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COVER SUBJECT—Drillers fitting length of pipe at an oil well in Alberta, which province accounted for the production of 33,863,313 barrels of crude petroleum during the nine months ending last September, compared with 19,171,418 barrels in the corresponding period last year. The Canadian output in the first nine months of 1951, amounting to 35,156,381 barrels, was one-fifth greater than for twelve months in 1950, and compares with 20,320,206 barrels in the corresponding nine-month period last year.

Courtesy Alberta Department of Economic Affairs.

Price 10 cents

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

The Canadian Economy in 1951

A review of economic conditions during the past year by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, P.C., M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence Production.

THE EVENTS of 1951 justify an increasing optimism, not only for our future here in Canada but for the future of the countries of the free world with which we are associated. Unprovoked aggression has been met firmly by the United Nations. Rearmament has been undertaken on a large scale and at an accelerating rate. Through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and related bodies, a solidarity of opinion and of willpower is being marshalled to supply a positive answer to the Communist challenge. In the East, a start has been made on the Colombo Plan—a plan designed to raise living standards, to develop resources and to increase productivity. Though much remains to be done, we are moving in the right direction.

“A year ago I laid particular emphasis upon the effects that rearmament would have on our economy. That emphasis was not misplaced. We have passed through an extraordinary year which has demonstrated, once again, the flexibility and the capacity of the Canadian economy. Many have marvelled at the vigour and expansiveness of the Canadian economy in recent years. Previous records in this regard were exceeded again in 1951. Our economy was able to meet the increased demands of defence production and, in addition, to supply increased exports and greater quantities of goods to the civilian population.

“Rearmament is a complicated and protracted business. In many parts of the world, including Canada, it has resulted in rising prices and in shortages of raw materials. On the other hand, some slackness appeared in our economy in the last half of 1951. Sales of some consumer goods declined and unemployment occurred in certain localities, but these are specific, not general difficulties.

“Defence production was a major preoccupation in Canada during 1951. To those who understand the program and the problems which face it, the accomplishments thus far have been, I believe, satisfactory. The Government has announced a program of defence expenditures of \$5 billion in the three years starting April, 1951. Roughly, \$1.5 billion of this sum is needed by the Department of National Defence to meet all its ordinary expenditures, such as pay and allowances and administrative costs. The remaining \$3.5 billion is for direct expenditure on military goods and materials. In the first seven months of the fiscal year 1951-1952, orders of \$1,326 million have been placed. Although a great volume of orders remains to be placed, the overall pattern has been established.

“Aircraft production accounts for roughly one-third of the whole defence procurement. This large aircraft program reflects not only the responsibilities allocated to the Air Force itself but also the Army's need for mobile airborne units and the Navy's increased emphasis on aviation. A variety of aircraft and engines are being made or planned in this country, including the F-86E by Canadair Limited, in Montreal, and the CF-100 and Orenda gas turbine by A. V. Roe Canada Limited, in Malton.

"Other important sectors in our defence production program are ship-building, which calls for expenditures of \$150 to \$200 million; clothing, of some \$300 million; and electronics, of \$560 million.

"Much of the equipment for the defence effort is being manufactured in Canada for the first time. The aircraft, of course, are all of new types, the CF-100 of entirely new design. Field equipment for the Army is being largely switched from British type to American type, requiring the establishment of new production methods. Because the Canadian program is small relative to that of the United States, the production of some equipment for the armed forces, vehicles and a variety of other goods, is not being undertaken at all in Canada or only on a restricted scale. Consequently, a large quantity of equipment must be imported. In addition, while Canadian production is getting started as quickly as possible, necessary equipment has had to be imported, mainly from the United States. Some of these factors have acted to slow up our program. Delays are being overcome, however, and production of military equipment is steadily increasing.

Inflation and the Supply of Goods

"Prices rose to a marked degree in Canada between the beginning and end of 1951. They rose much less rapidly towards the end of the year than in the first few months. In other words, inflationary pressure abated as the year progressed. Government anti-inflationary action took hold. Panic buying disappeared.

"Production continued to rise, easing the impact of the preparedness effort. In 1950, the gross national product amounted to \$17.8 billion; in 1951 it increased to about \$21 billion. In physical volume terms this is an increase of about 6 per cent.

"For some industries, sales have declined considerably from the exceedingly high levels reached in the early part of 1951, when heavy anticipatory buying took place. The result has been a decline in sales, commencing in the second quarter of the year, which applied particularly in the case of cars, household appliances and textiles. Government credit restrictions, which were imposed to assist the necessary shift of resources to defence purposes, have, to some extent, accentuated the decline in the demand for consumer durable goods. As a result, some price adjustments have taken place and competition has become keener.

Resource and Industrial Development

"Because of the need for raw materials, Canada is able to make a major contribution to the defence effort of the Western world through its own resource development. In the last five years, \$2.5 billion has been spent in Canada on the development of our natural resources, most of this in fields essential to the defence of the free world.

"Many of these projects are of long-run importance and of heroic proportions. The building of a railway through the northern wilderness, the construction of a pipe-line across three provinces, the creation of huge aluminum manufacturing facilities in an undeveloped area, are examples which portray the economic growth of our country.

"The St. Lawrence seaway and power project will be of tremendous economic advantage to Canada. Legislation was introduced in Parliament

towards the end of 1951 to establish an authority to undertake the building of the seaway either as an all-Canadian project or jointly with the United States. Further, an agreement has been signed with Ontario for the development of the hydro-power in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence river. Canada would prefer to have the United States as a joint partner in the seaway. Should the United States not agree to this within a reasonable period of time, Canada will proceed with the project alone. So far as the power project is concerned, Canada will need and will seek the co-operation of a designated agency in the United States. We cannot afford much longer to be without this project. We need the power. We need the seaway for the transportation of our bulk commodities. Without these our economic growth would be hindered.

"Other developments are less spectacular but of great significance. The impending increased production of sulphur will help relieve a serious shortage. Production of tungsten and magnesium, ferro-alloys particularly needed for today's war materials, is being increased. Production of the main base metals, lead, zinc, nickel and aluminum, are all being increased, the last three on a substantial scale. Copper production in 1951 was slightly greater than in the previous year. This metal is in particularly short supply and long-run plans are being made for greater output. So far as most of the metals are concerned, it is important to realize that large scale projects to increase output take time to build. Hence the shortage of some of the metals is likely to remain for some time to come. It is reasonable to believe, however, that the severity of the shortage will decline.

"Capital investment in general, in 1951, was considerably greater than in the previous year: in 1950 it amounted to \$3.8 billion, in 1951 to about \$4.6 billion. This expansion in our capacity to produce is based upon a strong and unremitting demand for most Canadian goods, both here and in other countries. It is fortunate that our major products are in so many cases essential materials, which are greatly in demand throughout the world. Looking back over the five years between 1946 and 1951, the industries producing durable goods have increased production by 54 per cent; the industries producing non-durable goods have increased their production by 20 per cent; iron and steel production has increased by 36 per cent; and transportation equipment by 53 per cent.

Canadian Trade in 1951

"In the whole of 1950, Canadian foreign trade, which is a main bulwark of our economy, was valued at \$6 billion—in 1951 this figure was reached in the first nine months. Last year our total exports and imports were approximately in balance. Such is not the case this year. Our exports in the first ten months of 1951 were \$627 million greater than in the same period of last year. But our imports were \$907 million greater. The resulting deficit is almost entirely with the United States. It should not be assumed, however, that this deficit results from any basic weakness in the structure of our foreign trade.

"There is a variety of reasons for the increase in imports. Consumer buying was heavy for the first half of the year. Inventories were being built up, particularly at retail. Both these influences were intensified by the final removal of the import restrictions imposed under the Emergency

Exchange Conservation Act. In the last half of 1951, consumer buying of some commodities declined and the rapid build-up of inventories abated. Our investment program and our development of resources have also required heavy imports. American materials and capital equipment are needed extensively for these purposes so that as long as these programs are sustained the imports necessary for their carrying forward must also be sustained. Another element contributing to increased imports from the United States this year has been, of course, our heavy defence expenditures in that country.

"Large capital inflow from the United States was almost sufficient to finance our payments deficits, while maintaining our monetary reserves at a level close to that of last year. In the meantime, some corrective forces have been at work. The deficit in our trade with the United States was not as large in the second half of the year as it was in the first half, reflecting in the main less strenuous consumer buying and increased exports of raw materials.

"Sales of agricultural and fisheries products in the United States and overseas were at satisfactory levels during 1951. Last year a low-grade wheat crop resulted from frost damage. The sale of this crop has gone well and this is partially due to good sales in the United States for animal feeding purposes. The final payments on last year's crop, which were announced in November, reflect the advantageous prices obtained. New problems have arisen this year from the combination of a bumper crop, a late harvest and transportation congestion. The marketing of other agricultural products encountered no major difficulties during the year. Sales of fisheries products were at satisfactory levels. The United States market for groundfish fillets continued to expand.

Defence Expenditures in Canada and the United States

"Our defence expenditures in the United States and their corresponding expenditures in Canada are of considerable importance to our external position. We are still spending much more on defence goods in the United States than the Americans are spending in Canada. This results, to an important extent, from our decision to standardize upon equipment of American types. Appropriate equipment had to be imported to replace what we gave to some of the NATO countries. In the period from April, 1950, to October 31, 1951, the United States has placed defence orders of \$158 million in Canada, whereas we have placed orders of \$502 million in the United States. The unfavourable balance of these expenditures should taper off as we get into production in this country of the new equipment. Nevertheless, the United States authorities have commenced action to increase their defence buying in Canada and progress is being made. To expedite the exchange of defence goods, some measure of success has been achieved in arranging for duty free entry to the United States of these products. Our industries have a responsibility to see that there are facilities in Canada to meet the demands arising from United States defence contracts.

"Canadian exports to the Sterling Area in 1951 were much greater than in the previous year, in ten months of 1951 amounting to \$723 million as compared with \$558 million in the same period of 1950. The increases

were nearly all in primary products, principally lumber and the metals. At the same time, our imports from the Sterling Area also increased, but not to such a great extent.

"The increase in our exports to the United Kingdom was due primarily to the greater needs of that country for raw materials for rearmament and stockpiling. Our increased exports to the rest of the Sterling Area also reflect this factor. In addition, imports into these sterling countries reflect their generally higher levels of economic activity. The new import restrictions announced by the United Kingdom in November have had no effect on our trade in 1951. It is too early yet to say what the effects will be in 1952.

"The British financial crisis of 1951 appears to be different from that of 1947. This time there is a general deficit in the Sterling Area balance of payments, rather than a specific dollar shortage. The United Kingdom Government has announced that it plans to reduce its imports from all countries outside of the Sterling Area by about \$1,000 million on an annual basis. These developments are not likely to involve any major dislocations in Canadian trade with the United Kingdom. A large proportion of the goods we sell the United Kingdom is essential either for rearmament or for the maintenance of her export industries. Some cut-backs may, of course, be made, and in some cases these could have a serious effect on particular industries, although they are not likely to bulk large in our national economy.

"During 1951 we have continued to press for relaxation of Sterling Area restrictions against imports of dollar goods. Towards the end of the year I was happy to announce that the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which came into effect at the beginning of the year, is to be expanded to offer increased opportunities for Canadian exporters in that area. We are particularly gratified that greater freedom is being achieved in this trade, notwithstanding present British financial difficulties. It is the policy of the government to seek out markets overseas which will enable us to expand and diversify our exports.

Canada and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

"Canada participated in the third round of tariff negotiations, which took place in Torquay, England, during the winter of 1950-51. Important tariff concessions were obtained from a number of countries, particularly from the United States. Corresponding reductions were made in the Canadian tariff. The value of Canadian exports to the United States in 1949 on which tariff concessions were obtained at Torquay amounted to \$120 million.

The Prospects for Canadian Business

"The year 1951 was a good year for Canadian business at home and abroad. I have every reason to believe that the outlook for 1952 is favourable. There will be difficulties and uncertainties from time to time, but this is to be expected. Basically, however, Canada is in good shape and well able to take advantage of the opportunities that lie ahead and to surmount any obstacles that may appear."

New Zealand Frees Import of Some Items Places Others on Open Licence System

Total dollar licences for 1952 expected to reach £40 million, an increase of £2.5 million over 1951.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

WELLINGTON.—The Minister of Industries and Commerce, Mr. Watts, has announced that New Zealand's dollar spending for 1952 will be on a similar basis to this year's. Total dollar licences for the year were expected to reach £40 million, making licences on essential materials £2.5 million more than this year. This resulted from shortages elsewhere and increased prices.

Mr. Watts said the Board of Trade had recommended, and he had approved, two alterations to the licensing system. First, it was not now necessary to get an import licence on any world country for sulphur (excluding colloidal sulphur), petrolatum, certain oils including mineral lubricating oil, carbon black (excluding acetylene black), asbestos fibre and resin. This classification, he explained, would be called "world exemption," and was wider than the ordinary exemption for import licensing.

Secondly, licences would be granted as sought for eighteen commodities. These "open licences" provided for amendments in scope at intervals if supplies from soft currency sources improved. Meanwhile, the Board of Trade wanted importers to take offers of scarce materials without worrying about first applying for licences for any of the eighteen commodities. These include artificers' tools, iron sheet and plate, corrugated sheet iron, ball and roller bearings, copper and other non-ferrous metals, pipes and tubes, timber, and sausage casings of animal origin.

The Minister said important items to be licensed from the dollar area were, tobacco, £1.8 million; vehicle spares, £2 million; newsprint, £1.8 million; timber, £2 million; machinery, £3 million; lubricating oil, £1.6 million, and metal products, £3.5 million. Tractors would be licensed in 1952 to the extent of £3 million for agricultural machines, and £2 million for industrial tractors and earthmoving equipment.

A decision on the importation of American cars is being held over pending an assessment of New Zealand's needs for 1952. When more of the 3,000 cars ordered this year have been distributed the question will again be considered to determine to what degree essential needs are being covered.

New Zealand Coal Production Lower Last Year

Wellington, December 3, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the report on the working of state mines, state coal mines showed a net profit of £33,634 for the year ended March 31, 1951. The net surplus on trading for the year was £224,914, from which provision was made for £191,280 interest on capital.

The mines' statement for the last calendar year showed that coal production in 1950 was 2,669,451 tons, which was 143,824 tons less than the previous year. Of the total, 1,956,955 tons came from underground mines. Coal imports in 1950, all of which came from South Africa, totalled 45,251 tons, compared with 78,485 tons in 1949.

Montreal Handled Larger Quantity of Grain During Past Navigation Season

Total of 109,000,000 bushels shipped, compared with 84,640,919 bushels in 1950—Season closed on December 13 with departure of S.S. Hadrian—Fewer ocean-going arrivals and decrease in number of coastal and inland ships to berth.

OCEAN navigation at Montreal closed on December 13 with the departure for Cuba of the Norwegian freighter *Hadrian*, which discharged some 4,000 tons of inward cargo and loaded some 5,000 tons of outward cargo in three days. The season of navigation on the St. Lawrence commenced on April 13 with the arrival in Montreal of the *S.S. Danaholm*, and the harbour was thus open to ocean vessels for 245 days, compared with 234 days last year and with 246 days in 1949. The number of deep sea arrivals this year was 1,186 compared with 1,211 in 1950; a decrease of two per cent and six per cent in net registered tonnage. There was also a decline in the number of coastal and inland commercial vessels to berth in Montreal during the season, the respective totals being 3,152 in 1951 and 3,439 in 1950; a decrease of eight per cent.

Despite the fact that fewer ocean-going ships arrived in port this year, there was an increase of 24 per cent in the amount of cargo loaded for shipment overseas, the respective figures being 4,266,000 tons and 3,435,195 tons. On the other hand, there was a decline of 29 per cent in the amount of cargo discharged by deep sea vessels, the respective figures being 4,479,000 tons in 1951 and 6,292,018 tons in 1950. The increase in outward cargo can be attributed to the fact that more grain was shipped during the season, the amount in 1951 being 109,000,000 bushels, as against 84,640,919 bushels in 1950.

Preliminary figures issued by the National Harbours Board are as follows:

	1951		1950	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Ocean-going arrivals	1,186	4,228,066	1,211	4,491,795
Coasting and inland arrivals	3,152	3,453,611	3,439	3,747,846
Cargo inwards (foreign)		4,479,000		6,292,018
Cargo outwards (foreign)		4,266,000		3,435,195
Cargo inwards (domestic)		2,219,000		2,287,016
Cargo outwards (domestic)		3,640,000		3,301,304
Grain shipments (bushels)		109,000,000		84,640,919

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival	Last Ocean Departure
1840.....	April 30	*Great Britain
1841.....	May 5	*Great Britain
1842.....	May 9	*Caledonia
1843.....	May 7	*Great Britain
1844.....	May 5	*Great Britain
1845.....	May 4	*Great Britain
1846.....	April 27	*Albion
1847.....	May 11	*St. Andrews
1848.....	May 3	*Albion
1849.....	May 4	*Albion
1850.....	April 28	*Great Britain
1851.....	April 28	*Toronto
1852.....	May 2	*City of Manchester
1853.....	April 28	*Shannon
1854.....	May 20	*America
1855.....	May 9	*Ottawa
1856.....	April 30	*Queen of the Lake
1857.....	May 1	*Montreal
1858.....	April 30	*Toronto

* Sailing vessel, either barque, brig or ship

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival	Last Ocean Departure	
1859	May 3	United Kingdom	No record
1860	April 30	United Kingdom	No record
1861	April 27	Jena	No record
1862	April 28	*Shannon	No record
1863	May 6	*City of Quebec	November 24
1864	April 28	*Ardinillan	November 4
1865	May 3	Peruvian	November 23
1866	May 1	*Gleniffer	November 26
1867	May 4	Moravian	November 28
1868	May 4	Hibernian	November 23
1869	April 30	Nestorian	November 24
1870	April 22	*Abeona	November 26
1871	April 22	*Lake Superior	November 28
1872	May 5	Scandinavian	November 23
1873	May 4	Prussian	November 19
1874	May 11	Quebec	November 24
1875	May 9	Prussian	November 19
1876	May 8	Polynesian	November 21
1877	April 29	*Lake Erie	November 23
1878	April 20	Venezia	November 18
1879	May 1	Circassian	November 24
1880	May 2	Prussian	November 22
1881	April 29	Buenos Aires	November 21
1882	May 6	Manitoban	November 21
1883	May 5	Lake Champlain	November 20
1884	May 2	Lake Champlain	November 19
1885	May 8	Brooklyn	November 20
1886	April 30	Dominion	November 25
1887	May 3	Oregon	November 28
1888	May 4	Vancouver	November 22
1889	April 27	Lake Nipigon	November 23
1890	April 30	Oregon	November 24
1891	April 27	Charrington	November 26
1892	April 22	Fremona	November 27
1893	May 3	Pickhuben	November 23
1894	April 27	Phoenix	November 24
1895	April 27	Mariposa	November 25
1896	April 28	Fremona	November 23
1897	April 30	Montezuma	November 24
1898	April 26	Scotsman	November 28
1899	April 27	Dominion	November 29
1900	April 26	Lake Megantic	December 3
1901	April 25	Jacona	November 25
1902	April 17	Polina	November 28
1903	April 26	Corrigan Head	November 28
1904	May 4	Ionian	November 27
1905	May 2	Ionian	November 30
1906	April 28	Marina	December 2
1907	May 2	Hibernian	November 29
1908	April 30	Corsican	November 26
1909	April 23	Corinthian	November 26
1910	April 11	Iona	November 26
1911	April 26	Royal George	December 3
1912	April 30	Zielen	December 3
1913	April 21	Sokoto	November 29
1914	April 29	Corsican	December 4
1915	April 30	Thespis	November 29
1916	May 1	Bayern	December 3
1917	May 1	Cassandra	November 30
1918	May 7	City of Marseilles	December 14
1919	April 22	War Red Cap	December 12
1920	April 25	Canadian Aviator	December 6
1921	April 21	Venusia	December 4
1922	April 24	Bibster	December 2
1923	May 3	Bolingbroke	December 2
1924	April 24	Cornishman	December 3
1925	April 16	Welshman	December 3
1926	May 3	Manchester Regiment	December 5
1927	April 12	Laval County	December 6
1928	April 26	Bay State	December 8
1929	April 20	Amaranto	December 7
1930	April 21	Wentworth	December 9
			*Annie Laurie
			*Antigua
			Thames
			*Maria
			Flamborough
			Napier
			Peruvian
			*British Queen
			*British Queen
			Thames
			Tyne Queen
			Lake Erie
			Sardinia
			Manitoba
			Lake Champlain
			Ontario
			Bellona
			Dominion
			Waldensian
			Erl King
			Hanoverian
			Norwegian
			Corean
			Grassbrook
			De Mario
			Marcello
			Pomeranian
			Electricque
			Brazilian
			Greelands
			Thames
			State of Alabama
			Storm King
			Lake Huron
			Baltimore City
			Acadian
			Guildhall
			Mayflower
			Paliki
			Boliviana
			Montroy
			Toronto
			Etolia
			Lake Michigan
			Degama
			Adonia
			Dahomey
			Montreal
			Boma
			Bray Head
			Bray Head
			Ruthenia
			Manchester
			Spinner
			Torr Head
			Begna
			Manchester Hero
			War Fiend
			Canadian Planter
			Benquela
			Lord Antrim
			Lisgar County
			Canadian Ranger
			Bellatrix
			Hardenburg
			Laval County
			Svarsfond
			Reim
			Lord Downshire
			Michael L.
			Embricos

Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First Ocean Arrival		Last Ocean Departure	
1931.....	April 15	<i>Arcado</i>	December 7	<i>Hunstanworth</i>
1932.....	April 18	<i>Beaverburn</i>	December 4	<i>Silvia</i>
1933.....	April 14	<i>Boston City</i>	December 5	<i>Niderholm</i>
1934.....	April 26	<i>Hadiotis</i>	December 7	<i>Colborne</i>
1935.....	April 15	<i>Marisa Thordon</i>	December 9	<i>Vardefjell</i>
1936.....	April 13	<i>West Wales</i>	December 11	<i>Sedgepool</i>
1937.....	April 19	<i>Duchess of York</i>	December 8	<i>Magnihild</i>
1938.....	April 18	<i>Duchess of Bedford</i>	December 4	<i>August</i>
1939.....	April 29	<i>Bassano</i>	December 9	<i>Kalliopi S.</i>
1940.....	April 24	<i>Lady Rodney</i>	December 5	<i>Taborfjell</i>
1941.....	April 18	<i>Bic Island</i>	December 5	<i>Gitano</i>
1942.....	May 2	<i>Delitian</i>	December 12	<i>Fort Remy</i>
1943.....	May 24	<i>Rockwood Park</i>	December 13	<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i>
1944.....	April 21	<i>Scorton</i>	December 6	<i>Alexandra Park</i>
1945.....	April 9	<i>Gatineau Park</i>	December 3	<i>Minerva</i>
1946.....	April 12	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	December 18	<i>Triton</i>
1947.....	April 21	<i>Beaverburn</i>	December 4	<i>Ocean Liberty</i>
1948.....	April 19	<i>Manchester</i>		
		<i>Shipper</i>	December 10	<i>Beaverbrae</i>
1949.....	April 7	<i>Mont Alla</i>	December 8	<i>Triberg</i>
1950.....	April 18	<i>Beavercove</i>	December 7	<i>Lillgunvor</i>
1951.....	April 13	<i>Danaholm</i>	December 13	<i>Hadrian</i>

Indian Food Shortage Expected to Worsen Next Year

Bombay, November 10, 1951.—(FTS)—India, in 1952, will probably face an even worse food situation than in the current year. Preliminary reports received so far indicate crop failures in parts of West Bengal, Assam, Bombay, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madras. The paddy crop in West Bengal is damaged to the extent of twenty-five per cent, while Bombay's production is placed at 2.5 million tons, against 3.5 million tons in 1950-51. The greatest shortage is in Gujerat. Bajra and jowar (low quality Indian grain) crops have failed in the Punjab, and there is an acute fodder shortage in Rohtak and Hissar. A serious shortage is expected in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Southern Bihar. Assam's production will be less than that of 1950. A shortage is also expected in Madras.

State representatives are to meet in New Delhi about the middle of November to discuss India's food situation and import requirements. It is anticipated that India's imports of food grains from abroad in 1952 will not be less than those in the current year, namely 5.2 million tons. Of this amount India has already entered into arrangements to receive nearly 3 million tons. These commitments include 900,000 tons representing the balance of the United States Grain Loan, 1.1 million tons under the International Wheat Agreement, 350,000 tons of rice under the Indo-Burmese Trade Agreement and 400,000 tons under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation problems are invited to use the facilities of this Division.

A list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various steamship companies maintaining services thereon has been compiled and may be obtained on request.

Inquiries for this list or other information concerning international transportation services should be addressed to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Netherlands Agricultural Exports Increased in Value Last Year

Principal increase in export value shown by animal products—Canadian food and agricultural imports from Netherlands showed substantial increase in 1950—Exports of dairy products, valued at \$177 million, represented 12 per cent of value of all Netherlands exports.

By the Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

THE HAGUE.—Agricultural exports from the Netherlands in 1950 increased in value over 1949 by \$75.5 million. This advance was shared by field crops, horticultural and animal products. However, to animal products must be attributed the major share of the honours, since their increased export value over 1949 was more than three times the increase registered by field crops and horticultural products combined.

The major importers of Netherlands agricultural products in 1950 were West Germany, the United Kingdom and Belgium-Luxembourg, which absorbed 63 per cent of all agricultural exports in the proportion of 30, 20 and 13 per cent respectively. Canada, with imports of about \$3,640,000, took less than one per cent of Netherlands agricultural exports in 1950. Nevertheless, this was an increase of nearly \$750,000 over the previous year.

Canadian Imports of Netherlands Foods Increased

Canada's food and agricultural imports from the Netherlands in 1950 increased substantially despite virtual or absolute elimination of certain items, such as cocoa butter, valued at \$352,000 in 1949; calf hides, \$378,000 and palm and coconut oil \$275,000, which, of course, were largely re-exports. Commodities, which more than made up these losses in revenue were fruit pulps, which in 1949 were negligible in volume, valued at nearly \$700,000; prunes and raisins, absent in 1949, valued at \$320,000; and superphosphate valued at \$424,000, a jump of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. Exports of bulbs and nursery stock, important items in 1949, increased in value by over \$120,000 to more than \$1.25 million in 1950.

Other countries assuming greater importance in 1950 as markets for Netherlands agricultural products were the United States, France, Central and South America and British territories in Africa. Offsetting these increases to a small extent were declines in agricultural exports to India, Pakistan and Indonesia. In the latter case exports were only valued at half of the 1949 figure.

United States imports of Netherlands agricultural products rose by \$9.4 million in 1950, the main items being flower bulbs valued at \$8.2 million and canned meats at \$4 million. These two items combined represented 56 per cent of Netherlands agricultural exports to the United States last year.

Dairy Products Topped List of Agricultural Exports

Dairy products topped the list of agricultural exports in 1950 by a wide margin. Their total value of more than \$177 million represented 12 per cent of the value of all Netherlands exports, industrial and agricultural. A measure of the importance of Holland as a dairy products

exporter may be gathered from the fact that it ranked second after New Zealand in cheese exports; second after the United States in condensed milk exports; third after the United States and New Zealand in milk powder exports; and fourth after New Zealand, Denmark and Australia in butter exports. Netherlands butter and cheese in 1950 found their main markets in Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany and the United Kingdom. Indonesia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Thailand were the best purchasers of condensed milk. Following dairy products in order of export value were eggs, \$47 million; fresh food and vegetables, \$46.4 million; bulbs, \$31.5 million and seed potatoes, \$18.1 million.

Favourable progress was registered in most branches of Netherlands agriculture in 1950. Field crops, although not up to the bumper yields of 1949, were in general above the 1946-49 average and in many cases nearly equal to, or greater than, averages in the immediate prewar years.

Production of Netherlands Field Crops

	1950 Metric tons	1949 Metric tons	1950 compared with	
			1946-49 Per cent	1930-39 Per cent
Wheat	294,593	425,314	92	80
Rye	420,950	516,837	101	92
Barley	232,252	188,625	136	229
Oats	381,548	423,840	102	113
Peas	72,850	67,490	171	70
Rapeseed	44,747	58,723	195	1,165
Potatoes, table	2,846,418	3,063,746	86	128
Potatoes, for flour	1,205,430	1,541,428	80	172
Sugar beets	2,716,915	2,943,064	134	164

All classes of livestock, with the exception of horses and sheep, continued the steady expansion which has been a feature of the postwar recovery period. Dairy production increased in all departments except cheese, which fell about 5 per cent below the 1949 figure. Horticulture results in 1950 were mixed. Bulb and ornamental plant producers enjoyed a record year, but fruit, vegetable and seed producers were not as fortunate, although their results were nevertheless fairly satisfactory.

Netherlands Livestock Population

	1939	1945	1949	1950
			('000)	
Cattle	2,817	2,277	2,540	2,723
Pigs	1,553	769	1,298	1,860
Horses for agricultural purposes	322	299	276	252
Sheep	690	489	464	390
Fowl	32,805	20,265	23,443
Ducks	1,022	40	388	526

Netherlands Dairy, Vegetable and Fruit Production

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
		('000 of metric tons)			
Milk	5,325	3,630	4,483	5,374	5,743
Butter	101	53	71	84	94
Cheese	126	64	97	128	127
Condensed milk	156	36	62	118	172
Milk powder	28	16	24	28	41
Vegetables and fruit	822	1,129	1,129	1,401	1,193

In the international agricultural policy sphere the major Netherlands efforts in 1950 were directed towards closer integration with its Benelux partners and its neighbours in the West European community. In October a new Benelux agricultural protocol was drawn up in Luxembourg to replace the original one of May, 1947. The latter had permitted Belgium to protect its home producers by imposing levies on specified agricultural imports in order to raise their prices on the Belgian market.

The Luxembourg Protocol eliminated this unilateral price-fixing mechanism in favour of a consultative process among the Benelux partners. It also provided for arbitration in the event of failure to reach agreement.

Unfortunately, from the Netherlands standpoint, the Luxembourg Protocol was largely emasculated by a subsequent Benelux meeting in December which eliminated the arbitration provision and left an escape clause, which virtually set the clock back to 1947.

In the larger realm of the West European community, the Netherlands Minister of Agriculture proposed in November a plan for agricultural co-operation, which has become known after its creator as the Mansholt Plan. The ultimate end of this plan is the establishment of a single West European market, in which prices would be regulated by supply and demand. To supervise the transition from present trade and tariff restrictions and inefficient production, Mr. Mansholt suggested the creation of a supra-national West European institution, which might be designated "The European Board for Agriculture and Food".

R. Campbell Smith Posted to London, England

R. Campbell Smith has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in London, England, and will sail this week to take up his new appointment. Mr. Campbell Smith, who has been serving at headquarters as an Area Trade Officer, was born in Vancouver, B.C., in March, 1918, and graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He served during the war with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in September, 1945. Mr. Campbell Smith was posted to Cairo in June, 1946, as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and transferred to St. John's, Nfld., as Commercial Secretary for Canada, in May, 1948. After Newfoundland was united with Canada, he remained on in St. John's as Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and in September, 1949, returned to Ottawa as Private Secretary to the Minister. A year later he was appointed an Area Trade Officer, and in April, 1951, was transferred to the Capital Cost Allowance Division, on its establishment, and recently became an Area Trade Officer again.

Exports of Hong Kong Manufactures Surpass 1950 Value

Hong Kong, December 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The total value of Hong Kong manufactured goods exported during the first nine months of 1951 amounted to \$244.1 million. This was an increase of 62.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1950, and was actually 24.3 per cent above total exports of Hong Kong-made products for the whole of 1950 which totalled \$196.6 million.

Chief overseas markets for the nine months were Pakistan, \$81.1 million; United Kingdom, \$42.6 million; America, \$25.4 million; Burma, \$18.3 million; British West Africa, \$11.1 million; Malaya, \$10.7 million; Australia, \$10.0 million and British East Africa, \$9.2 million.

Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.6	41.7	32.7	101.3	332.0	368.3
America.....	2.5	6.8	5.2	19.7	59.1	64.5
Africa.....	0.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	22.2	23.6
Asia.....	2.5	8.6	7.7	19.2	69.3	109.7
Oceania.....	1.8	9.2	5.4	13.2	41.3	76.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.	18.7	69.2	54.0	156.9	523.9	642.9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	38.5	208.5	238.8	358.1	1,735.1	2,389.0
Latin America.....	1.8	21.9	26.5	13.8	177.4	228.9
Europe.....	4.0	11.2	19.0	32.6	78.8	149.3
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.9	9.7	5.9	8.5	64.8	76.0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45.2	251.4	290.2	413.0	2,056.1	2,843.2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	63.9	320.6	344.1	569.9	2,580.1	3,486.1

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,589	41,671	32,726	101,233	332,035	368,241
Gibraltar.....					1	
Malta.....		2	4	1	10	40
TOTAL EUROPE¹.....	11,595	41,673	32,730	101,257	332,046	368,281
America:						
Newfoundland ²	238			1,932		
Bermuda.....	4	6	2	64	73	68
Barbados.....	560	427	397	1,767	9,478	12,545
Jamaica.....	497	2,616	419	5,722	18,513	17,566
Trinidad and Tobago.....	84	398	1,080	2,204	14,053	14,538
Bahamas.....	58	11	9	375		257
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		19	21	2,140	365	898
British Guiana.....	1,036	3,289	3,224	5,840	16,064	18,140
British Honduras.....	12	52	3	66	199	457
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	2,489	6,818	5,155	19,735	59,120	64,469
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		4			43	6
Union of South Africa.....	197	492	406	855	3,933	4,747
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		138	133	2	336	1,451
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	32	57	304	628	6,872	6,815
Nigeria.....		5	106	362	1,338	838
Sierra Leone.....				11	16	47
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	2		24	39	42
British East Africa.....	107	2,287	2,051	1,540	9,625	9,654
TOTAL AFRICA.....	339	2,985	3,000	3,422	22,202	23,600

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 650.

(2) The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts; hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	866	3,386	1,918	6,748	31,374	35,226
Pakistan.....		212	38		1,406	2,214
Ceylon.....	357	2,095	1,104	3,048	15,225	14,519
Aden.....				7	12	22
Federation of Malaya.....	1,186	2,643	3,995	8,271	19,459	51,843
Other British East Indies.....	12		404	116	27	3,480
Hong Kong.....	62	214	199	644	1,750	2,412
TOTAL ASIA ¹	2,492	8,550	7,658	19,226	69,253	109,716
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,448	6,288	3,206	7,214	24,129	43,270
New Zealand.....	305	210	850	4,070	8,367	27,594
Fiji.....	61	2,674	1,384	1,945	8,793	5,992
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	1,814	9,172	5,440	13,245	41,289	76,856
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES ²	18,729	69,197	53,983	156,888	523,909	642,922
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	38,489	208,332	238,273	357,892	1,733,431	2,385,183
Alaska.....	6	106	207	68	851	1,160
American Virgin Islands.....		1			10	164
Hawaii.....	16	67	150	129	434	1,262
Puerto Rico.....	3	23	154	6	288	1,213
United States Oceania.....					115	
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	38,514	208,529	238,784	358,095	1,735,129	2,388,982
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	356	1,767	344	1,876	9,067	12,826
Bolivia.....			497	8	1,334	1,813
Brazil.....	61	3,578	3,123	636	22,668	32,202
Chile.....	61	42	164	134	1,332	1,588
Colombia.....	807	1,644	1,381	5,740	11,252	10,248
Costa Rica.....	9	276	688	69	2,888	7,433
Cuba.....	45	288	3,106	375	3,327	6,963
Dominican Republic.....					875	1,028
Ecuador.....	3	269	225	24	1,210	2,032
El Salvador.....	3	29	17	15	820	1,161
Guatemala.....		840	116	76	4,807	4,272
Haiti.....		124	196	61	1,519	2,645
Honduras.....	14	354	459	37	4,890	3,616
Mexico.....	7	4,166	1,167	546	30,369	15,434
Nicaragua.....		47	63		328	570
Panama.....		298	268	15	5,213	3,105
Paraguay.....	1	21	1	56	266	337
Peru.....	240	387	646	2,711	3,205	5,138
Uruguay.....	7	282	53	102	1,904	3,681
Venezuela.....	175	7,527	13,980	1,326	70,094	112,832
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,789	21,939	26,494	13,807	177,368	228,924
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		112	123	83	596	2,933
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	644	2,778	4,209	4,874	16,630	33,435
Bulgaria.....					4	3
Czechoslovakia.....	173	532	267	2,386	4,928	4,164
Denmark.....	20	180	1,783	138	792	3,367
Estonia.....	1	5	1	18	8	106
Finland.....	6	7	8	58	196	127

(¹) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

(²) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 650.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CONC.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Conc.						
France.....	611	1,566	1,964	4,928	11,327	20,263
Germany.....	1,049	981	3,152	8,039	8,548	25,644
Greece.....	3	9	9	21	148	138
Hungary.....	23	1	4	141	25	104
Iceland.....			8	1	33	17
Ireland ¹	6	38	29	23	101	496
Italy.....	271	924	1,279	1,992	6,796	11,854
Latvia.....	1		1	11	2	27
Lithuania.....			1			10
Netherlands.....	366	1,543	1,314	2,939	7,255	11,710
Norway.....	125	125	364	606	1,025	2,379
Poland.....	25	25	33	200	251	1,288
Portugal.....	24	148	182	212	1,189	1,658
Azores and Madeira.....	15	32	30	139	332	341
Roumania.....	3		2	24	9	20
Spain.....	55	307	218	657	2,785	6,382
Sweden.....	149	433	2,369	1,841	3,840	8,991
Switzerland.....	385	1,438	1,394	3,006	11,846	13,388
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	6	61	241	251	80	339
Yugoslavia.....	20	3	4	40	96	130
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,975	11,248	18,989	32,607	78,842	149,314
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					109	51
Arabia.....		4,113	1,631		24,210	20,379
Belgian Congo.....		554	124	1	1,215	2,740
Burma ¹	7			264		4
China.....	196	233	170	2,041	4,614	1,897
Greenland.....	4			512		
Egypt.....	18	5	49	419	636	563
Ethiopia.....		1	1	2	20	29
French Africa.....	2	16	6	56	526	384
French East Indies.....	52			210		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		4		1	449	12
French West Indies.....				1		
Madagascar.....	1		3	34	8	29
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....			2	9	14	23
Iran.....	14		34	57	110	419
Iraq.....	5	1	44	83	104	1,153
Israel ¹	2	43	64	128	387	822
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						3
Japan.....	368	855	803	3,829	9,764	9,953
Korea.....				1	35	
Liberia.....			183	21		183
Morocco.....	14	13	13	66	180	570
Indonesia.....	135	47	77	569	564	897
Surinam.....		34	312		72	923
Netherlands Antilles.....		2,861	459		14,791	9,264
Philippines.....	25	820	543	357	5,072	7,675
Portuguese Africa.....	1		55	1	109	82
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam (Thailand).....		5	1	10	1,022	1,664
Canary Islands.....	1	1	3	12	6	16
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	2	4	1,235	11	44	14,746
Turkey.....	65	50	77	157	746	1,525
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	903	9,660	5,889	8,461	64,807	76,006
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45,180	251,376	290,162	412,974	2,056,142	2,843,224
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	63,909	320,572	344,145	569,862	2,580,052	3,486,146

(¹) Included in the totals for "Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here to facilitate comparison with other years.

Canadian Imports by Commodities

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	12.2	52.5	43.5	104.1	387.3	459.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.1	10.8	11.8	21.2	67.3	109.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8.5	35.8	26.6	74.0	290.8	427.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3.0	9.9	12.5	26.8	82.0	115.9
Iron and Products.....	12.6	90.6	115.1	137.5	812.7	1,135.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.5	21.8	26.4	32.8	172.4	246.9
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	12.2	66.8	64.9	102.3	498.3	577.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.4	14.8	16.0	28.8	130.1	164.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	5.5	17.5	27.4	42.3	139.1	250.7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	63.9	320.6	344.1	569.9	2,580.1	3,486.1
Aggricultural, Vegetable Products:						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fruits.....	1,925	7,908	7,853	17,405	75,477	79,852
Nuts.....	536	1,835	1,574	2,712	18,451	19,111
Vegetables.....	170	847	1,906	5,330	21,394	25,313
Grains and products.....	1,374	4,297	4,011	14,702	28,707	32,510
Sugar and products.....	2,447	15,048	9,576	17,177	69,201	76,367
Cocoa and chocolate.....	228	1,103	423	1,691	13,333	10,321
Coffee and chicory.....	301	4,972	4,346	3,308	35,529	40,390
Spices.....	71	401	350	702	3,478	3,205
Tea.....	1,018	3,062	1,725	8,051	24,647	17,734
Beverages, alcoholic.....	709	1,497	2,263	4,997	12,337	14,226
Gums and resins.....	152	558	354	1,173	4,581	5,634
Oil cake and oil cake meal.....	63	108	268	545	1,414	3,142
Oils, vegetable.....	1,045	4,026	1,580	10,338	27,762	36,273
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines, etc.....	154	490	509	801	1,968	2,639
Rubber and products.....	1,307	4,580	4,712	9,012	35,095	76,461
Seeds.....	211	478	738	1,543	5,084	6,685
Tobacco.....	210	391	294	1,839	3,209	2,923
Vegetable products, other.....	246	892	1,000	2,750	5,616	6,376
TOTAL.....	12,166	52,492	43,482	104,076	387,281	459,161
Animals and Animal Products:						
Animals, living.....	101	217	213	935	1,898	2,564
Fish and fishery products.....	265	471	759	2,075	3,379	5,266
Furs and products.....	292	3,059	1,032	5,057	18,745	19,612
Hides and skins, raw.....	402	1,586	734	2,124	9,881	13,138
Leather, unmanufactured.....	248	915	544	2,143	6,665	8,366
Leather, manufactured.....	221	652	691	2,124	5,443	6,974
Meats.....	173	1,094	2,722	1,324	5,841	19,433
Milk and products.....	35	266	3,665	1,702	1,905	10,831
Animal oils, fats, greases, wax.....	134	1,788	433	1,749	5,290	9,478
Animal products, other.....	251	719	965	3,015	8,282	13,774
TOTAL.....	2,122	10,767	11,758	21,248	67,328	109,436
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,638	9,373	5,315	10,246	67,753	77,831
Cotton products.....	1,501	6,107	5,361	14,018	54,842	77,168
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	893	2,239	1,680	7,109	21,417	26,966
Silk and products.....	657	834	518	5,667	6,009	6,842
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	1,219	5,233	2,394	8,454	43,268	90,735
Wool products.....	1,300	5,024	4,391	13,546	44,115	61,421
Synthetic fibre and products.....	405	2,136	2,381	3,093	16,893	31,808
Textile products, other.....	933	4,838	4,608	11,853	36,526	54,200
TOTAL.....	8,547	35,782	26,648	73,986	290,823	426,970
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	353	1,797	2,026	4,389	14,846	24,714
Wood, manufactured.....	381	1,762	1,959	3,589	13,478	19,926
Paper.....	711	2,182	3,536	6,276	18,687	28,754
Books and printed matter.....	1,517	4,192	5,027	12,551	34,981	42,476
TOTAL.....	2,962	9,934	12,547	26,804	81,993	115,870

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products:						
Iron ore.....	361	2,911	3,986	2,469	14,023	20,084
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets.....	24	315	1,140	390	1,827	8,356
Ferro-alloys.....	10	75	549	226	879	3,242
Scrap iron.....	78	381	261	565	4,080	3,477
Castings and forgings.....	279	826	1,581	2,254	7,341	10,964
Rolling mill products.....	2,274	10,982	18,282	20,519	74,406	144,140
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	147	2,680	4,724	1,685	30,667	36,714
Wire and chain.....	125	920	1,487	1,691	8,359	13,493
Engines and boilers.....	397	4,798	8,622	6,899	46,098	70,562
Farm implements and machinery.....	651	9,617	15,574	19,084	143,663	170,974
Hardware and cutlery.....	203	1,181	1,442	1,807	9,328	14,553
Household machinery.....	241	1,347	823	2,272	10,909	11,308
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	446	3,278	5,443	4,632	23,991	44,354
Business, printing machinery.....	475	3,601	2,922	5,000	22,842	31,371
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,657	13,729	18,852	20,128	127,626	189,218
Stamped and coated products.....	138	821	761	1,309	6,651	8,926
Tools.....	172	1,397	1,645	1,909	10,688	16,165
Autos, freight and passenger.....	809	8,351	1,963	10,453	70,678	67,036
Automobile parts.....	2,214	14,655	14,848	18,981	130,181	169,433
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	495	1,151	1,241	2,291	14,171	15,160
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	230	2,164	1,638	1,360	11,664	16,436
Iron products, other.....	1,153	5,448	7,305	11,617	42,651	69,940
TOTAL.....	12,579	90,626	115,090	137,540	812,723	1,135,908
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products.....	562	2,447	3,408	4,326	14,260	24,492
Brass and copper and products.....	262	1,816	1,486	2,643	13,740	17,934
Lead and products.....	13	39	37	112	562	706
Nickel and products.....	126	605	575	1,209	5,826	5,153
Precious metals (except gold).....	335	3,560	2,018	2,416	25,723	26,334
Tin and products.....	154	1,170	2,044	1,881	7,714	15,687
Zinc and products.....	78	306	265	641	2,719	3,720
Clocks and watches.....	295	1,149	1,042	1,873	9,863	8,645
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,145	7,962	10,910	10,961	67,056	102,093
Non-ferrous products, other.....	523	2,766	4,568	6,765	24,916	42,184
TOTAL.....	3,493	21,822	26,352	32,825	172,379	246,948
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	101	311	322	760	2,094	2,850
Clay and products.....	557	3,444	3,762	6,515	27,573	37,064
Coal.....	3,665	19,337	19,167	29,246	145,012	140,315
Coal products.....	285	1,903	2,021	2,604	12,354	18,231
Glass and glassware.....	697	2,683	2,588	5,415	22,817	27,473
Petroleum, crude.....	4,281	19,514	19,633	35,628	164,197	194,902
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,300	13,625	12,284	12,415	84,736	104,422
Stone and products.....	702	2,818	3,089	5,815	20,323	28,814
Non-metallic products, other.....	592	3,151	2,047	3,927	19,242	23,086
TOTAL.....	12,180	66,786	64,914	102,325	498,349	577,156
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	236	540	634	1,404	4,603	6,599
Cellulose products.....	169	564	657	1,439	5,086	6,263
Drugs, medicines, pharmaceuticals.....	290	1,289	1,604	2,949	15,686	18,964
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	607	1,429	738	3,314	10,431	12,378
Fertilizers.....	944	1,070	1,088	2,715	7,078	8,432
Paints and varnishes.....	457	1,908	1,735	3,057	14,926	17,885
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	886	2,067	2,349	6,671	19,035	23,131
Synthetic resins and products.....	130	2,098	2,127	754	17,330	24,620
Chemical products, other.....	651	3,870	5,041	6,499	35,877	45,728
TOTAL.....	4,370	14,835	15,974	28,802	130,053	163,999
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films.....	80	445	483	1,133	3,861	4,914
Toys and sporting goods.....	329	970	898	2,034	5,740	9,108
Refrigerators and parts.....	17	1,728	1,008	1,068	11,878	29,356
Musical instruments.....	111	393	337	1,014	3,120	3,983
Scientific equipment.....	371	1,993	2,260	3,654	18,688	22,794
Aircraft and parts.....	246	1,064	5,326	2,774	8,494	29,620
Works of art.....	1,043	188	229	1,945	2,047	2,737

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	October			January—October		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Miscellaneous Commodities—Conc.						
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	1,111	4,246	6,141	7,291	27,025	39,088
Parcels of small value.....	367	719	1,597	3,655	7,255	19,137
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	50	229	110	354	2,045	2,284
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	550	1,618	1,492	4,344	10,498	14,373
Miscellaneous, other.....	649	2,286	4,310	7,960	20,832	45,797
Canadian goods returned.....	178	347	617	1,860	5,216	6,624
Non-commercial articles.....	389	1,303	2,571	3,171	12,422	20,883
TOTAL.....	5,491	17,528	27,379	42,256	139,122	250,698
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	12,166	52,492	43,482	104,076	387,281	459,161
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,122	10,767	11,758	21,248	67,328	109,436
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8,547	35,782	26,648	73,986	290,823	426,970
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,962	9,934	12,847	26,804	81,993	115,870
Iron and Products.....	12,579	90,626	115,090	137,540	812,723	1,135,908
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,493	21,822	26,352	32,825	172,379	246,948
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	12,180	66,786	64,914	102,325	498,349	577,156
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,370	14,835	15,974	28,802	130,053	163,999
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	5,491	17,528	27,379	42,256	139,122	250,698
TOTAL.....	63,909	320,572	344,145	569,862	2,580,052	3,486,146
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	1,653	2,607	2,474	13,394	22,748	16,222
Animals and Animal Products.....	427	1,266	998	3,842	7,914	11,515
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,985	11,374	8,104	34,820	93,068	127,444
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	381	355	465	2,948	2,975	3,625
Iron and Products.....	1,632	15,043	9,903	18,899	122,911	110,045
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	555	4,498	3,509	4,789	31,694	36,840
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	1,266	3,079	3,210	10,775	24,973	28,230
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	993	1,396	1,646	5,711	11,214	13,687
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	698	2,052	2,116	6,055	14,538	20,632
TOTAL.....	11,589	41,671	32,726	101,233	332,035	368,241
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	3,564	17,118	16,793	40,432	142,626	168,561
Animals and Animal Products.....	822	7,431	4,690	9,149	45,169	65,276
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,180	14,260	12,873	24,468	112,391	187,537
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,372	9,160	11,515	22,034	75,618	106,126
Iron and Products.....	10,451	73,432	98,844	113,363	675,133	977,749
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,190	13,118	15,347	20,795	110,140	163,841
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	9,191	47,621	41,642	77,379	349,933	367,977
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,411	12,275	13,777	18,868	111,403	141,276
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,308	13,917	22,792	31,403	111,018	206,841
TOTAL.....	38,480	208,332	238,273	357,892	1,733,431	2,385,183
OTHER COUNTRIES						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	6,950	32,767	24,215	50,250	221,906	274,378
Animals and Animal Products.....	874	2,069	6,070	8,257	14,245	32,644
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,383	10,148	5,671	14,698	85,365	111,989
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	209	419	567	1,822	3,400	6,119
Iron and Products.....	495	2,152	6,343	5,278	14,680	48,114
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	748	4,206	7,196	7,241	30,545	46,267
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	1,723	16,087	20,063	14,171	123,443	180,949
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	966	1,164	550	4,223	7,436	9,036
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	485	1,559	2,471	4,798	13,566	23,225
TOTAL.....	13,831	70,570	73,146	110,737	514,586	732,722

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentine Sugar Production Increased

Buenos Aires, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Tucumán Sugar Association has published a report on the production of sugar in that province for the current season. Tucumán is the principal sugar producing province, accounting for about 75 per cent of the country's total sugar production in recent years. Other cane growing districts are the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Santa Fé, Chaco and Corrientes. According to the report, cane production totalled 5,906 thousand tons, as compared with 4,978 thousand tons last season, and about equalled the record crop produced in 1946. The production of sugar to the end of October, almost the end of the season, was 417,064 tons, representing a yield of 7.06 per cent.

On the basis of this information it is unofficially estimated that the total output of sugar for Argentina will be above last year's production of 615,000 tons, and will probably compare favourably with the record production of 635,000 tons in 1946. This quantity will take care of Argentina's domestic requirements.

BRAZIL

Brazilian Electric Company Expanding

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An announcement was made recently by the president of the International General Electric Company of a \$12 million expansion program in Brazil. Included in the expansion program will be the manufacture of refrigerators, fractional horsepower motors and electrical insulating materials and varnishes. The refrigerators, which will be household models, will be produced in the Santo Andre plant in São Paulo. It is expected that production will be initiated early in 1952.

General Electric has been manufacturing in Brazil for thirty years. At present, the company employs more than 4,000 Brazilian workers. When the refrigerator plant begins operation, this figure will increase by about 15 per cent. During the past ten years, the market for all General Electric goods, including those shipped from the United States and those made in Brazil, has increased fivefold. In the same period, the sale of the company's Brazilian-made products alone has increased by more than 600 per cent.

Brazilian Manufacture of Tubes and Pipes Increased

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Though tubes and pipes have been made in Brazil for many years, it is only now that the industry is being sufficiently expanded to take care of nearly all local needs. The prospects at present are that, within two years, and if the import licensing system is still in force, no licences will be granted for the imported article (except for precision tubes) as local production will meet current requirements.

The latest development is the installation of a plant in Minas Gerais by the German Mannesman Company which intends to make tubes of all kinds (except precision tubes) including seamless tubes for all purposes. The Mineração Geral do Brasil is also installing a plant at Mogí das Cruzes for the manufacture of this latter type of tube.

First Wallboard Factory Being Established in Brazil

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The first large wallboard factory in Brazil, and the second in South America, will be built at Jundiá, in the State of São Paulo, by the firm Duratex S.A. Industria e Comercio. Eucalyptus will be used as the raw material. Production will amount to approximately 12,000 tons per year.

New Steel Mill Planned for Brazil

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of the State of São Paulo has informed the local press that preliminary studies are being made regarding the possibility of constructing a large steel industry in this state. The site of the new industry would be Piacaguera.

Escalators Being Installed in Brazil

São Paulo, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mayor of São Paulo has authorized the installation of escalators in the Galeria Prestes Maia. This represents the first public installation of escalators in Brazil.

The contract has been awarded to the local firm, Elevadores Atlas S.A. which has undertaken to complete the installation within 300 days. The plans call for two sets of escalators, each set consisting of two escalators. The escalators will be reversible with a view to meeting the requirements of traffic during the rush hours.

Brazilian Tanker Launched Recently At Glasgow

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The "Alagoas," a 16,500-ton 16-knot tanker was launched recently at Glasgow. She is the first of a series of four tankers to be built in Great Britain for Brazil and constitutes part of a program calling for 19 tankers aggregating 119,678 tons. Five more were ordered in Sweden, two in Holland and the remainder in Japan. The "Alagoas" is due for delivery at the end of this year. Of the vessels ordered from Swedish yards, a second, the "Amazonas," with a capacity of 16,300 tons of petroleum and a speed of 14½ knots, was launched a few days ago at Gothenburg.

CHILE

Chile Receives Offer of Merchant Ships from Germany

Santiago, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that an offer of merchant ships has been received from Western Germany on a credit basis and possibly as a barter operation. The vessels, which would be of approximately 3,000 tons each, could be delivered within a period of 18 months.

Trolley-Buses Being Purchased for Valparaiso

Santiago, November 26, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO) will give a guarantee for US\$1,000,000 for the purchase of trolley-buses from the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Co., for transport services in Valparaíso. The guarantee also

includes the purchase of spares for these vehicles up to a value of US\$711,576 and a further 10 per cent of the total value of the operation to cover possible price increases.

COLOMBIA

Important New Oil Discovery Made in Colombia

Bogotá, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Petroleum Company of Colombia has just brought in a discovery well of very important possibilities on the east side of the Magdalena river, not far west of the huge Maracaibo Basin fields in Venezuela. The discovery well is located near the village of Totumal, near Ocaña, which is only a few kilometres from the two pipelines already constructed leading from the more distant fields in Colombia of El Centro, on the upper Magdalena, and Cúcuta, at the Venezuelan border.

Colombian Rice Growers Congress Optimistic for the Future

Bogotá, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The third annual National Congress of Rice Growers is meeting this month and is very optimistic about future rice production in Colombia. Colombia's rice production has greatly increased within the past few years, and now amounts to approximately 194,000 tons per year. Until 1949, Colombia was an importer of rice, but now exports are made to Germany, Cuba, Venezuela, and Curaçao. Rice still is competing with wheat flour as a basic food of the Colombian people and local production of rice is increasing much more rapidly than that of wheat.

Oil Producing Palms Planted in Colombia

Bogotá, November 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Magdalena Fruit Company has planted 1,200 hectares of oil producing palms and other plants related to the palm family. This experiment, if successful, may prove invaluable to the economy of the country, because it could demonstrate how Colombia might cut down on the present heavy imports of copra etc. which are essential to the lard, vegetable oil and soap industries. It is expected that these palms will be yielding oils within four years. The Company has also started to cultivate the Kudzu vine, which will be used as fertilizer.

Colombian Raw Cotton Output and Consumption Steadily Increasing

Bogotá, December 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombian cotton production and consumption continues to increase steadily, despite the damaging torrential rains of 1950 which temporarily reduced the local crop. The increased production of this basic raw material is largely due to assistance from the Colombian textile industry and the Ministry of Agriculture. The following figures give some idea of this progress:

	National Production of Raw Cotton	Imports of Raw Cotton (metric tons)	Total Cotton Consumption by Colombian Textile Industry
1946	4,724	19,654	24,378
1947	4,257	19,692	23,951
1948	5,555	18,616	24,171
1949	6,827	15,874	22,702
1950	6,732	20,371	27,073

It will be noted that Colombian production of this raw material has been steadily increasing to the point where one-third of total local requirements are met by Colombian cotton growers. This leaves ample room for further expansion of this branch of Colombian agriculture.

EGYPT

Egyptian Rice Exports Prohibited

Cairo, November 16, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the poor rice crop this season, the Egyptian Government has banned the export of rice until further notice.

Edfina Barrage Across Nile Completed

Cairo, November 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A new barrage across the Rosetta branch of the Nile was opened by the Prime Minister on October 27. This barrage replaces the earth embankment which was formerly constructed annually to conserve the Nile water, at low water periods. New areas in the Delta will be brought under cultivation as a result of this new barrage.

Staple Fibres to be Exported from Egypt

Cairo, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Misr Rayon Company has been in production for about two years and is turning out about 200 tons of rayon yarn monthly, as well as 190 tons monthly of staple fibre. There will be an exportable surplus of the latter.

LEBANON

Lebanon Plans Development Projects

Cairo, November 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1952 Lebanese budget provides the sum of Leb.£3,184,000 for expenditure on certain development schemes. Total expenditure over a period of years will probably amount to Leb.£35 million and, in the event of this being approved, the 1952 expenditure will be increased to Leb.£6 million. Projects include the provision of potable water for certain villages.

UNITED KINGDOM

British Cycle and Motor Cycle Show Successful

London, November 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Visitors attending the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Show, held in Earl's Court from November 10 to 17, totalled 175,473. Among the 35 countries sending buyers were Chile, Egypt, Germany, Iceland, Persia, Turkey, the United States and Venezuela.

Bicycle and motor cycle makers are now booked up for twelve months. Business resulting from the show has raised the value of exports already ordered to more than £25 million.

Exports of the bicycle and motor cycle industries to the end of October were £35,141,626, as compared with £32,172,197 for the whole of 1950, which was a record year.

United Kingdom Extends Restrictions on the Use of Copper and Zinc

London, November 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Supply has amended the Copper and Zinc Prohibited Uses Order by extending the number of articles which may not contain copper and zinc (except as a surface finish). The additional articles affected include certain agricultural and garden requisites, electrical and gas equipment, builders' hardware, furniture, household appliances, passenger transport equipment and air conditioning equipment.

Business Efficiency Exhibition to be Held in Birmingham

London, November 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The thirty-eighth Business Efficiency Exhibition is to be held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, from Wednesday, February 20, to Saturday, March 1, 1952.

Being organized by the Office Appliance and Business Equipment Trades Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the national body of the £35 million-a-year office equipment industry, this Association announces that the industry's all-time export record of last year has already been exceeded by more than £1 million.

Outstanding feature of the coming exhibition which will impress overseas visitors, the Association believes, will be the latest developments in electronics and the widened field for which such equipment has been invented.

A giant electronic accounting machine to be shown provides capacity of 120 net balance counters which can be grouped in any combination. It prints at speeds of 80 to 100 lines a minute and accumulates data at 80 to 150 cards in the same time. The latest electronic recording apparatus not only accepts dictation at any speed but eliminates extraneous noises. The newest developments in electronic stencil making enable multi-colour reproductions to be run off an ordinary office duplicator.

Nearly 100 of Britain's major manufacturers will be taking part.

On show will be equipment of interest to every type of commercial organization, banks, government departments, technical institutes, universities, advertising agencies, publishing firms and something for everybody concerned with wage payments, income tax calculations, statistical preparation, direct mailing, fire and theft protection, factory and inter-office communications, bookkeeping, accountancy, archive arrangements, and executive work of all types.

One interesting new exhibit will be an automatic developing machine which performs in a fraction of the time all the necessary functions of developing and fixing baths in the normal reflex photo-copying process. With this equipment it is possible to produce exact duplicates of six different quarto pages of text in as many minutes. There will also be microfilming equipment which will reproduce both sides of a document simultaneously. With this equipment 24,000 cheques can be photographed in one hour on 100 ft. of film.

As in production, so in planning, accountancy must play a major part. There will be machines for all varieties of this work—bookkeeping machines, direct-entry accounting machines, mechanical and electronic brains, calculating machines operating in sterling or the decimal system and all the more simplified types from twelve-key printing calculators and portable posting machines upwards.

A further feature of this equipment will be seen in the developments resulting from the study of particular causes of eye strain and physical fatigue.

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

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

J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce with the Canadian Liaison Mission to Japan since January, 1949, will complete his tour of Canada by visiting Edmonton on January 25 and Vancouver from January 28 to February 7.

Expect Bahamas Surplus to be Higher Than Anticipated

Kingston, November 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Governor of the Bahamas, General Sir Robert Neville, announced on November 23 that, when the Appropriations Act was passed in June, it was expected that there would be a deficit of £611,000 sterling. However, as a result of a spectacular tourist trade and building program, present indications are that revenue will reach £2,000,000 sterling, and the year will close with a surplus of £175,000 sterling.

Foreign Trade Service Directories

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

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

Trade and Tariff Regulations

El Salvador Removes Duty on Milk Products and Wheat Flour

Guatemala, December 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Imports of condensed, evaporated and dried milk and of wheat in its natural state into El Salvador were exempted from all customs duties, consular charges and other expenses connected with the registration of documents, by a decree published October 24, 1951. The import duty on wheat flour remains at \$4.50 per 100 kilograms but provision is made for a reduction of this duty by a sum equal to the difference between the F.O.B. price of flour imported under the International Wheat Agreement and flour imported outside the IWA quota.

Agrarian Fair to be Held in the Netherlands

An International Agrarian Fair will be held in Utrecht, the Netherlands, May 1 to 7, 1952, for agricultural and dairy machinery, materials and products. Since 1936, the Agrarian Section has formed part of the Autumn Royal Netherlands Industries Fair. In order to meet the wishes of exhibitors, it was decided to separate this section of the autumn fair and to organize an independent spring agrarian fair.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Agrarian Section of the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

Eighty Ships Under Construction in France

Paris, November 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Ships under construction in France as at the end of June, 1951, were 15 steel steamers with a total gross tonnage of 131,332 tons, and 65 steel motorships with a total gross tonnage of 308,031 tons. Of these, 4 ships are motor-oil-tankers of a total gross tonnage of 65,560.

Of the 80 ships under construction in France, 76 are destined for registration in France itself, and 4, of a gross tonnage of 4,720 are being built for the account of Turkey.

During the quarter ended June 30, 10 ships of a gross tonnage of 53,574 tons were launched, and 21 ships of a gross tonnage of 68,310 tons were actually completed.

Aer Lingus Orders Four New Aircraft

Dublin, November 12, 1951.—(FTS)—An £ 800,000 contract for four Vickers Viscount turbo-propelled aircraft which will halve the present Dublin-London flying time to one hour and provide almost double the seating capacity of the existing DC-3 type 'plane, was recently signed by Aer Lingus (Irish Airlines) in Dublin. Delivery of these Vickers Armstrong 'planes is to begin in January, 1954, and to be completed by the following April.

The aircraft are being bought specifically for the high-density Dublin-London route, and for service between Dublin and the Continent. They are to supplement, not replace, the company's present fleet of fourteen DC-3's. The Viscount has a seating capacity of 48 and a range of approximately 1,000 miles, compared with the DC-3 range of 500 to 600 miles and passenger accommodation of 28.

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)

Area Trade Officers—

Asia and Middle East—R. K. Thomson (8286)
Commonwealth—A. B. Brodie (2144)
Europe, Greece and Israel—K. Nyenhuis (5040)
Latin America and United States—P. A. Savard (7641)
Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.
Newfoundland Representative—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, H. Leslie Brown (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 (7546)
- 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. G. Jones (4160)
- 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)

Agriculture and Fisheries Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

- Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)
Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and Fish Products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
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.

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, Chi- cago, 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 of Canada and 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. PATERSON, 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 Counsellor, 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. I. 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 Mercadante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

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

Jamaica

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

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

Japan

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

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

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

New Zealand

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

Norway

Oslo—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, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Consul General of Canada 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, Portuguese East Africa, 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, Madagascar and Zanzibar. *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 and Consul of 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. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *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, Consul of Canada and 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—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 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—Consul General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. 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 TAflow 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, 45 Queen Street. Telephone 2-1439.

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, 401 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount. Telephone Fitzroy 4540.

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 Government Overseas Agency, Room 701, Metcalfe Building, 88 Metcalfe Street. Telephone 3-6214.

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 FI 6531.

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.

Victoria — Consul, 805 Government Street. Telephone GARDen 3413.

Windsor, Ont. — Consul, Guaranty 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. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Dec. 17	Nominal Quotations Dec. 21
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	.2977	.2045	.2046
Austria	Schilling		.2085	.0710	.3712
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.2910	2.2510
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0203	.0203
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0170	.0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.5964	.5966
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0552	.0553
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2147	.2148
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0114	.0114
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4090	.4091
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1825	.1826
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0225	1.0228
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0.200	.0204	.0204
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1480	.1481
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0225	1.0228
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0675	.0675
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	2.9362	2.9371
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4090	.4091
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.5793	2.5801
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0044	.0044
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0029	.0029
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0058	.0058
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0161	.0161
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2434	.2435
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0225	1.0228
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2045	.2046
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5112	.5114
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1789	.1790
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0628	.0628
India	Rupee		.3022	.2147	.2148
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.8637	2.8512
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.8637	2.8512
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.8637	2.8512
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.8637	2.8512
Japan	Yen		.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1182	.1182
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2691	.2692
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5422	.5423
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.8637	2.8512
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2045	.2046
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1431	.1432
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3090	.3091
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0225	1.0228
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0641	.0641
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5112	.5114
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0355	.0355
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3340	.3341
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0938	.0939
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.1976	.1977
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2343	.2343
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3652	.3653
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.8637	2.8512
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.8637	2.8512
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0225	1.0228
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6731	.6733
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.3052	.3053
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200		

* September 17, 1949.