



foreign trade

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SINGAPORE	
IWA Flour Imports from All Sources Permitted	82
JAMAICA	
Canada Was Third Ranking Supplier	85
WESTERN GERMANY	
Cement Industry Important Aid to Recovery	89
UNITED KINGDOM	
Token Import Scheme for 1952 Reduced	93
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	
Balance of Trade Deteriorated Last Year	94
TRADE NOTES	
Bahamas	96
Brazil	97
Chile	98
Germany	99
India	100
Jamaica	100
Japan	103
Scotland	104
South Africa	104
United States	105
TRADE COMMISSIONERS ON TOUR	106
TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS	107
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD	109
FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS	112

COVER Canadian wheat passes through many stages in the grinding of high quality flour. The importation of flour into Singapore and Malaya under IWA from all sources will be permitted after August 1. Thus Canadian flour, both IWA and Class II, will be sought and sold on its merits—price, quality and service. See article page 82.)

Photo by Malak

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Singapore and Malaya Will License I.W.A. Flour Imports from Canada

Malayan importers and bakers not familiar with quality and uses of various grades of Canadian flour—Canadian exporters and millers would profit by study of market requirements.

By D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

SINGAPORE.—The importation of flour into Singapore and Malaya under the International Wheat Agreement from all sources will be permitted after August 1, 1952, according to a recent announcement by the Import Control Authorities. This follows a number of moves by the authorities to hand the flour trade back to private enterprise. It will mean that, for the first time since the end of World War II, Canadian flour will be sold on a completely competitive basis, unhampered by the inherent discrimination of import and foreign exchange controls.

Up to September, 1950, the government was the sole flour importer, but after that date Malaya's flour quota under the International Wheat Agreement was allocated to the trade on the basis of past history. However, imports were restricted to soft currency sources which in effect meant Australia. In December, 1950, it became evident that the I.W.A. allocation would not meet Malaya's requirements and that additional flour sufficient for all needs would not be available from Australia. The government therefore licensed imports of non-I.W.A. flour from all sources which, again in effect, meant Canada.

It has now been decided that, commencing August 1, 1952, Malaya's quota, which is a sub-allocation under Britain's I.W.A. quota, should be used to import from any source at the discretion of the importers and bakeries. Thus Canadian flour, both I.W.A. and Class II, will be bought and sold on its merits—price, quality and service.

Qualities of Canadian Flour Not Generally Known

The quality of Canadian flour and the conditions under which it is used are two points which require additional study both in Canada and in Malaya. Although Canadian flour has been introduced into the market, the local importers do not appear to be sufficiently familiar with the meaning, use, and quality of the various grades. Likewise the local small baker is not familiar with the methods of use and advantages of Canadian flour. There are many reports of bakers stating that Canadian flour is "no good" or not as good as flour from other sources. These reports are largely due to unfamiliarity with grades and use. As an example, about 85 per cent of the flour sold in Malaya is called "standard quality", although the actual quality may vary considerably. The majority of the local bakers and importers have no knowledge of the grades of Canadian flour or the inherent differences and baking advantages between soft wheat flour and Canadian hard wheat flour. Conversely, Canadian millers and exporters admit that they have little knowledge of local requirements

and the grades of flour most suited to local conditions, as evidenced by the fact that some exporters have shipped a wide variety of qualities and grades.

It is evident that, to dispel this lack of knowledge, Canadian exporters who wish to exploit the markets in not only Singapore and Malaya but also throughout South East Asia, would be well advised to make thorough investigations of each market to determine the most suitable grades of flour. An educational program with some form of demonstration to show the local bakers how to use Canadian flour and the advantages of a hard wheat flour would also be worthwhile. Consideration might also be given to the sale of flour enriched with vitamins as an added selling point. Enriched cereals and bakery products, mainly rice and bread, are becoming more popular with both the general public and the authorities who realize the dangers of malnutrition and the widespread vitamin deficiencies in South East Asia.

Local Baking Industry Largely Primitive

The baking industry in Singapore and Malaya consists of a few large modernly-equipped bakeries and a large number of small individual bakeries, most of which use very primitive equipment and literally "hit-and-miss" recipes. The small bakeries contribute about two-thirds of total bread sales. The common dough formula is a low-fat, low-sugar dough on the English pattern. The resultant loaf is quite dense, dry and often rather flavourless. It is estimated that using non-Canadian flour and the present dough formula, yields are as much as one-third lower than if Canadian hard wheat flour were employed.

In addition to bread, there is a large quantity of flour used in the manufacture of biscuits. No accurate estimate of this market is available, but it is known that one factory alone uses from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of flour per month. Chinese mee, a type of vermicelli, and noodles are also produced in quantity by hundreds of small shops. Finally, the production of Indian chupattis, similar to pancakes, requires a fair quantity of flour. It is generally assumed that these native products use at least as much flour as the bread baking industry.

During 1950 Malaya's flour imports totalled 122,649 long tons with a c.i.f. value of M\$40,359,866. Between January and September, 1951, imports totalled 105,095 long tons valued at M\$37,218,711. Canada's proportion of this trade (under government restriction) was approximately 14 per cent. With proper technical knowledge of Malaya's requirements and, on the other hand, full appreciation of the advantages of Canadian flour, the proportion should increase steadily.

Good Long-Term Outlook for Flour Sales

From the long-term point of view the consumption of wheat products, and thus the market for flour, is influenced to a large extent by the availability and cost of rice. Three of the four rice exporting countries, Burma, Indonesia, and Indo-China, are still suffering from internal strife which has drastically cut their rice production. This means a chronic shortage and high prices for consuming countries. Even with Burma and Indo-China back in full production (prewar, Indonesia imported as much as she exported), and if two crops a year can be raised, it is authoritatively

estimated that there will not be oversupply of rice. Two crops a year are not possible under present methods of cultivation simply because the soil will not support such intensive agriculture unless drastic measures are taken to increase irrigation, to provide large quantities of cheap fertilizers, to increase mechanization, and to re-educate the millions of small farmers.

Increasing populations, improving standards of living, shortages and high prices for rice will undoubtedly influence the market for wheat products and hence flour. Good grades of Canadian flour, properly used in local bakeries, will enhance the value of the Malayan market to Canadian exporters in the long run.

S. V. Allen Is Canadian Representative On IMC Commodity Committees



S. V. Allen

As an important world producer and exporter, as well as a significant consuming country, Canada is participating in short-term international allocation schemes recommended to member governments of the International Materials Conference by the commodity committees concerned with copper and zinc, nickel and cobalt, tungsten and molybdenum, sulphur and newsprint. The Conference has also reviewed the world supply position of dissolving pulp, wool, cotton and cotton linters. Stanley Vincent Allen, formerly Canadian Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg, South Africa, and subsequently Special Assistant to the Co-ordinator of Materials, Department of Defence Production, has been transferred to the Canadian Embassy in Washington with the rank of Commercial Secretary, to be Canadian representative in charge of commodity committee work of IMC.

The International Materials Conference was set up in Washington in February, 1951, to deal with the growing world shortages of certain essential raw materials and to solve critical supply problems by co-operation among the countries of the free world, through measures for increasing the availability of materials in short supply, and for making the most effective use and distribution of them.

Mr. Allen was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He was educated in Calgary, Alberta, and is a Commerce graduate of the University of Alberta. During his twenty years with the Trade Commissioner Service he has served in Hamburg, London, Washington, Cape Town and Johannesburg. During 1942-46 he was stationed in Washington where he was concerned with certain phases of the Canadian Mutual Aid Programs and the work of the Combined Production and Resources Board and other agencies dealing with wartime commodity and supply problems.

Canada Third Ranking Supplier To Jamaica Early Last Year

Effect of B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan on Canadian-Jamaican trade cannot be assessed until complete 1951 statistics available.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note: One BWI£ equals \$2-8012 Canadian.)

KINGSTON.—Trade figures for the first quarter of 1951 and detailed statistics for the Colony's trade during the year 1950, have just been released by the Bureau of Statistics in Jamaica. During the first three months of 1951 the c.i.f. value of Jamaica's imports was £5·97 million, against an f.o.b. value for domestic exports of £3·6 million, thus showing a deficit of £2·3 million.

The island's principal trader was the United Kingdom. Jamaican imports from and exports to that country were valued at £2·5 million and £2·2 million, respectively. The other chief suppliers were, United States, £950,063; Canada, £610,350; Japan, £261,563; Dutch West Indies, £194,833 and India, £174,367. Jamaica's best customers after the United Kingdom were, Canada, £626,270; United States, £390,871 and New Zealand, £124,278.

The leading imported commodities, by value, were, flour, £523,836; cotton piece goods, £387,768; rice, £229,633; rayon piece goods, £229,075; codfish, £138,636; lumber, £133,178; cement, £114,173; leather boots and shoes, £105,126 and fuel oil, £104,378. During the quarter year the values for the chief domestic exports were, sugar, £988,849; bananas, £334,436; rum, £330,545; fruit juices, £243,204; ginger, £227,684; pimento, £139,610; cigars, £131,045; tomatoes, £118,475; cocoa, £114,-321; oranges, £70,305 and cocoa butter, £62,616.

The latest detailed statistics on Jamaica's trade are for the year 1950. The following table gives comparative value figures on the imports and domestic exports of the Colony, together with the principal countries involved.

Trade of Jamaica

Countries	Imports (c.i.f. value)		Exports (f.o.b. value)	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Total	£22,379	£19,226	£14,664	£11,843
Commonwealth Countries	15,413	13,715	13,181	11,052
United Kingdom	9,600	8,669	8,512	7,411
Canada	2,230	2,483	3,936	3,137
India	781	350	.....	.....
Trinidad	703	616	.....	.....
Australia	464	259	.....	.....
Newfoundland	462	540	.....	.....
New Zealand	393	166	.....	.....
Others	780	632	733	504
Foreign Countries	6,966	5,511	1,483	791
United States	3,193	3,174	688	415
Dutch West Indies	1,031	836	.....	.....
Japan	967	622	.....	.....
Germany	260	13	294	123
Others	1,515	866	501	253

The main features of Jamaica's external trade indicated by the above table are the upward trend of both imports and exports, with a somewhat larger unfavourable balance; the increasing predominance of the United Kingdom's position; further loss to Canada (including Newfoundland) as a supplier, combined with a substantial increase in Jamaica's favourable balance ratio; the maintenance of the level of imports from the United States with only a slight decrease in the outstanding deficit; a favourable balance with Germany; an important import trade with Ecuador, France, Norway and Italy, included but not shown. It is reported that the imports value index for 1950 (1938=100) rose to 345 compared with 296 for 1949, while that for exports rose 59 points to 300. Per capita imports were valued approximately at £15.7 in 1950 as against £13.8 in 1949, while that for domestic exports was £10.3 and £8.5 respectively.

A breakdown of Jamaica's imports into classes is shown in the following table. The inserts appearing under the general headings show the leading items included in the group total. It will be seen that food is by far the leading group, followed by machinery and textiles.

Jamaican Imports by Commodities

	1950	1949
	(in thousands)	
Total	£22,379	£19,226
Food, drink, tobacco	5,375	4,807
Flour	1,769	1,691
Fish, dried salted	542	591
Fatty substances and waxes	123	75
Chemical and allied products	1,302	1,104
Medicines and drugs	237	177
Rubber and its manufactures	48	38
Wood, cork and manufactures	724	610
Lumber of all kinds	398	318
Paper and its products	717	642
Hides, skins, leather and manufactures	92	77
Textiles	3,032	2,854
Artificial silk piece goods	943	642
Cotton piece goods	1,412	1,524
Articles of clothing of all kinds and made-up textile goods	1,395	1,023
Boots and shoes	564	307
Products for heating, power and lighting	998	1,725
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures	932	773
Glass and glassware	188	216
Cement	374	312
Base metals and manufactures	2,034	1,709
Machinery, apparatus, appliances and vehicles	3,965	3,250
Agricultural machinery	224	249
Miscellaneous	587	504

Canada's Share in Jamaican Imports

The following table gives those commodity headings under which Canada is shown in the statistics as sharing the market. As an indication of the competition, the other suppliers are also given.

Principal Imports Into Jamaica

	1950	1949
Meats, fresh	£ 43,631	£ 29,138
CANADA	4,025	2,066
Australia	15,986	19,401
New Zealand	23,046	7,041
Others	584	630
Codfish	525,884	579,601
United Kingdom	15,081	.....
CANADA (mainland)	64,965	58,118
Newfoundland	443,259	502,043
Others	2,579	19,440

Principal Imports Into Jamaica—Concluded

	1950	1949
Pickled Mackerel	£ 200,710	£ 197,342
CANADA (mainland)	183,348	187,452
Newfoundland	7,699	9,681
Norway	9,099	....
Others	564	209
Flour, Wheat	1,769,489	1,690,826
CANADA	1,017,920	1,052,937
United States	750,662	637,518
Others	907	371
Leaf Tobacco	280,703	190,476
CANADA	196,256	122,072
Cuba	63,157	68,403
Dutch East Indies	19,046	....
Others	2,244	1
Nitrogenous Fertilizers	249,112	205,214
United Kingdom	235,217	141,275
CANADA	1,433	39,990
United States	3,010	1
Holland	9,452	....
Chile .....	....	23,948
Shooks and staves of wood	178,642	139,097
United Kingdom	9,535	8,843
CANADA	40,886	23,219
Trinidad	4,431	....
United States	120,561	98,382
Others	3,229	8,653
Printing Paper	141,797	102,742
United Kingdom	33,352	16,495
CANADA	31,937	76,979
Austria	2,029	....
Czechoslovakia	4,683	....
Holland	10,813	1,137
Norway	52,161	6,353
Sweden	6,164	....
Others	658	1,778
Wrapping Paper	58,868	69,919
United Kingdom	13,938	21,349
CANADA	1,676	888
United States	3,599	6,699
Holland	33,956	32,014
Norway	2,344	4,796
Sweden	1,217	924
Others	2,138	3,249
Paper Bags, Boxes, Cartons, etc.	227,248	192,260
United Kingdom	123,624	73,944
CANADA	39,111	47,002
United States	10,182	11,477
Czechoslovakia	2,328	....
Holland	31,859	43,808
Sweden	13,738	3,700
Trinidad	5,907	....
Others	499	12,329
Parts for Motor Vehicles	193,711	168,356
United Kingdom	110,055	89,371
CANADA	20,799	12,531
United States	60,571	65,246
Others	2,286	1,208

While it is true that many other Canadian products entered into Jamaica's import trade, these were of small individual value and have not been shown in the statistics as published. The whole is indicative of the restrictive nature of the trade policy resulting from the sterling exchange difficulties. Generally speaking, imports from Canada and other hard currency countries were confined to those requirements considered highly essential, and which were not available from a soft currency source.

It was because of the great reduction in the variety of Canada's normal exports to Jamaica and the other British Caribbean territories that the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan was negotiated and put into operation at the beginning of 1951. The objective of this plan was to free trade at least to the extent of the allocations prescribed for the listed products involved. The effect of the plan will not be evident until statistics for the year 1951 become available.

It should be pointed out that the United States held her high position, due to the essential requirements she was able to supply, of which Canada was not a substantial exporter, such as rice, kraft paper, cotton yarn, lubricating oils and textiles, sugar and other machinery. The large balance against Canada is not usual in her trade with Jamaica but is accounted for in large measure by the sugar purchases in 1950 amounting to 122,172 tons valued at £3,298,652.

Principal Jamaican Exports

Commodity	Total Exports		To Canada	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Sugar	£4,703	£5,934	£2,722	£3,299
Bananas	2,271	2,117	.....	.....
Rum	1,293	1,557	120	118
Fruit juices	328	607	17	102
Cigars	378	564	.....	.....
Ginger	130	341	6	32
Pimento	405	291	16	15
Oranges	204	245	.....	.....
Raw cocoa	204	204	204	109
Tomatoes	173	201	103	89
Cocoa butter	5	199	5	182
Dyewood extract	70	194	.....	.....
Essential oils	102	142	8	11
Raw coffee	131	34	.....	139
Citrus pulp	74	15	4	8

Ship Arrivals and Cargo Tonnage Increased

The number of ships arriving in Jamaica since the war has increased notably to over double, with cargo almost quadrupled. Ships of all classes arriving in 1950 numbered 784, having a registered tonnage of 2,158,741 tons. These figures compare with 775 ships and 1,961,134 tons during the previous year, against only 359 ships and 584,402 tons in 1945. Commercial aircraft arrivals show a similar expansion. During 1950, 5,078 aircraft landed in Jamaica, having a registered tonnage of 115,829 tons. This was an increase over 1949 from 4,488 aircraft and 103,626 tons, while the figures for 1945 were 2,408 and 36,261 respectively.

Shipping Arrivals at Matadi Reduced

Leopoldville, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—Improvement of congestion at Port of Matadi is largely due to the greatly reduced arrivals of shipping. Although restrictions on imports have been eased at government level, in practice, movement of imports to Matadi is being limited by shipping companies which cannot accept all cargo being offered at New York, Antwerp and other ports. Even cargo of a highly essential nature has been refused by the Belgian Line, the only steamship line presently maintaining a direct service from U.S. Atlantic ports to Matadi.

Cement Industry Is Important Aid To Western Germany's Recovery

By Wm. Jones, Assistant Commercial Secretary.

FRANKFURT AM MAIN.—The West German cement industry, with 84 factories and an estimated annual capacity of 16 million metric tons, is one of the most important factors in the industrial recovery and the rehabilitation of bombed areas of Western Germany. The last accurate detailed summary of German cement capacity was completed in 1941. Since that time the partition of the country, war damage, reconstruction and expansion of factories and basic structural adjustments within the industry have led to such substantial changes that estimates available at present cannot be considered as completely accurate. The estimated capacity of West German plants is approximately 16 million metric tons. Of this capacity 46.6 per cent is located in Northrhine-Westphalia which comprises the Ruhr Area.

The revival of building activity after the currency reform in 1948 greatly encouraged the cement industry. Due mainly to improved coal supplies, production in 1949 was considerably higher than in 1948. The expansion continued in 1950, with the result that Western Germany's total production reached a figure of 10.8 million tons in 1950, as compared with 8.4 million in 1949 and 5.6 million in 1948. Western Germany's prewar production, which amounted in 1938 to 9.1 million tons, has been exceeded. In October 1950, monthly production reached the record figure of 1.18 million tons.

West German Cement Production, 1936-1951

		(Thousands of metric tons)			
Period	Quantity	Period	Quantity	Period	Quantity
1936 ¹	711	April, 1950	821	November, 1950 ...	963
1938 ¹	954	May	1,010	December	684
1948 ¹	465	June	1,039	January, 1951	38
1949 ¹	698	July	1,102	February	821
1950 ¹	900	August	1,134	March	958
1951 ²	794	September	1,146	April	1,073
January, 1950	412	October	1,182	May	1,082
February	425				
March	837				

¹ Monthly average.

² Monthly average first five months.

The considerable decline registered in the winter months was not entirely seasonal but partly due to scanty allocations of coal. Whereas in September and October, 1950, the cement industry was still receiving an allocation of 270,000 tons of coal, the quantity allotted them sank in January, 1951, to 100,000 tons, which was expressed in a correspondingly reduced production figure. Although the production of cement again passed the million mark in April, 1951, the industry continues to be hampered by its extreme dependence on coal, as approximately one quarter ton of coal is required to produce one ton of cement. For the first quarter of 1951, the industry was allotted 340,000 tons of coal, or about 114,000 tons a month. The quantity of cement produced in the early months of 1951 would have been even smaller but for the fact that many of the works were able to draw on stocks of coal previously accumulated or imported. Many of them found themselves unable to fill a large part

of the orders on their books. Since December, 1950, the industry has been trying to get the competent federal authorities to agree to an allocation of at least 250,000 tons of coal a month, which, while it would not have enabled them to work to full capacity, would at least have been sufficient to satisfy urgent domestic and export requirements. However, the allocation for the second quarter was 456,000 tons of pit coal and pit coke, making a monthly average equal to about 63 per cent of their consumption in October, 1950. For the third quarter, a further 30 per cent cut was made. As a result several works closed down temporarily, while in South Germany, cement sales had to be rationed at the beginning of 1951. Many of the works eked out their supplies with smudge coal, refuse coal, and hydrogenous coal. The industry was unable to build up its stocks during the first quarter of 1951, as is normally done, notwithstanding the practice of having machinery overhauled in the early months of the year, in order to be able to cope with the "rush trade" which sets in with the seasonal revival in the building trade.

Despite this apparent anticipated shortage of coal supplies the industry appeared to be optimistic with regard to the possibility of maintaining fairly substantial deliveries. The latest statistics available indicate that orders were being accepted during the second and third quarters of 1951 at a rate approximately 217 per cent of the 1949 monthly average. The orders booked during this period, however, varied from 91·9 to 99·5 per cent of the monthly turnover.

Shortage of Packing Material

Another bottleneck encountered by the industry is that of obtaining supplies of packing material, particularly paper bags. At a meeting of the cement industry held recently at Duesseldorf, members were urged, in view of the high price of paper bags, to supply cement loose to concrete works, large building sites, large- and medium-sized consumers, and if possible, by means of "cement filling stations", to small consumers. This delivery method entails greatly increased costs, however, as distribution silos would have to be provided in the larger centres. Special-container lorries with pneumatic tipping, as well as consumer silos on the building sites would be required. Even so, this method of delivering cement loose is slowly making headway. Here and there dealers are already setting about obtaining the special lorries required.

Export Position

In the first six months of 1951 cement exports rose to 759,000 tons compared with 602,000 tons in the same period of 1950. Inquiries from abroad are numerous and the cement industry has been able to maintain its exports at a more or less satisfactory level, firstly by obtaining the necessary raw materials from purchasers through processing orders, and secondly, by quoting delivery dates somewhat shorter than those of other countries. Apart from the coal question, attempts to increase exports are often frustrated by lack of shipping space, because ships are so loaded with goods which bring in high freights that the owners do not consider cement, which pays comparatively low rates, a profitable enough proposition. Conditions on the international charter market are such that in view of the enormous freight rates charged for coal, which are accepted

without demur, the shipowners prefer to sail to America in ballast rather than carry cement. Difficulties also often arise owing to congestion at many foreign sea ports, as for instance in various African marketing areas. There is keen competition to be faced from various countries on the world markets, chiefly from Sweden and Great Britain, who went all-out to increase their cement exports after the war, but also from France and Belgium which had built up a sizeable export trade in cement before the war. Finally, very strong competition is being encountered in various prewar markets from the domestic cement industries which have sprung up there, and which, besides supplying their own countries, also export to neighbouring areas. This applies, for instance, to Mexico and Puerto Rico, and latterly also to Chile, Colombia and Panama. The South African cement industry has also expanded considerably in the past few years and to some extent supplies the African Colonial territories.

West German Cement Imports

Country	1949		1950	
	(U.K.-U.S. Zones)		(Federal Republic)	
	Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)	Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)
Total Imports	34,415	259	83,036	661
France	1,242	24	20,477	287
Saar .....	.....	.....	22,148	110
Austria	255	10	21,526	110
Switzerland	398	4	15,331	80
Czechoslovakia	32,131	211	3,367	60

Note.—1,000 kilograms equal 1 metric ton; 4 Deutschmarks equal \$1 Canadian, approx.

West German Cement Exports

Country	1949		1950	
	(U.K.-U.S. Zones)		(Federal Republic)	
	Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)	Quantity (100 kg.'s)	Value (000's DM's)
Total Exports	9,912,533	44,908	13,284,715	64,805
Netherlands	3,578,569	12,193	4,694,936	16,567
Argentina .....	.....	.....	1,441,152	9,027
United States .....	.....	.....	1,283,389	6,945
Venezuela	1,340,828	7,800	1,245,231	6,625
Brazil	1,092,467	6,176	967,303	5,628
Turkey .....	.....	.....	686,230	3,712
United Kingdom	2,654,450	11,515	512,234	2,374
Cuba	8,691	53	341,788	1,969
Ceylon	222,123	1,255	296,163	1,505
Iceland .....	.....	.....	202,648	1,073
Syria-Lebanon	5,000	26	211,900	1,065
Costa Rica	119,500	618	164,749	989
Salvador .....	.....	.....	151,269	944
Netherlands West				
Indies	57,401	358	157,324	836
Indonesia	314,060	1,736	129,560	684
Haiti	29,125	184	95,650	668
Portuguese W. Africa	6,000	51	101,690	664
French Morocco .....	.....	.....	116,873	642
Gold Coast .....	.....	.....	84,670	447
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	60,000	360
France	1,242	24	65,003	260
Colombia	599	11	15,356	210
Kenya-Uganda .....	.....	.....	42,213	182
CANADA	8,043	46	24,550	138
Honduras .....	.....	.....	20,188	122
Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	23,430	119
Panama	446	6	21,335	113
Egypt .....	.....	.....	11,000	111
Belgium	77,525	441	15,406	85

Note.—1,000 kilograms equal 1 metric ton; 4 Deutschmarks equal \$1 Canadian, approx.

In recent years, the chief buyers of German cement have been Holland, the Argentine, the United States and Venezuela. German exports to Great Britain, which has greatly stepped up her own cement exports to preserve her oversea markets, declined considerably in 1950 compared with the previous year, and registered a further decrease in the early months of 1951.

Profit Margins Vary

Where profitability is concerned, the position of most of the highly mechanized German cement works is somewhat strained owing to the restrictions imposed on their productive capacity by the fuel shortage. The profit margins vary considerably according to varying levels of technical development and also according to how they are placed as regards raw materials and transport costs. In general, however, the profits which the industry is making at the present time are described as just adequate. During the past year they have raised prices repeatedly, due to mounting costs of imported coal and paper bags, the higher price of electricity, and wage increases. The price of cement for export has been increased during the past year by about \$4 a ton, whereas the cost of packing material alone has risen by \$3 per ton of cement, quite apart from the increases in other costs. Even so, the cement industry is one of the few for which the price index is comparatively low compared with the prewar figure. Its investment requirements are fairly large, as its machinery normally wears out very quickly. Modernization of technical equipment is advancing only slowly.

Outlook and Competition

The outlook for the West German cement industry is regarded as favourable, if the difficulties of obtaining coal and paper bags can be overcome. Though the present coal allocations are sufficient to cover domestic requirements for the time being, this is only because the demand is relatively small as a result of financial difficulties in the building trade. On the whole, the cement works in the western part of the Federal Republic are slightly better off, thanks to orders from the Occupying Powers. The industry hopes to maintain the present price of cement, provided there are no further increases in overhead costs and coal supplies are more or less adequate. They are moreover hoping that the Federal Government will make tax concessions to branches of industry and trade which participate in exports in the broad sense of the term. In this connection it is pointed out that exports of cement via the seaports offer the ports greater employment than coal shipments.

In most of the other West European countries, as in Germany, the rehabilitation of the war-damaged areas and the necessity of making up the leeway lost through wartime restrictions, have meant an increase in the production of cement to greater than the prewar level. Belgium profited by Germany's temporary disappearance from the world market after the war, and is now in an extremely strong position as a supplier of cement, normally exporting one-third of her production. Great Britain has concentrated on cement export in the past few years, to the extent that it has been necessary for her to import large quantities from abroad, including Western Germany. The French cement industry, with a number

of new works built after the war, is probably the most modern in Europe next to that of Belgium, and has more than doubled its 1938 production. Of the European countries, Sweden, Poland and Yugoslavia, too, have become serious factors to consider in the international market, while in the Far Eastern and Australian markets the Japanese producers have been gaining ground. All of these factors, while not of immediate importance to the West German producers, may be vital to the future of the industry in the unlikely event that the internal demand were to show a serious decline.

In the East Zone of Germany, the cement industry has lost roughly 5 to 10 per cent of its prewar capacity by war damage and about 45 per cent by dismantling. Of the firms which remain, three large works at Nienburg, Nietleben and Goeschwitz have passed into Soviet ownership, while the others have been declared to be People's concerns. Under the influence of the occupation, about 30 complete new cement factories were put up after the war. At the present time the East Zone is offering cement on the world market at relatively low prices, but this offers no real competition for the West German works, as actual deliveries from works in Eastern Germany remain subject to great risk. It is not possible to estimate accurately the present potential of the Soviet Zone in view of the vague nature of information available on rebuilding in that area.

A list of cement factories in Western Germany may be obtained by writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

U. K. Token Import Scheme Reduced

The Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced January 23 that arrangements had now been made for the United Kingdom Token Import Scheme for 1952. The annual quotas will be reduced to 30 per cent of each exporters shipments in the basic period 1936-38. In 1951, the quotas were 40 per cent. The scheme will cover the same commodities as in 1951, so far as the United States and Canada are concerned. The United Kingdom Government has already announced that the scheme will be discontinued for other countries which previously participated in it.

The decision to reduce the Token Import Scheme was announced by the United Kingdom Government following the meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers, recently held in London. Mr. Howe said: "Canadians will appreciate the decision made by the United Kingdom to continue the Token Import Scheme during this period of renewed difficulties for the sterling area. This is a tangible demonstration of the desire which exists, even in times of difficulty, to keep the channels open between Canada and the United Kingdom for as large and diversified an exchange of goods as possible". There were some 266 Canadian firms participating at present in the Scheme, and some 70 commodities are involved. The value of Canadian quotas has increased over the years from approximately \$2 million in 1936 to \$7.5 million in 1951.

Individual shippers who participate in this Scheme will receive direct notification from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Southern Rhodesian Balance of Trade Deteriorated During the Past Year

Great Britain was Southern Rhodesia's principal supplier and largest buyer—Canadian exports to the Colony now limited to essentials not obtainable from soft currency sources.

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

JOHANNESBURG.—The value of Southern Rhodesia's imports during 1950 reached a total of £59 million while exports during that year amounted to £48 million (including re-exports). This excess of imports over exports is the fourth in succession since 1947 when Southern Rhodesia's traditional favourable trade balance went into reverse, the result of heavy buying during the postwar period. In 1939 the value of imports was £9 million and of exports £12 million. A comparison of these figures with those for 1950 shows the great expansion that has occurred in the economy of the Colony.

As in former years, Great Britain was the source of most imports in 1950 (47 per cent), and the destination of the greater part of the Colony's exports (54 per cent). Second place went to South Africa which in 1950 supplied 27·4 per cent of imports and took 11 per cent of exports. The exchange of goods and materials between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa has shown a remarkable increase since the war—the natural result of both countries' industrial development and their exchange difficulties.

Southern Rhodesian Imports and Exports

	Imports		Exports (Not including re-exports)	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Totals	£ 54,585,817	£ 58,874,779	£ 29,621,299	£ 40,753,999
United Kingdom..	£ 28,186,702	£ 27,661,110	£ 16,529,152	£ 21,897,835
South Africa	12,231,050	16,155,474	2,591,008	4,429,990
CANADA	1,272,974	897,148	141,441	92,744
Australia	1,087,443	1,444,351	1,114,748	1,514,674
India	642,871	1,001,923	310,697	342,912
Northern Rhodesia	822,009	1,203,178	2,995,685	3,441,916
United States	3,829,145	2,886,023	1,682,360	2,475,617

Canadian Trade with Southern Rhodesia

The value of trade between Canada and Southern Rhodesia for the past three years is given in the table below:

	1948	1949	1950
Imports from S. Rhodesia	\$ 484,417	\$ 798,192	\$ 401,260
Exports to S. Rhodesia	2,710,578	2,664,603	1,202,237

Canadian imports from Southern Rhodesia mainly comprise Turkish-type tobacco, chrome ore, and certain mineral substances. Exports to the Colony, now limited to essentials not obtainable, or not obtainable in sufficient quantities, from soft currency sources are made up principally of milk powder, timber, paper, newsprint, farm implements and parts, automobiles and parts, lamps and lanterns, spark plugs, sodium compounds, drugs and chemicals, abrasives, etc.

During the current quota period (twelve months ending June 30, 1952), Southern Rhodesia is committed to the expenditure of \$20,000,000 United States and Canadian. An analysis of the amounts to be spent on the various classes of imports is available on request to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

For the period January to June, 1951, the Rhodesian balance of trade showed further deterioration. Imports were valued at £38·9 million, while exports totalled only £23·9 million, leaving a visible adverse balance of nearly £15 million. The adverse balance in the first six months of 1950 was £7·5 million and for the whole of 1950 it was £10·5 million.

The three most important groups of products which have been imported since 1939 are metals; metal manufactures; machinery; vehicles, valued at £24·8 million in 1950 or about 40 per cent of total imports; fibres; yarns; textiles and apparel totalling £11·6 million or about 20 per cent of the total; and foodstuffs, imports of which were valued at £5·3 million, making up 9 per cent of the total.

The main exports of the Colony comprise tobacco, gold, and asbestos. The following table shows the development in exports of these items since 1939. Of notable interest is the substantial increase in tobacco shipments.

	1939	1948	1949	1950
Tobacco £	1,012,390	11,214,717	11,665,363	17,265,693
lb.	18,462,086	67,660,395	67,937,005	89,314,503
Gold £	5,999,173	4,460,350	5,317,968	6,409,479
fine ounces	787,897	517,135	536,011	516,361
Asbestos £	1,193,010	2,919,167	3,982,702	5,190,171
tons	51,013	67,763	72,808	73,779

Trade Deficit with Dollar Areas Reduced

Measures adopted by the Colony these last few years to restrict dollar expenditure have been very effective, resulting in a substantial reduction in the country's trade deficit with the dollar areas. According to a recent statement by the President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, in 1949 the net balance from U.S. and Canadian dollar transactions, i.e. figures arrived at after all invisible transactions had been entered, was £2·9 million, while in 1950 the figure was £1·2 million. Regarding gold as the equivalent of dollars, and if the value of gold sales are added to the figures mentioned, Southern Rhodesia is a net contributor to the sterling area reserves. The falling gold production, though now offset by the permission of the I.M.F. to sell in the free market, is almost certain to reduce this contribution to the reserves for 1951 and transactions may even return a small deficit.

It is by sales to the dollar area of raw materials such as chrome and asbestos, and to Britain of tobacco—thus obviating the necessity to purchase American leaf—that Southern Rhodesia earns dollars and contributes to the pool. The Chamber of Commerce believes that this contribution could be very much more if transportation limitations could be overcome. Production could be increased considerably if the added supplies could be got to the coast.

All factors considered, including the prospect of further decreases in prices for exports and the drastic measures the sterling area must take in sympathy with the United Kingdom's efforts to fight the dollar problem, it would appear that the next quota period will see further restrictions in dollar expenditure.

Trade Notes

BAHAMAS

Bahamas Has Good Tourist Season

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bahamas is having an excellent tourist season. Travel to Nassau in October last, when there were 1,472 stop-over visitors and 2,093 transients, broke all records for that month. The figures for October, 1950, were 987 and 796 respectively.

Bahamas Large Dollar-Earner

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—In the period January to October, 1951, the Bahamas Foreign Exchange Authority sold \$4,233,000, (Canadian and United States) to the United Kingdom Pool, as compared with \$2,074,000 in the corresponding period of 1950. The 1951 boom in the Colony's tourist trade is, of course, responsible for this substantial increase.

Local Production of Foodstuffs Aids Bahamas

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The dairy products, poultry and certain fresh meats now required by the city of Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, and by the Island of New Providence, where it is situated, are now being produced in and supplied from Eleuthera Island, one of the Bahamas group. All other needed foodstuffs are imported.

Bahamas Exports Pine Lumber

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Lumbering is a flourishing industry in the Bahamas, first-growth long-leaf, yellow pine being the main timber produced. Exports of this in 1950 totalled 8,142,000 feet valued at £ 241,840, as compared with 8,271,000 feet (£197,490) in 1949. Demand and prices continue satisfactorily. Cuba and some other nearby countries are normally large buyers.

New Local Industries Encouraged in Bahamas

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—An act of the Bahamas Legislature designed to encourage the development of manufacturing industries in the Colony, became effective in June, 1951. It provides, among other things, for the registration of factories, importation of their machinery free of duty and emergency tax, and exemption for ten years, in favour of registered factories, from export tax and taxes on earnings. By the middle of December, three factories had been registered to make, respectively, mechanical pencils and fountain pens, cigarettes, and canned coconuts. Some further registrations are expected to be made in the near future.

Bahamas Ships Shredded Coconut to England

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Large numbers of coconuts are imported from British Honduras into the Bahamas, where they are shredded in the plant owned by an English company, and the shredded product is then shipped to England. Exports in 1950 were valued at £43,771, as compared with £14,561 in 1949.

Okra-Growing Important Industry in Bahamas

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The growing and shipping of okras has made much progress since its inception a few years ago in the Bahamas. It was started by a large Canadian firm of soup-canners, which takes the entire output. The okras are pickled in brine and packed in barrels. Total shipments in 1950 were valued at £8,486 as compared with £19,356 in 1949, the decrease being due to a severe drought. In these two years about 3,600 barrels were exported to Canada only. Cultivation has since satisfactorily recovered, and total shipments to the end of November, 1951, when the season ended, were approximately 5,000 barrels worth about £43,000.

BRAZIL

Expenditure Program for Port of Santos Approved

São Paulo, December 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The following program for the development of the Port of Santos was presented and approved by the Cia. Docas de Santos. Expenditure will be Cr.\$808,129,666, and will include the purchase of 59 electric cranes, 12 rubber tire cranes, 116 stackers, 10 mechanical shunters, 100 electric freight cars, 60 gangways; the lengthening and modernization of railroad tracks; the construction of 4 warehouses; expansion of existing silos, from 12,000 to 30,000 tons capacity, and of workshops; construction of coal deposits, of a pier at Valongo and of about 2 kilometres of wharves.

Brazil's Second Aluminum Mill is Planned

São Paulo, December 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A second aluminum mill is planned in São Paulo by the Brazilian Aluminum Company. Initial output will be about 7,000 tons yearly, or three times scheduled production of the Ouro Preto mill. Machinery will be imported from West Germany and Italy. Combined output of both mills will reach some 9,000 tons yearly and will save the country, which imports about 10,000 tons annually, around 90 million cruzeiros yearly in foreign exchange.

New Brake Lining Manufacturing Company Forming in Brazil

São Paulo, December 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A new company being formed in São Paulo with a capital of Cr.\$3,300,000, will engage in the manufacture of brake linings for which the demand is continually increasing.

Brazil Will Manufacture Beryllium Oxide

Rio de Janeiro, November 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Beryllium oxide is to be manufactured in Brazil by a United States-Brazilian organization working on a 50-50 basis with capital of six million cruzeiros. The factory will be located at Resende in the State of Rio de Janeiro, beside the river Paraíba. The machinery has been specially made in the United States and production is expected to begin in March next year at the rate of 180,000 lbs. of beryllium oxide per annum. The company has bought the largest existing beryllium mine in Minas Gerais, its supply of sulphur has been guaranteed, and the sulphuric acid will be made at Barra Mansa in the State of Minas Gerais.

CHILE

Chile Exports Copper to Holland

Santiago, December 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of 3,000 tons of manufactured and semi-manufactured copper is being shipped to Holland.

Chile Ships Copper Ingots to Germany

Santiago, December 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The first export from the new foundry at Paipote will be shipped in January. This will consist of 1,000 tons of copper ingots to Germany, which will be followed by further shipments in compliance with contract.

Chilean Steel Industry to Receive Loan from United States

Santiago, December 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A report from Washington, quotes the President of Eximbank as stating that an agreement had been signed with the Chilean Government covering a credit for US\$11.5 million for amplification of the Chilean steel plants. Of this amount, US\$10 million is for the Huachipato steel plant and US\$1.5 million for the carbide and metallurgical factory for the expansion of iron alloys production.

Chile to Construct New Plants for Dairy Development

Santiago, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Institute of Agricultural Economy is to invest Ch.\$66 million in a dairy development plan in the year 1952. This will include the construction of modern dairy buildings and industrial and pasteurization plants for the industry.

Chile Buys Buses from France and United States

Santiago, December 28, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been definitely stated that 50 trolley-buses have been acquired from the French Company "Vetra" for the transport service in Santiago. In addition, 30 vehicles are being obtained from the Pullman Standard Co. of New York, for service in Valparaíso.

Chile to Purchase Merchant Ships from France

Santiago, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The sum of US\$13 million will be set aside in the Exchange Budget for 1952, for the purchase of two medium tonnage vessels for the Merchant Marine and a petroleum tanker for the Navy. Negotiations for these purchases are under way with French shipbuilders.

Chilean Fish Production is Second Highest in South America

Santiago, December 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile occupied second place in South American fish and shellfish production in 1949 with a total of 76,200 tons, second only to Brazil, which produced 145,000 tons. The increase has become accentuated in recent years, due principally to the use of modern fishing methods and the installation of new plants for fish industrialization. The zone of San Antonio shows the most important increase, from 4,168 tons produced in 1944 to 22,393 in 1949. The zones in Inquique, Coquimbo, Valparaíso and Talcahuano showed 100 per cent increase. In respect of invested capital, the report gives an estimate of Ch.\$500 million and the value of production during 1950 is given at Ch.\$326 million. At present, 7,755 men are engaged in fishing, with 62 fishing vessels, 910 motor-equipped boats and 3,313 rowing boats.

GERMANY

German Automobile Production Increased

Frankfurt, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—The production of passenger cars in the Federal Republic in 1951, according to an incomplete estimate, amounted to roughly 265,000 units, compared with 216,107 in 1950. This is a further production increase of approximately 20 per cent as compared with 1950.

German Retail Trade Showed Strong Christmas Demand

Frankfurt, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—The main association of the German retail trade in Cologne reported a surprisingly strong retail demand in the Christmas trade. In spite of pessimistic predictions in some fields the turnover was even higher than in 1950. In the shoe, leather goods and textile fields the more expensive products sold well and mechanical toys gained in popularity.

German Handicraft Enterprises in Soviet Zone Close Down

Frankfurt, January 5, 1952.—(FTS)—The Investigation Committee of Free Lawyers states that 50,361 handicraft enterprises ceased to operate in the Soviet Zone during 1951. The closing down of the enterprises was mentioned in a report of the Finance Ministry to the Control Commission where, among others, the following enterprises were listed: 8,000 ladies' tailoring enterprises, 5,000 gentlemen's tailoring enterprises, 2,400 butchers, 5,000 shoemakers and 2,700 bakeries. Twenty-five per cent of the indi-

viduals concerned have become wage earners, 15 per cent found another occupation, 25 per cent earn their living by doing some occasional "black" work and about 20,000 are unemployed and do not receive any support out of public funds. The closing of the enterprises was the result of a general tax, which replaced the business, turnover, income and property tax with a lump sum payment.

INDIA

Penicillin Factory to be Built in Bombay State

Bombay, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Construction of the new penicillin factory at Chinchwad near Poona will start about the first of January according to the chief representative of the World Health Organization, which organization is closely concerned with its development. The factory is expected to cost \$4,400,000 and to go into production by 1953. Initially the plant will require 200 employees to produce 500,000 mega units of penicillin per month.

India Will Export Nearly Four Million Tons of Coal to Japan

Bombay, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan will receive the bulk of India's export quota for 1952 totalling 3.6 million tons of coal. This export target is more than a million tons greater than the 1951 quota of 2.5 million tons. Shipments will also go to normal foreign markets such as Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Hong Kong as well as Pakistan. In addition, 45,000 tons of coal have been allocated for chance overseas buyers.

JAMAICA

Jamaica to Increase Pineapple Output

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans are under way for a large and rapid increase in Jamaica's output of pineapples. Widespread distribution of the plant suckers to farmers by local agricultural authorities is proposed, and local production of suckers will be augmented by imports from other countries. The fruit will be processed in local canning plants and the greater part of the production will be exported. Processors have offered farmers £20 per long ton for fresh pineapples, the highest price yet.

Jamaican Bananas Sell at Higher Prices

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The entire Jamaican banana export crop has been bought for several years past by the British Ministry of Food at £32 per long ton, f.o.b. Jamaican port of shipment. Following recent discussions in London between the Ministry of Food and a delegation representing the banana industry, the price has been raised to £35.4.0 for the 1952 exports. The object of this 10 per cent increase is to build up the industry's reserves which were depleted by rehabilitation expenditure following the hurricane of August last. Weekly shipments of bananas from Jamaica are now only about 12,000 stems, a small fraction of the normal.

Jamaica Raises Export Price of Sweet Oranges

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Citrus Growers Association Limited has decided to operate in future one pool for sweet oranges bought for both processing and for export. In normal circumstances there would be two pools, as in the past. The decision in favour of a single pool, irrespective of the purpose for which the purchases are made, is the result of a shortage in the present crop. In order to ensure that sweet oranges will be available for shipment to New Zealand, the association has decided to raise the price of export fruit, paid to the farmers, from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per field box, delivered. This increase is retroactive for the current crop.

Largest Refrigerated Ship Calls at Kingston

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The world's largest refrigerated ship, *S.S. Duquesa* (insulated storage capacity 591,830 cubic feet) called at Kingston on December 28 on her way to New Zealand, for which she loaded 15,500 boxes of Jamaican citrus. This was Jamaica's third shipment of these fruits to that market since the beginning of the present crop season. The *Duquesa* is chartered to Shaw, Savill & Albion Lines.

New Jamaica-Gulf of Mexico Steamship Service Inaugurated

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A new fortnightly steamship service to Jamaica from Miami will be inaugurated January 11, 1952, by the *Nueva Dominicana*. She will be able to accommodate up to 120 passengers and a small quantity of freight. The route is Miami, Nassau, Kingston, returning Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Miami. The agents are the Eastern Shipping Corporation, Pier 3, Miami, Florida.

Good Tourist Season Predicted For Jamaica

Kingston, December 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951-52 tourist season in Jamaica began on December 15 with the arrival at Kingston of a 14,000-ton liner bringing 315 cruise passengers. A bumper season is expected, and advance bookings at hotels are heavy. It has just been announced officially that in the period from December 29, 1951 to April 25, 1952 there will be 46 calls at the Jamaican ports of Kingston and Montego Bay (mostly the former) by tourist cruise ships.

Fearing that the publicity given in North America to the ravages of the hurricane that struck Jamaica last August would deter people from visiting the Island, the local Tourist Board sent a delegation to the United States to publicize the truth, namely, that the hotels and other tourist amenities were intact and that Jamaica would be fully prepared for the forthcoming season.

Some time ago the Jamaica Government increased by £20,000 its allotment to the Tourist Board for advertising and promotional work in Canada and the United States during the present year. This allotment now totals £50,000.

Rehabilitation of Jamaican Coconut Groves Aided by U.K. Loan

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—From the Hurricane Restoration Fund provided by the United Kingdom Government, it has been decided to allot £250,000 to the Jamaica Coconut Insurance Fund, to help repair the damage done to coconut groves by the hurricane of August last, estimated at £430,000. The fund established by law two years ago now totals about £80,000, provided by the planters. This sum, together with a loan of £100,000 to be raised by the statutory body controlling the industry, and the £250,000 granted by the United Kingdom Government, will be used to meet the cost of rehabilitation.

Jamaica Plans Government Housebuilding Program

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaican Government has decided to launch a housebuilding program to restore the estimated 18,000 dwellings destroyed by the hurricane of last August, and a further 35,000 partially damaged. These houses were occupied by the poorer people. The program provides for the construction of 10,000 one-room, wooden houses of which 7,000 will be in rural and 3,000 in urban areas, besides loan assistance, in cash or in kind according to circumstances, to 4,000 families to repair their damaged homes. The building program is planned to extend over two years and, especially in rural districts, will be operated on the self-help principle, the beneficiaries and their friends doing the manual work. The administrative authority which is being set up will provide standard prefabricated wooden cottages at moderate cost. The total outlay in view is £2,240,000, to be provided by the British and Jamaican Governments. Beneficiaries will be required to repay in instalments over a long period of years.

Lower Jamaican Sugar Output Expected

Kingston, December 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Damage done to the canefields in Jamaica by the hurricane of August last has reduced the sucrose content of the canes grown in the areas affected, with the result that for the forthcoming sugar crop more than the normal quantity of canes will be necessary to make a ton of sugar, and therefore the crop will be short. This has been discovered by the experience of some factories during the present grinding season, just begun. The 1951-52 sugar crop, originally estimated at 282,000 long tons, is expected to be short by about 10 per cent. The 1950-51 crop yielded 267,927.65 tons, and that for 1949-50, 271,582.4 tons.

Jamaican Citrus Growers Receive Loan

Kingston, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colonial Development Corporation has lent the Jamaica Citrus Growers Association, Limited, £110,000 for 10 years, at 5 per cent per annum interest, to finance the latter's citrus processing plant at Bog Walk, Jamaica. Of that amount £50,000 will be used to pay off a loan in this sum previously obtained from Barclays Bank, (D.C. & O.), Kingston. Of the remainder £35,000 will be used to meet the increased cost of building the plant, from £150,000 as

originally estimated to £ 185,000, with £ 25,000 to provide working capital. The total capital invested in the plant is now £ 210,000, of which £ 75,000 is provided by the farmers, £ 25,000 by their association's London agent and £ 110,000 by the Colonial Development Corporation. A cess will be imposed on fruit processed by the plant, to raise a fund for repayment of loans to which it is subject.

Opening of New Plant Will End Jamaican Cement Imports

Kingston, December 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The cement plant of the Caribbean Cement Company Limited, situated on the sea-coast a few miles to the east of Kingston, will soon be completed and is expected to begin producing early in 1952. Imports of cement will then cease, but import licences issued up to January 31 next will be honoured either up to February 4 or to the date of the arrival of the last ship bringing cement to Jamaica, whichever is the later.

The annual consumption of cement in Jamaica is now roughly 60,000 long tons, which the new plant will supply entirely. The present selling price for imported cement is 45s. 10d. per 4 bags of 94 pounds each, and it is expected that this will be reduced to at least 40s., perhaps lower. The consumption should then increase. In this termite-ridden country there is a large potential demand for a termite-proof and durable building material such as cement.

JAPAN

Japan's Ship Tonnage Estimated

Tokyo, November 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Maritime Bureau of the Ministry of Transportation estimates that by March 31, 1952, the total tonnage of Japanese ships, including tankers, will amount to 2,448,000 gross tons, consisting of 773 vessels of 2,055,774 gross tons and 130 tankers of 392,512 gross tons.

Japan Contracts for Nickel Ore from New Caledonia

Tokyo, December 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A Japanese mining company has contracted to purchase 50,000 tons of nickel ore from New Caledonia. The contract is for two lots—10,000 tons (4 per cent content) valued at 65 cents f.o.b. per kilogram, and 40,000 tons (3-5 per cent content) priced at 55 cents f.o.b. per kilogram.

Japanese Foreign Trade Increased in Value

Tokyo, December 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan's exports for the January-September period of 1951 are placed at \$1,035 million, as compared with \$820 million for the same period of 1950. Imports for the 1951 period were placed at \$1,546 million, or almost 50 per cent larger than a year ago.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Thread Mill to be Modernized

London, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—R. F. and J. Alexander's Crofthead Mill at Neilston, Renfrewshire, one of the oldest in Scotland, is to be completely modernized and equipped with an up-to-date plant, which, when in full operation, will increase production by about 50 per cent. Structural alterations to the building involve the construction of a new dyehouse where the latest process in package dyeing—a comparatively new development in the thread-making industry—will be carried out.

Scotland Has World's First Peat-Burning Gas Turbine

London, December 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The first peat-burning gas turbine in the world, now running in the engineering shops of John Brown & Co. Ltd., Clydebank, was demonstrated yesterday before the Scottish Peat Committee. The plant consists of the firm's 500 h.p. experimental gas turbine, which was first run on oil four years ago and is now equipped with a peat-burning air heater and peat-drying equipment. Initially, it was run on the open cycle for over 1,000 hours, but it was decided to convert the experimental plant to a closed cycle, and it was first run on this system in December, 1949. Between then and last August 2,500 hours' running was carried out. The turbine first ran under its own power on peat fuel on November 21. Since then about 50 hours' running has been completed satisfactorily.

Scotland Orders Prefabricated Houses from Finland

London, December 5, 1951.—(FTS)—More prefabricated timber houses are to be imported into Scotland from Sweden or Finland. It is expected that deliveries will begin next April or May. In addition to large numbers of Swedish houses imported by the Department of Health, including 1,000 purchased in 1949 for the seven crofting counties, prefabricated Finnish houses have been brought in by the Forestry Commission and have proved very satisfactory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Seventy Per Cent of South African Canned Fruits Will Go To Britain

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A bulk sales contract negotiated between the British Ministry of Food and the South African Food Canners' Council involving all export quantities of canned peaches, pears, apricots and pineapple, will have a marked bearing on the availability of South African canned fruits in the Canadian market during the coming year. The contract which is now receiving its final adjustment requires that a minimum of 70 per cent of the export pack of each canner will be earmarked for the British Ministry of Food. The maximum that will be available for sale through other channels will be limited to 30 per cent. There is, however, no present indication of the size of the

canned fruit pack covered by the contract, since the Natal sugar crop for 1951-52 is 120,000 tons below the 1950-51 crop of 680,000 tons. Packers will have their canning allocation reduced by 50,000 tons. Already the maximum sugar content of South African fruit for the current packing season has been reduced by ten per cent .

New Gold City Planned in South Africa

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Administrator has announced the overall planning for a new town, Van Riebeeck, which will be the principal centre for the gold area developing in the Orange Free State. The basic plan calls for the immediate development of accommodation for 35,000 European residents.

New Farm Implement Factory for South Africa

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A British tractor and agricultural farm equipment manufacturer will commence production in South Africa during 1952. The plant to be erected near Johannesburg will produce the Ferguson tractor and nine other types of agricultural equipment. The manufacturer, who has supplied ten thousand units of equipment to South Africa in the past five years, will divert this business, with an annual value of £1 million, to the new plant.

South Africa to Produce Small Arms

Cape Town, December 29, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The first permanent arms factory to be established in South Africa is to be built near Pretoria in the Transvaal and will be in production early in 1953. Officials of the Birmingham Small Arms Company, which has been commissioned to build and equip the factory, are already in the Union to expedite the construction program.

UNITED STATES

Maine Sardine Industry Promotes Sardine Pizzas

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Maine sardine pizzas are being promoted as a new variation of the popular American-Italian dish, composed of a bottom crust with a covering of tomatoes, cheese, meat and flavouring. A series of advertisements in major United States newspapers is being financed by the Maine Sardine industry's self-imposed tax, under the supervision of the Maine Development Commission.

Charcoal in Short Supply in United States

Boston, December 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The supply of charcoal in the United States is dangerously short, according to the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council which met recently at the University of New Hampshire. Decline of wood distillation plants coupled with increased demands from defence industries and home owners account for the shortage.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

TO familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen, Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada periodically. Exporters and importers are invited to discuss with the Trade Commissioner the markets and sources of supply in his territory.

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. In Edmonton, Mr. Britton can be reached through the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and in Vancouver through the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

C. O. R. Rousseau Posted to New Orleans



C. O. R. Rousseau

Charles Odilon Roger Rousseau, who joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in September, 1948, has been appointed Vice Consul of Canada and Assistant Trade Commissioner in New Orleans, La., where a new post of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service was opened this month. In this capacity, he will be associated with G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, in stimulating trade between Canada and the Southern States.

Mr. Rousseau was born in Trois Pistoles, Que., in February, 1921, receiving his early education there and later at the Sacred Heart University, Bathurst, N.B. After the Second World War, he attended the Sir George Williams College, in Montreal, from 1945 to 1948, graduating with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He then attended New York University, from which he obtained a Master of Business Administration degree.

Before joining the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1948, Mr. Rousseau was employed with Bloctube Controls of Canada, Limited, in Montreal, and for a short time with Gillespie & Company of New York, Inc., in New York. He has served in the Emergency Import Control Division, the International Trade Relations Division and the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division (Colombo Plan), Department of Trade and Commerce, and joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in April, 1951.

Mr. Rousseau enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force in June, 1940, and went overseas in April, 1941, as an Air Observer. He engaged in twenty-three missions over enemy territory, and was shot down over Hamburg in January, 1942, and taken prisoner.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australia Defers Increased Duties on Tinned Plates

Sydney, November 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Increased duties under Australian Customs tariff item 147, "iron and steel plates and sheets, plain tinned", that were to have gone into effect on January 1, 1952, have been further deferred until January 1, 1953. Present rates are free of duty under the British preferential tariff and 12½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. Deferred rates are 57s. per ton (2,240 pounds) under the British preferential tariff and 115s. per ton under the general tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada, and the general tariff to those from all countries outside the British Empire.

Egypt Increases Specific Customs Duties

Cairo, January 8, 1952.—(FTS)—With a few exceptions, all specific Customs duties in the Egyptian Customs tariff have been increased by 25 per cent effective January 7, 1952, by virtue of a decree of the same date. The exceptions listed were tobacco and cigarettes, coal, petroleum products, fertilizers, certain cotton textiles, cotton yarn, certain jute products and ordinary and aromatic wines.

India Amends Open General Licence

New Delhi, January 2, 1952.—(FTS)—Further amendments to Open General Licence No. XXIII were announced in the Gazette of India on December 19, 1951. This O.G.L., issued June 12, 1951, provides for the importation, without individual licence, of scheduled commodities from all sources (except the Union of South Africa), provided the goods are shipped on through consignment to India on or before June 30, 1952, without any grace period whatsoever. While it is not practical to define all the articles specifically, following is a general indication of the principal commodities admitted under this O.G.L. as amended up to and including December 19, 1951:

Fish, fresh, frozen or canned; powdered milk; condensed or preserved milk, including milk cream; milk foods for infants; farinaceous and patent foods.

All sorts of wood and timber; woodpulp; newsprint paper; cigarette paper; articles of paper used in laboratories; trade catalogues and advertising circulars and material; technical books and other printed books.

Metallic ores; raw asbestos.

Iron and steel wire rope, chains, and castings; fabricated iron sheets; iron and steel buffers and springs for railway carriages and locomotives; steel balls.

Copper unwrought and wrought, scrap and all alloys of copper; copper electrodes; lead ingots, pig and scrap and wrought lead; antimonial lead; zinc or spelter; tin blocks and wrought tin; antimony; nickel; monel metal; tungsten; molybdenum; aluminum in any crude form and manufactures.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Ball, roller and taper bearings and specified parts; electrodes made of various metals; graphite and carbon electrodes; tools and cutters with carbide tips; saws; specified hand tools; rubber covered conveyor belting; diesel engine parts; electric generators; specified articles of hardware; fishing hooks and lines; sewing machine needles; needles for hosiery and knitting machines operated by manual or mechanical power; power driven agricultural machinery and tractor drawn agricultural implements; spare parts for agricultural tractors and for tractor drawn agricultural implements; acid and chlorine resisting blowers and compressors; special types of refractories; asbestos diaphragms.

Specified electric instruments for laboratory use; other laboratory instruments, and scientific, surgical and optical instruments for laboratory use; specified items of glass, china and porcelain for laboratory use; X-ray films; special photographic apparatus.

Polydichlorstyrene; polystyrene; special types of synthetic resins; specified articles of laboratory ware made of silica; casein.

Dyeing and tanning substances; gums and resins; special greases and lubricants.

Gas black; acetylene and carbon black; glucose powder and dextrose; specified explosives; specified drugs and medicines; and a lengthy list of chemicals.

India Announces Further Export Quotas for Textiles

Bombay, January 7, 1952.—(F.T.S.)—The Government of India will allow 41.5 million yards of coarse and medium cotton piecegoods and 126 million yards of fine and superfine cloth to be exported during the period January to June, 1952. Established exporters will receive 80 per cent of this quota, the remainder of the quota being reserved for newcomers to the cloth export trade. If an established exporter's quota for coarse and medium exceeds 25,000 yards, not less than 20 per cent of the quantity covered by the licence should be shipped to Burma and 70 per cent to Australia.

Pakistan Revalidates Import Licences

Karachi, January 9, 1952.—(F.T.S.)—The Pakistan Import Control Authorities announced today that all import licences issued for the shipping period July-December, 1951, are automatically revalidated up to June 30, 1952.

Entry Permits to Japan Should be Obtained from External Affairs

Canadian businessmen who formerly applied to the Department of Trade and Commerce for entry permits to Japan should now apply directly to the Department of External Affairs, Passport and Visa Section, 40 Bank Street, Ottawa.

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 Mitré 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science. 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.

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.

Frankfurt am Main—WM. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy (Commercial), 145 Fuerstenberger Strasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONYX, 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 Mercandante 15. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

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

Jamaica

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

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

Japan

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

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

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

New Zealand

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

Norway

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

Pakistan

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

Peru

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

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, 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, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, 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.

New Orleans—G. A. NEWMAN, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, 201 International Trade Mart.

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 Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

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 Jan. 14	Nominal Quotations Jan. 21
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	.2977	.2014	.2003
			.2085	.0705	.0696
Austria	Schilling			.0471	.0469
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.2410	2.2280
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0199	.0199
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0168	.0170
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.5836	.5802
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0544	.0541
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2115	.2103
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0013	.0112
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4029	.4006
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1798	.1788
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0072	1.0016
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0.200	.0201	.0200
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1458	.1450
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0072	1.0016
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0664	.0667
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	2.8922	2.8760
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4029	.4006
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.5236	2.5080
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0043	.0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0057	.0057
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0160	.0158
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2398	.2385
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0072	1.0016
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2014	.2003
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5036	.5008
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1751	.1741
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0618	.0615
India	Rupee		.3022	.2115	.2103
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.8012	2.7850
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.8012	2.7850
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.8012	2.7850
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.8012	2.7850
Japan	Yen		.0028	.0028	.0028
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1167	.1164	.1158
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2650	.2636
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5341	.5311
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.8012	2.7850
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2014	.2003
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1410	.1402
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3044	.3027
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0072	1.0016
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0650	.0646
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5036	.5008
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0351	.0350
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3268	.3249
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0924	.0919
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.1947	.1936
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2305	.2291
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3597	.3577
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.8012	2.7850
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.8012	2.7850
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0072	1.0015
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6631	.6594
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.3007	.2990
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

OTTAWA
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1952