foreign trade

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ɔVER . . . . War and ɾrency restrictions have wo- n many changes into the ttern of Great Britain's con imports, which have en supplied by Canada to ɪ extent of 16% before the ɪr, 79% during abnormal ɪr years, and 15% in 1950. ɪe article page 204)

National Film Board Photo

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Canada's Foreign Trade Set New Records During the Past Year

By L. A. Shackleton, International Trade Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

New records for Canada's foreign trade, both in value and in volume, were established during 1951. Domestic exports were valued at $3·9 billion, which represents an increase of some 25 per cent over the previous peak reached in 1950. Even when allowance is made for the higher export prices prevailing during the year, the volume of these exports showed an increase of 10 per cent over that for 1950, and of 3 per cent over the figure for 1948. The increase in the value and volume of Canada's imports in 1951 was even greater. The value was almost $4·1 billion, which is nearly 29 per cent higher than the record established in 1950. The volume of Canada's imports surpassed that of the preceding year by 13 per cent, and that of the previous record year, 1947, by about 11 per cent.

Owing to the more rapid increase in the value of Canada's imports in 1951, a sizeable import balance on the year's trade occurred, amounting to about $122 million, compared with only $17 million in 1950. The balance was small, however, in relation to Canada's total trade for the year amounting to less than two per cent, and was more than offset by a large inflow of foreign capital for investment in this country. Despite the deficit on merchandise trade and other current account items, the capital inflow was sufficient to provide a slight increase in Canada's reserves of gold and United States dollars during the year.

Overseas Markets Were More Important

Overseas markets played an important role in Canada's trade in 1951, and more important than in 1950, though the exchange of commodities with the United States predominated. That country took some

Distribution of Canadian Trade

	United States	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth and Ireland	Other Europe	Latin America	Others
Total Exports						
1949, Calendar Year						
Value $'000,000	1,524	709	312	230	126	122
% of total	50·4	23·5	10·3	7·6	4·2	4·0
1950, Calendar Year						
Value $'000,000	2,050	473	200	192	147	96
% of total	65·0	15·0	6·3	6·1	4·6	3·0
1951, Calendar Year						
Value $'000,000	2,334	636	264	347	209	173
% of total	58·9	16·0	6·7	8·7	5·3	4·4
Total Imports						
1949, Calendar Year						
Value $'000,000	1,952	307	187	84	192	39
% of total	70·7	11·1	6·8	3·1	6·9	1·4
1950, Calendar Year						
Value $'000,000	2,130	404	242	103	214	81
% of total	67·1	12·7	7·6	3·3	6·7	2·6
1951, 11 mos. November						
Value $'000,000	2,610	402	293	167	253	87
% of total	68·5	10·5	7·7	4·4	6·6	2·3

59 per cent of Canada's exports in 1951, compared with 65 per cent in 1950, and provided almost 69 per cent of the imports (67 per cent in 1950). The United Kingdom took about 16 per cent of our exports and provided slightly more than 10 per cent of the imports, and European countries took almost 9 per cent of exports and provided over 4 per cent of imports. Europe thus ranked ahead of the Commonwealth, excluding the United Kingdom, as an export market, although imports from both Commonwealth countries and Latin American countries are still larger than from those of Europe.

Trade Trend Changed During Year

The trade picture altered considerably as 1951 progressed. The increase in imports was especially pronounced in the first and second quarters of the year, but tapered off in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter, imports were little greater than in the corresponding period of 1950. On the other hand, exports in the first two quarters of 1951 showed a smaller increase over 1950 levels than did those of the last two quarters. The year's import balance was due to trade in the first half-year. In the last half-year, taken alone, an export balance was achieved. At the end of June, the cumulative import balance stood at $340 million, but by the end of the year had been reduced to $122 million.

Price movements played an important part in these value fluctuations. After the outbreak of the Korean War, import prices rose more rapidly than export prices, and in the first half of 1951 their lead was particularly marked. After June, average prices of imports began to decline, while those of exports continued to rise until August, and remained relatively stable thereafter. In the last three months of the year, the terms of trade actually became more favourable than they had been in the reference year 1948, whereas in the first six months of the year they averaged almost 5 per cent below the 1948 level. The terms of trade are measured by dividing the export price index by the import price index. The ratio indicates the change in the average quantity of imports obtainable for a given quantity of exports via international trade.

Volume trends generally reinforced these price changes. Uncertainties and unfavourable prices in the United States reduced the volume of exports of some base metals in the first half-year, and aluminum exports were affected by a power shortage which limited production. In the latter half-year, the hindrances to these exports were of less importance. The lateness of the 1950 wheat harvest led to a shortage of wheat in position for export during most of the first half-year, and a scarcity of millable grades also limited possible exports in the period. Special efforts to overcome transportation and handling difficulties, together with the availability of higher grade wheat from the 1951 crop, permitted a sharp increase in the volume of wheat exports in the second half-year. A continued high level of production in Canada, together with a reduced level of domestic consumption in the last half-year, was another factor tending to promote greater exports in the latter period.

Several factors also contributed to the greater volume of imports in the first half of 1951 than in later months. There was greater effort in the earlier period to build up inventories than in the last half-year, and a significant portion of the heavy imports of the first half-year seems to have been devoted to this cause. The consumer credit restrictions imposed in the 1951 federal budget also contributed to lower imports in the last half-year, particularly in the case of automobiles. Not only were imports of passenger automobiles in the latter part of the year far below those of the first half-year, but a substantial number of vehicles imported in the earlier period were actually re-exported from Canada. The downward trend of many prices in the last half-year, a trend reinforced by the appreciation of the Canadian dollar, may also have led some importers to postpone purchases in the expectation of still lower prices to come.

Trade With Most Areas Increased

The value of trade with most principal countries and trading areas increased in 1951, and in a majority of cases volume gains, of somewhat smaller size, accompanied the value increases. Exports to the United States reached $2,334 million, a gain of about 14 per cent over the 1950 value. Here there seems to have been no increase in the volume of exports as compared with 1950. In contrast with exports to all countries, some volume gain was achieved in the first half-year, but in the last half-year the volume of these exports seems to have been below the 1950 level. Exports to the United Kingdom behaved more like total exports. Their value reached $636 million, almost 35 per cent above those of the previous year, and the substantial volume gain in these shipments was concentrated in the last half-year. The value of exports to other Commonwealth countries gained about 32 per cent, and those to Latin American countries 42 per cent. The most marked increase was in exports to Europe, which were some 81 per cent above their 1950 value, and to Japan. Japan purchased over 3·7 times as much from Canada in 1951 as in the previous year. Leading export markets, after the United States and United Kingdom, were Belgium and Luxembourg, Japan, Brazil, the Union of South Africa, Australia, Italy, France and Germany. Exports to each of these countries were sharply above those of the previous year.

Imports from the United States gained some 32 per cent in value to reach $2,813 million, about two-thirds of which increase may have been due to the volume factor. The value of imports from the United Kingdom rose only about 4 per cent, reaching $421 million. Here, however, there seems to have been a decline in the volume of imports. This decline was due chiefly to the fact that imports of automotive products from the United Kingdom reached only about half of their exceptional 1950 level. Imports from other Commonwealth countries gained more than 25 per cent in value, but this increase may have been due entirely to the sharply increased average prices of many important Commonwealth products during the greater part of the year. Imports from Latin America were greater in value by close to 30 per cent, a significant part of which gain was due to greater volume. But the sharpest gain of all was in imports from Europe, up over 75 per cent in value and apparently over 50 per cent in volume. Scarcities of many important import commodities in the United States and the United Kingdom led to a sharp increase in the Canadian demand for Europe's goods, and greater production in many European countries provided the supply. After the United States and the United Kingdom, Canada's principal import suppliers in 1951 (ranked on the basis of 11 months' statistics) were Venezuela, the Federation of Malaya, Australia, India, Belgium and Luxembourg, Brazil, Germany and New Zealand.

These changes in exports and imports led to somewhat greater bilateral imbalance in 1951 trade than in that of the preceding year, although the balance remained better than in most earlier years. Trade with the United States was chiefly responsible for the overall import balance on the year's trade. With this one country, the import balance rose in 1951 to about $479 million, as opposed to only $80 million in 1950. However, this was equal to only 9 per cent of the year's total trade with that country, and the United States was the source of the greater part of the capital which flowed into Canada from abroad during 1951. Canada had an export balance with the United Kingdom of about $215 million, far above the $68 million of 1950 but equally far below the $402 million of 1949. The import balances on trade with the rest of the Commonwealth and with Latin America were also greater, as was the active balance on trade with Europe. But these balances were generally smaller than in 1949.

Some Leading Commodities in Canada's Trade

Exports

Commodities	Calendar Year 1950 ($'000,000)	Calendar Year 1951 ($'000,000)
Newsprint paper	486	536
Wheat	326	441
Wood pulp	209	365
Planks and boards	291	312
Nickel	105	137
Grains (except wheat)	53	129
Aluminum	107	125
Fish and fishery products	113	117
Wheat flour	94	114
Farm machinery	88	106
Beef cattle and beef	96	95
Copper	88	87

Imports

Commodities	January-November 1950 ($'000,000)	January-November 1951 ($'000,000)
Machinery (non-farm)	207	304
Petroleum, crude	183	213
Farm machinery	153	183
Automobile parts	145	183
Rolling mill products (iron)	86	160
Coal	163	157
Petroleum products	98	115
Electrical apparatus	75	112
Wool, raw	49	93
Cotton, raw	79	88
Fruits	84	87
Cotton products	61	83

Newsprint Was Principal Export Commodity

Most of Canada's leading exports shared in the general increase in trade values, and to a considerable extent value increases were accompanied by some volume gains. Newsprint remained the country's leading export commodity, with wheat in second place. But greater increases occurred in the value of wood pulp exports, higher by 75 per cent over 1950; and exports of other grains, higher by 143 per cent. Other important export gains were in farm machinery, automobiles, non-farm machinery, and ferro-alloys. Cattle exports were lower than in the previous year, but larger exports of fresh beef and veal almost offset this decline In the mineral field, changes were mixed. Exports of aluminum, nickel, zinc and asbestos increased considerably in value, but volume gains were less pronounced. The value of lead exports showed less increase and that of copper exports actually declined. Greater domestic use of most minerals was an important factor limiting these exports, and Canadian production of lead was lower in 1951 than in 1950.

Non-farm machinery remained Canada's leading class of import, mining and metallurgical machinery and industrial machinery showing particularly marked increases. These imports are closely connected with the development of our natural resources and the expansion of Canada's industrial capacity, to which purposes large parts of heavy capital imports in 1951 were also devoted. Imports of farm implements, of automobile parts and of iron and steel rolling mill products also gained sharply. Electrical apparatus imports, again related to high investment in Canada, also rose sharply. Although Canadian crude oil formed a greater proportion of the total crude oil refined in Canada, and although Canadian refinery capacity continued to expand, nevertheless imports of both crude petroleum and petroleum products expanded. Increased use of oil as a domestic fuel and in transportation lies behind this striking increase. Imports of raw wool and raw rubber were swelled by higher prices, and imports of textile piece goods grew in value and volume. Rising imports of aircraft and parts and of engines reflect some initial effects of the country's preparedness program.

U.S. Single Unit Retail Stores Sell More Than National Chains

Single unit retail food stores are more important in the merchandising of food in the United States than multi-unit retail stores. In 1948, according to the United States Bureau of the Census, the sales of food by single unit retail stores amounted to $19,228,648,000, which was about 62 per cent of the total sales of food amounting to $30,965,674,000. The multi-unit retail stores with 101 or more store units, which are frequently called national food chains, had sales of food amounting to $7,062,840,000, which was about 23 per cent of the total sales of all foods. Multi-units with 2 to 100 stores sold about 15 per cent of all the food marketed by retail stores in the United States.

Stores specializing in meat, fruit, dairy and bakery products, candy, nuts and confectioneries, made only 20 per cent of the total retail sales of food in the United States in 1948. Grocery stores with fresh meat had about 67 per cent of the sales, and grocery stores without meat about 13 per cent. Sales in grocery stores, therefore, represented about 80 per cent of the total retail store sales of food. Individual or single unit specialty stores made sales representing 24 per cent of all the sales of food through single unit stores, while about 76 per cent of the total sales were made through single unit grocery stores with and without fresh meat.

The national food chains are almost all grocery stores. Of the total sales of food in multi-units or national food chains with 101 or more stores, 87 per cent represented sales in grocery stores with fresh meat and about 9 per cent in grocery stores without fresh meat. Therefore, about 96 per cent of the total sales of food in the national food chains were made through grocery stores.

New Orleans Trade Office Opened in International Trade Mart

The new Canadian Consulate and Trade Commissioner office recently opened in New Orleans is located in the International Trade Mart, a non-profit organization sponsored by New Orleans businessmen who believe that this is one of the ways in which they can contribute to making New Orleans an international city and one of the leading ports of the United States. The corridors of the Trade Mart are lined with plate glass windows making each office a display room. This modern, air-conditioned building provides 80,000 square feet of display space and accommodates representatives of some 21 foreign countries and 43 states. The goods displayed are required to be available either for import or export.

The International Trade Mart was constructed at a total cost of $1,500,000 through the issuance of low interest bonds, and the income from rentals is turned back into building maintenance and promotional activities. Exhibitors are encouraged to improve and decorate their spaces and the Trade Mart pays up to 50 per cent of a specific amount toward the cost of such improvements. Goods are not merely displayed but are actually bought and sold in the International Trade Mart where all arrangements of sale are completed and deliveries arranged. One of the facilities offered to the tenants is a small motion picture theatre for the showing of 16 mm. sound films.

Trend of British Bacon Imports Changed Since Prewar Years

By D. A. Bruce Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural) for Canada.

LONDON.—The average annual supplies of bacon and ham in the United Kingdom in the three prewar years 1936-37 to 1938-39 amounted to 1,205·8 million lbs., of which 843·6 million or 63·3 per cent were imported and 47 million or 3·5 per cent manufactured from imported carcases. Approximately one-third was derived from home produced pigs. The lowest level of supplies was reached in 1947 at 513 million lbs., of which 199·4 or 38·8 per cent was home production. This was the lowest year both for imports and home killings. Since then both categories have shown increases annually, the largest being in 1950 when production from home killings reached 479·4 million lbs. and amounted to 45·8 per cent of available supplies. Imports were increased to 544·3 million lbs. or 52 per cent of supplies. During the first six months of 1951 the home production of bacon and hams fell by 14·7 per cent or 33·4 million lbs. This was mainly due to an increase of 26·6 million lbs. in the production of pork resulting from the shortage of other meats. In addition imports fell by nearly 16 million lbs. In spite of an anticipated increase in shipments from the Continent during the last quarter, it is probable that supplies for 1951 as a whole were below those of 1950. Prior to 1939 the average per capita consumption of bacon was 27·3 lbs. It declined to 16·8 lbs. in 1945 and to 10·1 in 1947, recovered slightly by 1949 to 11·2 lbs. and rose sharply to 21·8 lbs. in 1950.

Changes in Import Pattern

The war and currency restrictions have woven many changes into the import pattern. During the five years ending with 1938, 52·5 per cent of bacon imports came from Denmark, 16 per cent from Canada, 6·8 from The Netherlands, 7·4 from Eire, 6·3 from Poland and 11 per cent from other sources including the Baltic States. During the war, supplies from countries other than Canada, the United States and Eire ceased, and shipments from Eire stopped after 1942. Thus, at the end of the war imports were coming only from Canada and the United States, with the former supplying over 79 per cent of the total.

In 1945 European countries began once again to enter the United Kingdom market while, at the same time, imports from North America began to decline. Those from the United States stopped in 1946. In 1950, United Kingdom bacon imports at 544·3 million lbs. were 76 per cent greater than in 1949 and 30 per cent less than the 1934-38 average. Denmark supplied 59 per cent, Poland and Canada 15 per cent each, and The Netherlands nine per cent of the total.

During the first six months of 1951, imports were almost five per cent less than in the same period of 1950. Denmark's share of the market rose to 64 per cent, Poland's to 19 per cent and The Netherlands to 16·5 per cent. Imports from Canada and other countries virtually disappeared at a little over one per cent of the total. The causes of the alteration in the import pattern during the war are, of course, self-evident. The post-war changes may be best explained after referring to the changes in marketing and governmental policy which have taken place in the United Kingdom in the past 12 years.

Prewar Distribution

Before the war, bacon was sold and distributed in England on a free basis of supply and demand. The price was determined weekly at the London Provision Exchange for London and the Home Counties, and for the North at the Provision Exchange in Manchester. In London, the Canadian bacon agents were members of the Exchange and were classed as importers. The buyers forming what is known as the "Bacon Ring", comprised those purchasers whose names were on the list drawn up by the Exchange, and who guaranteed to take a minimum of 600 Wiltshire sides per week. They came to London regularly to purchase the following week's requirements and they were permitted to serve only the retailers, wholesalers, multiple shops and chain stores whose names were on an amalgamated list.

Most of the imported bacon was sold on standing orders. These were contracts entered into between the wholesale firms and the agents of the various bacon exporting countries under which the former agreed to take a definite amount of bacon weekly from the agent concerned. The latter was thus relieved of disposing of these supplies from week to week. By 1938 almost all the bacon from the Scandinavian countries and The Netherlands and some of the Polish was sold on standing orders, but only a small amount of Canadian bacon was marketed in that manner. The prices were fixed every Thursday on the respective exchanges. In London, the Danish agents first met and agreed on a quotation for Danish bacon. This was set at the highest possible level at which they considered the available supply could be cleared off the market and the quotation covered bacon arriving from the previous Wednesday morning until the following Tuesday night. After the Danish price was announced, the Dutch, Swedish, Baltic, Canadian, English and Irish agents, in that order, would do likewise. The Canadian price prevailed for the current week, i.e., from the previous Monday to the succeeding Saturday inclusive. As most of the bacon usually arrived on Monday some of it was sold at an "open price" until it was fixed on Thursday. The quotations were determined entirely by supply and demand and the objective of the agents was to clear the market of all available supplies at as high a return as possible. These quotations were not necessarily those which would prevail unaltered during that week but were simply the maximum bargaining prices. If the demand was less than anticipated for any particular bacon, its price would have to be lowered at the end of the period in order to clear available supplies.

Because only a small part of the total import of Canadian bacon could be placed on standing orders, most of it was sold on the open market. When supplies were especially heavy or the market was weak, the bargaining fell mainly on consignment bacon and often price concessions were forced in order to clear it from the market that week. There was little or none held in storage. The bacon was landed at the respective ports for the area to which it was destined, moved into warehouses where it was checked in cool store by inspectors, and from there it was sent directly to the wholesaler, multiple shop or retailer or via the smokers. With the outbreak of war, all this procedure had necessarily to be changed.

Wartime Distribution

The war brought revolutionary changes to the methods of marketing and distribution. In 1936, a Food Defence Committee was set up with instructions to prepare a plan for the purchase and distribution of foodstuffs in the event of war with its attendant disruption of overseas supplies. When war broke out in 1939 the plan was put into effect with the formation of the Ministry of Food. Organized as a trading concern, the functions of the Ministry expanded to include complete responsibility as the sole buyer and importer of foodstuffs, as well as the distributor under rationing. Private importers were restricted to acting as primary distributors on behalf of the Ministry. Instead of moving to consumers with a minimum of delay it became necessary to put the arrivals into store in order to even out supplies to the public over a period of time. The ration was varied with available supplies so as to try to maintain adequate stocks and at the same time give the consumers the greatest amount possible.

Postwar Distribution

During the past year it was possible to restore direct shipments to wholesalers, which meant the bacon reached the consumer in a fresher state. Landings of smaller cargoes at various ports increased and widespread distribution of fresh landed bacon was made more or less regularly.

The bacon is purchased by the Ministry on bulk contract from the supplying countries, at present Denmark, The Netherlands, Poland, Union of South Africa and Australia. On arrival, it is handled by the organization of prewar bacon importers, the Bacon Importers National (Defence) Association Ltd. commonly known as B.I.N.D.A.L. This organization is employed by the Ministry as its landing, handling, and distributing agents, and it sells to the wholesalers at prices fixed by the Ministry and receives a commission from the Ministry based on the tonnage handled. Bacon is subsidized for the consumer, a subsidy which represents the difference between the price paid by the Ministry including freight and storage charges, and the fixed first selling price less B.I.N.D.A.L.'s commission and other selling expenses. At the Eleventh Annual Meeting of B.I.N.D.A.L. in June, 1951, it was pointed out that wartime grouping of the members had been ended and all bacon is now being distributed to individual B.I.N.D.A.L. members. During the year almost 5 million long cwts. of imported bacon were distributed at a commission of 2/– per cwt. or 1·04 per cent on the first hand price.

The United Kingdom Government is committed to a program of subsidizing certain foods, including bacon, in order to keep them within reach of the lower income consumers. The government has also announced its intention of keeping food subsidies within a set limit of £410 million. In 1949 and 1950 bacon subsidies totalled £38·1 and £38·2 million[1] respectively. It has therefore been in the United Kingdom's interest to make long term contracts, at prices which are permitted to vary only

[1] Ministry figures are computed on fiscal basis, April to March. The figure of £38·2 million is estimated and is for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951.

within narrow limits, if the world price is likely to rise and remain high. In its virtually monopolistic position as the world's largest bacon importer, the United Kingdom has so far been able to follow this policy. With the rising costs in exporting countries it is a question of how long this policy can be pursued.

At the present time the United Kingdom has long term contracts with Denmark, Poland and The Netherlands and Ireland. That for Denmark, expiring in September, 1952, covers 90 per cent of the exportable surplus of bacon and is based on a production year October 1 to September 30. During the calendar year 1950 Denmark shipped 144,000 tons and it was estimated that this would be increased in 1951 to 150,000. The 1950 price was 233/3d. per 112 lbs., but beginning on September 3, 1951, it was increased to 262/5d. for the first 110,000 tons and 300/– for quantities in excess of that amount.[1]

The Dutch contract runs until 1953 on the basis of 35,000 tons a year subject to annual adjustments. In 1950 the Netherlands shipped 21,000 tons and in the first seven months of 1951 supplied 25,000 tons. The prevailing price for this contract is 229/– per 112 lbs.[2]

The Polish contract, which is on the same production year as the Danish, covers the period 1949-53. Poland was to supply 20,000 tons the first year of the contract and this was to be increased by 10,000 tons each year. During 1950 Poland supplied 37,000 tons and during the first six months of 1951 shipped 25,000 tons.

A contract was signed with the Republic of Ireland early in 1951 to run from May, 1951 to 1956. Under this Ireland is to supply the United Kingdom with 90 per cent of its exportable surplus of pigs and bacon.

In spite of the complete absence of supplies from Canada and the transference of a portion of the home killings from bacon to pork, it may be that supplies for 1951 as a whole will have come close to those of 1950, i.e., 1,023·7 million lbs. Danish census figures indicated that the long-hoped for increase from that country would probably be delayed until this year. To try to offset this, Denmark has instituted certain regulations which favour the production of bacon as opposed to canned hams or other pork products.

In 1938 the total amount of bacon and ham available for consumption was 1,312·6 million lbs. An increase in population of 2·5 to 3 million consumers represents an additional 32·5 million lbs. at a 4-oz. ration. Thus the total short-fall in 1950 from prewar consumption levels was nearly 290 million lbs. If consumers considered bacon as a separate food, 290 million lbs. would represent a substantial short-fall to be overcome before rationing could be abandoned. However, bacon is considered as being complementary to carcase meat and therefore, while the rationing of other meats remains at a low level, the limits of the present demand for bacon cannot readily be estimated. Whether home production could be expanded sufficiently to make up this short-fall would depend on the availability of feedingstuffs, of which the provision of an adequate supply does not appear possible in the immediate future.

[1] At an exchange rate of $2.95, the equivalents of these prices are, $30.71, $34.56 and $39.51 per 100 lbs.

[2] The Canadian equivalent is $30.16 per 100 lbs.

Assistance Available From Canadian Trade Commissioners

Canadian exporters and importers can obtain assistance and information from branches and divisions of the Department of Trade and Commerce, including officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in fifty foreign posts. Similar guidance is available to overseas traders interested in the development of closer commercial relations with this country.

Although Canadian Trade Commissioners are in a position to furnish much information of a general and specific nature, preliminary inquiries concerning products or problems in which Canadian businessmen are interested should be submitted to one or other of the branches of the Department, in Ottawa, such as the Commodities Branch, Export Division and Import Division, Agriculture and Fisheries Branch, International Trade Relations Branch, Industrial Development Division, Transportation and Communications Division, Export and Import Permit Division and the Information Branch.

Canadian exporters should request a listing in the Exporters' Directory, while Canadian importers should request a listing in the Importers' Directory, which are maintained by the Commodities Branch and supplied to Canadian Trade Commissioners throughout the world. Thus, if an inquiry is received from a businessman in his territory, a trade commissioner is enabled to furnish the names of Canadian firms who might be interested in supplying the item required or in importing a product available for shipment in the country concerned.

A list of Canadian Trade Commissioners and their respective territories is published periodically in *Foreign Trade* and *Commerce Extérieur,* issued each week by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The specific information obtainable from Canadian Trade Commissioners is listed below for the convenience of exporters and importers.

Market Requirements—The trade commissioner can advise on:

(a) present and prospective market conditions;
(b) types and classes of goods offering or required;
(c) Specifications, where required;
(d) competition;
(e) suitable buying and selling methods.

Sales Channels—The trade commissioner can:

(a) assist in finding responsible firms in a position to act as agents, distributors or buyers;
(b) advise on methods of sales approach and expansion.

Business Terms—The trade commissioner can give full information on:

(a) current basis of price quotation;
(b) current terms of payment;
(c) financing of shipments;
(d) exchange regulations.

Samples and Literature—Trade commissioners can:

(a) recommend methods of distributing catalogues, price lists and other trade literature;
(b) recommend methods of handling samples.

Credit Information—The trade commissioner is in a position:

(a) to furnish confidential guidance on the status of overseas, as well as Canadian firms;

(b) when requested, to give confidential reports on the activities of overseas firms acting on behalf of Canadian business houses.

Tariffs and Regulations—The trade commissioner can assist in supplying information on:

(a) customs tariff rates and regulations;

(b) other government regulations, prohibitions, and the like;

(c) documentation requirements, such as invoicing for customs purposes;

(d) certification of documents;

(e) marking and packing;

(f) import and export quotas and permits.

Debts and Difficulties—Trade commissioners are able to:

(a) give advice and assistance toward the settlement of difficulties that may arise between Canadian and overseas businessmen;

(b) give guidance in respect to the recovery of debts;

(c) make suggestions as to the disposal of goods which have not been accepted.

General—The advice of the trade commissioner can be sought in regard to:

(a) the most suitable advertising media;

(b) storage facilities;

(c) shipping services;

(d) regulations concerning commercial travellers;

(e) travel procedure;

(f) patents, brands and trademarks;

(g) standards;

(h) other subjects related to international trade.

Information Sought from Traders

The exporter or importer, when making inquiries from trade commissioners, should:

(a) state whether his firm is a producer, agent or merchant;

(b) give an accurate description of the goods, their specifications, qualities and grades;

(c) bear in mind prices, f.o.b. factory are of no use in practically all cases;

(d) indicate terms of payment desired;

(e) where helpful, give technical information concerning the use of the product;

(f) make clear the time lapse between receipt of order and possible shipment;

(g) where necessary, stipulate quantities for which orders will be accepted;

(h) give details of any previous agents or sales agents in the territory and, if connections still exist, their relationship with the fresh contacts sought;

(i) if any previous experience in the territory.

Venezuelan Financial Position Very Favourable Last Year

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

CARACAS.—The Venezuelan fiscal position was very favourable during 1951. National Treasury reserves at the end of the fiscal year June 30, stood at Bs.315 million, and the public debt of Bs.14·7 million amounted to only three-quarters of one per cent of the government's current budget. Venezuela has no foreign debt and at the end of November, 1951, the Central Bank holdings of gold and foreign exchange amounted to Bs.1,142·40 million. Revenues for the first seven months of 1951 were Bs.138·8 million greater than expenditures over the same period. During the last three months of the year, the oil companies made substantial payments in back royalties following the conclusion of a revised agreement with the government concerning higher values for various types of crude petroleum produced in this country on which royalty payments are based. There is, therefore, little doubt that Venezuela enjoys a thoroughly solvent position at the present time.

Official statistics indicate that during the first seven months of 1951 government receipts followed a similar pattern to that of recent years, in that 33 per cent of the total income was obtained from oil royalties and 36 per cent from corporation income taxes. The greater proportion of these income taxes came from the petroleum companies and it has been estimated that close to 60 per cent of the government's total income is derived directly or indirectly from oil company operations. As nearly all Venezuelan petroleum is ultimately exported, and these shipments account for 98 per cent of the country's total exports, the close relationship between world demand for Venezuelan oil and the government's income can easily be seen. The importance to Venezuela of a high volume of foreign trade is further emphasized by the fact that close to 19 per cent of the national revenue currently accrues from duties and taxes on imports entering this country. Another 8 per cent of the national income during the first seven months of this year came from internal sales taxes on liquor and cigarettes, and the remaining 4 per cent from miscellaneous sources.

Dependent on Foreign Aid for Development of National Resources

Government taxation policy in recent years has consistently been to obtain the maximum revenue possible from the exploitation of the country's natural resources without discouraging the foreign investment required to achieve this development. Venezuela does not yet possess sufficient capital or technical proficiency to develop her mineral wealth, and must therefore rely on foreign aid. Personal income taxes are relatively low in comparison with other countries, but customs duties are high and have an appreciable influence on the Venezuelan cost of living because of the large quantities of foodstuffs and consumer goods imported. A prominent feature of the Venezuelan tax system is the concentration of taxing power in the hands of the federal government which in turn allocates funds to the state governments, thus reducing costs of tax collection, but keeping the states subservient in their financial operations.

With the exception of the Federal District, the twenty states of the Venezuelan Republic receive the majority of their revenue from the budget of the Ministry of Interior Relations. For many years the federal allocation has averaged approximately 93 per cent of the total income of the states. When it is considered that the municipalities also receive the greater part of their income from the State Treasury, the far-reaching effects of a decline in Venezuelan petroleum exports becomes very clear.

The desire of the Venezuelan Government to make rapid progress with its public works program is reflected in the high percentage of government revenue regularly allocated in recent years to the Ministry of Public Works. During the first seven months of the year just completed, 33 per cent of total expenditures were made by the Public Works Department.

It is an established custom of the Venezuelan Government to operate on a balanced budget basis, with expenditures closely matching income over the year. This has, from time to time, occasioned some delay in effecting payments by various government departments, particularly towards the close of the fiscal year while awaiting funds from the new budget. Government policy to date has been to keep the public debt low and deficit financing has not been employed, although there is some evidence that an attempt along this line may be made in the near future. Should this develop, the government would probably have little difficulty in handling it successfully.

Revenues and Expenditures Regularly Exceed Estimates

A characteristic of Venezuelan public finance during the past decade has been the fact that both revenues and expenditures have regularly exceeded budget estimates. In the fiscal year 1950-51 for example, receipts were 29 per cent higher than was apparently thought possible at the beginning of the year, and were transferred into departmental allotments as soon as they appeared. Much of the additional income was used to further the government's public works program, as is indicated by the fact that the original allocation to the Ministry of Public Works of Bs.439·1 million was raised by the end of the year through additional credits to Bs.818·4 million. A similar situation on a smaller scale applied to the estimates for the departments of Agriculture, Development, Health and Social Services, and Communications.

The budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, is the largest in Venezuelan history, and amounts to Bs.1,951 million, some Bs.300 million greater than that of last year. With the foreign demand for Venezuelan oil apparently destined to reach even higher levels during the coming year, and iron ore exports to the United States increasing steadily, Venezuela should have ample funds available to continue its current program of economic development during 1952.

Fourth Liège International Fair Planned

The fourth Foire Internationale de Liège will be held from April 26 to May 11, 1952. The Liège fair is restricted to four categories—mines, metallurgy, mechanical engineering equipment, and industrial electricity installations and equipment.

New Industries Open in the Belgian Congo

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

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Many new industries have begun production in the Belgian Congo in recent months and are resulting, as anticipated, in increased rather than reduced imports of manufactured goods. Some of the more important of these new industries are, two new cement plants, one with an annual production of 30,000 tons of metallurgical cement, the other of 40,000 tons of cement; flour mill at Leopoldville with a daily capacity of 50 metric tons of corn flour and three metric tons of wheat flour; exploitation of bituminous products in the lower Congo; textile mills to use Congo raw materials; a dyeing plant at Albertville; Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola bottling plants; an eau-de-cologne and perfume factory.

The Congo is pressing ahead with its hydro-electrical schemes, the lack of a proper coal supply makes water power particularly interesting. The ex-Minister of Colonies said early in 1951 that water power reserves in the Colony amounted to some 11,375,000 h.p. This is slightly more than a fifth of known and evaluated water power resources in Canada. About $5 million is being spent on the new station near Stanleyville, which should come into operation about the end of 1954, and about $14 million on another development at Zilo, in the upper Katanga, which should be in full operation in late 1953. Sixty-five miles from Leopoldville another large development is under way.

Recent research by the French Ministry of Overseas Territories has shown that tropical woods can be used successfully in making cellulose. Until recently it seemed that technical difficulties were insurmountable. Resinous woods are very rare in the Congo and different species are intermixed throughout the area making it difficult to get a homogeneous run for the mills. The fibres of most tropical woods are extremely short, seldom exceeding one-twelfth of an inch. A pilot plant is being put up by the French on the Ivory Coast, which is expected to prove conclusively that tropical woods can be used. It now seems that a half-chemical pulp can be successfully produced. At the present time it is thought that a mill with a capacity of 50,000 metric tons per year is the minimum practicable.

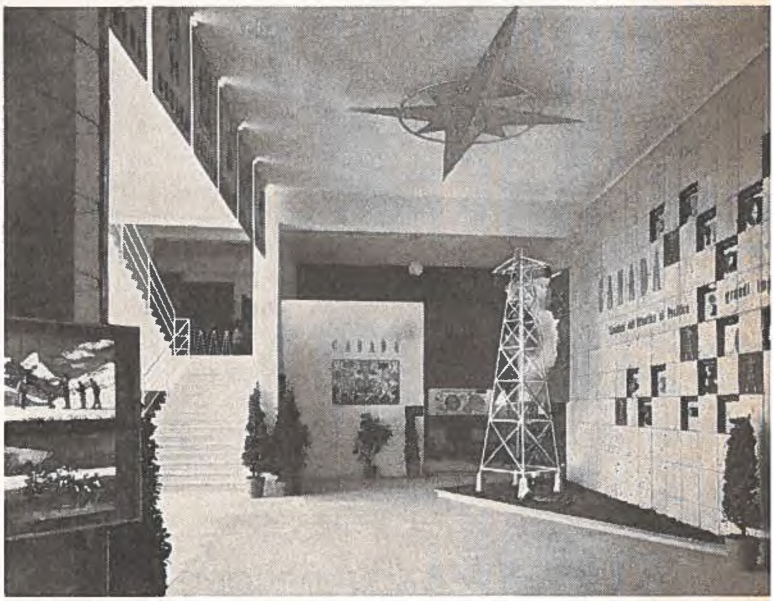
The "Reader's Digest", after making a study of possibilities all over the world, recently sent a mission to the Mayumbe, north of the mouth of the Congo River, and is now planning to spend between 20 and 30 million dollars on a paper mill there, together with a hydro-electric power plant, roads, etc. A third of the capital will be subscribed by a large local lumbering and plantation company and a sixth by the Colonial Government itself.

Research is continuing on the making of cellulose and furfurol from papyrus north of Elisabethville. This project is beginning to take form, and it is now planned to produce super-refined pulp and alpha-cellulose pulp for the manufacture of artificial silk. Plastic, wall-board, and artificial silk industries are expected to spring up around the cellulose pulp plant, which will start off with a daily production of 100 tons of pulp.

Canada Promotes Trade Through Exhibitions

THE Department of Trade and Commerce will be participating in four European trade fairs this spring—the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht, March 25 to April 3; the International Trade Fair, Milan, April 12 to 29; the International Industries Fair, Brussels, April 26 to May 11; and the British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham, May 5 to 16.

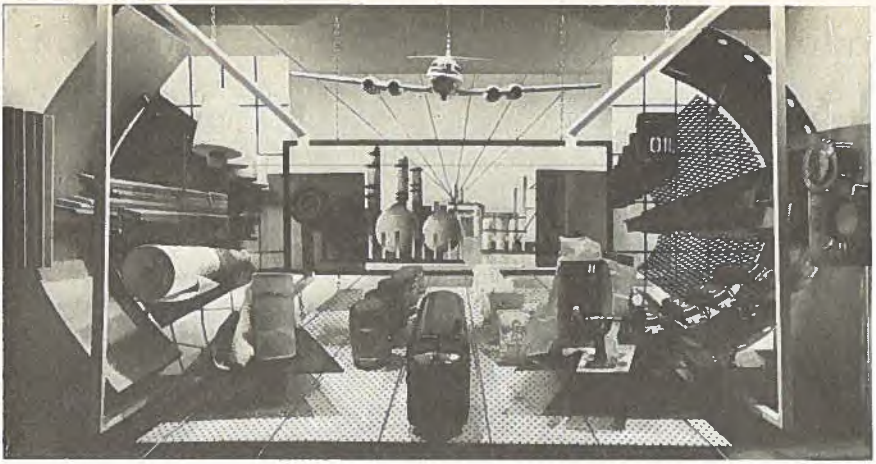
The theme and content of these official Canadian displays is dictated largely by Canada's current trade relations with the country concerned. At Utrecht, where the Department is exhibiting for the first time since the war, Canada will be portrayed both as an exporter and as a market for Netherlands products. The Milan show, though entirely different in design and appearance, will have a similar theme. At Brussels, because Belgium has a more favourable dollar balance, emphasis will be placed



Canadian exhibit at Milan International Fair 1951

on Canada as an exporter. Recognizing that Canadian sales to Britain are directly related to British dollar earnings, the exhibit at the British Industries Fair in London will be devoted almost exclusively to encouraging United Kingdom manufacturers to sell in Canada. Canada's expanding economy and the products in demand as a result of this expansion, will be presented graphically. A smaller display and information booth at Birmingham will show Canada's need for capital goods, and the opportunities for the establishment of British branch plants in Canada.

The Canadian Government has been participating in fairs and exhibitions abroad since 1851, when Canada had a large display in the Great Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London. At the Paris Exposition of 1878, Canada spent half of one per cent of its national income on this one show alone. Since 1903, when the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission was established, Canada has been promoting trade, travel and immigration through its displays in important international exhibitions



Section of Canadian exhibit at British Industries Fair, 1951.

on every continent. These include Buffalo, Glasgow, Osaka, St. Louis, Liège, Dublin, Edinburgh, Ghent, San Francisco, Dunedin, Johannesburg, New York, Leipzig and Lyon.

Over the past fifty years, Canadian exhibits abroad have been based on many themes and have taken many forms. Prior to 1914, Canadian displays were almost exclusively prestige shows. After the First World War, there was a program to attract immigrants to Canada, particularly from the United States. Since 1930, the emphasis has been on trade displays, either in the nature of prestige shows or direct selling shows.

At the expositions of Johannesburg and Glasgow, for example, the Exhibition Commission leased or built a large pavilion, which was taken up by private Canadian manufacturers or their agents to sell their many and varied products. Thus, apart from a central government display, which served as a focal point and established the overall decor, the Canadian section was made up of manufacturers showing and selling their goods. Since the end of the war, comparatively few Canadian firms, either directly or through their agents, have adopted this effective method of export sales promotion.

The Canadian Government Exhibition Commission develops displays from the idea stage to the finished product. Once the theme and object of a display are established by a committee of Trade and Commerce officials particularly concerned with foreign trade, Exhibition Commission designers interpret them visually. Drawings are transformed into attractive exhibits by a staff of carpenters, electricians and painters in the Commission's well-equipped workshops. In addition to its establishment in Ottawa, the Exhibition Commission maintains a small staff and a warehouse in London, England.

Since 1948, another major interest of the Exhibition Commission has been the Canadian International Trade Fair. Sponsored by the Canadian Government through the Exhibition Commission, this year the fifth Canadian International Trade Fair is to be held in Toronto from June 2 to 13. In previous years, the Trade Fair has been well supported by foreign exhibitors, who recognized it as an ideal means of selling in the North American market. Space booked to date indicates a continuation of this support, but perhaps the outstanding feature of this year's show will be the large number and variety of Canadian manufacturers exhibiting. The sample fair has been recognized in Europe for many years as a valuable marketing medium. This selling idea has been adopted in North America through the Canadian International Trade Fair, and Canadian businessmen are finding that it is equally effective here.

Canadian manufacturers or importers may be interested in the following list of principal trade fairs held in various parts of the world. Additional information on these or other fairs may be obtained by writing to the Director, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, 479 Bank St., Ottawa.

Feb. 27-Mar. 2	Light Industries Fair, (International), Hannover, Germany.
Mar. 1-April 6	International Industries Fair, Karachi, Pakistan.
Mar. 9-14	International Trade Fair, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.
*Mar. 25-April 3	International Industries Fair, Utrecht, Netherlands.
*April 12-29	International Trade Fair, Milan, Italy.
April 19-28	International Trade Fair, Lyon, France.
April 25-May 4	International Commercial Fair, Copenhagen, Denmark.
*April 26-May 11	International Industries Fair, Brussels, Belgium.
April 26-May 11	International Trade Fair, Liège, Belgium.
April 27-May 6	Heavy Industries Fair, (International), Hannover, Germany.
*May 5-16	British Industries Fair, London-Birmingham, England.
May 10-30	International Sample Fair, Valencia, Spain.
*June 2-13	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR, Toronto, Canada.
June 10-30	International Trade Fair, Barcelona, Spain.
Aug. 2-17	Chicago International Trade Fair, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 20-Sept. 20	International Trade Fair, Izmir, Turkey.
Aug. 23-Sept. 7	St. Erik's Fair, (International), Stockholm, Sweden.
Aug. 31-Sept. 4	International Trade Fair, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany.

* Fairs in which the Department of Trade and Commerce is participating.

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.

Commodity Notes

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Uganda Railway Will be Extended to Copper Deposits—A committee appointed by the Government of Uganda has recommended that the railway system be extended for more than 200 miles westward from Kampala to the copper deposit zone at Kilembe at an estimated expenditure of £4,000,000. The Kilembe copper mines will be exploited by leading companies, including Frobishers, of Canada, and Rio Tinto, of London. They plan to produce 5,000 tons of ore daily.—Johannesburg, January 16, 1952.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Lease for Manganese Mining Sought—The Jamaican Government has published an application received from United States interests, to obtain a twenty-five year lease for the mining of manganese in an eight square mile area, near Port Antonio on the north coast of the Island.—Kingston, January 16, 1952.

Plant Will Can Turtle Soup—The turtle soup canning plant in the Cayman Islands, B.W.I., now being built by the Colonial Development Corporation, is almost finished and is expected to begin production on March 1, 1952. The annual capacity will be the equivalent of 180,000 cases of 24 tins of "A-2" size. Tins of this and other sizes will be packed.—Kingston, January 5, 1952.

Cement Plant Opened—The cement plant of the Caribbean Cement Company Limited, Kingston, Jamaica, was officially opened January 28 and has commenced production.—Kingston, January 29, 1952.

Citrus Crop Smallest in Four Years—The Jamaican citrus export crop, now about ending, is the smallest in four years. Total export production of sweet oranges is estimated at 350,000 boxes, and of grapefruit at about 191,000 boxes. The export markets, of which New Zealand is the largest, have therefore been short-supplied. Hurricane damage to the groves and abnormally high prices prevailing in the local market (the highest ever) have been responsible for the export shortage. The Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association is applying to the government for a loan of £250,000 to expand the industry. The appreciable development of Jamaica's tourist trade in the past few years has boosted the domestic demand for citrus fruit.—Kingston, January 29, 1952.

Cattle Population Increase—According to a recently published survey by the Jamaica Government's Department of Agriculture, the Colony's cattle population increased from 225,921 in December, 1942, to 248,508 in December, 1950. The number of draught animals has declined, largely due to the spread of mechanized methods of husbandry. So too, has the number of beef-cattle, but dairy and dual-purpose cattle on the smaller farms have strikingly increased. The general conclusion is that in the period 1942-50 there has been a trend away from production of beef-cattle and of dairy-cattle in the larger herds, and an overall increase in the smaller herds. Causes of this trend are found to be an expanding market in rural districts for fresh milk, and the fact that large breeders of beef-cattle have found that they can make more profitable use of their land by producing other commodities.—Kingston, January 29, 1952.

CHILE

Penicillin Production Planned—It is reported that a Department of the United Nations Organization is to collaborate with the Chilean Government in the establishment of a modern plant for the production of penicillin under the direction of the Bacteriological Institute of Chile. The United Nations Organization has destined US$360,000 for this purpose, while the Chilean Government will provide Ch.$10,000,000.—Santiago, January 11, 1952.

Non-Ferrous Rolling Mill Under Construction—Machinery has begun to arrive for the installation of a modern rolling plant for aluminum, copper and bronze. The value of the machinery acquired in the United States is to cost more than US$1,000,000 and production is expected to begin about the middle of this year. This plant will be the first of its kind in Chile and will permit the manufacture of aluminum appliances and articles for national consumption and export.—Santiago, January 22, 1952.

INDIA

Airlines Will Require New Equipment—The domestic air lines of India are operating about one hundred aircraft at present consisting mainly of Dakotas and a few Vikings. The majority of this equipment will become obsolete within the next four or five years and will have to be replaced.—Bombay, January 4, 1952.

Export Quotas for Castor Oil—India has established quotas for the export of castor oil for the first six months of 1952. Quotas will be allotted to established exporters of castor oil at the rate of 15 per cent of their basic year exports. Established exporters of castor seed will also be given quotas of castor oil in lieu of castor seed at the rate of 15 per cent of their basic year exports of castor seed, converted into oil in the ratio of 100 tons of seed to 37 tons of oil. Exports of castor oil are subject to the condition that those shippers whose quotas at all the ports in India amount to 50 tons or more will export a minimum quantity of 20 per cent of their quotas to Australia. Shippers will not be permitted to export a quantity exceeding 50 per cent of their quota during the first quarter ending March 1952, but there will be no objection to their shipping the entire quota in the second quarter.—Bombay, January 22, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Insulated Electrical Cable Factory Opened—A factory has been opened in Christchurch to produce insulated electrical cable for domestic and industrial use. The majority of shares in the £400,000 company, Associated British Cables Ltd., are held by some 18 British cablemakers, who have pooled ideas, designs and processes in this venture. It is expected to produce 7,000 miles of cable a year in average sizes.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

Tobacco and Cigarette Production Increased—Production figures for New Zealand's tobacco and cigarette industry indicate an increase of 4 per cent over the record production of the 1949-50 year, a rise of about 28 per cent above the output in 1947-48, and a doubling of production over a period of 11 years. In 1950-51 the output of tobacco was 5·2 million lbs., valued at £2·0 million, while the output of cigarettes reached a total of 1,722·5 million, valued, before imposition of excise duty, at £3·1 million. The index figure of output for 1950-51 (based on 1938-39 as 100) was 262.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

Record Fertilizer Output—Figures from the December, 1951, issue of the "Monthly Abstract of Statistics", show that the production of chemical fertilizers in New Zealand in 1950-51 reached the record figure of 711,872 tons, exceeding last year's output by 29,223 tons. The quantity of rock phosphate and sulphur used, and the total super-phosphate content of the fertilizer produced, also reached record levels. Employment in the industry however, as measured by numbers engaged, showed a further fall from the 1948 level. Increased output is attributed to the large capital extensions to plant and machinery during the past two years, and also to the substantial amount of overtime worked.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

Wool Sales—The first wool sale for 1952 in New Zealand was held at Wanganui on January 11 when 32,000 bales were offered. Competition was not brisk and, compared with recent sales, prices for fleece wool were a shade easier and for hogget wool definitely easier. Medium and good crossbred sold well and coarse crossbred was at a premium. A further 45,763 bales were offered at the Auckland sale on January 16 and 18. Prices generally were 2½ to 7½ per cent lower than those ruling at Wanganui. Bradford, the Continent and America all operated, demand by the latter being confined to the coarser crossbreds. New Zealand mills were on the market for the better sorts of wool and often paid the highest prices.—Wellington, February 4, 1952.

SCOTLAND

Wool Substitute Produced from Groundnuts—A new protein-type wool substitute called Ardil is being mass produced in a factory near Dumfries, Scotland, from West African groundnuts. It is said to be superior in quality to any synthetic fabric made in Germany before and during the war. Ardil is mothproof, unshrinkable, suitable for all types of clothing and can be dyed any colour. It will sell at 4/4d. a pound against an average 6/2d. a pound for wool.—London, January 28, 1952.

Glass Tube Plant Opened in Glasgow—Chance Brothers, Ltd., have opened a new plant for the manufacture of glass tubes for fluorescent lighting in Glasgow. The plant, which cost £250,000, is the only one of its kind in the country, and is described as the most up to date in Europe. Its output of 15,000,000 tubes a year will be sufficient to end the need for importing tubes from United States and will enable export markets to be developed.—London, January 17, 1952.

General Notes

CHILE

Funds Voted for Highway Construction and Agricultural Development—A total of Ch.$1,867,919,000 pesos has been voted for highway improvements, construction of new roads and paving works throughout the country, and Ch.$76,190,000 pesos for agricultural development during the year. Bonds with the government guarantee will be issued to provide the funds.—Santiago, February 1, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Loan Obtained from Switzerland—The South African Minister of Finance has disclosed that a loan of sixty million Swiss francs (£4,800,000) has been negotiated through private Swiss Banks on the basis of a bond issue to be sold to private investors. The loan, with an interest rate of 4 per cent, and a currency of eighteen years, carries a provision for redemption at par in twelve years. This first development of a private investors' market in Switzerland is interesting, since earlier borrowings were from commercial bank syndicates in the United States.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Tercentenary Trade Fair and National Exhibition—The van Riebeeck Tercentenary Fair and Festival, honouring the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the first European settlers in South Africa, is being held in Cape Town from March 14 to April 5. The project, combining a conventional Trade Fair with a National Exhibition, will cover about fifty acres of Cape Town's foreshore, including about fourteen acres of covered exhibition stalls.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

Australia-England Air Line via Southern Africa—The Chairman of the B.O.A.C. has announced that the Australia-South Africa air service by way of the Cocos Islands is rapidly becoming a reality. Three Constellations with petrol capacity for long flights across the sea have been ordered and an airfield on the Cocos Islands is being made. Eventually B.O.A.C. may use this service to connect Australia with the United Kingdom via Salisbury or Nairobi. Qantas airways of Australia have inaugurated a bi-weekly flight between Sydney and the Cocos Islands to provide mail, stores, and food for the working parties engaged in extending the Cocos air field, and the service will shortly be continued through to Johannesburg.—Cape Town, January 31, 1952.

UNITED STATES

New Wholesale Produce Market for Boston—A $25·5 million wholesale market to replace the old congested Faneuil Hall market place will soon be under construction, according to the Massachusetts Market Authority. To be located in the South Bay area, the proposed market will accommodate 309 wholesale firms and 126 farmer stalls. It will enable handling of 80,000 railroad cars annually, and up to 4,000 truckloads of produce per day.—Boston, February 6, 1952.

Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	December 1938	December 1950	December 1951	January—December 1938	January—December 1950	January—December 1951
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Commonwealth Countries						
United Kingdom and Europe	26·1	39·7	63·3	344·5	474·9	634·3
America	2·2	1·9	3·4	22·5	30·6	40·7
Africa	1·0	2·7	4·3	18·0	46·1	59·2
Asia	0·5	7·0	5·9	8·1	56·7	66·5
Oceania	4·7	5·3	8·5	49·8	46·7	71·7
Total Commonwealth Countries	34·6	56·6	85·4	442·9	655·1	872·4
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	24·8	192·8	192·1	272·3	2,036·8	2,314·9
Latin America	1·1	13·0	28·4	17·4	143·4	208·0
Europe	5·3	23·2	54·0	73·2	203·8	366·9
Other Foreign Countries	3·1	4·3	19·4	31·8	79·3	152·3
Total Foreign Countries	34·3	233·3	293·9	394·7	2,463·3	3,042·1
Total Domestic Exports	68·9	289·9	379·3	837·6	3,118·4	3,914·5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	December 1938	December 1950	December 1951	January—December 1938	January—December 1950	January—December 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Commonwealth Countries						
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,535	39,555	63,141	339,689	469,910	631,461
Gibraltar	....	49	76	7	329	648
Malta	36	50	105	403	4,680	2,150
Total Europe[1]	26,148	39,654	63,322	344,538	474,919	634,259
America:						
Newfoundland[2]	792	....	....	8,403	....	....
Bermuda	159	235	316	1,414	2,991	3,693
Barbados	118	115	414	1,077	2,974	4,584
Jamaica	404	393	1,018	4,442	7,495	10,213
Trinidad and Tobago	434	356	661	3,714	7,476	9,950
Bahamas	152	135	195	1,778	1,937	2,136
Leeward and Windward Islands		220	345		3,213	4,229
British Guiana	134	410	429	1,398	4,052	5,308
British Honduras	23	46	56	280	491	572
Falkland Islands	1	....	....	1	1	2
Total America	2,217	1,910	3,434	22,507	30,630	40,687
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		5	75		395	281
Union of South Africa	831	2,397	3,751	15,547	42,561	52,736
Other British South Africa		....	1		5	27
Southern Rhodesia	96	62	163	1,074	1,202	2,669
Gambia	....	....	1	20	12	26
Gold Coast	10	56	65	184	581	980
Nigeria	11	76	83	81	247	796
Sierra Leone	18	6	8	192	219	200
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	1
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	3	2	210	75	34
British East Africa	76	63	107	676	849	1,444
Total Africa	1,043	2,668	4,256	17,984	46,146	59,194

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

The statistics of exports do not include defence equipment or supplies transferred by Canada to North Atlantic Treaty countries under the Defence Appropriations Act, which were as follows: November, 1950, $43,889,157; December, 1950, $12,860,843; March, 1951, 57,422,216; July, 1951, $3,997,428; August, 1951, $38,226,420; September, 1951, $25,000.

[1] Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 222.

[2] The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Stastics as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India	192	5,653	2,961	2,863	31,520	35,737
Pakistan		367	244		8,681	4,486
Ceylon	7	144	303	192	4,353	3,470
Aden	6	13	4	89	31	25
Federation of Malaya	221	365	1,278	2,448	4,097	10,796
Other British East Indies	....	4	....	5	32	....
Hong Kong	72	493	1,151	2,223	8,004	12,033
TOTAL ASIA	529	7,039	5,941	8,107	56,718	66,547
Oceania:						
Australia	2,942	4,101	5,569	32,982	35,446	49,079
New Zealand	1,678	1,228	2,798	16,371	10,983	21,757
Fiji	31	....	86	367	234	802
Other British Oceania	2	....	....	45	15	82
TOTAL OCEANIA	4,653	5,329	8,453	49,765	46,678	71,720
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES[1]	34,589	56,601	85,405	442,902	655,089	872,407
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	24,736	191,510	189,971	270,461	2,020,988	2,297,706
Alaska	4	60	926	120	959	2,264
American Virgin Islands	2	15	17	34	156	181
Hawaii	22	789	295	1,364	6,830	6,418
Puerto Rico	17	424	878	329	7,643	8,120
United States Oceania	....	9	13	3	205	191
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	24,781	192,807	192,100	272,311	2,036,781	2,314,880
Latin America:						
Argentina	172	290	1,342	4,675	13,360	8,883
Bolivia	16	79	166	117	2,267	3,484
Brazil	214	1,729	10,653	3,522	15,806	53,684
Chile	53	1,174	2,697	604	6,864	13,751
Colombia	191	1,343	1,124	1,270	14,806	12,311
Costa Rica	10	251	133	99	2,312	2,175
Cuba	71	1,464	2,519	1,186	18,005	20,424
Dominican Republic	9	285	426	296	2,954	4,060
Ecuador	2	156	356	52	1,432	2,713
El Salvador	3	194	262	47	1,467	2,002
Guatemala	12	295	216	120	2,401	2,365
Haiti	10	249	465	120	2,513	2,588
Honduras	11	90	56	170	613	3,575
Mexico	152	1,922	3,299	2,340	17,624	29,880
Nicaragua	4	41	124	75	756	1,097
Panama	19	374	269	304	9,019	5,961
Paraguay	2	2	72	11	110	167
Peru	50	469	1,063	892	3,744	5,054
Uruguay	11	348	1,229	216	1,918	6,868
Venezuela	88	2,207	1,912	1,256	25,457	26,982
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,100	12,962	28,383	17,372	143,428	208,024
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	8	....	1
Austria	....	112	147	8	2,369	2,166
Belgium and Luxembourg	718	9,308	12,522	9,555	66,351	94,457
Bulgaria	....	....	....	9	215	8
Czechoslovakia	20	26	41	3,164	2,179	492
Denmark	161	197	2,429	1,528	923	5,587
Estonia	....	....	....	2	....	....
Finland	5	19	267	482	600	3,129
France	923	1,187	5,914	9,152	18,403	46,538

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Germany	1,513	1,337	9,138	18,261	8,873	37,028
Greece	....	234	294	1,565	1,833	2,703
Hungary	1	13	....	4	86	30
Iceland	1	193	55	18	847	700
Ireland*	577	996	1,932	4,439	13,321	20,921
Italy	172	2,297	4,107	1,745	15,476	48,763
Latvia	42	....	....	276	....	....
Lithuania	18	....	....	912	1	....
Netherlands	482	605	3,098	10,267	8,617	26,191
Norway	380	3,085	4,042	7,854	18,924	32,198
Poland	43	11	2	1,035	1,432	94
Portugal	9	211	921	135	5,641	4,665
Azores and Madeira	1	8	36	4	210	259
Roumania	3	18	3	42	122	11
Spain	1	44	46	101	5,642	742
Sweden	703	801	4,635	5,411	4,250	12,093
Switzerland	45	2,493	3,091	736	26,435	25,345
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	56	1	....	937	182	7
Yugoslavia	2	15	1,287	12	818	2,739
TOTAL EUROPE	5,299	23,211	54,007	73,223	203,750	366,867
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	....	....	52	97
Arabia	....	89	169	....	875	1,414
Belgian Congo	14	382	564	106	2,471	4,318
Burma*	5	4	71	123	30	279
China	452	92	167	2,885	2,057	367
Greenland	....	36	24	....	134	206
Egypt	56	6	183	396	3,716	2,466
Ethiopia	....	5	33	....	54	198
French Africa	271	27	675	804	1,927	6,748
French East Indies	1	8	4	28	69	223
French Guiana	....	....	2	6	5	4
French Oceania	6	26	39	80	737	626
French West Indies	19	15	13	172	39	40
Madagascar	1	....	25	9	117	102
St. Pierre and Miquelon	23	76	129	270	1,061	1,186
Iran	....	104	75	80	993	1,000
Iraq	2	1	299	40	70	1,062
Israel*	26	561	1,489	164	12,126	11,816
Jordan	....	....	275	....	46	1,071
Tripoli	....	....	69	....	374	2,029
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	184	3
Japan	1,861	1,269	8,797	20,770	20,533	72,976
Korea	....	6	6	....	1,143	213
Liberia	1	13	37	20	109	1,373
Morocco	4	88	450	97	1,700	3,381
Indonesia	151	274	782	902	3,052	5,227
Surinam	5	43	37	39	863	934
Netherlands Antilles	12	104	203	204	4,464	1,834
Philippines	157	721	1,927	1,465	10,829	15,598
Portuguese Africa	76	126	122	1,395	2,702	2,827
Portuguese Asia	....	1	7	1	103	107
Siam (Thailand)	2	59	329	20	1,200	2,378
Canary Islands	....	1	4	3	237	107
Spanish Africa	....	1	2	....	62	75
Syria	5	87	2,054	64	1,462	7,036
Turkey	....	105	383	1,916	3,744	2,962
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	3,119	4,330	19,445	31,772	79,340	152,283
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34,299	233,311	293,928	394,681	2,463,297	3,042,053
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	68,888	289,912	379,333	837,584	3,118,387	3,914,460

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

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	December 1938	December 1950	December 1951	January—December 1938	January—December 1950	January—December 1951
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	18·1	67·8	112·0	190·9	636·9	894·2
Animals and Animal Products	10·5	33·8	25·6	118·1	365·8	348·0
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0·9	2·5	3·7	13·1	29·6	36·9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17·8	98·0	115·5	211·6	1,112·9	1,399·1
Iron and Products	4·3	20·8	37·4	60·1	251·1	342·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	12·5	44·9	56·8	179·7	457·3	569·9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2·2	9·0	12·0	25·0	103·7	131·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	1·4	9·5	11·1	19·5	100·5	131·7
Miscellaneous Commodities	1·2	3·5	5·3	19·6	60·6	60·9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	68·9	289·9	379·3	837·6	3,118·4	3,914·5
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	1,635	1,361	1,019	13,085	15,336	13,494
Vegetables	656	741	989	6,504	8,388	10,550
Wheat	9,048	30,081	63,047	89,394	325,614	441,043
Grains, other	846	13,469	18,629	12,892	53,235	129,214
Flour of wheat	1,158	7,847	6,936	17,638	93,839	113,854
Farinaceous products, other	998	1,352	1,934	11,976	16,673	26,082
Sugar and products	73	517	365	2,015	6,222	4,504
Alcoholic beverages	1,299	4,445	5,532	10,942	43,507	56,463
Oil cake and oil cake meal	4	369	174	172	2,568	3,916
Vegetable fats and oils	10	205	252	162	3,802	3,649
Rubber and products	1,150	1,525	3,519	14,905	12,153	29,067
Seeds	581	4,192	5,841	3,011	30,712	27,915
Tobacco	381	276	1,646	5,501	10,643	16,620
Hay	70	222	208	570	2,838	2,024
Fodders, other	54	732	1,449	879	5,483	8,563
Vegetable products, other	89	507	441	1,251	5,885	7,252
TOTAL	18,052	67,841	111,980	190,897	636,898	894,210
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	621	7,497	2,241	9,232	79,126	63,065
Other animals, living	108	138	95	1,409	5,446	2,213
Fish and fishery products	2,215	9,022	11,422	26,531	112,718	117,464
Furs and products	2,207	5,366	4,175	14,097	25,298	29,864
Hides and skins, raw	460	1,023	585	2,968	14,410	13,791
Leather and products	487	694	469	5,648	7,948	9,166
Bacon and hams	2,158	1,703	348	30,906	28,307	3,650
Meats, other	543	4,235	2,281	5,403	46,211	68,812
Cheese	1,090	314	322	11,874	16,552	10,232
Milk products, other	192	361	1,281	4,346	11,030	11,267
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax	210	1,706	936	2,853	5,455	6,522
Eggs, shell and processed	32	1,158	864	498	6,338	3,554
Animal products, other	207	626	559	2,371	6,936	8,432
Total	10,531	33,842	25,577	118,136	365,775	348,033
Fibres, Textiles and Products						
Cotton products	226	681	820	2,615	7,152	10,961
Flax, hemp, jute and products	22	85	57	103	2,005	1,234
Wool and products	84	524	652	1,326	6,298	7,497
Synthetic fibre and products	219	256	588	2,270	5,118	4,268
Cordage, rope and twine	8	406	1,353	1,118	4,579	8,245
Socks and stockings (except cotton)	6	214	45	83	2,343	1,795
Textile products, other	369	295	163	5,539	2,079	2,859
TOTAL	933	2,461	3,679	13,055	29,573	36,858
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	3,299	20,806	23,620	35,887	290,847	312,198
Pulpwood	520	3,222	5,382	13,642	34,768	68,103
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,648	7,275	6,893	17,641	65,691	68,449
Wood pulp	2,335	21,244	33,153	27,731	208,556	365,133
Manufactured wood, other	189	621	559	2,889	5,589	7,654
Newsprint paper	9,050	42,162	41,384	104,615	485,746	536,372
Paper, other	656	2,503	4,180	8,258	19,568	37,734
Books and printed matter	65	158	343	950	2,181	3,433
TOTAL	17,760	97,989	115,514	211,613	1,112,945	1,399,076

Canadian Exports by Commodities—*Continued*

Commodities	December 1938	December 1950	December 1951	January—December 1938	January—December 1950	January—December 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products						
Iron ore	....	307	1,319	1	13,310	18,596
Ferro-alloys	251	1,665	2,269	1,306	17,075	31,347
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	20	2,392	2,191	2,566	21,331	14,433
Scrap iron	165	193	141	1,009	2,034	1,616
Castings forgings	4	303	557	42	3,414	6,291
Rolling mill products	85	956	1,676	4,769	7,121	11,806
Tubes, pipes and fittings	114	77	172	787	2,016	1,978
Wire and chain	108	67	102	1,289	968	1,063
Engines and boilers	7	1,034	1,073	447	14,986	9,844
Farm machinery and implements	199	5,824	7,725	7,790	87,811	106,438
Hardware and cutlery	203	612	775	2,239	4,500	5,160
Machinery (except farm)	692	3,085	5,466	9,783	25,644	40,271
Tools	90	43	111	1,326	972	1,255
Automobiles, freight	468	790	6,082	6,924	8,827	24,873
Automobiles, passenger	1,533	1,722	3,844	15,311	19,365	38,490
Automobile parts	215	1,191	1,965	2,679	12,036	15,763
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	11	156	245	289	5,213	3,136
Cooking and heating apparatus	27	126	98	249	767	984
Iron products, other	141	291	1,630	1,332	3,717	8,953
TOTAL	4,333	20,835	37,443	60,139	251,109	342,299
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products	1,897	13,161	7,050	23,744	106,867	124,779
Brass and products	96	299	1,279	1,089	3,362	5,660
Copper and products	4,497	7,389	12,637	53,315	87,587	87,188
Lead and products	784	5,935	5,768	8,983	38,199	45,392
Nickel	2,781	8,359	13,407	52,496	105,300	136,689
Precious metals (except gold)	1,027	2,322	5,025	22,955	33,568	48,524
Zinc and products	834	5,416	7,690	9,816	58,893	84,450
Clocks and watches	54	40	96	520	353	1,064
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	264	1,190	1,968	4,114	11,089	17,729
Non-ferrous products, other	236	787	1,836	2,631	12,045	18,393
TOTAL	12,470	44,898	56,756	179,664	457,262	569,870
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products						
Asbestos and products	1,349	5,816	7,478	13,317	63,475	81,831
Clay and products	58	164	254	546	2,201	2,538
Coal and products	198	525	1,040	2,735	10,299	8,389
Glass and glassware	26	63	62	130	932	970
Mica and products	6	27	7	89	167	485
Petroleum and products	131	18	266	878	299	2,038
Abrasives, artificial, crude	194	1,323	1,769	3,774	14,767	21,377
Stone and products, other	123	622	492	2,002	6,845	7,721
Carbon and graphite electrodes	42	49	252	615	1,195	1,806
Non-metallic products, other	62	439	391	929	3,474	4,376
Total	2,189	9,046	12,013	25,013	103,655	131,529
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids	119	265	370	1,354	3,524	5,823
Cellulose products	2	15	231	22	183	1,438
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals	132	298	530	1,566	4,298	5,970
Explosives	39	16	1	328	769	1,249
Fertilizers	449	3,368	2,954	7,066	38,874	35,734
Paints and varnishes	71	339	663	910	4,025	7,999
Calcium compounds	39	139	224	488	1,445	2,758
Soda and sodium compounds	217	541	636	4,000	5,497	9,680
Cobalt oxides and cobalt salts	41	8	117	523	584	1,172
Synthetic resins and products[1]	....	498	377	....	5,037	4,196
Polystyrene[1]	....	272	956	....	2,129	6,776
Chemical products, other	325	3,751	3,999	3,238	34,161	48,895
TOTAL	1,434	9,511	11,057	19,496	100,525	131,690

[1]Not available in 1938

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodities	December 1938	December 1950	December 1951	January—December 1938	January—December 1950	January—December 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Miscellaneous Commodities						
Toys and sporting goods	29	31	26	526	469	611
Films	219	298	393	3,527	2,253	4,954
Ships and vessels	18	....	....	218	22,133	8,070
Aircraft and parts	24	320	875	2,799	4,383	7,524
Electrical energy	351	522	596	4,183	6,102	7,938
Miscellaneous consumer goods	195	373	611	2,133	3,753	6,147
Miscellaneous, other	197	584	1,458	3,630	7,180	8,271
Donations and gifts	....	433	381	....	3,495	4,620
Non-commercial articles	152	927	973	2,556	10,875	12,758
Total	1,185	3,488	5,314	19,571	60,644	60,895

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	December 1938	December 1950	December 1951	January—December 1938	January—December 1950	January—December 1951
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	18,052	67,841	111,980	190,897	636,898	894,210
Animals and Animal Products	10,531	33,842	25,577	118,136	365,775	348,033
Fibres, Textiles and Products	933	2,461	3,679	13,055	29,573	36,858
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	17,760	97,989	115,514	211,613	1,112,945	1,399,076
Iron and Products	4,333	20,835	37,443	60,139	251,109	342,299
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	12,470	44,898	56,756	179,664	457,262	569,870
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	2,189	9,046	12,013	25,013	103,655	131,529
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,434	9,511	11,057	19,496	100,525	131,690
Miscellaneous Commodities	1,185	3,488	5,314	19,571	60,644	60,895
Total	68,888	289,912	379,333	837,584	3,118,387	3,914,460
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	9,216	16,882	24,075	107,281	228,795	231,585
Animals and Animal Products	5,390	3,453	1,436	73,176	53,346	29,860
Fibres, Textiles and Products	236	123	73	3,425	1,139	1,265
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3,347	4,903	16,628	38,486	40,687	141,181
Iron and Products	664	832	2,092	13,517	10,100	19,914
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	5,762	12,377	15,776	91,453	117,401	181,635
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	120	462	1,562	3,090	9,527	13,073
Chemicals and Allied Products	472	216	1,294	5,032	5,993	10,370
Miscellaneous Commodities	329	307	206	4,228	2,923	2,579
Total	25,535	39,555	63,141	339,689	469,910	631,461
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,244	30,070	33,850	30,978	176,937	263,443
Animals and Animal Products	3,503	25,400	17,396	30,351	253,333	265,528
Fibres, Textiles and Products	71	1,280	2,217	1,731	18,343	19,588
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	11,935	85,774	83,337	140,293	1,016,396	1,114,581
Iron and Products	377	10,660	12,377	4,149	136,445	169,188
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	2,500	24,104	25,668	33,924	267,043	278,040
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,018	6,723	6,998	11,931	73,983	89,926
Chemicals and Allied Products	505	5,699	5,589	7,844	58,499	67,253
Miscellaneous Commodities	584	1,799	2,541	9,259	20,009	30,159
Total	24,736	191,510	189,971	270,461	2,020,988	2,297,706
Other Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	4,592	20,889	54,055	52,638	231,166	399,182
Animals and Animal Products	1,638	4,990	6,745	14,609	59,096	52,646
Fibres, Textiles and Products	625	1,057	1,389	7,898	10,092	16,005
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,479	7,312	15,549	32,833	55,863	143,314
Iron and Products	3,292	9,342	22,975	42,473	104,564	153,197
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	4,208	8,417	15,313	54,287	72,818	110,195
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1,051	1,861	3,453	9,991	20,145	28,531
Chemicals and Allied Products	457	3,596	4,175	6,620	36,034	54,066
Miscellaneous Commodities	273	1,382	2,568	6,084	37,712	28,157
Total	18,616	58,847	126,221	227,434	627,489	985,293

Trade and Tariff Regulations

British Guiana Control Over Dollar Expenditure

Port-of-Spain, February 13, 1952.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, in a notice of January 31, advised importers applying for licences for goods from dollar sources to ascertain as accurately as possible the c.i.f. value of the goods concerned in local B.W.I. currency, and to enter such value on the import licence application. This requirement is necessary so that the Commodity Control Office may keep within the level of the Colony's dollar expenditure. If in any special case the above is not possible, the circumstances should be explained to the Sub-Controller concerned who will decide whether or not the licence can be issued on a rough estimate or on the f.o.b. basis with such additional charges as may be considered reasonable. In every case, however, the import licence when issued must indicate clearly whether the amount shown is a firm figure or not, e.g., the value should be noted as "based on firm offer" or "firm offer but freight etc. estimated" or "rough estimate only". Licences on which the value is on a rough basis will be eligible for exchange on the basis of proven cost.

Finland Increases Certain Specific Customs Duties

Stockholm, February 5, 1952.—(FTS)—All specific Customs duties in the Finnish Customs tariff, with certain exceptions, have been increased by one-ninth (approximately 11 per cent) effective January 1, 1952. The exceptions consist of the rates bound against increase under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and a list of goods for which individual rates were established. As many items of interest to Canada are either bound under the General Agreement or subject to duty-free entry, the new measure should not affect our exports to Finland to a great extent. The alleged purpose of the increases is to bring the specific rates into conformity with the rise in the world price level. (Information as to Finnish rates of duty on specified goods may be obtained on request from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa).

Commercial Invoices for Air Cargo Shipments to Guatemala

Guatemala City, February 11, 1952.—(FTS)—An official resolution published in the "Diario Oficial" of Guatemala on February 8, 1952, specifies that 30 days after the date of publication of the resolution all merchandise imported into Guatemala in commercial quantities by air must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice in Spanish. The original invoice must be supplied to the importer for customs clearance of the shipment.

The required invoice must contain: (1) the name of the place of shipment; (2) the date of shipment; (3) the name and address of the consignee; (4) the marks, numbers and types of parcels, and the total number of parcels; (5) the description and value of the merchandise, with the cost of packing, transport and insurance, etc., listed separately; (6) the gross weight of the articles in kilograms, and where applicable the weight of the container, the net weight, the number, the value, the quantity, the measure or other data which serves as a base for the application of the duty; (7) a sworn statement by the shipper or his agent on the authenticity of the above; (8) signature of the seller or his legal representative.

Fines of from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the duty are provided for non-compliance with these regulations.

Indonesia Changes Foreign Exchange System

Singapore, February 8, 1952.—(FTS)—On February 3, the Indonesian Government abolished the certificate system for foreign exchange, decreed certain changes in the official exchange values for foreign currencies and revised export duties on certain indigenous products. With the abolition of multiple exchange rates created by the certificate system, the official rate of exchange has been consolidated at 11.40 rupiah to the United States dollar. Under the old certificate system, exporters received, in addition to local currency at the official rate of 3.80 rupiah to the dollar, exchange certificates of the same value, making the effective export rate 7.60 rupiah to the dollar. Importers had to buy, besides official exchange, certificates at twice the official rate, so that the effective import rate was 11.40 rupiah to the dollar. The new official rate more closely approximates the open market rates.

Exporters under the new system will be given dollar certificates amounting to 70 per cent of their export earnings to dollar countries. These certificates can be sold to importers and their value will be determined by supply and demand. The remaining 30 per cent of the dollars earned by exporters will be credited to the Government's foreign exchange pool. The additional earnings accruing to exporters as a result of the devaluation will be partly drained off by export duties which vary according to the competitive position on the world market of the commodities concerned. It is impossible to assess at present the effect of the new regulations on Canadian exports to Indonesia, but no major changes are expected.

Pakistan Permits Export of Soap Stone

Karachi, January 30, 1952.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Government has decided to permit the export of a limited quantity of soap stone (magnesium silicate) of Pakistan origin to all permissible destinations.

South Africa May Levy Customs Duties on Refrigeration Coils

Johannesburg, February 1, 1952.—(FTS)—The Board of Trade and Industries announced today that it had received a request for an increase in the customs duty from duty free to 10 per cent ad valorem on refrigeration cooling coils.

Uruguayan "Sworn Declaration" System Reinstated

Buenos Aires, February 12, 1952.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan Banco de la Republica has reinstated the "sworn declaration" system for imports of pharmaceuticals and certain "prime necessities" from all countries, and therefore Canada. Details of the specific commodities involved have not yet been made available. The sworn declaration system, first applied to imports from the dollar area in September, 1950 but subsequently suspended on December 4, 1951, amounts to complete liberation from the "prior foreign exchange permit" requirement for the stipulated items. Under it the importer may place firm orders for any of the liberated goods before the necessary exchange is allotted to him. Upon confirmation of the order from the foreign exporter, the Export-Import Commission automatically allots the necessary exchange.

Canadian Department Store Sales Reached New High

Department store sales reached a new high total of $901·9 million in the calendar year 1951, an increase of 3·4 per cent over the preceding year's figure of $872·7 million. With Christmas buying swelling the total, sales in December rose to $119·8 million from $118·9 million in December, 1950, or by 0·8 per cent. (D.B.S. statistics).

Canada's Gross National Product At New Record Level in 1951

Canadian output of goods and services in 1951 was at record levels, according to advance preliminary estimates issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Gross National Product of 1951 is placed by the Bureau at $21·2 billion, a rise of 18 per cent from 1950. Of this rise between five and six per cent is accounted for by increases in the real output of goods and services and 11 per cent by price increases. Expenditure by business for investment in durable assets and inventories claimed a higher portion of the nation's output than in 1950. Government expenditure on goods and services also absorbed a larger share of the Gross National Product as a result of higher expenditure for defence, while the proportion absorbed by consumers for personal goods and services declined. Personal saving in 1951 was at its highest level since the end of the war; it rose from $820 million in 1950 to more than double this amount in 1951.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitré 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Colombia

Bogotá—W. J. MILLYARD, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Frankfurt am Main— WM. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—B. I. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Cape Town—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary and Consul of Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—J. A. STRONG, Consul General of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

New Orleans—G. A. NEWMAN, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 201 International Trade Mart.

San Francisco—Consul General of Canada. 3rd Floor, Kohl Building,, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES. Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

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. 11	Nominal Quotations Feb. 18
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2002	·2001
		Free	·2085	·0706	·0710
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0468	·0468
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·2275	2·2265
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0198	·0198
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0167	·0167
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·5801	·5798
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0541	·0541
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2102	·2101
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0112	·0112
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4004	·4002
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1787	·1786
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0009	1·0006
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1449	·1449
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0009	1·0006
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0666	·0666
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·8743	2·8734
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4004	·4002
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·5084	2·5073
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	·2383	·2382
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0009	1·0006
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2002	·2001
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5005	·5003
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1740	·1739
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0614	·0614
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2102	·2101
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·7844	2·7831
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·7844	2·7831
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·7844	2·7831
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0016	·0016
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·7844	2·7831
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	·0028	·0028
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1157	·1157
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2634	·2633
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5308	·5306
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·7844	2·7831
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2002	·2001
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1401	·1401
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3025	·3024
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0009	1·0006
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0656	·0656
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5005	·5003
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0349	·0348
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3248	·3247
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0919	·0918
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·1935	·1934
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2289	·2290
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3575	·3574
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·7844	2·7831
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·7843	2·7831
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0009	1·0006
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·6589	·6587
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2988	·2987
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	·0033	·0033

* September 17, 1949.

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