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COVER SUBJECT—Unloading tea chests on the lake at Colombo, Ceylon, where the Colombo Plan Exhibition will be held next February, the purpose of which is to demonstrate the technical and capital equipment requirements of countries in South and South-East Asia. Canada will be represented at this exhibition, for which a prefabricated structure is being built in Ottawa for shipment to Colombo. It will house a graphic display, illustrating Canada's contributions to the Colombo Plan and the technical developments of this country. An outline of this exhibition is contained at pages 443-444 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

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OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Unprecedented Expansion Noted In Belgian Trade and Industry

Indication that peak of expansion has been reached and contraction may be expected—Higher value of exports sold on international market than ever before—Unfortunately, wage and price levels were not held to level which allowed for normal retrenchment.

By V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

BRUSSELS.—Belgian trade and industry has undergone an unprecedented expansion throughout the year June, 1950 to June, 1951. But nevertheless, as the turn is made into the second half of 1951 there are some indications that the peak of expansion has been reached and that some contraction may be expected. Should this assumption, which is based on a recent decline in the index of industrial activity, an increase in unemployment and a steady decline in the value of imports, prove correct, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the underlying cause can be attributed more to the high Belgian price level than to any substantial slackening of international demand.

During July, the index of industrial activity, which had mounted steadily from 108 in August, 1950 to a peak of 153.5 in March, plunged 16 points from the June figure of 149. Unemployment increased over the same month by 17,000, from 183,000 to 200,000. Within the space of three months, March to June, the monthly import figure fell from 12.2 billion to 10 billion francs.

Value of Exports Reached Record Figure

On reviewing the year June, 1950-1951, it is of special interest to note that during the last quarter of 1950 and the first half of 1951 a higher value of Belgian exports were sold on the international market than ever before. Exports, which were valued at 6.2 billion francs for July, 1950, had all but doubled in June, 1951, when the record monthly figure of 11.9 billion was reached. Of special significance is the fact that this has been accomplished with the wage index at the highest level ever recorded and with the hourly wage rate higher than that prevailing in either the United Kingdom or Germany.

Within this period Belgian industry greatly extended itself to fill what might be termed a special gap in international demand created during the first "post-Korean" year. This was a special gap because of its magnitude and because it was created within a very short period, but was one which could not be expected to exist in such great portions for a period longer than it took other nations to shift from a strictly peacetime to a preparedness program. Belgium, an exporting nation, took full advantage of the demand position immediately it presented itself and succeeded, despite prices which were generally considered to be above the international price level, in overselling most of its industrial production.

As might have been expected, this economic expansion has left its mark on prices and wages. The retail price index moved from 369 in August, 1950 to 415½ in June, 1951. Over the same period the index of wholesale prices advanced 50 points, from 423 to 473, and the wage index for skilled labour from 396 to 433.

Paradoxically the very combination of factors which has over the past months been the source of great satisfaction to the Belgians is now creating a major problem.

A record value of exports during a period of high wages has improved the financial position of government, industrialists and labour alike, if not absolutely then at least relatively. The conditions of trade were for a time "goods at almost any price", but unfortunately during this period, which was admittedly regarded as one of limited duration, the wage and price levels were not held to a level which would allow for normal retrenchment when the temporary boom had passed.

This then is Belgium's predicament at the moment, with the major question to be solved that of deciding which of the elements mentioned above shall give way in order to bring down the price level. To date only one solution has been offered which might rectify the situation without encroachment on the right of any one faction involved in the dispute.

Falling Import Figures Cause Concern

Mr. Maurice, the Minister of Foreign Trade, speaking before the July statistics were available, is reported to have expressed concern over the falling monthly import figures. He viewed this as a portent of reduced industrial activity, in view of the nature of Belgian economy which is heavily inclined toward the processing of imported raw materials.

In his general review of the situation, the Minister is reported to have explained that Belgium is handicapped by the following factors with reference to reducing the level of Belgian prices: (1) the high price of imported raw materials, an element which figures very greatly in Belgian production costs; (2) a high standard of living which the government is unwilling to reduce; (3) the high cost of Belgian coal which is 200 francs a ton dearer than in competing countries.

Because of the more or less fixed nature of these factors, the Minister is reported to have stated that the solution is to be found outside them, namely through the medium of higher Belgian productivity. This in turn would be dependent on increased exports, allowing for a greater volume of production with consequent lower production costs and reduced prices.

In this regard it must be pointed out that the industrialists do not wholly accept the Minister's analysis of the present situation nor his suggested remedy. They agree that increased productivity is a worthy goal, but suggest that the real reason for the present Belgian price level can be attributed to government fiscal policy. In support of this contention it is pointed out that, whereas prices of wool, cotton and vegetable oils dropped back to where they were in June, 1950, this drop has not been reflected in the Belgian price level. It is maintained that local prices have not dropped proportionately, because industry and commerce have been forced to incorporate the present excessive fiscal burden in their selling price. With reference to labour's view of the situation, there can be no doubt that any attempt to reduce the wage scale would be strongly resisted.

Such then was the economic situation in Belgium at the beginning of August. If the international price level moves upward toward the Belgian level, the situation might be self-rectifying. On the other hand, a further decline would leave the Belgians in a proportionately less favourable position, with the alternative to solving the problem internally that of resorting to the traditional method of price realignment, through revaluation of the franc.

Netherlands' Trade with Canada Limited by Payments Problems

Further decline in foreign exchange position recorded in first half of 1951—Rise in prices of Dutch exports failed to keep pace with the increased cost of imported materials—Import permits only being issued for dollar commodities considered essential to the economy.

By W. G. Pybus, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Canadian exports to Holland continue to be limited by the Netherlands unfavourable balance of payments position. During the first six months of 1951 the Netherlands was faced with the problem of her national expenditures exceeding national production. The Netherlands Bank, which last year reported a deficit of over one billion guilders in the country's foreign exchange position, observed a further decline in the first half of this year. In the four months ending June 1, the total gold and exchange balance slid from 1.5 billion guilders to just under the one billion mark. Although no change was recorded for the month of June, officials view the position to be extremely serious.

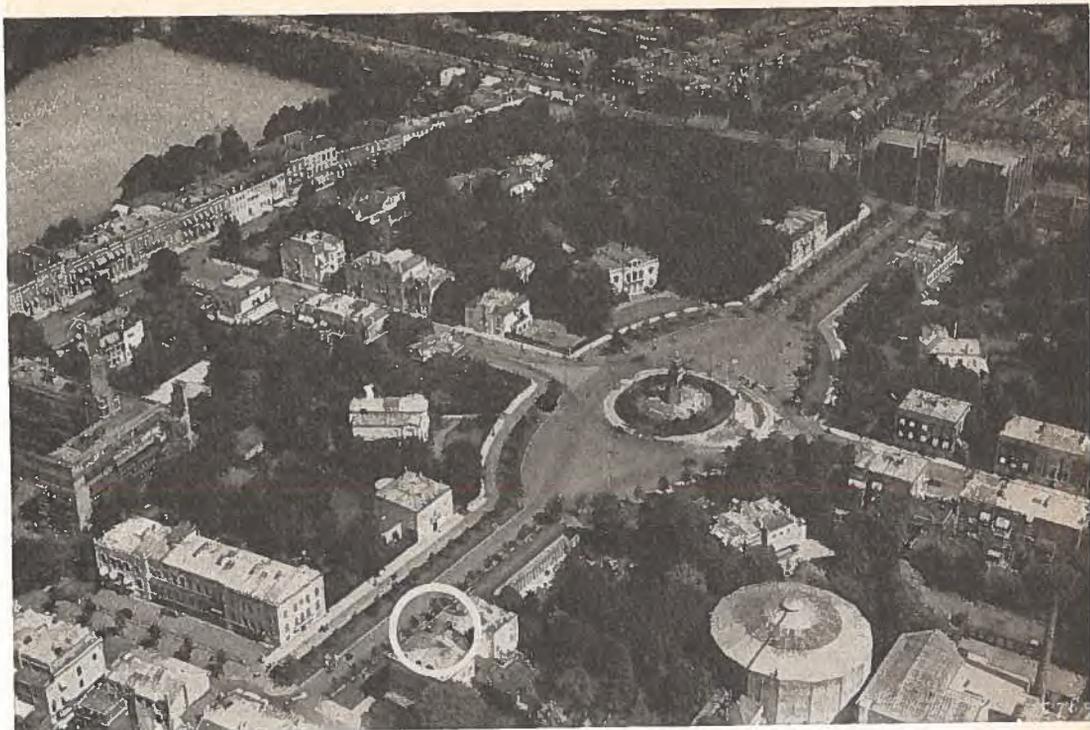
One of the main causes of the Netherlands financial difficulties may be found in the adverse terms of trade which set in as a result of raw material price advances following the outbreak of the hostilities in Korea. The rise in the prices of Dutch exports did not keep pace with the increased cost of imported materials, hence worsening Holland's terms of trade with a resultant deterioration of her payments position.

Exports to Western Germany Reduced

An important aspect of Holland's payments problem is her liability relative to the European Payments Union. The Netherlands depends greatly on Western German markets, particularly for agricultural produce. Western Germany, the weakest link in the chain of O.E.E.C. countries, has had several financial crises which have necessitated reduced imports from Holland. In October of last year Western Germany was granted an extra credit of \$120 million. This amount proved insufficient to cure her difficulties. Each month in the first half of this year has seen Dutch exports to Western Germany proceeding on a hand to mouth quota basis which has greatly restricted Holland's earnings in the E.P.U. At the same time, under the trade liberalization scheme, the Netherlands has taken a great volume of goods from Belgium and other European countries without being able to earn the means of payment for her imports.

Holland's difficult position was recognized by the extension of a further grant in August of \$25 million under the European Payments Union. At the same time Western Germany's quota was increased by \$180 million, which will to some degree assist her in meeting commitments to the Netherlands and thus tend to improve the latter's difficult position.

The expansion of dollar markets is one of the chief remedies being applied by the Netherlands to assist in curing her foreign exchange ills. In the first half of 1951 good progress was shown, particularly in shipments to the United States. In an effort to better develop the Canadian market the Netherlands Government assisted over seventy Dutch firms to participate in the Canadian International Trade Fair which was held in Toronto



The Hague, capital of the Netherlands.

Photo courtesy K.L.M.—Royal Dutch Air Lines.

from May 28 to June 9. Although complete details of the results obtained at the Canadian fair are not as yet available, early reports are optimistic about the possibilities of trade expansion with Canada.

In view of her currency difficulties, Holland is still forced to limit her imports from Canada and the rest of the dollar area to the amount that she is able to export to dollar countries. In order to maintain this policy, the government will issue import permits for dollar commodities to Netherlands importers only if the goods are considered essential to the economy.

External Trade Increased in 1950

The external trade of the Netherlands in 1950 increased both in volume and value over the two preceding years. In spite of this apparently favourable development, the value of imports covered by exports was considerably reduced leaving a deficit in the trade balance of 2,465 million guilders, which was 962 million guilders more than for 1949.

The following statement, based on monthly averages, gives a composite picture of Netherlands imports and exports in 1950 compared with the two preceding years:

	Volume index		Value index		Coverage per cent	Terms of trade
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports		
1948	100	100	100	100	54	100
1949	111	150	108	142	72	98
1950	147	206	158	197	68	90

It will be noted that the percentage by which imports were covered by exports in 1950 was 68 per cent, as compared with 72 per cent for the preceding year.

The cause of this situation lies mainly in the deterioration of the "terms of trade" or the relationship of the prices of imports to those of exports. Holland, which has few natural resources other than land, salt, coal and some oil, must import the bulk of her raw materials to keep her industries in operation. Following the Korean conflict, prices of wool, cotton, rubber, metals and most other essential raw materials rose much more sharply than the prices of Holland's exports.

In order to achieve a balance in the coming months the government plans to introduce measures to further limit imports and at the same time to continue its export drive, particularly to the dollar area.

Pattern of Netherlands Trade

	Canada		U.S.A.		Latin America	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	('000,000 guilders)					
1947	166.4	8.4	1,194.8	50.9	402.6	64.4
1943	134.7	11.6	861.2	73.5	515.5	84.0
1949	34.2	11.2	878.3	111.8	388.0	108.9
1950	33.3	21.7	900.2	230.0	498.9	205.9

	Sterling Area		Other ECA participating countries		Other Countries	
	ECA non-participating	ECA participating	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1947 ..	92.0	83.1	449.7	328.5	1,616.8	1,086.3
1948 ..	128.7	117.1	573.4	492.9	2,246.4	1,553.1
1949 ..	123.3	112.8	760.8	773.1	2,513.7	2,193.0
1950 ..	318.6	141.7	1,150.6	992.6	3,650.1	2,931.6

The above statement shows a great increase in Holland's trading volume. Owing to reduced income, as a result of war damage, losses of possessions abroad, decreased income from foreign investments and shipping revenues, Holland must seek other means of support. This is being attempted mainly by increased trading.

Netherlands Trade with Canada

In the immediate postwar years, war-torn Holland imported extensively from Canada. The bulk of the purchases made were financed by the Canadian loan of \$125,000,000 granted to the Netherlands (\$25,000,000 in 1945 and \$100,000,000 in 1946) and which expired on April 30, 1948. During 1949 the volume of Netherlands imports from Canada dropped greatly compared with the "loan years", but still remained well in excess of Dutch exports to Canada. Owing to its difficult balance of payments position, particularly with the dollar area, Netherlands-Canadian trade was forced into closer balance. In general, Holland could buy from Canada only to the extent she was able to sell there. Assisted by the September, 1949 devaluation, exports to Canada increased considerably during 1950, which resulted in a maintenance of the prevailing level of imports from Canada.

Netherlands Trade with United States

The influence of E.C.A. assistance is well demonstrated in the figures showing Netherlands imports from the United States in the postwar years. Of considerable interest is the steady increase of Netherlands exports to the United States. The major factor influencing this great increase was the unstable market situation during the last six months of 1950, which were marked by political disequilibrium. Underlying these abnormal developments, however, there has been considerable long-term progress accomplished by Holland in the United States market.

Netherlands Trade with E.C.A. Participating Countries

The European Payments Union, which began to function on July 1, 1950, is designed to abolish bilateral trading relations between Marshall countries by means of a payments system whereby settlements are made between individual countries and a central organization. In conjunction with this payments arrangement, member countries have agreed to "liberalize" their trade by the removal of quantitative restrictions to the extent of 60 per cent of their 1948 imports. As a result of trade liberalization, Netherlands imports have tended to increase. A corresponding increase in exports which may have been anticipated following liberalization has been hampered by the difficult position of Western Germany in relation to the E.P.U.

Trade With Western Germany Cause of Concern

Approximately 40 per cent of the Netherlands total commodity exports are agricultural. Western Germany with its large industrial population has traditionally depended on Holland as a supplier of foodstuffs and other products of agriculture. The perishable nature of many farm products and the necessity to specialize makes the development of alternative markets extremely difficult. Western Germany, which before the establishment of the E.P.U., was in debt to Holland to the extent of over 300 million guilders, soon became involved in further payment difficulties, which resulted in import restrictions that proved detrimental to Netherlands exports. During the latter part of 1950, Western Germany received additional assistance of \$120 million under the European Payments Union. This stabilizing of the West German economy saved Netherlands agriculture from what might have been a very difficult position. In view of the continuing economic instability of Western Germany, considerable concern is felt in the Netherlands regarding future trading possibilities with this area.

Benelux Economic Union Postponed

Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands' Benelux partners, are important markets for Holland. Economic union of the Benelux countries would have important implications for Holland's external trade since her agricultural products in a complete union would move freely into the Belgian market.

At the Benelux conference held at Ostend in July, 1950, a high degree of agreement was reached regarding a co-ordinated import and export policy. According to an earlier agreement, approximately 90 per cent of the trade between Belgium and the Netherlands had been freed of all import restrictions. Owing to her precarious balance of payments position, the Netherlands has been compelled in regard to other countries to impose greater import restrictions. Belgium, however, was able to adopt a more lenient position. In view of these circumstances the Netherlands feared that goods subject to Dutch import control might enter Holland via Belgium. Thus it was agreed at the conference that after January 1, 1951, joint Belgo-Netherlands trading agreements would be concluded whereby the two countries would adopt a common policy with respect to third countries. Only by such an arrangement did the Netherlands feel free to maintain the high percentage of trade liberalization which had been established with Belgium.

The Luxembourg agricultural conference of October, 1950, largely replaced the former system of unilateral price fixing and control measures

by a system of consultation. Levies on imports to protect agricultural floor prices were formerly fixed and collected by Belgium. In future the Netherlands, after consultation, will impose an export tax, the proceeds of which will be shared equally between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Although the date had been fixed for the signing of an economic union, the meetings were postponed indefinitely. The principal reasons for postponing the Union project were the unfavourable position of the Netherlands' balance of trade and agricultural problems.

Impact of Defence Program Being Felt

Another of the main economic developments thus far in 1951 is the growing impact of the defence program on the Netherlands economy. The new government, which came to power on March 17, 1951, following a forty-eight-day cabinet crisis, immediately introduced measures designed to meet the increased financial burden of 500 thousand guilders yearly for new armaments. In addition to an estimated 10 per cent increase in production, it has been considered necessary to restrict consumption by about 5 per cent and investments by some 25 per cent.

The means employed to restrict consumption are price increases and, to a lesser degree, higher taxation of private incomes. Price increases have resulted from a reduction of government subsidies on several commodities, the most important of which were foodstuffs. The total cost of subsidies which had been running at 450 million guilders annually has been reduced by 275 millions, causing immediate price increases of up to 20 per cent. This action combined with the rising costs of imported goods is effectively reducing buying on the domestic market.

A further means of restricting consumption and increasing revenues has been the proposed increase of sales tax by an average of 15 per cent, mainly on luxury goods and a higher automobile tax. Personal income and company taxes are also slated for substantial increases. The issuance of a 3½ per cent government loan to a nominal value of 200 million guilders was an additional step taken by the government to limit purchasing power. The Treasury experienced great difficulty in placing this loan owing to competition from higher interest bearing private investments which were available.

Further Credit Restrictions Imposed

In order to limit investment, particularly in the expansion of inventories, the government imposed further credit restrictions on January 1, 1951. Under the new controls private banks are permitted to extend credit up to the amount they had outstanding as of June 30, 1950, plus an additional five per cent. If a private banking concern wishes to loan money in excess of this amount it must obtain the funds from the central bank at an interest rate of 3½ per cent, which is almost double the rate at which money could be obtained by converting government treasury notes.

At the same time as the measures introduced to limit consumption and investment, the government on March 19, 1951, granted a further wage increase of 5 per cent. The increase which was restricted to a maximum of 200 guilders, came in addition to two other increases of five per cent each in 1950. As a result of consultations between the government and the National Labour Institution it was agreed that the government's target of a 5 per cent reduction in consumption would be maintained. Thus on an estimated price level rise of 20 per cent, wage increases totalling 15 per cent have been allowed.

It is too early to determine the full effect of the government's measures to meet the payments problem and higher defence costs. However, during the first six months of the year a gradual tightening of the Netherlands economy is discernible. In spite of reduced consumption, production remains at record high levels in most branches of industry and near full employment is being maintained. The Netherlands balance of payments will likely remain as the key problem to be tackled in the coming months. If international tension continues at its present level Holland will probably be faced with an even more austere program in order to meet her international obligations.

France Plans Development of Airports And Increased Air Services Abroad

Work begun to make Orly one of most modern and highly used airports in Europe—Passenger traffic on Air-France increased by 120,000 during 1950—Air cargo rose from 22,619 tons in 1949 to 28,500 tons in 1950.

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

(Editor's Note.—Last in a series of articles on Transportation in France)

PARIS.—Paris Airport, a public organization designated to construct and exploit civil airports within a range of fifty kilometres from the capital, is planning to make Orly one of the most modern and highly used airports on the continent of Europe. Work started in 1950 with a credit of one milliard francs, of which 500 million came from ERP. These credits were split between Orly and Le Bourget. The latter is almost entirely completed, but Orly is still in the initial stage. When completed in 1960, it is estimated that it will be in a position to absorb an annual traffic of six million passengers. To understand better the significance of such a plan the following figures are given for comparison.

Passenger Traffic for Le Bourget and Orly

	Number of Passengers
1947	490,000
1948	576,000
1949	760,000
1950	1,000,000

To appreciate the increasing importance of air transport in France it is necessary to examine Air-France activities during the last few years. The history of Air-France follows closely the development of world air transport. Its activity started in 1918. Its equipment was almost totally requisitioned, destroyed or damaged in 1940. In spite of this handicap, Air-France, with machines imported from America, was one of the first airlines after the war to regain its normal commercial activity. The number of passengers carried in 1945 totalled 111,000, and numbered 770,000 in 1950. The tonnage transported during that year was 18 times that of 1938.

Twenty New Air Services Inaugurated

Today, Air-France serves all five continents, and has more than 200,000 kilometres of air routes. Twenty new important air services were

inaugurated last year among which is the Paris-Montreal service. Commercial air transport between France and Germany was reinstated, with more frequent flights and time schedules better adapted to passenger needs.

Special flights are often put into service such as the one for this year's Easter holiday (March 21-25) which involved 402 Paris-London flights carrying 10,900 passengers.

Results for the year 1950 show an increase of 120,000 passengers (770,000 in 1950 compared with 650,000 in 1949), when the increase for 1949 was only 77,000. The improvement also appears in air cargo which rose from 22,619 tons in 1949 to 28,500 tons in 1950, a 20 per cent increase.

Air-France Traffic

	Kilometres Flown	Passengers	Mail Carried (tons)	Air Cargo (tons)
1938	10,800,000	104,000	881	368
1946	23,600,000	297,000	4,195	5,087
1947	31,800,000	423,000	4,746	7,408
1948	37,400,000	573,000	5,366	15,328
1949	40,800,000	650,000	5,896	22,619
1950 (estimated)	48,500,000	770,000	6,900	28,500

New Connections to be Established

Air-France activity during 1950 reveals an important increase. Distance flown increased by 20 per cent. Receipts for 1950 are estimated at roughly 23 milliard francs. For 1951 Air-France intends to follow the same policy as in 1950. New connections will be established such as Paris-Africa (Bangui, Bamako and Abidjan), Paris, Fort-de-France as far as Caracas, Venezuela and Bogota, Colombia, with a stop over in São Paulo on the Paris-Buenos Aires flight. Several main cities will be connected directly with North Africa.

The Air-France long-range fleet, which in 1950 included 19 Constellations and 28 DC 4s, will be reinforced by four Constellations. The local services for Overseas French Territories will continue to be served by DC 3s. Machines of the Languedoc types have improved to receive 45 instead of 33 passengers. They will be used on the Corsica and North Africa air services.

Canadian Firms Invited to Participate in German Industries Fair

Frankfurt am Main, September 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Canadian manufacturers and exporters have been invited to participate in the German Industries Fair in Hannover in 1952. The light industries fair will be held from February 27 to March 2, 1952, while the heavy industries fair will be held from April 27 to May 6, 1952. The Commercial Secretary for Canada in Frankfurt am Main will maintain an information office at both sections of the fair.

An application has been made for a quota of dollars to be granted for the purchase by German importers of Canadian products exhibited at these fairs.

The fair is international in character and buyers attend from all parts of the world so that exhibitors are not restricted to sales to German buyers. Information concerning the application for space is available and will be forwarded to Canadian firms, on request, by the Commercial Secretary, Commercial Section, Canadian Embassy, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Rental for space is at the rate of Deutschemarks 50 per square metre plus certain additional charges. Applications should be received by the fair authorities not later than December 1, 1951.

Canada Participating in Colombo Plan Exhibition Next February

Prefabricated structure, built in Ottawa, being shipped to Ceylon with graphic display of technical developments in this country—Contribution of Canada to countries of South and South-East Asia, through Colombo Plan, featured.

Some conception of Canada and its natural resources will be provided for visitors to the Colombo Plan Exhibition, which is being held next February in Colombo, Ceylon, to demonstrate the technical and capital equipment requirements of countries in South and South-East Asia. It will also enable those countries participating in the Colombo Plan to indicate the measure of assistance already rendered and the extent to which they hope to contribute, individually and collectively, towards the economic development of South and South-East Asia.

Fifteen nations have been invited to take part in this exhibition which, it was expected, would be officially opened by His Majesty the King en route to Australia next year. Canada will be represented, and has designed a structure in which to house its display. The building, of contemporary design, will be prefabricated in the workshops of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, in Ottawa, and shipped to Colombo. Typical Canadian materials, such as aluminum and cedar, will be used in its manufacture.

The Canadian exhibit is designed to indicate what this country can offer, through the provision of technical training and capital equipment, towards raising the standard of living in an area comprising one-quarter of the world's population. Poverty and hardship are no new problems in South and South-East Asia, but there has been a great awakening among the people of that area during the last six years. Independent governments have been established, supported by democratic institutions and resolved to improve conditions for their respective peoples. Their success depends on two factors, first, the number of trained men who can be persuaded to assist in putting the various schemes into operation and, second, the supplies of machinery, equipment, materials, clothing and food that can be obtained from abroad, over and above what they can pay for themselves.

Canada's Initial Contribution \$25,000,000

Canada has undertaken to contribute \$25,000,000 in the first year of the Colombo Plan, provided that other contributing countries made appropriate contributions towards realization of the broad objectives of the Colombo Plan. Canada and India have agreed on a statement of principles for the co-operative economic development of India under the Colombo Plan, these principles having been confirmed by an exchange of notes in New Delhi on September 10, 1951. A similar statement of principles, agreed upon by Canada and Pakistan, was confirmed by an exchange of notes in Karachi on the same date. In addition, Canada has made \$400,000 available for the provision of technical assistance.

In view of her commitments, Canada is taking advantage of this opportunity to indicate the manner in which her contribution can be made most effective. High-ranking government officials from India and Pakistan are now touring Canada as members of an Agricultural Mission, a High-

ways and Bridge Erection Mission and a Hydro-Electric Mission, photographs of whom, against a typical Canadian background, will be incorporated in the display. In addition, a number of specialists in agriculture, education, health and welfare and transportation are here on a fellowship basis, and will subsequently return to their respective countries with knowledge and experience that should assist in the further development of those countries.

The graphic display in the Canadian building will illustrate various phases of agriculture in this country, including the manufacture and utilization of farming equipment, the operation of experimental farms, the control of soil erosion, irrigation projects, farm co-operatives and the National Farm Radio Forum. An interesting feature of the hydro-electric display will be a working model, with water running down the spillways, of the control dam at the Aluminum Company of Canada's Shipshaw development, which has an installed capacity of 1,500,000 horsepower. General engineering projects, road construction, health and welfare services will be illustrated, and a mural will portray Canada's technical progress. Some examples of typical Canadian products will also be shown.

First Canadian Exhibit in South and South-East Asia

This exhibition, the first in South and South-East Asia at which Canada has been officially represented, will be held in Victoria Park, Colombo, covering an area of some forty acres in the heart of the city. It will comprise five sections, as follows:

(a) National Section, comprising pavilions of, or special exhibits displayed by, all participating countries, including Ceylon.

(b) Trade Fair, in which commercial firms, both of Ceylon and other participating countries, will display their products.

(c) Ceylon Government Section, in which will be portrayed the activities of various departments of government relating to the material and social welfare of the community.

(d) Cultural Section, in which a fine arts exhibition, and entertainment in the form of music, drama and dancing, both of Ceylon and of the participating countries, will be included.

(e) Amusement Section.

The national pavilion of the Ceylon Government will be divided into five sections, as follows:

(a) "Colombo Plan" projects

(b) Agricultural products and industries

(c) Mineral products and industries

(d) Other industries, social services, and the development of the co-operative movement in Ceylon

(e) Cottage industries

The trade fair of the Colombo Plan Exhibition, also located in Victoria Park, will be opened on February 15, 1952, and continue for one month. Nationals or companies of any country in the world are invited to participate in the trade fair. Exhibitors may display and sell over the counter, or book orders for, all kinds of goods except liquor, dangerous materials such as explosives, and any other similar goods, which in the opinion of the management are unsuitable or harmful. All goods imported for display and sale will be required to pay the usual customs duties. If re-exported, however, a rebate of the duty may be arranged.

The following countries were invited to participate in the Colombo Plan: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States and Veitnam.

Canada Provides Technical Assistance For Chile Through United Nations

Services of W. F. Ewert, of Dominion Bureau of Statistics, made available to Technical Assistance Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Santiago.



W. F. Ewert

Technical assistance for Chile will be provided through the co-operation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is making available the services of Mr. W. F. Ewert, Chief of the Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agricultural Division, who left Ottawa on September 20 by air for Santiago. There he will join the Technical Assistance Group of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), a specialized agency of the United Nations, which requires someone of his experience to assist in agricultural estimating procedures and methods. The services of Mr. Ewert were secured through the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, on receipt of a request from the United Nations for technical assistance of this

nature.

Mr. Ewert was born in Lockwood, Sask., in 1908, and educated at the University of Saskatchewan, from which he obtained B.S.A. and M.Sc. (Agriculture) degrees. He taught school in Saskatchewan from 1928 to 1935, and joined the Economics Division in the Federal Department of Agriculture in 1937. Following the outbreak of hostilities, he joined the R.C.A.F., serving in Canada and overseas as an administrative officer from 1941 till 1945. He rejoined the Department of Agriculture in January, 1946, serving in the office of the Deputy Minister in connection with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and Prairie Farm Assistance Act. He was transferred to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in April, 1947, as Chief of the Livestock and Animal Products Section, in the Agricultural Division.

Mrs. Ewert and their two daughters accompanied Mr. Ewert on his mission to Chile, where they will reside in Santiago, the capital.

He is the second official whose services have been made available by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to the United Nations, Nathan Keyfitz, Senior Research Statistician, having left Ottawa last January for Burma to assist in planning a census that will be taken in that country next year.

Narrow Fabric Industry in Canada Has Increased Production

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the narrow fabric industry of Canada in 1950 amounted to \$13,704,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$11,950,000. Forty-two establishments were in operation during the year, unchanged from 1949. These plants furnished employment for 2,058 persons who were paid \$3,919,000 in salaries and wages against 2,090 employees earning \$3,797,000. Cost of materials used was \$6,463,000 compared with \$5,321,000.

Development of Mexican Pineapple Industry Was Remarkable During Past Ten Years

Mexican pineapple has exceptionally fine flavour—Production can be expanded to almost any quantity without difficulty—Seven plants now packing with current production of about 100,000 tons—Canadian imports in 1950 totalled 7.3 million pounds valued at \$824,547.

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

MEXICO CITY.—The pineapple canning industry in Mexico has been established approximately ten years and the developments in that time have been remarkable. Mexican pineapple has an exceptionally fine flavour and production can be expanded to almost any quantity without difficulty. The pineapple canning industry was a natural development. Huge quantities of this excellent fruit were being destroyed on the ground annually as ripe pineapple will not stand shipment of any duration and there is a relatively small local market for the ripe, fresh, fruit. On the other hand, it was expensive to import canned pineapple from Hawaii, and in 1940 an important national industry was established.

Two plants were set up within the production zone of Loma Bonita, in the State of Oaxaca, in 1940, and another plant was opened in 1943 which brought production of canned pineapple in that year up to 22,000 tons. There are now substantial growing and packing operations in the State of Veracruz as well. The industry has expanded rapidly since 1940 and there are now seven plants packing pineapple in Mexico, with current production at about 100,000 tons. The main export markets for Mexican pineapple are the United States and Canada. In 1950, the imports into Canada of Mexican canned pineapple were 7,301,260 pounds, valued at \$824,547.

The packing companies realize the necessity of exporting a uniform, first-class product. They have worked with the growers to improve the general quality of their pineapple crop by granting credits to the farmers for planting operations, and later purchasing their crops. The packing plants have been equipped with the most up-to-date processing and canning machinery, involving a heavy investment of many millions of pesos.

At first the Mexican pineapple industry was confined to the canning of ground (i.e. crushed or granted) pineapple, but it has since progressed to packing sliced pineapple, tidbits, and chunks, all of which are manufactured under strict hygienic conditions which fulfil the requirements of the public health authorities in the importing countries.

The industry is presently endeavouring to develop new markets for its canned products in Europe and some shipments will be made to the continent this year. The various trade treaties signed with European Countries by the Novoa Mission last year have tended to revive Mexican-European trade, which flourished prior to the Second World War.

Chile Ships Petroleum to Uruguay

Santiago, September 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The last quota under the present contract of 19,000 cubic metres of crude petroleum has recently been shipped from Chile to Uruguay. The National Petroleum Company is preparing to fulfil deliveries under the new contract, recently signed, which implies a monthly production of 10,000 cubic metres, in order to fulfil the Uruguayan requirements.

Production of Sugar in India Decreased in the Past Year

Amounted to only 975,000 metric tons during the 1950 season as compared with 1,006,000 metric tons in previous year—Fall in production mainly due to government's refusal to make sugar control comprehensive enough to cover local substitutes.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One rupee equals about 22 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI.—Sugar is another important Indian agricultural commodity which registered a fall in production during 1950, or rather during the local sugar-producing season which usually begins about the middle of December and lasts for 90 to 100 days. The 1950 season was the first one following the re-imposition of control of sugar on September 2, 1949. The mills were offered certain concessions, such as exemption of excise duty for output in excess of production during the previous year, and the reduction of cane tax in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the two main sugar-producing centres. The industry readily responded to the government's suggestion and, despite the unripe condition of much of the crop, as many as 102 factories started working before the middle of December, 1949, as against 57 for the corresponding period the previous season. In spite of the early start, however, the actual production during the season amounted to only 975,000 tons as against the previous year's output of 1,006,000 tons and the government's target of 1,100,000 tons, although 139 factories worked throughout the season, as against 136 in the previous year.

The percentage fall in the production from the previous season amounted to 3.4 per cent. It therefore follows that the industry as a whole could not take advantage of the revenue concessions offered by the government for increased production. The fall in production has been, in the main, due to the government's refusal (until as late as October 7, 1950) to make sugar control comprehensive enough to cover the local substitutes which are in general use in the villages, namely gur (unrefined sugar) and khandsari (molasses). These two latter commodities rose steeply in price until there was a natural temptation to the cane growers to divert their cane to the manufacture of these products, rather than sell it to the sugar factories at fixed prices. Thus, the total cane supplies to the sugar mills aggregated about 9,900,000 tons, against 10,100,000 tons in the previous year. As a consequence, the duration of the crushing season also dropped from 101 days to 91 days. In Uttar Pradesh alone, it is estimated by the state authorities that 2 million tons of cane were lost to the industry. Gur competition was equally severe in many other parts of the country.

Higher Output in Bihar Offset by Declines in Other Provinces

The improvement in production was most marked in Bihar where it amounted to 20 per cent (from 185,000 tons in 1949 to 222,000 tons in 1950). This may be partly due to the impetus given by that government in lifting the sugar tax as a result of complaints that it was not spending the proceeds for the development of the sugar industry. The factories on

the eastern side of Uttar Pradesh also reported an increase of about 14 per cent from 154,000 tons in 1949 to 174,000 tons in 1950. But this increase has been more than offset by a heavy loss in production in western and central Uttar Pradesh, and the overall production in the province shows a drop of about 7 per cent from 545,000 tons to 508,000 tons. In Madras, the production has shown a slight improvement from 51,000 tons to 58,600 tons. All other states have shown a drop in production, compared with the previous year, ranging from Bombay (4.3 per cent) to Rajasthan (37.39 per cent) and Orissa (43.99 per cent).

Of the total sugar production of 975,000 tons, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar accounted for 730,509 tons (about 75 per cent of the entire output), while the State of Bombay produced 111,226 tons, or approximately 11 per cent of the total production. Madras came next with an output of 58,611 tons or 6 per cent of the total. Thus, these states altogether produced about 92 per cent of the entire output of the country, the remaining states accounting for only 8 per cent.

The failure of the industry to attain the proposed target of 1,100,000 tons of sugar production, led to a great scarcity in the middle of the year, when the meagre ration was again cut and hoarding and black marketing flourished. With a view to easing the position, the government prohibited the export of sugar to places outside India, with effect from July 1. For the same reason the government decided to import 100,000 tons of sugar from abroad. However, as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the consequent ban on sugar exports by the United States, it was only possible to place orders for 60,050 tons, mainly from British-owned territories but partly from Cuba.

From the point of view of the trade, the outstanding feature of the year was the termination of the 18-year-old protection to the sugar industry, with effect from April 1, 1950. The discontinuance of protection was recommended by the tariff board as a means of "removing the attitude of complacency on the part of the government, the industry and the cultivator". The protective duty accordingly has been converted into a revenue duty.

1951 Edition of Canada Year Book Now Available

The 1951 edition of the Canada Year Book is now available. This volume is the official statistical annual of the country and contains data on the physiography, history, population, education, national accounts, production, trade, transportation, finance—in fact every important subject that has a bearing on the national economy.

The current edition, which extends to 1,300 pages, has been thoroughly revised, and includes in its 31 chapters the latest material available at press time. In addition to the regular chapter material there are six special articles dealing with (1) migratory bird protection in Canada, (2) early naturalization procedure and events leading up to the Citizenship Act, (3) the major soil zones and regions of Canada, (4) Canada's forest economy, (5) conversion program to a 60-cycle power in Southern Ontario, and (6) the Indians of Canada. Nine maps and 39 diagrams have been inserted in the Year Book.

Copies of the cloth-bound edition are available for \$3.00 from the King's Printer, Ottawa; while a limited number of paper-bound copies are available to students, teachers, ministers of religion, etc., for \$1.50 from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

Balance of Payments Position In South Africa Causing Concern

For first six months of 1951, imports totalled £229·1 million, and exports £179·5 million—Imports from hard currency countries declined—Air and rail transport badly disrupted by "go slow" strike.

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

JOHANNESBURG.—Concern has been expressed in both government and business circles over the trend in South Africa's balance of payments position. This concern was implicit in a recent address by the governor of the South African Reserve Bank at its 31st Annual Meeting. His remarks centred around the decline in gold and foreign exchange holdings since the peak figure of last March, the continued rise in cost of imports, the danger that might arise from a decline in prices for exports, and the contraction in net capital inflow for investment purposes. In his words, ". . . there is now a possibility that, temporarily at any rate, we might have to face a further substantial shrinkage of the post-devaluation benefit".

The value of imports for the first six months of the current year was at the rate of some £460 million per year—a figure which the nation cannot afford, especially when there is no comparable increase in values of exports. Remedial measures to restore the satisfactory balance in effect several months ago and to check inflationary pressures are regarded as not far off.

Confidence is felt, however, that the present gold and exchange reserves, though substantially below those of a few months ago, (as of June 29, 1951, gold holdings totalled £74,242,901 and foreign exchange stood at £81,848,226—a combined total of £156,091,127.) are still sufficient to withstand any sudden adverse influences. The situation however quite plainly demands the continuance of the policy of caution in the realm of internal and external finance. Import control will certainly remain at its present degree of restriction, if it is not increased, otherwise the plans now in hand for mining and industrial development may be interfered with.

Imports from Hard Currency Countries Declined

The value of imports of merchandise during 1950 was reduced from about £312 million to £304 million—a decline of some £8 million. A big diversion of trade occurred in that year. In the case of the hard currency countries, the United States, Canada, Belgium and Switzerland, exports to the Union decreased by about £46 million. This business was mostly made up by an increase of some £42 million in imports from other sources. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £5 million from the record level of £131 million established in 1949, before the tightening of controls on imports from soft currency areas. This diversion of trade is attributable to the devaluation of the South African pound, the further restriction of imports from hard currency sources, and the revival of trade with such countries as Italy, Japan, Germany and with the East, which alone amounted to £20 million of the increase of £42 million mentioned above.

The increase in value of merchandise exports during 1950, amounting to about £61 million (46 per cent), was spread over a large number of countries and was largely the result of the substantial rise in the price of wool.

South Africa's imports and exports for the first six months of 1951 were both considerably higher than in the same period last year. According to the preliminary figures recently published the value of imports up to June 30 was £229.1 million, as compared with £128.4 million last year—a rate of approximately £460 million per year compared with £304 million for 1950.

Export figures are also far above the 1950 levels. The total (which excludes gold bullion) was £179.5 million for the first six months, or £80 million more than the figure for last year and £50 million less than this year's import total. The value of semi-processed and processed gold exports has shot up to £35.3 million from £7.6 million in the first half of last year. Wool exports rose from £20.8 million last year to £47.6 million this year. The group of "other" exports, which mainly covers the products of secondary industry, shows a rise from £28.9 million last year to £43 million.

Thus the unfavourable balance which was considered reasonable as at May 1 this year has increased very substantially. High prices of imports are largely responsible for this change.

Tariff Concessions Extended to Commonwealth

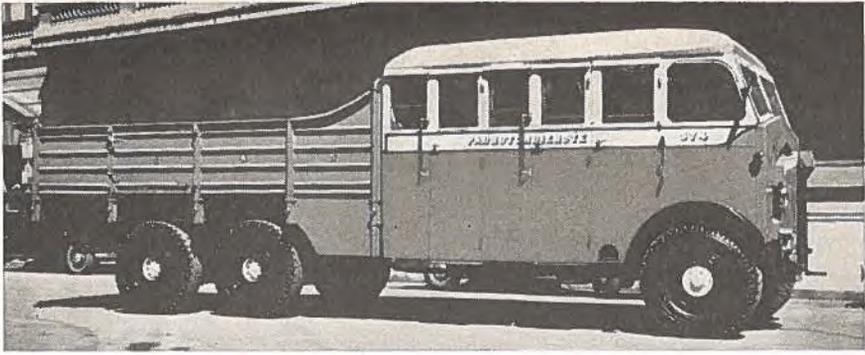
At the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Conference at Torquay, South Africa negotiated new tariff concessions. It granted a number on a most-favoured-nation basis (that is, to include countries outside the Commonwealth), and extended preferences to the Commonwealth in the importation of hosiery, laces, piece goods, and plain copper wire. The concession on tractors of the mechanical type was withdrawn.

South Africa obtained concessions from Austria for a number of agricultural products; from Belgium for clothing articles, furniture and chemical products; from Brazil on feathers, chromates and oxides; from Ceylon on jams and marmalades; from Finland on oranges and chromates; from France on aloes, fats and oils and sheepskins; from Norway on bark, pears, sunflower seeds; from Sweden on fruits, preserves, jams and marmalades; and from Turkey on hides and skins, merino wool, vegetable material and extracts and diamonds. All these agreements and decisions have yet to be ratified after consideration by the government.

Steel Production Increasing

The steel industry of South Africa, the mainstay of expanding manufacturing activity, reached a production level of 636,000 tons in 1949, and in 1950 the annual rate approached one million tons. Delays in receiving certain equipment from the new mills established have held production back from a figure of over the rate of one million tons. The blast furnaces, however, are now ready and output of steel by the end of the year will more nearly meet the needs of the nation.

An oil refinery, to cost £4.5 million, is soon to be erected in Durban with a capacity to process at least 125 million gallons of crude oil per year. The oil-from-coal project nearby will help in the supply of the crude oil. The products of the refinery will range from petrol to fuel oil and will replace similar products which now have to be imported into the Union. Operations are expected to start late in 1953 or early 1954.



South Africa—Combination passenger and freight vehicle, used in rural areas.

Courtesy South African Railways.

In 1948-49 there were 14,361 industrial establishments in the Union, compared with 10,877 in 1944-45, according to the thirty-second industrial census just published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics. This is an increase of 3,484 in four years. The number of male employees rose from 130,415 in 1944-45 to 186,747 in 1948-49, an increase of 56,332. The number of female employees in the same period rose from 35,104 to 41,041, an increase of 5,937.

The earnings of male employees rose from £53.6 million in 1944-45 to £97.4 million in 1948-49, an increase of £43.8 million. The earnings of female employees in the same period rose from £6.8 million to £10.5 million, an increase of £3.7 million. The earnings of all races, male and female, in this period show an increase of £70.1 million.

The gross value of output rose from £375.3 million in 1944-45 to £675.1 million in 1948-49, an increase of £299.7 million. The net value of output in the same period rose from £177 million to £297.5 million, an increase of £120.5 million.

The South African Railways, a government organization, operates in addition to railways, the shipping, road motor services, ports and harbours, and airways of the Union, plus many auxiliary services.

Record Tonnage Carried by Railways

During 1950 a record tonnage of goods was transported by the railways despite the falling off in traffic resulting from fewer imports. Mining and agricultural traffic showed substantial increases. Total tonnage carried during the year amounted to approximately 60.5 million, that is about 2 million tons higher than the total for 1949, which was also a record year. In spite of other overall increases in goods traffic, total train miles actually decreased as compared with 1949, which reflects greater loading and operating efficiency. Passenger traffic decreased by approximately 6 million during 1950, from a total of about 212 million in 1949.

Agricultural traffic, which is increasing steadily, already represents 20 per cent of total goods traffic. Of greater importance is the transport of base metals which now accounts for approximately 30 million tons per year, thus representing some 50 per cent of total goods traffic. Good crop prospects in all parts of the country and a sustained demand in world markets for base minerals give promise of another good railway year.

Except for South Africa's merchant marine all other transport under the management of the South African Railways, that is the airways, the

harbours and road motor services, showed improved operating results during 1950. Introduction of new equipment and certain economies should result in better service and returns during the current year.

Air and Rail Transport Badly Disrupted by Strike

A shadow, however, hangs over the airway and railway system. Though the "go slow strike", reported earlier, has come to an end, the 15,000 railway and airway artisans concerned having agreed to resume full work on the understanding that their grievances will be fully examined in due course, the consequences of a month of go slow operations will be felt for some time to come. Outstanding is the large backlog of repair work to be done, and the disruption to be corrected from the much reduced train and air schedules, both passenger and freight. The continued improvement in service and financial returns expected to be shown at the end of the current year is now therefore in some doubt. A severe coal shortage, largely the result of unusually cold weather, and a shortage of railway trucks have aggravated the position of both the railways and airways. All in all, the S.A.R. is in serious difficulties. It is receiving much criticism over delays in clearing goods from the ports, the supplying of coal to industry and households, and generally for its apparent failure to keep pace with the economic growth of the country.

By the operation of the Motor Carrier Transportation Act the railways enjoy virtually a monopoly of all long and short haul traffic in the Union. Only a minimum of competition from motor transport is thus permitted.

Immigrants Needed to Relieve Serious Manpower Shortage

A serious manpower shortage is facing South Africa causing limitations already in power, transport, water and other necessary services—limitations that will increase over the next few years unless immigrants are obtained quickly from overseas. Rather belated efforts are now being made to this end, but competition from countries such as Canada and Australia is keen, with the result that most of the supply of skilled labour and artisans available to South Africa from European sources a few years ago has been lost.

Between the years 1925 and 1948 the Union's white population rose by 90,575. In 1948 the number of immigrants totalled 35,631 and the number of emigrants was 7,534, a net gain in that year of 28,097. Of the immigrants in 1948 25,513 came from the United Kingdom, 2,753 from Holland, 1,698 from Italy, 1,437 from Rhodesia, 380 from America, 341 from Australia, 300 from Belgium and 3,209 from other countries. Since 1948, however, owing to a change of policy, immigration has been reduced to a trickle and it will require great efforts and expense to build it up.

The only figures yet released on the census taken last May show that the order of the Union's six largest cities on the basis of total population, remains the same as in 1946. The order is: Johannesburg, 806,283; Cape Town, 567,223; Durban, 419,607; Pretoria, 291,826; Port Elizabeth, 187,071 and Germiston, 150,535.

Israel to Display Goods at Izmir International Industrial Exhibit

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the Manufacturers' Association in Tel-Aviv, Israel will send 1,500 samples of its products to the International Industrial Exhibit, to be held in Izmir, Turkey, from August 20-September 20, 1951. These samples will include radios, building materials, textiles, technical equipment, and kitchen utensils.

Trade Notes

GREECE

Greece Develops Lignite Mines for Electricity Production

Athens, July 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Aliveri 68,000 kilowatts thermo-electric power plant, which is the main power project under Greece's nation-wide network of power production, is now under construction. In conjunction with the construction of this power plant, installation and development of two lignite mines on the island of Eubea, near Athens, which will furnish the required fuel, are also under way. On June 24, inaugural ceremonies were held to mark the official commencement of operations. The purchase, design and specifications of equipment, the supervision and erection of plants, and the management of these two lignite mines, have been undertaken, under contract, by the Pierce Management Inc., a United States concern.

United States Buys Greek Bauxite

Athens, August 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The ECA Mission to Greece, in an effort to increase production of scarce minerals in Greece and, at the same time, provide the United States Government with such materials for stockpiling purposes, is advancing funds to Greek mine owners and operators. These funds will be used for the development of mining operations of such scarce materials as bauxite, lead, zinc, manganese, nickel and, to a lesser extent, of chromite and antimony, as well as for the exploration of new mining deposits.

Agreement has already been concluded with a Greek mining firm for the export, during 1951, of 60,000 metric tons of bauxite, which prior to being shipped to the United States will first be shipped to Germany for processing into aluminum.

It is believed that this four-year procurement plan of the United States Government will help to increase Greece's foreign exchange income, while at the same time, when the United States defence requirements are met, Greece may have a number of modern, mechanized and well-developed mines, operating on a sound and profitable commercial basis.

Water Supply Major Problem in Greece

Athens, August 15, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the problems of Greece is the water supply, both for human consumption and for agricultural purposes. In a statement made recently by the Hydraulic Works Service of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, it was announced that from November, 1947, up to the end of June, 1950, 200 wells for water supply and irrigation purposes were drilled throughout the country, 70 per cent of which proved successful. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, another 240 wells were drilled. There are, however, some 2,000 applications still outstanding for well drilling, and the competent service of the Ministry of Agriculture cannot cope with this demand as they only possess 69 well drilling outfits. During the fiscal year 1951-52, it is planned to procure 18 more well drills, of which 12 will be of the revolving type. An English firm is carrying out part of the well drilling projects in Greece.

Substantial Foreign Aid Given to Greece

Athens, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a Bank of Athens release, dated August, 1951, during the postwar period between October, 1944, and June, 1951, more than \$2,280·9 million were given to Greece in the form of aid from abroad. Of this amount, \$1,537·5 million covered financial assistance and \$743·4 million military aid. This latter figure does not include the total of the military aid given during the fiscal year 1950-51 (July 1-June 30).

An analysis of the foreign aid used by Greece is as follows:

		(Millions of Dollars)	
Financial Aid			
British	.....	28	
U.N.R.R.A.	.....	416	
Post U.N.R.R.A.	.....	37·6	
Canadian	.....	4·5	
British loans	.....	116	
American loans	.....	54·4	
Relief organizations	.....	13·2	
Truman Doctrine	.....	119·1	
Marshall Plan	.....	748·7	
		—	1,537·5
Military Aid			
British	.....	200	
United States	.....	543·4	
		—	743·4
Total	.....		2,280·9

The average annual financial assistance given to Greece during the postwar period up to June 30, 1951, amounts to \$230 million. During the fiscal year 1950-51, this figure totalled \$236·5 million.

ISRAEL

Israel Buys Pipeline Used by British Groundnut Scheme

(Editor's Note.—4·07 dunams equal one acre.)

Athens, August 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The 210-kilometre pipeline linking M'twara to Nachingwea, Tanganyika, laid by the Shell Company for the British Overseas Food Corporation's groundnut scheme, has been bought by the Israel Government for £ 250,000, payable in United States dollars. The pipes, most of which are the sorely needed six-inch variety used for irrigation, will permit the intensive cultivation of an additional 15,000 dunams of land.

New Port and Dry Dock to be Constructed Near Haifa

(Editor's Note.—I£1 equals US\$2·8.)

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract for the widening of the Kishon River outlet near Haifa and the building of a bridge over it, and the construction of a port and a dry dock complete with breakwater, was signed on June 25, 1951, in Jerusalem between the Israel Government and the Netherlands Harbour Works Company Limited of Amsterdam. Ships of up to 1,000 tons will be able to dock in the new port.

Sole Boneh, the contracting organization of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel, will assist in the construction work, and the total cost of the scheme is estimated at I£1,150,000. Further negotiations will be conducted with the company on possible extension of the plans to provide a larger anchorage area, and it is expected that the final cost will be approximately I£1,500,000.

According to the contract, construction must be completed within 19 months, and special dredgers and diggers will be brought immediately from Holland. In addition to specialists, the company will be permitted to bring to Israel a maximum of fifteen expert workmen from Holland. All other workers will be Israelis.

Israel to Purchase Potatoes from Argentina

(Editor's Note.—4.07 dunams equals one acre.)

Athens, August 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to insufficient rainfall and alleged unsatisfactory price policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, which has resulted in farmers cultivating only 20,000 dunams during the past winter and spring instead of a planned 30,000 dunams, potato crops this year are very poor. As a result the government has ordered 8,000 tons of table potatoes from Argentina and the purchase of a further 12,000 tons is contemplated, which will mean the spending of \$1,400,000 of limited foreign exchange.

Summer vegetable crops in general are disappointing, in spite of artificial irrigation during the winter drought. Fruit, with the exception of grapes, has failed this year, largely on account of the heavy rains during the blossoming season in April.

Automobile Industry Plays Major Role in Israel's Export Drive

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Following its inauguration on June 14, 1951, the Kaiser-Fraser automobile assembly plant in Israel, the largest in the Middle East, has concluded negotiations for the sale of more than \$4.5 million worth of "Kaiser" 26 h.p. and "Henry" 16 h.p. cars to Finland, Norway, Sweden, France, Turkey and British East Africa, at an outlay of \$3 million in foreign currency.

Cars have been sold against prefabricated houses, paper and timber from Finland; steel, agricultural machinery and timber from Sweden; chemicals and fertilizers from Norway; buses from France, and foodstuffs from Turkey and British East Africa. For the time being the entire production is directed for export.

The proportion of local currency involved in the products will be considerably increased by the substitution for imported spare parts of such locally-made parts as upholstery, plastics and glass.

It is expected that within a few months the annual rate of exportation may reach that of citrus fruits, the largest item in the Israel export drive at the moment.

Israel to Purchase Buses from France

Athens, August 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Israel Ministry of Communications announced on July 18 that 1,500 standard-type Chaisson buses will be purchased in France within the framework of the Israel-French trade agreement. The major part will be covered by loans and the rest by Israeli exports.

The 1,500 buses, reports the Ministry, are only one-half the number needed to satisfy the country's transport needs. In Haifa alone, about 350 new buses and 100 additional taxis are needed to bring public transport in that city up to par.

JAMAICA

Hurricane Relief Measures Adopted by Jamaica

Kingston, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—It is now known that 154 people lost their lives in the hurricane of August 17. Damage to the Island has not yet been assessed, but it is believed to exceed the first estimate of £16 million. Relief measures and sanitary precautions have been adequate. Approximately 25,000 homeless and destitute people have been sheltered and fed at the various relief centres throughout the country. The general health of the population continues to be normal.

Jamaica Appreciates Emergency Gifts from Abroad

Kingston, September 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican people are deeply grateful for the medical supplies and clothing received from Cuba, United States, Canada and other countries, which were flown to Kingston after the hurricane of August 17.

The Governor's Hurricane Relief Fund, which has been largely augmented by a gift of £250,000 from the United Kingdom Government, now totals £427,710. It is expected that the Canadian fund, with additional local donations, will eventually realize the sum of £500,000.

SCOTLAND

Quick-Freezing Herring Factory Opened in Scotland

London, August 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The quick freezing of Clyde-caught herring will begin shortly at a Herring Industry Board factory at Port Glasgow. Because of the scarcity of plant and materials, this factory will not be as large as originally planned. It will be the second quick-freezing factory to be brought into use this summer, the other being at Stornoway.

Other projects to help the ring-net fishermen of the Clyde and Forth are reduction factories at Ayr and Peel (Isle of Man), where surplus herring will be processed into edible oil for the manufacture of margarine and cattle food.

Scottish Minerals Display in Glasgow

London, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A selection of Scottish minerals, which have been the subject of technical or commercial development in recent years, is being displayed in Glasgow until the end of August. The minerals include serpentine, talc, garnet, dolomite, granite, limestone, barytes, oil shale, fireclay, diatomite, and slate.

Scotland to Supply Herring to Russia and Germany

London, August 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Herring Industry Board has made a contract to supply Russia with 44,000 barrels of British-cured herring, part of which is to come from the Scottish summer fishing and part from the East Anglian autumn fishing. Delivery is to be completed before January 31, 1952. Another contract was announced with the eastern zone of Germany, under which a quantity of British-cured herring will be taken in exchange for 10,000 tons of fertilizer.

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	374.5
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	2,114.7

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	370.6
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.....	634.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	2,473.0

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-	- 38.4
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+	+ 7.9
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-	- 331.9

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	73.9
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	327.5

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	8.9	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	43.3
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	267.9

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	+ 30.8
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	+ 60.4

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	153.2
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	201.9
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	1,311.8

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	234.7
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	1,705.6

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 -	- 29.8
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 -	- 373.9

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Permits Importation of Potatoes

New York, September 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of September 3, advised importers that potatoes may now be imported from dollar sources.

Reduced Import Duties Become Effective in Ceylon

Colombo, August 23, 1951.—(FTS)—By a notification in the Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary of August 21, the rates of import duties provided in the Budget of July 12-13 become effective from August 21. A summary of reductions in import duties of interest to Canadian exporters was published in *Foreign Trade* August 18, pages 241-2.

Jamaica to Permit Certain Hard-Currency Imports

Kingston, September 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Trade Controller in a notice of September 12 advised traders that, in order to meet the immediate increased demand arising out of the hurricane damage, it is proposed to release a limited number of dollars to permit the importation from hard-currency sources of the following items: Conduits and fittings; weatherproof sockets; screw type wire holders; glass insulators; and strain insulators. Licences issued for the importation of these items will not be renewable after the expiry date.

Jamaica Issues New Customs Tariff

Kingston, September 21, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Jamaica Customs Tariff, effective October 1, has been issued by the local government. The new tariff classifies goods in greater detail than previous ones, listing 456 dutiable items in contrast to 83 items in the current tariff. It is also designed as the structure for statistical classification. An alphabetical index has been appended to the tariff as a guide to its use.

There have been reductions in the rates of duty or the elimination of duty on a wide range of foodstuffs, including bacon and hams, pickled pork and beef, fresh fish, salted, dried and smoked codfish, salmon and trout, rye meal and flour, and wheat. As an aid to the industrial development of the colony by inducing the establishment of secondary industries, duties have also been reduced on iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, leather, oils, and fats.

The Specified Articles (Additional Duties) Order, 1950, effective September 18, 1950, providing for surtaxes on existing tariff rates on certain items has been re-imposed as from October 1 with the addition of a surtax of 6 shillings per dozen on underwear, including vests, pants, drawers, singlets and other similar garments, and shirts. (See *Foreign Trade* October 14, 1950, page 648 for original list of items).

(Editor's Note.—A copy of the new tariff is on file in the International Trade Relations Branch and information as to rates on specific items will be furnished to exporters on request.)

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Concluded

United States Tariff Concessions to Germany Effective October 1

Washington, September 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—In a Trade Agreement Letter of September 10, 1951, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the President of the United States authorized the bringing into effect on October 1, 1951, the provisions of the Torquay Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to the United States tariff items negotiated with Germany. United States tariff concessions which will be brought into effect of interest to Canadian exporters include:

<i>Par. No.</i>		<i>Former Rate of Duty</i>	<i>New Rate of Duty</i>
I	Formic acid.....	3¢ lb.	2.4¢ lb.
27(a)	Coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for.....	7¢ lb. and 40%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Sodium benzoate.....	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
31(c)	Sheets, bands and strips of transparent cellulose film exceeding 1 inch in width, but not exceeding 3/1000 in thickness, made from cellulose, except cellulose acetate.....	45%	22½%
46	Lead nitrate.....	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
70	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water.....	25%	12½%
81	Sodium sulphate, anhydrous.....	\$3.00 ton	\$1.50 ton
207	Clays or earths artificially activated.....	¼¢ lb. and 30%	½¢ lb. and 15%
230(c)	Glass ruled or etched in any manner, and manufactures of such glass, for photographic reproductions or engraving processes, or for measuring or recording purposes.....	55%	27½%
343	Springbeard needles.....	\$1.50 per M and 50%	75¢ per M and 25%
343	Latch needles.....	\$2 per M and 60%	\$1 per M and 30%
352	Twist and other drills, reamers, and other metal cutting tools of steel.....	50%	25%
353	Electrical signalling, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., not specially provided for.....	15%	12½%
356	Machine knives and blades.....	20%	10%
359	Dental burrs.....	35%	22½%
360	Scientific and laboratory instruments, utensils and appliances, not specially provided for.....	40%	30%
372	Printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), and paper-box machinery.....	25%	12½%
372	Knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery.....	40%	20%
372	Looms.....	40%	20%
372	Cream separators valued over \$100 each.....	25%	12½%
382	Bronze powder not of aluminum.....	14¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
395	Embossing rollers of steel or other metal.....	30%	15%
396	Pipe tools, wrenches, spanners, screw drivers, vises, hammers and parts.....	45%	22½%
412	Wood moldings and carvings for architectural and furniture decoration.....	40%	20%
1107	Wool yarns.....	30¢ lb. and 20%	30¢ lb. and 15%
1506	Paint brushes.....	50%	25%
1513	Toy games, containers, favours and souvenirs.....	70%	50%
1513	Toys having a spring mechanism.....	70%	50%
1513	Miscellaneous toys and parts.....	70%	35%
1513	Parts of toys not specially provided for.....	70%	50%
1537(b)	Manufactures of gutta-percha not specially provided for..	25%	12½%

(Editor's Note.—The items of interest to Canada on which Germany negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in *Foreign Trade* of May 12, 1951, page 775.)

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.	

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison to Japan since January, 1949, has arrived home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 1.

Toronto—October 1-10
Hamilton—October 11
St. Catharines-Welland—October 12
London—October 13

Windsor-Walkerville—October 15
Montreal—October 17-27
Quebec City—October 29

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 commenced a tour of Western Canada in Vancouver on September 4.

Montreal—October 1-9

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)
Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

Area Trade Officers—

Asia—R. K. Thomson (2151)
Commonwealth—A. B. Brodie (2144)
Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)
France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)
Latin America—A. Savard (7641)
Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.
Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Technical Officer, W. J. Moloughney (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Trade Services Section—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Export Permit Division—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment, D. G. W. Douglas (6197)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. E. Jensen (5337)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Electrical Appliances and Photographic Equipment, P. E. Valiquette (3209)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division

Administrator, Nik Cavell (8495)

Responsible for the supervision of all Canadian commitments under the Colombo Plan for the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. This includes the capital development program of tangible assistance, as well as the technical training and guidance provided through the Technical Co-operation Service. It is closely connected with the Technical Assistance Administration and other specialized agencies of the United Nations concerned with under-developed areas of the world.

Director, Technical Co-operation Service, T. J. Brook (5542)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be given to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Aden	Cairo	Israel	Athens
Afghanistan	Karachi	Italy	Rome
Algeria	Paris	Jamaica	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Japan	Tokyo
Sudan	Cairo	Kenya	Johannesburg
Angola	Leopoldville	Korea	Tokyo
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Lebanon	Cairo
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne	Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Austria	Berne	Libya	Rome
Azores	Lisbon	Luxembourg	Brussels
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica	Madagascar	Cape Town
Balearic Islands	Madrid	Madeira	Lisbon
Barbados	Port-of-Spain	Malta	Rome
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville	Mauritius	Cape Town
Belgium	Brussels	Mexico	Mexico City
Bermuda	New York	Mozambique	Johannesburg
Bolivia	Lima, Peru	Netherlands	The Hague
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain	Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica	New Zealand	Wellington
Brunei	Singapore	Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Burma	Bombay	Nigeria	London
Canal Zone	Guatemala City	North Borneo	Singapore
Canary Islands	Madrid	Northern Ireland	Belfast
Ceylon	Colombo	Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Chile	Santiago	Norway	Oslo
China	Shanghai	Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Colombia	Bogotá	Pakistan	Karachi
Costa Rica	Guatemala City	Panama	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana	Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Cyprus	Cairo	Peru	Lima
Czechoslovakia	Berne	Philippine Islands	Manila
Denmark	Oslo	Portugal	Lisbon
Dominican Republic	Havana	Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain	Puerto Rico	Havana
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia	Rio de Oro	Madrid
Egypt	Cairo	Sarawak	Singapore
El Salvador	Guatemala City	Saudi Arabia	Cairo
England	London and Liverpool	Scotland	London
Ethiopia	Cairo	Sierra Leone	London
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires	Singapore	Singapore
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore	South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Fiji	Wellington	South China	Hong Kong
Finland	Stockholm	South-West Africa	Cape Town
France	Paris	Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville	Spain	Madrid
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain	Spanish Morocco	Madrid
French Morocco	Paris	Sudan	Cairo
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain	Sweden	Stockholm
Gambia	London	Switzerland	Berne
Germany	Frankfurt am Main	Syria	Cairo
Gibraltar	Madrid	Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Gold Coast	London	Tangiers	Madrid
Greece	Athens	Tasmania	Melbourne
Greenland	Oslo	Thailand (Siam)	Singapore
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Haiti	Havana	Tunisia	Paris
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo	Turkey	Istanbul
Hawaii	San Francisco	Uganda	Johannesburg
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hungary	Berne	United Kingdom	London and Liverpool
Iceland	London	Uruguay	Buenos Aires
India	New Delhi & Bombay	Venezuela	Caracas
Indo-China	Hong Kong	Wales	Liverpool
Indonesia	Singapore	Western Samoa	Wellington
Iran (Persia)	Karachi	Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo	Yugoslavia	Rome
Ireland	Dublin		

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício 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 Embassy (Commercial Section), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis 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—B. J. RANKIN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

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

Italy

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

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

Jamaica

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

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

Japan

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

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

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

New Zealand

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

Norway

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

Pakistan

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

Peru

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

Philippines

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

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

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

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

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

Venezuela

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

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

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver—Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.
Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PACific 8858.

Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Japan

Ottawa—Japanese Trade Mission, Room 194, Chateau Laurier.

Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNIVERSITY 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

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 Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Sept. 24
Argentina	Peso	Basic	.2977	.2107	.2110
		Free	.2085	.0727	.0494
Austria	Schilling	Export		.0493	2.3620
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.3590	.0210
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.6210	.0176
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0175	.6154
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.6145	.0570
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0569	
Burma	Rupee		.3022		.2216
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2212	.0135
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0134	.4246
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4240	.1883
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1880	1.0550
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0534	.0211
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		.0200	.0210	.1527
Denmark	Krone		.2034	.1525	1.0550
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0531	.0639
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0638	3.0295
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	3.0250	.4220
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4214	2.6613
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.6573	.0046
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0045	.0030
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0030	.0060
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0060	.0166
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0166	.2512
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2508	1.0550
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0534	.2110
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2107	.5275
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5267	.1846
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1845	.0648
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0646	.2216
India	Rupee		.3022	.2212	
Iran	Rial		.0212		2.0525
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.9487	2.0525
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.9487	2.9525
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.9487	.0017
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0017	2.9525
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.9487	
Japan	Yen		.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		.1220
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1218	.2776
Netherlands	Florin		.3789	.2772	.5594
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5586	2.9525
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.9487	.2110
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2107	.1477
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1475	.3189
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3184	
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0534	1.0550
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0711	.0712
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5267	.5275
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0365	.0366
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3441	.3446
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0967	.0068
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.2037	.2040
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2418	.2422
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3762	.3768
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.9487	2.9525
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.9487	2.9525
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0534	1.0550
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6934	.6945
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.3145	.3149
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200		

* September 17, 1949.