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COVER . . . India's pepper exports have grown steadily and today rank sixth in its export trade. Canada is the third most important buyer. Pepper vines, shown here, take three to five years to produce berries, and bumper crops can be grown only every other year. (See article page 61.)

Photo from Canadian Geographical Journal.

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Dominican Republic Prospers

Bumper crops and good prices for them made 1951 a record year in the Dominican Republic. Imports from Canada increased by 25 per cent.

by **A. W. Evans**
Commercial Secretary for Canada

HAVANA.—Expanded sugar production with the opening of two new mills, plus favourable prices for other exports, combined in 1951 to give the Dominican Republic the most favourable trade balance in its history. Exports rose more than 30 per cent above the 1950 figure and imports increased by only 13 per cent. Retail trade experienced its usual summer lull, but year-end buying and the beginning of another record sugar crop helped to reduce large inventories.

The value of agricultural production reached a new high during the year mainly because the sugar crop totalled 531 thousand metric tons, an increase of 50 thousand tons over 1950. Good weather and high world prices were also factors in this record.

Signposts of Progress

The Government, with an eye to continued progress, has increased the capital of the Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Development by \$15 million, to be paid in annual instalments of \$3 million. This money will be used exclusively to provide credit for agricultural and livestock development. Small farmers are being encouraged to cultivate undeveloped areas through grants of machinery and seed, and through technical assistance.

Public works continued on a large scale and included new roads, waterworks, 66 new school buildings in various parts of the country, and the construction of a National Palace of Fine Arts in the capital. A new bank building is being erected at a cost of approximately \$1.4 million, and the local radio station is putting up the first television station in the Republic. Good times brought also an increase in private residential construction.

Revenues and expenditures in the Republic reached record levels and the public debt was further decreased. Bank loans rose substantially, reflecting the higher volume of business and, to some extent, inflated inventories. The tourist season set new highs, with airline summer fares helping to maintain business during the off-season.

Foreign Trade Reviewed

Exports for 1951 totalled \$108 million, compared with \$83 million in 1950. On the other hand, imports at \$48 million were only slightly higher than the 1950 figure of \$42 million. Increase in exports was credited largely to sales of sugar and molasses; cocoa, chocolate, coffee and tobacco

accounted for the remainder. Both quantity and prices contributed to the higher dollar value. Trading items on the import list increased only slightly in value.

Great Britain and the United States continued to be the main markets for the Dominican Republic and between them purchased over 80 per cent of the total. Exports to Great Britain (\$50 million) consisted mainly of raw sugar and molasses. Purchases by the United States and Puerto Rico (about \$47.5 million) were widely spread among cocoa, coffee, chocolate, sugar, molasses, starch, bananas, etc.

Principal imports were machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel products, and cotton goods. The United States continued to supply approximately 75 per cent of total imports; the Dutch West Indies came second, with 5.6 per cent; Canada third, with five per cent, and Great Britain fourth with 4.6 per cent. (These percentages are based on the figures for the first nine months of 1951.)

It is encouraging to report that Canada's exports to the Republic were 25 per cent above the previous year, or \$4 million against \$2.9 million. Leading items were food products, aluminum and other metals, and fertilizers. Imports from the Republic, however, (mainly sugar and coffee) remained about the same as in 1950—\$1.2 million as compared with \$1.1 million, according to DBS figures.

Sugar Brings Good Returns

Favourable weather conditions and expanded cane plantings as two new mills came into production were largely responsible for the increased sugar yield. Another sugar mill is on order and production should be even greater in 1953. The 1951-52 crop, now being harvested, is estimated at 613 thousand metric tons—an all-time high.

The British Ministry of Food has again contracted to purchase most of the 1952 production, with the exception of local consumption requirements of about 64 thousand tons, the Canadian quota of 64,500 tons, and the U.S. quota of 21,500 tons. (The Canadian quota represents a new development.) An average price of US\$5.10 f.o.b. per cwt. has been fixed for the first 100 thousand tons of the British contract, and the price for the remainder is to be based on the monthly average of the daily spot quotations on the New York coffee and sugar exchange. Average price received for the 1951 crop was \$5.75 per cwt., the most satisfactory in many years.

Wages in 1952 will probably be about the same as last year and another profitable year seems certain for the industry. The government tax on sugar production, which in 1950 amounted to over \$12 million, is a major source of revenue, particularly since production increased so markedly in 1951. Molasses production was also disposed of at prices considerably higher than in 1950.

Other Export Crops

Good prices for cacao helped to keep exports high. Little of the 1951 crop remains to be shipped, and exports during the first six months of this year are thus expected to be smaller than usual. Figures are not available but value of exports for 1951 should be substantially above 1950. The winter crop is expected to be of average size.

The 1951 coffee crop was good in both size and quality and was sold at satisfactory prices. The United States was the principal purchaser, though Holland and Italy bought considerable amounts. Chief customer for the toasted product is Puerto Rico. The 1951-1952 crop is reported to be substantially larger and the quality excellent. Growers are receiving about \$34.50 per cwt. for washed coffee as against \$31.00 a year ago. A good year for the industry seems assured.

Drought afflicted the tobacco crop and cut the yield, in both size and quality. Estimated production of 300 thousand cwt. was considerably below that of the previous year with exports alone totalling approximately 14.5 thousand metric tons. The small crop meant, however, firm prices and was reasonably profitable to growers. Spain, France and Holland were the principal buyers. The 1952 crop cannot yet be estimated. Exports of tobacco during the year totalled 16 thousand metric tons, compared with 14.5 thousand metric tons for 1950.

For Domestic Use

Other agricultural crops in the Republic—rice, corn and bananas—are raised largely for local consumption. Bananas, however, are beginning to be exported; about the same quantity was shipped in 1951 as in 1950, largely to the United States. Development work is in progress and competition appears to be increasing.

The Republic now uses about 80 thousand quintals of rice a month. In 1951, local production fell short and the Government authorized the import, duty-free, of 30 thousand quintals. This small amount did little to ease the situation and had no effect on prices. Some 17 thousand metric tons of rough rice were harvested during December, but prices continued firm. The trade predicts that there will be no surplus for export in 1952.

Corn is grown widely and nearly all for local use, and there are no estimates of total production. The mid-year crop, however, was large and exports were in line with 1950's, but prices were higher. Outlook for the 1952 crop is good.

Because of difficulties with the ceiling price in Puerto Rico, the principal market for fresh meats, the export demand was not as heavy as in 1950, although final figures are expected to reach about the same level. Local consumption of meat continues to increase and the industry is gradually being developed. Prospects for it are excellent. Altogether, the Dominican Republic seems assured of another prosperous year. Unless the supply situation becomes tighter, the high level of economic activity will assure the continuation of imports at or above those of 1951. The cost of living shows no sign of decreasing, and will probably remain at the present record level.

Newcomers in 1951

A glance at immigration statistics shows that a total of 179,266 persons sought a new home in Canada in 1951. Of these, just over 30 thousand came from the United Kingdom, about 29 thousand from Germany, some 23 thousand from Italy, and 19 thousand from The Netherlands. Included in the total were 7,732 immigrants from the United States.

Pepper Earns Dollars for India

Wartime destruction in Indonesia has stimulated India's pepper exports. In fact, pepper now ranks second as a dollar earner for that country.

by Bruce I. Rankin
Commercial Secretary for Canada

BOMBAY—Before the war, about 85 per cent of the world's pepper supply came from Indonesia. Destruction during the war and political disorders since have reduced pepper crops there to a small fraction of the normal prewar size. As a result, India has almost a monopoly over world pepper supplies.

Despite this favoured position and the high prices, there is little evidence of any appreciable increase in production over the last ten years. In fact, the production of pepper has remained relatively steady at about 32 thousand tons per annum. Area under cultivation in 1949-50 was about 195 thousand acres. In recent years, about one-half the crop has been exported.

In India, pepper is a small grower's crop. It is not cultivated on large plantations as tea, rubber or coffee are, and the size of the holding is usually uneconomic. Uncertain yields (bumper pepper crops can be grown only every other year) and the fact that new vines take from three to five years to produce berries adds up to a lack of incentive to increase production. The grower finds too that a large share of the big profits in the trade go to middlemen.

Ranks Sixth Among Exports

Though production has not increased substantially, post-war pepper exports have grown steadily. Today pepper ranks sixth in India's export trade. Of the total export of spices, pepper accounted for 75 per cent in 1949-50 and 82 per cent in 1950-51.

Before the war, Burma and Germany accounted for 75 per cent of India's small pepper exports. With the disappearance of Indonesian competition, the United States soon became India's largest customer and the Government encouraged diversions to this market by imposing export licensing control. Licences for exports to the dollar area are issued freely; those for exports to soft currency countries are issued only after each application is carefully considered.

Of the Rs.200 million* earned by pepper exports in 1950-51, the United States contributed Rs.140 million. This means pepper came second as a dollar earner for India. The United Kingdom ranked as the second largest customer for India's pepper, taking about 11 per cent, compared to the U.S.A.'s 70 per cent of the 1950-51 crop.

Canadian imports of Indian pepper have also increased considerably since the war. In 1949-50 and 1950-51, Canada ranked as the third most

* One rupee equals approximately 21 cents Canadian.

important buyer of Indian pepper. Canadian imports from 1938-39 to 1945-46 averaged 65 tons a year with a value of Rs.25,000/-. The following figures for the post-war years 1946-47 to 1950-51 show the impressive increase in Canada's pepper purchases from India.

Year	Quantity (Long tons)	Value (Thousand of rupees)
1946-47	500	1,500
1947-48	565	1,174
1948-49	380	1,433
1949-50	698	6,998
1950-51	582	7,682

Spectacular Rise in Price

The prewar price of pepper was mainly determined by the price at which Indonesia was prepared to export. The following table sets out the average price per candy (675 lbs.) in the Indian market and illustrates the fluctuations.

AVERAGE PRICE PER CANDY IN THE INDIAN MARKET

1939	Rs. 113
1940	97
1945	432
1946	729
1947	891
1948	1,485
1949	1,140 on 4-2-1949
1950	3,750 on 4-2-1950

Unfortunately, speculation in Indian pepper has been rampant. With the end of wartime controls on destination and the effects of inflation and devaluation, the Government of India began to control the exorbitant profit of the middleman by introducing in November 1949 an export duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem*. Several changes in methods of assessing the export duty followed until, in March 1951, it was fixed at Rs.150/- per cwt. This export duty did not curb the price boom and speculation continued. During the early part of 1950 the price fell when rumors got about that Indonesia proposed to revalue her currency. With the rise in demand, however, the price rallied until in January 1951 it reached Rs.4,000/- per candy. During the recent collapse of Indian commodity prices, pepper suffered a spectacular drop of Rs.700/- per candy during the first two weeks of March. Current offerings range between Rs.2,500/- and Rs.3,000/-, but buyers appear to be waiting for the commodity markets to stabilize themselves.

Future Depends on Indonesia

Present high prices are not likely to continue over a long period if and when Indonesia comes back in world markets with large supplies of pepper. Increased supplies will no doubt affect the large profits made in recent years from India's pepper exports. As these, however, have mainly been going to the merchants, Indonesia's comeback need not affect the grower's position.

India enjoys many advantages as a competitive grower of pepper. The vine is native to South India (Malabar Coast) where it grows at a height of 4,000 ft. above sea level. It requires an early monsoon and

cannot bear intense rain or heat. The plant needs about 60 inches annual rainfall. The harvesting season is from November to April. The berries grow in bunches and are plucked while green and dried in the sun to produce black pepper, or allowed to ripen without plucking to produce white pepper. The vine grows best in red gravel soil under the shade of coconut or mango trees. The Indian industry thus has the proper climate and other factors in its favour. To retain its footing in world pepper markets, however, the industry needs to increase production at a lower unit cost and organize the marketing of pepper on sound and scientific lines.

South African Mines Have Good Year

Drop in production and value of gold mining in 1951 was more than offset by large reserves. Diamond sales were at an unprecedented high; base minerals continued to grow in importance.

by C. B. Birkett

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG—South Africa's mining industry prospered during 1951. While figures of output and sales, according to statistics recently published by the Minister of Mines, do not in all cases measure up to the records established in 1950, the industry as a whole gave a very good account of itself.

Gold production, though somewhat less in quantity and value than in 1950, maintained the industry's place as the greatest single factor in the Union's foreign trade and in its external purchasing power. Value of the production in 1951 was £142.9 million, a decrease of £1.8 million from the 1950 figure. The weight dropped to 11.5 million fine ounces compared with 11.7 million in the previous year. This lower yield was the result not only of the smaller tonnage, (61.6 million tons milled—627,353 tons less than in 1950) but of a constant average decrease in the grade of ore mined. Shortage of native labour caused the decreased tonnage.

Reserves Offset Value Drop

The decrease in value was more than offset by reserves worth £6.7 million (£4 million higher than in 1950) obtained from sales of gold for industrial and artistic purposes.

An outstanding example of an industry unable to pass on increased costs to the consumer, gold mining struggles on against rising costs of production. For the whole of 1951, working costs of 43 Transvaal mines averaged 31/9 per ton milled compared with 29/7 during 1950. For the last quarter of 1951, working costs touched as high as 33/3 per ton milled—



Shortage of native labour lowered the tonnage of gold produced by South African mines last year. In spite of the drop in tonnage and lower value, gold output continued to be the greatest single factor in the Union's foreign trade. Native miners shown here are laying track in a mine.

—South African Information Bureau.

almost nine per cent above the figures for December 1950. Working profits have accordingly decreased $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent—from $17\frac{1}{4}$ per ton milled in 1950 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1951. The rise in working costs, it is said, has already absorbed more than 37 per cent of the benefits stemming from devaluation. Mines operating on marginal profits have now increased from six to ten.

Indications are that gold output will remain well in excess of the present figures for at least thirty years. Tonnage milled is expected to increase and continue above the present level each year for at least twenty years. After that, the downward trend will be compensated for by the richer ore from the new mines now coming into production in the Orange Free State and in Klerksdorp.

The St. Helena and Welkom Mines, Orange Free State, began producing in 1951. Other mines in this area and in the Transvaal are nearing the production stage. Results of drilling operations in the Klerksdorp area are promising and further prospecting may uncover additional mines.

Uranium production is expected to begin this year. An agreement has been concluded with British and American interests. Under this agreement, plants are financed to recover uranium from the gold slimes of certain mines. The financing is done by loans to be refunded from the proceeds of the sale of uranium. The scheme is regarded favourably and is fully supported by the Ministry of Mines.

Record Diamond Sales

The year 1951 was an outstanding one for the diamond industry. Value of sales at £16.3 million set a record, exceeding the 1950 figure by almost £2 million. However, production fell far short of demand, despite capacity operations by all producers. Particularly short were industrial diamonds, the demand for which has increased steadily. Diamond sales, regarded as one of the Union's principal sources of foreign currency, have increased in value from £3 million in 1942 to £16 million last year.

The Union's coal exports were 1·1 million tons lower than in 1950, because the railways could not adequately handle domestic and export demand at the same time. As a result, exports were banned. Much valuable foreign exchange was lost because of this transport problem. In 1950 coal exports were valued at £5·4 million—in 1951 the value fell to £3·3 million.

The total value of sales of chrome, asbestos, copper, iron ore, tin, antimony, tungsten, nickel, corundum, lead and beryl was higher—in several cases much higher—than in the previous year.

The Union's base mineral industry is growing in importance. Within three years the value of sales has more than doubled and in 1951 totalled over £38 million, more than twice the value of diamond sales and over a quarter of the value of the total gold output.

Venezuela Builds Up National Industries

Output from Venezuelan plants is increasing, though industrialization is still in early stages. Government is negotiating commercial treaty with the U.S.

by J. A. Stiles

Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner

CARACAS.—The general level of Venezuelan industrial production increased slightly during 1951. Although some industries—such as canned fish, soap, cotton textile, metalworking, tanning and footwear—still faced difficulties because of increasing foreign competition, steady advances were made by cement, beer, tire, hosiery, and rayon textile manufacturers. Electric power production also developed substantially, as did sugar refining and the assembly of automobiles and trucks.

The output of the new match factory opened last August has found a ready market and it appears likely that within a year or two this plant will be supplying total Venezuelan match requirements. The establishment of a rayon yarn and staple plant in Valencia by the Celanese Corporation of America—to be ready in August, 1952—will undoubtedly aid the rapidly expanding production of rayon textiles. Despite these advances Venezuela must rely on imports for a great variety of capital and consumer goods, and is still in the early stages of industrialization.

Negotiates New Treaty

An important event last year was the agreement by the Venezuelan and United States Governments to revise their existing commercial treaty through which Canada receives the benefit of most-favoured-nation rates of duty. This treaty came into force on November 6, 1939, and Venezuela feels that its industrial situation has since altered greatly. The expansion

of Venezuelan industries during the past twelve years has been hampered by some of the provisions of this treaty, and local interests are pressing the Government to make more advantageous arrangements.

Seek Lower U.S. Duty on Oil

The Venezuelan Government undoubtedly will seek a lower United States import duty on Venezuelan oil to improve the competitive position for Venezuelan petroleum in the United States market. Approximately 25 per cent of Venezuelan petroleum sent to the United States has been subject to a duty of 10½ cents per barrel—the remainder entering at 21 cents—since the abrogation of the United States-Mexican treaty a year ago. While this treaty was in force all Venezuelan oil entered the United States at the 10½ cent rate under most-favoured-nation treaty arrangements.

Interests Will Clash

It is likely that the interests of United States exporters of some food-stuffs and consumer goods will clash with the desire of the Venezuelans to build up their national industries. After the announcement of the proposed revision of the treaty a great deal of publicity appeared in the local press defending the interest of various local industries. The advantages for which the Venezuelan representatives will strive are abundantly clear, although the same cannot be said of the concessions which Venezuela is prepared to make in exchange.

The Venezuelan point of view is that it is prepared to buy as much from the United States as that country does from Venezuela, but the Government must be left free to determine the nature of these imports. Agricultural and industrial machinery and many raw materials, as well as consumer goods, will be required in large measure in the future. The Government, however, wishes to have full authority to regulate the latter where they compete with national production. Local officials believe their opinions are in accordance with the spirit of the United States Point Four program which urges under-developed countries to make every effort to increase their productive capacity.

Foreign Investment Needed

It has been the Government's industrial policy during the past few years to grant all possible aid to local industries, at the same time endeavouring to ensure an attractive investment climate for the foreign capital still urgently required. Foreign investors have not been discriminated against up to the present time.

Venezuelans realize that there is a limit to the length of time their country can depend on the prosperity of the oil industry. Serious efforts are being made to foster local agricultural and industrial production, and increasing sums are being allocated to government departments and autonomous institutions charged with this responsibility. This policy has been called "sowing the petroleum," and there is considerable evidence to support the belief that it will be maintained for many years as Venezuela continues to strive for economic independence.

Agriculture: Pakistan's Leading Industry

Good crops and firm prices for them marked the past year. More important, progress was reported on long-term measures for improved use of land.

by C. E. Butterworth
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

KARACHI.—Despite the ambitious plans for industrial development now going forward, Pakistan is essentially an agricultural country. Ninety per cent of its 75 million inhabitants till the soil. Most of them are small cultivators and they use the primitive implements of ancient Egypt.

In ordinary times, Pakistan is self-sufficient in food. The East and West wings, separated by 1,000 miles, grow enough wheat and rice to meet their internal requirements with usually a small amount of wheat left over for export. The country produces valuable cash crops such as cotton, wool, hides and skins, tea, and 75 per cent of the world's jute.

At Partition in 1947, the bulk of the magnificent irrigation works of undivided India went to Pakistan, giving her an irrigated acreage of 21 million acres—the most extensive in the world. However, despite the fertility of the soil and this large system, the yield per acre is well below that of most other parts of the world, largely because of inadequate farming methods.

Irrigation Works Developed

The year 1951, however, has seen agriculture make good progress; crops were good, though prices fluctuated considerably. Development plans moved ahead. The lower Sind Barrage and the Thal Project, which will irrigate 2.5 million and two million acres respectively, were pushed on. The former will be finished in 1953 and together these two schemes will go a long way to ease the refugee problem and produce 400 thousand more tons of food grains. The Central Government granted the provinces a total of Rs.20 million, and they have drawn on it to finance 45 development schemes, mainly irrigation projects.

Reform of the land tenure system, regarded as one of the major factors in the low yield per acre, has begun. In May 1951 East Bengal became the first Provincial Government to enact legislation for the abolition of the Zamindars (large landowners) and since that time a number of the larger estates have been taken over by the Government and distributed among the peasants. Other provinces approve the idea and have decided to appoint a commission to investigate land reforms.

One of the more far-reaching events of 1951 was the appointment of an Agricultural Inquiry Commission under the chairmanship of Lord

Boyd Orr. This committee was set up to study measures for introducing modern methods of agriculture; to recommend marketing practices that will bring better prices, and to review facilities for financing agriculture and agricultural marketing, etc. Pakistanis are looking to this report, and the work of the commission on land reforms, to help solve major agricultural problems.

Good Market for Jute

Jute ranks first among East Pakistan's important cash crops and the country enjoys a monopoly of the better grades. Practically the entire crop is exported.

The last jute year (July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951) closed with practically no carry-over. A good part of the crop, estimated at 6.5 million bales of 400 pounds each (compared with 3.33 million bales the previous year) was sold to foreign buyers, other than India, at high prices resulting from stockpiling and rearmament drives. The price in January 1951 was Rs.27/6/- per maund and rose continuously till the end of the crop year in June to a peak of Rs.61/13/-. The most noticeable stimulus to the market, in addition to the international situation, was the resumption of trade with India in February 1951.

The crop for the 1951-52 jute season is estimated at 7 to 7.5 million bales, an increase of seven to 15 per cent. Exporters do not think it will be difficult to sell this larger crop, with about 2.5 million bales going to India, 4.5 million bales to other countries, and the remainder used locally. Although prices came down considerably from their peak, recently they have turned up again. The Government, in anticipation of further advances, increased the export duty from November 1, 1951.

Cotton Prices Fluctuate

Cotton is the principal cash crop of West Pakistan. About 85 per cent of production consists of American varieties. The Central Cotton Committee, which is backed by the Government, has so far sanctioned 19 research and development schemes involving an annual expenditure of Rs.490,000/-. Sixteen of these schemes are already in operation, covering the improvement of cotton, supply of pure seeds, resistance to pests and diseases, etc.

The 1950-51 season (September 1, 1950 to August 31, 1951) witnessed an unprecedented rise in prices and a fall almost as spectacular. The crop of 1.4 million bales (392 pounds each) compared favourably with the 1949-50 crop of 1.17 million bales and the 1948-49 crop of .914 million bales. Following the world trend, prices rose to an all-time peak of Rs.170/- (289 F. Roller), during February 1951 and then declined, with minor fluctuations, to just above Rs.100/- in September. On September 10 the Government announced a reduction in export duty and re-opened forward trading. Fortunately most of the crop was sold during the period of high prices, and there was a negligible carry-over.

Prices have recently again risen (Rs.130/- November 11) in response to the reduced U.S. crop estimated by the American Cotton Bureau. The new crop is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

The 1950-51 crops of both rice and wheat, the staple diet of East Pakistan and West Pakistan respectively, were slightly above normal and sufficient to meet the internal requirements of the country. A small

amount of wheat was left over for export. A total of 136 thousand tons was sold to Japan, West Germany and Turkey late in 1950, with the remainder going to several countries which have bilateral trade agreements with Pakistan.

The wool clip, which comprises mostly carpet grades, was slightly above the normal of 300 million pounds this year and here too prices have varied widely. In some varieties prices rose in March 1951 to over 150 per cent of those of June 1950. In April 1951 the abrupt stoppage of American purchases both for normal use and for stockpiling, increasing consumer resistance in U.K. and elsewhere, and inferior quality led to a sharp decline which continued until September. Since then, prices have firmed and even risen slightly.

Markets for hides and skins were at first good, then slumped, but prices rose later in the year. The United States, which has been the largest purchaser of goat skins, bought rather less but was easily replaced by European countries.

Demand for Tea Slackens

Total acreage under tea has been increased by about five per cent, in accordance with the quota fixed by the International Tea Agreement. Yield this year has been estimated at between 50 and 52 million pounds. The level of exports was low during the year because the U.K. Ministry of Food was late with its orders. Efforts are being made to increase internal consumption and find foreign markets for the surplus. A Tea Board is being set up and auctions at Chittagong this year for the first time were a success. However, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, depressed prices have forced fifteen out of the 136 tea gardens to close down.

Livestock raising occupies a vital place in Pakistan's agricultural economy. Animal power is used almost altogether to cultivate the country's 45 million acres and at the same time livestock brings in a substantial farm income. The industry of Pakistan is valued at Rs.90,000 million. There is no complete census of the number of livestock, but estimates for 1948 put it at approximately 30 million head of cattle, including 5.5 million buffalo, about ten million goats, nearly 6,225,000 drought-resisting sheep and about two million hooved animals of other descriptions. This total appears impressive, but does not meet Pakistan's need for more effective farming power and increased supplies of meat and dairy products.

A Central Red Sindhi Cattle Breeding Station has been established near Karachi and a Commonwealth Livestock Farm is proposed under the Colombo Plan. This will be financed jointly by Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Data for Exporters

The International Trade Relations Branch 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, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela.

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

Commodity Notes

FRANCE

Modern Home Equipment Little Used—Traditional methods of cooking, heating and washing are still the rule in most French households, a recent survey revealed. Central heating is used in 12 per cent of households, electric or gas heaters are used in four per cent, and the coal or wood stove still does duty in 77 per cent of all homes. The famous French chef performs at home on a coal or wood range in 56 per cent of households, on a gas stove in 30 per cent and on an electric stove in eight per cent. Six per cent of households cook by other means—unspecified, but presumably open fires or primus stoves.

Household machinery is still somewhat of a novelty, only one household in five having a water-heating installation, one in 15 a refrigerator, and one in 25 a washing machine. The availability of domestic help is perhaps the main reason for the French householders' unwillingness to provide machines in his home, because well-designed equipment is freely available and well-advertised. The price factor is also important—both machines and electricity cost much more than in Canada—Paris, March 24, 1952.

IRELAND

May Produce Zinc Oxide—To cut down on dollar imports, the Silvermines Lead and Zinc Co. Ltd. are considering the production of high-quality zinc oxide. At present calamine ore deposits are treated in a Waelz Kiln and the burnt ores are chiefly exported to Great Britain for further processing. Plans are to install a Wetherill furnace which will enable the company to produce a high-grade oxide to compete with the imported product. In 1951 the Republic of Ireland imported 17,275 cwts (of 112 lbs) of zinc white or zinc oxide valued at £176,125. Canada was the principal supplier, contributing 9,266 cwts valued at £84,557—Dublin, March 6, 1952.

Mechanize Sugar Beet Harvesting—At the request of the Irish Sugar Company, ECA arranged last year for Mr. Austin Armer, Agricultural Engineer of the Spreckels Sugar Company of America, to come to Ireland on a Technical Assistance project to advise on the mechanical harvesting of sugar beet.

Mechanical harvesting difficulties in Ireland include heavy rainfall, the frequently stony small fields, and the fact that these are often on steep hills. No existing machinery could be adopted to harvest beet under all the conditions of climate found in Irish beet-growing areas, but it should be possible to start from scratch and design a machine which will do the job. Mr. Armer drew up specifications for a machine which involved the use of several untried principles and the staff of the Irish Sugar Company have already put together a prototype harvester based on these specifications—Dublin, March 13, 1952.

Aluminum Vats for Brewery—Guinness's Brewery, Dublin, has substituted aluminum vats for its 100-year-old oak vats. This is part of a £3 million modernization program. A few of the old oak vats will still be used for maturing high-grade stout for export. Twenty-one aluminum vats, 27 feet high and 25 feet in diameter, each of 2,000-barrel capacity and each requiring 8½ tons of sheet aluminum, are being installed. Production and installation is being done by a United Kingdom firm, said to be using Canadian aluminum—Dublin, March 13, 1952.

ISRAEL

Textile Production Cut—Raw material shortages have forced many textile mills to work part-time during the past few months. Of the 280 items of textile goods rationed in 1951, only 58 will be available to the public this year. Production of some items will be discontinued, others will be available for export only. No textiles will be derationed, and the number of items available for local purchase will be only 20 per cent of that available last year. (Source: Jerusalem Post—February 11, 1952)—Athens, March 5, 1952.

JAMAICA

Gasoline Prices Rise—The fixed retail price of gasoline was increased on March 11 from 3s. to 3s. 0½d. per gallon. Retail operators had asked the Government for a price increase on the grounds of insufficient profit margins. However, most persons consider the increase of ½d. inadequate and retailers are threatening to strike in protest against the Government's decision—Kingston, Jamaica, March 12, 1952.

JAPAN

Binocular Exports Increase—Japan exported 277 thousand binoculars valued at 2.8 million—about 5,000 units more than in 1950. Exports accounted for 90 per cent of the total output of 296,118 units. The United States, Canada, Australia, Brazil and Sweden were the chief markets during the past year—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Clock and Watch Exports Decline—The Nippon Horological Association reports exports of clocks and watches for 1951 at 382 thousand pieces, 5,000 less than in 1950. The United States took 25,000 units; Okinawa, 24,000; Formosa, 23,000; Thailand, 25,000; Philippines, 13,000; and the sterling area countries 191 thousand—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Foreign Ships to be Purchased—The Ministry of Transportation has announced that private firms will be permitted to purchase 54 old foreign ships, totalling 301,048 tons, from January-March of this year. About \$35,480,000 in foreign exchange will be allotted—Tokyo, February 20, 1952.

Increase Asbestos Slate Production—The Asbestos Slate Council reports that in 1951 Japan produced 5.2 million sheets of asbestos slate, 1.4 million sheets more than in 1950. Overseas sales at 150 thousand sheets were five times 1950 exports—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Larger Iron Ore Imports—Blast furnace pig iron production for the 1952 fiscal year is estimated at 4.3 million tons. To meet this production figure Japan will have to import 6.2 million tons of iron ore, an increase of 61 per cent over current fiscal year imports of 3.8 million tons—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

Paper Production Up—The Japan Western Style Paper Manufacturers' Association reports that 1,599 million pounds of western style paper were produced in Japan during 1951, an increase of 305.7 million pounds over 1950—Tokyo, March 1, 1952.

SOUTH AFRICA

Win Whaling "Blue Riband"—For the second season running, the South African whaling fleet has captured the "blue riband" of the Antarctic whaling season with a total production of more than 30 thousand tons of whale and sperm oil, valued at more than £3 million. The entire output has been bought by the British Ministry of Food. The Union Whaling Company also held the record last year with an output of 27 thousand tons of whale and sperm oil, valued at £2.7 million. This year's production was completed in a short season—64 days compared with 78 last year—and competition among the expeditions of the seven whale-hunting countries was probably the strongest ever. Nineteen factory ships were in the ice—one South African, three British, ten Norwegian, two Japanese, one Russian, one Dutch and one Panamanian. With these there were 280 catchers and 9,000 men—Johannesburg, March 14, 1952.

Platinum Production Stepped Up—South Africa's annual platinum production, of approximately 300 thousand fine ounces with about £9 million, may be considerably increased during the next few years, according to a press report from Rustenburg where the Union's only producing platinum mine is situated. Production of platinum in the Union since the war has increased gradually but now, with the unprecedented demand from chemical and electrical industries, all deposits are being developed much more rapidly—Johannesburg, March 13, 1952.

Develop Asbestos Deposits—New asbestos deposits in the Transvaal are being opened up and old abandoned ones revived following the rise in value of the fibre. Southern Rhodesia supplies about ten per cent of the world's needs, exporting at the rate of £5 million a year. South Africa is close behind; its exports in the first nine months of last year were valued at £3 million. Local sales (for manufacture in South Africa) were, in the July-September quarter alone, worth £115 thousand. Of the four principal varieties, amosite is the biggest contributor to the total, although chrysolite brings by far the highest price, followed by Transvaal blue and Cape blue—Johannesburg, March 14, 1952.

New Secondary Industries Springing Up in Mexico

First ammonium sulphate plant in Latin America opened in 1951, and further projects will include a coking plant, and a Fiat diesel factory.

by M. T. Stewart
Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO.—The first ammonium sulphate plant in Latin America opened in mid-1951 near Mexico City. Constructed at a cost of approximately \$10 million, the plant can produce some 65,000 metric tons of ammonium sulphate annually. It consumes four million cubic feet of natural gas and 65 metric tons of sulphur a day.

Projected for the near future is a coking plant to be established by the Nacional Financiera (the development and investment corporation of the Mexican Government) in the state of Coahuila at a cost of 80 million pesos. The plant will be built by a German firm of contractors who will loan engineers and foremen to start production and supervise operations. The Nacional Financiera estimates production will be about 45 thousand tons of coke a month. Ammonia, benzol and sulphuric acid will be produced as by-products.

Sulphur Exports Possible

The gas washing plant at the Poza Rica oil fields, completed last year, is performing satisfactorily and daily production is about 125 metric tons. The output of the sulphur mine at San Luis Potosi is about 50 tons daily and can be doubled or trebled if sufficient equipment is added. A number of sulphur mines are being developed, and with the aid of loans from the Export-Import Bank it seems likely that Mexico may become a substantial exporter of sulphur by the end of 1952.

Newsprint from Bamboo

Seventy thousand metric tons of newsprint a year will be produced from bamboo, sugar cane, straw and other vegetable fibres, the Banco Nacional de Mexico announced. The world shortage of newsprint has given this project prominence and it is reported that the Nacional Financiera will invest heavily in it. The domestic demand for newsprint in Mexico is generously estimated at 70 thousand tons per year and Canada has contracts to ship 45 thousand tons of this annually.

Expand Steel Production

A 50-million peso expansion program that will raise output of steel products to 250 thousand tons a year has been announced by the Compania Fundidora, the oldest pig-iron producer in the republic and one of the largest.

The Fiat Company of Turin, Italy, signed a contract with the Mexican authorities early last year and are proceeding with the construction of a plant for production of Fiat diesel trucks and tractors. The company will invest some 75 million pesos in the initial stages but subscriptions from the Nacional Financiera, a government agency, and a group of Mexican investors will bring the operating capital of the Fiat enterprise up to more than 150 million pesos. The integral production of diesel engines in Mexico by this world-renowned group will be a notable contribution to the industrialization program and further important developments may be expected.

The Wool Situation in the United Kingdom

*Joint organization sold accumulated wartime stocks
at great profit, but now picture has changed and
production of wool exceeds consumption.*

by M. J. Vechsler
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LIVERPOOL.—The United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposal Limited, better known as the Joint Organization, recently issued its Statement of Accounts as of June 30, 1951. This organization took over on July 31, 1945, the disposal of the original wartime accumulation of wool—10·4 million bales. By June 30, 1951, only 17,800 bales remained for sale. In the six-year period, sales were made on a continually rising market with the huge profit of £198·5 million. For the year ended June 30, 1951, the profit was £44·9 million, and for the preceding year, about £40 million. During the year under review, the member governments (United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa) were paid £78 million, one-half of this sum going to the United Kingdom Government. The Statement shows a total distribution of £128 million and a further £70 million has since been paid.

Consumption Dropping

World wool consumption has decreased appreciably, (contrary to expectations in some quarters) and production now appears to exceed consumption. Total consumption in the United Kingdom in 1951 was 404·5 million pounds compared with 528 million pounds in 1950. Present indications are that consumption in 1952 will be still lower.

The Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics' figures show a total consumption in top making of 246 million pounds in 1951, as compared with 327 million pounds in 1950. The woollen section of the industry used 157



A close-up of one of the most highly skilled operations in the wool industry. Long training and experience give the wool sorters skill at separating the various qualities of fleece. The United Kingdom's emergency wool stockpile is below normal and will be increased to 240 thousand bales.

—U.K. Information Office.

million pounds as against 201 million pounds in 1950. Other fibres used in the woollen section, on the other hand, increased from 153 million pounds in 1950 to 166 million pounds in 1951.

Worsted tissues delivered during the year amounted to 173 million square yards as against 180 million in 1950. Deliveries of woollen fabrics were 243 million square yards in 1951 in comparison with 269 million square yards in 1950.

Stocks of wool in the United Kingdom are below normal and the emergency stockpile will be increased to 240 thousand bales. One-half of this quantity, comprising many qualities, has already been purchased. At the end of 1951 the United Kingdom's stocks totalled 141 million pounds, as compared with some 205 million at the end of the previous year. Stocks of merino wool were equivalent, at present consumption rates, to approximately 4½ months' supply, and stocks of crossbreds to about 6½ months' supply. Stocks of tops were 37 million pounds (about two-thirds merino) in comparison with 51 million pounds at the end of 1950.

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.

General Notes

BRAZIL

Trade with Germany Grows—Brazil's exports to Germany, January to August, 1951, increased 480 per cent over the same period in 1950. Exports to the United States increased by only 30 per cent. German exports to Latin America from September to December, 1951, reached \$31.6 million, compared with \$10 million for the same period the year before. German success, claims the press, stems from lower prices and facility of payments—Rio de Janeiro, March 28, 1952.

CHILE

Loans for Dairy Development—The Institute of Agricultural Economy has agreed to grant a loan of Ch.\$1.5 million for construction of dairies, and also Ch.\$4 million to a newly-formed milk-distributing company for machinery—Santiago, March 24, 1952.

Irrigation Plans Progress—The Council entrusted with the Agrarian Plan has authorized funds for irrigation works on a small scale in zones with a minimum rainfall. The regulation of the available water would help farmers through periods of drought in districts where the soil is good and the climate favourable for agricultural production—Santiago, March 28, 1952.

Increase Electric Power—Long-term arrangements to increase hydro-electric power throughout Chile are reported. Preference will be given to the Rapel Plant in the south, where preliminary studies have been completed. This plant will eventually benefit an important district—Santiago, March 27, 1952.

FRANCE

Foreign Trade Deficit Serious—France's adverse balance of trade grew worse during February, in spite of severe import restrictions intensified during the month. Only 48 per cent of imports from foreign countries were financed by exports during February, as against 53 per cent during January and 72 per cent for the year 1951. During the first two months of the year, exports amounted to 137,956 million francs (\$393 million) while imports were 272,192 million francs (\$779 million).

On February 4, a large proportion of commodities formerly imported freely under the European Liberalization Scheme was again put under licensing. Two weeks later the restrictions were tightened so that all goods imported required import licences. Improvements in the commercial balance of payments have not yet shown up in the trade statistics. However, the figures for March should reflect the new measures.

On the other hand, trade with French overseas territories shows an export surplus. During the first two months of 1952 exports totalled 109,595 million francs while imports amounted to only 59,910 million—Paris, March 26, 1952.

MEXICO

January Trade Balance Unfavourable—Exports in January this year were valued at 515·5 million pesos, as compared with 514·7 million in January, 1951. Imports were up from 505·9 million pesos in January, 1951, to 594·5 million in January this year, leaving an unfavourable balance for the month of 89 million pesos. Mexico's foreign trade deficit in 1951 reached 1,326·7 million pesos, according to figures published here by the Secretariat of National Economy—Mexico, D.F., March 29, 1952.

PAKISTAN

Telephone Exchange Installed—A new 1,000-line telephone exchange was opened on March 13 at Chittagong, East Pakistan. The Exchange was installed by Pakistan personnel assisted by only one outside engineer, provided by the company supplying the equipment. This is the largest automatic telephone exchange ever installed in East Pakistan and it replaces a manual system of 400 lines—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Fisheries Research Planned—The Pakistan Minister of Food and Agriculture has allocated approximately \$600 thousand for the purchase of two new fishing vessels to be fitted with fish meal and liver oil plants. These vessels will undertake research and investigation work and sponsor pilot projects for the development of marine fisheries in both East and West Pakistan—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Port Development Pushed—A survey of the development of Pakistan ports during the past year reveals steady progress. In Karachi the shed accommodation for cargo storage has been increased from 541,600 sq. ft. to 705,138 sq. ft. Construction of a commercial drydock at an estimated cost of approximately \$4 million has been approved. When completed, it will make Pakistan self-sufficient in drydocking facilities for the mercantile marine.

Plans for the development of Chittagong Port are both immediate and long-term. The immediate plan—extension of transit sheds and jetties, purchasing and erection of storage sheds, etc.—has almost been completed. The long-term plan for construction of seven jetties, bonded warehouses, sheds, railway and road bridges, etc., is well in hand. The port can now handle 15 ships at a time compared with four at a time in 1947—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Exports to India Exceed Imports—Pakistan's exports to the Indian Republic across land frontiers during 1951 were \$153·8 million. Imports from the Indian Union, however, amounted to \$41·4 million, giving a balance of \$112·4 million in favour of Pakistan, the Central Statistical Office announced.

Pakistan's principal export—raw jute—made up 87·7 per cent of the land-borne trade with the Indian Union, totalling 446 thousand tons valued at \$135 million. The other important export items were fruits and vegetables (\$3·1 million) and fish (\$2·8 million)—Karachi, March 27, 1952.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Dominica Amends World Open General Licence

In a notice of March 3, 1952, the Controller of Supplies, Dominica, has amended World Open General Licence issued December 17, 1951, by the cancellation of all the items therein with the exception of dried, smoked and pickled fish (excluding salted fish); onions; potatoes.

The effect of the notice is that the following goods can now be imported only under specific licence: animal feeding stuffs; newsprint; kraft paper; borax; boric acid; jute goods; specified types of iron and steel; and semi-manufactured copper, zinc and nickel.

Ireland Announces Further Quota for Sparking Plugs

Dublin, April 1, 1952—FTS—By an Order of the Government of the Republic of Ireland, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, a further quota and quota parts thereof have been announced for certain sparking plugs and component parts thereof for the period May 1 to October 31, 1952. The amount fixed for the period is 5,000 articles, compared with 30,000 for the previous six months' period.

St. Lucia Amends Rates of Import Duties

Port of Spain, April 2, 1952—FTS—By Statutory Rules and Orders, 1952, No. 15, dated March 18, St. Lucia amended rates of import duty on a number of items.

The rates shown hereunder on items included in the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, are respectively those of the new Preferential and General tariffs, with the former rates under both tariffs shown in parentheses: wireless sets, components and other kinds of electrical apparatus, other than batteries, 15 per cent and 20 per cent ad val. (10 per cent and 15 per cent ad val.); apples, \$1.00 per 100 lb. under both tariffs (free under both tariffs); nuts edible, other than coconuts and groundnuts, 2¢ and 3¢ per lb. (1d. and 1½d. per lb.); toilet and wrapping paper, 5 per cent and 7½ per cent ad val. (15 per cent and 22½ per cent ad val.); perfumery and toilet preparations including tooth paste, dental powder, dentrifices, shaving cream, not being perfumed spirits, 12½ per cent and 22½ per cent ad val. (tooth paste, talcum powder, dental powder, dentrifice and shaving cream 20 per cent and 30 per cent ad val.; other kinds of perfumery and toilet preparations, not including perfumed spirits, 50 per cent and 62½ per cent ad val.); unmanufactured tobacco (other than dark leaf or black fat), \$2.20 per lb. under both tariffs (2s. 8d. per lb. under both tariffs); cigarettes, \$3.70 and \$4.66 per lb. (10s. 10d. and 14s. 10d. per lb.); dried, canned or preserved vegetables, 80¢ and \$1.20 per 100 lb. (3s. 4d. and 5s. per 100 lb.)

(B.W.I. dollar=4s. 2d.=about 58 cents Canadian at current exchange.)

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.

H. W. Richardson, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotà, Colombia, since 1949, began his tour on April 15. His itinerary follows:

Welland—April 21-22
Toronto—April 23-30
Winnipeg—May 1-2

Vancouver—May 5-8
Montreal—May 12-22

W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, began a Canadian tour on March 24. His itinerary is as follows:

Edmonton—April 23-24
Vancouver—April 26-May 6

Swift Current—May 9-10
Winnipeg—May 11-13

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Canadian Manufacturers Association offices in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton; Chamber of Commerce in Welland; Boards of Trade in Montreal and Swift Current; the Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street in Vancouver.

Fourth Munich Electrical Fair

Munich's 4th Electrical Fair will be held from September 20 to October 5. Foreign firms or their authorized representatives are invited to exhibit. Only products of the electrical industry will be shown, and the following branches will be represented—electric current generation and transformation, current distribution, electrical consumers' articles, electrical measuring instruments, electrical supervisory apparatus, electric lamps and tubes, electro-medical apparatus, special fields of electro technique, technical books and periodicals.

TCA Plans Expansion

Record traffic on both North American and overseas routes during 1951 and prospects of even heavier demands have led Trans-Canada Air Lines to place orders for additional aircraft. Three more *North Stars* will shortly be in service; by 1953, the company will take delivery of five Lockheed *Super Constellations* to be used on the overseas run. At the moment the TCA fleet consists of 20 *North Stars* and 27 DC 3's. With these, the company provides service on 8,641 miles of North American and 8,688 miles of overseas routes and, during 1951, flew a total of 973,337 passengers.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

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

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Dependencies	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Australia Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania Australia	R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Belgium Luxembourg	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, RIO DE JANEIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 2164 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, SAO PAULO	<i>Mail:</i> Caixa Postal 6034 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Brazil	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ceylon	M. R. W. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO Calle 19, No. 6-39 BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Chile	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aereo 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Colombia Ecuador	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Egypt Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
	J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
France Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia France	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Germany			

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zittelmann Strasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 400 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Hong Kong Indo-China, South China	T. R. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong Bank Building, HONG KONG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 126 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 11 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 886 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	M. S. Strong, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Jamaica Bahamas, British Honduras Jamaica	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, KINGSTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 225 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative	Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Bldg., TOKYO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 126-Bis <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1660 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridthjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 531 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Peru Bolivia	R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo de Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, San Turce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Singapore Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-2, Union Building, SINGAPORE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 845 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
South Africa Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar	C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Mutual Building, Harrison Street, JOHANNESBURG	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 715 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
South Africa Cape Province, Orange Free State, South- West Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar	K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Grand Parade Centre Bldg., Adderley Street, CAPE TOWN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 683 <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangiers	E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	70 Avenida Jose Antonio, MADRID	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 117 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Sweden Finland	B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strändvägen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	43 St. Vincent Street, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom South of England, East Anglia, Scotland, also Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone) United Kingdom	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLE ADDRESSES
United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W. 1.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> TIMCOM
United Kingdom Midlands, North England, Wales	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United Kingdom Northern Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON D.C.,	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State, also Bermuda	A. E. Bryan, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANTRACOM
United States Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire	J. A. Strong, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, BOSTON 16	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Kentucky, Missouri	D. S. Cole, Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, Chicago Daily News Bldg., 400 West Madison Street, CHICAGO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Michigan, Ohio, west- ern New York State	B. C. Butler, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, DETROIT, 26	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona	V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida	G. A. Newman, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, 201 International Trade Mart, NEW ORLEANS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
United States Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, also Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Fuente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles, Colombia, Ecuador, Central America	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Fuente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN

Nominal Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices or considering statistics.

Importers and exporters are, however, urged to check with their banks before making any financial arrangements for the purchase and sale of commodities.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Apr. 7	Nominal Quotations Apr. 15
Argentina	Peso	Basic Ex.	-2977	-1959	-1964
		Free	-2085	-0701	-0702
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0458	-0459
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-2005	2-2069
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0194	-0195
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0163	-0163
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar		8396	5730	5745
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0529	-0530
Burma	Rupee		3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2057	-2062
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0109	-0110
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-3919	-3927
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1749	-1753
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	-9797	-9819
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0-2000	-0196	-0196
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1418	-1422
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	-9797	-9819
Ecuador	Suere		-0740	-0646	-0648
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	2-8132	2-8195
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-3919	-3927
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-4780	2-4842
Finland	Markka		-0082	-0042	-0042
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0037	-0025	-0028
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0056	-0056
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0154	-0155
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2333	-2338
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	-9797	-9819
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-1959	-1964
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-4898	-4900
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1719	-1723
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0601	-0603
India	Rupee		-3022	-2057	-2062
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-7506	2-7575
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0015	-0015
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
Japan	Yen		-0028	-0027	-0027
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1133	-1135
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2578	-2584
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308		-5206
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-7506	2-7575
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-1959	-1964
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1372	-1375
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-2961	-2968
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	-9797	-9819
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0642	-0644
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-4598	-4599
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0342	-0342
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3209	-3217
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	Off. Free Mkt. Ex.	-0916	-0252	-0252
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-1894	-1898
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2249	-2261
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3499	-3507
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-7506	2-7575
United States	Dollar		1-0000	-9796	-9818
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-6449	-6464
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-2924	-2931
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200	-0032	-0032

* September 17, 1949.

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