

IMPORT & EXPORT

Newfoundland cod liver oil, which is used for medicinal purposes, is recognized as being on a par with the best oils produced in other parts of the world. Fully 80 per cent of the oil refined in Newfoundland is exported to the United States. The demand for Newfoundland cod liver oil has been greatly reduced, caused by world wide trade depression and the lower prices of competitive oils. Trade revived during 1931, and although prices are still high, it is estimated that approximately 150,000 imperial gallons (1.2 U. S. gallons) were produced during 1931. According to figures supplied by the Newfoundland Board of Trade, the only statistics of the export trade available at this time, 158,223 imperial gallons of cod liver oil were exported from Newfoundland, a slight decrease below 1930, when 199,726 gallons were shipped.

Trade Commissioner Hester at Manila reports by cable, under date of January 15, 1932, that annual Philippine production of coconut products as gauged by Manila and Cebu receipts show a considerable increase during the first semester but declining heavily during the second when the semesters were compared with the previous year. The years net increase was about 6 per cent. Prospects for the present year show a slight increase over normal production if prices average above five pesos per picul.

According to the United States Agriculture commissioner at Peiping, China, the final estimate of the 1931 production of soya beans in Manchuria is placed at 5,760,462 short tons.

Imports of caustic potash into the United States averaged 4,250 short tons annually in the period of 1910-1914. From over 5,000 tons in 1921 imports increased to 7,821 tons in 1929. In the first 11 months of 1930 and 1931 each, a considerable decline is shown, respectively, to 4,234 and 4,040 short tons.

Prior to the war, India had an exportable surplus of sesame seed averaging about 25 per cent of its annual crop. Since the war, however, there has been a sharp drop so that the average for the eight years 1921-1928 inclusive was only 4½ per cent of the total crop, according to the official publication of the Netherland East Indies Department of Agriculture which cites a percentage table in support of the statement. Since 1928, exports have been further curtailed due to increased home demand for the seed.

The following tabulation shows German imports and exports of linseed and tung oils for the first 10 months of 1929, 1930, and 1931:

IMPORTS, January-October			
	1929	1930	1931
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Linseed oil	15,252	14,428	6,201
Tung oil	5,376	5,374	4,289

EXPORTS, January-October			
	1929	1930	1931
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Linseed oil	6,077	3,599	5,736
Tung oil	247	266	238

The second official peanut forecast of area sown in British India is placed at 3,803,000 acres. The final area figure for the 1930-31 season is placed at 6,240,000 acres with an out-turn of 2,988,000 tons. The second official sesamum forecast, for 1931-32 season, for area sown is placed at 3,500,000 acres. The final figure for 1930-31 is placed at 5,551,000 acres with a production of 523,000 tons.

Orange oil is an important export item of Jamaica, taken principally by the United States. Production is by the hand ecuelle method, small quantities being sold by natives to dealers, who strain the oil prior to exporting. Of orange oil imports into the United States totaling 166,300 pounds in 1930, Jamaica supplied 29,500 pounds.