

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JULY 21, 1951.

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Pakistan—Specialists Arrive in Canada to Study Agriculture	70
Pakistan—Economic Development Accelerated by Two-Year Plan	72
Great Britain—Steel to be Allocated as Demand Exceeds Supply	74
Portugal—Adverse Weather Affects Agricultural Output	75
Mozambique—Limited Market for Sale of Canadian Goods	76
Western Germany—Foreign Exchange Position Deteriorated	78
Great Britain—Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Surplus Reduced	83
India—Economy Greatly Affected by Natural Disasters	85
Trade Notes—Brazil	90
Chile	90
Germany	91
Italy	91
Jamaica	94
Japan	95
South Africa	96
Great Britain—Imports of Undressed Fur Skins Increased	97
Transportation	98
Trade and Tariff Regulations	99
Trade Commissioners on Tour	100
Foreign Trade Service Directories	100

COVER SUBJECT—Tobacco from kiln is stored in packing barn at St. Thomas, Ont. Tobacco is now ready for appraiser's visit. Canada's 1950 tobacco crop was 14 per cent smaller than in the previous year. There were also declines both in the harvested area and average yield per acre. The green weight of the 1950 crop amounted to 120,298,000 pounds, as compared with 139,820,000 in the preceding year, and the total farm value was \$51,292,000 as against \$55,453,000. Exports in 1950 amounted to 22,508,262 pounds, as compared with 15,723,767 pounds in 1949.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Specialists from Pakistan Arrive To Study Canadian Agriculture

Three members of an agricultural mission are visiting this country under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan—First specialists from any of the countries participating in the plan to arrive here for consultation on matters of mutual concern.

THREE members from Pakistan of an agricultural mission visiting this country under provisions of the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan for Economic Development in South and South-East Asia arrived in Ottawa on Monday, July 16. They are the first specialists from any of the countries participating in the plan to arrive here for consultation on matters of mutual concern. They left Karachi by air the previous Friday, completing the journey in less than three days.

The three agricultural specialists are Mr. K. A. Rahman, Director of Agriculture and Dean of University Instruction at Punjab University, Lahore, Punjab; Mr. A. M. Sial, Minister of Agriculture and Education of the State of Khaipur; and Dr. S. Hedayetullah, Director of Agriculture, East Bengal. They will familiarize themselves with agricultural facilities and farming methods in Canada, gain a better understanding of the training obtainable in this country, and the farming equipment designed and manufactured here to meet the requirements of farmers in Canada and other countries.

Two additional members of the agricultural mission, nominated by the Government of India, were delayed, but should arrive in Ottawa the end of this month. They are Mr. M. Kanti Raj and Mr. J. K. Dubey.

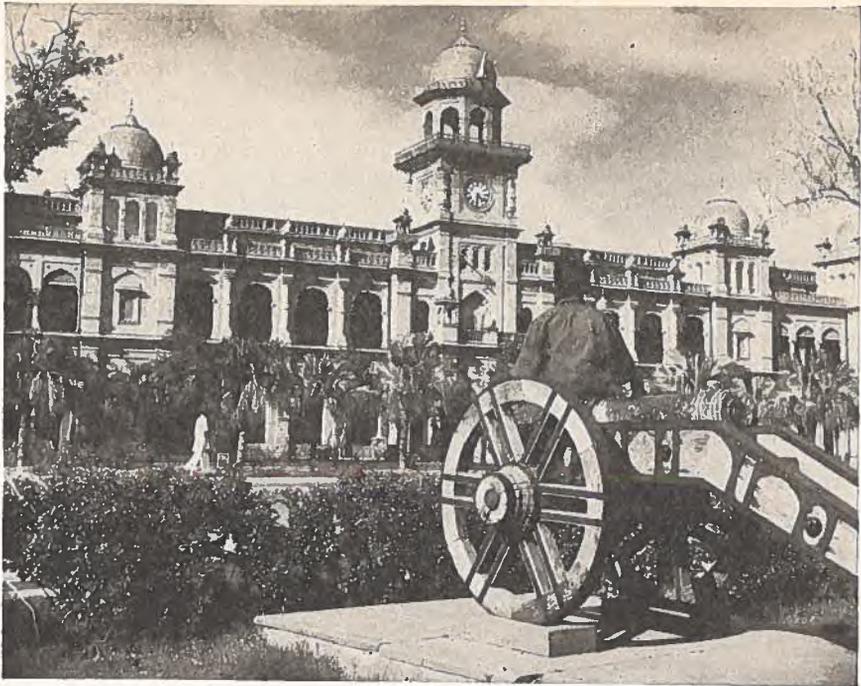
Two other missions, one interested in road construction and bridge erection, and the second in hydro-electric development, will arrive in Canada during the summer, comprising specialists from India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Appreciation Expressed for Canadian Contribution

The three officials arriving last Monday expressed appreciation of the contribution by Canada to the Colombo Plan in making possible their visit to this country. Mr. Rahman will remain here for six weeks, but his companions will stay for three months, arrangements for their tour being made by the Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture. Each visitor has a long list of agricultural activities on which specialized information is sought.

Members of the mission emphasized the fact that their aim is to raise the standard of living among farmers in Pakistan, and believed much valuable experience could be obtained in Canada. Although they are interested in the production of wheat and tobacco, it was indicated in the course of an interview that much of the agricultural area of Pakistan consisted of small holdings, and that consideration was being given to the mechanization of farms on a co-operative basis.

It is their intention to study something of the educational system in Canada, and to discuss problems in Pakistan with professors in the agricultural colleges here. Mr. Rahman said he would welcome the opportunity of telling Canadians about educational and agricultural problems in the Punjab, if time permitted.



Pakistan—Punjab University, Lahore.

Although knowledge of the Colombo Plan and its objectives is not widespread among the large population of Pakistan, the people realize that countries of the western world have offered to assist them in raising their standard of living. The fact that so many applications have been received for the scholarships and fellowships being offered by the Government of Canada is an indication of the growing desire to learn from the western world and to establish a better understanding between Pakistan and Canada.

The first seven nominees under the scholarship and fellowship program to take advantage of the Canadian Government's offer of instruction are due here the end of July. They constitute the advance party of some sixty scholars and fellows coming to Canada during the next two months to study such subjects as railway transportation, railway shop administration, higher education, virus diseases and other branches of medical science, the national insurance program, farm and soil mechanics, marketing methods, geology, factory management, animal husbandry, crop husbandry and farm management, hydro-electric development, land settlement and town planning. Instruction will be received in government departments, universities and industry.

First Canadian Technicians to Leave Shortly

The first Canadian technicians to be accepted by any of the participating countries in South and South-East Asia will leave Canada next month for Ceylon, where they will assist in the re-organization of the fishing industry in that country. A number of requests for personnel required by India, Pakistan and Ceylon have been received from the bureau of the Technical Co-operative Scheme, in Colombo, and applications have been forwarded to the countries concerned. Acceptances are now being received.

Poverty and hardship are no new problems in South and South-East Asia, but there has been a great awakening among the people of that area during the last five years. Independent governments have been established, supported by democratic institutions and resolved to improve living conditions for their respective peoples. They are determined to fight the evils of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and disease. Their success depends on two factors: (a) The number of trained men who can be persuaded to assist in putting the various schemes into practice, and (b) the supplies of machinery, equipment, materials, clothing and food that can be obtained from abroad, over and above what they can pay for themselves.

There are three ways of relieving the shortage of experts: (a) By training personnel from countries of South and South-East Asia in countries where suitable instruction is available, and the despatch of missions abroad to study the latest techniques or practices, (b) By providing experts, instructors and advisory missions to assist in planning, development and reconstruction, or for use in public administration, in health services, scientific research in agricultural, industrial or other productive activities, and in the training of personnel, and (c) By providing equipment for training or use by technical experts in the area.

During the tour of the agricultural mission in Canada, it will be under the direction and guidance of H. L. Trueman, Director of Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture.

Economic Development of Pakistan Accelerated by Two-Year Plan

Program involves expenditures of \$160 million and is aimed at making the country self-sufficient in urgently required manufactured goods—Plan calls for establishment of a number of industries; increased electric generating capacity; improved shipping facilities.

By C. E. Butterworth, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

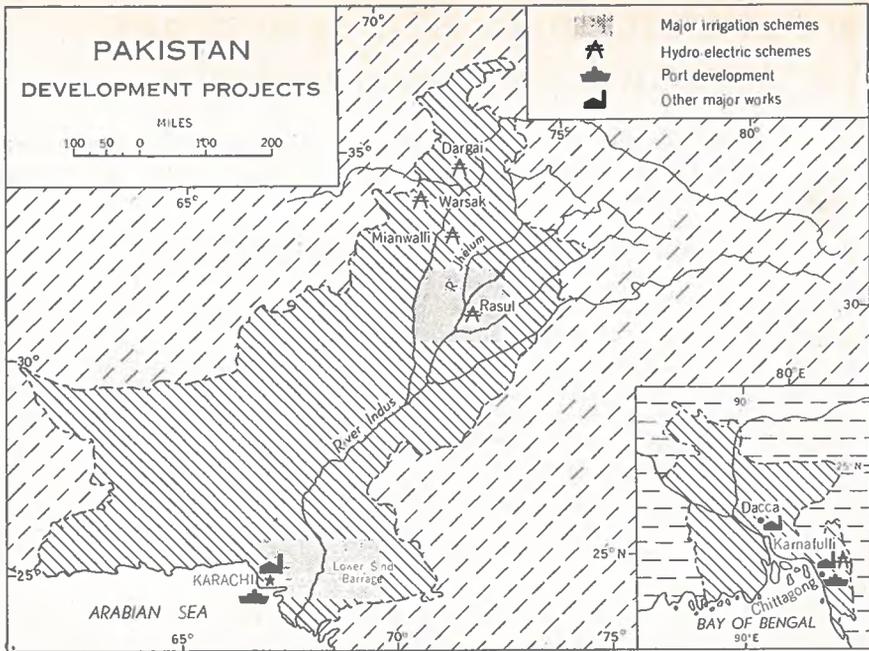
KARACHI.—Pakistan has drawn up a Two-Year Development Program involving expenditures of \$160 million and aimed at making the country self-sufficient in urgently required manufactured goods. This figure does not include the financial requirements for the development of health, education, agriculture, railways, etc., to which a separate amount of \$95 million has been allocated, nor does it involve various development schemes already in hand, such as the agricultural, hydro and communications projects; schemes for three jute mills already under installation and a paper mill which is planned to produce 300,000 tons of paper annually, the total cost of which will be \$12 million.

The plan, which is part of the original Six-Year Development Plan (see *Foreign Trade*, February 10, 1951, page 205), concentrates on those projects which require most immediate attention in view of the tightening supply position for many commodities throughout the world.

Number of Industries to be Established

The plan calls for the establishment of a number of industries such as cotton textile mills, steel mills, a leather factory, a cement plant, jute manufacturing, a strawboard plant, a caustic soda plant, the manufacture of industrial alcohol, the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and chemicals and a plant for the production of rubber tires and tubes. The total cost of the establishment of these industries is estimated to be in excess of \$70 million.

It is planned to increase the electric generating capacity of Pakistan by 125,000 kw. at a cost of over \$40 million. The telecommunications and



Projects being considered by the Pakistan Government under the Colombo Plan for the Co-operative Economic Development of South and South-East Asia.

telephones are to be augmented with the establishment of a wire and cable plant, a line stores factory, a telephone factory, and with the purchase of wireless transmitters, wireless receivers, high frequency radio equipment for telegraphs and telephones. This telecommunication and telephone equipment will cost in the neighbourhood of \$8 million.

National Steamship Corporation to be Formed

Pakistan intends to increase its shipping facilities by the formation of a national steamship corporation and the purchase of ocean going steamers. Ship repairing and shipbuilding facilities are to be established in East Pakistan and a commercial drydock is to be established at Karachi. The cost of these projects will be in excess of \$25 million.

The Six-Year Development Plan was submitted to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London last September and provides the basic plan for development in Pakistan. It is expected that foreign exchange will be readily available from Pakistan's buoyant exports, through the Colombo Plan, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, foreign investment, etc.

Actual purchases for these projects usually are made by the Department of Supply and Development, Ministry of Industries, through public tenders or Government Purchasing Missions. At present a small delegation headed by Mr. Said Hasan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and also Secretary of the Development Council, will be visiting Canada and the United States. The members were in Ottawa during the early part of July to discuss, primarily, Canadian aid under the Colombo Plan.

Great Britain to Allocate Steel As Demand Exceeds Supply

Scheme will be introduced later in year—Priority ratings for defence orders and essential civilian orders adopted as interim measure.

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

LONDON.—As the current demand for steel for defence and civilian purposes in the United Kingdom is considerably in excess of available supplies, the government has decided that full allocation schemes must be prepared for all types of steel, except sheet steel and tinsplate which are already subject to allocation. A similar shortage exists in the supply of a number of non-ferrous metals, particularly copper and zinc, and an allocation scheme for these metals is being prepared as well.

The completed scheme is not expected to be ready for operation until late this year. In the meantime, it has been considered necessary to adopt interim measures which will give a degree of priority to essential requirements.

Defence orders are to be given a special rating for iron, steel, copper, zinc and their alloys. Suppliers are to be asked to set aside a proportion of their output to meet these special orders. A "D.O." symbol will be employed to designate defence orders and a "P.T." symbol for the "preferred treatment" of essential civilian orders.

The balance of production over and above the quantities required to meet the "D.O." and "P.T." ratings, will be available for regular commercial distribution in accordance with purely commercial considerations. It is not known what percentage of steel production will be taken up by "D.O." and "P.T." ratings, but a rough estimate suggests 10 per cent for defence and 6 per cent for essential civilian.

These ratings will not apply for the export of steel in primary forms, but only for the release of steel to industries making for export. The actual mechanics of applying for the "P.T." rating have not yet been perfected. The arrangements will not increase the amount of steel going to projects for export, but will insure that "desirable" exports are taken care of to the limit of the resources available.

Used Newspapers Used in Singapore for Packaging

Singapore, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—There is an extremely interesting equivalent in the Orient to the highly developed North American packaging industry. The Chinese use vast quantities of over-issued and used newspapers for wrapping purposes, and they are specialists in the art of making paper bags without glue. The prewar source of supply for old newspapers was primarily the United Kingdom but austerity has forced a switch to the United States. In 1950, Singapore imported over 20,000 long tons of newspapers with a c.i.f. value of Malayan \$4.5 million, or an average of over Malayan \$220.00 per ton. (Newsprint imports totalled 6,400 tons and packing and wrapping paper 6,900 tons.) The United States supplied 16,850 long tons, Sweden, 1,280; France, 540; United Kingdom, 230; and South Africa, 210; Canada has not participated in this trade to Singapore.

Adverse Weather Conditions Affect Portuguese Agricultural Output

Olive oil most disappointing crop, with production estimated at only two-fifths of 1950 figure—New sliding scale established for potato prices—Definite shortage of meat felt for some time.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

LISBON.—Portuguese agricultural production during the 1949-50 season was, relatively speaking, a failure owing to continued droughts, and this condition was reflected also in the crops in the second half of 1950. The winter of 1950-51 was one of the rainiest in the past ten years, and in many parts of the country crops suffered from extremely low temperatures. Seeding was delayed and in certain sections of low lands bordering rivers, spring floods caused irreparable damage to crops. On the whole, however, prospects for the spring and early summer of 1951 were excellent; and it was estimated that production would run fairly close to, but somewhat below, the ten years' average. Perhaps the most disappointing of the agricultural crops was olive oil, which was expected to be only two-fifths of the 1950 crop and about two-thirds of the annual crop for the past ten years. At the same time, the greater part of the oil will be of high acid content.

There has been a slight tendency to transfer acreage planted from barley and broad beans to wheat and rye, due entirely to the higher prices ruling for these crops. The additional wheat acreage, however, will not be sufficient to cover the overall requirements of this grain.

During 1950, potato growers expressed great dissatisfaction with the prices obtainable for their production, and there was a tendency for a diminution in the planting of potatoes. However, towards the end of the year, the government established a new sliding scale of prices for potatoes which was intended to compensate the planters to a greater degree.

Live stock conditions are spotty and a definite shortage of meat has been felt for some time, which has been ameliorated by relatively small imports of Argentine beef. With the heavy rains of winter and early spring, it is possible that grazing conditions will be favourable for a longer period during the summer and will enable the stock to fatten.

Rural Population Migrating to Industry

Since the war, Portugal has become more dependent on outside sources for staple agricultural products. Up until 1939, Portugal was almost entirely self-supporting and resorted to outside sources of supply only in occasional years of bad crops. The greater tendency towards industrialization since the war, and the consequent migration of rural population to accept what appeared to be more lucrative employment in industry has become a steady drain on agricultural labour, and an equally steady increase in the number of agriculturally non-productive mouths to feed. This shift in employment was of a relatively sudden nature and has imposed a difficult task on those who are responsible for statistical information and forecasting of trends.

The need for greater agricultural production and more scientific utilization of available arable lands has been recognized for some years by the authorities. Their activities at the present time are directed towards the development of agro-hydroelectric sites and already, as a result of these developments in the north of Portugal, some 300 square miles of hitherto unproductive land have been opened up to farmers. Hand in hand with

these developments is a system of creating agricultural settlements on these lands and others, which, under proper scientific cultivation, should produce economic crops.

Mozambique Offers Limited Market For the Sale of Canadian Goods

Most of principal agents and importers have their headquarters in Lourenço Marques—Imports from Canada include motor cars and parts, agricultural machinery and parts, newsprint, flour, timber, textiles, lamps and lanterns, drugs and chemicals, paper, tires and tubes.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg.

JOHANNESBURG.—Lourenço Marques, the capital of the Colony of Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, is an attractive town of some 26,500 white people. It is an important outlet to and inlet from the sea for the Transvaal, as well as for the colony. Most of the principal agents and importers have their headquarters at this port, it being the seat of government and the main commercial centre of the colony. It is also the principal distributing point for inland centres.

Imports into Mozambique consist mainly of textiles, railway material, agricultural and industrial machinery, iron and steel, motor cars and lorries, gasoline, flour and rice, hardware, footwear and wines. No evidence of any shortage of these items can be observed in Lourenço Marques as the colony, through its earnings of pound sterling from port dues at Beira and Lourenço Marques, is quite able to pay for all ordinary requirements from soft-currency sources. Proceeds from the sale of sisal, tea and sugar to hard-currency countries permit a sizeable allocation of dollars by the Lisbon authorities.

Dollars Provided for Hard-Currency Imports

The dollars thus provided are expended according as a local Exchange Council through its Import Controller sees fit. A list of permissible hard-currency imports in order of priority has been in force for two years—amendments having been made from time to time. This list covers a fairly generous range of essential and near essential materials and products. It is reproduced below:

Hard-Currency Imports Permitted into Mozambique

PRIORITY I

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A—Wheat cereals | Iron containers (drums) |
| Petroleum products | Motors and accessories |
| Condensed and powdered milk | Tools for industry |
| Tires and tubes | Filters |
| Auto. accessories and parts | Insecticides |
| Medical products | Trucks |
| B—Flanders leaf | Tractors |
| Wire—steel | Agricultural equipment |
| Industrial iron and steel | Industrial machinery |
| Construction material | Chemical products |
| a) Iron and steel | Medical and surgical instruments |
| b) Cement | and accessories |
| c) Electrical material | Railway equipment |
| d) Iron products | Newsprint |
| e) Dyes | Books, journals and other publi- |
| f) Pipe | cations |

Hard-Currency Imports Permitted into Mozambique (Cont'd.)

PRIORITY II

A—Metals and alloys	Chicken wire
Hops	Automobile paint
Plants and seeds for cultivation	Ovaltine and other preparations
B—Yeast and fermentations	Codfish
Typewriters, duplication and calculating machines	Water filtration equipment
Refrigerators	Cotton waste
Radio receiving sets	Firefighting equipment
Pleasure cars	Fine paper
Lumber	Printing paper
Iron plates	Raw materials for industry
Cement tubes	Photographic materials
Gasoline pumps and accessories	Lenses and glass equipment for opticians and oculists
Cartons	Watch makers equipment
Metal mosquito screens and mosquito netting	

The hard currency allocated each month has been in the neighbourhood of \$800,000 for the past two years. Of this amount, a substantial percentage is used for the purchase of petroleum products and government stores. The greater part of the remainder, which is comparatively little, is spent on permissible goods and materials from the United States and Canada. This has limited Canada's share in the trade to motor cars and parts, agricultural machinery and parts, newsprint, flour, timber, textiles, lamps and lanterns, drugs and chemicals, paper, tires and tubes, certain articles of hardware, wire screening, etc.

Import Controls Tightened in 1949

Restrictions on the import of certain goods, mostly of a luxury nature, were imposed in Portuguese East Africa in 1932 in order to reduce the outflow from the exchange fund. While between then and 1948 trading conditions improved and the restrictions largely disappeared, controls were tightened in 1949 with emphasis on hard-currency goods. A preference in favour of products from Portugal operates in the form of a reduction in port dues of roughly 50 per cent.

Exports from the colony consist mainly of sugar, copra, sisal, cashew nuts, timber, tea and vegetable oils, all of which are being generally well maintained. Shipments from the ports also include sizeable quantities of South African coal, chrome ore, manganese and asbestos.

A development of importance is the creation of a new deep water port, namely Nacala, in the northern part of the colony. Nacala is stated to have one of the best natural harbours on the coast. It is well sheltered, easily entered, and affords deep water anchorage at all tides. Adequate port facilities have been installed.

Flour Mill to Use Canadian Wheat

Of particular interest to Canada is the completion of a modern flour mill in Lourenço Marques. When in production next March, the mill will render Portuguese East Africa independent of foreign flour. The mill will have a capacity to process 27,500 tons of wheat per year and thus will provide more than sufficient flour for all requirements. Consumption of flour under present conditions is estimated at 14,000 tons per year. Imports of flour from all sources, therefore, are likely to cease by the end of this year. Compensation will come in the form of imports of wheat, the present intention being to use 10 per cent Canadian and 90 per cent soft, probably Australian.

Western Germany's Foreign Exchange Position Deteriorated in Past Year

Payments deficit with EPU exceeded quota at end of 1950—Additional credit of \$120 million granted by EPU—Ad valorem substituted for specific duties in customs tariff reform—Berlin's principal industries are electrical goods, machinery, clothing, and printing, engraving and allied trades.

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

FRANKFURT.—Western Germany's foreign exchange position with the European Payments Union deteriorated very considerably during the last quarter of 1950. This development created a number of serious problems, the greatest of which was the danger of retarding the development of the multilateral trading practices which had been achieved in Western Europe under the European Recovery Program and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Steady progress has been made since 1947 in the freeing or liberalizing of imports from licensing and quota restrictions, and in developing a system, now embodied in the European Payments Union, of clearing payments multilaterally. Since Western Germany has been a leader in the drive for liberalization, and has again become one of the largest trading countries of Europe, her participation has been an important factor in the large measure of success thus far achieved in the liberalization of trade.

Payments Deficit with EPU Exceeded Quota

By the end of December, 1950, however, her payments deficit with the EPU exceeded her quota of \$362 million. Under the EPU agreement, the deficit of any country in excess of its quota must be paid by it in gold or dollars. In the absence of gold, and in view of the limited dollar reserves held by the Federal Republic, the prescribed payment required might have jeopardized the prospect of continued German participation in the Payments Union had the deficit trend continued, and drastic cutbacks in German imports would have been unavoidable. On the other hand, import cutbacks could be expected to produce a serious effect on continued industrial expansion not only in Germany but in her neighbours as well. It would probably have led to a reversal in the progress towards European trade liberalization and both West German and European economic recovery would have received a serious setback.

In view of these circumstances, and after due study, the European Payments Union concluded, in October of last year, that the causes of the deficit were largely temporary and that the trend could be reversed if measures were taken to ensure sound internal financial conditions and a more rapid development of exports. They proposed that the EPU temporarily provide the Federal Republic with the necessary means to exceed her quota, and the German Government was called upon to present a program, which, if approved, would qualify it to receive a special credit from the EPU. Such a program was prepared and submitted by the Federal Republic on November 27, and was approved by the OEEC Council on December 13.* An additional German credit in the amount of \$120 million was established to extend until April, 1951. It is, thereafter, to be repaid over a period of six months. This was the position at the end

* It remains to be seen if the German Government has the power to adopt measures drastic enough to implement the proposals.

of the year, but a continued drain on German credits in the first two months of 1951, necessitated a temporary suspension of the liberalization policy and a halt to excessive imports from EPU countries. Free dollar purchases, already drastically restricted, were not involved.

Sellers' Market Developed

The rapid development of the serious deficit with the EPU since June, 1950, is attributable to changes in trade, industrial production and financial relationships attendant upon the outbreak of the Korean conflict. After June, as has been indicated above, production levels in Western Germany rose sharply and a sellers' market developed. Consumption of raw materials increased and there followed a rush to replenish stocks which had been allowed to deteriorate during the second quarter of 1950. A pronounced tendency to buy, in anticipation of a rising market, was also evident.

The level of demand rose rapidly and was easily satisfied through the liberalized import machinery in effect with EPU countries. Although exports to EPU countries have also risen considerably, they have not risen as rapidly or to the same extent as imports. In a period of rapid economic expansion, the exports of a processing or manufacturing economy, such as that of Western Germany, may normally be expected to lag behind the rise in the consumption and import of raw materials and food stuffs, as a result of the delay necessitated by the production process. This time-lag is estimated to be as much as eight months, when extended credit terms are taken into consideration. Another factor accentuated this trend, many German businessmen anticipated revaluation of certain European currencies, as well as changes in importing regulations. These factors, in addition to the abrupt change from a buyers' to a sellers' market, influenced importers to effect their payments more quickly for goods purchased, and exporters to delay collections, thus contributing to the already unfavourable German situation.

The large expansion of imports was accompanied and largely financed by a rapid expansion of short-term bank credit in September and October. The expansion proceeded at such a rate, and the volume of liberalized import licences rose so rapidly, that in October the federal government and the central bank system adopted drastic measures to restrict credit and retard the issuance of import licences. Steps were taken to place a ceiling on the types of loans given to importers, and on the volume of bankers' acceptances eligible for rediscount. The rediscount rate was raised from four to six per cent, and reserve requirements were increased. A large number of outstanding, unused import licences were cancelled. Credit restrictions were imposed on the issuance and renewal of licences. Further, various administrative measures were taken to eliminate abuses in the issuance of liberalized licences.

Ad Valorem Substituted for Specific Duties in Tariff Reform

The first steps in a long overdue revision of the German tariff, which had been in force since 1902 and no longer reflected the many economic changes since its inception, were taken in 1950. The basis adopted for the revision was the so-called Brussels tariff of 1949. The most important feature of the new tariff will be the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties, thus bringing the German regime into line with that of most other western countries. Specific duties have been retained only with respect to tobacco, coffee, tea, mineral oils and derivatives, brandy and derivatives, raw sugar, wine, etc.

The new rates were established by the government in order to enable the German delegates to the Torquay conference to negotiate agreements with other countries and the revised schedules are expected to come into force towards the latter part of 1951.

Ten Trade Agreements Made Last Year

German trade is closely related to the numerous trade and payments agreements she has entered into with other countries. As an example of the extent of these agreements, it may be mentioned that, during the last quarter of 1950 alone, trade negotiations took place, in Frankfurt and abroad, with Austria, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, Ceylon, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Ten trade agreements, eight supplementary trade agreements and eight payments agreements and supplementary payments agreements were concluded. German delegations accompanied (except in the case of Italy) by allied observers, went to Budapest, Karachi, London, New Delhi, Paris, Rome and Santiago.

Of these countries, Germany's most important trade connections are with France, Sweden and Denmark. The French agreement provides for an exchange, each way, of goods valued at approximately \$240 million, the Swedish for about \$200 million and the Danish for nearly \$120 million.

Negotiations with Indonesia, the Netherlands and Syria were still in progress in Frankfurt at the end of December, 1950.

Two outstanding features of international trade were reflected in all negotiations, the world shortage of raw materials and other essential supplies, and the deterioration of Germany's balance of payments.

Until recently, a quota in a trade agreement meant that one country had persuaded the other to permit certain values or quantities of imports. This is no longer so. There are now in some trade agreements, specific export quotas, that is, quotas for commodities for which one partner undertakes to grant export licences. The term "hard goods," which had practically disappeared with the advent of "liberalization," has appeared again in a number of agreements. The export licence for a "hard" commodity has again become as strong a, or in some cases a stronger, bargaining counter than the import licence for the "soft" commodity.

Germany's most sought-after products, for which in some of the agreements she undertakes to issue export licences, are rolling mill and foundry products, iron and steel scrap, coal, machinery, textile fibres, chemicals, fertilizers and hops. France, Italy and Norway, on their part, have agreed to license the export to Germany of such items as cereals, edible oils, diesel oil, iron ore, textile fibres, non-ferrous metals and pulp. Other products in special demand have been oilseeds, sugar, wool, cotton, timber, pulp wood, cellulose and newsprint.

Germany's most important suppliers of raw materials, according to the agreements concluded, were Sweden for wood, cellulose and paper (\$75 million) and for iron ore (\$39 million); Finland for wood and wood products (\$20.8 million), cellulose and wood pulp (\$7.9 million), paper and paper goods (\$9 million); Chile for non-ferrous metals (\$9 million); India for manganese ore (\$2.5 million) and cotton (15,000 bales); Pakistan for cotton (\$30 million), jute (\$22 million), chromium (\$500,000); France for iron ore (\$7.8 million), rock phosphates (\$4.4 million), wool (\$5.5 million); Norway for ferro-alloys, cellulose and wood pulp; and Ceylon for rubber (\$7 million).

No Despondency in Berlin

A separate section in this report on the City of Berlin is justified by the peculiar position which this city occupies. However, it should be said that the fears for Berlin so frequently expressed in other parts of Germany and abroad are not shared in Berlin itself. There is, naturally, some uncertainty about the future and a measure of artificiality, but there is no sense of despondency and no hesitation about tackling the problem of the day.

Berlin's principal industries are four in number, electrical goods, machinery, clothing, and the printing, engraving and allied trades. These four branches of industry employ more than half of all the workers of Berlin, among them some of the most highly skilled in Germany. About two-thirds of these key industries were, before the war, situated in the parts of Berlin which now constitute the western sectors. In 1936 they employed 324,000 persons whose production had a gross value of 2,700 million marks. Berlin was, until the war, the most important industrial city in Germany.

The war and its results were exceptionally catastrophic for Berlin. Not more than 15 per cent remained of the machinery formerly existing there. What was not bombed was removed as reparations, and, as a result, gaps were left which had to be filled by means of manual labour or by use of machinery so antiquated that it was not worth removing. Marshall Aid has helped to rectify this state of affairs and Berlin can now produce competitively.

Russian Blockade Was Severe Setback to Berlin

Just at the time when Western Germany was beginning her economic recovery, Berlin suffered a severe setback as a result of the blockade which was imposed by the Russians in June, 1948. At the same time, the benefits of the currency reform which had been carried through just before the blockade did not at first produce in Berlin the same advantages as in Western Germany. This was due to the adoption of the second (eastern) Berlin currency which prevented full economic union with Western Germany. The currency of the eastern zone and the eastern sector of Berlin began on a 1:1 basis with that of the West but it rapidly sank in value until, after violent fluctuations, it established itself at the present approximate level of 5.5 east marks for 1 west mark.

Since the rates of salaries and wages are approximately equal in the two sectors of Berlin, and the same applies to such service items as rent and laundering, hair-cutting, current repairs and so forth, it ensues that an employee able to live in the eastern sector and work in the western would, if there were no arrangements to the contrary, be in a privileged position. To prevent this, special wage measures have been introduced. Similarly, it has been necessary to resort, on a considerable scale, to barter transactions.

Berlin is a city which, in order to keep itself alive, must continually resort to economic stratagems. The production index there is only 40, as compared with 100 in 1936, whereas the corresponding figure for Western Germany as a whole is 129. The blockade, which lasted for eleven months, imposed a heavy financial burden since employers were obliged to retain unnecessarily large numbers of workers and to use up their last reserves of material. New investments and rationalization became impossible. The proceeds of the sale of the reserve stocks were spent on unproductive wages, and when the blockade ended West Berlin industry was exposed to West German competition. In the meantime markets had been lost and it was practically impossible either to furnish supplies to the eastern zone

or to compete with the products of Western Germany. The result was that in the middle of 1949, the index of production dropped to 17 per cent of that in 1936. An improvement set in shortly afterwards and has continued, though the production index is still small.

There is, however, more employment, and the number of short-time workers has been reduced. The economic situation in Berlin in 1950 was, in fact, better than the unemployment figures might indicate. This improvement was in great part due to the institution of the Berlin Marketing Council (Absatz-Organization), which has offices in Western Germany and abroad, including London and Paris, and a working arrangement with the German American Trade Promotion Company in New York. For the most part it is financed by GARIOA (Government and Rehabilitation in Occupied Areas) funds and by the Berlin Chamber of Commerce.

Exports Increased Sharply

Exports from Berlin to foreign countries, together with goods supplied to Western Germany, showed a sharp increase in the second half of 1950. This is the most important factor in Berlin industrial life, since it governs the quantity of goods which can be "imported" from Western Germany—imports from the eastern zone being restricted by an Interzonal Agreement and covering only a very small proportion of Berlin's total needs. So far, a balance of "imports" and "exports" is far from having been achieved between Berlin and Western Germany, but the balance of payments has always been met, even though outside credits and subventions were necessary to bring this about. The principal contributions are, federal aid, ERP credits, and funds supplied from GARIOA sources to finance the emergency labour schemes.

Goods sent out of Berlin in the course of 11 months ending November, 1950, amounted to a total value of 700 million Deutschemarks while the value of those brought in from Western Germany was 1,946 million Deutschemarks. These "exports" from Berlin consisted almost entirely of industrial products but scrap iron also played an important part. "Imported" goods included coal, food supplies, building materials, industrial goods, wood, gasoline and consumer goods.

Tractors to be Manufactured in Spain

Madrid, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a local trade journal, a new attempt is being made in Spain to manufacture agricultural tractors. Several such attempts have been made in the past few years but with no financial success.

Argentine Exports Examined for Quality

Buenos Aires, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Economy has announced that, effective February 22, 1951, all Argentine shipments of textiles or fabrics in general, woollen or "mixed" yarns, as well as manufactured and ready-made products of wool, cotton or mixture thereof, became subject to examination as to their quality, before their export to foreign countries. However, the Dirección de Exportación e Importación (Export and Import Control Board) is authorized to exempt certain products from this requirement when their destination or nature makes this advisable.

Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Surplus Materially Reduced in Second Quarter

Attributed to growth in dollar imports, decline in earnings from exports to dollar areas, and reduction in net receipts of gold and dollars from non-dollar countries—Great Britain entering period of difficulty in balance of payments field—British industrial production and domestic consumption increased.

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

LONDON.—During the second quarter of 1951, the gold and dollar surplus of the sterling area dropped to \$54 million from \$360 million in the first quarter of the year and \$398 million in the last quarter of 1950. Marshall Aid receipts arranged before the end of 1950 amounted to \$55 million, compared with \$98 million in the first quarter and \$145 million in the fourth quarter of 1950. The gold and dollar reserves rose, therefore, by \$109 million between April and June, and totalled \$3,867 million at the half-year, compared with \$3,758 million on March 31 and \$3,300 million at the close of 1950.

The recent decline in the surplus is attributed to three causes. The first is a growth in dollar imports by all sterling area countries including the United Kingdom. The second is a decline in earnings from exports from the rest of the sterling area to dollar countries. This is seasonal in part, and was partly offset by an increase in United Kingdom exports to the dollar area. The third reason is a reduction from \$76 million in the first quarter to \$17 million in the net receipts of gold and dollars from non-dollar countries, particularly from the European Payments Union.

In the official view, the United Kingdom is now entering a period of increasing difficulty in the balance of payments field, the problems of which are likely to return to the centre of the economic picture.

The plan envisaged at the beginning of the year suggested that, to achieve an overall external balance, £2,750 million would have to be earned by visible exports. Present trends indicate that this will not be enough. Rises in export prices, due to higher raw material costs, will help although German and Japanese competition will have to be borne in mind. Discussions with leading industries on the export program are now proceeding.

Industrial Output and Domestic Consumption Increased

Up to the end of May, industrial production was running 5 per cent higher than in the same months of 1950. This is well below the 9 per cent increase last year but it is running level with the planned estimated 4 per cent increase for the year as a whole.

Up to the end of April, the home market hardly felt the increased claims of defence and exports. Personal spending in the first quarter was nearly £200 million higher than in the same period in 1950, with sharp increases for food, clothing and household goods. Allowing for price increases, this represents a real increase in consumption of 5 per cent.

The conclusion is that substantially more goods entered into current domestic consumption this year than last. At the same time, the gap between imports and re-exports is widening.

The government has issued a warning that if production is not enough to provide for defence orders and for export, as well as to maintain home consumption, then home supplies will have to be cut.

Rate of Coal Consumption Rising

The rate of coal consumption has been rising. Output is less than 3 per cent above last year, but home consumption is running at a full 4 per cent higher. Every possible economy will have to be exercised in fuel consumption.

The average rate of increase in electricity consumption, which has been 7 per cent during the past few years, is at the moment running at something like 14 per cent.

To help the production of steel, traders are being urged to intensify their efforts to seek out all available supplies of scrap. Production of steel so far this year has been at the rate of 16·4 million tons a year, compared with 16·7 million tons last year. The production of 16 million tons this year depends partly on supplies of scrap from abroad and at home and partly on the extent to which pig iron output can be raised. The home scrap drive recently has been bringing in an extra 10,000 tons a week.

The probable effect of the Iranian oil dispute is not known. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that the extra dollar costs involved in replacing oil obtained from the Iranian wells by oil bought with dollars are likely to reach a gross total of about \$350 million a year. Some of this might be recovered by the resale of dollar oil for dollars. It is impossible to forecast the full results on the sterling area and the United Kingdom. These depend on what purchases are made of oil from dollar sources and the nature of the arrangements for payment.

Timber Costs Increased in Ireland

Dublin, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Industry and Commerce in the Republic of Ireland has, on the recommendation of the Prices Advisory Body, issued an Order entitled "Imported Timber (Maximum Prices) (No. 18) Order, 1951". Under this order the maximum prices, as and from June 6, 1951, for the sale of all imported whitewood and redwood are fixed as follows:—

Dimensions of timber		Rate per standard of 270 cubic feet of imported whitewood	Rate per standard of 270 cubic feet of imported redwood
Width	Thickness		
11 "	3", 2½" or 2"	£177 10 0d.	£219 10 0d.
10 "	3", 2½" or 2"	173 10 0d.	217 0 0d.
9 "	3", 2½" or 2"	164 10 0d.	197 0 0d.
8 "	3", 2½" or 2"		
7 "	3", 2½" or 2"	158 15 0d.	185 0 0d.
6 "	3", 2½" or 2"		181 15 0d.
4½"	1½"		

Importers complained that, in the face of higher import costs, the former fixed maximum prices had become obsolete, and therefore an upward revision was necessary. Some comparison of the increases per standard of 270 cubic feet may be seen from the following examples. The maximum selling price of eleven-inch redwood timber will now be £219 10 0d. per standard at 270 cubic feet, instead of £152. A standard in nine-inch width will cost £217 as against the former price of £147. The current maximum price for eleven-inch width whitewood is now £177 10 0d., compared with £146. Nine-inch width is £173 10 0d., as compared with the previous maximum of £144.

Under this order, certain sawing charges have also been substantially increased. The building trade is unanimous in saying that these rates will be reflected very soon in the cost of new buildings, so that newly-erected houses will, as a result, cost considerably more in future.

Indian Economy Greatly Affected By Series of Natural Disasters

Severe earthquake, floods, serious droughts and failure of north-east monsoon caused serious deterioration of economic situation—Import requirements of food increased—Outbreak of hostilities in Korea resulted in marked rise in prices.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI.—At the beginning of 1950, prospects for the improvement of the general economic situation of the country appeared to be based on fairly solid factors, the most important of which was possibly the greatly improved trading position resulting from the devaluation of the rupee in September, 1949. Unfortunately, a series of natural disasters occurred in the middle months of the year which greatly affected, in an adverse way, the progress that had been anticipated.

A severe earthquake in the province of Assam, floods in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, serious droughts in many parts of the country, as well as the failure of the north-east monsoon over a large part of the province of Madras (the fifth in succession), has caused a very serious deterioration of the economic situation, and especially in connection with the food supplies. Considerable downward revision of estimates of the food procurement program have had to be made, which has necessitated an upward revision of the import requirements. At the beginning of the year, the import target was fixed at 1.3 million tons, which was gradually increased until it had reached 3.1 million tons by the latter part of 1950.

In addition, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea resulted in panic buying of essential raw materials for stockpiling, all of which caused prices to advance to a very marked degree. To some extent, India benefited, as the demand for India's traditional export commodities greatly increased. However, full advantage could not be taken of the situation as supplies in sufficient quantities were not always available. In all probability, the disadvantages outweighed the advantages, as India herself has to purchase from abroad many commodities which were difficult to obtain and only available at greatly increased prices.

Government Unable to Check Rising Prices

At all times since the end of the war, the government has been endeavouring to check rising prices. To some extent, and particularly in the first few months following devaluation in September, 1949, when price cuts were imposed on some essential commodities over which the government had control, the general price index showed a gratifying decline. During the last few months of 1949, the index dropped from 393.3 to 381.3 (August, 1939=100). Unfortunately, however, it was impossible to maintain this trend, and by June, 1950, the index had gone slightly over the former high point to 395.5. Since the commencement of hostilities in Korea in June, the index has continued its upward movement, and had reached 412.5 by the end of the year, with no indication of a reverse tendency. Throughout the year, various measures were taken to combat the pressure on prices, and in all probability some degree of success was achieved, even though it was impossible to bring the rising tendency to a complete halt.

India has already been an important supplier of certain raw and semi-manufactured materials to world markets, which include jute goods, raw cotton, cotton waste and raw wool. Following the outbreak of war in Korea, heavy buying of these commodities occurred, resulting in external prices rising steeply. In order to take advantage of this situation, and also in the hope of checking internal inflation, increased export duties were imposed on jute goods and raw cotton, while new duties went into effect on the export of cotton waste and raw wool.

Industrial Output Increased

With the exception of the three principal industries, industrial production showed moderate improvement throughout the year, as compared with the previous year. The three principal industries—jute goods, cotton textiles and sugar—experienced difficulties of various kinds. In the case of jute, it was the lack of raw material from Pakistan, due to the non-recognition of the value of the Pakistan rupee. Cotton textiles also suffered from a shortage of raw cotton, and also as a result of a strike in the textile mills of the Bombay area. Production of sugar, the price of which is controlled, decreased as producers found it more profitable to sell their product to manufacturers of gur (a kind of molasses) and khandsari (also a sweetening agent), the prices of neither of these commodities being controlled.

The other main industrial products such as coal, steel, cement, paper etc., were able to show increased production, as compared with the previous year. Unfortunately, the preponderance of jute goods, cotton textiles and sugar in the Indian economy is so great that if production in these industries is below normal, the overall general index of industrial production is also below normal.

At the beginning of the year, signs were evident that the food problem would not be so difficult as in the past. A satisfactory carry-over, as compared with the previous year, was available. With the planned increased production, coupled with a more efficient procurement system, it was anticipated that import requirements would be considerably less. Unfortunately, the natural calamities completely changed the situation. Production was lower, procurements were less and, of necessity, imports had to be increased. By the end of the year, the situation was far from encouraging, with the possibility of critical times in some areas during 1951. Various methods were adopted to combat the critical situation, and although the year ended without too much distress being evident, the outlook for 1951 appeared to be full of danger.

In the government investment field, 1950, as compared with other years since partition, showed some slight improvement, at least prior to the deterioration of the international situation. It was possible for the central government to float one loan, while several provinces also took advantage of the more favourable situation. After the Korean crisis, the market again became unfavourable.

Industrial securities, on the whole, experienced a fairly satisfactory year. Owing to the increased demand for greater quantities of Indian products, the markets improved, with no indication of a reverse trend as the year came to a close. Nevertheless, there continues to be a shortage of capital available to the government to implement many of the large development schemes which require to be completed.

From the point of view of foreign trade and balance of payments, the situation has shown a marked improvement which had its origins in the devaluation of the rupee in September, 1949. Although no great change was evident during the final months of 1949, the favourable trend had

definitely set in. By the end of 1950, India had a substantial overall favourable balance as compared with a serious deficit during the previous years. In addition, the favourable balance included an excess of exports to dollar countries amounting to \$79 million, as against a deficit of \$69 million during 1949. Despite the improved trading position that has developed, no great relaxation of controls on imports from dollar countries has occurred. It is true that a number of products have been placed on open general licence which permits imports from any source. However, these products generally are in short supply throughout the world as the result of the Korean war and the consequent rearmament program, as well as stockpiling in certain countries.

Providing sufficient supplies of raw jute and raw cotton are available to permit full production in the jute and cotton industries, it is believed that a favourable balance of payments position can be maintained. However, it is feared that with the increasing shortage of other basic raw materials, such as non-ferrous metals, chemicals, etc., other indigenous industries may be forced to curtail production.

Adverse Trade Balance Eliminated

An encouraging feature of India's foreign trade during 1950 has been the elimination of the adverse balance which prevailed during the years following partition. India, which traditionally had a favourable overall balance of trade, found the position reversed after the war. The unfavourable trends increased when the country was partitioned and large areas producing exportable raw materials went to Pakistan. The year 1950 recorded a welcome change in this position.

During the fourteen months following devaluation, October, 1949, to November, 1950, inclusive, the total trade consisted of Rs.6,136 million as imports and Rs.6,482.6 million as exports, showing a favourable balance of Rs.346.6 million, as against the huge adverse balance of Rs.3,329 million during the corresponding period of 1948-49. Thus during 1949-50, although the total value of trade fell considerably due to austerity measures, the heavy adverse balance was replaced by a small surplus balance.

The altered foreign trade position of 1950 is due partly to devaluation, partly to deliberate restrictions on imports, and quite substantially to the encouragement of exports. In September, 1949, when the government announced its decision to devalue the rupee to the same extent as the pound sterling, the rupee became equivalent to 21 United States cents as against the previous rate of 30.225 United States cents. Apropos the Canadian dollar, the rupee rate since devaluation has fluctuated between 21 and 23.3 cents. From that time also, the pattern of foreign trade was drawn anew on the following lines: (a) restriction on imports, but not at the cost of essential capital equipment and consumer goods; (b) promotion of exports; and (c) bilateral trade agreements with different countries with a view to obtaining foreign goods at reasonable prices and on a mutually advantageous basis. These steps, together with an appreciable fall in food imports during the year, achieved the desired balance of trade.

During the year, bilateral trade talks were undertaken with a number of countries, as a result of which treaties with Austria, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland have been signed, and a trade agreement with Indonesia has been concluded and was still awaiting ratification at the end of the year. The Sterling Area-Japan Trade Agreement was renewed, as a result of which India's share of trade with Japan stands at £21 million as against £11.2 million under the previous agreement. An *ad hoc* barter agreement with Pakistan was concluded.

Canadian Exports to India Declined

Canadian exports to India during 1950 were valued at \$31.5 million, as compared with \$72.5 million for the previous year, a decline of \$41 million. In both years, two items loom large in Canada's exports to this country, viz., wheat and locomotives. In 1949, exports of these two items were valued at \$44 million—well over 50 per cent of the total trade—while in 1950 the value amounted to \$16 million, or approximately half of the total trade. The decrease in the value of these two items alone accounted for approximately 70 per cent of the overall decline. The balance of the decline can be accounted for by the declared policy of the sterling area countries to reduce imports during 1950 to 75 per cent of the 1949 total. Both locomotives and wheat are special items in that both are purchased on government account, the former to assist in the rehabilitation of Indian railways, and the latter to offset in part the food shortage of the country.

Canadian exports of non-ferrous metals during 1950 were valued at \$6.2 million or approximately 20 per cent of the total exports to India. As compared with the previous year, the value of exports increased by \$1.3 million. The principal item in the non-ferrous group was copper ingots, bars and billets, exports being valued at \$3.1 million, or 50 per cent of the total, followed by aluminum with a value of \$2.3 million. Cars, trucks and parts were exported to the value of \$1.6 million as compared with \$2.7 million for the previous year, a decline of \$1.1 million. Exports of ammonium sulphate increased in value from \$236,000 in 1949 to \$1.3 million in 1950, a gain of \$1.1 million.

Although detailed figures are not as yet available, the total value of Indian exports to Canada during 1950 amounted to \$37.2 million, as compared with \$26.2 million during the previous year, a gain of \$10 million, with the result that India had a favourable trade balance of \$5.7 million as against an adverse balance of \$46.3 million in 1949. Indian tea and jute fabrics are the two most important exports to Canada, and accounted for 70 per cent of the total trade in 1950. Peanuts, cashew nuts, pepper, manganese ore, chrome ore and oriental carpets comprised another 20 per cent.

Trade Pact with Pakistan Breaks Down

During 1950, trade relations between India and Pakistan followed their customary unhappy course, and the year saw the breakdown of the third trade agreement signed between the two countries since the partition in August, 1947. Although economic relations at the beginning of the year were strained, there was widespread relief and optimism when, following the signing of the Minorities' Agreement in April, an Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement was also negotiated. This agreement was originally for three months' duration, and involved trade to the value of Rs.170 to Rs.200 million on each side.

The main clauses of the agreement concerned raw jute, the shortage of which has been keenly felt by India ever since the partition of the country, which left the jute-growing areas to Pakistan while the jute processing mills are all situated in India. Under the new pact, Pakistan agreed to supply 160,000 short tons of raw jute to India on certain specified dates, in return for 20,000 tons of jute manufactured goods.

Due to the disparity between the Pakistani rupee and the Indian rupee, it was arranged that all transactions were to take place in Indian rupees (for which a separate account was to be maintained by the State Bank of Pakistan with the Reserve Bank of India), and that the value of all goods and commodities purchased by Pakistan should be as nearly

equal as possible with the value of raw jute purchased by India. "All goods and commodities purchased by Pakistan" covered limited amounts of cotton textiles, cotton yarn, woollen manufactures, mustard oil, tobacco, steel sheets, timber and cement. Certain other relatively unimportant Indian and Pakistani products, such as fruit and vegetables, fish and dairy products, spices, soap, electric fans and glassware were also permitted under the agreement to be bought and sold without exchange restrictions, each commodity finding its own exchange level.

Pakistan also agreed to supply 150,000 tons of wheat to India at a price to be agreed upon after the pact had been signed. The actual ratification of this part of the agreement did not materialize, and negotiations proceeded throughout May and June without success. The difficulty appeared to be the question of price, and no agreement was reached. Discussions regarding the import of raw cotton to India, which was originally mentioned in the agreement, also broke down, owing to differences of opinion as to the quantity of cotton textiles to be supplied by India. Due to a shortage of raw cotton, as well as other commitments under various bilateral agreements, India was unable to agree to a larger quota. Pakistan was also eager to obtain coal from India, but India insisted that this was dependent on the settlement of the cotton problem. Later on, Pakistan gave shortage of coal supplies as the reason for not honouring her commitments regarding several other commodities, mainly jute.

When the agreement eventually came to an end in September, after having been extended twice, it was found that very little benefit had accrued to either country, although the balance of trade between the two countries was favourable to Pakistan.

As the year drew to a close, a shortage of raw cotton and jute in this country had reached such a critical stage that it was thought probable another trade agreement would soon be entered into, and the currency position would be settled, to the benefit of both countries.

New Factory in Northern Ireland will Manufacture Aircraft Components

Belfast, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Buildings at Castlereagh, Belfast, at present housing the Northern Ireland Farm and Factory Exhibit in connection with the Festival of Britain, will, on the termination of the exhibition in September of this year, be taken over by the firm of Short Bros. and Harland Limited for the manufacture of aircraft components. At a press conference given by the firm's managing director, it was stated that the factory would have to be equipped with machine tools, and representatives of the firm are at present visiting various European countries to purchase this equipment. Between 250 and 300 local workers, mostly men, will be employed in light engineering, most of which will be for rearmament contracts. Some of the products scheduled are still on the secret list. The lease granted to the firm contains an option in regard to adjacent land, thus permitting the extension of the factory if necessary.

The Northern Ireland Minister of Commerce has also announced the impending establishment of another new industry, in Londonderry, by Dunlop Cotton Mills Limited, for the production of rayon cord for use in the manufacture of rubber tires of all types. This undertaking will be housed in a government-owned factory, the construction of which will be undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce as soon as possible. The new project will provide practically 100 per cent male employment.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Oranges Exported by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—According to statistics furnished by the Service of Rural Economy, 1,070,795 boxes of oranges were exported during the months of September to December (inclusive) 1950. These oranges were exported to Argentina, France and Great Britain.

Brazil Has Record Wheat Crop

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture advises that this year's wheat crop is the largest ever registered in Brazil. Large grain storage houses are being constructed by the government in the States of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana.

Production Figures for Iron Plates and Sheets Announced

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—According to statistics furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil's production of iron plates and sheets, in 1950, was 607,862 tons, valued at Cr.\$1,945,490. The National Steel Mill (Volta Redonda) produced 287,168 tons of the above total, with a value of Cr.\$1,070,934,760. The principal states which produce iron plate and sheets are Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Pernambuco and Santa Catarina.

Purchase of Ninety Locomotives Authorized

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Purchase of 90 locomotives, at a cost of Cr.\$30 million, from Groupment d' Exportation de Locomotivos, S.A., Gelsa, of Paris, under the SALTE Plan administration, has been authorized.

Iron Ore Production Figures Announced

Rio de Janeiro, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil, in 1949, produced 1,887,777 tons of iron ore, of which the State of Minas Gerais produced 1,887,692 tons and the State of Paraná 75 tons, according to statistics furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture.

CHILE

Chile Suspends Supplies of Copper to Local Manufacturers

Santiago, June 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce has announced to the copper manufacturing industry that the government intends to suspend the delivery of copper for free disposition until definite measures have been adopted whereby due participation to the government in the higher prices is assured. Industrial representatives have pointed out that this measure will result in partial unemployment in their factories.

Chile to Consider the Purchase of Merchant Vessels

Santiago, June 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean navigation companies are studying the possibilities of the purchase of new vessels for the international as well as the coastal trade. Once their decision has been formalized, the Chilean Development Corporation, it is reported, will pursue the negotiations with foreign shipbuilders.

Chile to Extend Steel Plant

Santiago, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A scheme for the extension of the Huachipato Steel Plant will be presented shortly to the Chilean Development Corporation. This new extension will result in an increase in production of nearly 15 per cent, with a consequent reduction in costs. At the present time, 640 tons of steel are being produced daily, instead of 580 tons which was the original estimate.

GERMANY

Hamburg Yards Rebuilding German Merchant Fleet

Frankfurt, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—A new German merchant fleet is being built in Hamburg shipyards which are now working at a high rate of production. It is stated that orders from German and foreign companies will keep the 16,000 workers busy until 1953. The bulk of the new tonnage will go to build up the German merchant fleet which is expected to total one million tons by the end of this year.

Of the prewar fleet of 4,200,000 tons, only 120,000 tons of old and small ships survived in 1945. The present figure is 800,000 tons.

One large firm will start work early next year on two tankers of 40,000 tons and 30,000 tons for American firms. Canada is among the countries which have placed orders with Hamburg lines for new vessels. Others include the Netherlands, Scandinavian, South and Central American countries.

German Industries Interested in Establishing in Canada

Frankfurt, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The interest of German firms in establishing branches in Canada or transferring their operations to this country is increasing. A total of 110 preliminary inquiries of this nature were received during the first half of 1951. A number of surveys were made in Canada and several firms have actually become established while others are continuing negotiations.

Under present conditions, the principal difficulties in the way of a greater emigration of German industry are the shortage of raw materials in Canada and the restrictions on the transfer of capital and machinery from Germany.

ITALY

National Park of Tractors Larger

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The national park of tractors in Italy at present consists of 60,000 units, an increase of 50 per cent over the prewar figure. However, such an increase is not outstanding when compared with those of England and France, during the same period, of more than 200 per cent. Less important even is the comparison of the density of agricultural mechanization. While in Italy there is a tractor for each 265 hectares, the proportion is 1 tractor to each 38 hectares in Britain, each 80 hectares

in the United States and each 156 hectares in Europe (excluding Russia). By regions, 40,000 units are distributed in the north where the density is 1 tractor for each 130 hectares; in Central Italy, 1 tractor to each 335 hectares; and in the south, 1 tractor to each 1,800 hectares.

Capacity of Cotton Industry Increased

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of spindles (30 or more cylinders) set out in the Italian cotton industry was 5,622,698, as at December 31, 1950, representing an increase of 56,830 spindles, as compared with those existing at the end of 1949. The number of looms also increased in 1950, though in a lower proportion, from 141,724 to 142,068. At the same date, the number of the Italian cotton firms was 901 representing 1,102 cotton plants.

Italy Abolishes Export Licences for Handicraft Products

Rome, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—To increase exports of handicraft products of medium importance, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade has abolished export licences on such products. Consequently, fancy goods and costume jewellery may be exported freely to countries with which Italy had trading agreements, provided payment is made in U.S. dollars or free Swiss francs. Religious articles, beads, phyligrane and costume jewellery parcels weighing not more than 500 gr. with a maximum value of U.S.\$25 or the equivalent amount in free Swiss francs are included under this new regulation.

Italy Has Large Production of Textile Machines

(One lira equals \$0.0017 Canadian.)

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Recent reports indicate that the Italian mechanical industry has produced textile machines weighing nearly 50,000 tons in the past year. At an average production value of 1,000 lire per kilo, the whole amount involved is worth 50 billion lire. Some 250 firms are engaged in this production with labour staff of approximately 25,000.

Italian Textile Exports Increased

Rome, June 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The quarterly Italian textile exports increased during the first four months in 1951, as compared with those of the same period in 1950. The comparative figures are as follows: hemp, jute and linen, 17,090 tons (against 8,211 in 1950); hemp, jute and linen yarns, 1,516 tons (1,165); cotton textiles and manufactured goods, 14,335 tons (11,946); wool, washed, tanned, etc., 685 tons (432); woollen yarns, 1,136 tons (761); woollen, animal hair and fur textiles and manufactured goods, 5,390 tons (2,788); silk and silk by-products yarns, 410 tons (369); silk by-products, 188 tons (125); silk textiles and manufactured goods, 225 tons (148); artificial fibres and their by-products, 18,170 tons (7,456); textiles and manufactured goods of artificial fibres, 10,504 tons (6,610).

Conversely, the following exports have decreased: linen and hemp textiles and manufactured goods, 4,601 tons (5,826); cotton yarns, 9,915 tons (11,946).

Italy Produced Large Number of Motorized Vehicles

Rome, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy produced 338,900 motorized vehicles in 1950, divided as follows: 2,900 motorcars; 13,000 motorcycles; 200,000 motorscooters and light motorcycles and 123,000 cycle motors.

Zinc Produced in Italy

Rome, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—It is estimated that the Italian production of zinc (metal) in 1951 will amount to approximately 47,000 tons provided that normal water supply conditions will allow for a sufficient quantity of electric power.

Italian Silk Exports Higher

Rome, June 23, 1951.—(FTS)—During May, 1951, 14,550 kilos of raw silk were exported as follows: 9,100 Kgs. to European countries; 3,800 Kgs. to the Americas and 1,650 Kgs. to other countries. The most important buyer has been France (3,650 kilos), followed by the United States (3,300 kilos) and Germany (1,450 kilos). During the first five months of 1951, a total of 160,150 kilos has been exported as against 158,150 during the same period in 1950.

Italian Cotton Production Increased

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In January, 1951, the Italian cotton production was as follows, quantities produced in January, 1950, indicated in brackets: yarns 205,268 quintals (180,279), of which 164,435 quintals (161,930) were of cotton; textiles, 15,158,135 kilos (12,226,000), of which 10,706,882 kilos (9,225,000) were of pure cotton. (One quintal equals 100 kilograms).

Exports of Preserved Vegetables from Italy Above Prewar Level

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The preserved vegetables industry exported 1,810,948 tons in 1950, or about 150 per cent of the volume of exports in 1938. The value of the 1950 exports amounted to 22.5 billion lire which amounted to nearly 3 per cent of the entire exports of 745.5 billion lire. Exports of preserved vegetables represent about one-third of the total export of food products.

Italian Consumption of Rubber is Low

Rome, June 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950 the total Italian production of rubber goods was 76,825 tons divided as follows: automobile tubes, 41,718 tons; tires, 3,101 tons; covers, 4,098 tons; air hose, 1,049 tons; boots and shoes, 5,764 tons; technical and sundry goods, 17,235 tons; sanitary articles, 623 tons; and soles and heels, 2,388 tons. Notwithstanding the increased production compared to that of 1949, the Italian per capita consumption of rubber is still much lower than that of other countries of Western Europe; in fact, the Italian consumption of slightly over 1 kilo per person (raw rubber) is much less than that of Great Britain (Kgs. 4.75); France (Kgs. 3); Germany (Kgs. 1.9); Austria (Kgs. 1.6); the Netherlands (Kgs. 1.47), and Belgium (Kgs. 1.45).

JAMAICA

Jamaican Telephone Company Issues Shares

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Telephone Company, Ltd., holding an exclusive franchise for this colony, recently placed on the local market £100,000 of 5½ per cent preference shares and £300,000 of ordinary shares, to raise money for development. In the three weeks during which tenders were open, the preference shares were heavily over-subscribed and £223,000 of ordinary shares taken up. The company is mainly British-owned.

Tourist Business Could be Increased

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Tourists spent about £3¼ million in the Island last year. The Tourist Trade Commissioner considers that this business could be trebled over the forthcoming decade by means of an adequate program of development.

Jamaican Pineapple Crop Sets Record

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The current Jamaican pineapple crop, now being reaped, is estimated at about 800 tons, the largest so far. However, demand exceeds supply, and prices have risen to unprecedented levels—between £15 and £18 per ton. In 1948 the price was about £6 per ton. Most of the fruit is processed for shipment to Britain. Competition among the processors forces up both the prices paid by them and of fresh pineapples for local consumption.

Coal-Gas on its Way Out in Jamaica

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Coal-gas as a fuel is on its way out in Jamaica. It is available only in urban and suburban Kingston, and the number of consumers, now only 1,051, has been steadily declining in the past several years. The gas-works, built in 1877 and municipally owned and operated, had a loss of £19,140 in the last fiscal year, ended March 31, 1951. Wood and charcoal are the fuels mostly used in Jamaica, but electricity and propane gas have gained ground among householders who can afford a better type of fuel.

Jamaican Banana Industry to Receive Aid

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government has decided to loan to banana planters £100,000 of reserves held for the industry, to enable them to extend their cultivations. It has also decided to provide, from the same source, a further sum of £8,500 to subsidize suckers of Lacatan bananas, which are immune to Panama disease. The suckers, now sold to planters at 6d. each, will then be available at 4d.

Jamaican Budget Stresses Development Policy

Kingston, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government's budget for the current fiscal year was placed before the House of Representatives this week. Revised estimates of total revenue and total expenditure are, respectively, £11,464,428 and £11,627,192. Agricultural and industrial

development are the main items of the government's policy. It is planned to open an office in Kingston to give information to visitors to the Island who may be interested in starting industries here. Although the government has found it somewhat difficult of late to borrow money, further issues of loans totalling about £5,000,000 are contemplated.

JAPAN

Cotton Export Contracts Cancelled

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry estimates that cancellations of cotton cloth export contracts as at the end of May totalled 100 million yards. Cancellations are attributed to an increase in the export price of Japanese cotton cloth to 30 cents per yard, as compared with U.S. quotations of 23 cents per yard in the latter part of May. Prices on Japanese textiles have been declining since the middle of the month and are still falling.

Japan to Import Canadian Wheat and Barley

Tokyo, June 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced the importation of goods valued at approximately \$90,000,000 under Import Notice No. 32. The list of products to be purchased includes 40,000 tons of rice from Egypt, 150,000 tons of wheat and barley from the United States and Canada, and 90,000 tons of sugar from Cuba. Provision has also been made for the importation of crude oil, raw cotton, manganese ore, leaf tobacco, iron and steel products, ocean-going vessels, and machinery.

The import program for the April, May, June quarter is now practically completed. There is still a balance of \$30,000,000 remaining in the foreign exchange budget for the April, May, June quarter which is to be held in reserve.

Japanese Merchant Fleet Needs New Ships

Tokyo, July 4, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A recent survey, conducted by the Ministry of Transportation of the Japanese Government, reveals that Japan's merchant fleet is comprised of 623 freighters, totalling 1,221,545 gross tons, including 96 wartime standard ships, totalling 636,138 gross tons; 122 newly-built ships, totalling 346,440 gross tons and 215 ships built before the war, totalling 238,967 gross tons. In addition there are 109 tankers, totalling 277,461 gross tons, including 45 wartime standard tankers, totalling 203,099 gross tons, 44 prewar tankers, totalling 32,675 gross tons, and 20 newly-built tankers, totalling 41,687 gross tons.

The report indicates that the bulk of Japan's merchant fleet is made up of superannuated ships which must be put out of commission soon. It is indicated that, unless some effective steps are taken, the Japanese merchant fleet will be paralyzed within ten years. Already there are some 100,000 tons of worn-out ships that must be scrapped before long. It is stated that some wartime vessels also will have to be scrapped in four or five years.

SOUTH AFRICA

Inter-Provincial Road Program Completed

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—With completion of construction of the national road program by 1950, five thousand miles of heavy metal inter-provincial roadways will have been financed and constructed by the Union Government. Costs of this major network, originally estimated at £40 million, will have exceeded £90 million. Costs of construction vary with the terrain but range between £8,000 and £23,000 per mile.

The Minister of Transport has announced that a secondary project involving the transfer of major state roads to the main roads organization is contemplated to capitalize on the proven abilities and techniques of the main roads organization.

Steel Corporation Extending Activities

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR) has recently acquired a block of 1,800 base metal claims and the phosphate plant and equipment of the Palabora Phosphate and Vermiculite Company. It is indicated that the interest is in the development of non-ferrous metal production since the vermiculite rights have been specifically excluded from the transfer of ownership.

Free Credit Extension Causes Concern

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance of South Africa has expressed concern at the extensive use of consumer credit. He has warned that, despite the disinclination of the government to increase restrictions on the economic activity of the country, it may become necessary to impose statutory limitations on time purchases. The ratio between the quantity of goods and private purchasing power is such that a curtailment in the use of bank credit is desirable and the co-operation of the banks in applying a self-imposed raising of payment margins is desired.

Pilchard Industry Expanding in South-West Africa

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The pilchard industry of South-West Africa will have its production potential increased substantially. To the four organizations presently operating under licence of access to the pilchard run have been added two further licensees who are at liberty to proceed with plant development.

Production to Start in New Orange Free State Goldfield

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Barring unforeseen circumstances, the Welkom Mine will be in production before the end of the year as the first gold producing unit in the new Orange Free State field. Three other major developments will have production shafts in the basal reef before the year's end and will commence recovery operations in 1952.

Investments in the field to date from private sources have been spread through thirteen developing properties and have amounted to £65,400,000. To this must be added substantial appropriations from public funds for road and rail transport, development of township sites, water supplies, etc.

British Imports of Undressed Fur Skins Materially Increased During Past Year

Canadian shipments were higher by 18 per cent—U.S.S.R. sent 20 per cent more than in 1949—London regaining position as fur trading centre—Imports of leaf tobacco remained at about same level.

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

LONDON.—The volume of fur imports into Great Britain increased materially in the past year, being 44 per cent above the 1949 level. Canadian shipments increased 18 per cent in quantity. The biggest factor was the U.S.S.R. which sent 20 per cent more than in the previous year. The amount taken from South-West Africa trebled. The strengthening of buying power in Europe, the relaxation of restrictions in O.E.E.C. countries and the success of the London fur sales were indications that London is regaining its position as a fur trading centre.

During the year certain classes of furs originating in sterling area and soft-currency countries were put under an Open General Licence; but imports from Canada are still regulated so as to stop any possible drain of hard currency.

British Imports of Undressed Fur Skins

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	32	29	43
£	8,153	6,881	13,783
Principal Sources:			
	('000 cwts.)		
CANADA	4	4	4
Soviet Union	5	8	10
United States	9	8	9
South-West Africa	2	2	6

The level of leaf tobacco supplies in 1950 was held pretty evenly with that of the previous year. In unmanufactured stripped leaf, total receipts were some two per cent higher but there were modifications in sources of supply. Purchases from the United States fell to less than one-third of the 1949 shipments and Southern Rhodesia imports declined by 36 per cent. To make up for this, arrivals from India rose by 25 per cent. Canadian figures are no longer separately given under this heading.

The main tobacco item is unstripped leaf. In this the total quantity brought in went up slightly. Canada shared in this increase to the extent of 25 per cent, while consignments from Rhodesia expanded by 55 per cent. In the case of the United States and Turkey, there were contractions of 5 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

British Imports of Tobacco (Unmanufactured, if Stripped)

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Lbs.	44,353	55,165	56,619
£	7,029	9,445	9,763
Principal Sources:			
	('000 lbs.)		
India	21,062	32,472	40,564
Southern Rhodesia	13,353	11,825	7,664
Nyasaland	6,571	6,277	6,512
United States	2,649	3,557	1,065

British Imports of Tobacco (Cont'd.)

(Unmanufactured, if Unstripped)

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Lbs.	236,422	245,998	249,143
£	34,972	42,605	54,216
Principal Sources:			
	('000 lbs.)		
CANADA	12,211	12,878	15,757
United States	169,734	150,560	142,670
Southern Rhodesia	30,498	34,582	53,372
Nyasaland	7,502	11,499	10,893
Turkey	10,155	19,981	10,769
India	1,753	5,889	7,541

There was a rise of 18 per cent in imports of seeds for growing, which are mainly in the vegetable, grass and clover category. New Zealand is the leading supplier, followed by Denmark and the Netherlands, and all took part in the increase. The amount brought in from Canada on the other hand was reduced by 87 per cent.

British Imports of Seeds for Sowing

Total	1948	1949 ('000)	1950
Cwts.	709	572	674
£	3,725	3,782	4,490
Principal Sources:			
	('000 cwts.)		
CANADA	140	31	4
New Zealand	234	176	259
Denmark	60	100	115
Netherlands	76	93	102
France	24	12	29
United States	97	49	10

Ceylon Threatened with Food Shortages

Colombo, June 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Current press reports in Colombo suggest shortages in the supply of a variety of imported foodstuffs. Certain difficulties have been experienced for some time in obtaining regular and adequate supplies of rice, flour and milk foods. It now appears that the list may be extended to include butter, cheese, fresh and canned fruit and potatoes. The prime causes are unsatisfactory crop conditions in Australia, increased domestic demand for all types of dairy products in the Netherlands and Denmark and the general difficulty, apart from trade controls, of obtaining such foodstuffs from Canada, the United States and other producing countries. Butter is already being unofficially rationed in some retail establishments and hotels in Colombo.

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 problem 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.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Greek Customs Tariff Amended

Athens, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The customs tariff of Greece has been amended by virtue of a decree published in the Greek Official Gazette of May 3, 1951, effective from that date. Among the changes made, the following reductions in the rates of duty may be of interest to Canada: On insulated wire cables, from various specific rates to 12 per cent ad valorem; on macaroni and spaghetti, from 324,000 to 97,200 paper drachmae per 100 kilos; and on certain glass tubes, from 324,000 paper drachmae per 100 kilos to 4 per cent ad valorem.

In addition to the above changes, the decree also provides for the temporary suspension of duties and taxes until December 31, 1951, on chemical fertilizers, seeds and feedstuffs, and until October 31, 1951, on fish oil, edible seed oil and oil seed and fruit suitable for the production of edible oil. Further, a reduced rate of 15 per cent ad valorem including taxes will be collected until December 31, 1951, on diesel engines, sound equipment and refrigerating machinery for fishing vessels.

(One Canadian dollar equals approximately 14,000 paper drachmae; 100 kilos equals 220.46 pounds.)

Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, July 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced further quotas for the period August 1, 1951, to January 31, 1952, for the following:—

Certain Pneumatic Motor Car Tires: 20,000 articles, as against 30,000 articles for previous six months.

Certain Pneumatic Bicycle Tires: 35,000 articles, as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

Certain Inner Tubes for Motor Car Tires: 15,000 articles, this amount remains unchanged from previous quota.

Certain Inner Tubes for Bicycle Tires: 25,000 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Trieste Receives ERP Funds for Ship Construction

Rome, June 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty million dollars have been allowed recently to the Free Territory of Trieste from ERP funds for ship construction for Western European countries. Other elements in the labour activity in Trieste are the almost full capacity operation of the steel mills and the oil refineries.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Italy, 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.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Brampton—July 23
Guelph—July 24
Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25
Hamilton—July 26-27
Brantford: Paris—July 28
London—July 30
Windsor—August 1-2

Sarnia—August 3
Winnipeg—August 9
Calgary—August 14
Edmonton—August 16-17
Vancouver—August 21-24
Victoria—August 27

Foreign Trade Service Directories

The list of Canadian Government Trade Commissioners, formerly reproduced in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be published henceforth once a month, appearing in the last issue of every month.

The Head Office Directory and the list of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which formerly appeared once a month, will be published henceforth once a quarter, in the last issues of September, December, March and June.

Foreign Exchange Quotations, which were formerly published in each issue of "Foreign Trade," will be reproduced henceforth in the last issue of each month.