



foreign trade

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COVER... Canadian handicrafts are on display in New York City at the Canadian Showroom, Rockefeller Center, throughout February and March. Cover picture is an example of Canadian art, horned grebes in a bisque group on walnut mounting designed by Thor Hansen and carved by Walter Mee for the interior of the British American Oil Building in Toronto. (See article page 142)

British American Oil Photo

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The Canadian Handicrafts Industry

Handicrafts featured at Canadian Showroom in New York City during February and March—High standards of Canadian craftsmen gaining wide recognition—Folk art is important tourist attraction.

By Paul E. Jensen, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE SPOTLIGHT is on Canadian handicrafts, at the Canadian Showroom in Rockefeller Center, New York City, where an exhibition of folk art from this country is being held throughout February and March. It seems, therefore, an appropriate time to review the development of this growing industry. Stimulated by the Canadian Handicraft Guild and by provincial governments, handicrafts are introducing an important cultural note into the national economy. New designs for incorporation in buildings have been created, and a wide range of articles for sale at home and abroad has been produced. The display in New York includes woven textiles, hooked rugs, ceramics, metal work, and wood carvings, and the exhibition staff will assist purchasers in choosing and ordering single items or in obtaining larger assortments for delivery at some future date.

Canadian sales of handicraft items to American tourists were estimated at \$12 million for 1951. Some 23.5 million United States visitors came to Canada in 1950, and their estimated expenditures amounted to \$259 million. Of this total, Ontario is believed to have taken in 50.4 per cent; Quebec, 19.8 per cent; British Columbia, 13.5 per cent; the Maritime Provinces, 8.7 per cent; Alberta, 3.3 per cent; Manitoba, 2.9 per cent; and Saskatchewan, 1.4 per cent. Many tourists ask for specific articles, and the products of individual craftsmen are also in demand. Canadian craftsmen are becoming better known in the United States and other countries, where the quality of many Canadian handicraft items is reputed the equal of that obtainable anywhere in the world. The present high standard has been attained only over a period of years, the last ten being the most significant.

Industry Aided by Guild and Provincial Governments

It is doubtful, however, whether Canadian craftsmen could have made so much progress in such a relatively short time without the co-operative efforts of the Canadian Handicraft Guild, the various provincial governments and a large number of private citizens who have been willing to give freely of their time to the development of this industry. The necessity for a national organization only became apparent after the Second World War, as a result of the increasing attention devoted to the development of tourist traffic and the necessity for co-ordinating provincial efforts to broaden the range of ideas and information. The creation of a Committee of Provincial Handicraft Officials has resulted in a remark-

able unity of purpose within the industry, particularly in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. It should do much to create a national pride in Canadian handicrafts and to improve further the designs, colours and media used. The ultimate aim is, of course, the production of high-quality merchandise suitable for use in the home and for gift purposes.

Permanent Handicraft Displays Established

Two major permanent handicraft collections are located in Montreal, at 72 Sherbrooke Street West and 2025 Peel Street. Other permanent collections may be found in Fredericton, New Brunswick, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. The art centres in Montreal have been redecorated recently and filled with choice articles produced by leading artists. In a fascinating medley of colour and form, and designed to suit almost every taste, may be found wood carvings that range from religious subjects to motifs from everyday life. A ceramic collection, consisting of glazed, semi-glazed and unglazed items, from small trinkets to large pieces suitable for decorating the home, has attracted considerable attention. The textile section is a fantasy of line and colour, and the special souvenirs in hundreds of forms and media can serve many purposes. A recent exhibition in Montreal, arranged by Dr. Jean-Marie Gauvreau, Director of the Provincial Handicraft and Small Industries Bureau, was visited by thousands on the opening night. A special display of Eskimo crafts, provided by the Canadian Handicraft Guild, aroused so much interest that it was decided to show the collection in other centres throughout Canada.

Additional information concerning handicrafts and articles obtainable in the various provinces may be obtained from the Canadian Handicraft Guild, Montreal and Toronto; the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa; the Grenfell Labrador Medical Mission, Ottawa, and the following provincial directors: Newfoundland, Miss Anna Templeton, King George V Institute, St. John's; Prince Edward Island, W. E. Agnew, Director, Trade and Industry and Natural Resources, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, Miss Mary E. Black, Director of Handicraft Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Halifax; New Brunswick, Dr. Ivan H. Crowell, Director of Handicraft Division, Department of Industry and Development, Fredericton; Quebec, Dr. Jean-Marie Gauvreau, Director of Handicraft and Small Industries Bureau, Montreal; Ontario, D. O. Butler, Crafts Adviser, Department of Education; Manitoba, R. E. Grose, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Industry and Commerce, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan, D. H. F. Black, Director of Industrial Development, Regina; Alberta, John E. Oberholtzer, Deputy Minister of Industry and Labour; and British Columbia, R. S. O'Meara, Trade Commissioner, Department of Trade and Industry, Victoria.

Handicrafts Used in Industrial Decoration

An excellent example of the industrial application of Canadian folk art and handicrafts is found in the interior of the new British American Oil Building, in Toronto. The directors of this company decided to introduce something different in the way of interior decoration, and commissioned Thor C. Hansen to undertake the assignment. The result was a

refreshing departure from standard decorative motifs in the choice of colours and media. Using Canadian folk art as the basis of his scheme, Mr. Hansen portrayed many aspects of Canadian life through the combined use of numerous native arts and crafts, the motifs and designs selected being in accordance with the traditional principles of folk art. They reflect pride in Canada's heritage of natural materials and craft forms. Pierced copper, hooked rugs and wood carvings have been used to adorn the halls and offices, as well as the recreation and luncheon rooms of the building's pent house. These areas provide graphic proof of how much beauty and personality can be contributed to a commercial house by the careful use of arts and crafts. Examples of the use of historical motifs are found in artistic presentations of Viking ships in which Norsemen are believed to have visited Canadian shores, of the ship in which Cabot travelled to this country and of the sturdy craft that brought Champlain across the Atlantic. Indian lore is portrayed by a mural of the giant Kitchikewana hurling the Thirty Thousand Islands into Ontario's Georgian Bay, the legendary Maid of the Mist plunging to death over Niagara Falls, and the sleeping giant seen in a well-known hill formation at Port Arthur, Ont. Plaques combine Canadian animal and plant life, such as the Caribou and Pixie Cup, the Rocky Mountain Goat and Poppy, the Big-horn Sheep and Fringed Milkwort, the Moose and Columbine, the Canada Goose and Buckbean, the Trumpeter Swan and Cottongrass, the Mallard Duck and Cat Tails, the Herring Gull and Seaweed, and the Buffalo and Indian Pipe.

Growing Use of Canadian Motifs in Industrial Design

A definite trend is noted in the application of arts and crafts, and it is anticipated that other large corporations, as well as builders, will be interested in using Canadian motifs in stone, wood, ceramics and metal to enhance the appearance of their structures, both within and without. Designers and planners of industrial buildings are leaning more and more towards the use of symbols, and are thereby providing practical support for the Canadian handicraft industry. The development of a crafts movement attracts tourists, and contributes in no small measure to the beauty of a structure, to regional prosperity and to the national economy.

Some thoughts on the cultural importance of handicrafts are contained in a report on the subject from Nova Scotia, presented at a conference last year of Provincial Handicraft Officials. It concludes with the following words: "We like to measure our success in the sheen of a polished agate, in the soft colouring of vegetable-dyed yarns, in the satin finish of the wood carving, in the curve and strength of wrought iron, the shape of a pottery bowl, the snowy softness of a woven baby blanket and the pleasing design of a hooked rug. We like to measure it in terms of added comforts found in the home purchased with returns from the sale of handicrafts, and finally we like to measure our success in the satisfaction that comes to our creative craftsmen and artisans who, through their achievements, find a richer, fuller meaning to life, a finer sense of security and a stabilizing force to guide them through this confusing age".

Belgian Congo Imports From Canada Showed Decided Increase Last Year

Growing industrialization of the Belgian Congo will reduce imports of some Canadian commodities, but will tend to increase others.

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

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Imports into the Belgian Congo and the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi declined in 1950 from the record heights of the year before, both in terms of value and volume. This decline was not due to restrictions. The four principal suppliers to the area, Belgium, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, all lost ground in 1950, the United States to a rather marked extent. Belgium enjoys no preferential customs tariff treatment in her colony and, considering that it is a hard currency market keenly cultivated by all exporting nations, it is rather remarkable that she manages to retain the lion's share of the trade here. Belgium sells more to her distant colony than to any other country except her four great immediate neighbours. Important gains were registered in imports from Germany, France and Italy. Imports from Japan declined markedly because, it is alleged, the quality of most of the articles was so poor that even at very low prices they would be unwise purchases by the natives.

Imports into Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi

	1949 (millions of Belgian Congo francs) *	1950
Belgium	4,066 ¹	3,649
United States	2,880	2,380
United Kingdom	1,090	869
Union of South Africa	382	372
Germany	110	204
Japan	290	188
Holland	181	184
Switzerland	187	180
France	108	170
Iran	113	142
Italy	81	133
Angola	130	116
Kenya	60 ²	114
Southern Rhodesia	92	101
CANADA	57	100
Totals (including other destinations)	10,320	9,559

¹ Including Luxembourg.

² Including Uganda.

* One million Congo francs equal approximately Can.\$21,000.

It will be seen from the above table that Canada appears to have greatly improved her position as a supplier and that she stood, according to the Congolese figures, in fifteenth place as a supplier, having risen from seventeenth place in the previous year. It is difficult for the Congo authorities to credit to Canada all shipments of Canadian goods arriving via the United States, which is the route followed for most Canadian exports to this area. It is probable, therefore, that the Canadian export statistics are more complete. If we convert the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for exports into this colony to Belgian Congo francs

and add, say, 8 per cent for ocean freight, we find Canada actually stood in twelfth place as a supplier, as she did on the basis of the same calculation the year before.

Canada did improve her position in this market during 1950, but not to the exaggerated extent which would appear from the Belgian Congo figures. A partial explanation of the tremendous increase in the Congo figures, lies in an improvement of statistical methods in crediting the correct country of origin. Preliminary Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for the first five months of 1951 show that, Canadian exports to this colony have greatly accelerated, actually being more than double those of the comparable period of the previous year. In May, 1951, the latest month for which figures are available, the trend was even more pronounced, Canadian exports to the Congo having tripled those of the same month the year before, in terms of value. Even when due account is taken of the pronounced worldwide inflation these figures show an undeniable progress being made in real terms by Canadian exports into the Congo. The Congo official figures so far available record these recent impressive advances only with considerable delay, but imports from other sources as well increased tremendously in 1951 over 1950, doubling in some months and causing a transport crisis in Central Africa. This crisis, in turn, required the government to control and attempt to reduce some imports temporarily.

Remarkable Progress in Sales of Canadian Wheat Flour, Canned Fish

Remarkable progress has been made in the sale of Canadian wheat flour, canned sardines and canned herring to this colony. Inability to supply, of course, accounted for marked declines in Canadian exports of such items as canned horsemeat, aluminum, etc. In some items such as domestic sewing machines, automobile tires and batteries, large companies with world-wide affiliations began to obtain their requirements from Canada to a much more marked extent. A large new asbestos-cement factory in Leopoldville began to draw the bulk of its requirements of asbestos from Canada.

As industrialization of the Congo proceeds, some Canadian exports will be threatened, but others will tend to increase. Examples of those which may suffer, because of the inauguration recently of important factories and the customs protection which has been granted to these factories, are, domestic enamelware, certain paints, and perfumes containing alcohol. Canadian steel mill products are losing out because of difficulty in supplying, although Belgium assures supply from her own mills to the colony.

In the field of foodstuffs, however, the requirements of the natives are far from being filled from local sources, so that, in spite of energetic steps being taken by the local authorities to improve supplies of fish, meat and milk from local sources, it seems likely that a large and growing import trade in such items will have to continue in order to combat under-nourishment of the fourteen million natives. Industrialization and rising living standards increase the demand for imported foodstuffs and reduce local supplies because native farm labour is drawn away by industry. In spite of rising living standards the prime requirement for imported foodstuffs for natives (the only worthwhile market) is that they be extremely cheap.

Canada Is Fourth Ranking World Trader

France advanced to third place in world trade during 1951.

By W. Lavoie, International Trade Relations Branch,
Department of Trade and Commerce.

DESPITE her relatively small population, Canada is one of the world's major trading nations and is fourth ranking exporter and importer. Yet this country has only about 0.6 per cent of the world's population. For some years previous to 1951 Canada ranked third in exports as well as in imports. Then the Canadian totals were only slightly more than those of France. But in 1951 the gap between the trade of both countries widened in favour of France, although the trade of both continued to increase considerably. These facts are shown in the following table.

Total Canadian Exports and Imports

Country	Exports Sept. 1950-Sept. 1951 (millions)	Imports Sept. 1951 (millions)	Total Trade	
			Sept. 1950- Sept. 1951	Calendar Year 1950
United States	US\$13,974	US\$10,941	US\$24,915	US\$20,357
United Kingdom	7,168	10,134	17,302	13,593
France	4,116	4,102	8,218	6,130
CANADA	3,529	3,841	7,370	6,240
Germany	3,210	3,417	6,627	4,685
Belgium	2,466	2,471	4,937	3,578
Netherlands	1,851	2,525	4,376	3,480
Australia	2,228	1,814	4,042	3,048
Italy	1,517	1,928	3,445	2,641
Brazil	1,688	1,742	3,430	2,444

Another important feature revealed by the table is the astounding German increase in exports as well as imports during the year ending September, 1951, as compared with 1950. However, Germany still ranks fifth. Before World War II, Germany occupied third place in total world trade.

Canada stands first in exports and imports per capita when compared with the ten major trading countries. Belgium, which is second, is still far behind Canada. The per capita trade of Canada is three times as great as that of the United States. In the year ending September, 1951, Canadian per capita foreign trade, including both exports and imports, was \$536, whereas that of the United States for the same period was \$173. Although the United States is the most important country in world trade, it cannot be said that international trade is of similar importance to the United States economy.

Canadian Sales of Rigid Insulating Board Advanced

Production and domestic sales of rigid insulating board both advanced during the calendar year 1951 over the preceding year, while December output and sales fell below December, 1950, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year's output amounted to 289,363,655 square feet as compared with 227,269,232 in 1950, and the sales totalled 270,101,561 square feet as against 227,196,232.

Jamaican Demand for Animal Feeds Likely to Increase in the Future

Canada is main supplier of cattle and poultry feeds—Local feeds industry has developed in recent years.

By F. L. Casserly, Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

KINGSTON.—Animal feeds of all kinds except wheat and wheat flour, have been placed on World Open General Licence in the British West Indies, effective January 1, 1952, under the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan. Although Canada is, and for many years has been shipping largely to Jamaica, and the principal Canadian exporters have well-established connections in this Colony, a synopsis of the present position of the Jamaican market will be of interest. Compound feeds for livestock and poultry, and bran are the largest imports, but various other kinds, cotton-seed, linseed and soya-bean cake and meal are also brought in, mainly as ingredients of locally made feeds. The feeds industry has developed to a fair extent during recent years, largely from the urge to save dollar expenditure.

The principal kinds of cattle and poultry feeds imported are calf meal, dry and freshening meal, dairy feed; chick starter, growing mash, laying mash, broiler mash, scratch grain, race-horse feed (small quantities). They are imported in about the ratio of 10 bags of poultry to 2 of cattle, bags being uniformly of 100 pounds net. Total imports are between 20,000 and 30,000 bags per annum, mostly from Canada. Annual imports of bran declined from a total of over one million pounds in 1948 to about half this quantity in 1949, and to about one third of it in 1950. Canada is the main supplier.

Local Production

Poultry and stock feeds are made and distributed by the Jamaica Government's Department of Commerce and Industries. Its output in 1951 was, in short tons: dairy feed, 874; calf meal, 27; laying mash, 309; growing mash, 56; starting mash, 18; pig feeds (exceptional—made to order), 10. In addition, the Jamaica Livestock Association is now producing, per annum, about 500 short tons of poultry feed and 600 tons of cattle feed. There are one or two other local manufacturers, producing smaller quantities. The basic components of all these local feeds are coconut meal, corn-bran, rice-bran and dried citrus pulp, which are all produced on the Island. They are fortified with various imported ingredients, chiefly the meal of cotton-seed, soya, alfalfa, meat and fish.

This local industry is well-established, and although it cannot supplant the imports of particular kinds of feeds which are needed by Jamaican farmers, it does put a brake upon imports. The Jamaican demand for feedstuffs seems likely to increase in the future, following the development of farming output promoted by the British and Jamaican Governments. All imported feedstuffs are free of duty irrespective of country of origin.

Sweden Developing Oil Seed Cultivation and Production

New seed type, particularly suitable for soap production and easier to refine than rape, has been developed.

By K. G. Ramsay, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

STOCKHOLM.—Oil seed cultivation in Sweden continued after 1945 with particular attention being devoted to autumn rape, white mustard, poppy and oil flax. The Swedish Seed Union, which had started test and improvement work with oil seeds in 1938, also took up cultivation of a number of other oil seeds for test purposes. From tests made with new seed types the greatest success has been obtained with a type which has been named "DADRA". Examination of this new seed has shown that its oil content is about 3 per cent less than that of spring rape, and that the oil extracted, which is easier to refine than rape oil, is particularly suitable for soap production. However, with methods used at present, this oil is only suitable for edible fats after hardening. Test cultivation has also shown that the "DADRA" plant is attacked by destructive insects or animals to a considerably smaller extent than rape, and is less inclined to fall off when ripe.

The concentrated cultivation of oleaginous plants was started in Sweden in 1941 when the war sharply curtailed imports of fat. Cultivation has been centred primarily in Skane, Ostergötland, the eastern coast of Smaland and Gotland. The harvest per annum per acre, with a 9 per cent water content, is expected to be 1,466 lbs. of autumn rape, 960 lbs. of spring rape, 910 lbs. of mustard seed and 960 lbs. of oil flax.

Oil Seed Cultivation Responsibility of Central Union

Since 1944, cultivation of oleaginous plants has been the responsibility of the Central Union of Sweden's Oleaginous Plant Growers which has contracts with Swedish growers. According to an agreement with the Board of Agriculture, the Central Union is under obligation to buy Swedish cultivated oil seeds at prices guaranteed by the State, attend to the drying and cleaning of the seeds, and to sell the finished product to the oil producers. The Central Union has, in turn, subcontracted with the National Federation of Swedish Farmers to attend to receipt of the seeds, drying and cleaning etc. and to deliver the seeds to oil factories, being reimbursed for actual costs only. The National Federation of Swedish Farmers has set up a special department called the Oleaginous Plants Central which has made a number of agreements with different firms throughout the country. The Central Union is required to set aside net profits from the business for a special clearing fund which is administered by the Union itself. The fund has thus been established by the Union's payments to the fund of net profits obtained from oil seed sales which will be used for the purpose of covering any losses which may occur in the future.

Karlshamns Oljefabriker (a co-operative), has undertaken on behalf of the Board to buy the entire harvest of Swedish oil seed except the flax. It has also agreed to take care of the import of raw materials for fat on behalf of the Board of Agriculture. Under this agreement the factory will

process both the oil seed and the imported raw materials. The factory will also store the goods and sell the extracted products. The same sort of agreement has been made with Svea Oljefabrik, Kalmar, and the Linoljeslageriernas Försäljningsaktiebolag for the purchase of flax. Import of raw materials for fat is attended to by Svenska Fettindustriernas Ravaruoeh Importförening Ltd.

Production Covers Greater Part of Local Demand

According to the annual report of the Co-operative Society, Karlshamns Oil Factory processed 200,463 tons of vegetable and animal raw materials of which about half was rape seed and half imported raw materials for oil. This production covers the greater part of the country's demand. A factory for the extraction of by-products is under construction and is expected to be ready during the latter part of 1951. Because of the great increase in production of rape seed, the Co-operative Society plans to build a silo in Norrköping for storage of surplus. In addition to this it is planned to build a modern oil extraction plant.

Sweden's exports of oleaginous plant seeds are valued at about kr.100,000,000 annually, which figure almost balances her imports of cocoa oil, whale oil and other fats and oils. A floor price of kr.83.00 per 220 lbs. makes the cultivation of rape seed attractive, but the future of foreign markets is very uncertain due to the considerable increase in rape seed cultivation by Sweden's customers who are short of foreign currency.

Textile Exhibition to be Held in Italy

Canadian firms are invited to participate in an exhibition of cotton and rayon textiles, to be held October 1-15, 1952, in Busto Arsizio near Milan, Italy.

Nik Cavell Visiting Colombo Plan Countries

Nik Cavell, Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, left Ottawa February 1 by air, for Burma, India, Ceylon and Pakistan, where he will study at first hand the requirements of countries participating in the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. As Canada's official observer, he will attend the annual conference in Rangoon, Burma, of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). He will proceed thence to Calcutta, and visit development projects in Bengal, India, and in East Pakistan.

Mr. Cavell will discuss various aspects of the Colombo Plan with officials of the Bureau for Technical Co-operation, in Colombo, and also visit the Colombo Exhibition, at which Canada is represented with a display outlining her contribution to the plan. He will have conversations with Canadian officials in Bombay, New Delhi and Karachi, and with representatives of the Indian Government in New Delhi and the Pakistan Government in Karachi. Various projects in the two countries will be examined to determine the extent to which Canada can contribute to their need for capital equipment.

Finally, before returning to Ottawa the end of April, Mr. Cavell will consult with Canadian and British Government officials in London.

New Appointments in Economic and Technical Co-operation Division

Robert Workman Rosenthal has been appointed Assistant Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, which is responsible for the supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. During the absence of Nik Cavell, who left last week for Burma, India, Ceylon and Pakistan, he will be Acting Administrator. Mr. Rosenthal was born in Ottawa, received his early education in that city, and graduated from McGill University in 1932 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He was employed as a special representative of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada from 1934 to 1938, and was president of Camera House, Limited, from 1938 to 1942, when he joined the administrative branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force. After being invalided out, Mr. Rosenthal joined the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and in 1944 became associated with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

John A. Macdonald has been appointed Chief of the Technical Co-operation Service, International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division. Mr. Macdonald was born in Toronto in 1912, attended Upper Canada College from 1921 to 1931, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1935 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He enlisted in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve in November, 1939, as a writer, and was transferred to the reserve in December, 1945, with the rank of commander. Mr. Macdonald was employed with the Research Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, from 1947 to 1951.

John Thornton Hobart has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Technical Co-operation Service, International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division. Mr. Hobart was born in Ottawa in 1907. He graduated from the General Motors Institute of Technology, Flint, Mich., in 1933 as an industrial engineer. Before joining the Department of Trade and Commerce in January, 1948, as Assistant to the Director of Standards, Mr. Hobart was employed with the General Motors Corporation at Oshawa, Walkerville, Ont., and Flint, Mich.; as factory manager of J. H. Connor & Son Company, Limited, in Ottawa, and as settlement officer, Contract Settlement Board, Department of Reconstruction and Supply. He joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in July, 1941, and was employed as an Aeronautical Engineering Officer at Air Force Headquarters until his retirement in March, 1945, with the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

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.

Work of International Materials Conference Outlined by Defence Production Deputy

Following are excerpts from an address by M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Defence Production, to the Ottawa General Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

THE development of our resources is as much a part of Canada's defence effort as the building up of our direct military strength. Indeed, any comprehensive plan for strengthening the North Atlantic community of nations would not make sense unless it had regard to the development of our mineral and other strategic resources. Certainly, Canada has a greater potential resource development than any of its partners in the North Atlantic Pact. This is not to minimize our direct military effort, which is indeed substantial. The point is that our contribution to the common cause falls into these two parts. The fact that it is much more palatable to make a contribution to overall preparedness by the constructive work of developing natural resources than to have all our energies expended on making instruments of war and destruction does not alter the value of the total contribution. It would not be proper to have the whole Canadian effort devoted to one or other of these two parts. There must be a reasonable balance, but the fact remains that we have, in substantial measure, this more palatable course open to us. We are privileged in this regard, but like every other privilege, it carries with it related obligations.

Destination of Strategic Materials Must be Considered

Foremost among these is the very special obligation on Canada to see that the output of strategic materials in this country is used to the best possible advantage. Because we are large exporters in this field, our obligations do not stop simply with the use made of these materials in our own country. In developing our national policy on this matter we must give consideration to the destination and ultimate use made of the materials we export. Sometimes we find that our national policy and our commercial policy are to some extent in conflict. Fortunately, however, our principal customers are for the most part associated with us in the defensive alliance of the North Atlantic Treaty, so that any conflict in policies is not as great as it would be under different circumstances. This is especially true in the case of the United Kingdom, for that country has for years been the principal buyer of our primary metal exports.

In the case of the United States, the situation is different. The need to supply that market is just as great, but the United States has not been a traditional market for our primary metals. For years United States tariffs have been high, and for the most part the United States has looked to Canada mainly for spot purchases when their own domestic supplies were temporarily inadequate. It is difficult to make sudden and abrupt changes in the direction of our exports, particularly to increase the supply to a country that has not been a traditional customer and one that so far has not held out too much hope for sustained demand for our base metals. In the present emergency, however, it is essential to get increasing quantities of metals to the United States, because of the importance to all of us of that country's tremendous defence program.

National and Commercial Interests Sometimes Conflict

We also find that our national and commercial interests are sometimes in conflict where we have good commercial markets in countries which, for one reason or another, are not directly associated with us in the common defence effort. I think therefore that under today's difficult circumstances there will be no disagreement with the general proposition that the marketing and distribution of strategic materials cannot be based on commercial considerations alone. No producer on his own can assess all the facts and determine the proper course. There must be a balancing of his own interests and national interests which may or may not coincide. What is true of the individual producer in his relations to the country as a whole is also true of the country in its relations with its partners. Canada cannot in isolation consider all the many facets of these difficult problems. The situation calls for international discussion.

It was to meet this need that the International Materials Conference was set up. This is essentially a consultative and recommending body rather than a super international authority. For example, there is what is known as the Central Group of the Conference, composed of representatives from eight countries, as well as representatives of both the Organization of American States and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation—the OEEC it is generally called. This Central Group concerns itself primarily with decisions as to what commodities shall be the subject of special study. Individual commodity committees are then established and membership on such committees is composed of representatives of the countries that are the principal suppliers and users of the commodity in question. These committees are autonomous bodies within the I.M.C., meeting together to consider the situation and to make recommendations directly to the governments concerned.

Under difficult circumstances, the I.M.C. has already done some very useful work. It has effected some redistribution of materials in short world supply, as well as contributing to generalization of knowledge on possible conservation measures. It is not necessarily the ideal organizational structure for dealing with these matters, but it is working, and providing a forum where the problems can be aired. Sometimes we are prone to compare its operation with the very efficient distribution system that was developed by the Combined Raw Materials Board of the last war. We must remember, however, that the situation we are in today is very different. In the first place, many things can be done under the stress of all-out war that would be unacceptable under present conditions. Furthermore, in wartime there are ultimate sanctions such as control of shipping by which the decisions of a central body can be enforced. The great advantage of the present I.M.C. set-up is its flexibility. It has not attempted to set too rigid rules and regulations, nor has it attempted to establish fixed criteria which would apply equally to all the commodity committees. So long as it is necessary to maintain such an organization, it is to be hoped that it will avoid any stereotyped approach to problems that by their very nature are continually changing.

International discussion, however, is useful not only in trying to achieve the best possible division between member countries of strategic materials that are in short supply. It can be useful in the more positive role of assisting an increase in the supply of these materials. The I.M.C. can shape its policies in such a way as to encourage greater production,

or it could, by too much concentration on the short term problems—the problem of cutting up the existing cake—follow a course that would tend to discourage those things that would make the cake bigger. We all hope that a high level of demand will continue for all those materials—though we trust it will stem from more constructive uses than many of those to which the present output of necessity is devoted—and if demand does remain high, increased supply is the only way of avoiding the need for international allocation. Canadian policy has recognized this need to encourage the development of resources, and so, fortunately has United States policy. Charles E. Wilson, the United States Director of Defence Mobilization has said in one of his early public policy statements that military production is not the only criterion on which a country's requirements should be based. The production of materials essential to the strengthening of the free world, the maintenance and expansion of essential services and productive facilities, as well as minimum essential civilian requirements, must also be considered.

The Canadian situation illustrates the force of these principles. We have a rapidly expanding economy. Something like 22 per cent of our national effort was devoted last year to capital investment, and a large part of this will result in increased production of materials that are in critically short supply. Steps can and have been taken to assist and facilitate investment in the fields of direct defence and defence supporting industries and to discourage less essential investment. But I suggest that the development that we have seen in the last few years in direct defence and defence supporting industries could not have been accomplished to the complete exclusion of any expansion in industries not so directly related to defence but still necessary for a balanced economy.

How can all these factors be evaluated in an international forum attempting to make an equitable division of materials in short supply? It is not possible to lay down any hard and fast principles either to measure necessary use of existing supplies or to assess the benefits of various types of incentives to increase production. Most countries want materials in primary form so that they can do their own processing. Their natural inclination in thinking of international allocation is to consider only the export and import of materials in primary form. But increased production of primary materials is likely to be discouraged unless the producing country can keep its processing plants fully occupied, and under certain circumstances even allow some modest increase in processing capacity. All these conflicting claims and counter claims have to be reconciled if international agreement is to be reached, so it is clear that standard patterns are not likely to produce satisfactory results. The important point, however, is that the need for incentives should be recognized and, in dealing with each commodity, all the factors that will increase supply of that particular commodity to be considered.

G. A. Newman Appointed Canadian Consul in New Orleans

Gerald A. Newman, who was recently appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in New Orleans, La., has also been named Canadian Consul, it was announced by the Department of External Affairs on January 30. His office is located in Room 201, International Trade Mart.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

New Car Sales Rise—Tighter credit restrictions introduced last year have not been reflected in sales of new cars in the four months ended October 31, 1951. More new cars were sold in Australia in October than in July or September, the figures fluctuating from 10,482 in July to a peak of 13,539 in August, 10,485 in September, and 11,979 in October. In New South Wales sales were 3,668 in July, 3,718 in August, 3,716 in September and 4,549 in October. The Holden, an Australian-made car, increased its lead over all other competitors from 246 in July to 1,075 in October.—Sydney, January 15, 1952.

BELGIAN CONGO

Oxygen Plant Inaugurated—The French company "Air Liquide" has begun the operation of an oxygen plant at Pointe Noire. Other plants of this nature already exist at Dakar and Leopoldville, but the shipping costs from them were excessive. The Pointe Noire plant will be large enough to look after all requirements in French Equatorial Africa. It is planned also to make liquid acetylene and carbonic gas at Pointe Noire.—Leopoldville, January 2, 1952.

BRAZIL

Carbon Paper Factory Under Construction—The Remington Rand Company plans to expand its operations in Brazil and has already purchased land in Rio de Janeiro where a carbon paper factory will be constructed. Remington Rand at present is manufacturing Kardex files, typewriter ribbons and commercial forms here.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Steel Mill to Increase Output—Companhia Siderúrgica Belgo-Mineira is planning to increase by 50 per cent the output of its João Monlevade and Sabará mills, in the State of Minas Gerais. This increase will result in an annual production of 250 thousand tons of steel.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Synthetic Ammonia Will be Manufactured—Companhia Química Rhodia Brasileira, a large producer in the chemical field, will shortly conclude the erection of a new synthetic ammonia plant, the first of its kind in Brazil. The product will be marketed in the compressed and liquid state, as well as in a 24-25 per cent solution.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Bahia Cocoa Crop Largely Sold—According to the latest reports issued by the Cocoa Trade Commission in Bahia, sales of the current crop of cocoa, up to November 30, totalled 1,134 thousand sacks from a crop estimated at 1,800 thousand sacks. The United States is the largest buyer of cocoa sold for export, having purchased 414,621 sacks.—Rio de Janeiro, December 26, 1951.

Oil Processing Factories—In 1950, there were 342 factories in Brazil processing oils and vegetable fats located as follows, São Paulo, 61; Rio Grande do Sul, 38; Sta. Catarina, 37; Para, 30; Ceara, 24; Amazonas, 23; Paraíba and Bahia, 20 each; and 89 in other states. Total capital invested was Cr.\$903,094,198, and workers employed totalled 14,966.—São Paulo, January 17, 1952.

Pinewood Exports Larger—Exports of pinewood from Brazil in the first eight months of 1951 amounted to 412,284 tons, valued at Cr.\$561,603,000. Figures for the same period of 1949 were, 258,241 tons, valued at Cr.\$395,572,000, and for 1950, 253,419 tons, valued at Cr.\$303,716,000.—São Paulo, January 17, 1952.

BRITISH GUIANA

Refined Sugar Manufactured—At one of the large sugar estates of Messrs. Bookers Sugar Estates Ltd. in British Guiana, refined sugar is now being manufactured. The refined sugar is placed on sale in groceries at 14 cents per pound—18 cents cheaper than the imported product. At present the plant is supplying only part of domestic requirements.—Port of Spain, January 5, 1952.

GREECE

Production and Exports of Currants—This year's currant crop in Greece reached 80,000 metric tons as compared with 90,000 in 1950. Of this amount only 43,000 tons are exportable. To date only 13,000 tons have been exported, 5,000 of which went to the United Kingdom and sold at £95 per ton. The remaining 8,000 went to Ireland and other European countries and sold at an average price of £99 per ton. The export of the remaining 30,000 tons will mainly depend on further sales to the United Kingdom, the traditional buyer of Greek currants.—Athens, December 19, 1951.

MALAYA

Soya Bean is New Agricultural Crop—Recent experiments in the growing of soya beans have indicated that conditions in Malaya are suitable for large scale production. Last year, Malaya imported about 16,000 tons of soya beans mostly from China at a cost of over Malayan \$6,800,000. Because of the high nutritive value (38·5 per cent protein) the soya bean is a desirable food for the population. It is hoped that with continuing production and development soya bean cultivation will lead not only to an agricultural crop but also to new industries such as flour milling and oil extraction.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

Palm Oil Production is Important Industry—The cultivation of oil palms is becoming an increasingly important industry in Malaya. There are now nearly 100,000 acres under this crop and the yield in 1951 was about 50,000 tons of palm oil and 14,000 of palm kernels. The oil palm produces more vegetable oil per acre than any other oil seed crop. A new species of oil palm has been developed which is much shorter than the standard types. This palm has the same yield but because of its "dumpy" charac-

ter, it has the advantage of producing fruit which is easier to harvest. About ninety per cent of Malaya's palm oil exports are shipped to the United Kingdom.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

Cocoa Growing Experiments Encouraging—Experiments with cocoa cultivation in Malaya and North Borneo have been in progress for 30 years, but recently sufficiently satisfactory results have been obtained to indicate at least cautious optimism that Malaya may become a large scale producer. It is known that successful development of cocoa growing must not be subjected to rapid expansion without adequate experiment and planned planting programs. Nevertheless, the threat to cocoa cultivation in West Africa, the West Indies and South America from various forms of disease has stimulated interest in Malaya.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Development of Newsprint Industry Considered—The government has received only one proposal for the private development of a newsprint and milling industry based on the pine forests at Kaingaroa. The proposal has been submitted by a group consisting of a New Zealand company in association with two American organizations. These companies have undertaken to form a company called the Tasman Pulp and Paper Company to carry out, if necessary, all the construction (including wharf facilities at Tauranga) and the future management of the integrated industrial plant connected with the use of the timber available. It is understood that the government is likely to make a decision before the end of this year, and a special committee has begun the task of assessing the proposal. The committee consists of the Minister of Forests as Chairman, senior representatives of the Treasury, the New Zealand Forest Service, the Ministry of Works, the Department of Industries and Commerce and two prominent businessmen.—Wellington, January 5, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Jute Acreage Increased—The final all-Pakistan forecast of the area under jute for the year 1951-52 is 1,779,000 acres as against 1,250,000 acres in the previous year, an increase of 42.3 per cent. The total yield of the crop this year is estimated to be 6,331,000 bales of 400 pounds each, as against 4,356,000 bales in the previous year. The varieties produced are capsularis, 4,542,915 bales; olitorius, 1,754,040 bales and mesta, 34,195 bales of 400 pounds each.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Price of Gasoline Increased—The price of gasoline was officially raised on November 2 to 245 pesos a litre, an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo per litre. Gasoline officials claimed the increase was due to the high cost of freight. It was pointed out that prior to the Anglo-Iranian conflict, the greater bulk of gasoline imported in the Philippines came from the Middle East, but now must be brought in from the United States.—Manila, November 16, 1951.

Indonesian Films to be Processed—A Philippine movie firm has recently concluded a contract with the Parsari Film Studios in Indonesia, for the processing and editing in the Philippines of Indonesian-made motion pictures. The contract also covers the release and distribution in the

Philippines of all Indonesian motion pictures produced by the Parsari Film Studios. It is the intention of both movie firms to produce pictures in the Philippines, using both local and Indonesian talent, for distribution in both countries.—Manila, November 16, 1951.

SOUTH AFRICA

Production of Whale Meal Considered—The waste water residue which remains after whales have been processed for their oil may soon be put to use in South Africa, the Council for Scientific Industrial Research said in a statement issued in Johannesburg recently. Scientists at the National Chemical Research Laboratory have developed a method of spray-drying the waste water into a powder rich in proteins and B group vitamins. As South Africa has two shore whaling stations, and the annual catch of whales off Union coasts is about 1,000, this industry should soon provide considerable quantities of raw materials for medicinal and other products.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

Asbestos Sales Show Big Increase—Substantial increases in the value of asbestos sold last year as compared with the previous year are shown in the latest returns issued by the South African Department of Mines. Of the three grades listed in the statistics, blue asbestos sales showed the greatest increase. During the first nine months of 1951 the sale of this type of asbestos amounted to £2,019,800, which is about £400,000 more than was sold during all of 1950. Chrysotile asbestos sales during the same period were £864,000, compared with £653,335 for all of 1950, while amosite asbestos sales were £1,361,600 or slightly more than in 1950.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

Sugar Exports Cease Until Surplus Available—Mr. Louw, the Minister of Economic Affairs, gave an assurance in Cape Town recently that sugar would not be exported from the Union of South Africa until there was a surplus. Although South Africa has undertaken to limit her exports to 200,000 tons a year, under a recently concluded seven-year agreement with the United Kingdom and sugar producing countries of the Commonwealth, there is little likelihood that any sugar will be available for export from this year's small crop.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

SPAIN

Extra Bread Purchases Permitted—Bread rationing will continue under the established regulations. With larger wheat supplies available, however, the Spanish Government have authorized the purchase of extra bread as from January 1, 1952, at a slightly higher price than that fixed for the working class ration cards.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Minerals and Metals Production Figures—Official production figures for minerals and metals in 1950 have been released recently. They are as follows: iron ore, 3,090,000 tons; coal, 12,400,000; bauxite, 7,632; calcium carbide, 36,567; wolfram, 718; bismuth, 68; bismuth metal, 0.15; lead, 51,892; tin, 953.2; manganese, 17,408; ferromanganese, 8,983; ferrosilicum, 5,362; silicum-manganese, 657; copper, 5,156; ferrotungsten, 59; ferrochrome, 178; aluminum, 2,339.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

Agricultural Tractors Imported—A press report states that there are 13,000 agricultural tractors operating in Spain, of which 9,000 are in good and the rest in poor condition. Approximately 553 tractors have arrived recently from the United States under the U.S. credit, and 4,000 more are to be imported from Germany, the United Kingdom and France under existing trade agreements.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

SWEDEN

Serious Outbreak of Hoof and Mouth Disease—The hoof and mouth disease, which has recently broken out in South Sweden has resulted, so far, in the slaughter of cattle and pigs to the value of nine million kronor. The State pays full compensation for the slaughter of both the sick and healthy animals in the infected areas. It is estimated that each average size cow slaughtered costs the state Kr.800. The veterinary authorities find the present situation in South Sweden very serious.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Sawn Woodgoods Sales Lower—The sales of sawn woodgoods this year have commenced in earnest, but there is apparently not the same spirit over the transactions as last year. The sales consummated thus far can be estimated at approximately 100,000 standards, which is only about one-third of the sales made at the same time last year. By the middle of January, 1951, the sales totalled about 275,000 standards. The largest contracts have been concluded with Greece, North Africa and England.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Agricultural Production—In 1950 Sweden exported about 14,000 tons of butter and in 1951 this figure increased to 25,000. It is estimated that in 1952 between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of butter will be exported. Sweden also has a surplus of eggs, 12,000 tons being exported in 1950 and 9,000 tons during 1951. There is a deficit in meat and bacon by about 5 per cent of the total production.

With regard to vegetable products, there is a deficit in practically all branches with the exception of oleaginous seeds, and import requirements amount to over 250,000 tons. Between 100,000 and 150,000 tons of fodder are imported annually, while import requirements of sugar amount to about 75,000 tons.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Diesel Motors to be Manufactured Under Licence in Spain—An agreement has been made between the Swedish firm, Nydqvist & Holm AB of Trollhättan and Sociedad Espanole de Construcccion Naval, Madrid, granting the latter firm rights to manufacture certain types of Nydqvist & Holm's diesel engines under licence. A large number of Swedish built diesel engines of the types in question have been delivered to Spain during the last 20 years, and Messrs. Nydqvist & Holm in addition have on order a number of motors—both propeller and auxiliary type—for delivery to Spain. These orders include machinery for two new trawlers for Pesque-rias y Secaderos de Bacalo de Espana, which shipping company already has two ships fitted with such motors. Diesel motors are built under licence from Nydqvist & Holm in other European countries, including Great Britain.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

General Notes

BRAZIL

Ports to be Extended and Re-Equipped—Brazil will spend 3·525 million cruzeiros on port and navigation services during the next four years, 1·925 million for work and services, 800 million (equivalent to \$40 million) for the importation of equipment and 800 million for the purchase of ships. The National Department of Ports, Rivers and Canals is to take steps to have all dredging operations, for which a sum of 350 million cruzeiros is to be made available immediately, concluded within two years, while the Brazil-United States Joint Commission will put forward proposals for financing the importations to be paid for in foreign currency.—São Paulo, January 17, 1952.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

New Hotel Soon to Open—The new, twenty-four room hotel, which the Colonial Development Corporation has been building in Belize, British Honduras, is now almost finished and is expected to open in the near future. The cost, as originally estimated, was BH\$500,000.—Kingston, December 19, 1951.

Budget Shows Deficit—The Bahamas budget for 1952 shows total revenue of £2,063,616 and total expenditure of £2,336,986, leaving a deficit of £273,370. Reassessment of house property tax is recommended as a means of providing extra revenue. In 1950 the Bahamas Government collected £1,579,748 of public revenue and spent £1,658,741, leaving a deficit of £78,993. The deficit had been estimated at £501,371 when the government's estimates were prepared. Improved yield of customs duties was mainly responsible for this result. A deficit of £611,205 had been estimated for 1951. The revised estimate of total revenue for that year is £2,000,000, with a total expenditure of £1,825,000, leaving a surplus of £175,000. The importance of building up the Colony's reserves is recognized. The Bahamas Public debt as of December 31, 1950, stood at £456,000 gross and £276,239 net. In 1951 the government issued 4 per cent debentures to the total of £590,000, repayable in 1966. This issue, to pay for improvements in the electricity and telephone services and for a new hospital, was fully subscribed.—Kingston, January 5, 1952.

COLOMBIA

New Hydro-Electric Plant Opened—A new hydro-electric plant on the river Riogrande near Medellin, was opened by the President of the Republic on January 17. The first 25,000 kilowatts were put into service on this date and the second 25,000 kilowatts are expected to be installed the latter part of 1952. This supplements Medellin's present power supply from the Guadalupe plant, recently increased to 60,000 kilowatts. This latest development now makes Medellin much the best provided city of Colombia for electric power, and enables it to maintain its position as Colombia's leading industrial city.—Bogotá, January 17, 1952.

INDO-CHINA

Air Vietnam Constituted in Indo-China—Air Vietnam Society, a national airline within the Associated States of Indo-China, was inaugurated on October 17, 1951. Starting operations with three DC-3's, and three Bristol aircraft, Air Vietnam will link the main cities of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and assure for the present the lines Saigon-Bangkok and Saigon-Hong Kong. It will progressively extend the field of its activity into South-East Asia. The society represents the first legally constituted organization within Indo-China which comprises an equal participation of French and Vietnamese capital.—Hong Kong, January 5, 1952.

New Central Bank Proposed—Representatives of France, and the three associated states of Indo-China, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, have given preliminary approval to an agreement setting up a new central bank for the three Indo-Chinese nations. The new bank, with headquarters at Phnom-Penh in Cambodia, will act as a bankers' bank, and be the fiscal agent for Indo-China. It is proposed that it alone will issue Indo-Chinese currency, piastres, and the agreement provides that such currency issued will be covered to at least fifty per cent of its value by French francs and other foreign currency. Heretofore the private bank, Banque de L'Indo-Chine, has acted as the governments' bank whenever necessary.—Hong Kong, January 9, 1952.

MALAYA

Trade Balance Favourable—For the first time in nearly two years Malaya had an unfavourable trade balance in October, 1951, imports being valued at Malayan \$417,233,520 and exports at Malayan \$371,496,416, making an unfavourable balance for the month of M\$45,737,104. However, the trend was short-lived, and in November a favourable balance of M\$75,947,159 was achieved. This brought the favourable balance for the eleven months to almost M\$1,162 million. During the same period exports to dollar countries amounted to 20 per cent of the total, whereas only 4 per cent of Malaya's imports come from hard currency sources. Thus, Malaya's contribution to the London dollar pool was M\$885,306,872.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

PAKISTAN

New Dry Dock to be Constructed—The Karachi Port Trust is undertaking an important development scheme involving the construction of a large new dry dock in their west wharf area. The dock, which will be one of the largest on the west coast of this sub-continent, will be of the following dimensions: length 580 feet; breadth at entrance 75 feet; depth on sill 23 feet 6 inches, at high water neap tides. The dock will be equipped with two 5-ton dockside electric cranes and all auxiliary works, such as salt and fresh water mains, fire-hydrant mains, electricity supply and compressed air. An important feature of the scheme will be the construction of a fitting-out jetty composed of a framed open reinforced concrete pile structure about 700 feet in length. It is expected that the work will occupy about 3 years. The scheme is estimated to cost £1,300,000.—Karachi, January 5, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Retail Buying Rose—Retail turnover indices issued by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of South Africa emphasize that the level of retail buying during the first nine months of 1951 has been substantially above that for the similar period of 1950. The increased output of the growing domestic industry, and the increased importation of consumer goods under the relaxed Import Control Regulations prevailing in the last half of 1951, have both contributed to increasing availability of supplies, while demand has been at a high level due to increasing spending power.—Cape Town, January 2, 1952.

Industrial Output Shows Big Increase—The industrial output of South Africa increased nearly tenfold in the thirty-year period from 1919 to 1949 according to the preliminary report of the 32nd Industrial Census, issued by the Director of Census and Statistics. In 1919 the annual industrial output of the Union was £70,934,000, whereas in 1949 it amounted to £674,775,000. The Census also showed that industrial production in South Africa during 1949 was worth £92,273,000 more than in 1948.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

SWEDEN

Economic Situation Favourable in Many Respects—The monthly review for December issued by the Svenska Handels Bank observes that the developments in Sweden during the fall were favourable in many respects. The industrial production continued to increase, and the total national production is expected to exceed 1950 results, despite the poor harvest returns. Exports showed a considerable increase. The prices for the most important Swedish export articles (forest industry and machinery products plus iron ore) have not declined, and the relation between the export and import prices was still very favourable for Sweden, although there has been no additional improvement during the last few months. The favourable exports have in combination with a certain decline in imports resulted in a very substantial improvement in the foreign exchange situation. The Riksbank holdings of gold and foreign currency which exceed two billion have doubled since May, 1951. While production and export developments have been favourable, there has been no stabilization of the domestic price level. The wholesale prices have changed very little lately, but the cost of living has continued to go up, and has thus created an additional demand for new substantial wage increases during the new year. Simultaneously with an anticipated increase in monetary earnings, one should not expect any increase in supplies. Industry has commenced to feel the shortage of raw materials and fuel. The iron and steel industry is having great supply difficulties with regard to iron scrap and alloys, factories lack sheeting and copper, and the pulp industry's supplies of sulphur are in danger. In addition, foreign trade may deteriorate. Thus there is a risk that reserves accumulated during the last year may be consumed and additional pressure may be put on the domestic price level.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.0	40.2	33.3	112.3	372.2	401.6
America.....	1.8	6.2	5.2	21.6	65.3	69.7
Africa.....	0.8	5.7	1.1	4.2	27.9	24.7
Asia.....	2.5	9.2	8.7	21.8	78.5	118.4
Oceania.....	1.8	8.9	2.9	15.1	50.2	79.8
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.	18.0	70.1	5.13	174.9	594.0	694.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	37.7	215.2	224.9	395.8	1,950.3	2,613.9
Latin America.....	1.6	20.3	24.1	15.4	197.6	253.0
Europe.....	4.9	15.1	18.3	37.6	94.0	167.6
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.1	7.2	7.1	9.6	72.0	83.2
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45.3	257.8	274.4	458.3	2,313.9	3,117.6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	63.3	327.9	325.7	633.2	2,908.0	3,811.8

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,027	40,153	33,327	112,260	372,188	401,568
Gibraltar.....					1	
Malta.....		2	5	2	12	45
TOTAL EUROPE¹.....	11,030	40,155	33,332	112,288	372,201	401,613
America:						
Newfoundland ²	195			2,127		
Bermuda.....	2	13	2	67	86	69
Barbados.....	274	411	689	2,041	9,888	13,234
Jamaica.....	311	435	116	6,033	18,948	17,682
Trinidad and Tobago.....	98	876	498	2,302	14,929	15,036
Bahamas.....		85	5		460	262
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	135	12	43	2,275	377	940
British Guiana.....	824	4,349	3,853	6,664	20,413	21,994
British Honduras.....	3	24		69	223	457
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	1,482	6,205	5,206	21,578	65,324	69,674
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		6	2		49	8
Union of South Africa.....		819	371	1,511	4,752	5,119
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	59	44	3	396	1,495
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		1,461	256	628	8,332	7,071
Nigeria.....		1	2	362	1,338	840
Sierra Leone.....		278		11	294	47
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	14	3	27	53	44
British East Africa.....	100	3,027	450	1,640	12,651	10,104
TOTAL AFRICA.....	760	5,665	1,128	4,182	27,865	24,728

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 165.

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

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

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	823	3,077	3,667	7,571	34,451	38,893
Pakistan.....		89	7		1,495	2,221
Ceylon.....	338	1,065	924	3,386	16,290	15,443
Aden.....	1			9	12	22
Federation of Malaya.....	1,285	4,805	3,375	9,556	24,263	55,218
Other British East Indies.....	7		379	123	27	3,859
Hong Kong.....	64	204	348	708	1,955	2,760
TOTAL ASIA ¹	2,523	9,240	8,700	21,750	78,493	118,416
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,162	6,438	2,183	8,376	30,568	45,453
New Zealand.....	366	2,426	730	4,435	10,793	28,324
Fiji.....	287		1	2,232	8,793	5,993
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,815	8,864	2,914	15,059	50,154	79,770
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ²	17,970	70,127	51,279	174,858	594,037	694,202
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	37,651	214,769	224,684	395,543	1,948,200	2,609,868
Alaska.....	11	29	142	79	880	1,302
American Virgin Islands.....		3			12	164
Hawaii.....	10	8	84	139	443	1,346
Puerto Rico.....		349	33	6	637	1,246
United States Oceania.....					115	
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	37,672	215,158	224,943	395,767	1,950,287	2,613,926
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	209	1,360	547	2,086	10,427	13,373
Bolivia.....		10		8	1,344	1,813
Brazil.....	81	3,444	4,583	717	26,112	36,785
Chile.....		19	434	134	1,351	2,022
Colombia.....	1,010	1,237	1,165	6,750	12,489	11,413
Costa Rica.....	6	256	716	75	3,145	8,148
Cuba.....	29	426	1,033	405	3,753	7,996
Dominican Republic.....					875	1,028
Ecuador.....	2	111	182	26	1,320	2,214
El Salvador.....	1	23	13	16	842	1,174
Guatemala.....	3	602	193	80	5,409	4,465
Haiti.....		154	275	62	1,672	2,920
Honduras.....	1	395	250	38	5,285	3,866
Mexico.....	7	1,393	1,384	553	31,762	16,818
Nicaragua.....		5	12		333	582
Panama.....	1	163	250	16	5,376	3,354
Paraguay.....	2	22	1	59	288	338
Peru.....	144	538	284	2,855	3,743	5,422
Uruguay.....	30	536	75	132	2,439	3,756
Venezuela.....	95	9,576	12,679	1,421	79,670	125,511
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,621	20,270	24,076	15,433	197,635	252,998
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		107	136	83	703	3,069
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	850	4,052	3,909	5,724	20,632	37,344
Bulgaria.....					4	3
Czechoslovakia.....	87	801	196	2,473	5,729	4,360
Denmark.....	27	212	202	165	1,004	3,569
Estonia.....	1	21	3	19	29	110
Finland.....	6	10	14	64	205	141

(1) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 165.

(2) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 165.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Conc.						
France.....	704	1,815	2,391	5,632	13,142	22,654
Germany.....	1,444	1,515	3,191	9,483	10,063	28,835
Greece.....	6	31	8	27	179	146
Hungary.....	8	8	6	149	33	109
Iceland.....	2	200	1	3	233	18
Ireland ¹	3	11	264	26	112	760
Italy.....	445	1,666	1,094	2,437	8,462	12,948
Latvia.....	3	1	3	14	3	30
Lithuania.....						10
Netherlands.....	599	1,184	1,529	3,538	8,439	13,239
Norway.....	76	315	465	681	1,340	2,845
Poland.....	41	48	95	241	299	1,382
Portugal.....	33	296	213	244	1,485	1,872
Azores and Madeira.....	25	30	40	164	362	381
Roumania.....	13	10		38	19	20
Spain.....	89	536	349	747	3,321	6,731
Sweden.....	184	705	2,183	2,025	4,545	11,174
Switzerland.....	289	1,534	1,945	3,295	13,380	15,333
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	1	1	15	252	80	354
Yugoslavia.....	9	7	4	50	102	134
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,942	15,116	18,256	37,550	93,955	167,571
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					109	51
Arabia.....		2,491	1,149		26,701	21,528
Belgian Congo.....		174	312	1	1,388	3,052
Burma ¹	4			268		4
China.....	247	291	19	2,288	4,905	1,915
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	110	8	110	530	644	673
Ethiopia.....		4		2	23	29
French Africa.....	4	13	7	60	539	391
French East Indies.....				210		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....						
French West Indies.....		27	348	1	476	360
Madagascar.....				34	8	29
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1		3	10	14	25
Iran.....	16	11	51	72	121	471
Iraq.....	113	459	559	195	563	1,712
Israel ¹	1	57	30	129	444	858
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....		2			2	3
Japan.....	342	955	1,108	4,171	10,719	11,060
Korea.....				1	35	
Liberia.....	8			29		183
Morocco.....	1	460	499	67	640	1,069
Indonesia.....	166	89	70	735	653	968
Surinam.....		155	107		228	1,030
Netherlands Antilles.....		1,280	1,326		16,071	10,590
Philippines.....	18	514	674	375	5,586	8,348
Portuguese Africa.....			116	1	109	198
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam (Thailand).....		109	81	10	1,131	1,745
Canary Islands.....	1			13	6	16
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		11	405	12	55	15,150
Turkey.....	69	125	167	226	871	1,692
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,096	7,235	7,147	9,556	72,041	83,150
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45,334	257,781	274,423	458,307	2,313,924	3,117,647
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	63,304	327,909	325,702	633,165	2,907,960	3,811,848

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

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Marking of Textiles in Argentina

Buenos Aires, January 11, 1952.—(FTS)—An Argentine decree, to become effective March 1, 1952, provides that cloth used for making garments must be marked with the name of the country of origin and the quality of the cloth, in a visible manner throughout the whole length of each piece, with a maximum distance of two metres between each marking. If it is desired to indicate that the cloth has been made locally from imported yarns, the country of origin of the yarn should be shown, and where more than one country of origin is involved, the relative percentages must be given. Six months after the effective date of the foregoing decree, all textiles produced by Argentine factories must be marked "Industria Argentina" in such a way as to prevent the marking being altered, removed or erased while the cloth is being processed commercially.

Belgium Subjects Barley and Oats Imports to Licence

Brussels, January 15, 1952.—(FTS)—Barley and oats have been made subject to licence upon importation into Belgium, effective January 3, 1952. However, shipments of these commodities which were loaded on ships prior to January 3 will still be admitted on the basis of unofficial bank permits, provided these were validated prior to that date.

Registration of Patents and Trade Marks in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, January 27, 1952.—(FTS)—The Director General of the Industrial Property Department advises that only matriculated trade mark agents or specialized lawyers may act as the legal representatives of those interested in registering patents and trade marks with his department.

Brazilian Remittance Tax Increased

Rio de Janeiro, January 24, 1952.—(FTS)—The Brazilian tax on remittances abroad was increased on January 1, 1952, from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. The amount of the tax is collectable by banks at the time of closing of exchange. The following transactions are exempted from the payment of the tax: (a) remittances of funds intended exclusively for the service of amortization and interest on the foreign debt of the Union, States and Municipal Districts; (b) remittances of funds referring to the return of foreign capital employed in Brazil, provided the annual amount transferred does not exceed 20 per cent of the capital registered with the Banking Control Authority; (c) remittances relative to interest, profits and dividends on foreign capital employed in Brazil, provided these do not exceed 8 per cent of the value of the capital registered with the Banking Control Authorities; (d) remittances of funds for payment of fuel and

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

lubricants; (e) remittances of funds for payment of essential foodstuffs which have been indicated for exemption by presidential decree; (f) remittances of funds for payment of newsprint and paper for books, provided such paper has been imported free from customs duties; (g) remittances of funds on behalf of Diplomatic Missions and Consular Departments, provided there exist reciprocity of treatment recognized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (h) duly authorized transactions between banks in the country.

Validity of Brazilian Import Licences

Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1952.—(FTS)—Effective January 1, 1952, Brazilian import licences will have an initial validity of four months only, except those referring to machinery and other materials ordered specially, in which case the licence may be granted for the period required, provided the acceptance of the order by the foreign supplier is satisfactorily proved. In other instances, extensions may be granted for short periods if this is shown to be necessary. Current applications for the extension of the validity of licences will be considered in the light of the foregoing decision.

Norway Temporarily Increases Certain Specific Customs Duties

Oslo, January 24, 1952.—(FTS)—All specific Customs duties in the Norwegian tariff, with certain exceptions, have been temporarily increased by 100 per cent, effective January 2, 1952, by virtue of a Royal notification of December 21, 1951. The exceptions fall into two categories, one consisting of items on which the duties were increased by varying amounts other than 100 per cent, and the other comprising items not affected by the increases. Among the rates of duty exempted from being increased are those bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. As most of the important Canadian export items to Norway were bound by the General Agreement, the new measure should have little effect on our exports to Norway.

The alleged purpose of the increases is to restore the incidence of specific duties which fell off by approximately two-thirds since 1940 as a result of the rise in the world price level. However, a committee is to be appointed shortly to study the rationality and necessity of the new increases. (Information as to Norwegian rates of duty on specified goods may be obtained on request from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Cleveland World Trade Conference Planned for April

The Seventh Annual Cleveland World Trade Conference will be held April 25, 1952, at the Hotel Carter in Cleveland.

Swiss Industries Fair to be Held in April

The 36th Swiss Industries Fair will be held in Basle, April 19-29, 1952. More than 2,000 Swiss firms will be exhibiting.

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. 28	Nominal Quotations Feb. 4
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	.2977	.2001	.2007
			.2085	.0894	.0704
Austria	Schilling			.0468	.0469
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.2255	2.2330
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0198	.0199
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0166	.0167
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.5796	.5815
Brazil	Rupee		.0544	.0540	.0542
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2101	.2107
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0112	.0112
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4001	.4014
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1786	.1791
Cuba	Colon		1.0000	1.0003	1.0034
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0.200	.0200	.0200
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1448	.1453
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0003	1.0034
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0660	.0668
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	2.8725	2.8814
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4001	.4014
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.5062	2.5146
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	.0157	.0158
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2382	.2389
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0003	1.0034
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2001	.2007
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5002	.5017
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1739	.1745
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0614	.0616
India	Rupee		.3022	.2101	.2107
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.7819	2.7912
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.7819	2.7912
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.7819	2.7912
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.7819	2.7912
Japan	Yen		.0028	.0027	.0028
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1156	.1160
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2632	.2641
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5304	.5321
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.7819	2.7912
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2001	.2007
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1400	.1405
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3023	.3033
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0003	1.0034
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0645	.0653
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5002	.5017
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0348	.0350
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3246	.3256
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0918	.0921
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.1934	.1940
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2288	.2295
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3573	.3584
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.7819	2.7912
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.7818	2.7912
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0003	1.0034
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6585	.0660
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.2986	.2995
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1952