



# foreign trade

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OVER . . . Raw asbestos, owing long, silky, highly-durable fibres which will be obtained (separated from the rock) by hand for weaving. The United States is the largest consumer of asbestos in the world, and obtains the greater part of its supplies from Canada, the largest producer of asbestos. (See article page 10.)

National Film Board Photo

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# United States Is Largest Asbestos Consuming Country in the World

*Canada, largest asbestos producer in the world, is principal supplier to the United States.*

By John H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

**W**ASHINGTON.—The United States is the largest asbestos consuming country in the world but it produces only a relatively minor proportion of its requirements. In 1943, for example, the total United States production amounted to only 6,014 short tons, rising in 1950 to 42,250 short tons. At the same time imports rose during that period to over 700,000 tons with total consumption estimated for the year 1950 at 728,000 tons. It will be seen therefore that over 95 per cent of the total quantity of asbestos consumed in the United States is imported. It is free of customs duty on import into the United States. Asbestos, which is a general term applied to several fibrous minerals, is a very important raw material for certain military and civilian uses. It is the chief constituent of brake-band linings and clutch facings and is therefore essential to automotive transport. In the form of gaskets and packings it is a necessary part of power generating machinery, as a heat insulator it is important in both household and factory construction and equipment, while combined with cement it is used in the manufacture of large quantities of certain building materials. For many of these important uses there is no substitute for asbestos.

## **Canada is Largest Producer of Asbestos**

Canada has always been the largest producer of asbestos and has usually accounted for from 60 to 70 per cent of world output. Estimated world production of unmanufactured asbestos averaged about 605,000 tons a year during the period 1937-39. It increased greatly during and after World War II in response to a large increase in demand so that, in the period 1944-49, production averaged 870,000 tons annually, with probably over 1,000,000 tons produced in 1950. Asbestos is produced in important quantities in a number of countries. The principal producing areas in order of importance are Canada, the Soviet Union, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Swaziland. Excluding the Soviet Union, these countries accounted on an average for about 80 per cent of the estimated annual world output during 1944-49.

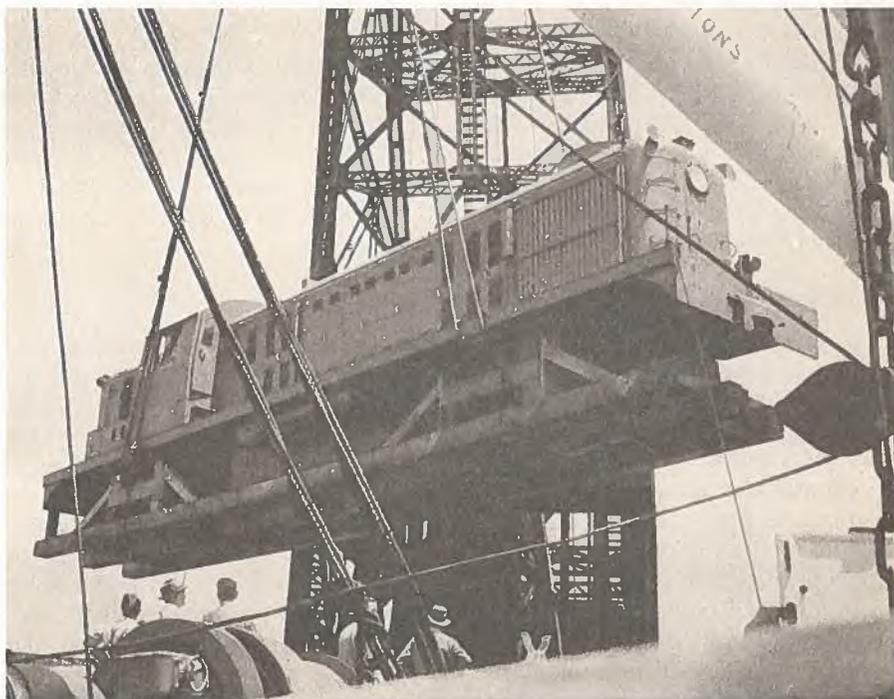
Because of the large degree of dependence on foreign sources of supply and the unavailability of substitute materials, especially for military use, certain types of asbestos have been classified by the United States authorities as strategic and critical materials. Four types so classified are, Chrysotile spinning fibre (Canadian) of moderate iron content; chrysotile spinning fibre of low iron content, blue asbestos (crocidolite); and amosite (brown asbestos). These types are needed for important defence uses not satisfactorily met by other asbestos. Not included as strategic are the short or non-spinning fibres, of which there is usually an ample supply in Canada and which constitute the bulk of United States imports.

Since the consumption of asbestos in the United States ordinarily depends largely on the level of activity in building construction, and in

general industrial manufacture, it is reasonable to anticipate that the current trend of demand will continue upwards. With future expansion of defence preparations it is possible that during the next two or three years the annual demand for strategic asbestos alone might reach 55,000 tons or more, against the present requirement of the four strategic grades of about 40,000 short tons. The United States Tariff Commission estimates that approximately half of that demand would be for Canadian chrysotile spinning fibre and the balance for the other three strategic types.

#### United States Imports of Asbestos

Country	1939	1949 (Long tons)	1950
CANADA .....	199,857	420,339	605,604
Italy .....	506	89	18
U.S.S.R. ....	2,331	1,090	380
United Kingdom .....	226	5	5
Australia .....	47	222	244
Union of South Africa .....	5,678	17,620	12,173
Other British South Africa .....	4,318	578	1,331
Finland .....	41		1
Malta, Cyprus, Gozo .....	3,518		
Venezuela .....	10		
Mozambique .....		3,436	1,087
Southern Rhodesia .....		16,650	8,646
Bolivia .....		62	35
Chile .....			58
Portugal .....			36



Canadian diesel electric locomotive being unloaded at Sydney, Australia. This engine is one of the first two to arrive in Australia in an order for twenty placed with the Montreal Locomotive Works by the New South Wales Government Railways, at a cost of £1,622,000.

# Economic Activity in Trinidad Continued at a High Level

*Near balance in trade resulted largely from development of petroleum processing—Further increases in volume of imports from Canada may be expected in 1952.*

By T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

**P**ORT-OF-SPAIN.—The turn of the year found economic activity in Trinidad continuing at a high level, although underlying weaknesses gave cause for concern when considered from the long-term viewpoint. In particular, basic production does not appear to be keeping pace with the population increase. Exports of domestic produce during the first eleven months of 1951 were valued at B.W.I.\$189,409,000 as compared with \$167,563,000 for the entire year 1950. Imports amounted to \$194,983,000 and \$168,443,000 during the same periods, respectively. This near balance has been made possible almost entirely by the development of petroleum processing on a large scale based on the importation of crudes from Venezuela and Colombia. Exports of petroleum products were valued during the period January to November at over \$141 million, while imported crudes totalled \$60 million. On the other hand imports of food, beverages and tobacco exceeded exports of such domestic produce as sugar, cocoa, citrus products, etc.

Sterling and other soft currency countries continued to be the principal sources of supply, together accounting for \$103,188,000. In this group the United Kingdom (\$67,666,000), Australia (\$5,977,000), Netherlands and possessions (\$4,894,100) and British Caribbean (\$4,603,000) were the main suppliers. Of the hard currency countries, Venezuela (\$52,128,000), Canada (\$16,894,000) and the United States (\$16,178,000) furnished the bulk of the supplies.

## **Food Items Were Major Imports from Canada**

The effects of the BWI Trade Liberalization Plan on Canadian trade with Trinidad did not become noticeable until towards the end of the year and will carry over into the first quarter of 1952. Import licences issued under the plan had a total value of Canadian\$2,976,715 of which possibly 70 per cent actually arrived before the end of the year. Food items accounted for close to 60 per cent of the total. Further increases in the volume of imports from Canada may be anticipated in 1952, partly as a result of the enlargement of the scope of the plan, and partly from the placing of a group of commodities, including salted, pickled and smoked fish, potatoes, onions and foodstuffs, on open general licence irrespective of source of supply and without consideration of currency restrictions. The rise in the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of sterling, however, may put Canadian prices in some instances out of line unless soft currency area prices show corresponding increases.

The retail price level in the colony rose sharply during the second half of 1951 due mainly to the higher cost of imported foods and other com-

modities. Government revenues did not permit the continuation of the high level of food subsidy payments. As a means of partly counteracting this trend an enquiry was made into the problem of increasing local food production. Early in January a start was made in putting recommendations into effect but some time must elapse before appreciable results will be obtained. In cases where wage agreements have been tied to the cost of living index, wage increases have partly overcome the rise in living costs and many companies employing non-union labour have followed suit. However, there is evidence that the rising costs are hitting the white-collar classes severely. Although the value of Christmas buying was up to the level of 1950 it would appear that this was maintained largely by price increases and that the physical volume was lower. Signs of consumer resistance to high prices are becoming apparent and may prove serious unless there is another round of wage and salary increases in the near future.

#### **Cocoa and Sugar Crops Affected by Adverse Weather**

Weather conditions during 1951 generally were adverse, heavy rains and floods featuring both the dry and rainy seasons. Both the cocoa and sugar crops were adversely affected. However cocoa prices in the North American and European markets have remained firm and, as a result of the rehabilitation of estates and new plantings, it is expected that exports will exceed 20 million pounds. The outlook for the 1952 sugar crop remains promising with an estimated production of 163,500 tons despite retarded growth caused by heavy rains in November. Since early December, however, weather conditions have been excellent and there are reasonable expectations of a normally dry season. Conclusion of an agreement with the United Kingdom at increased prices, together with the return later to a system of direct sale to Canada, has done much to restore confidence to the sugar industry. Although the citrus crop is expected to be higher than in 1950-51, prospects for sales are uncertain owing to the discontinuation of bulk buying by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

As a result of the passing of legislation intended to encourage the establishment of pioneer industries a number of new firms started operations during the year. In general these have been small and it is evident that efforts along these lines will have to be intensified. The principal addition to the colony's industries is a textile firm which began operations early in 1952. The formation of a cement company has been announced and it is hoped construction of the plant will begin shortly. The government announced the issuance by the Crown Agents for the Colonies of a \$12,000,000 stock issue at 3 per cent 1967/71 at 83½ earmarked for the Five-year Economic Development Program.

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#### **Value of Canadian Leather Tanning Production Higher**

Gross value of production of the leather tanning industry in 1950 was \$59,093,000, an increase of nine per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$54,348,000, but 15 per cent below the peak value of \$69,240,000 in 1947. The advance in 1950 over 1949 was due to higher prices rather than to increased output.

# Venezuela Experienced Prosperous Year in 1951

*Oil production and exports reached highest levels—Iron ore exports to United States provided new source of income.*

By J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner.

**C**ARACAS.—The past year was undoubtedly a prosperous one for Venezuela with petroleum production and exports reaching the highest levels in the country's history. Crude oil production which had averaged 1,498,000 barrels daily in 1950 rose to an average of 1,704,000 barrels per day by the end of 1951. The resulting oil shipments, which accounted for 98 per cent of total Venezuelan exports, went mainly to the hard currency areas and brought ample supplies of foreign exchange with which to finance the nation's import requirements, and to maintain the government's already strong dollar reserves. Prospects for 1952 were also bright as the United States Government urged Venezuela to increase its oil production still further to help meet the needs of the Western Hemisphere, which are rising rapidly as a result of defence preparedness.

## **Iron Ore Exported to United States**

Exports of iron ore to the United States which began in March made available a new source of income to the Venezuelan Government, and promised to assume considerable importance in the future as iron ore development projects are carried to completion. The subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation in Venezuela, the Orinoco Mining Company, signed a contract with the Venezuelan Government late in 1951 for the dredging of the Orinoco River, and planned to start immediately extensive construction activities in the Cerro Bolivar district. These projects will eventually involve many millions of bolivars, and will probably open up a completely new industrial area.

The Ministry of Public Works, which had spent the unprecedented figure of Bs.818,482,000 during the previous fiscal year, announced that some 400 million bolivars had already been spent on public works during the period July 1 to December 31. It is probable that expenditures in this field will continue at a similar rate during the balance of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

Total retail sales of 75 leading commercial firms in Caracas for the first nine months of 1951 showed an increase of four per cent over the equivalent period last year. Although sales of foodstuffs, hardware and construction materials were up, textile, automobile and household appliance sales declined five to ten per cent. This latter development was to be expected, because the extraordinary demand for consumer goods during the 1945-50 period was gradually becoming satiated. Many Venezuelan firms handling luxury goods discovered that they were no longer enjoying a sellers' market and it became clear that a period had arrived when keener competitive conditions would prevail.

### **Some Progress Made in Agriculture**

Some progress in Venezuelan agriculture was made in 1951. Corn and potato production were down due to a short period of heavy rains in the early part of the year, and coffee and cacao exports were at their lowest levels in recent years. Cotton, rice, sesame, and refined sugar production increased, however, and there was a slight improvement in the fresh milk supply. The support of agriculture continues to be a basic policy of the Venezuelan Government, although the complete and successful rehabilitation of the agricultural economy will be a problem for many years to come.

Several industries made steady advances, particularly the cement, tire, beer, rayon and electrical industries. However, many others complained bitterly about foreign competition and seized the occasion of the planned revision of the United States-Venezuelan commercial treaty of 1939 to renew their pleas to the government for protection against the increasingly strong competition from foreign suppliers anxious to secure hard currency through exports to this market. Among these were the canned fish, soap, tanning, cotton textile, and powdered milk industries, all of which maintain that they are passing through a period of crisis and will be unable to survive unless government aid is forthcoming. Nevertheless, the general level of industrial production was slightly higher than during 1950, although Venezuela can still only be considered as being in the early stages of industrialization.

### **Canada Was Fourth-Ranking Supplier**

Venezuelan imports for the first nine months of 1951 reached a total of Bs.1,655 million, only slightly below the 1950 annual volume. The United States remained by far the principal supplier, accounting for 68 per cent of all imports, and the United Kingdom held second place with 6.5 per cent. Germany, whose exports increased noticeably during the year, secured 4.5 per cent. Canada was Venezuela's fourth supplier with 3.8 per cent of the total imports, approximately the same as in 1950, the remainder being divided mainly among France, Holland, Italy and other European countries. Germany has not yet regained its prewar position in this market and will probably endeavour to obtain a greater share of the Venezuelan import business during 1952.

The supply of imported materials in general continued to be surprisingly good although there were increasing shortages in certain strategic materials. The stevedore strike in New York in the fall of the year had a direct repercussion on the Venezuelan economy, particularly in regard to the supply of essential foodstuffs. This had the effect of stiffening the resolve of the Venezuelan authorities to do everything possible in the future to lessen the nation's dependence on external factors over which they have no control. The determination of the Venezuelan Government to overcome dependence on foreign shipping was reflected in the strong support given to the Flota Grancolombiana and the Venezuelan Navigation Company throughout the year.

Exports for the first nine months of 1951 amounted to Bs.3,334,000,000 compared with Bs.3,888 million for the full twelve months of 1950. The

year-end figures will in all probability show a substantial increase over last year, with a corresponding influence on the national income, due to the close relationship between the two.

With the foreign demand for Venezuelan oil likely to continue at a high level, at least for some months to come, iron ore exports bringing a new source of revenue to the National Treasury, local industries and agriculture expanding under official protection, a population that has increased from 3,400,000 to 5,000,000 in ten years, Venezuelans feel that their country is moving toward a much stronger economic position than ever before. That a prosperous period of at least six months to a year lies ahead seems certain. Whether it lasts longer than this depends mainly on international conditions in general, and in particular, the recovery of Iranian oil production and refining capacity.

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## Production of Electric Power in Ireland Increases Under Development Program

By George Shera, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**D**UBLIN.—The Electricity Supply Board's Twenty-fourth Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1951, shows the very considerable progress achieved in the electrification of the Republic of Ireland. The Board is a statutory body, modelled closely on the pattern of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and indeed there has been a constant friendly interchange of information between these bodies. In the past Canada supplied considerable quantities of the insulators, poles and pole line materials used in Ireland, as well as the majority of the electric ranges, and even today much of the reticulation depends on aluminum from Canada.

The ESB states that during the year there was an unprecedented growth in the demand for electricity, largely attributable to the popularity of space heating, which has now reached such dimensions that it must be brought under control. The widespread change-over to this type of heating is due to the scarcity and rapidly rising costs of other fuels. To safeguard current supply for industry the board has had to restrict the use of space heating to the off-peak period.

### Current Output Increased Last Year

The total output for the year under review from all stations was 969 million units, of which the hydro stations contributed 466 million units, and the steam stations the balance. This output shows an increase of 187 million units or 24 per cent over the previous year. To augment the above, the board purchased in bulk a supply of 2,093,000 units from the Electricity Board for Northern Ireland. During the year the upper station on the River Erne, at Cliff, was brought into commission, and a second 12,500 k.w. generating set, with boilers, was added to the unique peat-fired Portarlington station. In order to meet future demands, heavy capital investments are being made in installation of additional generating plant. The total new plant which will be brought into operation within the next few years is 270,000 k.w. This compares with the present

capacity of the system at 263,000 k.w. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by the Board in commissioning of the new stations, owing to the failure on the part of manufacturers to keep within delivery dates, coupled with the shortage of essential materials.

So that the coal burning stations might be kept going, large quantities of American coal have had to be imported, since the United Kingdom was not able to meet its original coal quota to this country. The rapidly rising costs of fuel, wages and materials have lately resulted in a very substantial increase in the cost of electric current throughout the Republic of Ireland, which has been passed on to the users in enhanced rates.

The accounts show a surplus of £ 514,107, as compared with £ 239,344 last year. The gross revenue was £ 5.6 million. Of this, working expenditure (including depreciation) absorbed £ 3.9 million, while interest charges with repayment of advances amounted to £ 1.2 million. The sale of electricity increased from 626 million units to 770 million units this year. The revenue from sales increased by £ 810,608, but this figure was largely absorbed by the growing capital charges, depreciation, maintenance, repairs, and a much increased outlay for fuel. Apart from the outlay on new generating stations, the whole of the transmission system has to be considerably strengthened to cater to future demands. Increases in salaries, wages, etc. have also imposed a heavy drain on resources. Estimates for the year ending March, 1952, show such increased production costs that instead of a possible surplus, a substantial deficit must be anticipated, and as already mentioned, can only be met by price increases in the sale of current. The accumulated sum made available towards replacement of wasting assets at March 31, 1951, was £ 9.19 million. Expenditure on new capital works under construction at the end of the year was £ 7.3 million. Plant put into commission during 1950-51 represented capital investment of £ 4.9 million, compared with £ 4.4 million in the preceding year.

Under rural electrification it is hoped to assist materially the farming community by enabling farm work to be speeded up with the minimum of labour. Under this scheme rural areas are chosen, each about 25 square miles, and canvassed to ascertain the demand for current supply. When this canvas is completed the areas likely to yield the most revenue are considered first. Already, roughly 140 districts have been completed, and assuming that sufficient materials and technical assistance are available, the board hopes to have the entire Republic of Ireland completely reticulated for rural electrification in another two years.

In conjunction with the British Electrical Research Association, the Electricity Supply Board is investigating the possibility of using wind as a source of power, but as the tests are only in the initial stages, no definite decisions can yet be reached. Under another plan, a study of all undeveloped rivers is being made, with a view to their hydro-electric development. To meet anticipated demands the board's present capital development program involves a sum of £ 30 million and budgets for the erection of seven generating stations.

It is estimated that by 1956 this country would be using annually 2,000 million units, which is more than double the current consumption. As the production of electricity has doubled in the past five years, this would be a remarkable achievement, and of great economic importance to the whole country.

# Belgian Congo Exports Were Higher During First Half of Last Year

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

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—Belgian Congo exports rose by 25 per cent in volume shipped during the first half of 1951, over the figures for the same period last year. In these inflationary days comparisons can best be made on a weight basis. The following table gives the export weights for those products which earned the equivalent of a million or more Canadian dollars. Progress was particularly striking in exports of wood, ores, copper, rubber, copal and palm kernels.

## Exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi\*

Commodity	Metric tons	
	1950 (January-June)	1951 (January-June)
Ores .....	64,303	112,904
Copper .....	82,725	92,586
Oils (Vegetable) .....	75,115	77,927
Wood .....	37,408	62,929
Palm kernels .....	40,377	47,033
Fibres (including cotton) .....	26,541	26,254
Coffee .....	13,792	12,685
Copal .....	4,881	6,712
Rubber .....	3,902	5,646
Cobalt .....	4,460	4,583
Tin .....	1,856	1,389
Gold .....	5,755 <sup>1</sup>	6,511 <sup>1</sup>
Diamonds .....	1,290 <sup>1</sup>	1,354 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total, including lesser exports .....</b>	<b>404,752</b>	<b>506,821</b>

\* Official Belgian Congo figures.

<sup>1</sup> Kilograms.

In value, the leading exports during the six-month period were as follows, in tens of millions of francs (each 10 million francs equals about \$210,000 Canadian): copper, 228; oils (vegetable), 135; ores, 117; fibres (including cotton), 88; coffee, 57; palm kernels, 46; cobalt, 44; gold, 39; rubber, 34; diamonds, 29; tin, 21; wood, 12; copal, 9.

## Principal Destinations of Belgian Congo Exports\*

Country	Value (millions of francs)	
	1950 (January-June)	1951 (January-June)
Belgium and Luxembourg .....	2,803	4,215
United States .....	439	774
United Kingdom .....	585	720
France .....	69	507
Germany .....	97	330
Holland .....	113	220
Union of South Africa .....	136	168
Italy .....	120	79
French Equatorial Africa .....	45	55
Kenya .....	28	49
Southern Rhodesia .....	15	36
Denmark .....	4	27
Northern Rhodesia .....	21	26
Sweden .....	94	21
<b>Grand Total, including other destinations .....</b>	<b>5,705</b>	<b>9,023</b>

\* Provisional figures only.

The balance of trade was extremely favourable for the first six months of 1951. Exports totalled 9,023 million francs and imports, 6,917

million francs, giving a balance of 2,106 million francs. The comparable figures in 1950 were: exports, 5,705 million francs; imports, 4,574; balance, 1,131.

Since practically all exports to Canada are shipped via New York, Canada does not appear in the Congo figures as a buyer of Congo produce. However, according to the Canadian statistics for this period, Canada bought \$1,878,178 worth of goods from the Congo or the equivalent of 89,213,455 Belgian Congo francs. Allowing, say, 10 per cent for freight to reduce this figure to the f.o.b. basis on which the Congo figures are based, we arrive at about 80,000,000 francs which places Canada in ninth place as a buyer. This figure exceeds the Congo official import figures for Canadian merchandise, but the trade was nearly in balance according to Canadian figures.

#### Belgian Congo Exports to Canada\*

Commodity	(January-June, 1951)	Value (000's)
Palm and palm kernel oil .....		\$1,585
Non-ferrous metals and products .....		118
Unspecified drugs and chemicals .....		108
Copal .....		27
Coffee .....		24
Teak Amaranth .....		13
All other .....		3
Total .....		\$1,878

\* Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.

#### Canadian Wholesale Sales Up Eight Per Cent in November

Value of wholesale sales rose eight per cent in November over the corresponding month of 1950, while cumulative results for the first 11 months of 1951 show sales 11 per cent above those of a year earlier. All regions contributed to the increase both in the month and 11 months. The unadjusted index of sales, on the base 1935-39=100, stood at 354.0 for November as compared with 375.4 for October, and 326.9 for November, 1950. Fruit and vegetable wholesalers' sales showed the greatest percentage gain in November, rising 20 per cent above those of a year earlier. All other trades registered increases except hardware and dry goods wholesalers, sales in those trades falling two per cent and 10 per cent, respectively.

### 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.

# United Kingdom Plans Action To Meet Financial Crisis

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

**L**ONDON.—Prompt action to meet the financial crisis is to be taken by the United Kingdom Government. Reductions are to be made in imports and other forms of overseas expenditure. Other measures include the pruning of government expenditure, the limitation of home deliveries of plant, machinery and certain consumer goods, restrictions of hire purchase.

The government has announced its program for restoring the fortunes of the United Kingdom and of the sterling area, and for achieving ultimate convertibility of currencies. Outlining the formidable nature of the task, the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that in the last six months of 1951 the United Kingdom had a deficit with the non-sterling world of £575 million. In the last half of 1952, the intention is to reduce this deficit by £475 million, i.e., to £100 million. In addition a surplus of at least £100 million must be earned with the rest of the sterling area in the same period so that the country will be paying its way.

## **Increased Earning Capacity and Exports are Aim**

The course which the United Kingdom proposes to follow, and which may provide a lead to other members of the sterling area, is constructive in character and will consist of measures to increase earning capacity and exports. But, in view of the imperative necessity for stopping the drain on the reserves as quickly as possible, further cuts, amounting to some £150 million, are to be applied to imports and external expenditure. These are additional to the reductions in external expenditure, amounting to some £350 million, which were announced in November.

These savings will entail some running down of commercial and strategic stocks. Full details of imports selected for reduction are not yet available, but it has already been decided to cut tobacco by £22 million, from £56 million in 1951. The quantity of canned meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, and certain fresh fruits permitted to be imported will be reduced. Basic rations will not be touched at present but if import prices rise some reductions are probable. There will be much lower imports of manufactured goods, particularly clothing, furniture, carpets, shoes and toys. A saving is also to be made, amounting to some £2.5 million, on coal purchases from the United States. Finally a cut of £12.5 million is to be made on tourists' expenditure abroad. This will be done by halving the present allowance to a figure of £25. Consideration was given to the possibility of economies in importations of films, but no action is possible until September when the present agreement with the United States industry expires. It was decided not to touch petroleum imports owing to the administrative difficulties of rationing.

Among the steps to reduce civil government spending are an immediate reduction of 10,000 in civil service personnel and in the information services, and a five per cent overall cut in education appropriations.

The cost of the National Health Service is to be kept within a ceiling of £400 million. Its structure will be maintained but there will be a system of limited charges for medical prescriptions, dental treatment and surgical appliances.

The main problem of the government in the sphere of investment concerns the output of the engineering industries, for which defence, exports, and home needs are all competing. This is the portion of the economy on which there is the greatest strain and unless it can be relieved, the exports required will not be forthcoming. Shortage of steel will for a time limit the pace of expansion in production and the more important claims will have to be met first. This means that certain types of home investment as well as consumption will have to be regulated in the interests of exports. Building will be restricted by the acute shortage of constructional steel and by the necessity for limiting the labour force. Housing and certain kinds of building for defence and the fuel and power industries will be allowed to go ahead, but a tight control will be kept on all types of buildings using steel which are not of fundamental importance. Shops and offices will be particularly affected and the programs for rebuilding the blitzed cities will be further delayed.

#### **Capital Goods Exports to be Facilitated**

For plant, machinery and vehicles for civil use, the objective will be to reduce home deliveries by some £150 million to £200 million below the 1950 level—equivalent to one-sixth of the actual supplies in that year. The number of motorcars to be released for home use will be 60,000 as against 110,000 last year, and of commercial vehicles 60,000 as against 100,000. These moves are aimed at rapidly increasing exports of capital goods, as it is realized that markets for other types of manufactures are uncertain. The domestic load on the engineering industry is to be lightened by restricting the supply of metal goods for local use. Supplies of bicycles, motor cycles, radio and television equipment, refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, metal furniture, sports goods, etc. for the home market will be limited, on the average, to about two-thirds of last year's totals. An order has been introduced to restrict hire-purchase on articles of this nature.

#### **Allocation of Steel**

Official policy on the allocation of steel and other scarce materials will be to discriminate in favour of exports. Consumer goods industries have already been put at a low level in the allocation of steel for the first quarter of this year, and this may later be supplemented by putting a ceiling on the total supply to the home market. In the second quarter of 1952, a more liberal allocation of steel for exports will be made. Thereafter it is hoped that deliveries of United States steel will ease the position. The authorities intend to implement their plans, not by direct controls, but by voluntary agreement with the industries affected. Over the whole program, exports to the dollar area will continue to take precedence over others.

In order to round off the government's economic policy at the earliest possible date, the budget will be brought down on March 4 instead of towards the end of April.

# "Air Beef" Scheme Developed by Ranchers In Isolated Interior Areas of Australia

By R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

**M**ELBOURNE.—In the Kimberley district of Northwest Australia, a scheme has been under way for the past few years whereby cattle from the isolated ranches of the interior are slaughtered locally and the beef is freighted out by plane to the port of Wyndham 180 miles away by air. Prior to this development, herds had to be driven over an arduous 300-mile route with loss of cattle, and of the condition and value of those which survived. This journey could be undertaken only with strong, mature cattle, and the old stock was left on the ranches to die. Properties in the Kimberley district cover immense tracts, ranging up to 11,000 square miles. Many ranchers could not state to the nearest thousand how many cattle they have, but a rough calculation is made by multiplying the number of cattle branded each year by five. Due to the remoteness and almost complete inaccessibility of the region, it is referred to locally as the "underworld". It was under these difficult circumstances that a way was sought to market cattle more profitably and thus improve the economy of the area.

## **Ranchers and Private Airlines Formed Company**

The company "Air Beef Ltd" was formed in January, 1949, with an initial capital of £15,000 by a group of Kimberley ranchers and two private airline companies. The Government of Western Australia granted an interest free loan of £10,000 for three years. A contract was made with the MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Company to fly in the materials for building an abattoir at Glenroy, in the West Central Kimberley. Arrangements were made for the West Australian Meat Works at Wyndham to hold the meat in its freezers and ship it to Great Britain.

About 1,800 head of cattle were slaughtered the first year but the final payment was only about £4.10.0 per head. In succeeding seasons, greater numbers were killed, with higher returns, due to economies in operation and to a subsidy of 1d. per pound granted by the Australian Meat Board. In the 1951 season, over 4,200 cattle and 200 hogs were killed at Glenroy, the cattle averaging 50 to 60 lbs. per head heavier than those which formerly made the journey to Wyndham on foot. The quantity of beef exported in 1951 amounted to 2.1 million lbs., plus 95,000 lbs. of edible offal and 183,000 lbs. of hides, for a total value of almost £100,000.

The present capacity of the Glenroy abattoir for the four-month killing season is about 5,000 head, and the freezers handled from 50 to 60 carcasses daily. The offals, which were originally wasted, are now shipped to Wyndham in metal containers covered with cellophane. In order to utilize other by-products, a piggery was started at Glenroy, the pigs being fed this protein supplement along with sorghum grain. Next year the management hopes to instal a digester to turn the blood, condemned carcasses, etc. into meat meal and to recover the waste fat as tallow.

A Commonwealth Government inspector is on the killing floor continuously to inspect and grade. Some 25 to 30 men are flown in from Perth for the killing season, which extends from May to early September. They receive the regular basic wage for their trade plus a bonus for working away from home. There is also the opportunity to work almost unlimited overtime, and, with little on which to spend their money, substantial savings may be built up. Suitable housing and recreation are provided for the men.

A Bristol aircraft makes two trips a day to Wyndham, carrying 6 tons of meat on each flight, and returns with supplies for Glenroy and other stations. Loading the beef into the aircraft is a simple operation, the quarters moving from the freezers on rollers by gravity into the mouth of the plane, where they are unhooked and laid flat on the floor. The loading operation takes about one-half hour and the aircraft covers the 180 miles to Wyndham in about one hour and a half. There two refrigerated trucks meet it and take the beef to the local packing plant where it is stored until it can be loaded aboard ship for Great Britain.

#### **Air Beef Costs Are Higher But Ranchers Benefit**

Due to the nature of its operations, "Air Beef" costs are naturally higher than those of abattoirs on the coast, and they cannot compete in the prices paid for cattle. However, inland ranchers benefit because the abattoir handles a substantial percentage of cattle too old or too weak for droving to Wyndham, and it is claimed that some 60 pounds per head is saved by inland slaughter. The present air freight cost is 2½d. per pound, but as more cattle are slaughtered and more return freight is available, it is hoped that this figure will be reduced. The Commonwealth Government recently announced that it would grant the Air Beef Company a subsidy of £10,000 a year until 1954, which works out to 1d. per pound of beef marketed. This assistance is part of the government policy of increasing food production in Australia.

The "Air Beef" Scheme has raised a considerable amount of controversy in Australia on the grounds of being uneconomic. However, its supporters claim that in the particular circumstances present in that isolated region, it can make a worthwhile contribution to the development of the resources of Northern Australia. By operating the "Air Beef" scheme in the more inaccessible parts of the country, at a fraction of the cost of putting in roads and railways, more cattle are turned off at better weights and grades, resulting in higher income to the ranchers and providing more meat for the United Kingdom.

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#### **Canadian Manufacturers' Inventories Declined Slightly**

Estimated value of inventories held by Canadian manufacturers at the end of November was \$3,523,000,000, a slight decline of one per cent from the revised October total of \$3,570,000,000. If this estimate is substantiated by later returns, it will be the first decline in total inventory value since August, 1950. The gain over the November, 1950 value of \$2,659,700,000, was more than 32 per cent. Value of shipments declined six per cent in November from October, but rose almost seven per cent over the corresponding month in 1950.

# Commodity Notes

## JAPAN

**Cotton Cloth Exports**—The Japan Cotton Spinning Association estimates that Japan exported 1,060 million square yards of cotton cloth during 1951.—Tokyo, January 8, 1952.

**Textile Production to be Increased**—It is estimated that textile production in Japan for 1952 will amount to 1,343,859,000 pounds, or 13 per cent above the 1951 output. Approximately 562,610,000 pounds will be for export and 781,249,000 pounds for domestic consumption.—Tokyo, December 21, 1951.

**New Rayon Factory to Start Operations**—The Toho Rayon Company report that their new factory at Ogoki will commence operations the latter part of January. It is expected that approximately 1,000 of the proposed 40,000 staple fibre spinning machines will be put into operation.—Tokyo, January 8, 1952.

**Porcelainware and Earthenware Exports Increase**—Exports of porcelainware and earthenware from the Nagoya district, which produces about 90 per cent of Japan's output of these commodities, are placed at \$33.2 million for 1951, as compared with \$20.8 million in 1950. Approximately 45 per cent of the shipments was consigned to North America, 19 per cent to South East Asia, 14 per cent to Africa, and the balance to various other parts of the world.—Tokyo, December 26, 1951.

**Machinery Export Contracts**—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry reports that contracts negotiated for shipments of machinery and equipment for the first 11 months of this year totalled \$132.5 million. Of this amount vessels accounted for \$65.5 million; textile machinery, \$24.1 million; rolling stock, \$23.7 million; electrical equipment, \$9.4 million; and others, \$10 million.—Tokyo, December 25, 1951.

## MEXICO

**Metal Exports**—Exports of Mexican silver, zinc and lead were valued at 971 million pesos during the first 11 months of 1951. The Department of Statistics of the Secretariat of National Economy listed lead exports to the value of 455.9 million pesos (505.4 millions in 1950); zinc 309.2 millions (216 millions in 1950); and silver 206.2 millions (265.7 millions in 1950).—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

**New Oil Wells to be Drilled**—The national oil administration, Petroleos Mexicanos, reported on January 15 the successful completion of a new oil well on the Rabon Grande field, South of Veracruz. Initial production was stated to be 320 barrels a day. Petroleos Mexicanos simultaneously announced that during 1952 not less than 400 new wells will be drilled and that daily production will be brought up to 300,000 barrels, as compared with 230,000 barrels at the end of 1951. This year 180 drilling and exploration teams will be kept in the field, as against 125 during 1951.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

**Forecast for Coffee Crop**—The Mexican coffee harvest in 1952 will be 1.2 million bags, of which rather more than one million will be available for export, it was stated by the National Bank of Foreign Trade, a government agency.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

**More Sugar to be Produced**—Mexican production of sugar will be increased to 800,000 metric tons in 1952-53, according to a report issued by the National Federation of Sugar Cane Workers. This figure will be almost 100,000 tons above that for the current harvest. The Federation, anticipating that the difference between the two crops will be available for export, said that greater production was being obtained this year as a result of higher prices for cane—43 pesos a ton as compared with 28.60 pesos a year ago.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

**Bigger Cotton Crop Foreseen**—Greater acreages than ever will be sown to cotton in Mexico in 1952, it was stated by the Secretariat of Agriculture. In the Matamoros region alone, 450,000 hectares (1,125,000 acres) are to be planted to cotton, and orders will be placed abroad for 11,500 metric tons of seed, at an estimated value of 40 million pesos. The acreage to be planted in the Matamoros region this year will be larger than all Mexican cotton lands in 1946. The Secretariat stated that Mexico soon will produce all the cotton seed that is needed, in experimental fields which are being established under government auspices.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

## SPAIN

**New Copper Strike**—A strike of copper of some importance has been made at Caldueño-Cabrales, Oviedo. It is mentioned in an official report that the ore deposit is of exceptional importance.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

**New Agricultural Tractor Tested**—A new Spanish agricultural tractor has recently undergone official tests in Madrid. It is made in Majorca after a French model and under French licence. This four-wheeled tractor has a single cylinder 12 h.p. gasoline motor, is air-cooled and has an automatic clutch.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

**New Company to Manufacture Nylon Products**—A new company, "S. A. Perlofil", has recently been formed for the manufacture of artificial yarns, fibres and threads of the nylon type, as well as organic raw materials and other sub-products. The factory is expected to start production in the coming spring in Madrid.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

**German Automobiles Will be Manufactured**—An agreement has been reached between the Spanish company, "Industrias del Motor, S.A.", and the German enterprise, "Auto Union", by which the popular "D.K.W." car will be made in this country. A trade journal reports that Auto Union will place at the disposal of the Spanish company its trade mark, patents and manufacturing plans, as well as a group of technicians, a number of whom are already in Spain. Factories will be established at Barcelona, Bilbao and, possibly, also at Madrid. The main assembly plant will be at Vitoria and it is already in an advanced stage of construction. The car production is expected to begin this year and it is hoped to reach a monthly output of 250 units.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

**Textile Exports**—During the first eight months of 1951, according to press reports, Spain exported 7,296 tons of cotton textiles valued at 96·2 million gold pesetas (one gold peseta equals 3·577 paper pesetas). The United Kingdom and Holland were the principal buyers, followed by Egypt, Pakistan, Canada and French Morocco. European countries took over 51 per cent of these exports, followed by Africa with 16·6 per cent, Asia 12·4 per cent and North America 9·5 per cent.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

**New System Discovered for Conversion of Gasoline Motors into Diesels**—According to press reports, a Spanish engineer has patented a new system whereby gasoline motors are converted into diesels without any loss of power and are more economical to operate. Twenty of these converted engines have already been delivered and the engineer in question has received proposals to form a company for the development of this new industry on a large scale.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

**Norwegian Diesel Motors to be Constructed**—The Government-controlled, "Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval", have signed a contract with a Norwegian firm to construct the latter's "Polar" motors in Spain. These motors, of an average of 2,000 h.p., have been used with satisfactory results by the codfishing fleet. With this new licence, the Spanish company have completed their range of diesel motors.—Madrid, January 23, 1952.

## THAILAND

**Rice Exports Earn United States Dollars**—According to a recent announcement by the Minister of Finance in Thailand, rice exports during 1951 will earn considerably more than US\$30 million, the amount of United States currency obtained during 1950. Thailand, the world's largest producer and exporter of rice, traditionally has a favourable balance of trade. As there is a chronic world shortage of rice due to internal strife in formerly important producing countries such as Burma and Indo-China, Thailand enjoys a sellers' market and is able to ask for payment in United States dollars.—Singapore, January 8, 1952.

## VENEZUELA

**Egg and Poultry Imports May End**—Stating that Venezuela must free herself from the necessity of importing poultry products, the Minister of Agriculture has approved loans totalling Bs.385,000 (approximately \$130,000) to 12 poultry producers to assist them in expanding output. These loans will be the first made from an allocation of \$650,000 for that purpose. The National Association of Poultry Producers has long claimed that with government aid in the form of higher import duties and long-term loans Venezuela could become self-sufficient for both eggs and poultry meats. This goal now appears well worth attaining as during the recent dock strike in the United States, when imports were cut off, egg prices jumped from \$1.20 to \$2.00 per dozen and became entirely unobtainable in some urban areas. During the first six months of 1951, Venezuelan statistics show that over 2,000,000 lbs. (gross) of poultry meats were imported, and approximately 190,000 cases of eggs. Canada supplied some 17,000 cases of eggs, but none of the poultry meats.—Caracas, January 2, 1952.

# General Notes

## CHILE

**New Luxury Tax Established**—A special tax of 20 per cent is being established on the sale and purchase of the following luxury articles: jewellery of all classes; articles of gold, silver, platinum or their respective alloys; objects of art; imported glassware and porcelain; furs, whether manufactured or not; imported leather articles and ready-made clothing; perfumes and cosmetics; carpets and tapestry.—Santiago, January 10, 1952.

## JAPAN

**Number of Ocean-Going Ships Increased**—The Ministry of Transportation reports that as of December 1, 1951, there was a total of 210 Japanese ships of 1.9 million deadweight tons engaged in ocean-going services, or almost one million tons above a year ago. Freighters numbered 186 of 1,543,238 deadweight tons and tankers 24 of 360,523 deadweight tons. It is anticipated that by March 31, 1952, ocean-going ships will number 287, consisting of 255 freighters and 32 oil tankers.—Tokyo, January 5, 1952.

## MEXICO

**Trade with Europe Increasing**—Mexican imports exceeded exports by 1,233 million pesos in the first 10 months of 1951, according to figures obtained from the Bank of Mexico. Imports totalled 6,332 million pesos in January-October and 6,079 million in the first six months of the year. Exports totalled 5,098 million pesos in the 10-month period, and 3,099 million pesos in January-June. Trade with Europe has more than doubled during the last 12 months. The Director-General of the Bank of Mexico stated on January 17 that commerce with Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France amounted to 1,009 million pesos in the first 10 months of 1951, as compared with 436 millions in 1949 and 479 millions in 1950. He added that the United States share of Mexican trade had dropped from 85 per cent to 77.9 per cent, while trade with Europe now represented 11.2 per cent of the total.—Mexico City, January 21, 1952.

## NEW ZEALAND

**Company Registrations Higher**—During 1950, 2,047 new private companies with a nominal capital of £8.2 million were registered in New Zealand. This compared with 2,123 companies with a nominal capital of £6.6 million in 1949. The figures disclose a higher proportion of small company registrations (most being below £5,000 nominal capital) in these two years than in the years 1946-48. Comparative figures for these years are—1946, 1,414 and £8.1 million; 1947, 1,781 and £6.2 million; 1948, 1,729 and £7.3 million. Fifteen public companies were registered in 1950 with a nominal capital of £366,000, compared with 24 and £832,000 in 1949. Twelve overseas companies with a nominal capital of £1.6 million were registered, as compared with 10 and £0.5 million in 1949.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

**Export Surplus Greater Last Year**—Figures released by the Customs Department disclose that, for the first nine months of 1951, New Zealand had an export surplus of £58·7 million, as compared with £31·3 million for the same period of 1950, and £36·3 million for the first nine months of 1949. For the period January-September, 1951, exports were valued at £191·9 million and imports at £133·2 million—record figures in each case. Because of the waterfront dispute, the seasonal decline in export values in the latter half of 1951 was less apparent than usual. Exports of wool and other products delayed by the strike were spread well into the third quarter of the year.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

## SCOTLAND

**Fewer Companies Registered**—Companies registered in Scotland during 1951, numbered 607, a decrease of 13 compared with 1950. The total capital of the 1951 registrations was £8,655,327, compared with £6,340,650 for 1950, an increase of £2,314,677. In 1951, there were 128 companies with an aggregate capital of £3,314,753, which were amalgamations, conversions, or reconstructions of existing companies or firms.—London, January 4, 1952.

**Power Plant Expansion Proposed**—The North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is dealing with preliminary proposals for a new hydro-electric scheme in the West of Scotland. It will cost about £10,000,000 and take from seven to ten years to complete. The total capacity would be about 55,000 kilowatts and the production of power about 165,000,000 electricity units per annum. The scheme would be in three sections. The main portion involved is the construction of a weir across the River Awe. A tunnel would convey water from an intake near the weir to a power station on the shore of Loch Etive. The second section deals with a proposed dam at the outlet of Loch Nant. The third section proposes the creation of a new reservoir, with a top water level 1,280 feet above sea level, by the erection of a dam well up on Ben Cruachan and across the Cruachan Burn.—London, January 11, 1952.

## SPAIN

**Telephone, Telegraph and Postal Rates Raised**—Tariffs have been increased on telegrams and airmail matter as well as on international telephone calls effective January 1, 1952. The change in rates is due to the revaluation of the peseta in terms of the gold franc to one gold franc equals 13 pesetas. The basic airmail rate to Canada, which was formerly 1.80 pesetas, has risen to 4.50 pesetas.—Madrid, January 8, 1952.

### 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.

# Canadian Imports by Commodities

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	12.2	52.4	42.3	116.2	439.7	501.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.6	11.2	9.4	23.9	78.5	118.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.9	38.2	31.4	81.9	329.0	458.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.9	10.0	11.5	29.7	92.0	127.4
Iron and Products.....	13.7	92.9	105.1	151.2	905.7	1,241.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	23.9	25.4	35.8	196.3	272.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	12.6	64.1	59.2	115.0	562.5	636.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.2	16.2	15.8	33.0	146.3	179.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.1	18.9	25.7	46.3	158.0	276.4
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>327.9</b>	<b>325.7</b>	<b>633.2</b>	<b>2,908.0</b>	<b>3,811.8</b>
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	2,062	8,385	7,517	19,467	83,862	87,369
Nuts.....	540	2,061	2,409	3,252	20,511	21,520
Vegetables.....	310	1,433	2,716	5,640	22,827	28,028
Grains and products.....	1,324	4,715	5,598	16,026	33,421	38,107
Sugar and products.....	2,173	11,190	5,771	19,350	80,392	82,138
Cocoa and chocolate.....	213	1,610	818	1,904	14,942	11,139
Coffee and chicory.....	333	4,472	5,162	3,641	40,001	45,552
Spices.....	66	578	247	768	4,056	3,452
Tea.....	802	1,829	2,015	8,853	26,476	19,749
Beverages, alcoholic.....	951	2,285	1,969	5,947	14,621	16,195
Gums and resins.....	140	726	425	1,313	5,307	6,059
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	128	100	321	673	1,514	3,463
Oils, vegetable.....	1,128	3,750	1,147	11,466	31,512	37,420
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, etc.....	75	178	144	876	2,145	2,784
Rubber and products.....	1,293	6,345	3,725	10,304	41,441	80,186
Seeds.....	120	1,100	676	1,663	6,184	7,360
Tobacco.....	215	404	408	2,054	3,613	3,331
Vegetable products, other.....	294	1,262	1,243	3,044	6,877	7,619
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,166</b>	<b>52,421</b>	<b>42,312</b>	<b>116,242</b>	<b>439,703</b>	<b>501,473</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Animals, living.....	391	209	420	1,326	2,106	2,984
Fish and fishery products.....	245	554	757	2,320	3,932	6,023
Furs and products.....	317	1,898	757	5,374	20,642	20,369
Hides and skins, raw.....	553	1,776	627	2,677	11,657	13,765
Leather, unmanufactured.....	277	926	592	2,420	7,591	8,958
Leather, manufactured.....	136	552	390	2,259	5,995	7,364
Meats.....	180	1,167	2,219	1,504	7,008	21,652
Milk and products.....	49	1,505	2,063	1,751	3,410	12,894
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	127	1,668	284	876	6,958	9,762
Animal products, other.....	341	966	1,243	3,356	9,248	15,017
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>9,353</b>	<b>23,864</b>	<b>78,549</b>	<b>118,789</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	2,066	10,820	10,543	12,313	78,572	88,375
Cotton products.....	1,256	6,533	5,418	15,273	61,375	82,586
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	931	2,430	2,977	8,040	23,847	29,942
Silk and products.....	645	939	411	6,313	6,948	7,252
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	645	5,996	2,026	9,099	49,264	92,761
Wool products.....	1,040	4,390	3,529	14,586	48,504	64,950
Synthetic fibre and products.....	304	2,362	2,009	3,397	19,256	33,817
Textile products, other.....	1,060	4,710	4,527	12,913	41,236	58,727
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>38,179</b>	<b>31,439</b>	<b>81,933</b>	<b>329,002</b>	<b>458,410</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	377	1,659	1,961	4,766	16,505	26,675
Wood, manufactured.....	395	1,719	1,718	3,984	15,198	21,644
Paper.....	716	2,522	3,378	6,992	21,209	32,132
Books and printed matter.....	1,452	4,143	4,484	14,003	39,124	46,959
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>11,541</b>	<b>29,744</b>	<b>92,036</b>	<b>127,411</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Its Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....	353	2,236	1,735	2,823	16,259	21,819
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	32	994	1,052	422	2,821	9,408
Ferro-alloys.....	22	255	531	248	1,133	3,773
Scrap iron.....	119	618	197	683	4,698	3,674
Castings and forgings.....	203	1,326	1,947	2,457	8,668	12,911
Rolling mill products.....	3,059	11,213	16,058	23,578	85,619	160,198
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	2,691	3,628	1,816	33,357	40,343
Wire and chain.....	153	938	1,761	1,844	9,297	15,254
Engines and boilers.....	415	4,318	8,868	7,314	50,417	79,425
Farm implements and machinery.....	723	9,367	12,104	19,808	153,030	183,076
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	1,350	1,240	2,001	10,678	15,793
Household machinery.....	185	1,234	735	2,456	12,143	12,044
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	325	3,095	5,988	4,957	27,086	50,343
Business, printing machinery.....	467	3,158	2,717	5,466	26,001	34,088
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,638	14,429	18,769	21,766	142,054	207,989
Stamped and coated products.....	132	978	748	1,441	7,629	9,674
Tools.....	158	1,563	1,672	2,067	12,251	17,837
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,251	10,118	2,289	11,704	80,796	69,413
Automobile parts.....	2,680	14,456	13,342	21,661	144,636	182,780
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	120	1,362	1,327	2,411	15,533	16,399
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	188	1,948	1,420	1,548	13,612	17,856
Iron products, other.....	1,145	5,282	6,921	12,761	47,933	76,862
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,693</b>	<b>92,928</b>	<b>105,052</b>	<b>151,233</b>	<b>905,651</b>	<b>1,240,960</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	291	2,603	2,491	4,617	16,863	26,984
Brass and copper and products.....	297	1,675	1,362	2,940	15,415	19,296
Lead and products.....	11	18	38	123	580	745
Nickel and products.....	113	601	551	1,322	6,427	5,704
Precious metals (except gold).....	169	2,753	2,523	2,585	28,475	28,857
Tin and products.....	237	1,868	2,645	2,118	9,582	18,332
Zinc and products.....	61	356	259	703	3,075	3,979
Clocks and watches.....	214	1,233	884	2,087	11,096	9,529
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,102	8,297	9,593	12,063	75,353	111,686
Non-ferrous products, other.....	487	4,496	5,057	7,252	29,412	47,240
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>23,900</b>	<b>25,404</b>	<b>35,809</b>	<b>196,279</b>	<b>272,352</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	98	289	320	858	2,383	3,179
Clay and products.....	688	3,292	3,519	7,203	30,864	40,575
Coal.....	3,848	17,984	16,631	33,095	162,995	156,946
Coal products.....	471	1,812	2,213	3,076	14,166	20,443
Glass and glassware.....	721	3,004	2,481	6,135	25,822	29,954
Petroleum, crude.....	4,021	18,790	18,163	39,649	182,987	213,065
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,468	12,771	10,415	13,882	97,507	114,836
Stone and products.....	733	2,788	3,140	6,548	23,112	31,954
Non-metallic products, other.....	599	3,411	2,280	4,526	22,653	25,366
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,647</b>	<b>64,141</b>	<b>59,164</b>	<b>114,972</b>	<b>562,490</b>	<b>636,320</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	233	582	529	1,637	5,185	7,128
Cellulose products.....	139	658	530	1,578	5,744	6,793
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	260	1,583	1,745	3,209	17,269	20,710
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	690	1,439	844	4,004	11,871	13,221
Fertilizers.....	750	1,222	1,226	3,464	8,300	9,658
Paints and varnishes.....	520	1,845	1,717	3,577	16,771	19,602
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	872	2,408	2,205	7,543	21,444	25,336
Synthetic resins and products.....	120	2,329	2,314	874	19,659	26,934
Chemical products, other.....	635	4,152	4,671	7,133	40,029	50,399
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>16,219</b>	<b>15,782</b>	<b>33,020</b>	<b>146,272</b>	<b>179,781</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Films.....	88	378	327	1,221	4,239	5,241
Toys and sporting goods.....	277	860	1,000	2,310	6,600	10,108
Refrigerators and parts.....	5	1,963	797	1,074	13,841	30,153
Musical instruments.....	99	428	417	1,113	3,549	4,400
Scientific equipment.....	386	2,178	2,178	4,040	20,866	24,972
Aircraft and parts.....	71	1,380	6,756	2,845	9,874	36,376
Works of art.....	159	252	278	2,104	2,300	3,015

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:—Conc.</b>						
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	816	3,588	4,130	8,107	30,613	43,219
Parcels of small value.....	381	992	1,626	4,036	8,247	20,763
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	62	187	177	416	2,232	2,461
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	511	1,642	1,361	4,855	12,140	15,734
Miscellaneous, other.....	727	2,458	4,013	8,688	23,290	49,810
Canadian goods returned.....	156	522	316	2,016	5,738	6,940
Non-commercial articles.....	354	2,029	2,280	3,525	14,451	23,163
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>18,857</b>	<b>25,655</b>	<b>46,348</b>	<b>157,979</b>	<b>276,354</b>
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	12,166	52,421	42,312	116,242	439,703	501,473
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,616	11,220	9,353	23,864	78,549	118,789
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,947	38,179	31,439	81,933	329,002	458,410
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,940	10,043	11,541	29,744	92,036	127,411
Iron and Products.....	13,693	92,928	105,052	151,233	905,651	1,240,960
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,984	23,900	25,404	35,809	196,279	272,352
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	12,647	64,141	59,164	114,972	562,490	636,320
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,218	16,219	15,782	33,020	146,272	179,781
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,092	18,857	25,655	46,348	157,979	276,354
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>63,304</b>	<b>327,909</b>	<b>325,702</b>	<b>633,165</b>	<b>2,907,960</b>	<b>3,811,848</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	1,685	2,833	2,884	15,079	25,582	19,106
Animals and Animal Products.....	551	1,007	783	4,394	8,921	12,299
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,836	10,320	7,043	37,656	103,388	134,487
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	360	391	423	3,308	3,366	4,048
Iron and Products.....	1,690	15,595	10,881	20,588	138,506	120,926
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	550	3,180	3,756	5,339	34,874	40,596
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	1,665	2,560	2,935	12,440	27,533	31,164
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	980	1,840	1,829	6,691	13,054	15,517
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	709	2,426	2,793	6,764	16,964	23,425
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>11,027</b>	<b>40,153</b>	<b>33,327</b>	<b>112,260</b>	<b>372,188</b>	<b>401,568</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	3,435	19,430	18,873	43,867	162,056	187,434
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,036	6,138	3,943	10,185	51,307	69,219
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,557	19,688	18,161	28,025	132,078	205,698
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,349	8,985	10,604	24,384	84,603	116,730
Iron and Products.....	11,458	73,860	87,444	124,821	748,993	1,065,193
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,855	13,453	14,423	22,650	123,593	178,264
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	9,002	45,905	37,720	86,381	395,838	405,697
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,053	12,897	12,905	20,921	124,300	154,181
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,906	14,414	20,612	34,310	125,431	227,454
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>37,651</b>	<b>214,769</b>	<b>224,684</b>	<b>395,543</b>	<b>1,948,200</b>	<b>2,609,868</b>
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	7,045	30,158	20,555	57,295	252,065	294,934
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,029	4,075	4,627	9,286	18,320	37,271
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,554	8,171	6,236	16,252	93,536	118,225
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	230	667	513	2,052	4,067	6,633
Iron and Products.....	546	3,473	6,727	5,824	18,153	54,841
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	579	7,267	7,225	7,820	37,812	53,492
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	1,980	15,676	18,509	16,151	139,119	199,458
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,186	1,482	1,048	5,408	8,917	10,084
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	477	2,018	2,250	5,275	15,584	25,475
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>14,626</b>	<b>72,986</b>	<b>67,691</b>	<b>125,363</b>	<b>587,572</b>	<b>800,413</b>

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Belgian Congo Eases Additional Import Restrictions**

Leopoldville, February 11, 1952.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo authorities are licensing freely, effective February 11, most of the goods which were subject to import restrictions as a result of further improvement in the transport situation. The only remaining exceptions are lime, cement, sheet iron, angle irons, concrete reinforcing irons, miscellaneous tubes and pipes and metallic hangars. (The most recent notice on the easing of Belgian Congo import restrictions appeared in *Foreign Trade* of February 2).

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## **Bermuda Permits Import of Automobile Storage Batteries**

Kingston, February 12, 1952.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of January 29, advised importers that automobile storage batteries may now be imported from dollar sources.

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## **Consignment of Imports into Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, January 31, 1952.—(FTS)—Up to the present, it has been the policy of the Export-Import Control Department of the Bank of Brazil to require that imported merchandise be consigned to the ultimate consumer specified in the import licence. This policy has resulted in delays and technical difficulties when the consignee lives in the interior, and the Bank, therefore, will now permit shipments to be consigned to the import agent if he gives satisfactory proof that the goods have actually been sold to the ultimate consumer.

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## **Free Entry of Meats into Cuba**

Havana, January 29, 1952.—(FTS)—To help relieve the seasonal shortage of meat during the current drought season, the Cuban Government has exempted imports of jerked beef from duty, consular fees and all other charges, except the sales tax of 6 per cent, until June 30, 1952. Exempt imports will be made preferably by established jerked beef packers and merchants in Cuba.

Another decree, also effective until June 30, extends the same exemption to imports of frozen meat. To obtain this exemption, which will apply to imports made by packing houses, meat merchants and licensed operators, the importer must file application for a permit indicating the country of origin, the weight in kilos, the cattle district where the meats originate, location where cattle slaughtered, shipping point and name of carrying vessel. The importer must also supply a certificate issued by the Cuban Ministry of Agriculture to the effect that cattle in the country of origin of the meat are free from foot-and-mouth disease and brucellosis.

## Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

### France Opens Credits for Imports of Chemicals from Canada

Paris, February 2, 1952.—(FTS)—A notice to French importers published in the *Journal Officiel* of January 31, 1952, provides for the opening of credits for the import from Canada and the United States of the following chemical products: sulphur; razorite; borax; insecticides and pesticides; "other" mineral chemicals; plastics plastifiers; solvents; pharmaceutical chemicals; "other" organic chemicals; abrasives; paints and varnishes; "other" paracheimical products; synthetic rubber; rubber articles and ingredients, presumably accelerators; gilsonite; graphite; electrodes; coal tar pitch; and special refractory materials. Also included are spare parts for ships and other spare parts, except for agricultural machinery. Licence applications will be dealt with in order of presentation.

Any Canadian firms interested in the foregoing products, who are not represented in France, are invited to send full details of the product and prices to the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3, rue Scribe, Paris. Every endeavour will be made to find firms willing to submit applications.

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### South Africa Tightens Control on Piecegoods

Johannesburg, January 31, 1952.—(FTS)—The first move in the plan to correct the large deficit on dollar trading account is an announcement by the Minister of Economic Affairs to the effect that, as from today, import permits will no longer be freely issued for the purchase of textile piecegoods from hard currency countries.

Permits, however, will be issued to importers who can prove they have placed confirmed orders in hard currency countries up to January 31.

All such permits and those previously issued for 1952 deliveries will be debited to any future quotas that may be made available to the importers concerned.

It will be recalled that in February 1951 it was announced that special permits were to be freely granted for imports, from both hard and soft currency countries, of textile piecegoods below certain ceiling prices, provided the importer had placed a firm order. There will be no change in the licensing of textile piecegoods from soft currency areas, but it has now become necessary to withdraw this facility where hard currency countries are concerned.

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### Venezuelan Import Duties Increased on Fabrics and Wearing Apparel

Caracas, January 30, 1952.—(FTS)—Venezuela has considerably increased the import duties on various fabrics and items of men's wearing apparel, in order to protect the local industry where production is now sufficient to supply the market. Decrees were published on January 22, and the new duties became effective on January 28, 1952. The new duties are designed to restrict imports, in some instances being as high as three times the former duty. Since there are several local manufacturers for

## Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

each of the items covered, the decree stated that competition still remains and will prevent any price increases on the national products.

Complete information on present and past duties for the following items affected may be obtained from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa: (1) Yarns and threads; (2) Curtains, or material for same; (3) Bedspreads and blankets, or the material for same; (4) Men's socks, shirts and pyjamas, or the material for same; (5) Men's clothing, n.o.p., or the material for same.

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## Spain Agrees to Liquidate Debts Owing to Canadian Firms



**Wm. Frederick Bull (right), Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, shakes hands with the Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Martin Artajo, following the conclusion in Madrid of an agreement under which the Spanish Government will liquidate debts owing to Canadian firms.**

*Photo by Martin Santos Yubero, Madrid.*

Canada has concluded an agreement with Spain, providing for the liquidation of commercial debts owing to a number of Canadian firms which have been blocked since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. The agreement was concluded in Madrid on January 29, 1952, by Mr. Wm. Frederick Bull, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, representing the Canadian Government, and Senor Martin Artajo, Spanish Foreign Minister. Preparatory negotiations were conducted by Mr. E. H. Maguire, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Spain.

Under the agreement, the Spanish Government undertakes to release exchange up to a total of \$650,000 to cover debts arising out of exports to Spain or Spanish possessions prior to July 18, 1936. Exchange will be released in the currency in which the debts were originally contracted.

Spanish officials were very helpful in agreeing to liquidate most of the debts at the present official rate of exchange of 11·2 pesetas to the Canadian dollar, which is not normally in use for commercial transactions. This is particularly favourable to Canadian creditors in view of the substantial decline in the value of the peseta since 1936, and in relation to the rates applicable to current trade. Exchange will be made available to cover the debts already guaranteed by deposits in Spanish banks, while the liquidation of the remaining debts will be allowed in monthly instalments of \$25,000, beginning not later than June 30, 1952.

Before the necessary exchange can be provided, the Spanish debtors must apply to the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute in Madrid not later than June 30, 1952 for verification of the amounts of the debts. Canadian firms with debts covered by this agreement should communicate with their respective Spanish debtors, requesting them to file the necessary applications with the Spanish Foreign Exchange Institute. The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Madrid is prepared to assist the Canadian creditors in carrying forward whatever negotiations may be necessary, with a view to the prompt settlement of these debts. Detailed information is being sent to each of the firms which have notified the Canadian Government of their claims.

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#### **United States Iron and Steel Export Quotas**

Export quotas of 25,000 short tons of iron and steel scrap and 2,500 short tons of pig iron have been established for the first quarter of 1952, the Office of International Trade, United States Department of Commerce, has announced. Rigid ceilings and other restrictions have been placed on exports of both classes of commodities to protect domestic supplies. Exports of iron and steel scrap, previously under six-months' quotas, have now been placed under a quarterly quota to permit closer co-ordination between export licensing and domestic supplies. The total quantity authorized for export in 1951 was 108,000 short tons, or an average of 27,000 tons per quarter.

#### **Canadian Shipments, Imports, Exports of Primary Iron and Steel**

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills, exclusive of producers' interchange, were higher in November and the first 11 months of 1951 than in the same periods of 1950. Total for the month was 282,934 net tons as compared with 255,644 in November, 1950, bringing the 11-month total to 2,873,448 net tons against 2,582,617 a year earlier. Producers' interchange in November amounted to 132,613 tons as compared with 125,501 in November, 1950. This brought the cumulative total for the January-November period to 1,543,218 tons as against 1,293,184 in 1950.

Imports of primary forms of iron and steel—carbon, alloy and stainless—totalled 166,520 tons as compared with 133,654 in November, 1950. In the 11 months, 1,567,229 tons were imported as against 1,051,961 in the similar period of 1950. Exports of primary iron and steel in November dropped to 39,060 tons from 47,720 a year earlier, and there was a pronounced decline in the 11-month period to 294,637 tons from 402,407 in the same months of 1950.—(D.B.S. statistics).

# 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 Feb. 4	Nominal Quotations Feb. 11
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Off. Free Export	.2977	.2007	.2002
Austria.....	Schilling.....		.2085	.0704	.0706
Australia.....	Pound.....			.0469	.0488
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		3-2240	2-2330	2-2275
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		.0228	.0199	.0198
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		.8396	.0167	.0167
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		.0544	.5915	.5801
Burma.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.0542	.0541
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2107	.2102
Chile.....	Peso.....		.0233	.0112	.0112
Colombia.....	Peso.....		.5128	.4014	.4004
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		.1800	.1791	.1787
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0034	1-0009
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-200	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone.....		.2084	.1453	.1449
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0034	1-0009
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		.0740	.0668	.0666
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	2-8814	2-8743
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		.4000	.4014	.4004
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-5116	2-5084
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	.0158
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		.3000	.2389	.2383
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0034	1-0009
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		.2000	.2007	.2002
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		.5000	.5017	.5005
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		.2519	.1745	.1740
Iceland.....	Krona.....		.1541	.0616	.0614
India.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.2107	.2102
Iran.....	Rial.....		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-7912	2-7844
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7912	2-7844
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-7912	2-7844
Italy.....	Lira.....		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7912	2-7844
Japan.....	Yen.....		.0028	.0028	.0028
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		.1157	.1160	.1157
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		.3769	.2641	.2634
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		.5308	.5321	.5308
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-7912	2-7844
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		.2000	.2007	.2002
Norway.....	Krone.....		.2015	.1405	.1401
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		.3022	.3033	.3025
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0034	1-0009
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		.1538	.0653	.0656
Philippines.....	Peso.....		.4975	.5017	.5005
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		.0400	.0350	.0349
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		.4702	.3256	.3248
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		.0916	.0921	.0919
Sweden.....	Krona.....		.2783	.1940	.1935
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		.2336	.2295	.2289
Thailand.....	Baht.....		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		.3571	.3584	.3575
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7912	2-7844
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7912	2-7843
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0034	1-0009
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		.6583	.0660	.0659
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		.2985	.2995	.2988
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