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COVER . . . This young worker, cutting the cane on a Cuban sugar plantation, is an important part of an industry which accounts for over 80 per cent of the Island's exports. (See article page 334.)

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Cuba Has a Prosperous Year

With a large sugar crop sold at highest prices in thirty years, 1951 found Cuba booming. Beneath the surface prosperity, however, lie certain continuing problems which are awaiting solution.

by A. W. Evans
Commercial Secretary

HAVANA.—Cuba's postwar prosperity reached a new high in 1951. Sugar, the island's major industry which accounts for over 80 per cent of all exports, was booming. The crop—the third largest in history—totalled approximately 5·6 million long tons and was sold at the highest average price in nearly 30 years. On December 31, stocks remaining in Cuba were estimated at 359 thousand long tons, all of which have been sold. All available supplies of molasses have been disposed of at a price of 20 cents a gallon.

Forecasts for 1952 are for a sugar crop of at least six million long tons. No serious difficulties in marketing this record production are anticipated, but prices will undoubtedly be lower than during the past year. Total income from the sugar crop, however, should be close to last year's because of its larger size.

Some Warning Signals

Beneath the surface prosperity, however, there are several warning signals. Progress in dealing with the seasonal unemployment characteristic of the sugar economy has been slight. The cost of living continued to rise as wages increased but production per man-hour remained static. Labour conditions generally were unsettled. As a result, capital shied at investments other than the traditional one of real estate.

Cuba's foreign trade showed a substantial increase during the year, with exports for the first nine months of 1951 jumping to \$719·2 million as against \$494·8 million for the same period in 1950, a gain of 25 per cent. Imports for the first seven months were also substantially higher at \$384·6 million, a rise of 38 per cent compared to last year's total of \$277·2 million. However, the large inventories in most lines were expected to reduce the volume of imports toward the end of the year.

Secondary Industries

Little progress in the establishment of secondary industries was reported during 1951. The new detergent plant was brought into operation and is now working to capacity; the new rayon plant at Matanzas still finds itself unable to meet demands. Cuba's first flour mill was expected to be finished early in 1952. A number of the island's cotton and rayon looms remained idle, although the situation improved later in the year. Inventories of textiles were still large, though sales did increase slightly. In spite of the high margin of tariff protection accorded Cuba's

textile industry at Torquay, the local industry is still in the doldrums because of heavy stocking of imported goods before the new rates came into force.

The mining industry during the year increased its production substantially, to judge from the few figures which are available. The present high prices meant an expansion in operation of existing mines and the opening of one or two new prospects. One large mine was reported to be producing about 15 thousand tons of metallurgical manganese a month by the end of 1951. Petroleum production has continued to decline, with the year's output estimated at about 40 thousand barrels, all readily disposed of in the local market.

Public Finances Reviewed

The record level of prosperity has resulted in government revenues booming. Figures for eleven of the twelve months showed these revenues as 23 per cent higher than for the same period last year, or \$258.6 million as against \$210.1 million. Expenditures were also up, but revenue was expected to take care of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, set in the present Budget at \$300 million, and leave a small surplus.

During the year, the Government issued a further \$50 million in 1950-1980 four per cent public debt bonds. Of this money, \$25 million was assigned to the capital and development fund of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank of Cuba. The other \$25 million went to the National Development Commission to provide funds for the public works projects now under way. This brings to \$95 million the amount issued under the authorization of \$120 million granted by Law No. 15, November 22, 1949. The balance of \$25 million will be placed on the market as and when required.

The American dollar ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30th but is, of course freely interchangeable with the Cuban peso because there are no exchange controls in Cuba. Gold and U.S. dollars backing Cuban currency are well over the minimum required by law.

Construction

The National Development Commission and the Department of Public Works have been carrying on one of the largest programs of public works that Cuba has ever seen. Projects completed in 1951 included new roads and bridges, waterworks, sewage systems, cold storage warehouses, improvements to harbours and airport facilities, and the widening and repairing of existing roads and bridges. It is difficult to assess the value of new roads into formerly inaccessible territory but they undoubtedly will play a large part in developing the Cuban economy.

Private construction was confined almost entirely to office buildings, apartments and houses. Building permits for Havana Province showed a nine per cent increase in value from 1950, rising from \$42.6 million to \$46.7 million in the first eleven months of the year. Supply of building materials was adequate with the exception of cement, which was difficult to obtain. The possibility that the Government might take action to lower rents slowed down new housing starts from the accelerated rate earlier in the year.

Bank Loans

Prices continued to rise gradually, and inflationary tendencies were demonstrated by figures for bank clearings, up 36 per cent in eleven months, as compared with the same period of 1950. The amount received in wages and salaries increased by 17 per cent. Bank loans at or near record levels reflected the unhealthy inventory situation as well as the higher cost of doing business.

Legislation Passed

During the year, the Cuban Congress passed a considerable amount of key legislation. The most important was a law setting up the Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Development, with an initial capital of \$15 million and a development fund of \$10 million. These funds were furnished by the Government through a bond issue. The Bank is in able hands and should make a real contribution to the Cuban economy.

Other legislation of interest was the modification of the Civil Code relating to the rights of married persons. The new law gives husband and wife equal rights in all assets accumulated since their marriage and joint power over their under-age children. A married woman may now engage in business activities without obtaining her husband's permission.

The provision of funds for pensioning public officials and employees was the principal feature of still another law. These funds are to be obtained by increasing existing taxes and adding some new ones. Included was a one-time levy of four per cent on undistributed profits of stock companies if these were in excess of 30 per cent of paid-up capital. The proceeds of this tax are to be used to provide \$5 million for purchasing land for landless farmers.

Commercial Agency Set Up

Of fundamental interest to Canadian businessmen was the setting up of the National Commercial Agency to control distribution, engage in purchases and sales, and fix prices of farm and industrial products, both domestic and imported. The actual operation of the agency within this wide area is to be determined by government directives. However, the House of Representatives in passing the legislation reserved to itself the right of setting up the regulations under which it will operate. This National Commercial Agency will probably not be in operation for some time.

Government agencies have been taking an active interest in the possibility of expanding one of Cuba's largest sources of income, the tourist trade. At least two new hotels were under construction in 1951. In addition, the Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development was considering plans for an automobile and passenger service between Key West and Havana and the setting-up of a number of motels to care for the influx of tourists.

During the year, the Government announced that it proposed to expropriate the British-owned United Railways of Havana which it had

seized some time ago. Negotiations, however, are far from concluded. At present the details of compensation to the owners are being worked out, but they are not expected to be made public for some time.

The year 1952 will undoubtedly be a prosperous one, with Cuba continuing in her enviable position of not requiring exchange control to curtail the present freedom of trade. Prospects for the marketing of an all-time record sugar crop are not as bright as last year, but there is little possibility of Cuba being left with a burdensome surplus. Wage increases now being granted will push up the cost of living further but business generally will fare well, with imports in many lines remaining at a high level. The Bank for Agricultural and Industrial Development plans to expand and diversify the secondary industries in Cuba and looks for some success in 1952. However, the dominant factor in the economy will continue to be the price at which the sugar crop can be sold.

Australia's Import Regulations

Following the information received by cable and printed in our last issue comes this further report, which explains that the new import licensing regulations issued do not apply to the dollar area.

by C. M. Croft
Commercial Counsellor

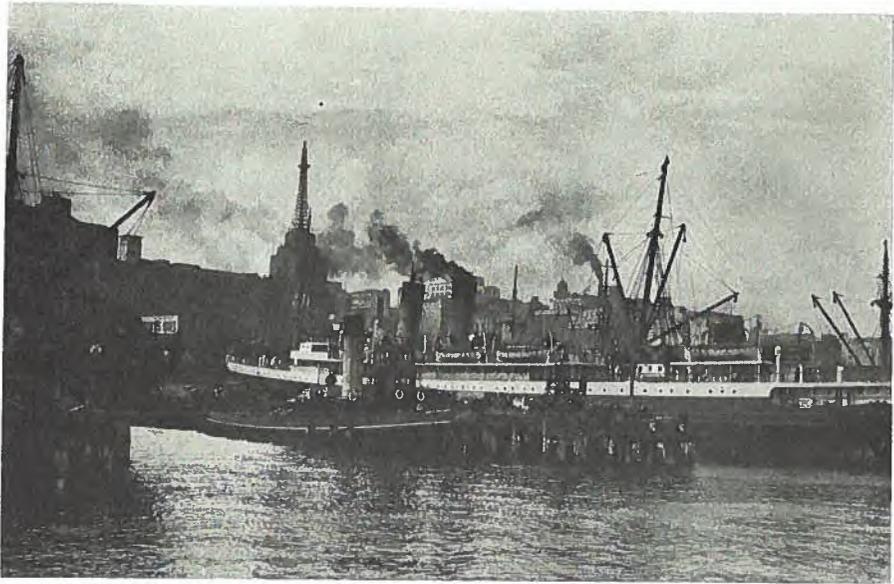
SYDNEY.—Import restrictions, probably the most sweeping and far-reaching ever to be introduced in the history of Australia, became effective at midnight on March 7, 1952. Practically all imported goods, regardless of the country of origin, are now subject to import licence.

These restrictions—perhaps the most drastic which any Australian Government has ever imposed—are designed to cut imports in the twelve months ending June 30, 1953 (the fiscal year) by between £A550 and £A600 million. Most imports are to be cut down drastically; some commodities are to be reduced by 40 or 80 per cent below the base year ended June 30, 1951. Others, regardless of the country of origin, will be under “administrative control”. However, it now appears that the dollar area will not be affected.

In past months, all imports from the dollar area have been subject to import control. The new Licensing Instruction states clearly that “the licensing treatment of imports from the dollar area and Japan has not been altered and nothing in this instruction is to be construed as applying to importations from the dollar area or Japan”. The new Instruction is, however, of considerable interest to Canada because a number of commodities which Canada has traditionally supplied to this country and which have recently been coming from other sources without any control are now subject to import licence.

Goods have been divided into three categories: A, B and Administrative. Imports within categories A and B will be regulated according to quota. These quotas will be allocated to importers based on their imports during the financial year ended June 30, 1951. Quotas for imports in Category A—which may, roughly, be called semi-essentials—will amount to 60 per cent of the c.i.f. and e. value of the imports during the base year.

Quotas for imports within Category B (largely non-essential) will amount to 20 per cent of an individual's imports during the base year. Quotas will be allocated by the quarter and portions unused at the end of the quarter may *not* be carried forward. Applications to bring in goods which fall into the Administrative category will, as before, be considered on an individual basis.



Sydney Harbour, on the Pacific coast of New South Wales, is one of the world's busiest ports. Through it pass nearly every year some 12 million tons of incoming and outgoing goods.

Prime Minister Menzies, in a statement at the time the Licensing Instruction was issued, said that a critical position must be met and overcome and that, unless special measures were taken, overseas funds would be seriously threatened. If current prices continue, exports will bring in about £A660 million. The present estimate of imports, including freight and insurance, is no less than £A1,250 million. Supplies of goods from overseas countries such as the United Kingdom, Western Europe and Japan have improved considerably. During the wool boom, when it appeared that anything could be sold in Australia, there had been much abnormal buying. Then came a sharp drop in the price of wool and some normal slackening of import demand was expected. The high level of imports in January and February, 1952, however, has forced the Government to intervene with import control to prevent an aggravation of the situation.

The United States Finds Canada an Important Market

Back in 1935, United States exports to Canada totalled only \$300 million; by 1950, they stood at \$2 billion. In fact, Canada has now become the United States' largest single customer.

by Miss J. Clarke
International Trade Relations Branch

THE important role which exports to the United States play in Canada's economy is well known. What about the other side of the picture? How important are Canadian imports from the United States to their economy?

In a country as industrialized and diversified as the United States, exports represent only a small part of the total production of goods and services. Yet in 1950 United States exports reached over \$10 billion and Canada, buying more than 67 per cent of her imports from this source, was the largest single customer. United States sales to Canada increased from \$300 million in 1935 to over \$2 billion in 1950. This is more than the United States exports to the continents of Africa and South America, or to southern North America, and 70 per cent of United States shipments to Europe. It is over three times as much as the United States ships to the United Kingdom, her next largest customer.

Canada's rapid industrialization and the development of primary resources has increased the demand for all sorts of goods and services, many of which must be imported. Many types of goods this country consumes—such as soft coal, iron and steel, citrus fruit, raw cotton and crude petroleum—are not produced domestically or not in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. Many highly manufactured goods, such as industrial machinery, are imported. Since the United States supplies Canada with many of these products, sales to Canada have become important to the economic welfare of numerous industries and areas of the United States. The Canadian market creates jobs for United States industrial and agricultural workers, miners, construction engineers and contractors, and many others.

Coal Comes First

The principal exports of the United States to Canada in the following table range from raw materials to highly manufactured goods and represent 77 per cent of Canada's imports from the United States.

A closer examination of the figures below shows that Canada is the United States best market for coal—particularly anthracite. In 1950 Canada bought 3·8 million tons, or 97·4 per cent, of United States exports

of hard coal. This exceeded total production of ten of the producing counties of Pennsylvania and amounted to about 20 per cent of the production of Luzerne, the largest producing county. Canadian imports of anthracite almost equalled total consumption of the United States with the exception of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Toronto was exceeded in the consumption of anthracite only by New York City and Philadelphia.

Principal United States Exports to Canada

Commodities	U.S. Exports to Canada 1950 (\$000,000)	Total U.S. Exports 1950 (\$000,000)	Percentage of U.S. Exports going to Canada
Coal	247	268	92
Industrial machinery	223	1,231	18.4
Motor vehicles and parts	164	723	22.7
Petroleum and products	159	500	31.8
Agricultural machinery and implements	134	354	37.9
Steel mill products	124	473	26.2
Electrical machinery and apparatus	75	393	19.1
Raw cotton	64	1,024	6.3
Fresh fruit and vegetables ..	56	69	81.2
Iron and steel manufactures ..	45	150	30.0
Cotton manufactures	36	227	15.9
Books and printed matter ...	28	52	53.8
Rubber and manufactures ...	15	91	16.5
Chemicals, drugs and paints	120	784	15.4
Total, above commodities	1,490	6,339	23.6
Total, all commodities ...	1,948	10,274	18.9

In addition to anthracite, Canada buys large quantities of her soft coal from United States sources—23 million tons in 1950. This represented about 92 per cent of the United States exports of soft coal. Canadian imports were equivalent to about 14 per cent of the production of West Virginia, the largest producing state; 20 per cent of the consumption of the United States railroads, the biggest single consumer; and more than the production of any one of 22 producing states. Canadian imports provided employment for about 16,500 United States soft coal miners.

In 1950 Canada bought from the United States a total of \$450 million worth of all types of machinery. In value, industrial machinery exports to Canada were equivalent to 53 per cent of the wages paid in the machinery industry in Illinois, the largest producing state, or 21 per cent of Illinois' production.

Steel and Petroleum

The United States is Canada's chief source of supply for primary iron and steel. These exports to Canada equalled about 16.7 per cent of the consumption of the entire United States machinery industry; were about three times as great as the consumption of their shipyards, and 20 per cent of the consumption of their railways. Steel mill exports to Canada were equivalent to 17.3 per cent of southern United States production, 36.6 per cent of California production, or 20 per cent of Michigan production.

Canada buys most of her crude petroleum and products in the United States. Sales of crude petroleum to Canada were equivalent to 3.7 per

cent of the Texas production, or 9·4 per cent of the California production, 18·6 per cent of the Oklahoma production, or 14·8 per cent of the Louisiana production. These are the four largest producing states.

Other Commodities in Demand

Canada provides a market for most of the United States exports of fresh fruit and vegetables. Citrus fruit takes first place. In 1950 the Canadian market absorbed 276 million pounds of United States oranges, equivalent to 66·8 per cent of the total United States orange exports. This was more than the Texas production, double the Arizona production, or 7·8 per cent of the California production. As for grapefruit, in 1950 Canada bought 84 million pounds, or 89·3 per cent of total United States exports. This was equivalent to 14 per cent of the Texas production, 32·8 per cent of the Arizona production, or 45·7 per cent of the California production. In addition, Canada took 92 per cent, or 23 million pounds, of United States exports of lemons.

The bulk of Canadian cotton is bought in the United States. In 1950, this reached a total of 426 thousand bales of raw cotton, more than the combined production in Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, New Mexico, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky and Nevada; more than the production of either South Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee or Oklahoma; 14·4 per cent of the Texas production, the largest producing state; or 31·8 per cent of the Mississippi production, the second largest producing state. Canada also bought about 16 per cent of the United States exports of cotton manufactures.

These are but a few examples of the increasing importance of Canada to the production and profits of individual United States industries. The Canadian economy is continuing its expansion, and there is good reason to expect it will become an even greater market for United States products in the future.

Oil Boom Continues

Some 200 oil-drilling rigs are now operating in Alberta and British Columbia, a 75 per cent increase over the previous year. Oil fields in these two provinces can now produce 50 million barrels a year. Present refining capacity in Canada is estimated as 389 thousand barrels a day.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared bulletins covering shipping documents and customs regulations of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

If you wish a copy, write to the Division. Data on other countries will be compiled from time to time and will be added to this list.

Corporation Protects the Exporter

The 1951 report of the seven-year-old Export Credits Insurance Corporation shows a 49 per cent increase in sales insured, with Canadian exporters making greater use of the Corporation's services.

EXPORT sales insured increased by 49 per cent and a favourable balance of \$582,077 on the year's operations was realized, the 1951 annual report of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation reveals.

Tabled on March 18 in the House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, the report set out details of export sales insured to the value of over \$49 million, compared with over \$33 million in 1950. Premiums paid in 1951 totalled nearly \$346 thousand.

This Crown-operated corporation, set up in 1945, has, in the six years to the end of 1951, insured exports going to over 100 countries and valued at \$175 million. It offers to the exporter, on a co-insurance basis, protection against non-payment by the foreign buyer, a protection not available from commercial sources. It thus helps to minimize political and credit risks involved in foreign trade and exporters have made increasing use of its facilities. This, and the strong demand throughout the world for Canadian goods, has meant a substantial growth in the volume of business done by the Corporation.

Claims Experience

During the past year, the Corporation paid six claims, amounting to \$1,703, but of this sum it recovered \$994. Some \$38,460 was recovered on claims paid in preceding years.

The claims experience of the corporation, from 1945 to the end of 1951, analysed by type of risk, is as follows:

Nature of Claim	Claims Paid		Irrecoverable		Net Outstanding
		Recoveries	Losses		
Insolvency	\$ 22,072	\$ 16,821	\$ 4,189	\$ 1,062	
Overdue Accounts	185,130	18,850	5,225	161,055	
Exchange Transfer					
Difficulties	471,425	465,125	379	5,921	
Other	27,267	7,733	5,080	14,454	
	<u>\$705,894</u>	<u>\$508,529</u>	<u>\$14,873</u>	<u>\$182,492</u>	

The following analysis of the actual risks underwritten during 1951 indicates the number of countries to which export sales covered by policies of the Corporation were made, and the amount of the coverage:

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	\$ 22,187
Australia	1,105,333
Bermuda	89,302
British East Africa	7,187
British Guiana	40,134
British Honduras	11,442
British West Africa	902
British West Indies	1,249,954
Ceylon	87,746
Cyprus	1,043
Fiji	11,400
Hong Kong	15,260

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con.

	Amount
India	880,038
Malaya	140,963
New Zealand	933,420
Pakistan	44,707
Rhodesia	46,102
South Africa	4,614,726
United Kingdom	8,251,222
Total Commonwealth Countries	\$17,553,068

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	Amount
Argentina	\$ 3,838,574
Austria	14,060
Bahrein Island	1,391
Belgian Congo	552,836
Belgium	1,159,448
Bolivia	221,958
Brazil	2,991,938
Chile	865,508
Colombia	1,094,891
Costa Rica	179,540
Cuba	1,257,009
Denmark	59,503
Dominican Republic	382,310
Ecuador	201,201
Egypt	53,538
El Salvador	144,612
Finland	49,012
France	2,146,806
French Africa	644,680
French Oceania	575
French West Indies	3,615
German Federal Republic	989,390
Greece	210,016
Guatemala	167,834
Haiti	63,170
Honduras	66,871
Iceland	22,614
Indonesia	9,427
Iran	141,530
Iraq	167,250
Ireland	2,366,627
Israel	491,717
Italy	324,399
Japan	30,724
Lebanon	109,019
Luxembourg	2,534
Madagascar	41,277
Mexico	1,167,732
Morocco	18,911
Netherlands	176,568
Netherlands Antilles	44,006
Netherlands Guiana	45,712
Nicaragua	97,401
Norway	71,940
Panama	50,809
Paraguay	94,177
Peru	313,530
Philippines	9,624
Portugal	600,560
Portuguese Africa	34,172
Puerto Rico	62,508
St. Pierre & Miquelon	1,219
Samoa	1,820
Saudi Arabia	1,408
Sweden	1,400,004
Switzerland	496,721
Syria	284,876
Thailand	35,589
Turkey	851,083
United States of America	1,328,281
Uruguay	1,582,658
Venezuela	1,879,498
Yugoslavia	6,130
Total Foreign Countries	\$31,724,341
Total All Countries	\$49,277,409

Markets for Fish in Belgian Congo and Angola

Natives are the principal buyers of imported dried and canned fish in the Belgian Congo. In Angola, however, the Europeans are the fish-eaters.

by W. Gibson-Smith
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE.—The natives are the only worthwhile market for fish in the Belgian Congo and they are traditional buyers. One of the leading importers recently placed Belgian and Spanish fish on the market. The Belgian fish were very handsome—big, thick and lightly salted—and both smoked and non-smoked were offered. Europeans liked this fish but the natives did not because it was different from the fish they are used to buying. For the same reason, the natives rejected the Spanish boned codfish which was of excellent appearance and uniform size.

Imports of Dried and Smoked Fish (January-August, 1951)

	Net Weight (metric tons)	Value (1,000 Congo frances)
France	1	50
Italy	7
Norway	33	1,256
Holland	31	490
Portugal	366	2,243
United Kingdom	12	366
Switzerland	1	49
Belgium	244	4,102
Anglo Egyptian Sudan	366	4,675
South Africa	442	5,049
Southern Rhodesia	17
Kenya, Uganda	2,079	26,002
Tanganyika	214	2,943
Zanzibar	4	30
Canary Islands	5,683	57,373
French Equatorial Africa	22	114
Angola	5,834	53,381
United States	341	3,808
CANADA	2	56
Total	15,656	162,020

* One franc (100 centimes) is worth approximately two United States cents.

Canadian Fish Popular

Samples of Canadian dried fish proved popular with the natives, and it probably could be sold at a higher price than the Canary Islands product. Offers of Canadian dried fish have been received in recent months from Newfoundland only.

Imports of dried salted fish are increasing and the volume in 1951 was about 25 per cent greater than in 1950. During the first three months of this year, cheap dried fish from the neighbouring colony of Angola was available. However, imports of Canary Islands fish (which commands a top price) continued because buyers preferred it. The Canary Islands fish is sold in 30-kilo bales at 10 francs 65 centimes per kilo f.o.b. Las Palmas, approximately 13 francs 15 centimes per kilo "due delivered price" Leopoldville. For 50-kilo bales the price is 40 centimes per kilo less. The Canary Islands fish enjoy a freight advantage because the Belgian Line from Antwerp to Matadi takes on freight at the Islands.

The two most important suppliers (68.3 per cent of total imports) are the Canary Islands and Portuguese Angola. The average landed price per kilo c.i.f. Matadi for Canary Islands fish was 10.09 francs and for fish from Angola, 9.15 francs.

Dried fish imported from Angola is classified in nine groups and 61 sorts as follows:

Group	Sorts	Quality	Wholesale price per kilo
1	1 to 8	Corvina, large fish	15.30 francs
2	9 to 16	Corvina, medium size fish	14.50 "
3	17 to 21	Small fish	13.76 "
4	22 to 31	Pieces of broken fish	13.24 "
5	32 to 38	Very small fish, good quality	12.62 "
6	39 to 45	Pieces of broken small fish	11.88 "
7	46 to 50	Large fish, medium quality	12.24 "
8	51 to 58	Small fish, medium quality	11.66 "
9	59 to 61	Large fish, first quality	15.06 "

The natives prefer groups one, two, seven and nine. Fish imported from the Canary Islands is standardized and sold as one quality. The wholesale price is about 12.50 francs per kilo.

Imports of canned herring from all sources have nearly doubled in a year. The Netherlands product continues to be offered at prices which are hard to meet. Dutch herring in tomato sauce, 48/14-oz. ovals, was offered at 440 francs "due delivered price" Leopoldville in December. Another Dutch offer was 342 francs c.i.f. Matadi. For herring in natural oil, some traders say they have offers of 324½ francs per case 48/14-oz. c.i.f. Matadi. These prices are apparently almost impossible to meet. Several firms have reported more recent Dutch offers of canned herring, c.i.f. Matadi, as 48/16-oz. tall in natural oil 300 francs; in tomato sauce, 326 francs per case; 48/14-oz. ovals in tomato sauce 343 francs, in natural oil, 318 francs; 100/6-oz. in tomato sauce 412 francs.

Principal sources of canned herring imports into the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi were:

Source	Net Weight	
	10 months 1951	11 months 1950
	(metric tons)	
United States	389	55
CANADA	182	217
Portugal	165	102
French Morocco	59	18
Angola	160
	---	---
Total, including others	891	622

Moroccan sardines are quoted at 4.15 francs per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. lithographed tin with key, d.i.f. Matadi. Angola's canned fish exports in 1951 went to Belgium and Italy rather than the Congo.

Canned fish for the Belgian Congo natives should be very cheap and should bear a red label with a simple picture of a fish on it. Canned herring and sardines are the only types of Canadian fish for which there are real market possibilities in the Belgian Congo at present.

The Angola Market

In Angola the Europeans are the important market for imported fish. (The natives in Angola, unlike those in the Belgian Congo, can usually get enough local fish.) The Europeans are great codfish eaters and dollars would probably be forthcoming if Canadian fish were offered.

Angola is the largest of Portugal's possessions in West Africa. The Portuguese population numbers about 100 to 120 thousand. A large part of these immigrants came from Northern Portugal where Canadian codfish found a good market before imports were controlled. It seems logical, therefore, that codfish from Canada would be welcome in Angola. Up to the present it has not been possible for Portugal to supply the entire continental population with Portuguese codfish and exports to the African colonies are practically impossible. Consequently, Norwegian exporters fill almost the entire requirements of the colonial market.

The possibilities for exports of Canadian codfish to tropical Angola markets would depend on production conditions as well as the special market requirements and the consumption.



Natives of the Belgian Congo do much of their buying in open air markets like this one at Leopoldville. Canned or dried fish form an important part of their low-cost diet.

Shipment and Storage

There are only a few cold-storage buildings and only a small number of bales of European-cured fish can be stored at a time. Importers prefer to receive at any one time only the necessary quantity for one month's consumption. Shipments may be made by any company, under any flag which regularly calls at the Angola ports, Luanda, Lobito and Mocamedes. It should be borne in mind that all goods imported into Angola, shipped on a through bill of lading by a Portuguese company, have the advantage of 20 per cent reduction in duties. This reduction corresponds to 3.2 per cent of the invoice value, as duties for codfish are assessed at 16 per cent *ad valorem*. The Portuguese lines accept goods from Europe and America on through freight rates with trans-shipment at Lisbon, for African ports of call. If no other suitable connection can be obtained, shipments to Lisbon and re-export to Angola could be considered. However, experience has proved that this is an expensive method.

Delivery Conditions and Quantities

Buyers in Angola are accustomed to prices c.i.f. Angola ports and, once the import licence has been obtained, there will be no difficulties in payment by banker's cheque or by confirmed banker's credit. As a rule there are no restrictions on the import of codfish, and certainly no Norwegian shipments have been refused. At present, monthly imports are approximately 1,000 cases and bales of codfish of 60 kilos net weight each.

Size and Quality

There is no demand for small fish on the Angola market. The smallest size should be 30/35 tails per case or bale. However, some buyers require 25/30, 20/35 and 15/20 tails, naturally at higher prices. The fish packed in cases should be hard-cured for tropical climates, possibly by artificial drying after having been sun dried. If delivered in bales, dryness becomes very important and the cargo should be kept in cold storage during the voyage.

Packing

The usual packing for Angola is in wooden cases, lined wooden cases, and wooden cases with a strong carton case inside. The European cured fish is imported in double hessian bales, and the fish is first packed in an absorbent, strong paper.

TRANSPORTATION

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Defence Production Progresses in the United States

Review shows 1951 a year of designing, tooling-up, make-ready. Accelerated or levelled-off production of most defence orders, except aircraft, expected in 1952, according to informed estimate.

by W. F. Hillhouse
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON.—A report on production mobilization in the United States has been issued by the Office of Defence Mobilization in Washington. This report, covering the work of the United States defence agencies for the past year, reviews in detail all aspects of the country's economy under quasi-wartime conditions. Because of its heavy impact on Canada and the rest of the world, the defence program is of considerable importance. In brief, the present program's objectives are: (1) to produce military equipment; (2) to provide additional production lines so they will be available in case of full-scale war; (3) to develop basic resources and expand industrial capacity; (4) consistent with the above objectives, to maintain a healthy and productive civilian economy. The achievements claimed under these broad objectives are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Although during 1951 the armed forces were provided with an estimated \$16 billion worth of equipment, supplies and construction, in the light of the total program 1951 was essentially a year of designing and engineering, of tooling-up, of organizing and recruiting, of testing and modification, of starting materials through the production process. The \$16 billion compares with a year-end delivery rate of approximately \$2 billion monthly, \$40 billion worth of outstanding orders, and \$38 billion not yet obligated. However the "make-ready" process has had a much greater impact on the American economy than can be measured by the \$16 billion in deliveries. The aircraft industry expanded by 67 per cent in the past year. Employment in ordnance plants has doubled. In the more complicated items, which are the heart of the military program, little of this activity is yet reflected in delivery figures. Much of it will not appear until late 1952, 1953, or even later.

Progress of Specific Programs

But even at this point the job of accelerating the production rates of a number of major military items has been completed and production of these items is now being levelled off or, in some cases, reduced. This year should see the completion of this process for all major items except aircraft. The tremendously increased complexity of the most modern aircraft causes this lag. To illustrate, the first B-47 plane required 3,464,000 engineering man-hours compared with 85,000 man-hours for the first production model of the B-17.

The atomic energy program has now reached a rate of expenditure of over \$1.5 billion a year. The current expansion program will double the capital investment of the A.E.C. to \$5 billion and further expansion is under consideration. During 1951 three series of tests were held in connection with weapons development, and the knowledge gained has already been incorporated in stockpile weapons.

Machine tool shortages are far from overcome but the impediments to production of machine tools have now been removed. Numerous steps have been taken to help step up machine tool output. However, despite everything that has been done or can be done to increase production, machine tools will remain the most important factor limiting military production for months to come. Therefore steps have been taken to direct the flow of current and future tool production in accordance with the strategic importance of individual military products and the readiness of each facility to put the tool to immediate use.

Expanding Economic Strength

Ability to resist aggression is measured by basic economic strength as well as by planes, weapons and ships. To expand economic strength, sweeping programs have been launched for building new plants and modernizing existing plants, and increasing the supply of materials from sources both in this country and abroad. Expansion must be pushed with all possible speed but at the same time it must be kept in balance.

Total contracts awarded for privately-owned factory construction in 1951 amounted to \$2.2 billion, a 69 per cent rise over 1950. The total 1951 investment for plant expansion is estimated at \$11.1 billion as compared with \$7.5 billion in 1950. Total industrial production, after the sharp rise in 1950, declined slightly in the latter half of 1951 but should rise again substantially as the new plants are completed.

The expansion programs are assisted by the following devices—accelerated tax amortization, purchase and resale of vital material, direct loans to business, loan guarantees, commitments to purchase at specified floor prices and government financing of part of the cost of exploration for minerals.

The rate of *steel production* has expanded by more than 8 million ingot tons per year since June, 1950. Additional capacity under construction will enable the industry to produce at a sustained level of 120 million ingot tons by 1954. This compares with the pre-Korean rate of less than 100 million ingot tons. Steel scrap is in critically short supply and 1,200 scrap mobilization committees have been set up throughout the country.

United States domestic supplies of high-grade iron ore are ample for the immediate future but they may begin to decline not later than 1956, giving rise to the need for increased importation and taconite beneficiation (raising iron content of low-grade ore). Imports from Labrador and Quebec are expected to begin in 1954. They may reach 5 million tons by 1955 and double that the next year. Half a million tons of high grade ore were imported from Venezuela in 1951. Probably more than twice that amount will arrive in 1952.

Aluminum production is expanding, and by 1954 will have more than doubled the mid-1950 rate of 735,000 tons per year. The expansion program involves reactivation and expansion of existing plants as well as construction of new plants. To date there have been no shortages of the raw materials necessary for aluminum production. However, aluminum production in 1952 may be affected by a shortage of fluorspar and sulphuric acid.

Power facilities were increased by more than 7 million kilowatts during 1951. The expansion program for the next three years calls for a 40 per cent increase up to 105 million kilowatts.

Nitrogen production is being expanded and a goal of 2.9 million tons in 1954-55 has been set to provide the additional fertilizer needed to increase farm production.

Expansion programs are in effect for the following additional commodities—chlorine, hydrofluoric acid, benzene, oil and gas, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, magnesium, manganese, chromite, titanium, uranium, etc., in foreign countries as well as domestically.

Despite substantially increased production, skyrocketing demand for certain critical materials occasioned by the rearmament programs has led to severe distortion of world markets. In an attempt to assure the needed allocation of vital materials and also to hold prices at reasonable levels various programs have been adopted. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was designated sole United States importer of tin and suspended the procurement of tin in the open market. The result was a substantial drop in world tin prices. Import and domestic ceiling prices were established for lead and zinc. The International Materials Conference was convened and has so far made allocation recommendations on eight commodities—tungsten, molybdenum, sulphur, newsprint, copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc. The effect of I.M.C. recommendations on raw materials prices is not yet known.

American agriculture aims at a new production record in 1952 in order to meet the heavy military, civilian and foreign demands and to assist in preserving a stable economy.

Impact of Material Shortages

Military requirements necessitate marked shifts in the production pattern of the rest of the economy. These shifts are directed in large part by the allotment of steel, copper, and aluminum, under the Controlled Materials Plan. During the first quarter of 1952 increased allotments for military and atomic energy needs and for industrial expansion and defence supporting needs will limit consumer goods and other civilian supplies. However most consumer durable goods will still be produced at 1947-1949 levels.

Within a general pattern of some restriction for construction, steel and aluminum expansion program requirements will be met in full and those programs supporting the chemical, electric power, and petroleum industries will receive preferential treatment. Schools and hospitals will receive priority treatment but the demands in this field are growing very quickly. Housing will feel the shortage of copper for plumbing. Some

materials such as sheet steel may come into a better supply situation after the second quarter of 1952 but the pinch on materials is expected to extend into 1953.

Many materials not under the Controlled Materials Plan are also in short supply, reflecting reductions in imports as well as shortages of domestic production. Allocation controls imposed in 1951 on such materials as nickel, cobalt, tungsten, molybdenum, columbium, tantalum and manganese are being continued. Available supplies of critically short materials are being increased by the use of substitutes and by conservation measures (for example steel is being used for copper in shell cases, aluminum for copper in electrical equipment, copper-clad steel for copper in radiators), by reducing deliveries to or actually drawing on the national stockpile and by increasing production of synthetics, e.g., rubber.

A program of direct assistance to small businesses to help them participate in defence contracts as either prime or sub-contractors has helped greatly in easing the dislocation caused by the mobilization program. To illustrate—of 600 United States firms now doing subcontract work for the machine tool industry, slightly over 500 are small business concerns (less than 500 employees). It is estimated that 450 of these firms have had no previous connection with the machine tool industry.

Labour and Prices

The objectives that guided United States manpower policies in 1951 have proved sound, and will continue to be followed in 1952. The supply of manpower for the defence mobilization program was adequate in 1951, except for a few localities and a few skills. In general, manpower bottlenecks have not deterred production; and building the Armed Forces has proceeded rapidly and effectively. During 1952, the spot shortages of last year may be expected to occur more widely. Most of the new workers needed by the defence program during the year will be transferred from civilian production, but many must be recruited from outside the present labour force. The shortages of engineers and skilled metal workers will be felt more keenly than they were last year. As the defence program grows, acute local problems will arise in more localities unless adequate housing and community facilities can be provided.

During the nine months from February to November, 1951, the United States consumers' price index rose by 2·6 per cent as compared with an 8 per cent increase in the preceding eight months. From February to October, 1951, average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose about 3 per cent. Tax increases and credit controls have been important stabilization factors, but they were not enough by themselves to halt the rapid rise of prices and wages a year ago. The formidable task required that direct price and wage controls be instituted. It cannot be assumed that the stability of the past year will continue during the coming months without strenuous efforts by the Government to maintain it because, (1) federal expenditures for national security will increase faster than tax revenue, (2) price controls will be made more difficult by amendments to the Defence Production Act which should be approved by the Congress, (3) wage stabilization is entering a critical stage.

The stabilization program has been assisted by the curtailment of nonessential investment, by the imposition of allocations, by credit control, and by price, wage and rent control. Of these, price and wage stabilization have been predominant. Prices at all levels, as reflected by the various price indexes, have been fairly stable since last spring. During that time the Office of Price Stabilization has been making adjustments to price ceilings to correct the distortions in prices which were caught by the price freeze. These interim adjustments have been almost wholly completed. The major task before the Office of Price Stabilization now is to develop tailored regulations to fit the specific characteristics of the individual industries.

During the year the operations of the Wage Stabilization Board helped to keep wages from rising immoderately. The Salary Stabilization Board has now issued regulations covering most of the types of compensation adjustments which industry makes in its day-to-day operations. During November the Board issued an order providing a formula for the maintenance of compensation differentials between employees subject to the Salary Stabilization Board and those subject to the Wage Stabilization Board.

Buying Forecast—About seven per cent of Canadians expect to buy an automobile during the next six months; six per cent intend to buy a radio; and five per cent, an electric refrigerator, according to a survey carried out by the Gallup Poll of Canada. Another five per cent hope to acquire a washing machine, and four per cent, a vacuum cleaner. Preferences change slightly with income class; 14 per cent in the upper income group hope to buy a car within six months, but only eight per cent in the middle and three per cent in the lower income group.

Oils and Fats Production

Output of shortening declined in the full year 1951 from a year earlier, while there was an increase in the production of lard. The year's output of shortening amounted to 116,524,000 pounds, compared with 126,538,000 in 1950, and lard production totalled 86,630,000 pounds against 80,461,000. Coconut oil production in 1951 advanced to 13,472,000 pounds from 12,523,000, but there was a drop in the output of salad and cooking oils to 19,778,000 pounds from 25,680,000. (D.B.S. statistics).

Tar Sands to Be Developed

Ten independent Canadian oil companies are planning to develop the famous tar sands of the Athabaska River in Alberta, and have leased 250 thousand acres in that area. Work may get under way this spring with a program of core drilling to discover in what parts of the field the sands will yield the greatest amount of oil.

Fundamental problems in separating the oil from the sands were solved some time ago by scientists working under the auspices of the Federal and the Alberta Governments. Making the separation process more economical and thus cutting production costs, however, is a continuing objective. Eventually a plant with a capacity of 20 thousand or more barrels of oil a day may be constructed.

Venezuela Provides Good Market for Canadian Agricultural Products

Because Canada's main agricultural exports complement rather than compete with Venezuelan products, this South American market remains a promising one. Growing population and a rising standard of living are also favourable factors in increasing sales to that country.

by D. B. Laughton
Acting Canadian Agricultural Trade Commissioner

CARACAS.—Venezuela ranked third among all countries in terms of Canada's total trade during 1950 and was the largest single importer of Canadian goods in all of Latin America. Further analysis reveals that of the \$25.4 million worth of imports from Canada in 1950, \$11.1 or some 44 per cent comprised primary and secondary agricultural products and, of that, over 80 per cent (\$8.9 million out of \$11.1 million) accrued from the import of nine commodities.

Canadian Agricultural Exports to Venezuela¹

Tariff Item No.	Commodity	1948	1949	1950	Percentage Increase or decrease 1950 over 1949
10	Apples, fresh	\$ 38,600	\$ 42,000	\$ 109,700	261
380	Oats, feed	28,100	46,300	198,000	426
470	Oats, rolled	208,900	214,500	264,400	123
500	Wheat flour	3,873,800	4,788,500	6,028,500	126
1460	Potatoes, seed	161,500	236,100	308,300	131
2645	Canned meat	965,200	1,007,800	798,900	79
2715	Powdered whole milk	36,900	154,700	651,900	421
2720	Powdered skim milk	nil	34,300	43,500	127
2820	Eggs in shell	11,500	95,000	511,600	538
	Total value of 9 agricultural com- modities	\$5,324,500	\$6,719,200	\$ 8,914,800	
	Total value of all agricultural com- modities ²	\$6,151,400	\$7,648,000	\$11,122,200	

¹ Source—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

² Eighty-four separate customs items.

Canada's Exports Only

Although Venezuela's imports from Canada of the nine commodities noted above constitute only a small portion of Canada's total trade in those items, the amounts assume greater significance when purchases by the United States and the United Kingdom are excluded. This has been done in the following table:

Canadian Agricultural Exports, 1950

Commodity	Total Exports	Total Exports Excluding United States and United Kingdom (000's)	Exports to Venezuela
Apples, fresh	\$ 9,170·2	\$ 241·6	\$ 109·7
Oats, feed	16,571·2	1,594·2	198·0
Oats, rolled	1,647·4	1,159·5	264·4
Wheat flour	93,838·6	52,206·1	6,028·5
Seed potatoes	5,237·4	1,271·0	308·3
Canned meat	5,291·2	1,828·1	798·9
Powdered whole milk	3,568·5	3,540·0	651·9
Powdered skim milk	1,042·1	751·0	43·5
Eggs in shell	3,594·5	1,503·0	511·6

Source—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Favourable Outlook for Future Sales

One of the Venezuelan Government's methods of fostering agricultural production is through tariff protection, but the impact on agricultural trade with Canada is minimized by the fact that many Canadian products are complementary rather than competitive. Venezuela's climate is unsuited to cereals, with the exception of corn and rice, and a continued demand seems assured for wheat or wheat flour, oat products and animal feedstuffs. Venezuela's production of fluid milk remains at a low level, despite considerable government assistance, and from a nutritional point of view the large annual importation of processed milk products will be necessary for some time. Table potato production is increasing but the need continues for vigorous, disease-free seed from more northerly areas.

Action is now being taken to increase Venezuelan poultry and egg production and eventually restrictive taxation may be imposed, but for several years more the demand should be substantial. Although Venezuela presently appears to be self-sufficient in the supply of fresh meats, there are no canning plants as yet and, until transportation and storage facilities are improved, it will be necessary to import large quantities of canned meats.

Venezuela's population is steadily increasing and, as the standard of living is rising, the per capita consumption of foodstuffs is also climbing. The hard currency necessary to maintain a high level of imports seems assured because of ever-increasing petroleum and iron ore exports. Canada has a *modus vivendi* with Venezuela which ensures that her goods receive the same privileges as those from the most favoured nation. There are some quantitative restrictions on those imports which compete directly or by substitution with local production, and certain commodities require a prior import licence, but there are no regulations to hamper the movement of currency. These factors combine to make Venezuela a very attractive market and it should continue to be a most important outlet for Canadian agricultural produce.

Export Increases Recorded

Spectacular increases in exports of Canadian primary products took place in 1951, with wheat exports up 50 per cent; iron ore and ferro-alloys up 65 per cent; coarse grains up 100 per cent.

Commodity Notes

BRAZIL

Black Pepper Crop Increased—Black pepper cultivation in the northern state of Para has increased in the last few years. In the 1946-1951 period 172,345 seedlings were planted. Crop in 1950 totalled 150 tons; the 1951 crop is estimated at 200 tons.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

May Supply Cortisone Materials—Brazil may become an important source of raw materials for cortisone, if research on Brazilian yams, just begun by the United States Department of Agriculture, gives results. The yams are much like those already being used to produce the drug commercially in Mexico.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

Farming Machinery Purchases—The financing of purchases of farming machinery and draft animals up to the amount of 50 million cruzeiros per year for five years has been approved by Law No. 1537, signed by President Vargas on January 2, 1952. The Bank of Brazil will handle financing of farmers and co-operative agricultural societies. Machines imported under the terms of the law will come in duty-free and will not require an import licence. Financing will be conceded up to 90 per cent of the value of the machines. Machines used for clearing and draining land will be considered farm machinery for the purposes of the law.—Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1952.

BRITISH GUIANA

Rice Production Improves—For the past two years British Guiana has been able to fill her entire rice commitments for the Eastern Caribbean territories. In addition, substantial quantities have gone to hurricane-stricken Jamaica. Production of rice has increased from 45 thousand tons in 1948 to 58 thousand tons in 1950; may reach 60 thousand tons for 1951. It is hoped that production will reach 120 thousand tons within ten years with the assistance of the planned water-control scheme and the Rice Development Company, for which plans have been laid.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

CHILE

Chilean Copper Sales—The Ministry of Economy reports that Chile has closed sales of electrolytic copper for a total of US\$7 million with Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Western Germany and Switzerland. Approximately half was acquired by Western Germany. The Chilean Government has received several inquiries at satisfactory prices from Western European countries and also from other South American republics. Later reports mention a weaker price tendency, although it is officially stated that there is a sustained interest at satisfactory prices.—Santiago, February 20, 1952.

CHILE—continued

To Study Strategic Minerals—A group of U.S. geologists and specialists will shortly proceed to Chile to study the possibilities of new supplies of copper and sulphur for the United States Purchasing Agencies for Strategic Materials, the Development Corporation (Corfo) reports. The Agencies, it is said, are prepared to help financially in the development of strategic minerals. The delegation is expected to arrive in Chile about the middle of March.—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

FRENCH GUIANA

Stockraising Centre Planned—The Department of Agriculture of French Guiana expects to establish a stockraising centre. Among other things, it will include an animal husbandry station to study the selection of the best types of cattle in French Guiana and the adoption of new breeds suited to the territory. Demonstration paddocks will be set up to teach farmers the best stockraising methods, and an experimental station for fodder plants will work on the improvement of savannah vegetation, the nutrition of animals, and the manufacture of complete feeds. Results will be made available to other Caribbean territories.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

FRENCH WEST INDIES

Hydro-electric Scheme for Guadeloupe—A semi-public corporation with a capital of 100 million francs is now being formed in Guadeloupe to finance a hydro-electric project. The new station will hold a reserve of 12 million kilowatt hours a year at the outset; increase this to 20 million by 1960.—Port of Spain, February 21, 1952.

GREECE

Radio Transmitters from Italy—The Greek Government has approved the purchase by the National Broadcasting Institution of six radio broadcasting transmitters from the Italian firm Marconi to a value of \$278 thousand, payable out of Italian reparations. One of the transmitters, of 150 kilowatt capacity, will be used by the Athens Broadcasting Station to replace the present 50-kilowatt medium-wave station.—Athens, January 16, 1952.

Generators Bought from Sweden—To equip olive-oil plants operated by farmers' co-operatives with generating machinery and to provide for the lighting of villages, the technical division of the Agricultural Bank of Greece has placed orders with Swedish firms for fifty 35-kilowatt A.C., 220-volt generators. These generators will arrive in March and be sold to the co-operatives at approximately 22 million drachmas each.—Athens, January 28, 1952.

(Note—Drs.15,000 equal US\$1).

INDONESIA

British Aircraft Purchased—Garuda Airlines, owned by the Indonesian Government and Royal Dutch Airlines, (K.L.M.) has ordered 14 British de Havilland *Heron* aircraft. These four-engined, 14 seaters will be used in feeder services in the Indonesian archipelago. Eight more *Convair* 44-seater airliners have also been ordered for international and inter-island services.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

JAMAICA

Iron-Ore Deposits Discovered—The Jamaican Geological Survey Department has lately confirmed the existence of rich iron-ore deposits in this colony. Iron ore was first detected here by a visiting geologist in 1869. The lack of coal deposits rules out smelting, but the ore is said to exist in sufficient quantity to warrant export.—Kingston, February 26, 1952.

Alumina Project Progresses—Jamaica Bauxites Limited, an associate of the Aluminum Company of Canada, which has been mining bauxite in this colony for some years, recently announced plans to produce alumina in volume. The plant—the first of its kind in the Caribbean—is under construction. The original daily output of 100 metric tons will rise by stages to a capacity of 670 tons per day. Total cost of this enterprise will be about £13½ million. Most of the alumina will go to the Aluminum Company's new smelter in British Columbia.—Kingston, February 15, 1952.

JAPAN

Whale Harvest—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry announced that the Sixth Japanese Whaling Expedition to the Antarctic Ocean had caught 8,019 whales of various sizes up to February 1952.—Tokyo, February 11, 1952.

Celluloid Exports Increase—Export of celluloid and products for 1951 amounted to \$2,619,000, or \$507 thousand above the 1950 value, the Japan Celluloid Manufacturers Association reports. The United States took 30 per cent of the exports; was followed by Brazil, the Netherlands, Belgium and Hong Kong.—Tokyo, February 3, 1952.

Diesel-Engine Production Increases—During 1951, Japan's diesel engine manufacturers produced 44 large-size diesel engines for vessels, totalling 246,770 h.p. In 1950, production was 22 units of 137,940 h.p.—Tokyo, January 31, 1952.

Tea Crop—The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports Japan's tea production for 1951 as one billion pounds.—Tokyo, January 31, 1952.

MEXICO

Aluminum and Paper Plants—Paper and aluminum manufacturing plants, financed by Mexican capital, will be built in the Papaloapan River area where the first stages of a "little TVA" are being completed. Adolfo Orive Alba, Secretary of Hydraulic Resources, announced that there will be initial investments of 100 million pesos in each factory and that both will be built close to the Miguel Aleman Dam which, when it is finished this year, will produce 100 thousand kilowatts. Cellulose for use in the making of paper will be obtained from a certain type of sugar cane which can be grown in Mexico as it is in Italy.—Mexico, D.F., February 28, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Meat Agreement Reached—The United Kingdom Ministry of Food has guaranteed to buy all meat New Zealand can send to Britain for the next 15 years. The guarantee is part of an agreement reached between New Zealand and the British Ministry of Food. The Ministry expects as much as 380 thousand tons of New Zealand meat this year, almost half as much again as the pre-war average of 260 thousand tons.—Wellington, March 6, 1952.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Will Build Jet Airliners—Short Brothers and Harland Limited, of Belfast, and the deHavilland Aircraft Company Limited of Hatfield, England, have just announced that they have come to an agreement for manufacture of *Comet* jet airliners at the Belfast works of Short Brothers & Harland. First aircraft from the new production line are expected in 1954. De Havilland will continue to handle the marketing of the *Comet*. As a result of this move, total production of the airliners should be doubled. Of the two versions of the *Comet*, it is believed that the Belfast works will concentrate on the second and more powerful, driven by Rolls Royce Avon engines.—Belfast, March 5, 1952.

SWEDEN

Production of Peat Begun—The shortage of fuel has forced the well-known Boliden mining concern to recommence the production of peat and for this purpose a new branch company has been established at Røjnoret. Last summer about 1,600 tons of peat were dug up and it is estimated that production will be four or five times as large next year. On the basis of one ton of peat equalling three cubic metres of first-class birch wood, 7,000 tons of peat would replace over 20,000 cubic metres of wood. As the mining concern's fuel consumption is about 40,000 cubic metres per year, about half of this requirement can be met by peat production at Røjnoret.—Stockholm, January 19, 1952.

General Notes

CHILE

Electric Power Development—The National Electricity Company will continue its electrification plan this year. The Development Corporation (CORFO) will contribute Ch\$700 million to the company's budget of Ch\$1,050 million and the balance will be made up from sales of electric power. Extensions to be made in the Ovalle district in the north will be used to modernize mechanical irrigation and mining. Power stations will also be constructed in the province of Talca and extensions made throughout the central zone. Preliminary work will get under way in Valdivia, to supply power to the provinces of Cautin and Valdivia.—Santiago, February 22, 1952.

INDIA

Trans-shipment of Cargo—On September 24, 1951, the Government of India, by notification No. 30-ITC/51, applied restrictions to the trans-shipment of all cargo at Indian ports to French and Portuguese possessions in India.

The Chief Controller of Imports has now advised that these restrictions apply to all cases except the following:

1. All cargo manifested for trans-shipment to the Portuguese possessions in India and imported by air or sea and shipped on or before October 1, 1951;
2. All cargo manifested for trans-shipment to the Portuguese possessions in India and imported by air or sea and shipped after October 1, 1951, except the following: (a) diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and precious stones, cut or uncut; (b) fountain pens and parts; (c) clocks and watches and parts; (d) pearl necklaces and imitation pearls; (e) synthetic stones; (f) jewellery and articles made of gold; (g) playing cards; (h) saccharine; (i) liquors; (j) silk and silk yarns and art silk yarn; and (k) betelnuts.

For postal articles in transit to Portuguese possessions the restrictions apply only to those containing gold, silver, articles of gold and silver, diamonds and other precious stones.—Bombay, February 14, 1952.

INDONESIA

Nationalize Communication Services—The Indonesian Government plans to nationalize land, sea and air communications during the next ten years. The Government has ordered 45 ships of 500 to 800 tons from Japan and Western Europe for inter-island and coastal communications. The Indonesian Shipping Union estimates that the country will have 150 to 200 thousand tons of merchant shipping for these services. At present it has only 30 thousand tons. Privately-owned warehouses and other installations will be nationalized gradually. Contracts between overseas

shipping companies and the Government for the renting of quay space and godowns will not be renewed.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

Help for Fishing Industry—The Government has spent 15 million rupiahs (\$4.7 million) in 1951 to pay off fishermen's debts caused by advance payments for fish catches and loans for purchase of equipment. The Government will also lend money to co-operative organizations which they hope will make Indonesian fishermen more independent.

Estimated consumption of sea and inland fish is 1.4 million tons annually. Production has fallen considerably from a prewar catch of 325 thousand tons of sea fish and 182 thousand tons of fresh-water fish. Fish imports, mainly from Thailand, have also fallen from 40 thousand tons in 1940 to 5,000 tons in 1950.—Singapore, February 28, 1952.

NEW ZEALAND

Air Routes Expanded—National Airways Corporation announced new timetables for its New Zealand-Norfolk Island and New Zealand-Fiji-Western Samoa-Cook Islands services which will give faster and more convenient flights and ensure connections at Auckland with the Dominion's internal network. The Corporation is considering extending services to Norfolk Island.—Wellington, March 6, 1952.

PHILIPPINES

Dollar Reserves Lower—The international dollar reserve of the Central Bank of the Philippines amounted to \$285.9 million on January 31, 1952, compared with \$357 million a year ago. Three factors were cited as contributing to the decline—exports had declined in volume and in unit values, imports, especially during the last half of 1951, were too high, while Filipino importers paid more than was expected for most stable commodities.—Manila, February 8, 1952.

UNITED KINGDOM

February Imports Lower—The level of overseas trade in February is usually lower than in January. Preliminary figures for February 1952 show that imports during the month amounted to £297.2 million, compared with £357.2 million in January. Total exports and re-exports were valued at £244.1 million against £264.2 million in January. The rate of exports, when allowance is made for the smaller number of working days in February, was a little less than in January, but five per cent more than the average for the second half of 1951.

The adverse balance of trade on merchandise account in February was £53.1 million. In January the figure was £93. Restrictions on imports introduced in November are evidently beginning to take effect.—London, March 11, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Will Consider Imports of Cheddar Cheese

Hamilton, February 23, 1952.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of February 16, advised importers that it will consider issuing permits for import of cheddar cheese from all sources, including Canada, for arrival in Bermuda on or after April 1, 1952.

Bolivian Consular Fees Revised

The surcharge on consular fees for documents covering shipments from Canada to Bolivia has been reduced from 20 per cent to 10 per cent, Mr. Paul Viau, Consul of Bolivia in Montreal, has announced.

The fees have been adjusted as follows: Cost of consular invoice forms, \$5.50 per set of five; extra copies of form, \$1.10 each; legalization of letter of correction, \$3.30 per document. The fee for the visa of each set of consular invoices is 6 per cent of the f.o.b. value at the port of shipment which is payable by the importer in Bolivia at his local custom house. One per cent of the amount so payable, plus the 10 per cent surcharge, is collected from the Canadian exporter by the Consul at the time the shipping documents are legalized. For example, on a shipment valued at, say, \$5,000 f.o.b. Montreal, the fee collected in Bolivia is \$300 (to which the 10 per cent surcharge does not apply). The amount payable by the Canadian exporter is 1 per cent of this or \$3.00, plus 10 per cent thereof, or a total of \$3.30.

All fees collected by the Bolivian Consul in Montreal are payable in Canadian funds at par in Montreal.

Brazil Permits Entry of Glue for Film Mending

Rio de Janeiro, January 25, 1952.—(FTS)—The Consultative Commission for Foreign Trade has approved the granting of import licences, free of currency and volume restrictions, for special glue to mend non-inflammable films. Licences will be granted exclusively in favour of established film distributors.

Brazilian Consular Fees

New York, March 11, 1952.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Treasury Delegation in New York has announced that a recommendation has been made to Brazilian Consulates in Canada to reduce the rate of exchange of the gold cruzeiro, in which Brazilian consular fees are stated, from \$1.10 to \$1.05 Canadian. The new rate will be in effect from April 1, 1952.

Chile Allows Tallow in Free

Santiago, February 22, 1952.—(FTS)—The National Foreign Trade Council has agreed to the free import of tallow to help increase the supply of ordinary washing soap. The Ministry will make a study of the price at which the manufactured article may be sold.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

Chile Imports Permitted Under the Gold Law

Santiago, February 26, 1952.—(FTS)—The list of articles eligible for importation into Chile under the Gold Law during the six months period from January 12, 1952, was reported in the local press on February 19. Under this system, first instituted on December 2, 1948, the importation of specified luxury goods may be financed with foreign exchange arising from the sale of domestically-produced gold to the Central Bank.

The current list includes certain automobile accessories; motorcycles; transparent celluloid tape; special paint with a pyroxyline base; domestic refrigerators of over 5 cubic feet capacity; phonograph needles; liqueurs, whisky and champagne; watches and clocks and their parts, except time clocks and alarm clocks; and dry cell batteries, except numbers 6950, 935 and 915.

Imports under the Gold Law are expected to total (U.S.) \$5 million during 1952, according to the Chilean Foreign Exchange Estimates.

Honduras Prohibits Imports of Used Sacks

Guatemala City, February 28, 1952.—(FTS)—A decree of the National Congress of Honduras, published February 16, 1952, prohibits the importation of used bags made of hemp or jute for packing coffee produced in the Republic. Import of merchandise packed in bags which have contained coffee is also prohibited. Jute and hemp bags for packing coffee for export are admitted free of customs duties, taxes or surcharges, except for state or consular fees.

Dollar Imports into New Zealand

Wellington, N.Z., March 13, 1952.—(FTS)—It was announced on March 11 that all licences for imports from scheduled countries—mainly Canada, Japan and the United States—were cancelled and that fresh licences would be required for future imports from these countries.

However, the cancellation and review of dollar licences need not mean any interruption in the entry of goods which are rated as primary essentials and which cannot be obtained promptly from other sources. It will be necessary to assess them as essential but, because of previous careful screening, most of the licences will probably be re-issued, in part at least.

Goods which were on the water on March 11 will be cleared on production of licences, with accompanying evidence that the shipments were actually afloat at that time. The licences will be valid for the amount of shipment and the balance is subject to new licence.

In addition, goods which were ordered under a valid licence and the order for which had been accepted overseas before March 12 may also be cleared, provided that they were actually paid for or covered by a confirmed or irrevocable letter of credit before March 12. In each case, proof must be submitted to the Collector of Customs.

This explains in more detail our note of last week.—Editor.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

St. Vincent Amends World Open General Licence

Port-of-Spain, March 14, 1952.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, St. Vincent, announced on February 29 that the schedule to the World Open General Licence issued on October 20, 1951 had been amended by the deletion of all the items with the exception of dried, smoked and pickled fish (excluding salted fish), onions, and potatoes.

The effect of the notice is that the foregoing will continue to be admitted under World Open General Licence from all sources. Specific licences, however, will be required from February 29 for imports of animal feeding stuffs including wheat and flour; newsprint; kraft paper; borax; boric acid; jute goods; semi-manufactured copper, zinc and nickel; and specified types of iron and steel.

Southern Rhodesia's Dollar Allocation

Johannesburg, March 10, 1952.—FTS—As a result of the 50 per cent cut in non-sterling imports, the amount set aside by Southern Rhodesia for dollar purchases in the first six months of 1952, based on official dollar allocations which have now been released, will be £1,245,350. Wheat, timber, steel, and petrol have been exempted from the 50 per cent reduction, and an additional £2,816,000 has been provided for purchases of these commodities from the dollar area in the whole of 1952. Of this amount, £980 thousand is allocated for timber, (about the same as in the previous licensing period) and £750 thousand for wheat, considerably larger than the previous allocation. (The four commodities not affected by the cuts were previously reported to be wheat, fertilizers, steel, and petrol—see *Foreign Trade* of March 15, page 331.)

Imports of cement, blankets, silk and rayon piece goods, and rice from all sources are prohibited.

Venezuelan Import Quota for Cotton Textiles

Caracas, March 5, 1952.—(FTS)—An official decree establishing the 1952 import quota for cotton textiles at 3 million kilos has been issued. This is 2 million kilos lower than the 1951 quota which was extended to January 31, 1952, because of delayed shipments resulting from the New York longshoremen's strike last fall.

National clothing manufacturers are given 25 per cent of the quota and the balance will be purchased by importers who have a previous pattern of trade. The quantity of imports permitted under the quota system takes into consideration the national production, which is expected to increase this year, and consumer demand which may decrease because of competition from other textiles.

Members of the trade believe that the quota is insufficient since imported wearing apparel for men is now practically prohibited because of the increased duties at present in effect. The Government has stated, however, that an additional quota may be granted towards the end of the year.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Trinidad Modifies Import Licensing

Port of Spain, March 8, 1952.—FTS—The Controller of Imports and Exports, Trinidad, announced that onions, potatoes and animal feed-stuffs, which were deleted from the World Open General Licence list and made subject to specific import licence as from March 1, may be imported without a licence if satisfactory evidence is given that they were shipped before March 1.

Import licences will be required for orders placed but not shipped before March 1. In these cases, licences will be issued if satisfactory evidence of confirmation before March 4 is submitted to the Controller by March 15.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, will begin a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary will be:

Toronto—March 24-April 3
Montreal—April 7-18
Edmonton—April 23-24

Vancouver—April 26-May 6
Swift Current—May 9-10
Winnipeg—May 11-13

Later, he will visit the East Coast and Newfoundland.

Businessmen can reach Mr. Gibson-Smith through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Edmonton and Winnipeg, the Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current, and the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard St., in Vancouver.

Canadian Vegetable Oil Seed Crushings in 1951

Crushings of flaxseed in the calendar year 1951 amounted to 180,799,000 pounds, down from the preceding year's total of 247,475,000. Production of oils was also lower, falling to 60,387,000 pounds from 85,239,000 in 1950, and that for oilcake and meal dropped to 107,733,000 pounds from 148,799,000. Crushings of soybeans in 1951 moved sharply higher to 508,478,000 pounds from 338,869,000 in 1950. Output of soybean oils rose to 73,513,000 pounds from 56,931,000, and cake and meal to 355,964,000 pounds from 269,063,000. (D.B.S. statistics).

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 TICHEM, 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, Zittelmanstrasse 22. Cable address, Canadian.

Bonn—Wm. VAN VLIET, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Zittelmanstrasse 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 yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London — R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

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

Detroit—B. C. BUTLER, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

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

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

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

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

Venezuela

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

Caracas—Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 3° Piso, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Mar. 10	Nominal Quotations Mar. 17
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	.2977	.1999	.1989
			.2085	.0718	.0713
Austria	Schilling			.0468	.0465
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.2240	2.2300
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0198	.0197
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0166	.0165
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.5791	.5807
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0540	.0537
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2099	.2088
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0112	.0111
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.3999	.3977
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1784	.1775
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	.9997	.9944
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0.2000	.0199	.0198
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1447	.1440
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	.9997	.9944
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0660	.0656
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	2.8707	2.8554
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.3999	.3977
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.5045	2.5113
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0043	.0043
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0028	.0028
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0057	.0057
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0158	.0157
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2380	.2368
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	.9997	.9944
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.1999	.1989
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.4998	.4972
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1737	.1742
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0614	.0610
India	Rupee		.3022	.2099	.2088
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.7800	2.7875
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.7800	2.7875
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.7800	2.7875
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0016	.0016
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.7800	2.7875
Japan	Yen		.0028	.0027	.0027
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1156	.1150
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2631	.2617
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5301	.5273
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.7800	2.7875
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.1999	.1989
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1400	.1392
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3022	.3005
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	.9997	.9944
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0656	.0652
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.4998	.4972
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0349	.0347
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3243	.3252
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0917	.0913
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.1932	.1922
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2292	.2286
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3570	.3551
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.7800	2.7875
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.7800	2.7875
United States	Dollar		1.0000	.9997	.9943
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6581	.6546
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.2984	.2968
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200	.0033	.0033

* September 17, 1949.

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