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COVER SUBJECT—"Myrtle," a live turtle from Trinidad weighing 138 pounds, and one of the largest ever shipped to this country, arrived in Montreal recently by TCA for conversion into steaks and soup for gourmets and other patrons of local restaurants. It was proposed that this creature should inaugurate a new trade between Port of Spain and Montreal in "turtle meat". In future, however, it is likely that the turtle will be slaughtered prior to shipment, thereby curtailing transportation costs on a high percentage of unuseable weight. Another turtle, known as "Sampson," died in Trinidad before it could be shipped, and "Myrtle" was obtained as a replacement.

Photo by Trans-Canada Air Lines.

Price 10 cents

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

European Machine Tool Industry Production Expanding Rapidly

Forecasts for machine tool industry in Europe indicate 1952-53 production figures will reach \$778.8 million—Over half of total European output (excluding U.S.S.R.) is found in United Kingdom, France and Western Germany.

By E. C. Thorne, Chief, Machinery and Metals Section, Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

EARLY in 1949 the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe conceived the idea of a general review of the European engineering industry. In August, 1950, a "General Survey of the European Engineering Industry," was presented in provisional form as a working paper for comments by experts. It has now been thoroughly revised, in light of comments received, and published by the Industrial Materials Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe.

The survey is a descriptive and, in some parts, an analytical study of the economic problems of the engineering industry. It is a deliberate attempt to survey the European engineering industry as a whole. It covers capital goods as well as a large proportion of the durable consumer goods produced by the industry. However, this condensation of the report deals only with the machine tool aspects, and it will be appreciated that the very nature of this article can do no more than briefly outline some of the principal features and trends of the machine tool industry.

Production Overtook Prewar Peak in 1949

An examination of the trend of production shows that the European engineering industry greatly expanded its production following the Second World War. For example, machine tool production in Europe in 1938 (excluding the U.S.S.R.) totalled \$517.7 million at 1948 prices. In 1948, the level of output of machine tools was still less than prewar production, and this was probably due to destruction caused by the war, and, to some extent, as a result of a much slower postwar recovery than had been anticipated. Nevertheless, in 1948, at prices then current (again excluding the U.S.S.R.), production amounted to \$480.7 million. In 1949, production of machine tools expanded rapidly and overtook the prewar peak, reaching a total of \$552.3 million. Forecasts for the industry as a whole suggest that by 1952-53 production figures will be increased to \$778.8 million.

Generally speaking, most of the machine tool production in Europe occurs in Western Europe, and while there is some production of machine tools in every European country with an engineering industry, over half of the total European output (excluding U.S.S.R.) is found in the United Kingdom, France and Western Germany. Much of the European output of machine tools is in the form of general purpose tools of varying degrees of complexity. The remainder is made up of a group of specialized machine tools which play an important part in the development of modern industry. In recent years, Germany and Switzerland have probably made the greatest progress in the manufacture of machine tools for such purposes as thread rolling and grinding, gear grinding and certain specialized machinery processes.

Defence Requirements Have Increased Demand

Machine tools represent the means of producing other machines and are therefore vital to both the engineering industry and industrial production itself. Thus, according to 1949 plans, every country was expected to increase or maintain its relative share as compared with 1938. From the survey it would appear that defence expenditure has greatly expanded the demand for machine tools, and some shortages of certain types are occurring. The United Kingdom is quoted as a typical example. There is also evidence of a tendency for machine tool production to be more widely distributed, and the relative position of producers in 1952-53 may be different from those originally expected, due to the fact that machine tool production in Western Germany is increasing faster than had been expected. For this reason the relative shares of others are likely to be decreased.

For the purposes of comparison some idea of the production potential of the U.S.S.R. and satellite countries, as far as it is known, may be of interest. In the U.S.S.R. for instance, it is generally known that the size of the machine tool stock and rate of production are both increasing rapidly. Targets for the end of 1950 were a stock of 1,300,000 metal cutting machine tools, and an annual production capacity of 95,000 is claimed to have been met. Machine tools made in the U.S.S.R. consist of a wide range of lathes, drilling machines, planers and shapers and grinding machines, gear cutters, and the design and construction of this equipment is said to be sound and in accordance with United Kingdom, United States and German practice. Specialized machine tools, such as automatic lathes and single purpose machines, which play an important part in the development of modern industry, include new techniques and original designs. Moreover, in keeping with the modern trend, increasing emphasis is now being given by the U.S.S.R. to automatic and more specialized types of machine tools.

Iron Curtain Countries Increasing Output

The only other countries behind the iron curtain which are known to produce machine tools are Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland. In the case of Czechoslovakia, the known 1949 output was \$40 million, and the planned 1953 output \$50 million. Poland published figures which indicated a production potential for 1952 equal to \$51.4 million, and an estimated output for 1953 at \$62 million. Hungary published figures showing \$15.6 million production in 1949, and estimated output for 1952 at \$37 million and \$44 million for 1953. Respective figures (values again expressed in U.S. dollars at 1948 prices and excluding U.S.S.R.) are, for Eastern Europe, \$27.7 million in 1938, \$65.5 million in 1948, \$82.6 million in 1949, and \$146.2 million estimated for 1952-53. For Western Europe, production was \$490 million in 1938, \$415.2 million in 1948, \$469.7 million in 1949, with the estimated output for 1952-53 amounting to \$632.6 million.

On an overall basis, the gross value output of the European engineering industry had almost recovered its prewar level in 1948. Demand, which had been very high in postwar years, began to slacken in some Western European countries in 1949. At this time there was every indication that a recession might take place. However, the subsequent increase in defence programs completely altered the outlook, with the result that production and demand can now be expected to reach new high levels.

French Secondary Industries Recorded Marked Progress

Automotive production last year greatest ever—More than one-third of personal vehicle production was exported—Cement production reached all-time high—Of total asbestos imports of 33,360 tons, 20,496 tons came from Canada.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—Secondary industries showed marked progress in 1950. Automotive production last year was the greatest ever reached. The index of production stood at 142 on the basis 1938 equals 100, as compared with 119 in the previous year. The record was impressive. The total of all vehicles produced was 351,720 units, as against 227,400 units in 1938. Of this total, 257,280 were passenger cars, 32,724 were trucks of two tons (or 80 cubic foot content) or more, 64,332 were light delivery vans of less than 80 cubic feet, and the remainder were buses, 2,304, and miscellaneous vehicles.

The most interesting aspect of this increase in production was the number of vehicles exported. The number of passenger vehicles exported came to 89,652, or more than one-third of total production. Of these, 62,000 went to foreign countries, and 27,000 to the French Union. As regards trucks, 24,000 were exported, of which 60 per cent went to the French Union. In addition, almost 4,000 chassis and motors were exported, and 22,000 motors alone. Thus, the French export drive by which 113,000 complete vehicles were exported, compares very favourably with those of most other countries. According to worldwide 1950 statistics, the United States produced 8 million vehicles, the United Kingdom, 785,000; Canada, 391,000; France, 351,000; Western Germany, 306,000, and Italy, 128,000. Of this production, the United Kingdom exported the impressive total of 543,000, the United States, 304,000, and France, 113,000. This places France third among exporting countries, and second in the proportion of total production exported.

It should be remembered, however, that French production of passenger cars has specialized on light, low-horsepower cars. Indeed, two-thirds of production was in categories of under 10 hp. (Continental rating). The Renault 4, occasionally seen in Canada, is one of the lightest, with Citroen and SIMCA the principal competitors in the low-horsepower category. The production of motorcycles, motor scooters and powered bicycles was also very considerable, amounting to about 210,000 units for the year.

Production of Agricultural Tractors Disappointing

The production of tractors was somewhat disappointing, since it did not attain the high point reached in 1949. Total production of tractors came to 14,160 units, as against 16,292 in 1949, but only 1,740 in 1938. As against these production figures, imports continued at the high level of 13,020 units, while exports were surprisingly large at 3,588, or approximately 25 per cent of production.

Seventy-two steam locomotives were produced, as against 132 in the previous year. In passenger railway cars, production was 276 against 204 the previous year. Freight car production also fell from 12,600 in 1949, to 10,380 in 1950. However, this indicated a point of saturation in post-

war reconstruction, since imports fell from 9,000 in 1949 to only 624 in 1950, while exports increased from 3,396 in 1949, to 8,628 in 1950, or to over two-thirds of total production.

Total production of all glassware in 1950 was reported to be 774,000 metric tons, as against 710,000 metric tons in 1949, and 510,000 tons in 1938. This large increase is due largely to the secondary industries, such as bottle-making (360,000 tons), whereas there was a very slight falling off in flat glass production, from 190,000 tons to 187,000 tons, as against only 99,000 tons in 1938.

Total production of bricks, tiles, etc., came to 4 million tons, against 3.9 million tons in 1949 and 4.1 million tons in 1938. Production of refractory materials remained fairly steady at 540,000 tons, sanitary porcelain production came to 30,000 tons, while production of all other products combined came to about 212,000 tons, making a total for this type of commodity of just about 4,850,000 tons.

Cement Production Reached All-Time High

Cement production reached an all-time high of 7,200,000 tons, as against 6,444,000 tons in 1949, and only 3,552,000 tons in 1938. Of this amount, 840,000 tons were exported. Hydraulic lime production added a further 1,363,000 tons to total availabilities of this type of material.

Total imports of natural rubber in 1950 came to 94,368 metric tons, as against 91,200 in the previous year and 64,692 tons in 1938. In addition, 6,156 tons of synthetic rubber were imported, nearly all from Canada, as against 7,164 tons in 1949. The decrease may be attributed altogether to dollar saving and the greater availability of natural rubber.

The most important rubber product was, naturally, rubber tires, of which 105,744 tons of all types were produced. Production of inner tubes came to 11,148. Imports of tires amounted to 9,972 tons, and exports to 21,792. These import and export movements are probably in the form of new car equipment.

Other rubber products of some importance are rubber boots and shoes, 23,040 tons; heels and soles, 15,600 tons; rubberized fabrics, 17,520 tons; tubes and hose, 10,900 tons; rubber belting, 6,000 tons; sponge rubber products, 7,200 tons; hygienic rubber goods, 1,860 tons; and miscellaneous articles, 35,460 tons.

The asbestos products industry depends almost altogether on imported raw material, although there is a growing production of lower grade short-fibre asbestos in Corsica. This production, which was nil in 1938, amounted to 972 tons in 1949, and attained 6,084 tons in 1950. It is considered that production can rise to between 12,000 and 15,000 tons. Total imports amounted to 33,360 tons in 1950, against 24,588 tons in 1949 and 17,292 tons in 1938. Of this amount, 20,496 tons came from Canada in 1950, against 12,168 in 1949 and 10,560 in 1938. A large part of the remainder comes from South Africa and Rhodesia, with probably some small amounts from the U.S.S.R.

Leather Goods Industry in the Doldrums

Generally speaking, it may be said that the leather goods industry has been in the doldrums since the war. This was originally due to the lack of native animals due to war losses, then to the fact that imports were costly in foreign exchange, then because of a world shortage, and finally, because the cost of leather goods is too great for the very modest incomes of the average wage-earners.

Figures are not available for the whole year 1950. However, the trend may be seen from the following figures: in 1938, the monthly consumption of raw hides and skins, imported and domestic, was 22,819 tons; in 1948, it was 18,149; in 1949, 16,528; and during the first three-quarters of 1950 it was progressively reduced to 15,912, 15,033 and 12,817 tons respectively. That is to say that the monthly rate of consumption in September, 1950, was barely more than one-half what it had been in 1938.

Exports were considerable in 1938, amounting to almost 60,000 tons in the green state. Imports, however, were about 155,000 tons. By 1949, imports had been reduced to 85,000 tons, and exports had fallen to only 7,200 tons, which still left a considerable difference in domestic availabilities on foreign trade balance.

Horsehides and calfskins are the only two categories in which France is on balance a net exporter. In 1949, exports of calfskins were almost exactly double the imports, standing at 3,860 tons. As far as horsehides were concerned, imports amounted to barely 100 tons, whereas exports totalled 3,372 tons.

Total production of all types of boots and shoes was 69·1 million pairs in 1938, or about 1·6 pair per capita. By 1949 it had gone down to 46·4 million pairs, or only slightly over one pair per person per year. As far as all-leather shoes were concerned—that is, shoes with leather soles—production went down from 47·9 million pairs in 1938, to 24·9 million pairs in 1949, or just over one-half a pair per person per year. It is therefore evident that substitute materials are taking up a larger share of the trade, without increasing the total availability to the population as a whole.

The second most important use of leather is for industrial belting, in which category 1,632 tons of leather were used. The fine leather goods industry—gloves, handbags, suitcases, harness etc.—used only 817 tons. All other uses combined accounted for less than 800 tons of leather of all kinds.

Great Britain Buys Canadian Wheat and Flour

It was announced on July 24 that the United Kingdom would purchase 95 million bushels of wheat from Canada under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement for registration in 1951-52. In addition, the United Kingdom will purchase from Canada 350,000 tons of flour, which is equivalent to 18 million bushels of wheat.

Following a meeting in London, England, of the International Wheat Council, discussions took place between the United Kingdom Ministry of Food and the Canadian Wheat Board in regard to the quantities of wheat and flour which the United Kingdom would purchase from Canada during the crop year commencing August 1, 1951. These discussions have resulted in the signing of a memorandum of agreement for the sale and purchase of wheat and flour, as well as covering a number of technical matters pertaining to the wheat trade of the two countries, including general shipping arrangements for the crop year 1951-52.

It was also announced that the United Kingdom had expressed an interest in purchasing further quantities of wheat from Canada on a Class II basis, if additional quantities of wheat were available for shipment from Canada. It has been agreed that the two countries will, on September 30, 1951, consider a further purchase and sale of 250,000 long tons (9·3 million bushels) of wheat on a Class II basis.

French Pulp and Paper Supply Is Critically Low This Year

France expected to resume traditional dependence on Finland in 1951, but crisis in that country's production has greatly reduced quantities available—France now looking to Canada as secondary source of supply.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—The French pulp and paper industry is going through its greatest crisis since the war. Up to the end of 1949, France had cutting rights in the French Occupation Zone of Germany, and was able to stock up and maintain production with the pulpwood coming from that source. In 1949, a dubious windfall was created by forest fires which devastated the largest forests in France, and which incited immediate cutting of semi-damaged stands, the wood from which was available throughout 1950. For the 1951 season, France expected to resume its traditional dependence on Finnish sources of supply. The crisis in that country's production, however, has greatly reduced quantities available, and France has hopefully cast her eye on Canada as a secondary source. Contracts for 100,000 cords were placed late in 1950, but advancing prices and lack of frost has held up deliveries and forced cancellation of many contracts.

Production of Woodpulp Higher

Total production of woodpulp in 1950 came to 532,800 metric tons, against 484,800 tons in the previous year and 346,800 tons in 1938. Imports during the same years were 484,800 tons, 411,600 tons and 396,000 tons respectively, so that total availabilities for consumption came to 917,600 tons in 1950.

These availabilities were, by categories of pulp, including both home-produced and imported supplies, as follows:

	Available Supplies (metric tons)	Imported
Mechanical pulp	385,200	96,000
Sulphate, unbleached	218,400	130,800
bleached	159,600	154,800
Sulphate pulp, unbleached	162,000	82,800
bleached	20,400	15,600
Other chemical pulp	66,000	4,800

Production of paper and board is higher than that of pulp because of the use of straw, wastepaper and rags in certain categories of paper. Total production of paper and board in 1950 totalled 1,314,000 metric tons, against 1,142,400 in 1949 and 1,172,400 in 1938.

Production in 1950 consisted of the following categories:

	(metric tons)
Wrapping paper	292,800
Printing and writing paper (incl. newsprint)	639,600
Paperboard	259,200
Thin and special paper	62,400
Straw paper	60,000

Imports amounted to only 14,400 tons, or little more than one per cent of domestic production.

Sugar Cane Production in Guadeloupe Has Been Disappointing This Year

Unseasonably heavy rains will probably reduce sugar cane yield from an expected 75,000 metric tons to barely 70,000—Shipping facilities not as frequent as hoped and movement of crop retarded—Market conditions for rum considerably improved and prices have risen.

By G. A. Boyd, Hon. Commercial Agent for Canada.

POINTE-A-PITRE.—The favourable conditions under which reaping of the cane crop got under way prevailed throughout the whole of the second quarter of this year, and led to the belief that the sugar crop, originally estimated at 70,000 metric tons, would exceed 75,000. However, during the latter part of the quarter unseasonably heavy rains set in which brought on premature vegetation and a consequent falling off in industrial yield, with the result that it is now feared that total production will barely attain the 70,000 tons previously figured on. All of the mills are still operating and it is thought that grinding will continue until late July. Shipping facilities are not as frequent as had been hoped so that movement of the crop is being retarded with a consequent delay in payment of bank loans.

Market conditions for rum have considerably improved and prices have risen substantially. This is attributed to two factors. Stocks in France had reached practically the vanishing point. A protocol was signed by producers and importers, the essential feature of which had to do with rationalism in price fixing and, on the strength of which, French banks agreed to finance importation. They had been unwilling to do so, heretofore, because of the essentially speculative nature of the business. The whole of the unsold portion of the 1950 quota has been disposed of at prices up to F/85, f.o.b., unpackaged. Offers have been made for one-fifth of the 1951 quota at F/87.50, f.o.b., unpackaged. The most encouraging feature of the present trend lies in the prospects of selling as much as three-quarters of the 1951 crop, whereas it was feared that not more than half could be disposed of.

Shipments of molasses to the United States have been made under very satisfactory conditions. There is good reason to believe that all the 1952 surplus will also be sold at good prices.

Banana production is on the upgrade and shipments have been maintained at the rate of about 7,000 tons monthly during the quarter. Prices have also been satisfactory and have reached F/100 per kg., landed at French port. The fruit generally arrived in good condition.

Coffee Meeting Competition from Brazil and Colombia

Guadeloupe coffee is going through a difficult period. Its quality usually justifies high prices. However, introduction into France of first grade Brazilian and Colombian coffee has had the effect of inducing buyers to procure the latter, rather than take the Guadeloupe product at much higher prices. It is feared, therefore, that planters will have to sell at a loss or be left with important stocks. Vanilla, also, has declined in price. There are no takers at \$2.50 per kilo f.o.b. Guadeloupe, \$1.25 below the price obtaining six months ago. Cocoa stocks have been disposed of at good prices.

Work has not yet started on improvements to Pointe-a-Pitre port facilities. Construction of Raizet airstation has been interrupted for lack of credit. Building on private account, mostly residences, is very active.

Inventories continue high, all but the strictest essentials being in very light demand. This is attributed to the fact that wages have not been stepped up in harmony with rising costs. Consumers have nothing left over after satisfying requirements of mere subsistence to renew wardrobe and household furnishings, however urgent. It is true that share-croppers' and small planters' canes have been taken in only small quantities so far. Improvement has recently shown in this, and it is expected that large sums for spending will soon appear. Banks have not relaxed credit restrictions.

Trade Pact Between India and Pakistan Provides for Freer Exchange of Goods

Signed in Karachi on February 26, agreement provides for exchange of definite quantities of specific commodities and is to remain in force until June 30, 1952—Raw jute to be supplied to India, as well as raw cotton and foodgrains—India to supply Pakistan with coal and coke, iron and steel, cotton textiles and jute goods—India recognizes value of Pakistan rupee.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

NEW DELHI.—A comparatively free exchange of goods between India and Pakistan was provided by a trade agreement negotiated in Karachi. The exchange of goods between the two countries had been practically at a standstill for the past seventeen months, since the devaluation of the Indian rupee and the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee in September, 1949.

The agreement was signed on February 26 and went into force immediately. The exchange of definite quantities of specific commodities were included in the agreement, which was to remain in force until June 30, 1952. The duration of the agreement was divided into two parts, the first from the signing of the agreement until June 30, 1951, and the second for twelve months from the latter date.

The most important item of supply to India is that of raw jute. The lack of this material has had a serious effect on the ability of the Indian jute mills to meet their commitments for jute goods both for government account in connection with various barter deals between India and other countries as well as for private trading. Of the one million bales to be supplied by the end of June, 1951, Pakistan undertook to supply India with 350,000 bales by the end of April, while the balance of 650,000 bales is to be negotiated on private account.

Raw cotton and foodgrains are the other items of prime importance to India. As regards cotton, India is free to purchase any quantity that is available. If, during the year commencing July, 1951, destinational quotas are established by the Pakistan authorities, India will be guaranteed a quota of 400,000 bales. In the case of foodgrains, specific quantities of different varieties from the crop years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 have been specified with definite delivery dates.

India to Supply Coal and Coke, Iron and Steel, and Textiles

The principal items to be supplied to Pakistan by India are coal and coke, iron and steel, cotton textiles and jute goods. It may be noted that India does not undertake to supply cloth and yarn during the period up

to the end of June, 1951. This is due to the fact that India herself is suffering from a shortage of these goods with the result that no surplus is available.

One of the most significant facts arising from the agreement is that India has finally recognized the value of the Pakistan rupee at the rate of 144 Indian rupees to 100 Pakistan rupees. Hitherto, this factor has been the stumbling block preventing trade between the two countries. The Korean war, with the consequent acceleration of defence programs necessitating the purchase of increased quantities of raw materials, as well as stockpiling, have influenced India in altering its policy towards recognizing the Pakistan rupee.

It is the general consensus of opinion that, if the terms of the agreement can be successfully implemented, both countries will benefit to a very considerable extent.

Madagascar Is Progressing Under Ten-Year Rehabilitation Plan

Projects undertaken with funds provided by French Ten-Year Plan include modernization of railway, acquisition of rolling stock, electrification, land reclamation, irrigation, and improvement of roads and airfields.

By K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cape Town.

(CFA 1 million equals approximately Can.\$60,000.)

CAPE TOWN.—The Madagascar Comoro Islands Administrative territory is a beneficiary under the Ten-Year Plan of Rehabilitation and Assistance initiated by France in 1946, to advance the social and economic welfare of her overseas territories. Recent reports from the area emphasize that the aims of the plan are being achieved in satisfactory degree and, that, "it is possible that 1951 will stand out in future years as the first year of Madagascar's postwar economic recovery".

Allocations of official funds to date, amounting to \$23.3 million, have been utilized for long-term projects to increase the productivity of the territory, and have included such items as modernization of the 2,100 miles of internal rail line, acquisition of rolling stock, regional electrification, creation of 50,000 acres of new rice fields from reclaimed land, extension of irrigation services, opening of a new sugarcane area of 30,000 acres, improvement of road and airfield networks and a broad public health policy to reduce economic loss through sickness.

Paralleling this series of government projects have been substantial expenditures by private enterprise for the modernization of plant and the improvement of operating efficiency. Mining industries devoted to the extraction of coal, mica and graphite have been well to the fore in this drive for greater productive capacity.

Trade Imbalance Has Resulted from Plan

A temporary aspect of the plan has been an inevitable imbalance of trade figures, due to the much accelerated rate of importation of capital equipment for both government and private account. Justification for the increase is found in that improvements in basic conditions are a prerequisite to an expansion of exports. Completed portions of the Ten-Year

Plan are contributing to an increased volume of domestic exports, and also, as the area becomes increasingly self-dependent, to a curtailment of the import of consumer goods. Much of the equipment has been supplied from Metropolitan France and the French Union, and the trade is represented by balancing book entries with export credits in one territory offset by import debits in another.

Total trade of the Madagascar Comoro Dependency, during the first nine months of 1950, amounted to Can.\$105.3 million (CFA 17,555 million), on which the unfavourable balance of trade was Can.\$18.5 million. Imports amounted to Can.\$61.9 million, while exports were valued at \$43.4 million.

Imports and Exports, January-September, 1950

	Imports (millions of CFA)	Exports (millions of CFA)	Balance (millions of CFA)
France	7,636	5,111	-2,525
French Union	644	889	+ 245
Total	8,280	6,000	-2,280
Dollar area	1,239	628	- 611
Sterling area	334	381	+ 47
Other countries	471	222	- 249
Total	2,044	1,231	- 813
General total	10,324	7,231	-3,093

Imports from French Union Declined

During the first nine months of 1950, 51.4 per cent of imports were from Metropolitan France (56 per cent during the similar period of 1949). Imports from the French Union declined to 3.2 per cent (7.8 per cent) while those from foreign countries totalled 45.4 per cent (36.2 per cent). A percentage breakdown of the imports from foreign sources, by country of origin, during this period is as follows: United States, 50 per cent; Bahrein, 18 per cent; Iran, 9 per cent; Holland, 7 per cent; South Africa, 6 per cent; Great Britain, 5 per cent; Italy, 3 per cent; Western Germany, 2 per cent and other sources nil.

Principal Exports Are Consumer Goods and Minerals

Exports from the territory are principally consumer goods and the three mineral products—coal, mica and graphite. The value of the trade in these items has not kept pace with the mounting value of imports, but has increased substantially. Shipments of lower priced exports, including meat, hides, raw vegetables and tapioca, have decreased due to inflated prices, but the larger movement of premium exports, including coffee, vanilla, oil seeds, rapphia, hemp and cocoa, has more than offset such decreases.

During the first nine months of 1950, the value of exports was CFA 7,231 million of which Metropolitan France purchased 55.6 per cent (71.1 per cent in the similar period of 1949), the French Union 22.2 per cent (15.3 per cent), and foreign countries 22.2 per cent (12.6 per cent).

The larger movement to foreign countries is regarded as auguring well for a continued increase in the shipment of goods that will contribute to the country's foreign credits. During the period the distribution of shipments to foreign sources was as follows: United States, 55 per cent; Great Britain, 17 per cent; Italy, 7 per cent; Holland, 6 per cent; Western Germany, 5 per cent; British Malaya, 4 per cent; India, 3 per cent and Mauritius, 3 per cent.

Canned Fish Imports by the Philippines Were Greatly Increased This Year

Imports during April, 1951, were five times the rate at which fish and fish products were imported during 1950—Part of dollar allocation might better have been spent for expansion of domestic fish industry—Philippines market of some interest to Canadian canned fish exporters.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian.)

MANILA.—A careful check of the import licences issued for canned fish to be imported into the Philippines during April, 1951, revealed that the total value amounted to 6,117,319 pesos. This is equivalent to five times the rate at which fish and fish products were imported during 1950 when imports were so drastically curtailed, and twice the rate at which these popular food products were imported during the lush importing days of 1949. During 1949, total fish imports aggregated 32 million pesos, while in 1950 the total declined to 14 million pesos, because of strict control of imports and foreign exchange.

Despite the fact that, early in 1951, a decision was taken to "stock-pile" certain imported commodities, including fish, some surprise was occasioned by the decision to include as much as \$3 million worth of fish in the schedule of goods of high priority. However, so much fish was imported under the stockpiling scheme that larger supplies have been released for immediate consumption, with the result that reports have appeared of canned fish occasionally selling at below ceiling price levels set by the government.

Domestic Industry Should be Expanded

It has now been suggested that the Philippine general economy would have been much further advanced if part of the dollar allocation for fish products had been invested in the expansion of the productive facilities of the domestic fish industry. For example, it was thought that a worthwhile attempt to solve the food problem would result from the opening of more "fish ponds," for which not much capital would have been necessary, the construction of deep-sea fishing vessels, and more boats for coastal fishing in Philippine waters. Already something has been done towards expanding this industry by Filipino industrialists who have built factories to manufacture fishing nets.

Optimistic estimates of savings of up to \$2 million a month were stated to be possible—\$24 million a year which might better be spent to import capital goods to help expand Philippine industrial productivity. The faint hope has been expressed that it might even be possible to stop the use of dynamite or other explosives by some professional fishermen. It is felt this practice should be terminated because it involves dollars for the purchase of explosives, because deep-sea fishing and the use of corrals or nets is healthier, and because the continued use of explosives can only result in a depletion of a large reservoir of the sea resources of the Philippines.

However, despite this optimism, experts of the Philippine fishing industry have been compelled to admit that, at the moment, there are not enough fish in Philippine waters to supply the day-to-day requirements of the population, and they deprecate the widespread use of explosives, despite a legal ban on their use by fishermen.

While steps are being taken to curb the illegal use of dynamite in fishing, and subsequently, until commercial fish becomes plentiful to the point of meeting normal Philippine needs, there will be a need to import fish and fish products into the Philippine market, a market of some interest to Canadian exporters.

Specialists from Pakistan Arrive to Study Canadian Agriculture

Three members from Pakistan of an agricultural mission visiting Canada 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 July 16, 1951. They are the first specialists from any of the countries participating in the plan to arrive here for consultation on matters of mutual concern. The journey from Karachi by air was completed in three days. Left to right: Mr. H. L. Trueman, Director, Administrative Services, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; Mr. A. M. Sial, Minister of Agriculture and Education of the State of Khaipur; Dr. S. Hedayetullah, Director of Agriculture, East Bengal; Mr. T. J. Brook, Director, Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; Mr. K. A. Rahman, Director of Agriculture and Dean of University Instruction at Punjab University, Lahore, Punjab; His Excellency Mohammed Ali, High Commissioner for Pakistan in Ottawa; Mr. H. F. B. Feather, Chief of Protocol, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Mr. Rahman will remain here six weeks, but his companions will remain for three months, familiarizing themselves with agricultural facilities and farming methods in this country. Two additional members of the mission, nominated by the Government of India, are due in Ottawa the end of July.

Photo by Capital Press Service.



Imports of Non-Ferrous Metals into Great Britain Declined Last Year

Purchases of Canadian asbestos, zinc ore and concentrates, electrolytic unwrought copper and nickel increased, while purchases of zinc or spelter, aluminum, lead, iron ore, steel and ferro-alloys reduced.

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

LONDON.—The tonnage of British raw asbestos imports increased 19 per cent in 1950 over the figure for 1949. A recovery of some 63 per cent took place in receipts from Canada, which were depressed in the previous year by the strike at the mines. At the same time Rhodesia stepped up deliveries by some 16 per cent.

British Imports of Asbestos

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	87	92	110
£	3,744	4,766	6,393
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	29	23	37
Southern Rhodesia	32	31	36
Union of South Africa	9	17	16
Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland	16	18	15

Total importations of zinc ores and concentrates remained unchanged but the quantity credited to Canada rose by 7 per cent and from Australia by 23 per cent.

British Imports of Zinc Ore and Concentrates

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	157	198	198
£	2,235	4,092	5,721
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	16	29	30
Australia	129	121	151
Italy .....	....	4	3

Total imports of zinc or spelter (unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs and cakes) were maintained at practically the same level as in 1949 but changes in directions of supplies took place. Imports from the United States were reduced by 48 per cent and from Canada by 31 per cent. The deficiency was made good by heavier buying in Belgium, whose contribution was more than doubled.

British Imports of Zinc or Spelter

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	168	143	142
£	11,403	13,083	14,558
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	48	48	32
Belgium	12	19	46
Australia	28	35	35
United States	59	30	16
Norway	7	10	9

Purchases of Aluminum from Canada Cut

The United Kingdom is dependent on Canada for practically all its aluminum imports. Nevertheless, the quantity imported from Canada was cut by 25 per cent as compared with 1949. Arrangements were made towards the end of the year, under which the United Kingdom Government invested \$25 million in the Canadian industry, with the option on 200,000 metric tons in 1951 and 220,000 metric tons in 1952-53 and thereafter first call on 200,000 metric tons per annum for twenty years. This should improve and stabilize the future position.

British Imports of Aluminum

Total	1948	1949 (^{'000})	1950
Cwts.	2,782	3,308	2,824
£	10,363	14,988	15,968
Principal Sources:			
		(^{'000} Cwts.)	
CANADA	2,763	3,194	2,414

Electrolytic unwrought copper imports advanced by 19 per cent. The value of purchases from the United States, the main source of supply, was trebled. Second on the list was Canada, the value of whose sales increased by 30 per cent.

British Imports of Copper

Total	1948	1949 (^{'000})	1950
Tons	202	176	210
£	25,919	22,609	35,265
Principal Sources:			
		(^{'000} tons)	
CANADA	56	53	57
United States	58	24	61
Northern Rhodesia	33	37	44
Belgium	23	22	24
Germany	11	19	14
Belgian Congo	16	17	9

Imports of Canadian Lead Reduced

There was a contraction of 8 per cent in the quantity of lead (unwrought in pigs, ingots, cakes, blocks, bars and slabs) imported in 1950 as compared with 1949, although the quantity brought in from Australia, which furnishes the bulk, went up by 11 per cent. Consignments from Canada were down by 61 per cent.

British Imports of Lead

Total	1948	1949 (^{'000})	1950
Tons	161	186	172
£	13,787	19,915	14,664
Principal Sources:			
		(^{'000} tons)	
CANADA	43	34	13
Australia	97	124	137
United States	8	4	....

The policy of restraint in dollar purchasing is evident in the returns of nickel ore concentrates and matte, in which Canada has a monopoly. The reduction in the volume of imports was 21 per cent. Rising prices, however, increased the value by 24 per cent.

British Imports of Nickel Ore, Concentrates and Matte

Total From:	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
CANADA Tons	26	33	25
£	2,561	3,734	4,639

In the case of fabricated nickel, total imports only are available. It can be assumed that a large proportion came from Canada.

British Imports of Fabricated Nickel

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Unwrought, in ingots, cathodes, cubes, rondels, pellets, shot, grain and powder; and nickel flakes—			
Cwts.	94	47	50
£	942	594	902
Alloys, in ingots, billets, bars, rods, sheets, strip, etc.—			
Cwts.	86	25	23
£	856	260	354
Other descriptions of nickel and nickel alloys—			
Cwts.	14	10	2
£	214	162	75

Imports of Iron Ore from Canada Materially Reduced

Receipts of iron ore fell, as compared with 1949, by 3 per cent. The only important alteration in sources of supply was the severe cut in imports from Canada, which were less than one-fifth the previous year's quantity. This setback, which is a reflection of the dollar economy drive, is not likely to be continued in 1951 when the needs of the steel industry are bound to be larger.

Britain's iron ore imports come chiefly from Sweden and Algeria. The tonnage of Swedish ore handled increased by 9 per cent while Algerian imports were 6 per cent lower.

Stocks of imported ore, which were relatively high in the middle of 1950, had been severely reduced by the end of the year. Ore supplies are likely to be a long-term problem while the United States industry is drawing supplies from Europe and when production in Germany is being expanded.

British Imports of Iron Ore and Concentrates

Total	1948	1949	1950
		('000)	
Tons	8,677	8,690	8,402
£	24,446	25,115	24,324
Principal Sources:			
		('000 tons)	
CANADA	887	714	123
Sweden	3,179	3,104	3,442
Algeria	1,447	1,586	1,481
Spain	786	807	750
Sierra Leone	781	781	733
Tunis	502	454	469
Spanish Ports in North Africa	449	491	434
France	249	369	373

The United Kingdom regularly imports a considerable tonnage of steel in primary forms to supplement home production. Compared with 1949, last year's imports declined by 45 per cent. The only country which improved on the 1949 performance was France which shipped 18 per cent

more in 1950. Imports from the United States fell to just over 2,000 tons. Imports from Canada, which have been declining since currency difficulties arose, were eliminated entirely last year.

British Imports of Steel

Total	1948	1949 (‘000)	1950
Tons	162	299	161
£	4,157	7,213	3,405
Principal Sources:			
		(‘000 tons)	
CANADA	17	3	....
France	18	86	103
Belgium	61	80	34
Luxembourg	11	56	19
United States	52	58	2

Imports of Canadian Ferro-Alloys Expected to Increase

Altogether imports of ferro-alloys (ferro-silicon, ferro-chromium, silico-manganese, etc.) exceeded those of 1949 by 6 per cent. This was due entirely to the high rate of importation from Norway which more than doubled over the year. Canadian ferro-alloys suffered from the dollar cuts and supplies dropped by 35 per cent. Indications are that 1951 will see a marked improvement in the Canadian position.

British Imports of Ferro-alloys

Total	1948	1949 (‘000)	1950
Tons	86	84	89
£	4,144	4,147	4,602
Principal Sources:			
		(‘000 tons)	
CANADA	57	60	39
Norway	29	24	48

The aggregate cost of imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments was £8.7 million, an increase of 14 per cent as compared with 1949. Switzerland, the United States and France supplied more than half of these imports. Nevertheless, Canada's share went up during the year by 25 per cent.

British Imports of Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments

Total	1948	1949 (‘000)	1950
£	£ 6,607	£ 7,597	£ 8,717
Principal Sources:			
		(‘000)	
CANADA	£ 536	£ 619	£ 777
Switzerland	2,220	2,142	2,268
France	616	851	1,200
United States	1,996	1,948	1,847
Germany	104	321	408
Belgium	194	300	354
Italy	190	304	343

Purchases of Electrical Goods Expanded

There was an expansion of 58 per cent in the value of imports of electrical goods and apparatus. The Netherlands' share of the trade more than trebled and imports from the United States advanced by some 10 per cent. Canadian consignments fell by 21 per cent.

British Imports of Electrical Goods and Apparatus

Total	1948	1949 (‘000)	1950
£	£ 2,698	£ 3,146	£ 4,873
Principal Sources:		(‘000)	
CANADA	£ 452	£ 559	£ 439
Netherlands	255	541	1,709
United States	1,014	915	1,068
Switzerland	180	140	157

Value of Machinery Purchases Declined

The value of United Kingdom imports of machinery, of which the United States supplies more than half, declined by some 6 per cent. The figure for Canada was less than half the 1949 total and arrivals from the United States fell away by 22 per cent. Imports of United States machinery have been kept at a relatively high level for several years to support the drive for increased productivity. Germany is now the United Kingdom's second largest supplier of machinery. Imports from Germany increased during the year by more than 50 per cent. There were increases also in the case of Sweden, France and the Netherlands while receipts from Switzerland were about the same as in the previous year. The bulk of the machinery imported consisted of textile machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, excavators and digging machinery, office machinery and metal-working machinery.

British Imports of Machinery

Total	1948	1949 (‘000)	1950
£	£41,455	£47,763	£44,540
Principal Sources:		(‘000)	
CANADA	£ 1,994	£ 1,616	£ 732
United States	28,593	31,032	23,658
Germany	1,337	4,046	6,406
Switzerland	2,526	3,949	3,953
Sweden	1,027	1,314	2,058
France	844	880	1,772
Netherlands	670	1,049	1,267
Belgium	1,372	1,049	942
Italy	649	570	872

Japan Joins Pulp-Paper Committee of Materials Conference

Washington, July 10, 1951.—The International Materials Conference announced that Japan has accepted its invitation to be represented on the Pulp-Paper Committee. The Japanese Government has designated Mr. Takio Oda of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Tokyo, as its representative. Mr. Oda is presently in Washington as Chief of the Japanese Section of the SCAP—Japanese Allocations and Procurement Mission.

This brings to fourteen the number of countries represented on the Pulp-Paper Committee. They are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Japan is also a member of the Cotton-Cotton Linters Committee. Announcement of her membership into this Committee and into the International Materials Conference was made on June 17.

Turkish Mineral Production Showed Slight Increase During Past Year

Increased production of coal, lignite, iron ore, chrome ore and copper being emphasized—Improvements, including aerial tramways, coal washeries, and harbour construction, are underway at coal and lignite mines.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

ISTANBUL.—Slight increases in Turkish production of most minerals were noted in 1950, as compared with the previous year. A large proportion of ECA assistance is being devoted to mining. Particular emphasis has been given to increasing the production of coal, lignite, iron ore, chrome ore and copper. Production of saleable coal, estimated at 2,824,000 tons, represented a 4 per cent increase over 1949. Work is proceeding at the Eregli coal mines on improvements to the underground system, and projects under construction include aerial tramways, coal washeries and the construction of Zonguldak harbour.

Similar improvements are in process in the lignite mines at Tuncbilek and Degirmisaz. The policy behind ECA assistance in this field is that lignite and sub-bituminous coal should be utilized to a greater extent for electricity production and heating, thereby releasing more Zonguldak coal for the production of steel and for export.

Iron ore production at 221,000 tons was not much higher than in 1949. New equipment available should have resulted in greater production, but the furnaces at Karabük did not allow full utilization. It is hoped that 150,000 tons of pig iron will be produced in 1951. Chrome ore production by the Eti Bank was approximately 212,000 tons, of which about 70 per

Turkey—Port of Zonguldak, the harbour of which is being improved to permit increased coal shipments.



cent was of metallurgical grade. Production of privately owned mines normally varies between 100,000 and 150,000 metric tons. No difficulty was experienced in selling the saleable grades, the United States continuing as the best customer.

Copper production increased to 11,700 metric tons, and further increases are expected as a result of the installation of a concentrating plant at Ergani, and a crushing, flotation and smelting plant at Murgul. Manganese production, estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 tons was sold principally to Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Exploration for petroleum was continued by the Mining Research Institute but no really encouraging results have materialized. However, a well was added to the Ramandag field, and plans are being made for the erection of a refinery at Batman, which will have an annual production of 150,000 tons.

Pakistan Negotiating for World Bank Loan

Karachi, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A Pakistan delegation is at present in Washington negotiating with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan which is reported to be approximately \$60 million. The bank has indicated that it is favourably disposed at present to the following five projects: the building of grain storage bins throughout the country; the addition of railway equipment; the development of a hydro-electric project at Rasul; the Thal development project which is essentially a colonization scheme; and the purchase of telecommunication equipment.

Need for Heavy and Light Industries Studied in Philippines

Manila, June 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A great deal of thought is being given to the possibility of further industrial development in the Philippines and, in turn, the relation of contemplated larger heavy and light industries to "home industries" is coming in for considerable attention.

Within the Office of Economic Co-ordination, a "division of new industries" was recently created, and the head of the new division has made the following pertinent comments: (1) Pre-requisites to industrialization and successful home industries include hydro-electric power development, extensive iron and steel industries, and basic chemical industries; (2) Definite steps should be taken to increase the production of exportable products including abaca, copra, ramie, rubber, iron ore, copper, manganese, sulphur, chrome, etc.; (3) The basis of allocating dollars for essential imports should be revised to favour Filipino investors; (4) Filipinos should be encouraged to be practical-minded and nationalistic; (5) The following new home and small scale industries should be established and fostered: manufacture of abaca twine and articles of twine; fish nets from abaca twine; brushes from pig bristle and horse hair; commodities from bamboo; clay roofing tiles; cheap chinaware and plumbing fixtures; toys; sporting goods; toothpicks; paper napkins and toilet paper; plastic articles; fancy articles of jewellery using coral, shell and mother of pearl; knitted socks, sweaters and others; cloisonne vases and articles; poultry feed; agricultural lime; mechanical weaving in the home, when the necessary electric power has become available.

It was also recommended that a permanent technical industrial advisory committee should be formed under the Administrator of Economic Co-ordination.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

New Oil Well Discovered in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(F'TS)—Brazil's National Petroleum Council's drillers are reported to have come across oil at a depth of 100 metres at Pedras, State of Bahia. The estimated daily production of the well is given as 300 drums.

Brazilian Crop of Carnaúba Wax Reduced

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(F'TS)—In 1950, Brazil exported more than 12,000 tons of carnaúba wax. About 80 per cent of this total was shipped to United States buyers. The current year's crop is estimated at around 11,000 tons.

Cocoa Sales in Brazil Began Early

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(F'TS)—There were no carry-over stocks from Brazil's 1950-51 cocoa crop. Sales abroad amounted to just over 1.7 million bags, in addition to which nearly 500,000 bags were purchased by industries in Bahia and other parts of Brazil. The 1951-52 crop season has already begun and small quantities of the new crop have already been received in Ilhéus, sales having begun in March, which is unusually early.

United States Paper Factory Purchased by Brazilian Firm

Rio de Janeiro, July 13, 1951.—(F'TS)—Companhia T. Janér, of Rio de Janeiro, and the International Basic Economic Corporation, have purchased the Gould Paper Company of Lyons Falls, New York. A considerable portion of the output of the Gould Company, appraised at 150 tons daily, will be newsprint.

CUBA

New Bus Terminal Opened in Havana

Havana, July 10, 1951.—(F'TS)—Cuba inaugurated the Havana Bus Terminal, claimed to be the largest in Latin America, and second only to the New York Terminal, on June 20. Built to handle 40,000 to 50,000 out-of-town passengers every 24 hours, this terminal offers the following services: a large air-conditioned waiting room; tracks to handle 40 buses at the same time; bar; cafeteria, drugstore; hotel; bank; barber shop; dry cleaning; a small department store; post office; grocery; booths for cigars; periodicals; small wares. Passengers will be assured of 24-hour service, fixed time schedules and co-ordinated services among the various inter-urban lines. The terminal, built at a reported cost of \$3 million, is expected to eventually take care of all buses entering and leaving the capital, now some 624 a day. It is centrally located.

Cuba Attempting to Locate New Fishing Banks

Havana, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government is carrying on investigations to locate new fishing banks. Two Cuban vessels, which were escorted by Cuban navy ships, have carried out preliminary investigations, with promising results. The area so far explored are the banks off Key Gracias a Dios near the coasts of Honduras and Nicaragua. The coast guard accompanying the fishing vessels has been equipped with the necessary technical equipment and carries the experts in charge of the studies.

GREAT BRITAIN

British Exports of Atomic By-Products Increased

London, July 12, 1951.—(FTS)—At present the cost of producing electricity by atomic energy in Great Britain is likely to exceed that by other established means, but it may not always remain so. The sale of by-products of an atomic energy plant might help to reduce the cost of electricity to competitive levels. At the present time, the United Kingdom is supplying fair quantities of radio-active isotopes for export and the trade seems destined to expand. Consignments abroad jumped from 23 in 1948 to 1,291 in 1950 and the United Kingdom is now the sole supplier to the Continent and the Commonwealth (except Canada). Twenty-four countries imported from the United Kingdom in 1950, France and Sweden being the largest customers. Exports which amounted to about 25 per cent of total production in 1950 were valued at roughly \$60,000. The new uses which are being regularly developed for isotopes suggest this trade is only in its infancy.

Imports Into Great Britain Increased

London, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports into the United Kingdom increased in June by £22 million to £360 million as compared with May. United Kingdom exports fell by £30 million to £200 million and re-exports by £3 million to £9 million. The excess of imports over total exports went up, therefore, by £55 million to £151 million.

For the first half-year, total exports amounted to £1,304.5 million. Imports, which are estimated to be now running at a rate 43 per cent above the 1950 average, were valued in the first six months at £1,859.2 million. The surplus of imports over exports for the half-year was £554.8 million, compared with £347.9 million for the whole year 1950.

An encouraging feature of the returns is a recovery in exports to dollar countries. This serves to restore the total value of exports to North America in the first six months (£140.3 million) to the level of the second half of 1950 (£140.6 million).

GREECE

Greek Industrial Output Shows No Increase

Athens, June 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Greek industrial production during the months of January, February, March and April, 1951, showed little fluctuation, production for all industries being 119, 117, 117.5 and 119 respectively, with 100 for the base year 1939. The index of production

during these four months, excluding electricity production, was 106, 104, 106 and 107 respectively. Industrial production reached its peak in Greece, since the end of the war, during October and November, 1950, when the index was 127 for all industries, dropping to 123 the following month. Industries still below prewar levels (April, 1951) are metal-working 92, leather tanning 70, wearing apparel 45 and woodworking 75. At present industrial production in Greece is hampered by decreased purchasing power and by the shortage of funds.

Greek Telecommunication System Improved

Athens, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Hellenic Telecommunications Organization, the exclusive organization for the telecommunication system in Greece, has placed orders abroad amounting to more than \$4 million for equipment to restore telecommunications all over Greece. Equipment recently received includes twenty-six trucks to be used as earth-boring, pole-setting, line construction, utility, and instrument trucks. When the program is completed, Greece will have communications with all the major Greek islands, and telephone circuits to New York and London. The number of telephone lines will be increased by 16,000 in the capital area (Athens-Piraeus and surroundings) and 3,600 in the provinces. The number of automatic telephone lines at the end of 1950 were 47,500 in the capital area and 19,080 in the provinces.

Greek Mineral Production Increased

Athens, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The postwar mineral production in Greece, which has been very small as compared with the prewar period, showed a substantial increase during the year 1950.

Development in the production of the chief minerals and the production of lignite is as follows:

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	('000 of tons)					
Iron Pyrites	244	64	58	15	16	88
Barytine	35	...	...	19	16	21
Bauxite	180	1	22	44	49	77
Magnesite	168	1	22	12	25	26
Chrome	43	9	3	2	3	13
Lignite	108	129	133	120	176	160

Land Reclamation and Conservation Program Underway in Greece

Athens, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent review has been made by the Food and Agriculture Division of the United States Economic Cooperation Administration Mission to Greece, and covers the land and water resources development program in Greece. Over a hundred million dollars were spent by the Greek Government between 1926 and 1936, prior to the second world war, in the construction of flood control, drainage and irrigation projects in Greece. This work was arrested during the war, but has since been taken up and expanded, and a number of projects have been completed since the end of the hostilities in Greece. Reviewing the program briefly, the total number of flood control projects amount to 101, covering an area of nearly 600,000 acres. Of these 69 have been completed. Drainage of lakes, swamps and wet lands, numbering 160 projects, covers an area of over 600,000 acres, of which 84 have been com-

pleted. Projects for irrigation by gravity and by wells cover an area of nearly 700,000 acres, and, of the 129 projects by gravity, 50 have been completed; of the 1,735 projects by wells, 360 have been completed. This brief survey may give the measure of the amount of work which has been done, and which is programmed for the immediate future in land reclamation and conservation in Greece.

An example of the work accomplished is the 250,000 acres of alkali land which it is said can be reclaimed. Of this, some 7,700 acres form part of the alkali land reclamation program, and an equal acreage is being planted to rice by private growers. As a result, rice production, which averaged some 4,000 tons in the prewar period 1935-38, is expected to reach 40,000 tons this year, with substantial increases in coming years, thus helping to stabilize food production and requirements, as well as the Greek economy.

INDIA

Indian Steel Production Expected to Increase

Bombay, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Indian Tariff Board has completed an investigation of the working of India's two main producers of iron and steel and has estimated that annual production for the next three years will exceed present output by 100,000 tons. Tara Iron and Steel Company's estimated production is set at 780,000 tons and that of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, which includes the Indian Iron and Steel Company's works, at 311,450 tons or a total of 1,091,450 tons.

Permanent Tariff Commission Proposed for India

Bombay, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A bill to establish a permanent Tariff Commission, in place of the semi-permanent Tariff Board which has functioned since 1945, has been introduced by the Government of India and is expected to be adopted in the near future. The Fiscal Commission appointed by the Government of India which reported in 1950, recommended, in view of the experience of protection in India, the institution of a permanent tariff commission which would view the problem, not in the narrow perspective of the terms of reference for each industry, as in the past, but in the broader perspective of the economic development of the country as a whole. Accordingly, the new conditions of protection are: (1) sound management, and (2) natural advantages which would eventually enable the industry to do without protection. This condition may be waived if the development of the industry seeking protection is necessary in the national interest.

The tariff commission bill provides that the commission will have the powers of a civil court to examine witnesses and take documentary evidence under oath, and will be a permanent body of a minimum of three and maximum of four members. Members are to be appointed by the government, in the first instance, for three years and for another term of three years at the government's discretion. Provision is made that an additional two members may be appointed for any special purpose, and for a period of three years after vacating office no member of the commission may join a commercial establishment without prior approval of the Central Government.

A new feature of the bill is that it allows the grant of protection in advance of the establishment of an industry, to encourage investment in

hitherto undeveloped or underdeveloped sections of industry. All recommendations of the tariff commission are to be placed before the House of Representatives within a month of issue, but the government is not obliged to carry out the recommendations of the tariff commission, nor under this act, to explain reasons for their decisions to parliament.

MIDDLE EAST

Two Anglo-Egyptian Financial Agreements Signed

Cairo, July 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Two Anglo-Egyptian financial agreements were signed yesterday, following negotiations which started in November last. One agreement covers releases of sterling balances and the other the system of payments. The former stipulates immediate payment by Great Britain of £25 million including about \$40 million. Total releases up to expiry date of the agreements, i.e., 1960, amount to a maximum of £150 million.

Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Management Transferred to Cairo

Cairo, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Following discussions between the Egyptian Government and the Anglo-Egyptian Oilfields Ltd., concerning revision of the Egyptian Mining Laws and other matters, it has been decided to transfer the central management and control of the company from London to Cairo. The registered office of the company remains in London.

Iraq to Build New Roads and Bridges

Cairo, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Iraqi Development Board's five-year plan expenditure estimates have been increased. The increase is mainly for two new projects, i.e., (a) the construction of new bridges and (b) road building. The bridge building schedule will be started this year, and includes two permanent bridges across the Tigris at Bagdad.

Iraq to Produce Oil from Cotton Seed

Cairo, June 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Iraqi-grown cotton seed is to be used to produce hard oils, although it is estimated that actual production will not commence under two years' time. The scheme will cost 100,000 Iraqi dinars and it is estimated that sufficient oil will be produced to supply Iraq's soap making industry.

New Pipeline Being Built Between Syria and Iraq

Cairo, June 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The new 560-mile I.P.C. pipeline between Homs in Syria and the Iraqi oil wells, is expected to reach the Iraqi frontier by the end of this year and the complete line will be ready by the end of 1952. Work commenced at the Syrian end and the Homs-Banyas area has 26-inch pipes. Over the rest of the route 32-inch pipes will be used. No new pumping stations are to be erected but the present ones will be suitably enlarged.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Places Substantial Orders for Shoes and Textiles

The Hague, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Government has decided to place substantial defence orders for all types of clothing, textile equipment and shoes needed for the forces. This action is being taken to relieve the slack time being experienced by the shoe and textile industries.

Dutch Export Bank Organized

The Hague, July 7, 1951.—(FTS)—With an authorized capital of 25 million guilders, prominent Dutch banks, including the Netherlands Recovery Bank, have founded an export financing bank with its head office at The Hague. The purpose of the new organization is to finance and promote export trade, which is in the interests of the national economy. Members of the board are managers of the participating banks.

Netherlands Have New Artillery Tractor

The Hague, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new artillery tractor with six-wheel drive and motivated by a 26 cylinder American "Hercules" engine has been designed by Van Doorne's Automobile and Carrier Factory, Eindhoven.

The tractor is equipped with a patented wheel drive and a winch with an automatic tow-hook, which enables the driver to couple or uncouple the trailer without moving from his seat. The tow can, on difficult ground, be disconnected automatically but still remain connected to the tractor by a 50 metre cable. It has a loading capacity of about 2½ tons and can tow about 3 tons. It is claimed that the tractor is capable of moving a 105 mm. howitzer with a full complement of 11 men and 1½ tons of ammunition and equipment. The tractor with trailer has a road speed of 60 to 70 kilometres per hour and a field speed of 25 kilometres.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Consumer Price Index Increased

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The all groups consumer price index for the first quarter of 1951 showed an increase of 1.4 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1950. All groups in the index showed increases with the exception of the sub-group for fruit, vegetables and eggs which showed a small seasonal decrease. The greatest increase was in the household durable goods sub-group which increased by 4.6 per cent, while substantial increases were shown in housing, clothing, miscellaneous items and food.

Timber Production in New Zealand Set Record

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Timber production for the year ended March 31st, reached the record figure of 525 million board feet of rough sawn timber. Production of exotic timber increased by 40 per

cent and that of indigenous timber by 4 per cent. Of the total production, insignis pine made up 183 million board feet and rimu 229 million board feet.

New Zealand Expects Surplus in Foreign Exchange Transactions

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A surplus in New Zealand's overseas exchange transactions of £ 65 million is estimated for the current year, as a result of record receipts for wool which is the main factor in the favourable position. Wool receipts are expected to be £ 85 million higher than last year, while butter and cheese should return £ 5 million more. The surplus with the dollar area will be about one-quarter of the total surplus and is estimated at \$45 million. As a result of larger imports, and higher import prices, the value of imports for 1951 will probably be about 20 per cent above the 1950 level.

New Zealand Has Large Number of Employment Vacancies

Wellington, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—At March 31, 1951, there were 23,931 employment vacancies in New Zealand, while listed unemployed totalled 12. A total of 1,169 vacancies were in primary industry, 2,085 in the building and construction trades, 9,535 in other secondary industries and 5,218 in transportation and communication industries. Present plans of the government are to bring 7,500 immigrants a year for the next two years, and to increase the number to 10,000 annually thereafter. Immigration plans are hampered by transportation difficulties and housing shortages in New Zealand.

SOUTH AFRICA

Maize Crop Prospects Favourable

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The mid-June forecast by the Department of Agriculture anticipates a 1951 maize crop of 26,263,000 bags of 200 lbs. With favourable conditions of moisture and temperature crop development has been more than satisfactory. The second estimate exceeds that earlier released by 823,000 bags.

Upward Movement in Money Volume of Economic Activity Continued

Cape Town, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The upward movement in the money volume of economic activity in South Africa which was in evidence in the last eight months of 1950, according to the South African Reserve Bank, has continued although at a slower tempo during the first quarter of 1951. As in the previous quarters, the advance has been reflected principally by further increases in the country's general level of prices.

Net inflow of capital to the Union was reduced to about £ 5 million during the first quarter of the year from £ 24 million in the last quarter of 1950 and £ 27 million in the first quarter of that year.

A net current deficit in trade balance in the sum of £ 5 million appeared in the first quarter of this year, after passing through a state of equilibrium in the last quarter of 1950 and a favourable balance of £ 9 million in the first quarter of 1950.

Imports of merchandise amounted to £ 98 million in the first quarter of 1951 due, in part, to increasing prices but particularly to more liberal issue of import licences, while the value of imports in the similar quarter of 1950 was £ 58 million. Exports of merchandise, excluding gold, amounted to £ 76 million in the first quarter of 1951, as against £ 45 million in the first quarter of 1950.

South African Port Congested

Johannesburg, July 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Largely resulting from a “go-slow” strike on the part of railway artisans that has been in force for about a fortnight and a serious shortage of coal in the main centres of the Union, which has caused a diversion of railway trucks from other duties to the carriage of coal, there are now nearly 50,000 tons of cargo lying in sheds on the wharves at Durban. This is by far the largest amount of cargo that the port has ever had on hand and the situation is becoming more serious daily.

Ships are reported as having to wait up to a week before discharging and their cargoes are being unloaded at the rate of about 500 tons a day, instead of the customary 1,000 tons a day. Outward bound cargo is being dispatched at the rate of approximately 2,000 tons a day, which is about half the normal rate. With fewer trucks arriving, dispatch of outward cargo during the last few days has dropped to around 1,500 tons a day.

It will be appreciated how this delay in discharging of cargo in Durban is affecting industry and commerce throughout the Transvaal and other territories served by the port. Delays in the transport of cargo from Durban to Johannesburg during recent weeks have been as long as ten days. Serious shortages in raw materials for industry and goods for merchants are now commonplace.

VENEZUELA

Automobile and Truck Tires to be Made in Venezuela

Caracas, July 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company has purchased 180,000 square metres of land in Valencia where a factory will be built to produce automobile and truck tires. The plant will employ approximately 275 people and it is planned to produce 40,000 tires per year. The land purchased is more than initial requirements, but it will constitute the first step in a planned production for other articles of rubber, such as shoes, clothing, etc. Modern equipment has already been ordered from the United States, and the plant should be in operation in 1952.

Venezuelan Production of Asbestos Not Increased

Caracas, June 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Venezuela produced 190,150 kgs. of asbestos in 1950 as compared with 191,000 kgs. in 1949 and the peak production of 220,000 kgs. in 1948. No increased production is planned for this year because of high operating costs. Venezuela, therefore, will be dependent on imports for two-thirds of requirements.

Canadian Toy Fair Scheduled for March

The 12th Annual Canadian Toy Fair will be held in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, from March 3 to 7, 1952.

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	Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce	Saint John—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Guelph—Board of Trade	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	
Quebec City—Board of Trade.	

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.

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

First Delegates from Asiatic Countries Arrive

Abdul Ghafoor Butt and Ata-Mohamed, of Pakistan arrived in Ottawa on July 23 as the first of more than sixty delegates from Asiatic countries who are scheduled to study various aspects of Canadian technical and scholastic developments as guests of the Canadian government under the Technical Co-operation Program of the Colombo Plan.

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.

Lille International Textile Exhibition Drew Exhibitors from Many Lands

Large-scale opportunity offered to twenty countries to compare techniques, processes and creations, as well as to increase the range of business connections—Canadian exhibit attracted many visitors.

By L. A. Campeau, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

PARIS.—During the Lille International Textile Exhibition, the great textile manufacturing centre of France cornered all fashion news. For three weeks, the International Textile Exhibition offered to more than twenty countries a large-scale opportunity to compare techniques, processes and creations and to increase the range of business connections.

The exhibition grounds, covering 60,000 square metres, united almost the whole of the textile world. In fact, with the participation of Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, South Africa and the United States, 63 per cent of the world wool production was represented. Cotton was represented by the United States, Egypt, India and Pakistan; more than 80 per cent of the world silk production by Japan and Italy; and 75 per cent of the world's jute production by Pakistan.

All France's leading textile industries and different branches of the clothing industry organized a special day of festivities. Wool day attracted visitors from all other wool centres in France and many from abroad. Cotton day, for example, saw a display of new cotton dresses designed by the leading 24 designers in Paris.

The International Textile Exhibition indicated the high degree of skill reached by the wool industry. Regional manufacturers and connected trades exhibited their products on many stands whose organization was due to collective or to private initiative. The wool industry, leading French exporting industry, was supported by diagrams and illustrations.

French Clothing Trades Mainly Use Cotton

The creation in France of the cotton industry actually brought fashion and elegance within reach of the people. Nowadays, more than two-thirds of the articles produced by French clothing trades are made of cotton. At the Textile Exhibition, the French cotton industry not only described but also suggested the multifarious uses of cotton yarns and fabrics.

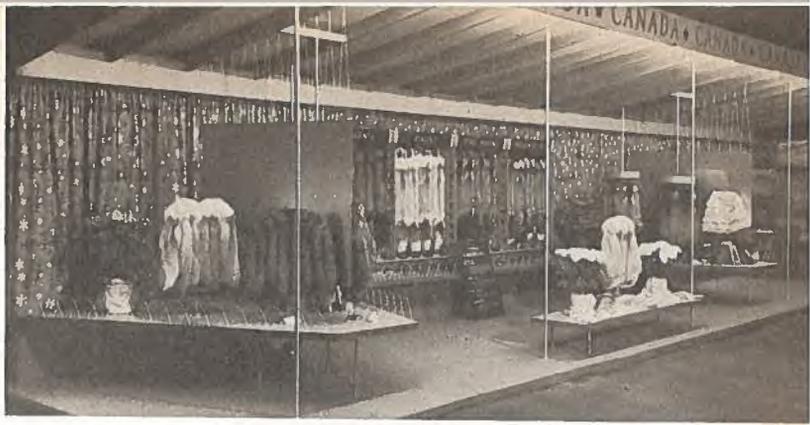
The French cotton industry has to struggle for raw material, in order to maintain normal activity, and the French cotton industry must export 40 per cent of its production to overseas territories and foreign countries. Strenuous efforts are being made to develop cotton plantations overseas and to extend more widely the use of synthetic textiles.

Contrary to custom, silk goods were not presented as a separate exhibit, but were part of a display arranged on architectural lines and featuring interior decoration. The silk industry of Lyon exhibited its best products, and manufactures of St. Etienne were represented by multi-coloured interlaced ribbons and by a great variety of silk threads, silk or silk staple sewing threads, rayon staple yarns, etc.

In the rayon staple and synthetic fibres section, visitors were met by considerations of a technical character, including the viscose and acetate manufacturing operations.

The best products of the flax industry were displayed, including table linen, house linen, fine damasks, clothes and underwear.

ight and below—Display of
elts and fur garments, of
anadian origin and manu-
cture, at the Lille Interna-
onal Exhibition, held from
pril 28 to May 10. These
tracted considerable atten-
on among fur dealers from
reat Britain and the
Continent.



Lille International Textile Exhibition

ight—Display of Canadian
xtiles, which provided a
lourful note at the Lille
International Textile Exhi-
ion. The fabrics were made
available by various Cana-
ian textile manufacturers
rough the Primary Textiles
Institute.



In the lace, tulle, embroidery, point-lace and passementerie industry, the traditional characteristics for which its productions have won world-wide celebrity were emphasized. It was demonstrated that the mechanization of that industry had not superseded hand-production, and the fact that companies are numerous in that line is not inconsistent with a survival of handicrafts whose skill and excellence remain, on the other hand, the basis of industrial production. It was a production of high quality and good taste that was exhibited there.

On a large stand, the federation of dyers and finishers grouped all the manufactures concerned with the finishing of textile goods, with an attempt to direct the visitor's attention to what characterizes the art of dyeing, printing and finishing.

Five Centuries of Knitted Goods Displayed

"Five Centuries of Knitted Goods" was the theme for a large section, to evidence the permanence of this old branch of the French textile industry. To illustrate the fact that a powerfully developed industry may derive from the past, besides old pieces of fine craftsmanship lent by museums or borrowed from private collections, a whole range of classical and fancy articles were displayed.

In the nylon pavilion were diaphanous draperies of pure nylon organdie, which is now called Nylonganza.

Among all these very elaborate showings, the Canadian display aroused considerable interest, introducing the general public to many aspects of the textile industry in Canada, which were hitherto unknown.

The Canadian fur exhibit attracted many visitors, not only by its quality but also because of the high standard of skill reached by the fur industry in Canada.

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.

Traffic Surcharge at Cuban Ports Increased

Havana, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—An increase of 5 cents per 100 pounds in the "traffic" surcharge at Cuban ports was announced June 18 by the Havana Steamship Conference. The old rate of 10 cents per 100 pounds to Havana, Mariel, and Matanzas will be raised to 15 cents, and that to Santiago de Cuba goes from 6 cents to 11 cents, effective July 16. The recent increases granted in the wages of Cuban port workers is blamed for increased traffic rates.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Pakistan Extends Validation of Import Permits

Karachi, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has notified the public that all import licences issued during the shipping period January 1 to June 30, 1951, are revalidated for shipment up to December 31, 1951.

Paraguay Introduces Exchange Budget System

Buenos Aires, July 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Paraguay has announced that foreign exchange will be granted henceforth on the basis of a budget prepared with the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund. The exchange budget for 1951 is based on estimated foreign exchange earnings from exports (\$38,310,000) and services (\$1,035,000) amounting to U.S.\$39,345,000. From this amount payment for imports are allocated \$29,620,000 in various foreign currencies, while \$6,050,000 is provided for government services and \$3,500,000 is left for addition to reserves.

Applications for exchange permits—the granting of which makes the necessary import permit automatically available—must be submitted when called for periodically by the Monetary Board which will announce the type of products to be imported and the amount of various foreign currencies which they are prepared to make available.

Preference will be given, as far as possible, to imports of raw materials for industries established in the country. Also, applications to import repair and replacement parts and other items necessary for the maintenance of the industry and transport system may be presented where required.

United States Suspends Duties On Metal Scrap

Washington, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap and relaying and rerolling rails which was due to expire on June 30, 1951, has been extended until June 30, 1952, under Public Law 66 signed on June 30 by the President.

Can Factory Established in Singapore

Singapore, June 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Metal Box Company of Malaya Limited, a subsidiary of the Metal Box Group of the United Kingdom has recently opened a factory at a cost of Malayan \$2.5 million. The factory has 45,000 square feet of space with separate air-conditioned offices and employs 500 workers, mostly Chinese with some Malays and Indians.

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.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer. Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

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

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

Ceylon

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

Chile

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

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

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

Cuba

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

Egypt

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

France

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

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

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

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

Guatemala

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

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

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

India

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

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

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

Italy

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

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

Jamaica

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

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

Japan

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

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

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

New Zealand

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

Norway

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

Pakistan

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

Peru

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

Philippines

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

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Puerto Rico

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

Singapore

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

South Africa

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

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

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

Spain

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

Sweden

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

Switzerland

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

Trinidad

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

Turkey

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

United Kingdom

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

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

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

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

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

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

United States

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

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

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

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

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

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

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

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

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.