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COVER SUBJECT—The Welland Canal, which was completed by Canada in 1932 at a cost of \$132 million, enables large lake ships to descend from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. A steady stream of ships loaded with wheat and grain uses this route to reach the markets of the world. Freight passing through the Welland Canal totalled 14,719,346 tons in 1950, as compared with 13,692,209 tons in 1949.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

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

The United States 1951

Part Two of a Review of Business and Economic
Conditions During January-June in Three Parts

By Arthur E. Bryan

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
in New York City

Part II

SINCE June, 1950, there has been a danger of mounting inflation. Basic commodity prices have risen about 50 per cent, farm prices about 16 per cent and wholesale food prices 12 per cent. Industrial prices have increased 14 per cent, wholesale textile prices 30 per cent, chemicals over 25 per cent and building materials and metals over 10 per cent. The cost of living is now at an all-time high.

These inflationary pressures will intensify as the expanded security program goes into high gear. There will be a growing gap between the demand for consumer goods and the supply of such goods, resulting in even greater inflationary pressures.

The government realized such a situation called for vigorous counter-action. Until last December, efforts to stabilize prices were on a voluntary basis. A set of voluntary price standards was announced on December 19, 1950, as a guide to aid sellers who would co-operate in a program of voluntary price stabilization. Several hundred large firms were requested to give prior notice of intended price increases.

Unfortunately, however, although some firms sought conscientiously to comply with this request, price increases continued at an alarming rate. The government then decided to issue regulations governing the mark-up on goods and took measures to control the flow of scarce and essential materials. Other steps taken to curb inflation included restrictions on credit buying and increased taxation.

In order to implement these various control regulations and to administer them, the following Government agencies were set up—under the Defence Production Act of 1950:—

Office of Price Stabilization (O.P.S.)—to control mark-ups on a wide variety of goods by establishing a “ceiling” at which goods can be sold for domestic use, and for export. It also controls the retail prices on imported goods.

National Production Authority (N.P.A.)—to establish basic priorities and arrange for inventories of materials; to control and regulate the industrial might of the Nation.

Defence Minerals Administration (D.M.A.)—to regulate and control the allocation of scarce minerals and ores, viz., manganese, tungsten, chrome, cobalt, etc.

Controlled Materials Plan (C.M.P.)—which is concerned with production schedules, allocations to consumers both for defence and civilian use.

Controlled Distribution Authority (C.D.A.)—concerned with limitations upon the slaughtering of cattle for home consumption.

Defence Production Act Extended One Month

At the end of June, 1951, the United States Congress put through a bill extending the government's economic control powers, which were slated to expire on June 30, until the end of July, 1951. Federal rental controls and import controls on fats and oils were included. Written into the extension is an amendment specifically barring any price rollbacks during the month of July or any new price ceilings on items that are not already under controls.

The Senate had already passed, a day or two before, an eight-month extension of some wage-price control powers and a one-year extension until June, 1952, of the other Defence Production Act programs.

This bill includes many sharp curbs on the government's powers to control prices and credit. The House is scheduled now to start debate on its bill to revise the Defence Production Act and to extend it through until next June. The powers of the present Defence Production Act include price and wage controls, consumer credit and real estate credit curbs, priorities and allocations and authority to make government loans and enter into long-term purchase contracts. The ban on rollbacks will rule out some \$700 million worth of price reductions on manufactured goods which the Office of Price Stabilization intended should be effective on July 2. No other rollbacks are planned for July and the provision prohibits the price controllers from ordering any new ones.

Price Ceilings on Wood Pulp

On June 30, the Office of Price Stabilization put into effect dollar-and-cents ceilings on 12 standard grades of wood pulp produced in the United States and four grades of imported wood pulp comprising the bulk of shipments from overseas.

These ceilings do not apply to imports from Canada, because the Department of Defence Production in Canada has already taken action to stabilize prices of wood pulp sold to the United States.

For domestic wood pulp they are at levels representing pre-Korea prices plus amounts deemed adequate by O.P.S. to cover cost increases since last June, and will result in rollbacks "on a substantial portion of market pulp".

Likewise, ceilings on overseas pulp represent the lowest levels of prices during the second quarter of 1951. O.P.S. indicated a cutback in receipts may result.

Following will be the ceilings for domestic standard grades per short air dry ton delivered to the consumer's mill:

Bleached sulphite	\$140.00
Unbleached sulphite	132.50
Bleached sulphate	145.00
Semi-bleached sulphate	140.00
Unbleached sulphate	132.50
Bleached soda pulp	140.00
Groundwood pulp	92.50
Sulphite screenings	72.50
Sulphate screenings	67.50
Groundwood screenings	60.00
Unbleached sulphate side-runs	132.50
Standard newsprint side-runs	92.50

Manufacturers must absorb freight charges up to certain specified amounts.

Delivery costs above these amounts may be added to ceiling prices. Following are the maximum freight charges per short air dry ton and manufacturer must absorb:

Area of Production of Domestic Woodpulp	Air dry weight		
	50%	50-80%	Above 80%
Northeast	\$16.00	\$14.00	\$11.00
Lake Central	16.00	14.00	11.00
Southern	20.00	18.00	15.00
West Coast	23.50	21.50	18.50

Ceilings on Imports

Following will be the ceiling prices on standard grades of imported wood pulp per short air dry ton, on dock, Atlantic Seaboard:

Unbleached sulphite	\$200.00
Unbleached sulphate	200.00
Bleached sulphite	225.00
Bleached sulphate	230.00

Domestic manufacturers of special grades of wood pulp and buyers of overseas wood pulp for which prices are not spelled out may file proposed ceilings on such pulp which are "in line" with spelled out prices, with due regard for customary quality price differentials. Such proposals will determine ceilings if O.P.S. by order does not establish lower prices within 30 days.

Special Grades Listed

Special grades include dissolving, high alpha and special chemical sulphite dissolving; high alpha and special chemical sulphate specification glassine and Mitscherlich sulphite specification, condenser sulphate, semi-chemical wood pulp, unbleached soda pulp, bleached groundwood, wood pulp produced in whole or in part from rags, paper stock or any fibrous material other than wood, wood pulp shipped pursuant to N.P.A. orders and produced upon equipment not designed for production of such wood pulp for sale in open market.

Exports are subject to the same ceilings as domestically sold wood pulp, job nearest port of shipment, with allowances for special packing or routing to alternate ports at the purchaser's convenience.

The United States produces about 40 per cent and consumes almost 50 per cent of the world's wood pulp. It purchases about one-third of the wood pulp moving in international trade.

Between June, 1950, and January, 1951, domestic bleached sulphite rose from \$118 to \$135-\$165 per ton. Canadian bleached sulphite rose from \$118 to \$145-\$160. Finnish bleached sulphite rose from \$118 to \$183 and Swedish from \$118 to \$175. Domestic unbleached sulphate rose from \$80-\$85 to \$130-\$200 per ton.

American prices were frozen in January, but foreign wood pulp continued to advance in price. During the second quarter of 1951, Canadian bleached sulphite ranged from \$160 to \$170. The Finnish price reached \$225 and the Swedish price \$275 to \$290. Canadian unbleached sulphate ranged from \$155 to \$170 during the second quarter. Finnish was \$200 and Swedish \$250 to \$275.

In Part III, to be published next week, Mr. Bryan will discuss United States trade, industrial production and agriculture.

Cork, Canned Fish and Wine are Principal Portuguese Exports

Export of cork manufactures being encouraged—Fish canning industry greatly affected by disappearance of sardines—War and postwar restrictions have seriously curtailed port wine exports to United Kingdom, traditionally Portugal's largest market for this wine.

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

(One conto equals Canadian \$37 approximately.)

LISBON.—The cork, fish canning, and wine, particularly port wine, industries are indubitably the backbone of Portugal's export trade. Upon these three industries too, largely depends the state of internal prosperity. In 1949 total exports of cork to all destinations were 189,812 tons, valued at 653,108 contos, which increased to 209,970 tons valued at 892,718 contos in 1950.

In the past exports have been principally of unmanufactured cork, and Portugal is now trying to encourage the export of cork manufactures, thus obtaining the maximum return to the country through the processing of their raw material. In 1949 the export of cork in the form of planks, sheets, waste and virgin cork amounted to 123,766 tons, while manufactured cork, in the form of agglomerates, discs and squares, stoppers, and other items amounted to 26,046 tons, valued at 331,127 contos. In 1950 unmanufactured cork products were exported to the volume of 126,501 tons, valued at 481,396 contos, and cork manufactures reached 33,469 tons, valued at 410,322 contos. The approximate unit price per ton of unmanufactured cork increased from 2.6 contos, in 1949, to 2.7 contos in 1950, while the unit price for manufactured products fell from 12.7 per ton to 12.26 per ton.

Fish Canning Has Suffered from Disappearance of Sardine

Little can be learned about the fish canning industry by comparing statistics of recent years as these statistics represent periods of abnormality caused by the sudden disappearance of sardines from the coastal waters of Portugal. As a result of these disappearances, the canning industry, which depends almost entirely on sardines, has suffered greatly during the past few years. Some plants were forced to close down, others had already given intimation of their intention to do so, and all were working only part time.

Some of the more versatile canners sought other products which could be processed with their existing facilities, as a result of which oysters are now being canned and exported from Portugal. A certain amount of cuttlefish is also being processed, while there has been an increase in the production of tuna and mackerel. Now that the sardines have returned to the Portuguese waters, it is questionable whether these substitute activities will continue and establish what are virtually new industries for Portugal.

The sardine canning industry is, with the remainder of the fish canning industry, highly dependent on its ability to acquire tinplate from abroad for cans, and the shortage of tinplate is already causing some consternation. The small fish industry, however, has an additional worry. They require vegetable oil, and especially olive oil, for their processing

and steps have been taken to guard, as far as possible, against a recurrence of an oil shortage such as was faced during and immediately after the last war.

Portugal is a very important producer of wines. Excellent stillable wines, sparkling wines, and brandies are produced in various parts of the country, but for the most part these are for local consumption and it is port wine which is the important export item. In 1950, out of a total export of 1,000,000 hectolitres, valued at 558,139 contos, port wine accounted for 232,000 hectolitres, valued at 334,451 contos. This is a considerable decrease when compared with total exports in 1949 which totalled 1,165,000 hectolitres, valued at 596,104 contos, of which 250,000 hectolitres valued at 358,152 contos were exported.

This decrease is not by any means a recent development nor does it appear to be of a temporary nature, unless forceful measures are taken to combat it. Portugal's great market for port wine has traditionally been the United Kingdom, but war and postwar restrictions seriously curtailed port wine imports and there is also the possibility that the arrival of South African and Australian port-types of wine, at prices considerably below those for true port, have also had an effect in depressing the market for port wine.

There has been considerable talk of embarking on sales propaganda to develop the wine export to other countries, particularly the United States, but to date, little of a concrete nature has been undertaken. As a result the port wine industry continues to be depressed.

Raw Material Shortage Affects Imported Textile Industry

Of much less importance so far as export is concerned but of great national importance is the textile industry. Both in wool and cotton Portugal has well-established mills, many of which had their foundation centuries ago. Both branches of the industry, cotton and wool, have been experiencing bad times. It is said that the reason for the so-called crisis is two-fold. First, the shortage of raw materials, particularly wool, has brought about increased prices which are reflected naturally in the cost to the consumer of the finished goods. This increase in cost, without an accompanying increase in income for the buying public, has brought about a diminished demand. At the same time, jobbers, wholesalers, and retailers, who have been left with larger stocks on hand than they are accustomed to, are disinclined, in the face of the low purchasing power of the local population and the international outlook, to place orders for new goods until their shelves are practically emptied. At present the textile mills, for the greater part, are only operating three days a week.

In varying degrees, this is the picture of most of Portugal's industry: increase in prices, purchasing power which cannot keep up with the price increase, shortage of raw material, and hesitancy to place any confidence in the immediate, let alone the relatively distant, future. Most of Portugal's industries are small, almost family concerns, and, as such, they are particularly vulnerable to conditions such as the world is passing through at the present time. Equally, of course, they are capable of rapid recovery when conditions are more favourable.

Japanese Silk Production Reduced

Tokyo, July 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Silk Spinners Co-operative Associations in all parts of Japan decided to cut daily production by 50 per cent commencing July 1. The decision was taken in view of the recent slump in both domestic and foreign silk trade.

Little Change from Year to Year in the French Textile Industry

Imports of jute and sisal were higher last year—Raw cotton imports totalled 280,800 metric tons, a little over half of which came from the United States—Domestic wool production totals about 15,000 tons a year, but important wool industry depends principally on imports.

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

PARIS.—There is very little change to be noted from year to year in the output of the French textile industry, partly because of the conservatism of the industry itself, which is segmented into innumerable small privately-owned factories, and even into artisanal workshops. This is not altogether true with respect to the rayon and staple fibre industry, which has been growing steadily, nor of the silk industry, which has been gradually receding. Nor is it likely to be true in 1951, when the shortage of cotton, the high price of wool, and the extreme rarity of rayon pulp and cotton linters are likely to have a depressing effect on nearly all sectors of the industry. Nevertheless, it is the one industrial sector where little progress is to be noted, and which is, therefore, subject to early recession at moments of international disturbance.

Linen yarn production amounted to 22,992 metric tons, as against 18,434 tons in 1949 and 25,716 tons in 1938. Hemp production amounted to 6,492 tons, against 7,704 tons in 1949 and 13,104 in 1938. Since both fibres are greatly used in mixtures, it is difficult to estimate the production of fabrics originating from them. However, the total production of textiles of either or both combined came to 18,984 tons in 1950, as against 14,700 tons in 1949 and 19,380 tons in 1938.

Jute and Sisal Imports Higher Last Year

Imports of jute and sisal are the only index available to the use of these fibres for bagging and other uses. Total imports in 1950 came to 74,304 metric tons, against 49,068 in 1949 and 81,804 tons in 1938. Production of sisal yarn came to 36,600 tons in 1950, against 41,736 tons in 1949 and 32,196 tons in 1938. One of the chief products of sisal is binder twine, of which France produced 33,616 metric tons in 1950, against 26,532 tons in 1949 and 24,816 in 1938.

Total imports of raw cotton in 1950 came to 280,800 metric tons, as against 256,600 tons in 1949 and 277,800 tons in 1938. A little over half the total came from the United States, while 41,000 tons came from Egypt, 26,400 tons from other French Union countries, 24,000 tons from India, and the remainder from "other countries," probably to a large extent represented by Brazil.

Production of cotton yarn came to 250,000 tons, and exports amounted to 7,900 tons. Production of cotton cloth in cotton mills came to 168,000 metric tons. In addition, a considerable amount of yarn was used for the production of mixed fibres.

Wool Industry Depends Principally on Imports

Although France produces about 15,000 tons of raw wool per annum, her important woollen industry depends principally on imports, of which 105,600 tons were imported in 1950, against 112,800 tons in the previous

year, and 125,000 tons in 1938. Total production of wool yarns came to 126,000 metric tons, of which 35,000 was combed wool yarn, 54,800 was carded wool yarn, and the remainder was in various types of knitting yarns. Exports of yarns totalled 21,500 tons, and exports of wool tops were 14,500 tons. The total number of spindles in use was 2,565,000.

The production of unfinished textiles was 80,050 metric tons, of which 10,772,000 metres were in the form of wool for clothing. Of total production, 11,630 tons, or 14½ per cent, was exported. There were 29,752 looms in use at the end of the year out of a total capacity of 43,751.

Production of rayon yarn came to 45,240 metric tons, about the same as in 1949, and 50 per cent more than in 1938. Staple fibre production was 38,676, or about 30 per cent more than in 1949, against practically no production in 1938. Exports of yarn amounted to 11,800 tons, and of staple fibre to 10,600 tons. Thus it will be seen that total production was about 84,000 tons, of which 22,400 tons, or more than 25 per cent was exported. It had been hoped that production would come to more than 100,000 tons in 1951, but shortage of raw material will reduce production to about the 1950 level, while exports in the form of yarn or staple fibre will be greatly reduced due to accrued domestic requirements.

Production of silk and/or rayon textiles came to 25,400 metric tons, of which 9,312 tons, or 37 per cent, were exported.

Importance of Australian Automotive Parts and Accessories Industry Increasing

Exhibits at the 1951 Commemoration Jubilee International Motor Show at Melbourne reflected the rapid growth of the industry.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

MELBOURNE.—The growing importance of the automotive parts and accessories industry in Australia was reflected in an impressive manner in the display at the 1951 Commemoration Jubilee International Motor Show in Melbourne this year.

Starting in a small way in 1902 with the production of motor bodies, and encouraged by substantial tariff protection progressively imposed as the industry developed, automobile production in Australia has grown steadily and expanded, until today it ranks as one of the country's largest industries. Keeping in step with the major industry, the manufacture of parts and accessories has also gone ahead rapidly. According to the Chairman of the Automotive Products Manufacturers' Association, this year's exhibits at the International Show represent the widest range of parts produced by any country in the world, covering as it does the many makes of English, American and Continental as well as Australian-built cars in operation in this country.

The value of output in 1938-39 of motor accessories amounted to less than £A1,000,000. In 1947-48 the value had increased to £A5,118,000, and the total for the year ending June 30, 1951, is estimated by the trade at about £A8,000,000.

The principal items produced in 1947-48 were axles, £A64,219; springs, £A154,886; bumpers, £A120,215; wheels, £A80,336; radiator cores, £A240,149; spark plugs, £A253,700; shock absorbers, £A56,512; pistons, £A285,350; piston rings, £A402,075; and cylinder sleeves and liners, £A163,894.

This does not tell the whole story, however, as the exhibits at this year's International Show clearly demonstrate. Among the exhibits which attracted wide attention, in addition to those above mentioned, were such items as garage service and engine reconditioning equipment, oil filters, oil seals, wind screen wipers, lighting and ignition systems, motor horns, gaskets, exhaust mufflers and pipes, rubber motor mounts and other rubber accessories, tires and tubes, wheels and pinion sets, transmission gears, bearings and tools.

A further impetus to the industry has been given by the introduction of the first and only "all Australian" car—the Holden—built by General Motors-Holdens Ltd., and designed to meet Australian conditions and requirements in the low priced field. About 40,000 Holdens have gone on the road since the first one came off the assembly line in 1949.

Publications Will be Displayed at Singapore Conference

Mr. D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore, will represent Canada at a regional conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, to be held in Singapore from October 9-18, 1951. Although Canada is not a member of ECAFE, she has been invited to send a delegation.

The purpose of this conference is to provide government commercial representatives and non-government trade interests with an opportunity of discussing regional problems and methods whereby trade promotional machinery can be improved.

The executive of ECAFE propose arranging an exhibit of trade directories and trade publications issued by government agencies. It has also been suggested that commercial publishing houses wishing to acquaint delegates from other countries with their various publications should send sample copies, with particulars of subscription facilities. Canadian publishers wishing to take advantage of this opportunity are invited to send specimen copies of their publications to Mr. Armstrong, in Singapore.

Countries to participate at this conference include Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, the Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

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.

Record Tobacco Crop for India Is Forecast for This Year

Tobacco is a main cash crop and major source of revenue—Excise duty is over 400 million rupees a year—Domestic market absorbs most of output.

By R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One rupee equals 23 cents Canadian.)

BOMBAY.—Tobacco is today one of the principal cash crops in India, and a major source of the country's revenue. Excise duty alone amounts to over 400 million rupees a year. The Government of India is interested in the development and welfare of this industry. The Indian Central Tobacco Committee, supported by the government to the extent of one million rupees per annum, is actively carrying on a search for localities where this crop can be grown with a better yield per acre. Last year the yield amounted to about 40 per cent of the production of the United States, or 800 million pounds, from a planted area of 754,000 acres. This year, with favourable weather, it is expected to set a record, as acreage is up 6.4 per cent, to an estimated 802,000 acres.

Although tobacco was first introduced into India by the Portuguese around Surat in 1508, Madras Province is now the main centre of production, with Bombay and Bihar producing nearly as much between them. With the exception of Delhi, all other states in the Union produce tobacco.

Even with a very low per capita consumption of cigarettes, and tobacco in other forms, most tobacco grown is required for domestic consumption, about 10 to 15 per cent only being exported. Britain buys around 75 per cent of all exports and last year imported 67 million pounds valued at Rs.40.9 million. Other important markets are Egypt, Aden, and more particularly Pakistan, which take three-quarters of all exports of manufactured "bidis," a cheap form of cigarette rolled in a tobacco leaf, and bidi tobacco. The contemplated imposition of a 40 per cent import duty by the Pakistan Government is causing concern among established traders.

Cigar and cheroot factories are concentrated mainly in Madras State but they contain no expensive equipment as production is carried out entirely by hand. Most cigars made are a cheap variety, priced at less than three quarters of a rupee per hundred and are not subject to excise duty. Cigar making requires about 50 million pounds of tobacco annually, one-tenth of this being used for better grades, some containing imported leaf. Imports of cigars into India during 1949-50 were valued at only Rs.61,000, roughly half of prewar imports, mostly from Burma.

War Gave Impetus to Domestic Production

During the latter part of the war, India was virtually shut off from imports of cigarettes and this provided a tremendous impetus to domestic production, and the growth of the cigarette industry has been phenomenal. Most of the extensively advertised United Kingdom brands are now manufactured in India, in 21 factories situated mainly in Calcutta and Bombay. According to available statistics, the installed capacity of cigarette-making machinery is 30,000 million cigarettes a year, but production has only slightly exceeded two-thirds of this amount for the last

few years. Imports of cigarettes in 1949-50 at 110,000 pounds, were only one-tenth of imports in 1947-48, the bulk of them from the United Kingdom. Since 1948 India has become a net exporter of cigarettes, average exports being one-and-a-half-million pounds yearly, mainly to Pakistan and Ceylon.

Technicians and Students Arrive from India

Eleven technicians and students from India have arrived in Ottawa to undertake fellowship and scholarship courses provided by Canada under the Technical Assistance Program of the Colombo Plan for the Development of South and South-East Asia. They are the first large group to come from India under the Plan, and were welcomed at the Ottawa airport by P. K. Bannerjee of the Indian High Commissioner's Office, and T. J. Brook, Director of the Technical Assistance Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

They will spend from six months to a year in Canada, according to various courses of study and practical training, which include Civil Engineering; Mechanized Agriculture; Power Generation; Transmission and Distribution; Nutrition and Dietetics; Optics and Optical Instruments; Forestry and Pulpwood; Geology; Physics and Stress Analysis.

All of them will first attend the International Summer Seminar on "The Needs and Contributions of East and West" now being held for students from sixteen countries at St. Alexander's College near Ottawa.

Members of the group are M. Y. Ansari, Lecturer at the Engineering College of the Muslim University in Aligarh; P. N. Baijal, Agricultural Engineer with the Department of Agriculture of Ajmer; A. K. Chatterjee, Electrical Engineer with the Damdar Valley Power Corp., Calcutta; H. S. R. Desikachar, Scientific Officer with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore; P. Hariharan, Scientific Officer with the National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi; S. H. Mahalaha, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jabalpur, M.P.; Rabindranath Mitra, Instructor with the Department of Geology, University of Calcutta; U. C. Nair, Engineer with the Southern Electrical Division, Trivandrum; Banshidar Pant, Research Officer, Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Research Station, Poona; M. R. Srinivasan, Mechanical Engineer, Bangalore City; and Shri V. R. Vaidya, Superintending Engineer of the State Government of Bombay Electric Grid, Bombay.

Business Activities Shift From Hong Kong to Singapore

Singapore, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—There is evidence in Singapore of a transfer of commercial and industrial enterprises from Hong Kong, undoubtedly inspired by the increasing difficulties with which business organizations in that colony are faced. Refugee capital has been transferred to Singapore in sizeable amounts and a number of influential businessmen have taken up permanent residence. Industrial undertakings, while not as easy to move as commercial organizations, are also showing an interest in locating in Singapore to take advantage of the large entrepôt trade with South East Asia. An example is the report of a multi-million dollar textile project financed by three Hong Kong manufacturers in conjunction with the United Kingdom's Colonial Development Corporation. It is said that the machinery will be provided from the Hong Kong factories.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Assistance to National Cement Industry Proposed in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Council of Economy has recommended to Congress that special favours be granted to a company desirous of establishing a cement mill in Pernambuco, where there is believed to be an excellent supply of raw material. The estimated output from the mill would be 6,000 tons monthly.

Until Brazil is in a position to produce sufficient cement for domestic consumption, the council proposed general legislation to assist the national cement industry. At present, Brazil imports 500,000 tons of cement a year.

Television Station to be Installed in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, July 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A modern and powerful television station will be installed in Belo Horizonte, State of Minas Gerais, by Mr. Assis Chateaubriand, owner of the Diários Associados chain of newspapers, radio and television stations. Mr. Chateaubriand purchased the station from RCA Victor in Paris.

Brazilian Firm Doubles Exports of Iron Ore

Rio de Janeiro, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—According to statistics given by Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, the production of iron ore in the first six months of 1951 was 578,545 tons compared with 317,338 tons in the same period of 1950. Of this amount, 486,972 was exported in the first six months of 1951 compared with 221,687 tons in the same period of 1950.

Brazilian National Steel Mill Reduces Output

Rio de Janeiro, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to lack of raw materials, particularly minerals from the State of Minas Gerais, the National Steel mill at Volta Redonda has reduced its blast furnace production by 20 per cent as of July 25.

CHILE

Storage Charges in Chilean Customs Increased

Santiago, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective July 25, storage charges in the Chilean Customs will be increased by 50 per cent. At the same time, the period during which incoming cargo may be stored has been reduced from 4 to 3 months, after which time goods may be auctioned. These measures have been adopted as a means of dealing with the present state of congestion.

Chile Studying Compensation Agreement With Italy

Santiago, August 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Government is studying a commercial compensation agreement proposed by the Italian Government. Italy is said to be interested in importing nitrate, copper, wine and wool in exchange for manufactured articles, machinery and raw materials. Once the Chilean Commercial Policy Department has prepared its report, conversations will be commenced with the Italian Ambassador.

Electrification of Chilean Railway Proposed

Santiago, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Public Works has in mind the changing of the present steam traction system of the Arica/La Paz Railway for electric diesel locomotives, while the new track is constructed to eliminate the present system.

Coal Production and Consumption in Chile Shows Little Variation

Santiago, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual coal production in Chile has had very little variation over the past 10 years. In 1941, the production was 2,060,271 tons, while in 1950 it was 2,180,923 tons. During the intervening years the highest production shown was 2,279,438 in the year 1944. The latest details as to consumption correspond to 1948 when the total was 2,163,767 tons; about 25 per cent of the production in that year was utilized by the State Railways.

Chile To Increase Coastal Steamship Freights

Santiago, July 30, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that Chilean coastal maritime freights will be increased by 25 per cent. A complete study as to costs is being made by a joint committee formed by government officials and the Maritime Owners' Association.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Trinidad Plant Manufactures Vinegar

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad's first vinegar factory commenced production in June. The factory, erected and operated by French Industries Ltd., under the benefits of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance (1950), will produce 75,000 gallons of vinegar annually when in full production. This output is considerably in excess of Trinidad's annual consumption of 15,000 to 18,000 gallons and the greater part of the vinegar produced will be exported. The local company plans to fill the vinegar requirements of the whole British Caribbean. It also hopes to export to Venezuela in spite of a 30 per cent Antillean Tax against West Indies products. All ingredients used including alcohol, molasses and vegetable extracts are locally produced. All machinery was brought to Trinidad from Martinique. Later plans include the manufacture of wines and perfumes.

Subsidization of Local Food Growing in Trinidad Suggested

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Commenting on the sudden price rises in Trinidad, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce has suggested that a long-range scheme for the subsidization of local food production should be considered by government. The minister predicted that further sharp increases could be expected soon.

Trinidad Ships Railway Sleepers to Australia

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad timber industry has commenced deliveries on a \$1 million order from Australia for railway sleepers. Approximately 2,500 of these, manufactured from the local mora wood, were shipped on July 28. The first shipment of 1,000 sleepers was made on June 2.

Sharp Drop in Trinidad Cocoa Prices

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad cocoa prices dropped \$10 per fanega on July 6. New prices are \$46 per fanega for plantation variety and \$42 per fanega for estate variety. Price declines in the European and United States markets together with low prices for new crop West African cocoa were the prime causes according to local cocoa merchants. (One fanega equals 110 pounds.)

Trinidad Shirt Factory Exports throughout West Indies

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Elite Shirt Factory in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, employs 200 people and turns out over 650,000 shirts annually. Modern machinery contained in the present factory is valued at \$150,000. The firm is at present exporting its products throughout the West Indies.

Kaiser-Frazer Corporation to Sell Cars in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—An official of the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation who visited Trinidad recently, announced that his firm has established an agreement with the United Kingdom Government whereby automobiles from Kaiser-Frazer's three foreign assembly plants may be shipped to British Colonies at sterling prices. A number of these cars have already arrived in Trinidad.

Antigua Has Bumper Cotton Crop

Port-of-Spain, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—A bumper crop of Sea Island cotton has been harvested in Antigua. The ginning season is in progress and thus far 2,294 bales of clean Sea Island cotton, amounting to 712,959 pounds and valued at \$635,324 have been shipped.

Barclays to Erect New Bank in Barbados

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new building will be erected by Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) to house its Barbados Branch. The building will cost approximately \$1 million and is scheduled for completion by 1953. Demolition of existing buildings on the site will begin shortly.

Record Sugar Crop for Barbados

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—An estimated all-time record sugar crop of 184,453 tons was forecast for Barbados at the end of June. This would be some 26,000 tons above the record crop last year. More recent estimates have placed the total crop as high as 187,000 tons. Of the estimated figure of 184,453 tons, 161,473 tons was sugar and 22,980 tons was fancy molasses. The crop season was scheduled to close at the beginning of July.

Canada to Receive Record Bauxite Shipments from British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Between April and November, 1951, the Demerara Bauxite Company expects to have been able to ship a record of 2 million tons of bauxite to Canada. This was announced in British Guiana recently by an official of Saguenay Terminals Ltd., who arrived from Canada to supervise loading of ships at Mackenzie.

British Guiana May Erect Plywood Factory

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A U.S. \$1,500,000 saw mill and plywood factory may be erected shortly in British Guiana by United States business interests. The two concerns will be set up on a 35 acre site at Aurora, in the district of Essequibo. About 350 men will be recruited to work in the two concerns. The timber will be secured from 178,000 acres of land behind Aurora and 128,000 acres in the same vicinity.

British Guiana Pays ECA Loan with Diamonds

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Industrial diamonds mined in British Guiana by Kurupung Placers Ltd. will be shipped to the United States as repayment of a £47,500 loan made to the British Guiana firm by ECA in Washington. The loan was provided to assist in the exploration and production of industrial diamonds in British Guiana.

British Guiana May Exploit Reserves of Columbite

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana may exploit a \$4 million deposit of columbite for export. Reserves are located in the Morabisi section of the Mazaruni district. There is a ready world market. Prevailing prices for the mineral, which is used primarily in the manufacture of jet engine parts, are very attractive. A report in 1945 from the Department of Geological Surveys estimates that there was in the area 1,000,000 cubic yards of material containing an average of 200 lbs. of concentrates per cubic yard. The mineral was also known to occur in the outer areas of the Morabisi vicinity where further prospecting was warranted. Two companies are at present planning for the development of the Morabisi resources. At the outset, mining will be conducted on a comparatively small scale, but it is expected that operations would be expanded before long.

Sharp Rise in Trinidad Living Costs

Port-of-Spain, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad is faced with a further sharp cost of living rise. In a recent government bulletin, increases in the controlled prices of basic foodstuffs were announced, including lentil peas, lumber, local eggs, coconut meal, coconut oil, edible deodorized oil, and lard. Added to the list of controlled goods was Danish butter to retail at BWI \$1.05 per pound. Fresh butter from other sources, principally Australia, remains at the former price of 92 cents a pound. Increases in the price of coconut products and their derivatives are the result of a recent increase in the controlled price of copra from £40 to £45 per ton. Commenting on the situation, the Financial Secretary declared that the total vote for subsidization provided in the 1951 estimates had been raised to \$3,752,000. Of this amount \$3 million would be used to subsidize flour, \$640,000 for condensed milk and \$112,000 for rice.

FRANCE

French Coal Production Still Insufficient

Paris, July 17, 1951.—(FTS)—In spite of an expected 5 per cent increase in domestic coal production, France will have to import 22 million tons of coal during 1951. Approximately 55 million tons of coal is the predicted national production, while consumption is expected to total 77 million tons. The Saar will contribute a maximum of 6 million tons, while other European sources may be counted on for about 9 million tons. The balance, or seven million tons, must be sought in the United States, which, during the first six months of this year has shipped only 1.5 million tons to France.

Unless imports from the United States can be stepped up during the last half of this year, France will go short of coal during the coming winter.

France Places Restrictions on the Use of Copper

Paris, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Copper and its alloys may not be used in the production of a range of articles of non-military or non-essential nature, effective July 1. Among categories affected are the following: Building hardware and piping, home furnishings, household equipment, including machinery and utensils, furniture, jewelry, office equipment and automobile accessories. The use of copper and its alloys in the manufacture of all machinery is also to be limited to necessary parts.

Similar restrictions on nickel are under study and are expected shortly. Although French production of this metal is rising, its world shortage has not permitted imports of sufficient quantity to fulfil current needs. The following table illustrates these trends:

French Availabilities of Nickel

	Production Tons	Imports Tons
1949	2,355	3,483
1950	3,493	115
4 months 1951	1,893	77

GREECE

Greek Grain Production Increased

Athens, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—This year's wheat crop in Greece is expected to reach 927,000 metric tons as against 839,000 in 1950, 800,000 in 1949 and the annual average crop of 768,000 metric tons during the prewar years 1935-38. Production of four other cereals, namely barley, oats, rye and maslin is estimated at 460,000 metric tons in 1951, as compared with 387,000 in 1950, 396,000 in 1949 and 414,000 metric tons during the prewar period 1935-38.

The Greek Government this year has decided to undertake the concentration of 150,000 tons of wheat and 15,000 tons of rye, which will be utilized to supplement wheat imported from abroad for bread rationing.

Cement Industry in Greece Being Modernized and Expanded

Athens, July 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Three of the six cement plants in Greece are being expanded and modernized. One of these, the Titan Cement Company at Elefsis, near Athens, is spending some \$4.5 million

to expand and modernize its plant, half of which has been used for the purchase of equipment in Denmark. The other company, the General Cement Company, with separate plants at Piraeus and Volos, is spending some \$5 million, of which \$2.6 million were utilized for the purchase of machinery in the United States. It is expected that Greece's cement production capacity will be increased to about 600,000 metric tons per year when the new facilities are installed and operating. Last year's cement production was 370,000 tons, while production during 1939 was 332,000 tons.

As a result of this modernization and expansion of Greece's cement plant facilities, an order for 71,000 tons of cement has been placed by Turkey for defence projects, 23,000 tons of which are to be shipped during July and August.

Greek Volcanic Rock Shipped to United States

Athens, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Pumice stone deposits are found on the little Greek island of Santorini in the Aegean Sea, the result of ancient volcanic eruptions on this island. A new use for pumice, which has been primarily used as an abrasive, has been developed in the United States by manufacturers of building blocks. It has been found that pumice has equal or better insulating qualities than cinder blocks and due to its light weight requires less reinforcement.

Four Greek concerns are now engaged in working the Santorini pumice deposits, one of which has installed an efficient screening plant. The material sorted out may be loaded by modern conveyer system into large ships which can pull up near the shore.

JAMAICA

B.W.I. to Expand Trade Commissioner Service

Kingston, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—In May last the Regional Economic Conference of the British West Indies, meeting in Barbados, agreed to set up a Trade Commissioner Service in the United Kingdom and Canada, the cost to be shared by each colony. The Jamaican House of Representatives has now voted £9,210 as this colony's contribution towards the purpose. The hope is expressed that ultimately the service will be extended to the United States. The B.W.I. already have such a service in Canada. This, according to present plans, will be examined later in connection with the "New Deal".

New Zealand to Buy Jamaican Citrus Fruit

Kingston, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand has agreed to buy 150,000 boxes of Jamaican oranges and 25,000 boxes of Jamaican Marsh seedless grapefruit, out of the next crop which will begin about November. Shipments are expected to be made in the period November, 1951, to March, 1952. An increase of 2s. per box for oranges has been granted. New Zealand will pay, for this fruit, 27s. per box in November, 1951, to January, 1952; 29s.6d. in February, 1952; and 32s. in March of that year—all FOB Jamaica. These purchases of oranges by New Zealand will be appreciably more than those made from Jamaica in 1950-51. The United Kingdom market for Jamaican oranges has been poor for some time past, and it is not expected that there will be any shipments thereto during the forthcoming crop-period.

Jamaican Sugar Output Down

Kingston, August 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Jamaican sugar crop for 1951 yielded a total of 267,927.7 tons as compared with 271,582.5 tons for 1950, a decline of 3,654.8 tons. The highest advance estimate of the 1951 crop was in round figures 296,000 tons. The 1952 crop is provisionally estimated at 286,400 tons.

MEXICO

Mexican Cotton Crop Reduced

Mexico City, July 30, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Estimates that the current Mexican cotton crop will exceed 1,200,000 bales were revised by the National Union of Cotton Growers. Weather conditions, particularly sand storms in the north-east, have reduced the crop to 968,000 bales or less than in 1950, according to the Union, which forecasted that 250,000 bales will be harvested in Matamoros; 100,000 bales in Sonora—Sinaloa; 20,000 in Nuevo Leon; 8,000 in Valles-Rio Verde; 230,000 in La Laguna; 70,000 in Chihuahua; 280,000 in Mexicali, and 10,000 bales in the other producing areas.

Growers in the Valles area announced that they will barter an unspecified quantity of raw cotton for Italian trolley buses, which will be put into service in Mexico City.

Mexican Sugar Industry Reorganized

Mexico City, July 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Mexican sugar industry is being reorganized with a production goal of 1 million metric tons. However, domestic consumption has increased so rapidly in recent years that the government does not expect that any large quantities will be available for export in the future.

Under government supervision, the industry will spend 170 million pesos on irrigation, mechanization of plantations, and equipment for new sugar mills. Although production almost doubled between 1940 and 1950—from 292,334 to 589,861 metric tons—domestic consumption rose in the same period from 362,737 to 584,191 metric tons. Until 1947, Mexico was a heavy importer of sugar.

The new development program, which was announced by the Secretariat of National Economy on July 4, when the controlled retail price of sugar was increased by 12 centavos per kilogram, is based on calculations that the domestic demand will reach 980,000 metric tons in 1955, if not before then. It provides for the expenditure of 30 million pesos on the opening of 75,000 acres of new land to cane cultivation; for 10 million pesos to be spent on farm and plantation mechanized equipment; irrigation works which will cost about 30 million pesos; the construction of new mills or the improvement of existing ones, at a cost of 100 million pesos; and for the wider use of fertilizers and improved technical methods.

The plan is to be financed out of retail and wholesale sales of sugar. For every kilogram sold, 2 centavos will be collected by the National Union of Sugar Producers, which is the only source from which industrial users will be permitted to buy. In authorizing the increase in the retail price of sugar, the government recognized the National Union of Sugar Producers as the sole official wholesaler, and instructed it to open sales agencies in all centers of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

PHILIPPINES

Piano Factory to be Constructed in the Philippines

Manila, August 6, 1951.—(FTS)—An old-established firm of importers in the Philippines recently decided to commence the manufacture of pianos. Experimental production has already resulted in the manufacture of 160 instruments, and it has been announced that a factory with a capacity for 100 pianos a month will soon be in operation.

It is also announced that the company conducted exhaustive tests of various kinds of Philippine woods, studying their acoustical effect and resonance, as well as their durability and adaptability to a tropical climate.

Philippine Tobacco Industry Benefited by Import Control

(1 peso equals \$0.55 Canadian)

Manila, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the benefits of import control in the Philippines is associated with the establishment of cigarette factories. Besides employing Philippine labour, an additional local market for tobacco has been established. One manufacturer is paying .07 centavos per kilogram (.035 cents per 2.22 lbs. or .016 cents per pound) for green tobacco, a price which is stated to enable the farmers to earn from a minimum of 200 pesos per hectare (\$100 per 2½ acres or \$40 per acre) to a maximum of 400 pesos per hectare (\$80 per acre) during the dry season, from land which normally lies idle.

Farmers in many rural areas are said to be signing contracts, and seem to be pleased with this price of the green tobacco.

Million Peso Zipper Plant Set Up in Philippines

Manila, July 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A million peso corporation, capable of turning out 20,000 zippers of all sizes and colours a day, has recently been inaugurated in Manila. The new firm was named National Fastener Corporation of the Philippines. Sixty per cent of the firm's stock is held by Filipino businessmen, led by Mr. Hans M. Menzi, and the rest by the National Fastener Corporation in New York.

Mass production of zippers is expected to become a major dollar-saving industry in the near future by eliminating much of, if not all, the importation of zippers from the United States. The new firm also hopes to compete with American exporters for control of the trade in Hong Kong, Thailand and Indonesia.

Fifty one per cent of the firm's production will consist of zippers for women's dresses and men's apparel, 30 per cent for the handbag business, nine per cent for jackets, three per cent for luggage, and three per cent for shirts.

The National Fastener Corporation of New York provided its Philippine counterpart with equipment for its plant and the services of two technical experts to train local personnel on a partnership basis. Ten machines, each capable of turning out 2,000 zippers a day, are now being used in the plant, manned by about 30 men.

The firm has been granted tax exemption by the Philippine Government as a new and necessary industry for a period of four years from June 29, 1950, the date of its incorporation. The Central Bank has also

approved a program of retirement of American capital which will eventually make the corporation a 100 per cent Filipino enterprise.

SCOTLAND

Clyde Shipyards Receive More Contracts

London, July 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Clyde firms, since the beginning of the year, have secured orders for 41 tankers of about 680,000 tons deadweight, 43 cargo ships of 454,000 tons deadweight, 2 passenger liners and 1 hospital ship, and 37 miscellaneous craft. In the Scottish East coast area the contracts announced cover the building of 38 cargo ships of 190,000 tons deadweight and a tanker of 18,000 tons deadweight.

Scottish Factory to Produce Adding and Calculating Machines

London, July 23, 1951.—(FTS)—A second factory, producing a still wider range of adding and calculating machines, is to be built on the Strathleven Trading Estate for Burroughs Adding Machine, Ltd. The new factory, on which Scottish Industrial Estates will begin work almost immediately, will be completed within 18 months to 2 years. The new plant will cover about 150,000 square feet of floor space and will bring the total number of persons employed by the firm at Strathleven to nearly 2,000.

Hydro-Power Scheme Costs Doubled in Scotland

London, July 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Since 1944 the estimated cost of the Loch Sloy, Loch Morar, and Lochalsh hydro-electric projects has more than doubled. The original cost of the three projects was £4,600,000. The expenditure to the end of May this year was £9,043,000 and the latest estimated cost for their completion, excluding those parts of the small Morar and Lochalsh scheme which had been postponed, was £9,235,000.

More New Companies Established in Scotland

London, July 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The nominal capital of companies registered in Scotland under the Companies Act, 1948, for the half-year amounted to £4,574,405, as compared with £3,505,200 for the corresponding period in 1950, an increase of £1,069,205. The total number of companies is 362, as compared with 346.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Revenues Exceed Estimates

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—South African Governmental revenues for the year ending March 31 amounted to £161.4 million or £11.1 million in excess of the budget forecast. All types of revenues were uniformly above estimate. The largest producer was the income tax supplying £74.2 million. Customs revenue at £17.1 million or £3 million above estimate evidenced the eased import regulations. Postal revenues at £16.2 million exceeded estimates by £1 million and 1950 collections by £2.6 million.

Production of Electric Power Increases in South Africa

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Annual Report of the Electricity Supply Commission in South Africa for 1950 reports additional power generating capacity of 785,000 kw. on the Rand, which has been achieved by the addition of further generating units to established plants—215,000 kw., and new plants—570,000 kw. New stations scheduled for the Orange Free State goldfield will have a generating capacity of 200,000 kw. at a provisional construction cost of £10 million.

Number of Industries in South Africa Increased

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Thirty-Second Industrial Census records an increase of 3,484 factories to a total of 14,361 in the four-year period ending on March 31, 1949. During the same period gross value of output increased £299.7 million to £675.1 million while the estimated net value of output increased £120.4 million to £297.5 million.

The wages of employees during the period, higher by £70.1 million, is represented by an increase of £43.8 million to £97.4 million for male employees and an increase of £3.7 million to £10.5 million in the case of females. Male employees increased by 56,332 to 186,749 during the period while female employees increased by 5,937 to 41,041.

South Africa Experiences Unprecedented Economic Activity

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Governor of the Reserve Bank of South Africa in addressing the Annual Meeting stated "the last year has been a period of unprecedented economic activity in South Africa despite the operation of some disturbing factors". Bank debits have increased by 27½ per cent, wholesale prices by 12¾ per cent and retail prices by 7 per cent. Contributing to the increased activity has been the expansion of output in secondary industries and the establishment of a large number of new factories frequently utilizing overseas capital and technical skill. "Apart from intermittent bottlenecks and shortages, the most disquieting feature of the economic situation has been the continuing increase in inflationary pressure and the consequential further rises in prices and costs." Recommended as anti-inflationary was restriction of bank credit, reduction in government and public spending, and a widening of the range of consumption taxes, while "it would appear advisable to retain the existing machinery on import control for the time being at least."

Bull Factors in South African Economy Continue

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Barclays Bank in its monthly review of economic conditions of the mid-year advises that, although some shortages are handicapping trade and industry, the economic trend in South Africa is still upward. Shortages are mentioned in building, engineering, the motor car industry and trade, and in the furniture and footwear industries. Retail traders report that conditions are still good. Stocks are fairly well balanced but replacement deliveries are increasingly slow notably in footwear. Conditions in the wholesale trade are normal with larger stocks of textiles now available. There is a shortage of skilled artisans in the building trades, brickfields are operating to capacity, but

cement factories are unable to cope with orders. Reinforcing steel and galvanized iron sheets are becoming scarcer. The furniture trade is active but there is a shortage of imported woods especially imbuia. The clothing industry is buoyant but leather shortages in the footwear industry are resulting in short working time and unemployment.

National Housing Commission Increases Building Loan Limits

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Municipal areas have been empowered by the National Housing and Planning Commission to increase mortgage loan limits to private owners by £400. The revised schedule limits the maximum authorized cost of dwellings to £2,600 of which ninety per cent plus the cost of land can be advanced, subject to an overall credit limit of £2,400.

Third International Whaling Convention Held in South Africa

Cape Town, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Delegates from thirteen of the seventeen countries signatory to the International Whaling Convention met in Cape Town from July 23 to July 27. Observers from Peru, Argentina, Chile, F.A.O. and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea attended. The year's "take" of whale oil by land stations and by factory ships in their 1950-51 season of seventy-eight days to March 9 amounted to 2,305,187 barrels, as compared with 2,166,505 barrels in the previous year. Pelagic factory ships in operation numbered nineteen and were accompanied by 241 catchers. The Convention limit on catch placed at 16,000 blue whale units was exceeded by 413 units, while the named quota of 1,250 units for humpback whales was exceeded by 380 units.

SWEDEN

Swedish Participation in Russian Fur Auctions Limited

Stockholm, July 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Swedish participation in the fur auctions in Leningrad to commence shortly, will be restricted to 4 or 5 firms as compared with 8 or 10 firms last year. The reason for the dwindling interest is first and foremost that the Russians now only permit sales against dollars and Swiss francs, which the Swedish fur dealers do not have at their disposal.

Sweden Exports Butter Surplus

Stockholm, July 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Large quantities of Sweden's butter surplus have been exported lately to France, West Germany and North Africa. Thus far, about 10 million kilos of butter have been sold. The biggest buyer is West Germany, with Czechoslovakia second and Switzerland third. An agreement has been concluded with West Germany regarding delivery of 9.5 million kilos during the remainder of the year.

Several Swedish Chocolate Factories Suspend Operations

Stockholm, July 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Seven or eight small chocolate factories have had to suspend operations, partly owing to the heavy drop in turnover and partly as a result of the higher taxation and higher raw

material prices. The machinery at some of the suspended firms has been partly sold to West Germany, while other machinery has been sold cheaply to larger factories in Sweden. During the period February-May this year, the government received 27·7 per cent less tax than during the same period last year, in spite of the fact that the tax increased from 60 to 80 per cent of the value. This indicates a decrease in turnover of almost fifty per cent.

TURKEY

Increased Care Planned for Raisin Shipments from Turkey

Istanbul, July 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Following a case involving the shipment of raisins from Izmir to the United Kingdom which received criticism because of the inclusion of extraneous material, the Union of Exporters has made an effort to assure improvement in the exported product this coming season. It is expected that the new crop will be better than last year's both in quality and quantity. Estimates on the new crop vary from 70,000 to 75,000 metric tons compared with last year's 67,000 tons.

Canada is Turkey's Best Customer for Shelled Filberts

Istanbul, July 31, 1951.—(FTS)—According to Turkish official statistics over 500 tons of shelled filberts valued at 1·68 million lira were shipped to Canada in the first five months of 1951. Next best customers were West Germany, 444 tons; United Kingdom, 402 tons; Sweden, 214 tons; France, 170 tons. Total exports for the period amounted to 2,661 tons valued at 8·99 million lira.

The export season is now closing and estimates are being made on the expected crop for the new season which commences in October. Compared with the 1950 crop which was less than 23,000 tons (in the shell), official forecasts state the 1951 figure will reach 85,000 tons.

The 1951 prices were markedly higher than for the corresponding months in 1950. It is interesting, however, that although the price in February, 1951, was 105 per cent over February, 1950, the difference gradually reduced to 55 per cent in May. With the much larger crop anticipated for the coming season, it should reasonably be anticipated that average prices will decrease still further.

Contracts Awarded for Turkish Hydro-Electric Project

Istanbul, July 15, 1951.—(FTS)—At an adjudication held in Ankara in June, contracts were awarded for most of the construction and electrical work involved in the Sariyar hydro-electric project, the total expenditure on which is expected to reach 640 million lira. Work will be progressed under the supervision of Chas. T. Main, Consulting Engineers, of Boston. Of the electrical contracts awarded, turbines will be supplied by France; generators and transformers by Germany; and switch gear by Switzerland to be supplied from their German subsidiary plant.

The first part of the project is scheduled for completion in 1954 and will produce 80,000 kws. The power will eventually be linked to that of the Catalazi Steam Generation Station at Adapazari and a grid service will be provided for that part of Turkey bounded by Istanbul, Ankara and Zonguldak.

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

A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi, Pakistan, since June, 1950, has returned to Canada on leave and will visit Montreal from September 5 to 19 inclusive to discuss business conditions in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran with Canadian businessmen.

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.

Victoria—August 27

JOHN A. STILES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave. He completed a tour of Eastern Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, on June 29, and will commence a tour of Western Canada in Brampton, Ontario, on August 27.

Brampton—August 27
Guelph: Waterloo—August 28
Kitchener—August 29
Hamilton—August 30-31
St. Catharines—September 4
Welland—September 5
Brantford—September 6

London—September 7-8
Walkerville—September 10
Winnipeg—September 13
Edmonton—September 15-16
Calgary—September 18
Vancouver—September 20-27

T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and completed a tour of Eastern Canada on June 23. He will commence a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Vancouver: Victoria—September 4-7
 Edmonton—September 10-11
 Ottawa—September 13-15

Toronto—September 17-26
 St. Catharines: Welland—September 28
 Montreal—October 1-9

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Singapore and Malaya Allow Direct Canned Salmon Imports

Singapore, July 28, 1951.—(FTS)—On July 25, the import control authorities announced that licences will be issued for direct importation into Singapore and Malaya of canned salmon. Herrings, sardines and pilchards have been on the "free list" for some months but imports of salmon, considered a luxury, have been allowed only through Hong Kong. It is felt that direct importation will allow chum salmon to compete with other types of canned fish. The market for salmon and other types is illustrated in the following figures:

	1950	5 months of 1951
Salmon (in cases of 48 lbs)		
Canada	3,245	280
Total	4,100	470
Other Types (mainly sardines, herrings, pilchards)		
Canada	30,520	66,845
Total	459,000	620,170

Sugar Production in Guatemala Greatly Reduced

Guatemala City, June 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Guatemala's sugar production has decreased so alarmingly that she has been faced with the necessity of purchasing about 175 thousand quintals of sugar abroad.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Established

Karachi, July 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Government has established an Industrial Development Corporation charged with the duty of promoting and sponsoring such industries as jute, paper mills, heavy engineering industries, heavy chemical industries and shipbuilding. Branches of the corporation will be opened in East Pakistan.

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.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	295.2
May.....	75.6	67.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	323.4
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	289.2	312.5
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	1,740.2

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	393.0
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	405.1
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	360.4
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	2,102.4

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2+	+ 11.8-	- 33.4
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2+	+ 1.4-	- 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9-	- 16.9-	- 5.7-	- 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 19.5-	- 32.2-	- 11.6-	- 2.4-	- 21.2-	- 92.9
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4+	+ 25.1+	+ 0.6-	- 78.1
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0+	+ 6.9+	+ 9.3-	- 44.6
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4+	+ 12.8-	+ 2.7-	
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0+	+ 41.9-	+ 6.6-	
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 64.4+	+ 9.4+	+ 3.1-	
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 20.2-	- 0.8+	+ 66.0+	+ 37.4-	+ 1.7-	
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2+	+ 55.9-	+ 31.5-	
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3+	+ 74.9+	+ 27.2-	
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 411.9+	+ 237.8+	+ 473.1+	+ 261.2-	- 17.2-	- 339.8

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	41.7
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	47.2
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	51.3
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	253.5

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.0	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	48.9
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	43.6
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	39.9
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	224.6

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7+	+ 24.8+	+ 31.2+	+ 36.3+	+ 43.4+	+ 30.5+	+ 22.8+	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6+	+ 18.7+	+ 24.9+	+ 34.5+	+ 33.9+	+ 21.4+	+ 5.3+	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6+	+ 16.4+	+ 36.2+	+ 33.9+	+ 37.7+	+ 11.3-	+ 2.4+	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1+	+ 9.6+	+ 19.8+	+ 30.4+	+ 19.8+	+ 33.4-	+ 3.6-	+ 7.1
May.....	+ 17.7+	+ 16.2+	+ 36.2+	+ 75.6+	+ 57.8+	+ 43.4+	+ 12.4+	+ 3.8
June.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.6+	+ 7.3+	+ 58.2+	+ 28.3+	+ 34.1+	+ 15.5+	+ 11.5
July.....	+ 19.4+	+ 16.3+	+ 18.6+	+ 52.0+	+ 27.1+	+ 41.7+	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0+	+ 16.5+	+ 57.5+	+ 51.1+	+ 27.9+	+ 37.1+	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3+	+ 19.0+	+ 42.4+	+ 39.4+	+ 24.1+	+ 35.5-	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5+	+ 24.6+	+ 32.1+	+ 48.7+	+ 36.5+	+ 53.4+	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4+	+ 24.8+	+ 43.3+	+ 51.6+	+ 28.6+	+ 30.7-	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1+	+ 18.6+	+ 47.8+	+ 52.5+	+ 24.0+	+ 29.4+	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8+	+ 222.1+	+ 397.4+	+ 564.3+	+ 389.1+	+ 401.8+	+ 68.3+	+ 29.6

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	183.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	208.7
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	188.4
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	1,109.9

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	278.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	273.2
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	241.5
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	1,471.0

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9	- 92.3
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2	- 61.7
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4	- 50.6
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	+ 0.1	
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5	
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6	
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9	
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7	
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0	
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0	- 344.1

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. BISSSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy Bartolomé Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Foresom 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 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

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

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.

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Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 25	Nominal Quotations Aug. 20
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2077	-2136	-2112
		Free	-2085	-0759	-0751
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0500	-0494
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3920	2-3645
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0212	-0210
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0178	-0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-4396	-6231	-6160
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0577	-0571
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2243	-2217
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0137	-0135
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-4299	-4250
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1707	-1885
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0681	1-0559
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0214	-0211
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1546	-1529
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	1-0681	1-0559
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0647	-0640
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0672	3-0322
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4273	-4224
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6944	2-6636
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0061	-0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0169	-0167
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2543	-2514
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0681	1-0559
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2136	-2112
Honduras	Lempira		-5900	-5341	-5280
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1846	-1848
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0755	-0648
India	Rupee		-3022	-2243	-2217
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9900	2-9556
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9900	2-9556
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9900	2-9556
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9900	2-9556
Japan	Yen		-0928		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1237	-1221
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2811	-2779
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5664	-5599
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9900	2-9556
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2136	-2112
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1495	-1478
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3228	-3192
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0681	1-0559
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0721	-0713
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5341	-5280
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0370	-0366
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3489	-3449
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0716	-0980	-0969
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2065	-2041
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2459	-2431
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3815	-3771
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9900	2-9556
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9900	2-9556
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0681	1-0559
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-7031	-6951
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2685	-3188	-3152
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.