.**

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