



# foreign trade

**VOL. 11**

**OTTAWA, MARCH 8, 1952.**

**NO. 271**

MEXICO	Economy Progressed in 1951 .....	266
CANADA	Livestock and Meat Imports Under Permit .....	271
VENEZUELA	Crude Oil Production Set New Record .....	273
BELGIAN CONGO	Low Mark-Ups in Retail Stores .....	276
BARBADOS	Prosperous Year Expected .....	278
WEST GERMANY	Paint and Varnish Industry Faces Materials Shortage .....	280
CANADA	Canadian Products Exhibited in New York .....	285
COMMODITY NOTES	Argentina, Australia, Brazil .....	284
	Israel, Italy, Japan .....	285
	Mexico, Northern Ireland .....	286
	Philippines .....	287
GENERAL NOTES	Israel, Japan, Northern Ireland .....	288
	Pakistan, Taiwan .....	289
CANADA	Imports by Countries (January-December, 1951) .....	290
TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS	.....	293
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD	.....	297
FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTES	.....	300

**COVER . . .** Venezuelan crude oil production and petroleum exports set new records in 1951. Cover picture shows oil wells in Lake Maracaibo. (See article page 273.)

Photo by Standard Oil Co.  
(N.J.)

Published weekly by the Foreign Trade Service,  
Department of Trade and Commerce,  
Under the authority of  
The Right Hon. C. D. HOWE, Minister, and  
WM. FREDERICK BULL, Deputy Minister.

Price: 10 cents per copy.  
Subscriptions: \$1.00 in Canada and \$3.50 abroad.  
All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to  
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

# Mexican Economy Progressed in 1951

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

**M**EXICO, D.F.—Mexico made substantial progress economically during 1951 in the face of difficult circumstances. The outbreak of the Korean war and the American rearmament program have had a marked impact on the economy of this country, and inflation and rising costs of living pose very serious problems for the Government. At the end of 1950 the Government assumed wide powers over production, prices and distribution under a new control bill passed by Congress and the aim of the controls was to curb the continuing rise of prices. However, at the close of 1951 it cannot be said that the price controls have been any more effective in Mexico than they have elsewhere and the cost of living and all price indices have continued to rise.

Mexican industry has been progressing rapidly in recent years but the Korean war incident in June, 1950, upset the normal expansion programs of most industries. Large orders were placed for machine tools, plant equipment and necessary raw materials which could only be filled at greatly advanced prices in the United States and elsewhere, and this high-priced equipment and material have been arriving in Mexico in large volume in recent months. The effect on the balance of trade has been markedly adverse and if the trend were to continue unabated the value of the peso might be further weakened, but the Minister of Hacienda has assured the banks and the public that the tourist trade, which returned about 175 million dollars in 1951, is more than making up the trade deficit and he has stated that the peso is sound and will remain unchanged for 1952 at least. However, more import restrictions may have to be imposed as the adverse trade balance is causing considerable concern in official circles.

The Finance Minister has stated that the national income in 1951 gave the Treasury a large surplus over total disbursements, probably surpassing the 1950 surplus of \$21 million. The sale of the Treasury's national saving bonds has continued satisfactorily indicating the public's faith in the value of the peso and in the Government generally.

## **Budget Has Expanded Rapidly**

The Federal Budget of Mexico has expanded rapidly in recent years and the totals for 1950, 1951 and 1952 respectively are as follows: 1950, 2,746 million pesos; 1951, 3,102 million pesos; 1952, 3,996 million pesos. The five highest allotments are, as they were for 1951, for the service of the public debt (980·7 millions this year, 722·2 millions in 1951); the Secretariat of Communications (696·6 millions this year, 537·9 millions in 1951); the Secretariat of Public Education (427·8 millions this year, 355·7 millions in 1951); the Department of Hydraulic Resources, which is exclusively concerned with irrigation (419 millions this year, 326 millions in 1951); and the Secretariat of National Defence (328·7 millions this year, 275·4 millions in 1951).

The Government has pointed out that a total of 1,093·5 million pesos is to be spent in 1952 on works which are directly productive—the construction and repair of highways, port works, airfields, dams, irrigation canals, and so on. The Secretary of the Treasury appears confident that the 900 million pesos by which the 1952 budget exceeds that for 1951 will be covered out of the normal yield of taxes and duties. Taxes on automobiles, beer, aerated waters, alcohol and cigarettes will be increased slightly.

The increase in money in circulation has been very great in the past two years. The total of bills and coins in circulation and deposits in private banks in January, 1950, was estimated at 4,473·1 million pesos and the corresponding figure for January, 1951, stood at 6,297·3 millions. For November, 1951, the total was 6,656·7 million pesos.

A payments agreement was signed in Madrid on March 31, 1951, between Mexico and Spain which provides for the purchase by Spain of 20,000 metric tons of chick peas annually, beginning with the 1951-52 harvest, and in return Spain is supposed to ship such commodities as wine, cork, short arms and sewing machines. The payments agreement also provides for the purchase of raw cotton, henequen and copper from Mexico and additional products from Spain as they become available.

A most-favoured-nation trade agreement between France and Mexico was signed in Mexico City on November 29.

Bonds of the World Bank for reconstruction and development are to be placed on the Mexican market to a value of US\$50 million. The World Bank has requested that its bonds be made available to Mexican financial concerns and insurance companies and this request has been officially approved.

An important conference of United States and Mexican businessmen was held in Mexico City in August and the purpose of this meeting was to explore ways of increasing trade between the two countries. Mexico feels the need of greater foreign capital investment and the President of the National Chambers of Commerce in Mexico pointed out that, whereas the United States investments in Canada amounted to more than \$5,500 million, only \$287 million of United States capital is invested in Mexico.

#### **Substantial Loans Received from United States Agencies**

Mexico's credit abroad stands at a high level and substantial loans have been made by United States agencies, chiefly for the rehabilitation of the national railway system, new irrigation schemes and hydro-electric development. A \$150 million credit was granted by the Export-Import Bank to Mexico in September, 1950, for the rehabilitation of the national railways and new irrigation projects, and during 1951, \$145 million have been spent on the purchase of new equipment, which includes 175 diesel locomotives, 1,700 freight cars, 158 passenger coaches and 3 deluxe passenger trains which are being built in Switzerland. Two hundred thousand tons of rails were purchased in 1951 and \$11 million are being spent on a new consolidated railway terminal and repair shops located near Mexico City. Early in 1951 the World Bank lent \$30 million to the Federal Electricity Commission and this loan will be used to complete seven hydro-electric and thermo-electric plants in various parts of Mexico.

The World Bank loan made specific provision for a hydro-electric plant at Tingambato in the State of Mexico, which is to be completed in October, 1955; a hydro-electric plant at El Cobalo in the State of Mexico which has already been started and will be finished in December, 1953; a thermo-electric plant in the city of Veracruz which will begin construction in April, 1952; a thermo-electric plant in the city of Monterrey, already begun and to be completed in February, 1953; a transmission and distribution system in the State of Sonora; and thermo-electric plants in Motul, Yucatán, and La Paz, Lower California, which will be completed in December, 1953. Large irrigation projects have been undertaken in the northwest and \$30 million of an earlier Export-Import Bank loan were allocated in January, 1950 for the construction of the Falcon Dam on the Bravo River that forms the United States-Mexican frontier, and an irrigation project in the northwest Yaquí Valley.

#### **Price and Cost-of-Living Indexes Rose**

The wholesale price index continued to climb steadily during 1951, with some slackening in recent months. The index moved up to 400 in June as compared with 304.4 in June, 1950, and a monthly average in that year of 311.2. The index stood at 402.7 in November and the average for the eleven months of 1951 stood at 384.6. A cost-of-living index for the working classes which is based on the prices of a very few essential foodstuffs and articles of clothing rose to 397.7 in June and to 432.7 in December, as compared with 354.6 in June, 1950. Food prices increased from an index figure of 358.8 to 434 between January and December. Prices of clothing increased in about the same proportion, from 424.1 to 459.2, but those of household articles were steadier, rising from 382.3 in January to 395.1 at the end of the year. It is estimated that wholesale prices are about 20 per cent above a year ago, while retail prices in Mexico City are up to 15 per cent higher.

Labour union demands for wage increases, in line with living costs that continued to rise steadily, were numerous during 1951, but strikes were comparatively few and of short duration. Industrial workers, business employees and civil servants alike were represented in union negotiations for more pay, their demands invariably being based upon the cost of essential commodities. Generally speaking, employers were ready to concede wage and salary increases of about 20 per cent. All civil servants, including Federal Government teachers and the Army, received between 10 and 15 per cent increases towards the end of the year. Under new leaders, who have the support of the Government, the Mexican Federation of Labour (CTM) increased its membership to almost a million and gained control of major industrial unions, such as those of oil workers, railwaymen and miners. These and other industrial farm unions were split into numerous groups during 1950, complaining in some cases of government interference in union affairs. The consolidation of the organized labour movement behind the Government was characterized by the invitation of the CTM to President Miguel Alemán to march with several members of his cabinet at the head of the May Day labour demonstration. In Mexico City the Federal Board of Conciliation and Arbitration recently announced that the minimum salary level had been

established at 6.66 pesos per day for factory workers and 5 pesos per day for farm workers, in the Federal District. This low level of minimum wages has been protested by the CTM (Confederación de Trabajadores Mexicanos) and constant pressure for upward revision can be expected with a 10 peso minimum as their objective. Labour has co-operated very well with the Alemán regime and the unions have been quite restrained in their demands. The situation of the average worker leaves much to be desired and it is difficult to see how they can keep their families alive with such small daily earnings.

---

## G. J. McIlraith Will Represent Canada at Colombo Plan Conference

George J. McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will represent Canada at the meeting in Karachi, Pakistan, of the Consultative Committee on the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia. He will leave Ottawa on March 14 for Karachi, where the conference on various aspects of the Colombo Plan



G. J. McIlraith, M.P.

—Karsh

is scheduled to open on March 24. On its conclusion, Mr. McIlraith plans to visit New Delhi, Bombay and Colombo, and is expected to leave Karachi on April 9 on his return to Canada.

Other members of the Canadian delegation are: K. P. Kirkwood, Canadian High Commissioner in Pakistan, who will attend the meeting as Alternate Canadian Representative; Nik Cavell, Administrator of the International Economic and Technical Co-operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and G. D. Mallory, Director of the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, both of whom are presently visit-

ing India, Pakistan and Ceylon; G. S. Murray and A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary, of the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner, in Pakistan; and Hume Wright, of the Department of Finance, Ottawa. Member countries of the Consultative Committee are: Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Laos, New Zealand, Pakistan, United

Kingdom, United States and Vietnam. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has also been invited to participate in the conference.

Mr. McIlraith was born at Lanark, Ont., in July, 1908, and graduated from Osgoode Hall in 1931. He was elected to Parliament in 1940, as member for Ottawa West, and was re-elected in 1945 and 1949. Mr. McIlraith was appointed Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Reconstruction and Supply in September, 1945, and in 1948 became Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce. When the Department of Defence Production was created in April, 1951, he assumed the additional responsibility of Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of that Department, retaining this appointment until February 5, 1952, when he resigned to devote his full attention to the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. McIlraith has represented Canada at a number of Commonwealth and international conferences. He attended the meeting in Bermuda in 1943 of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association; the General Assembly of the United Nations, held at Lake Success in the fall of 1946; the meeting of Commonwealth Ministers concerning economic and trade affairs, held in London in September, 1950, and the following month attended a meeting of the Consultative Committee on the Economic Development of South and South-East Asia, also held in London.

---

#### **Canadian Trade Commissioner in Singapore Will Visit Indonesia**

D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore, will visit Indonesia from March 18 to 28. Canadian businessmen interested in this market are invited to write Mr. Armstrong at Singapore before March 18.

---

#### **Sign Agreement on United States Controls for Canadian Military Supplies**

Representatives of the Department of Defence Production and of the three United States military departments signed an agreement, February 26 in Ottawa, standardizing procedures and policies for the procurement of military supplies in Canada by the United States military departments. The agreement provides that contracts placed by the United States military departments in Canada will generally be placed with the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a Canadian Crown Company, which will in turn place these contracts with Canadian industry. The agreement also contains provisions relating to overall profit limitations with respect to contracts placed in Canada and the utilization by each country of the Material Inspection Services. This agreement will simplify contract negotiations since many details previously covered by individual contract negotiations are not included in the overall agreement.

A similar agreement existed during World War II between War Supplies Limited, the counterpart of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, and the United States military departments. The new agreement furthers the "Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation" established on October 26, 1950, by an exchange of notes between the two governments.

# Livestock and Meat Imports Into Canada Under Permit

*Export problems of Canadian livestock and meat producers, following outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, bring about Canadian import ban.*

**I**MPORTANT developments in the campaign to stamp out hoof and mouth disease in Saskatchewan, and to deal with dislocations in trade caused by the outbreak, came about during the past week.

On March 4, 1952, the Minister of Trade and Commerce announced the prohibition of imports of the following livestock, meat, and meat products, except under permit, by Order-in-Council 1234. Livestock prohibited entry, except under permit: cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, other ruminants, and swine. Meat and meat products prohibited entry, except under permit, include beef and veal, lamb and mutton, pork and pork products—edible, inedible, fresh, frozen, chilled, smoked, cured, pickled or otherwise preserved, except canned.

Passed under authority of the Export and Import Permits Act and the Emergency Powers Act, the Order-in-Council came into effect immediately. However, shipments of livestock, meat and meat products which were in the hands of a common carrier on or before March 4, 1952, and casual or gift shipments or purchases not exceeding \$10 in value, will be permitted entry.

## **The Move Explained**

On March 3, the Minister of Agriculture, speaking over the C.B.C. network, explained the reasons for this move. When the United States was informed of the discovery of hoof and mouth disease in Saskatchewan the border had been closed immediately to exports of Canadian livestock and meat, except canned meat. This embargo is to remain in force for at least 60 days after the country has been declared free of the disease.

"This leaves us," said the Minister, "in a position with no other market than the Canadian market for most of our livestock and livestock products. We have, therefore, under the Emergency Powers Act, provided that no livestock or meats may be imported into Canada except on permit. I am sure that those outside Canada will agree that we must hold this market for our own producers until such time as the disease is removed and is no longer a danger to ourselves and to other countries. This will make it necessary for all within Canada to get their supplies of meat from Canadian producers".

## **Keeping Deliveries Down**

The passing of this Order-in-Council will affect the marketing of livestock and livestock products in several ways. For example, because there are more cattle coming on the market than are needed to supply

the demand for beef, and because they cannot now be exported, Mr. Gardiner advised farmers to keep as many cattle as possible on feed at home. Only those definitely ready to be sold should be sent to market.

Similarly, speaking of the particularly heavy deliveries of hogs during the past two weeks, the Minister suggested that, wherever possible, farmers feed hogs at home until there was danger of the quality being lowered by feeding them longer. He pointed out that, because there is no market for bacon in Britain at present, any reason for encouraging lighter hogs to come on the market had largely disappeared. "We are so amending our grading and regulations to provide that there will be no premium paid on hogs which would weigh less than 200 pounds alive," he said. "It is proposed that the premium on A's be confined to hogs weighing from 200 to 240 pounds and the premium on B's be confined to hogs weighing from 241 pounds upward. . . . Marketing of sheep and lambs," he said, "should present no difficulty".

At the same time, the Minister outlined steps being taken to stamp out the disease, to protect the consumer meanwhile, and to compensate the owners of animals destroyed.

Speaking particularly of the livestock market, Mr. Gardiner said that he felt the Canadian consumer could take care of all the meat provided from animals which need come on the market during the next eight months, nor did he foresee any immediate need for controlling or affecting prices.

"In the meantime," he concluded, "we are exploring every possible outlet for any surpluses which may develop. If markets become available which remove the necessity of retaining this market for the Canadian producer, the restrictions on imports will be removed".

---

### **Sales of Canadian Securities**

In the 11 months ending November, sales of outstanding securities to the United States at \$470 million were not far short of the record total of \$512.4 million in the same period of 1950, while purchases at \$498.5 million were almost twice the 1950 equivalent of \$256.7. If transactions with the United States in Dominion Government bonds are considered alone, net purchases of \$84.5 million in the 11-month period of 1951 contrast with net sales of \$177 million in the same period of 1950.

November transactions with the United Kingdom totalled \$1.9 million, comprising sales of \$600,000 and purchases of \$1.3 million. Sales to all other countries were valued at \$3.3 million and purchases \$1.3 million, for a net sales balance of \$2 million.

Sales to all countries in November were valued at \$40.8 million compared with \$40 million a year earlier, bringing the cumulative total for the first 11 months of 1951 to \$518.3 million against \$529.3 million. Purchases from all countries in November totalled \$64.3 million as against \$36.6 million, and in the 11 months were \$528.6 million as against \$290 million. (D.B.S. statistics).

# Venezuelan Production of Crude Oil Set New Record Last Year

*Petroleum exports also reached record levels—First iron ore shipment to United States made in 1951—Production of gold and coal low, of diamonds unchanged.*

By J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner.

CARACAS.—Venezuelan crude oil production achieved a new record during 1951, averaging 1,704,000 barrels daily as compared with 1,498,000 in 1950, and 1,321,000 in 1949. Petroleum exports also reached record levels and for the first nine months of the year were valued at Bs.3,334 million as compared with Bs.2,854 million for the equivalent period last year. The rapid expansion of the Venezuelan oil industry necessitated the establishment of a special Department of Mines and Hydrocarbons, at the beginning of the year, to cope with the ever-increasing administrative problems. Mining questions were formerly handled by a section of the Venezuelan Ministry of Development.

A National Petroleum Convention was held in Caracas in September, and was attended by representatives of the oil companies in Venezuela, as well as by representatives of Venezuelan Government departments and official observers from foreign countries. The convention was primarily arranged to show the important position of Venezuela in the international petroleum market today. It also served to focus attention on the achievements of the Venezuelan petroleum industry, accomplished with the aid of foreign capital and technical assistance, and to indicate the possibilities for foreign capital under favourable investment conditions. Total foreign investments in the Venezuelan oil industry are now said to be close to two billion dollars.

## **New Mercantile Values Increased Government Royalties**

A feature of the petroleum industry's year was the signing of an agreement between the oil companies and the government establishing new mercantile values for the various types of crude petroleum produced in this country, which are most important from the point of view of government royalties and taxes. The agreement was reached after more than two years of prolonged negotiations during which the oil companies paid the minimum rates prescribed by the Law of Hydrocarbons. Following the fixing of the new and higher rates, the companies contributed to the National Treasury a substantial amount in back royalties which helped materially to improve the national fiscal position at the end of the year.

Venezuelan refining facilities also steadily increased during the year, and it is expected that the present crude oil charging capacity of approximately 300,000 barrels daily will be increased to 400,000 by the end of 1952.

Proven oil reserves in Venezuela rose some 500 million barrels in 1951 and now stand at close to 9.5 billion barrels, representing approximately 70 per cent of the total western hemisphere reserves outside the

United States. It is likely that these reserves will be augmented during the coming year as a result of exploration programs now under way. There are indications also that the Venezuelan Government may grant some new oil concessions in 1952, for the first time since 1945, with the probability of greater participation by some of the smaller companies.

#### **New Pipeline Will Make Natural Gas Available to Industries**

Natural gas for industrial use is expected to become available within the next few months in Caracas, following the completion by the Venezuelan Atlantic Transmission Corporation of a gas pipeline extending from Barbacoas, Guarico State, to Caracas. Intermediate points along the line such as La Guaira, Arrecife, Maracay, and Valencia are also to benefit from this new development. A new company, the Eastern Venezuelan Gas Transport Company, is reported to be planning a similar gas pipeline to serve the eastern part of Venezuela, particularly the Barcelona, Puerto La Cruz and Ciudad Bolivar districts. It will probably be several years yet before natural gas is available for domestic use because of the very heavy installation costs and the availability of bottled propane gas.

Venezuelan oil prospects during the coming year appear to be extremely good in view of the present world demand and the fact that the necessary foreign capital is readily available for investment in the industry. No difficulty is anticipated by Venezuela in meeting the production target of 1,744,000 barrels daily by the end of 1952, recently suggested as being desirable by the United States Government to meet increasing rearmament and industrial needs.

#### **Venezuelan Crude Oil Production**

Year	Average barrels per day
1938 .....	515,000
1943 .....	491,000
1948 .....	1,339,000
1949 .....	1,321,000
1950 .....	1,498,000
1951 .....	1,704,000

#### **Venezuelan Oil Exports**

Year	Crude (barrels)	Refined
1938 .....	171,258,130	7,245,827
1943 .....	156,464,567	17,812,657
1948 .....	437,630,071	31,385,984
1949 .....	422,828,020	37,185,010
1950 .....	452,437,115	67,220,527
1951, Jan.-Sept. ....	374,085,170	62,616,950

#### **Historic Year in Iron Ore Development**

Last year was an historic one in the development of Venezuela's rich iron ore resources. After more than nine years of preparatory work and an investment of close to 50 million dollars, the local subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Iron Mines Company of Venezuela, made its first commercial shipment of iron ore to the United States in the month of March. Exports are now averaging 60,000 tons monthly and it is expected that this will be increased to an annual average of 2,000,000 tons within the next two years.

The second United States firm actively interested in iron ore development in this country, the Orinoco Mining Company, a subsidiary of the

U.S. Steel Corp., also had an eventful year, although it will probably be another three years before this company is in an export position. In November the president of the Orinoco Mining Company signed a contract with the Venezuelan Government for the dredging of the Orinoco River, which will eventually permit ocean-going vessels to come up the river to a new port which the company plans to build at the juncture of the Caroní and Orinoco Rivers. Dredging work began in December, and it is expected that the contracts for the building of the 170-kilometre standard-gauge railroad from the port to Cerro Bolívar, where the company's ore deposits are located, as well as for the highway which is to run parallel to the railroad, will be let within the next few weeks. This, together with the expenditures for port facilities, workers' housing and other needs, is expected to cost the U.S. Steel Corporation close to 400 million bolivars before their iron ore begins to arrive in the United States.

#### **Gold Production Very Low**

Gold production in Venezuela has remained at a very low level following the closing in August, 1950, of the Guayana Mines Ltd., the principal producing firm. Production in 1951 was approximately 100,000 grams compared with 1,071,888 in 1950. No decision has yet been reached regarding the final payment to be made for the assets of Guayana Mines, expropriated by the Venezuelan Government early in 1951. Workers in the gold mining district have suffered greatly since the closing of the mine, which directly or indirectly supported over 10,000 people. The latest proposal is that the mine be reopened in 1952 following the formation of a new company having Venezuelan official and private capital. The mine workers would be encouraged to purchase shares in the company. Meanwhile, ore production is treated in the small government plant at El Callao, in the State of Bolívar.

#### **Diamond Production Unchanged**

Diamond mining is still being carried on, though for the most part by primitive methods, and production in 1951 will probably be close to that of 1950, some 60,839 carats. The greater part of Venezuela's diamond production has been destined for industrial use. The Venezuelan Development Corporation is sponsoring local diamond production through the firm C. A. Venezolana del Diamante, in which the Corporation holds most of the shares.

Venezuelan coal has not proven suitable for metallurgical coke up to the present time, although the government is still studying this problem carefully. A French experiment with coal similar to that found in Venezuela is said to have been successful, and it is hoped that it will be possible to apply this process to the Venezuelan product. The Venezuelan Development Corporation's previous plan for increased coal production in the Lobatera district, Tachira State, have not matured as rapidly as was expected a year ago. Most of the output at Lobatera is on a "free" basis and production methods are dangerous and rudimentary. If production costs could be kept at a reasonable level there might be possibilities for the industrial use of coal in the State of Tachira because of the high transportation charges involved in bringing Western Venezuelan oil to this district.

### Venezuelan Coal Production

Year	Official	Clandestine (Lobatera District) (metric tons)
1936 .....	5,686	....
1945 .....	7,051	10,000
1948 .....	2,617	15,000
1949 .....	1,779	22,000

Other minerals, known to exist in Venezuela but as yet undeveloped, are manganese, bauxite, copper and nickel. The government is presently conducting systematic studies of the more important mineral regions of the country in an effort to stimulate their development.

---

## Tendency to Low Mark-Ups Growing in Belgian Congo Retail Stores

By W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—There have been for some years in the principal cities of the Belgian Congo a few chains of large retail establishments catering to Europeans. Profit margins have been extremely high but in the last year or two there has been a tendency in some quarters to try low mark-up methods. A powerful Belgian department store chain is now entering the Congo in a large way for the first time, and its mark-ups will be much lower than any yet in existence here. This chain already has a few large stores in the Katanga region and has now begun the construction of an important store in Leopoldville.

The rapid urbanization of the Congo, which has proceeded at such an alarming rate that it threatens the very basis of agriculture in the Colony, is making the great centres, notably Leopoldville, Elisabethville, Stanleyville, and Costermansville, more important as immediate local markets. Leopoldville in particular is going ahead by leaps and bounds. Its European population is now approximately 12,000 and its native population about 200,000.

### Difficult for Commission Agent to Cover Huge Areas

There are only about six distributing firms to cover the whole of the Congo and commission agents have made their appearance in recent years, although they are still not very numerous. There have been arguments in the Congo press as to whether foreign exporters, if they are not successful in interesting one of the half a dozen distributing firms which cover the whole Congo, should confine their representation for the whole colony to one agent. Geographically the Congo, and Ruanda-Urundi, fall into three main distributing areas, handled respectively through Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Usumbura. Most commission agents, however, find that they cannot exist on just one of these three parts of the colony, because

the number of importers at any one of these centres is too small to afford a living for them. Some commission agents have indeed failed in such an attempt. On the other hand, travelling expenses are very high indeed for a commission agent who endeavours to cover the whole Congo with its great distances.

#### **Prices Vary Widely in Different Areas**

The extremely high cost of transport over the long distances and difficult terrain of the Congo results in widely differing prices from area to area. Large numbers of natives are being attracted to the great centres by the fact that wages paid are often three times as high as in the more remote parts of the bush. These new arrivals in the big cities, however, often find that they are, in effect, worse off than before because of the high cost of foodstuffs, largely as a result of the high cost of bringing produce into the cities from the countryside. Also, native merchants in the big cities charge exorbitant prices to their native customers, often disregarding the maximum prices set by the government. There is some talk of permitting European shopkeepers to establish themselves in the native cities with the hope that this would reduce profiteering. In addition to the great disparity of prices from area to area, there is a marked weekly and monthly price rise at the time when the natives receive their pay. Co-operatives are being experimented with at one point in an effort to keep prices to the natives at more reasonable levels.

Because of the shortage of labour the government is attempting to educate native women in useful work. At present they are far behind the men, seldom speak French or Flemish and in fact are holding the men back. Some women are beginning to be employed in domestic service. The shortage of labour has of course resulted in higher real salaries and the native consumption of such imported articles as wheat flour, canned milk, and bicycles has approximately doubled in the last year. Native requirements, however, are still confined to a relatively short list of merchandise and for other products there are still only some 55,000 Europeans as potential clientele scattered in every corner of this huge area, one fourth the size of Canada.

### **TRANSPORTATION**

The Transportation and Communications Division is in a position to furnish information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada. Shippers having any transportation 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.

# Barbados Expects Prosperous Year

*Unlikely that strict controls against dollar imports will be relaxed in 1952.*

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner.

**P**ORT-OF-SPAIN.—Barbados began 1952 with the prospect that it would be one of the most prosperous years in its history. All lines of business were active with importers and merchants doing a particularly brisk business in foodstuffs, hardware, dry goods, electrical goods and many other lines of manufactured articles. The practical certainty of another record sugar crop, an increase in the United Kingdom contract price, and substantial wage increases to sugar workers combined to create an atmosphere of optimism and prosperity throughout the Colony. A very excellent tourist season is now in progress. All hotels are well patronized by guests from Canada, the United States and Venezuela and heavy bookings are expected to continue until the end of March.

Because of its dependence upon imports from abroad, Barbados has naturally experienced the pressure of rising prices. The cost-of-living trend was steadily upwards in 1951, but showed signs of levelling out in January when the index remained at 284 (1939=100). With the exception of a short waterfront workers' strike, labour-management relations have been fairly good and no serious difficulties in this connection are foreseen for the year ahead. Inventories, particularly in the dry goods trade, have been very high and strenuous efforts are now being made to reduce these to safer levels. The banks have shown some concern at the "inflationary" conditions existing and there is definite evidence that they have initiated a tighter credit policy.

Although business is very brisk and sales values are high, it is apparent that price increases are accounting for most of the increase in earnings over last year. No signs of buyer resistance to higher prices are yet apparent. Although the working classes may be looking forward to increased wages, they will have to consider living costs which will be rising apace. Price control on salt fish, a basic item in their diet, has been removed. This development coupled with the increased premium on Canadian and United States exchange will drive up food costs considerably. Price control on locally-caught fish may be removed shortly and may be followed by decontrol of other food items produced locally.

Estimates place the sugar crop at between 165,000 and 180,000 tons. Planting of the new crop has been completed on an increased acreage. The industry is looking forward to its best year as a result of an increase of £5 per ton in the United Kingdom contract price. Harvesting has been in progress in coastal districts since late December and is now general. Weather conditions have continued to be extremely favourable.

The fishing industry suffered a heavy set-back in December last when some 80 to 90 small craft were destroyed or badly damaged by heavy waves while moored close in shore. As a consequence the supply of

locally-caught fish has been very short, although supplies of the delicious and popular flying fish have been reaching the hotels in fair quantities. The House of Assembly has voted \$70,000 to assist in repairing damaged boats and equipment.

Progress in oil development has been retarded by difficulties in settling disputes over claims between the Barbados United Oil Company (British) and the Gulf Oil Corporation (American). Marine exploration is being pressed forward, however, and extensive seismographic surveys have been undertaken both inland and on the sea bed surrounding the island. There is no likelihood that drilling will commence before perhaps the latter part of April or early May.

Exporters of fancy molasses, the entire output of which is normally sold to Canada, report the Canadian market very slow in taking up orders although recent movements suggest that demand is improving. The United Kingdom market which had shown promise of providing an excellent demand for the colony's rum production has proved very disappointing indeed, and orders placed have been very far below expectations. As a consequence several distilleries have been forced to shut down or seriously curtail their operations while running the risk of being left with large commitments for molasses. This unfortunate situation casts the only shadow on an otherwise bright picture for the year ahead.

#### **Increased Premium on Canadian Exchange Will Affect Canadian Exports**

The British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan was welcomed by importers and worked well during 1951. Needless to say, the demand for goods from Canada was far in excess of the supply which the Plan could make available. The increases in allocations and the wider variety of goods to be permitted in 1952 were also welcome. The value of import licences issued on Canada under the Trade Plan for 1951 amounted to Can.\$983,672 f.o.b. Goods will continue to enter the Colony against these licences until March 31, 1952. It is as yet too early to assess activity under the revised Plan for 1952 as few of the new vouchers have come into the hands of local importers. The substantial increase in the premium on Canadian exchange will raise the prices of Canadian exports on the Barbados market and there is little prospect for sales of such items as fresh meat, butter, cheese and to a lesser extent, processed milk. This will be particularly the case where the government is the sole purchaser. Despite the higher prices, however, demand is expected to be good for most other commodities available under the Plan and allocations should be well taken up during the year.

With the deterioration in the United Kingdom's balance of payments position presenting an ever more serious problem, it is highly unlikely that 1952 will bring any relaxation in the present strict controls against dollar imports. Local import control policy will continue to limit imports from hard currency areas to only the most essential food items or other items of an essential nature which are unobtainable from sterling or soft currency sources of supply. Unfortunately, therefore, although Barbados looks forward to a year of record prosperity, Canadian exporters will have little prospect of benefiting from the situation to any significant degree, beyond the limited opportunities offered by the wider facilities of the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan.

# Materials Shortage is Major Problem of West German Paint and Varnish Industry

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**F**RANKFURT.—There are more than 400 paint and varnish factories of all sizes operating in the Federal Republic, ranging from small works to large firms employing several hundred people. The reconstruction of the works destroyed or damaged in the war has been more or less completed. Like other branches of trade, the paint and varnish industry is having difficulty in obtaining some of its raw materials. The chief bottleneck is in the so-called white pigments, principally in lithopone, but also in zinc-white and titanium-white. Although the capacity of the German lithopone producers has been brought up to prewar level, no substantial improvement is expected in the supply position, so long as the coal shortage continues. It is still difficult to obtain lampblack, as the German firms have not yet caught up with their prewar production and supplies frequently have to be sought from the United States. Supplies of zinc-white have fallen a little lately and titanium-white is still very scarce notwithstanding an increase in the output of the titanium works which operate half on American and half on German capital. The supply position is not expected to improve until a new plant, now being installed, starts producing in 1952.

Supplies of copal vary considerably. Supplies of collodion cotton (nitrocellulose) cannot be said to be adequate yet, although several new works which produce it have been put up since the war and existing firms have either installed new plants or enlarged their old. The supply position in natural resins and solvents is comparatively satisfactory. The demand for natural resins has not been so heavy recently because the paint and varnish industry has had large stocks on hand. On the other hand there is a noticeable shortage of artificial resins based on phenol, glycerine and phthalic acid. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in procuring the tinplate required for packing. Delivery periods are unduly long, and the factories are consequently forced to quote their customers longer delivery dates than their own production would demand. This naturally has serious repercussions on exports.

## Industry Trying to Reduce Dependence on Foreign Raw Materials

The attitude of the industry as to supplies of raw materials in the coming months is, in general, confident. It is assumed that imports of linseed oil, colophony, copal and similar raw materials will be adequate if foreign exchange allocations can be adjusted to the current market situation, more particularly to the movements of world market prices. The paint and varnish factories are, however, endeavouring to make themselves independent as far as possible of foreign raw materials, as they fear that the stringency of foreign exchange will become acute. They are consequently trying to obtain their raw materials, particularly solvents, from German sources wherever it is practicable and economical to do so. From the technical point of view the industry is able to meet all current require-

ments, and is particularly well able to satisfy all the home and foreign demand for specialties. The shortage of raw materials sometimes necessitates long delivery dates.

Paint and varnish production in the Federal Republic of Germany in 1938 totalled 160,000 tons; in 1948, 97,670 tons; 1949, 146,797 tons; 1950, 186,699 tons. The value of the industry's production in 1950 was estimated at around \$120 million. Even before the war foreign trade in paints and varnishes was small compared with the total turnover, 5 to 8 per cent of the production being exported.

### WEST GERMAN PAINT AND VARNISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Country	1949 <sup>1</sup>		1950 <sup>2</sup>	
	Volume (100 kg.)	Value (1,000 DM.)	Volume (100 kg.)	Value (1,000 DM.)
<b>Varnishes, Non-Alcoholic Varnishes, Asphalt and Cellulose Varnishes</b>				
<b>Imports</b>				
Total .....	1,198	432	4,159	1,345
Netherlands .....	16	7	2,290	662
United States .....	625	191	1,496	510
Switzerland .....	483	209	355	167
United Kingdom .....	45	13	14	5
<b>Exports</b>				
Total .....	1,872	528	8,234	2,437
Netherlands .....	144	53	1,194	402
Belgium .....	229	77	702	235
Switzerland .....	278	62	692	230
Austria .....	15	5	176	54
Sweden .....	155	22	511	83
Czechoslovakia .....	...	...	4	2
France .....	65	23	512	178
Turkey .....	309	103	479	133
Italy .....	33	13	290	120
Greece .....	73	10	188	55
Colombia .....	1	1	179	75
Costa Rica .....	20	2	591	89
Venezuela .....	45	22	235	66
Brazil .....	...	...	145	54
<b>Spirit Varnishes, Shellac Glue, "Coach" Varnish</b>				
<b>Imports</b>				
Total .....	6	2	89	44
Switzerland .....	...	...	53	23
United States .....	...	...	16	11
Netherlands .....	...	...	15	5
Belgium .....	6	2	2	2
<b>Exports</b>				
Total .....	34	22	549	233
Netherlands .....	...	...	221	105
Belgium .....	9	4	94	33
Switzerland .....	...	...	37	14
Italy .....	...	...	30	11
Venezuela .....	7	7	17	10

<sup>1</sup> United States-United Kingdom Zones.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Republic.

(4 Deutschmarks equal 1 dollar Canadian).

# The Canadian Showroom

The Canadian Government has opened a showroom in New York's Rockefeller Center for Canadian goods. Trade associations and manufacturers are co-operating in preparing the displays. Sports goods were featured in the first exhibit, and the handicrafts display which was opened in February will remain throughout the month of March.



Photographed at the opening of the handicrafts exhibition: (l. to r.) Hon. Kenneth A. Greene, Consul General of Canada; Barbara Ann Scott, star of the Hollywood Ice Revue; Dr. Ivan Crowell, Director of Handicrafts, Department of Trade and Industry, New Brunswick, and Chairman, Provincial Handicrafts Officials; Michael Kirby, Hollywood Ice Revue.



Some of the handicrafts on display in the Canadian Showroom, New York.



Winter sportswear and sports equipment, made by Canadian manufacturers, formed part of the opening exhibit in the Showroom early in the year.

# Commodity Notes

## ARGENTINA

**Plant Opened for Manufacture of Synthetic Toluene**—A plant has been opened at the river port and oil-refining centre of Campana in Buenos Aires Province for making synthetic toluene. According to the Minister of Defence, the new plant will greatly help the progress of the Argentine chemical industry in the production of aromatic hydrocarbons, and the plant will serve not only to make war material, but to supply various products for the manufacture of paints, pharmaceutical goods and synthetic rubber.—Buenos Aires, February 15, 1952.

## AUSTRALIA

**Record Timber Production Expected**—State Forests in South Australia are expected to produce a record 150 million super feet of timber during the current fiscal year, according to a recent announcement by the Conservator of Forests. Softwood production, chiefly from the government-owned pine plantations, is expected to be 147.5 million super feet, of which 119 million super feet would go into lumber. The manufacture of plywood would absorb about 2 million super feet, 1.5 million super feet would go into veneers, and 25 million super feet would be pulped for the manufacture of paper and cardboard. In addition, about 3 million super feet of hardwood logs would be cut, and it is expected that State mills will produce about 2½ million cases, chiefly for the dried fruits and citrus industries.—Melbourne, February 4, 1952.

## BRAZIL

**Fertilizer Factory Inaugurated at Capuava**—A fertilizer factory was inaugurated recently at Capuava, near Sao Paulo. The plant has an initial daily capacity of 60 tons of pure sulphuric acid and belongs to Cia. de Superfosfatos e Produtos Quimicos, in which the French Kuhlmann group is also interested.—São Paulo, February 5, 1952.

**Superphosphate and Ammonium Sulphate Production**—Brazil has four plants producing superphosphate, those in São Paulo use apatite from the Ipanema and Jacupiranga mines there, and those in Rio Grande do Sul and Pernambuco use phosphate rock from North Africa. Ammonium sulphate is produced by the steel mill at Volta Redonda, a by-product of its coke-oven operations. Two new superphosphate plants are under construction, one in São Paulo to begin production in 1952 and one in Rio de Janeiro to begin production in 1953.—São Paulo, February 7, 1952.

**Company May Assemble Refrigerated Trailers**—According to press reports, the firm Mercedes-Benz, exclusive distributor in Brazil of "Sigma-Frio-Therm", is studying the possibility of assembling refrigerated trucks and trailers in Brazil. The refrigerated trucks and trailers would be used for the transportation and sale of meat to the public. In a recent demonstration in São Paulo, three types specially constructed and adapted for

climatic conditions in Brazil were shown—a trailer with 10-ton capacity, a semi-trailer with 7½-ton capacity, and a truck with 4½-ton capacity. One of the trailers shown is, in effect, a mobile butcher shop, equipped with scales, cash register and counter for direct sales to the public.—São Paulo, February 7, 1952.

## ISRAEL

**Increased Virginia Tobacco Output Planned**—The Israel Ministry of Agriculture recently announced that the area to be planted in Virginia tobacco will be increased from approximately 750 dunams this year to about 3,000 dunams next year. The crop will be put in next spring with seeds obtained from this year's yield. The first year's crop on irrigated areas (about 600 dunams) was disappointing—80 kilograms per dunam only, while a yield of at least 150 kilograms per dunam would have been necessary to cover expenses and leave cultivators with a modest profit. Virginia tobacco cultivated without irrigation by Arabs in the Galilee, under the auspices of the Maspero Cigarette Factory, yielded 75 kilograms per dunam. (One dunam equals 1,000 square metres, 4.07 dunams equal one acre).—Athens, January 5, 1952.

## ITALY

**Autumn-Winter Season Difficult for Italian Wool Industry**—The season between autumn and winter was not an easy one for the Italian wool industry. Sales on local markets have been rather small and military orders have only covered a small part of the national production capacity. Thus, plants which still had to cover old orders on foreign markets have been able to continue working, but the others were obliged to reduce working hours and, in some instances, lay off workmen. However, the new season, spring and summer, seems to give better hope. Samples presented in December have met with approval, due to lower prices as compared with those of the previous season. Generally speaking, the weavers are producing lighter textiles, satined, with small designs and the amount of orders indicates that this production is satisfactory to distributors. This does not mean, however, that the work is in such a quantity that there will be some for everyone during the whole season. Only a few of the plants have suspended sales while the others, up to now, can anticipate two or three months' work. As for exports, the Italian wool industry still has some old orders to be fulfilled, but the new ones are smaller and for immediate delivery. Orders for late delivery are very seldom received, but in general it may be said that there is work until March or April, while for the succeeding months the situation is still uncertain.—Rome, January 20, 1952.

## JAPAN

**Lumber Shortage Expected**—As a result of the increasing demand in Japan for lumber, and the government's new control over timber cutting effective January 1, 1952, it is anticipated that Japan will have a shortage of 6,170,000 koku of lumber (one koku equals 120 board feet of lumber). The Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reports that

## **JAPAN—Con.**

the annual demand for lumber has risen from 80 million koku in 1949 to 96 million koku in 1951. The demand for 1952 is placed at 99·2 million koku as compared with 96·4 million koku in 1951. In order to conserve the forests the government has taken legal steps to place the cutting of timber under strict control and, as of January 1, 1952, cutting is restricted to cedar trees that are from 36 to 60 years of age, spruce trees 41 to 60 years, and pine trees from 31 to 50 years, depending upon the timber area in which they are located. Consequently, the production of lumber for this year is estimated at 85,850,000 koku. The deficit will be partially filled by 5 million koku of lumber from stock piles and by imports of 2·2 million koku. This will leave a shortage of approximately 6,170,000 koku which will have to be met by reducing domestic consumption of lumber in Japan or by further increasing the imports of lumber.—Tokyo, February 13, 1952.

## **MEXICO**

**Cotton Surplus**—About 400,000 bales of raw cotton from Mexico's 1951-52 crop are warehoused and the government has announced that it is prepared to negotiate payments agreements, involving cotton, with countries which are short of exchange. One thousand bales were shipped this month to France in exchange for 150 tons of steel piping for Petroleos Mexicanos, the nationalized oil administration. A Belgian trade mission, which arrived in Mexico on February 19, was understood to be ready to exchange manufactured steel products for "an unlimited quantity" of Mexican cotton. Three hundred thousand bales from the recent harvest are available for foreign markets, according to the Secretariat of National Economy, but the National Association of Cotton Producers states that the figure is nearer 450,000 bales. Efforts made by the growers, to persuade the government to cancel a 15 per cent ad valorem export surtax still were unsuccessful at the end of February. Exports of Mexican cotton have been heavy in recent months, particularly to the United States. The fact that Canada, which was purchasing Mexican cotton to a value of about \$20 million annually, did not buy directly from Mexico this year caused the trade balance between the two countries to swing sharply over in Canada's favour, for the first time since before World War II.—Mexico, D.F., February 15, 1952.

## **NORTHERN IRELAND**

**Research in the Linen Industry**—Outstanding developments in the work of the Linen Industry Research Association at Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, were summarized by the director at the Association's annual meeting, as follows:—(1) surveys of mills and factories were made with good results in the improvement of working conditions in wet spinning rooms, and various recommendations in special cases leading to improved quality, productivity and efficiency; (2) introduction of electronic instruments and devices. Constant research is carried on into new electronic circuits in relation to problems specially affecting the linen industry; (3) research on new finishes for linen and other textiles. Progress has been made in the application of crease-resistant finishes to linen, and much has also

been learned about wash-fast finishes; (4) introduction of long staple rayon into Northern Ireland's textile economy. Much investigation has been carried out, and the causes of various defects ascertained.—Belfast, February 14, 1952.

**Shipbuilding Output in 1951**—Details of ships launched by Harland & Wolff Limited, of Belfast, during 1951, show that for the twelfth year in succession the annual output of merchant vessels exceeded 100,000 tons gross. Total tonnage built in Belfast amounted to 118,554 and included two Union Castle twin screw passenger-and-cargo liners of 17,040 tons each, and three single screw tankers of 16,400 tons each. A substantial volume of ship repair work was also carried out in Belfast, and the output of marine diesel and steam main propelling machinery from the firm's engineering works totalled 114,595 IHP. In March, 1950, Harland & Wolff Ltd. signed an agreement with the Cooper-Bessemer Corporation of Mount Vernon, Ohio, U.S.A., under which the Belfast firm became licensees for the British Commonwealth and Empire, Europe, Middle and Far East, Africa and the greater part of South America, for the manufacture and sale of gas engines, gas engine driven compressors and other compressor units of Cooper-Bessemer design. These products have been well known for many years in the world's oilfields and refineries. Substantial orders for gas engine compressors have been received from refineries in Great Britain and many overseas countries, and "batch" production in Belfast is now under way.—Belfast, February 14, 1952.

## PHILIPPINES

**Iron Ore Production Increases**—Philippine Iron Mines reported its production for 1951 at 544,820 metric tons, as compared with 286,203 metric tons mined in 1950.—Manila, February 7, 1952.

**Fibre Plant in Operation**—The Philippine Fibre Processing Company has commenced operation in Manila, under the supervision of Italian experts. The company intends to manufacture jute sacks and will depend, at least in the early stages, on Pakistan for raw material. The machinery and equipment has largely been supplied by Italian firms, and is designed to handle not only jute but other tropical fibres which the Philippines may supply. These include ramie, hemp and sisal.—Manila, February 8, 1952.

**Funds Allotted for Coconut Research**—To intensify the Philippine Government's program to control coconut tree pests and diseases, the United States Mutual Security Administration (formerly ECA) released \$146,412 from ECA counterpart funds. The money will be used for research into ways and means of controlling "kadang-kadang" and other coconut diseases, eradicating pests and improving the yield of coconut trees. "Kadang-kadang" has affected the yield of nearly 1.5 million coconut trees in Southern Luzon and the disease has threatened to spread to other coconut growing regions.—Manila, February 9, 1952.

# General Notes

## ISRAEL

**Export Bank to be Established**—A special Export Bank is soon to be established in Israel to handle all financial transactions connected with exports. Total capital of the Bank will be between \$4-5 million, to be raised both in Israel and abroad from private and government sources. The Bank, which will be part of the Export Centre now being set up by the Ministry of Commerce, will extend loans to exporters and to manufacturers producing for export. It is also expected to check the financial aspect of requests for raw materials submitted by such manufacturers.—Athens, February 1, 1952.

**Population Increase Strains Economy**—Over 174,000 immigrants arrived in Israel during 1951, as compared with 169,000 in 1950, bringing the total of newcomers to the country since the foundation of the State in May, 1948, to 684,000, and doubling the Jewish population. Nearly 90,000 of the past year's immigrants came from Iraq, with the second largest group from Roumania. Due to the severe strain on the country's economy brought about by the absorption of so many immigrants in such a short time, the current program of unrestricted immigration is to be replaced by one of selected immigration. Israel is presently in great need of teachers, chemists, nurses, engineers and other technicians.—Athens, February 1, 1952.

## JAPAN

**Tourists Increase**—The Transportation Ministry reports that 46,000 foreign tourists visited Japan during 1951. This was an increase of 1,000 over the prewar peak of 45,000 established in 1937.—Tokyo, February 1, 1952.

**Pakistan Buying Mission Makes Large Purchases**—Pakistan's second buying mission to Japan has placed orders for \$2,948,000 worth of merchandise, including \$955,900 for machinery, \$1,666,000 for metal products, \$275,000 for textiles, and \$53,000 for other goods.—Tokyo, February 1, 1952.

## NORTHERN IRELAND

**Plans Made to Promote Trade with North America**—As a result of visits to North America by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland in 1950, and by the President of the Association of Northern Ireland Chambers of Commerce in 1951, prominent industrialists and businessmen engaged in the North American trade have raised a fund through which Northern Ireland is now linked with the British Trade Promotion Centre in New York and the British Trade Centres in Toronto and Montreal. It is proposed to enlist the aid of Ulster committees already formed in the larger United States and Canadian cities, and to form similar committees, from coast to coast in both countries, whose function will be to encourage trade with Northern Ireland in every possible way.—Belfast, February 14, 1952.

## PAKISTAN

**Foreign Trade Under Trade Agreements**—Statistics relating to trade with countries with which Pakistan has signed bilateral agreements have recently been issued to the end of September, 1951. Pakistan's exports exceeded imports in her trade with Egypt, Poland, Italy, West Germany, Austria and Spain, while with Switzerland, Japan, Hungary and Ceylon her imports exceeded exports. In trade with those countries where Pakistan's exports exceeded her imports, the items involved are invariably Pakistan's main articles of export, namely jute, cotton, hides and skins, tea, wool, sporting goods and surgical instruments. Italy was one of the largest suppliers to Pakistan, shipping dairy products, potatoes, jute fabrics, cotton yarns and piecegoods, artificial silk, textiles, unfinished goods of iron and steel, aluminum and alloys, machinery, scientific and engineering instruments, arms and ammunition for sport, motor cars, drugs, pharmaceuticals and numerous other consumer goods in large quantities.—Karachi, February 7, 1952.

## TAIWAN

**Exports in 1951**—The gross value of Taiwan exports in 1951 is reported as US\$93.1 millions compared with US\$93.07 millions for 1950. Seven staple commodities together represented ninety per cent by value of the 1951 exports. They were: sugar, US\$49.8 million; rice, US\$15.1 million; tea, US\$6.6 million; bananas, US\$4.1 million; salt, US\$3.3 million; citronella, US\$2.9 million; feathers, US\$1.8 million.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

**Imports Lower in 1951**—The gross value of Taiwan imports on foreign trade account in 1951 is reported as US\$84.3 millions, compared with US\$91.6 millions for 1950. The following eight commodity classifications were most important: ores and metals, US\$9.1 million; cotton yarns and piecegoods, US\$8.2 million; pharmaceuticals, US\$6.9 million; beans, US\$6.7 million; machinery and tools, US\$6.3 million; chemical fertilizers, US\$4.6 million; rubber and products, US\$3.4 million; oils and waxes, US\$3.2 million.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

**Proposals for ECA Aid in 1952**—The Taiwan authorities have now submitted to the Economic Co-operation Administration, China Mission (ECA/CM), in Washington, proposals for the aid program for the fiscal year 1952 (July 1, 1952 to June 30, 1953) on the basis that United States appropriations for ECA aid to Taiwan for this fiscal year might amount to US\$81 millions. The proposed programs are outlined as follows: aid to military programs, US\$12.8 millions; commodity programs, US\$47.4 millions; industrial program, US\$19.1 millions; and JCRR and technical assistance, US\$1.8 millions. Major expenditures for the proposed Commodity Program are fertilizers, US\$18 millions; raw cotton, US\$8 millions; soya beans or meat, US\$7.5 millions; wheat flour, US\$4 millions; and crude oil, US\$2.5 millions. Chief avenues of expenditure in the proposed Industrial Program are maintenance of essential supply (machinery, iron and steel, mining equipment, motors and generators, electrical apparatus) US\$10 millions, and the power industry, US\$5 millions.—Hong Kong, February 9, 1952.

## Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	7.0	32.0	19.4	119.3	404.2	421.0
America.....	1.0	2.2	3.7	22.5	67.5	73.4
Africa.....	0.6	3.5	1.1	4.8	31.3	25.9
Asia.....	1.7	9.2	6.1	23.5	87.7	124.5
Oceania.....	1.0	4.7	2.6	16.0	54.9	82.3
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>645.6</b>	<b>727.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	29.2	182.7	203.3	425.0	2,133.0	2,817.3
Latin America.....	0.6	15.9	20.7	16.0	213.5	273.7
Europe.....	2.3	9.3	10.3	39.9	103.3	177.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.9	6.8	5.8	10.5	78.8	88.9
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>240.1</b>	<b>491.4</b>	<b>2,528.6</b>	<b>3,357.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>266.3</b>	<b>273.0</b>	<b>677.5</b>	<b>3,174.3</b>	<b>4,084.9</b>

### Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	7,033	32,025	19,417	119,292	404,213	420,985
Gibraltar.....		1			2	
Malta.....		8	2	2	20	47
<b>TOTAL EUROPE<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>7,034</b>	<b>32,034</b>	<b>19,419</b>	<b>119,321</b>	<b>404,235</b>	<b>421,032</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland <sup>2</sup> .....	67			2,194		
Bermuda.....	2	2	12	69	87	82
Barbados.....	90	168	174	2,132	10,057	13,409
Jamaica.....	159	132	359	6,192	19,080	18,041
Trinidad and Tobago.....	50	276	46	2,352	15,205	15,082
Bahamas.....	108	72	84	2,383	532	346
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		19	16		395	956
British Guiana.....	449	1,322	3,031	7,113	21,735	25,025
British Honduras.....	33	222	1	102	445	458
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>Total America.....</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>22,537</b>	<b>67,536</b>	<b>73,399</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		2	2		51	9
Union of South Africa.....	480	212	253	1,991	4,964	5,372
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		6	1	3	401	1,496
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	2	667	41	631	8,999	7,112
Nigeria.....		148	59	362	1,486	898
Sierra Leone.....			2	11	294	49
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....			14	27	53	53
British East Africa.....	95	2,415	760	1,735	15,067	10,864
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>31,315</b>	<b>25,858</b>

(1) Includes Ireland in 1938, see page 292.

(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	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	611	2,811	1,324	8,181	37,262	40,217
Pakistan.....		211	11		1,706	2,233
Ceylon.....	292	1,314	953	3,679	17,604	16,396
Aden.....				9	12	22
Federation of Malaya.....	722	4,589	2,763	10,278	28,852	57,980
Other British East Indies.....	5	19	764	127	47	4,623
Hong Kong.....	77	248	240	785	2,203	3,001
TOTAL ASIA <sup>1</sup> .....	1,715	9,192	6,055	23,463	87,686	124,472
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	667	2,235	775	9,044	32,803	46,228
New Zealand.....	127	1,062	1,783	4,562	11,855	30,107
Fiji.....	162	1,401		2,394	10,194	5,993
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	956	4,698	2,558	16,016	54,852	82,328
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES <sup>2</sup> .....	11,240	51,588	32,887	186,099	645,624	727,089
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	29,188	182,276	203,060	424,731	2,130,476	2,812,927
Alaska.....	23	96	181	102	976	1,483
American Virgin Islands.....			1		12	166
Hawaii.....	6	52	68	145	495	1,414
Puerto Rico.....		294	29	6	931	1,276
United States Oceania.....					115	
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	29,217	182,718	203,339	424,984	2,133,005	2,817,266
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	64	486	581	2,149	10,913	13,955
Bolivia.....		1,098	35	8	2,442	1,848
Brazil.....	52	2,066	3,826	769	28,178	40,627
Chile.....	44	2	132	179	1,353	2,153
Colombia.....	154	853	1,649	6,903	13,342	13,063
Costa Rica.....	1	233	637	76	3,378	8,785
Cuba.....	35	381	337	440	4,134	8,333
Dominican Republic.....		305	98		1,180	1,126
Ecuador.....	2	153	224	28	1,473	2,438
El Salvador.....	1	6	9	17	848	1,183
Guatemala.....	5	372	153	85	5,781	4,618
Haiti.....		96	100	62	1,760	3,020
Honduras.....		336	161	38	5,621	4,027
Mexico.....	23	1,212	1,195	576	32,974	18,013
Nicaragua.....		6	14		339	596
Panama.....		102	138	16	5,478	3,492
Paraguay.....		62	4	59	350	343
Peru.....	150	218	166	3,005	3,961	5,588
Uruguay.....	4	330	12	137	2,770	3,768
Venezuela.....	48	7,594	11,207	1,469	87,264	136,718
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	583	15,911	20,678	16,016	213,548	273,694
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		261	122	83	964	3,191
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	457	2,113	1,767	6,181	22,795	39,095
Bulgaria.....			1		4	4
Czechoslovakia.....	55	306	308	2,528	6,036	4,668
Denmark.....	9	402	161	174	1,406	3,730
Estonia.....	1	1	6	20	30	116
Finland.....	4	12	16	68	217	158

(<sup>1</sup>) Includes Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 292.

(<sup>2</sup>) Includes Ireland, Burma and Israel in 1938, see page 292.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
France.....	473	1,527	1,319	6,105	14,669	23,974
Germany.....	448	962	2,101	9,930	11,026	30,936
Greece.....	2	23	28	29	203	174
Hungary.....	12	3	12	161	36	121
Iceland.....			8	3	233	26
Ireland <sup>1</sup> .....	1	35	25	27	148	785
Italy.....	195	911	1,269	2,631	9,373	14,217
Latvia.....	2		3	15	3	33
Lithuania.....			2			12
Netherlands.....	218	457	772	3,756	8,896	14,010
Norway.....	52	65	132	733	1,405	2,977
Poland.....	20	58	47	261	357	1,430
Portugal.....	28	213	109	272	1,698	1,980
Azores and Madeira.....	15	25	29	179	387	410
Roumania.....	6		2	44	19	22
Spain.....	47	237	384	793	3,558	7,114
Sweden.....	89	600	634	2,114	5,145	11,808
Switzerland.....	193	1,084	1,066	3,488	14,464	16,398
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	4		3	257	80	358
Yugoslavia.....	14	19	15	64	122	149
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>9,314</b>	<b>10,341</b>	<b>39,891</b>	<b>103,274</b>	<b>177,896</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					109	51
Arabia.....		1,414	1,131		28,115	22,659
Belgian Congo.....		93		1	1,481	3,052
Burma <sup>1</sup> .....	6			273		4
China.....	178	393	14	2,466	5,299	1,929
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	17	15	38	547	659	711
Ethiopia.....		8	2	2	31	31
French Africa.....	5	4	8	65	543	398
French East Indies.....	7			218		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....				1	476	360
French West Indies.....				1		
Madagascar.....	2			36	8	29
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		3		10	17	25
Iran.....	12	71	50	84	192	521
Iraq.....	108	637	420	303	1,201	2,132
Israel <sup>1</sup> .....	2	46	71	131	490	929
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....					2	3
Japan.....	471	1,368	1,517	4,643	12,087	12,577
Korea.....				1	35	
Liberia.....	10			38		183
Morocco.....	2	64	2	69	704	1,071
Indonesia.....	51	75	84	786	728	1,052
Surinam.....			111		228	1,141
Netherlands Antilles.....		1,265	219		17,336	10,809
Philippines.....	11	839	606	386	6,425	8,954
Portuguese Africa.....				1	109	198
Portuguese Asia.....				2		
Siam (Thailand).....		49	193	10	1,181	1,938
Canary Islands.....	1			14	6	16
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	7	1,231	13	62	16,381
Turkey.....	25	409	65	251	1,280	1,757
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>78,804</b>	<b>88,911</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>33,046</b>	<b>214,705</b>	<b>240,121</b>	<b>491,353</b>	<b>2,528,629</b>	<b>3,357,768</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.....</b>	<b>44,286</b>	<b>266,293</b>	<b>273,008</b>	<b>677,451</b>	<b>3,174,253</b>	<b>4,084,856</b>

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

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Belgium Subjects Newsprint to Import Licence**

Brussels, February 14, 1952.—(FTS)—Newsprint was added to the list of goods subject to licence upon importation into Belgium from any source, effective February 1, 1952, by virtue of an instruction of January 29. As Belgium is not at present a significant market for Canadian newsprint, the new provision should have little effect on our exports to that country.

---

## **Exemption from Import Licences in Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, February 13, 1952.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Department of the Bank of Brazil has issued a further list of materials for which it is not necessary to obtain an import licence prior to importing. The list covers specified products under a number of general headings including machinery and spare parts for various industries, machines and other materials for the production and processing of agricultural products, insecticides, fungicides and antibiotics, apparatus and instruments for pest control, specified fertilizers, purebred animals and equipment for slaughter and packing houses, poultry raising, bee-culture and dairying. Details of the products included under these headings are on file in the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

---

## **Chilean Preferential Exchange Rates**

Santiago, February 20, 1952.—(FTS)—Imports for which preferential exchange rates have been fixed for the year 1952 include the following: wheat (in cover of purchases by Institute of Agricultural Economy in 1951) and newsprint at 31 Chilean pesos to the United States dollar; other wheat at 50 pesos; rubber, oleaginous seeds, edible oils, cotton tire fabric, rayon cord for tires, oils and chemical products for agricultural disinfection, cellulose for paper and for rayon, mechanical and cellulose paste, raw material for fertilizers, imports for zinc refining, agricultural machinery, domestic sewing machines, aircraft, tractors and telephone material, at 60 pesos to the dollar.

---

## **Chilean Foreign Exchange Estimate for 1952**

Santiago, February 20, 1952.—(FTS)—The initial estimate of Chile's total foreign exchange earnings in all currencies for 1952 is US\$447,672,153. Against this income, it is anticipated that the equivalent of US\$377,624,300 will be available for expenditures on visible imports. These compare favourably with amounts of approximately US\$331.6 million and US\$267.4 million respectively in the estimate for 1951.

The largest allocations of exchange, according to main groupings under the 1952 estimates, are as follows: agricultural products, \$80,465,000; chemical industry, \$60,980,000; public institutions, \$52,195,300; machinery

## Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

and equipment for transport, \$36,425,000; machinery, equipment and tools, \$33,190,000; animal kingdom products, \$30,875,000; foodstuff industries, \$25,850,000.

In addition to the exchange estimate proper, compensation accounts are expected to provide an additional US\$70 million for visible imports. Among these self-balancing accounts, imports of US\$5 million and US\$2 million are anticipated under the gold and wine lists respectively.

### Colombia Relaxes Import Restrictions

Bogotá, February 21, 1952.—(FTS)—A Colombian decree, effective February 15, 1952, introduced the most extensive modification in the list of goods prohibited from importation into Colombia since its establishment on March 20, 1951. Goods which have been removed from the prohibited list without qualification include crushed oats, concentrated and powdered condiments; wooden printing type and forms for manufacturing hats; paper bags lined with pliofilm 50 cms. by 30 cms., for packing and conserving foods; rubber overshoes, stoves, heaters, grates and ovens, except electric, entirely of cast iron; table knives with handles of common metal, gold or silver plated, folding knives, pocket knives and penknives with handles other than of wood or common metal; spoons and forks of all kinds; articles of table service not elsewhere specified in the tariff of enamelled, painted or varnished iron; domestic installations of bells and signals, call boards; metal dump truck bodies; photographic apparatus, with or without lenses, for taking images not exceeding 13 cms. by 18 cms.; mon metal; rod-fishing supplies, other than hooks; ordinary buttons except up to and including 1,240 kilos net. Canada is among the countries from which such imports are permitted.

Goods now permitted importation, but only from countries which maintain a more or less balanced trade with Colombia, or which have trade agreements with that country, include radio-receiving apparatus for domestic use, except television, and passenger automobiles weighing up to and including 1,240 kilos net.

Oats and synthetic tanning products are among products freed from the requirements of prior authorization from the Ministry of Agriculture.

### New Customs Duties in the Republic of Ireland

Dublin, February 22, 1952.—(FTS)—The Government of the Republic of Ireland has made two orders under the Emergency Imposition of Duties Act, 1932, which impose new duties, effective February 13, 1952, as follows:

Emergency Impositions of Duties (No. 270) (Rain Gutters) Order, 1952, extends the flat rate of duty (mentioned at Irish Tariff Ref. No. 124/2) of 30 per cent ad valorem to certain ungalvanized rainwater goods, including gutters, pipes and ridgings.

Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 271) (Hard Floor Coverings) Order, 1952, increases the present flat rate of duty of 6d. per square yard to 1/- per square yard. This new order removes inlaid floor coverings from the scope of the duty. Accordingly, these are now no longer liable to duty.

## Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

### Jamaican Regulations for Dollar Import Licences

Kingston, February 20, 1952.—(FTS)—The Control Authorities in Jamaica, in a notice dated February 19, advised traders regarding dollar import licences as follows:

“Traders are hereby informed that dollar licences granted in 1951 with expiry dates in 1952 will not be automatically extended, on the ground that the goods have not been shipped at the date of expiry of the licence. Any extension granted will not ordinarily exceed three months. Consideration will however be given to the grant of new licences to cover outstanding balances on the expired licences, if funds are available and special circumstances warrant.”

---

### Paraguayan Allocation of Exchange for Imports

Buenos Aires, February 21, 1952.—(FTS)—The Paraguayan foreign exchange budget, issued by the Bank of Paraguay on January 14, estimates the foreign exchange income for the year, arising from exports and services, at US\$39,475,000. Of this amount, \$35,290,000 is to be expended for imports and the remainder, \$4,185,000, for services, including dividends from foreign capital and the servicing of the foreign debt.

The allocation of exchange for imports will operate through a series of calls (“llamados”) which will indicate the products for which exchange applications will be considered from time to time by the bank. The calls stipulate the product concerned, its tariff item number and the foreign currency which will be issued in grant of the application up to the limit of each foreign currency available at the time of application. Provision has been made for preferential treatment of prime materials, spare parts for machinery, fuels, lubricants and “other” items, unforeseen at present which may be necessary for the maintenance of industry and transportation. Applications for exchange covering the importation of machinery for new industries, or for the extension of those already established, will also receive preferential consideration.

Applications for exchange covering the importation of merchandise which has not been included in the budget will not normally receive consideration. However, requests to include new items will be studied and adjudged on their merits. The importation of products without the use of exchange (e.g. barter deals), or with exchange which does not have to be provided by the bank, will not change the budgeted amount already allocated for the importation of the product in question.

Calls already issued include one for the importation for payment in free dollars of spare parts for trucks, delivery vans and automobiles and for antibiotics and other medicaments.

## Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

### Trinidad Modifies World Open General Licence

Port-of-Spain, March 4, 1952.—(FTS)—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announces that onions, potatoes, and animal feedingstuffs have been deleted, as of March 1, from the World Open General Licence list and have again become subject to import licence under the dollar quota arrangement. A quota for feedingstuffs is expected to be issued this week. This modification has become necessary because of the worsening in the dollar exchange position of the sterling area. (See *Foreign Trade* November 3, 1951, page 651, for list of goods admitted into Trinidad under World Open General licence.)

---

### Export and Import Regulations for Goods Exhibited at Canadian Trade Fair

The Export and Import Permit Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce has announced that, pursuant to the Export and Import Permits Act, any person may import into Canada any goods for exhibition at the 1952 Canadian International Trade Fair, on an after March 1, 1952 until the end of the Fair. In respect of any of such goods to which Part II of the Import Permit Regulations applies, a special destination certificate will be issued upon application without it being necessary to apply for an import permit, but otherwise the provisions of Part II shall apply.

During or at the end of the Trade Fair, any goods imported under this permit may be returned to the country from which they were imported, or may be sold or otherwise retained in Canada, but goods that are subject to the Export Permit Regulations, and are not returned to the country from which they were imported, may not be exported from Canada except as authorized by an export permit applied for and issued under the Regulations.

---

### GATT Trade News Bulletin Available by Subscription

The International Trade News Bulletin published monthly by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), is now obtainable on a subscription basis. The Trade News Bulletin is primarily a record of news reports on items related to the operation of the General Agreement. It provides information concerning developments in commercial policy as well as changes in customs tariffs, and import and export restrictions. The Bulletin also lists new trade arrangements and other intergovernmental trade arrangements. Persons or organizations interested in subscribing to the Bulletin should ask for a specimen copy and subscription form from the GATT Secretariat, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

# 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: Boite 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, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

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

## Ceylon

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

## Chile

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

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—W. J. MILLYARD, 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*—Acting 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

*Bonn*—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmannstrasse 22. Cable address, Canadian.

*Bonn*—Wm. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmannstrasse 22. Cable address, Canada.

## 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, Commercial Counsellor, 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 for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yanında, 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 Feb. 25	Nominal Quotations Mar. 3
Argentina	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2001	.2000
		Free	.2085	.0716	.0718
Austria	Schilling	Export	3-2240	2-2255	2-2265
			.0228	.0198	.0198
Australia	Pound		.0238	.0166	.0166
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Boliviano		.8396	.5796	.5798
Bolivia	Dollar		.0544	.0540	.0540
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Cruzeiro		.3022		
Brazil	Rupee		.3022	.2101	.2100
Burma	Peso		.0233	.0112	.0112
Ceylon	Peso		.5128	.4001	.4000
Chile	Colon		.1800	.1786	.1785
Colombia	Peso		1-0000	1-0003	1-0000
Costa Rica	Koruna		0-200	.0200	.0200
Cuba	Krone		.2084	.1448	.1448
Czechoslovakia	Peso		1-0000	1-0003	1-0000
Denmark	Sucre		.0740	.0660	.0660
Dominican Republic	Pound		4-1330	2-8725	2-8716
Ecuador	Colon		.4000	.4001	.4000
Egypt	Pound		3-6306	2-5062	2-5073
El Salvador	Markka		.0062	.0043	.0043
Fiji	Franc		.0037	.0028	.0028
Finland	Franc		.0073	.0057	.0057
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0201	.0158	.0158
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0057	.0057
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0158	.0158
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2382	.2381
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0003	1-0000
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2001	.2000
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5002	.5000
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1739	.1739
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0614	.0614
India	Rupee		.3022	.2101	.2100
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-7819	2-7831
Iraq	Pound		4-0300	2-7819	2-7831
			3-0000	2-7819	2-7831
Ireland	Pound		.0017	.0016	.0016
Israel	Lira		4-0300	2-7819	2-7831
Italy	Pound		.0028	.0027	.0027
Jamaica	Yen		.4561		
Japan	Piastre		.1157	.1156	.1156
Lebanon	Peso		.3769	.2632	.2632
Mexico	Florin		.5308	.5304	.5303
Netherlands	Florin		4-0150	2-7819	2-7831
Netherlands Antilles	Pound		.2000		.2000
New Zealand	Cordoba		.2015	.1400	.1400
Nicaragua	Rupee		.3022	.3023	.3022
Norway	Krone		1-0000	1-0003	1-0000
Pakistan	Balboa		.3200		
Panama	Guarani		.1538	.0656	.0656
Paraguay	Sol		.4975	.5002	.5000
Peru	Peso		.0400	.0348	.0349
Philippines	Escudo		.4702	.3245	.3247
Portugal and Colonies	Straits Dollar		.0916	.0918	.0918
Singapore	Peseta		.2783	.1934	.1933
Spain and Colonies	Krona		.2336	.2289	.2289
Sweden	Franc		.1000		
Switzerland	Baht		.3571	.3573	.3571
Thailand	Lira		4-0300	2-7819	2-7831
Turkey	Pound		4-0300	2-7818	2-7831
Union of South Africa	Pound		1-0000	1-0003	1-0000
United Kingdom	Dollar		.6583	.6585	.6583
United States	Peso		.2985	.2986	.2985
Uruguay	Bolivar		.0200	.0033	.0033
Venezuela	Dinar				
Yugoslavia	Dinar				

\* September 17, 1949.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.  
 QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY  
 OTTAWA, 1952