

**foreign**

# trade

**JULY 12, 1952**



**OTTAWA  
CANADA**



**India and Her Food Problems (page 2)**



## COMING EVENTS . . .

These past weeks, we at "Foreign Trade" have been making plans. They are not the usual plans of early summer—plans that include railway timetables, golf games, and tidying up one's desk. They are long-range and they have one objective—to make the magazine more valuable to its readers.

As a first step, we introduce in this issue a new feature. Under the heading "Fairs and Exhibitions", we shall present, from time to time, brief reports on exhibitions abroad in which Canada participates. We shall also give news of coming fairs, here and overseas, which Canadian businessmen may wish to visit or at which they may want to exhibit their products.

Beginning with the first number in August, we plan several special issues. On August 2nd, we shall focus attention on markets abroad for one commodity—Canadian seed potatoes. On September 6th, we shall concentrate on one country—Venezuela—as a market for a number of specific Canadian products. October and November will bring similar issues on markets in Cuba and in Mexico.

Perhaps you find our reports on current business conditions in many countries of paramount interest. We expect to present these too in a more useful form, grouping them by area. The last issue of September will feature reports on conditions in the Latin American countries during the last twelve months.

These are but a few of the plans now taking shape. You will see them unfold, issue by issue, as we pursue our goal of a more interesting and helpful magazine—The Editor.



# foreign trade

**VOL. 12**

**OTTAWA, JULY 12, 1952.**

**NO. 289**

INDIA		
	Food Shortage Marks 1951 .....	2
PAKISTAN		
	Jute Processing Developed .....	5
TURKEY		
	Trade with Canada in 1951 .....	7
FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS	.....	10
ISRAEL		
	Modern Merchandising Needed .....	12
TRADE COMMISSIONERS ON TOUR	.....	13
GENERAL NOTES		
	Burma, Chile, Japan, Indonesia, South Africa .....	14
	Thailand, United Kingdom .....	15
COLOMBIA		
	Soft Drink Industry Expanding .....	16
COMMODITY NOTES		
	Brazil, New Zealand, Northern Rhodesia .....	17
	Pakistan, Scotland, South Africa .....	18
UNITED STATES		
	Import Controls Announced .....	19
TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS	.....	21
INDIA		
	Open General Licence Amended .....	23
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD	.....	25
FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS	.....	inside back

**COVER . . .** To help India increase food production, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN has organized a rice hybridization project at Orissa. Photo shows worker there extracting rice with a pedal thresher. For details on India's disturbing food shortage, see article on page two.

—UN Photo

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

Subscription: \$2.00 a year in Canada; \$3.50 abroad.  
Single copies: 10 cents each.

Please forward all subscriptions and orders to:  
The Queen's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.  
Material appearing in this magazine may be freely

# India and Her Food Problems

*A plague of locusts, earthquakes, floods, and drought cut India's food production in 1951; the goal of self-sufficiency seems distant.*

by Richard Grew  
Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**N**EW DELHI—Since the end of the war, India has had to depend on outside sources for large quantities of wheat, rice and milo, despite strenuous efforts to become self-sufficient in foodstuffs. In fact, during 1951 imports amounted to just under a record five million tons, the largest quantity since Partition, and included \$18.6 million worth of wheat bought from Canada.

This development must be blamed largely on natural calamities, more frequent than in any previous year. Lack of rains in many parts of the country and excessive rains followed by floods in other parts, locust invasions on a greater scale than ever, frequent earthquake tremors in Assam causing landslides and converting fertile valleys into desolate regions—all these contributed to make 1951 a year of untold hardship to many millions. Only exceptional effort and a high degree of organization on the part of the Central and States Governments prevented actual starvation in many districts.

The necessity to import larger quantities of food grains was also the principal factor in the unfavourable trade balance of Rs.886 million. Because of a change in the system of recording imports of grain from April 1950, it is impossible to compare the two previous calendar years. However, imports for the second half of 1950 and 1951 were Rs.401 million and Rs.1,141 million respectively, an increase in 1951 of Rs.740 million.

## **Agreement with U.S.**

The passing of the Indo-U.S. Wheat Loan Agreement, which was signed in Washington on June 27, was the most important event of the year in the food situation. The loan is for a period of 35 years, the first payment to be made in June 1957. It carries interest at 3½ per cent payable from December 31, 1952. The U.S. Indian Grain Act lays down that a sum not exceeding five million dollars from the sum payable by the Government of India under the interest terms on or before January 1957 shall, when paid, be placed in a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States. It is to be used to finance studies and provide educational facilities for Indian students in the United States and for United States' students in India.

In July, the Planning Commission published its draft outline of a Five-Year Plan for the development of India's agriculture and industry.

The plan is in two parts, involving a total expenditure of Rs.17,930 million. The first part naturally places most emphasis on agriculture and irrigation, an amount of approximately Rs.6,420 million being set aside for completion of certain irrigation and power projects, an increase in important cash crops, and raising of the production of food grains.

In its report, the Commission dealt at some length with the agricultural situation in the country and proposed some measures for its improvement, though it expressed frankly its inability to achieve self-sufficiency even by 1955-56. The draft outline provided for an additional production of 7.2 million tons of food grains during the five-year period ending 1955-56. After meeting the needs of the increased population (estimated at 26 million in the five years) at the rate of 13½ ounces per adult per day, barely 300 thousand tons of additional food grains would be left for the remaining population. Calculated on this basis, the country's deficit, at present approximately 10 per cent, will remain virtually unaltered by 1956.

Certain revisions of the five-year "Grow More Food" plan, which was launched by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in 1947 and was to be completed by April 1952, were announced in the Finance Minister's Budget speech. The main features of the new policy were:

- Concentration of "Grow More Food" effort in certain selected zones, suited to rapid increase in production.
- Linking of additional production with procurement. One of the conditions of financial assistance now is that 60 per cent of the increased production in intensive areas shall be surrendered to the procurement authorities.
- Emphasis on permanent rather than on periodic schemes.
- Maintenance of closer supervision by the Central Government over the actual execution of the schemes in the States, to assess progress made.

According to figures released by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, production of India's major food grains, with the exception of wheat, declined during the agricultural year ended June 1951. Production of rice, the most extensively grown crop in India, stood at 20.2 million tons, a decline of about two million tons, or 11.5 per cent, as compared with the previous year. Acreage too declined slightly. Over 75 million acres, mainly bordering on the Bay of Bengal, are now under rice cultivation. Maize showed a decline of 16 per cent, with production at 1.6 million tons. Wheat, barley and gram crops increased. Wheat went up to 6.4 million tons, a seven per cent increase over the previous year, barley to 2.2 million tons, a five per cent increase, and gram to 3.7 million tons, a two per cent increase.

#### **Finding Food Stocks**

Central Government sources indicated that, as against the country's annual requirements of over ten million tons of food grains, optimistic estimates placed the official procurement from rural areas at 3.43 million tons, one million tons less than in 1950. India expects to procure 3.2 million tons of food grains in 1952, consisting of 2.5 million tons of rice and millets and 700 thousand tons of wheat. At the end of the year 1951, 126.75 million people were under rationing.

Statistics placed before Parliament in September, giving the acreage under food and cash crops in India, confirmed that the program of "integrated production" announced by the Government in 1950 and replacing the earlier plan of self-sufficiency was merely an acknowledgment of the definite tendency of producers to divert land to growing of cash crops. Their natural desire to get the maximum return for the same labour has not only hampered the "Grow More Food" campaign but has made it impossible for the country to achieve self-sufficiency in a measurable period. In three years, the area under cotton alone has increased by nearly 3.7 million acres. The net increase in the area under oilseeds during the last two years is 2.4 million acres. The area under jute cultivation has nearly doubled during the last two years. The area under sugarcane has increased by nearly 390 thousand acres. The total increase of the principal cash crops—cotton, jute, oilseeds and sugar cane—totalled about 7.4 million acres by the beginning of 1952. There is no doubt that, generally speaking, this must all have been diverted from the production of cereals.

### **Import Objectives**

India enters 1952 with a carryover of about one million tons of food grains, representing an improvement of nearly 300 thousand tons over the stocks available at the beginning of 1951. The position would be better still had the import target for 1951 been achieved. But, because of lack of shipping facilities and because food ships did not arrive according to schedule, this fell short by about 496 thousand tons. As against the year's target of 5.44 million tons, the total quantity of food grains imported last year was 4,723,729 tons. Of this, wheat accounted for 2,969,017 tons, rice for 748,550 tons, milo 949,162 tons, flour 45,299 tons and sorghum 11,701 tons.

The United States supplied 1,010,130 tons of wheat on loan account and a further 798,205 tons; Australia 192,158 tons; Russia 98,954 tons; Canada 327,930 tons; Argentina 512,522 tons, and Uruguay 29,118 tons. Of the 748,550 tons of rice, Burma supplied 304,186 tons; Thailand 216,172 tons; Egypt 4,624 tons; China 6,577 tons, and Pakistan 157,789 tons. The United States supplied 48,727 tons of milo on loan account and a further 540,344 tons, and China supplied 360,091 tons. The total quantity of flour and sorghum came from Australia.

According to present estimates, the import target for 1952 needs to be fixed at five million tons, approximately the same as for 1951. Over 3.27 million tons of imports have already been arranged for. Of this, 1.5 million tons of wheat will be available under the International Wheat Agreement, one million tons as the balance of the United States Wheat Loan, and 350 thousand tons of rice under the new agreement with Burma. Some 275 thousand tons of wheat and 150 thousand tons of rice will come from Pakistan. Because of increasing demands for rice by Madras, West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad and other States, the Centre has fixed the rice import target for 1952 at a million tons. This represents an increase of about 25 per cent over 1951 and nearly 35 per cent over 1950. Judging from world prices, imported rice—the rates of which are normally at least 25 per cent higher than for imported wheat—is likely to be more expensive this year than in 1951.

# Jute Processing in Pakistan

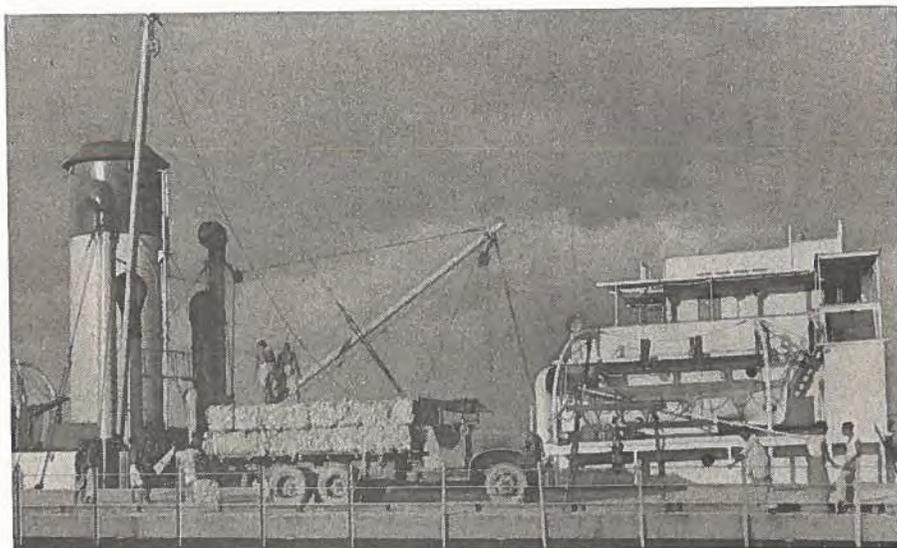
*Pakistan is beginning to weave its own raw jute; may succeed India as the major burlap producer.*

by A. P. Bissonnet  
Commercial Secretary for Canada

**K**ARACHI—A recent event of far-reaching significance to Pakistan and to users of jute products all over the world was the arrival in New York of the first shipment of burlap from Pakistan. This event, which took place on April 22, presages the development of a large-scale secondary jute industry in Pakistan.

In August 1947, when partition took place, the adjacent provinces of East Bengal and West Bengal became parts of different countries. East Bengal (or East Pakistan as it is now known) produces about 75 per cent of the world's raw jute, but in 1947 it had only a few presses for baling its jute and not one loom for weaving it. On the other hand, next door at Calcutta, in India's West Bengal, a well-developed jute industry flourished. This situation would be analogous to finding suddenly all of Canada's paper mills in another country and only the forests left to us.

The economy of the new Pakistan is based mainly on two cash crops, jute and cotton. As these crops flourish and markets are found abroad for them, the country prospers. The more important crop is jute and since 1947 Pakistan has been faced with the vital problem of marketing and processing its large annual crop of raw jute.



*Baled jute is delivered at an East Pakistan port, for shipment abroad. More jute, however, is now being processed into burlap in Pakistan itself.*

With roughly 60 per cent of the world's jute looms located in Calcutta, India was not only the traditional and natural customer but also the largest market for East Pakistan's raw jute. Difficulties arose, however, when in September 1949 India devalued its currency while Pakistan did not. India thus found itself in a position of having to pay an abnormally high price for its raw jute and refused to buy. Fortunately Pakistan found other customers in the United Kingdom and in European countries which have substantial jute-loom capacity, and which usually obtained their raw jute through Calcutta. Later India and Pakistan reached an agreement whereby India was able to obtain a substantial part of its raw jute requirements from its neighbour.

In the past, the major portion of East Pakistan's raw jute was sent to Calcutta for baling and export. At partition East Pakistan had little baling capacity and for the first time equipment for the pressing and baling of raw jute became an urgent necessity. Exactly how many baling presses Pakistan has in operation today is difficult to determine but there is probably a minimum of fifty. This means that Pakistan can press about 3.5 million bales of her annual jute crop of about six million bales.

#### **Establishing Plants**

Once the baling deficiency was largely overcome, Pakistan's remaining problem was to weave its own jute by developing a secondary jute industry. In this way, it would earn for itself the foreign exchange which India had received for the raw jute of Pakistan.

Despite the large number of jute looms in Calcutta and the concentration of jute looms (said to approximate 50 thousand) in the United Kingdom at Dundee, in prewar Germany, France and Italy, and despite the wide use of substitute materials, the world demand for burlap since the war has continued to increase. It was a logical step, therefore, for Pakistan to plan immediately to develop its own jute-weaving industry and take full advantage of the world market.

Pakistan's intention to establish its own jute industry became materially evident when a recent purchasing mission placed orders for approximately \$10 million worth of jute looms and other machinery in the United Kingdom. Although a small amount of private capital has come forth to invest in the jute industry, the Government had to form the Industrial Development Corporation, a Crown Company, through which it and private capital together could develop the jute and other industries.

At present about 432 looms are in commission, with 180 of them in government mills and the remaining 252 privately owned and operated. It is from the latter that the history-making first shipment of burlap was recently made to the United States.

Immediate and long-term development plans envisage a total annual production of 30 million yards of burlap by the end of 1952, 60 to 65 million yards by the end of 1953, and 190 million yards by the end of 1955. Eventually Pakistan plans to put over six thousand looms into operation.

Now that the development of its jute industry is well under way, and with such decisive factors in its favour as supplies of raw jute at comparatively cheap prices and modern machinery, there is a real possibility that Pakistan will succeed India as the world's major producer of burlap.

# Canada's Trade with Turkey

*Canada sold less to Turkey in 1951 than in 1950, and this trend may continue as competition from European suppliers becomes keener.*

by G. F. G. Hughes  
Commercial Secretary for Canada

**I**STANBUL—Trade between Canada and Turkey last year was marked by a drop of some \$777 thousand<sup>1</sup> in our exports to and a rise of \$477 thousand in our imports from that country, compared with 1950. In general, export opportunities for Canadian goods in Turkey during 1951 were extremely limited in scope and amount. And there are few signs that opportunities are improving in 1952.

Exports declined primarily because of fewer shipments of agricultural machinery financed entirely by ECA. Dollar allocations for this purpose remained about the same but were made too late in the year to allow deliveries before it ended. Export figures for the current year will show a consequent rise.

Wheat reappeared on the export list because of the short crop of the 1950 harvest. The bumper crop of 1951 precludes any possibility of a recurrence this year; in fact, Turkey has exported substantial amounts of wheat and other cereals during the past five months. Insecticides valued at \$90 thousand were imported under ECA as part of the agricultural program. So were the pumps. Of the other items, railway car parts, files and rasps, various metal shapes, and machinery parts were apparently all purchased by government agencies.

## "Compensation" Imports

The remainder were brought into Turkey under a trading method known as "compensation"<sup>2</sup>. Compensation imports—usually luxuries or semi-luxuries—are bought with foreign exchange from the sale of specified Turkish commodities which are normally not saleable at the official rate of exchange. The export of these commodities gives the exporter the right to import any article of the same value or to sell his right to an importer. During the year the "compensation" dollar varied between T.L.4.20 and 4.80, compared with the official rate of T.L.2.80. This difference accounts for the high retail price of articles like cars, refrigerators, washing machines and fountain pens. They can only be imported because of the special appeal of the America-type article as compared with its European counterpart. Certain items are also imported by compensation because it is difficult to obtain supplies of similarly high quality in Europe. Polystyrene moulding powder falls in this category.

<sup>1</sup> All statistics quoted are Canadian-compiled.

<sup>2</sup> For latest details of this and other aspects of the new Turkish trade regulations, effective April 15, see *Foreign Trade* of June 7, 1952, p. 733—Editor.

## Leading Canadian Exports to Turkey

(in Canadian dollars)

ECA-Financed and Known Government Purchases	1951	1950
Agricultural machinery .....	1,261,841	2,920,753
Wheat .....	917,812	.....
Plates, sheets and strips of steel .....	7,873	13,967
Engines and boilers .....	3,957	3,994
Machinery and parts .....	2,551	58,759
Mining machinery .....	424	12,000
Remaining Exports		
Cars and parts .....	246,293	23,721
Polystyrene .....	128,022	25,782
Dips, sprays and insecticides .....	90,416	.....
Alcoholic beverages .....	46,719	23,477
Typewriters .....	43,251	78,274
Rubber and manufactures .....	26,571	37,739
Fountain pens and pencils .....	26,145	37,302
Washing machines .....	25,850	800
Donations and gifts .....	20,309	301
Files, rasps and other tools .....	19,960	.....
Stoves, lamps and parts .....	15,546	10,943
Pumps, power, and parts .....	14,911	577
Copper and manufactures .....	14,483	.....
Synthetic fibre manufactures .....	10,980	16,791
Refrigerators and icemaking machinery .....	10,244	19,948
Medicinal preparations .....	9,728	43,651
Aluminum in primary forms .....	7,716	.....
Others .....	5,474	40,808
Ink .....	3,240	.....
Trucks .....	1,663	77,206
	2,961,979	3,739,623

Trade figures for 1952 may not tell as favourable a story. As Turkey turns to Europe for more and more of her capital and consumer goods, the opportunities for Canadian goods grow less. Turkey's limited dollar-earning capacity and her increasing requirements for petroleum, essential spares and invisibles mean that strict curtailment of dollar imports must continue. During the past year, certain products like cars and white-walled tires could be supplied from Canadian plants more easily than from U.S. ones and this fact accounted for the improvement in the 1951 figures. Whether this tendency continues during 1952 remains to be seen. In the semi-luxury lines of household appliances, the first essential is that the Canadian article compete on a landed basis with the comparable U.S. product. The rapid improvement in styling of European-made refrigerators, washing machines and other household appliances accounts at least partly for the radical shift in sources of supply for the bulk of these items. The big advantage which European suppliers enjoy is that payment is made at the official rate of exchange instead of at "compensation" dollar rates used when buying the U.S. or Canadian article. This, coupled with the general scarcity of dollars, has prompted a number of North American manufacturers of cars and household appliances to open plants for assembly and partial manufacture in Europe.

During 1951, world supply of newsprint, wood pulp and round wood for pitprops was such that Turkey could not obtain its entire requirements from its traditional suppliers, the Scandinavian countries. Now that the United Kingdom and other countries have established ceiling prices for paper and pulp, some of the pressure of demand on Scandinavian supplies has been removed. The opportunities for Canadian business in 1952 are correspondingly reduced.

Of ECA funds, \$6.2 million have been allotted for agricultural machinery, somewhat lower than the \$8.3 million last year. Because of the large number of tractors imported from Europe during the past year, Mutual Security Agency authorities have decided that no tractors will be imported from the U.S. or Canada. The total amount will go towards combine-harvesters, tillage and seeding equipment, D.D.T. and certain specialties.

The spares problems resulting from the great number of different makes of tractors imported over the last two years is beginning to cause concern. Over 25 different makes have been imported, most of them in small quantities by importers who have little regard for anything except the initial sale. The Government is now taking definite steps to greatly expand the number of maintenance and repair shops throughout the country and to train personnel.

### The Import Picture

Canadian imports from Turkey in 1951 followed a similar pattern to that of 1950, the only noteworthy changes being the new item of manganese ore to the value of \$265 thousand, and the decrease of about half in the amount of raw wool used for carpetmaking. The increase in total imports by almost \$480 thousand comes from the new business in manganese ore and the greater amount of walnuts and filberts bought from Turkey.

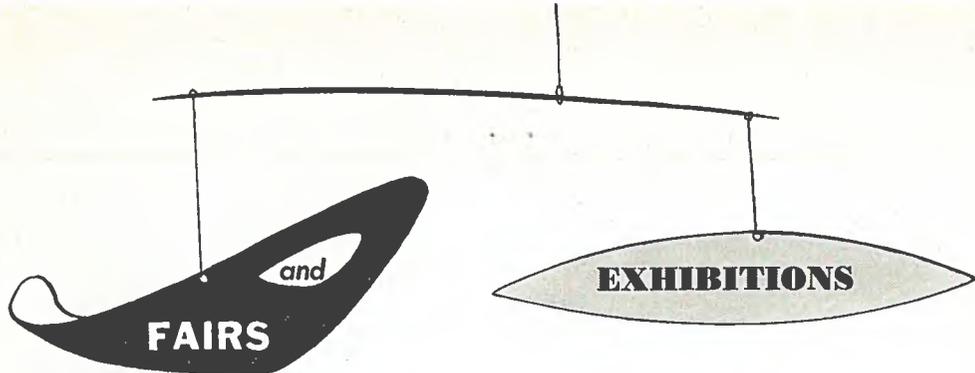
Item	1951	1950
Nuts .....	528,545	365,745
Chrome ore .....	419,853	409,964
Figs, dried .....	275,738	281,563
Manganese oxide .....	265,188	.....
Tobacco, unmanipulated .....	103,996	91,626
Wool, raw .....	61,582	116,374
Seeds .....	24,845	7,842
Acids .....	21,941	.....
Hair of camel, alpaca, goat .....	21,843	.....
Sponges (marine) .....	10,645	810
Settlers' effects .....	10,570	.....
Skins .....	6,493	.....
Carpets, oriental .....	4,303	624
Others .....	1,921	5,539
	1,757,463	1,280,087

The first quarter of 1952 shows Canadian imports from Turkey up by nearly \$260 thousand over the same period last year. September through March are traditionally the busiest months for shipment of Turkish products, so it is difficult to judge whether the trend will continue.

### 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, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, 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.



### **Brewers at Olympia**

Everything that goes into the production of beer and everything that beer goes into—that, in their phrase, describes the Brewer's Exhibition to be held at Olympia, London, November 24 to 28. Maltsters, coopers, bottle-makers, makers of conveyors and of filtration units—all will be exhibiting.

The "Bottled Beer" competition features a special class for beers made in the Commonwealth. Canadian brewers are eligible and several firms have already entered. Other interesting contests include one for the best malting barleys, a second for "hops of the year", and a third for wines made within the Commonwealth.

### **Report on Basle**

Figures on the Swiss Industries Fair, Basle, which closed on April 29, added up to a most encouraging total. Some 2,200 exhibitors sponsored displays, covering almost the entire range of Swiss production. The Foreign Visitors Office reported 14,347 visitors from 74 countries, including several important commercial delegations from other European nations and from overseas. Visitors from abroad displayed greatest interest in exhibits of watches, textiles, textile machinery, precision and optical instruments, machine tools, and electrical equipment. Business was particularly brisk for the machine tool and watchmaking industries.

### **Sweden Makes Concessions**

There is good news for Canadians who wish to exhibit at Sweden's international trade fair (the St. Eriks Fair) to be held in Stockholm August 23-September 7. The Trade and Industry Commission has guaranteed to Canadian exhibitors import licences to a maximum of Sw. kr. 700 (about \$133 Canadian) per square metre of space taken. Three conditions are attached to this offer: all costs must be paid in Canadian dollars; the booth must bear the name of the Canadian company, and it must be looked after by a Swedish agent.

Basic cost of participation at this St. Eriks Fair, now ten years old, comes to Sw. kr. 50 per square metre of space, and the smallest booth

available measures 3 x 3 metres. Some 25 countries are usually represented. Canadian companies interested in introducing their products, in a limited way, through orders booked at the fair should write to the Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Stockholm, Sweden.

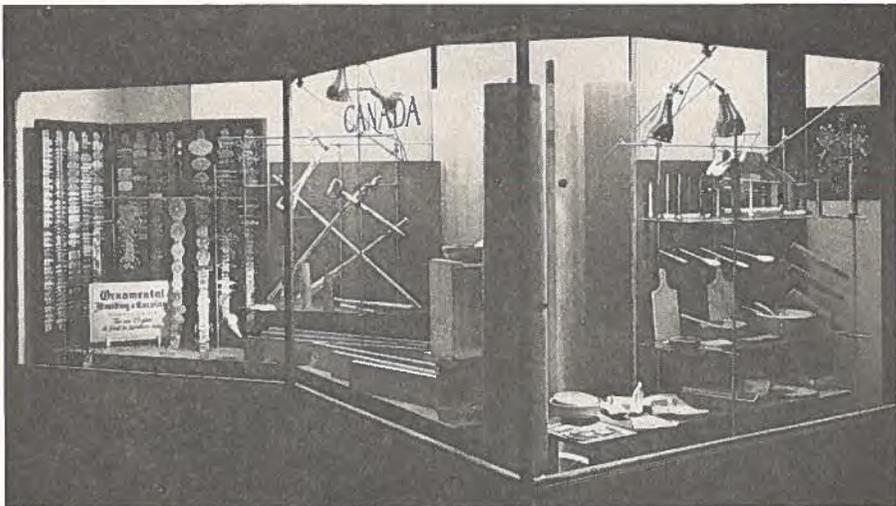
### **European Fairs**

The following are a few of the more important international trade fairs to be held in Europe in September:

Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht	September 2-11
Strasbourg, France	September 6-21
Vienna, Austria, Autumn Fair	September 7-14
Leipzig, Germany	September 7-17
Salonika, Greece	September 7-28
Ghent, Belgium	September 13-28
Lausanne, Switzerland	September 13-28
Zagreb, Yugoslavia	September 13-28
Marseilles, France	September 13-29

### **Shoes on Parade**

Utrecht, The Netherlands, will play host to an International Shoe and Leather Fair from July 21-25. Already 216 firms from all parts of the world have registered for the Fair, including makers of shoes, hide and leather dealers, shoe machinery and leatherware manufacturers, etc. For further information on this fair, write the Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa.



*This display of Canadian wood and wood products, arranged in one of the large windows fronting on the hall of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, is attracting much attention. The Canadian Consulate and Trade Commissioner Office is housed in this building.*

# Merchandising Methods in Israel

*Strict import controls, bulk buying, and difficulties in undertaking advertising have retarded development of modern selling methods.*

by T. J. Monty  
Commercial Secretary for Canada

**A** THENS—Merchandising methods in Israel have not developed as one might expect in a growing and progressive country whose population has doubled since 1948. A number of factors have contributed to this static condition.

Israel today enjoys a seller's market which will undoubtedly persist for many years. It comes from mass immigration, a severe shortage of foreign exchange, an adverse balance of trade resulting in strict import controls, expansion of exports at the expense of domestic consumers, severe rationing of foodstuffs and clothing, and shortages of many essential commodities.

The setup of both foreign purchasing and wholesale and retail marketing presents another difficulty, divided as it is between the Government and its official purchasing agencies both in Israel and abroad, the powerful co-operative movement, and private enterprise.

## Advertising

The diversity of language among immigrants gathered from all over the world has limited the use of normal channels of advertising—news-papers, periodicals, radio, cinema, public transport, walls and buildings, neon signs, etc. Naturally, this lack of advertising has helped to hold back the growth of modern merchandising methods. In addition, the supply of newsprint is critically short. There are 11 daily newspapers published in Hebrew, two in German, and one each in English, French and Hungarian. Then there are a host of semi-weekly publications in most European languages as well as in Hebrew. However, the circulation of most of these is limited and they take the form of broadsheets no larger than handbills. Advertising in Israel has to reach the public in several languages and through a relatively large number of newspapers and this fact frequently discourages its use.

However, business and trade organization magazines and a permanent exhibition of Israeli products, organized by manufacturers' associations, are used as advertising media.

## Merchandising Methods

In the socialistic, and therefore to a large extent controlled, economy of Israel, traditional laws of supply and demand are no longer effective. The larger part of Israel's imports are obtained directly by the Government or by the numerous co-operatives—consumer, agricultural, industrial and transport—through approved suppliers or purchasing missions with con-

nections in the main supplying countries. Smaller private enterprises rely on the individual importer and commission agent. On the local market, the collection, distribution and marketing of products is carried out through agencies of the co-operative movement, or through private wholesale and retail outlets.

Industry appears to be largely in the hands of private enterprise but many industrial undertakings are owned jointly by national, co-operative and private organizations. Though there are a number of large undertakings in the country, the majority are on a small workshop basis and employ numerous individual craftsmen.

Tastes, customs and habits vary considerably among the various sectors of the population, depending on the country of origin of the individual immigrants. Given a stable economy with normal trading conditions, there would be unlimited scope for the enterprising businessman or trader to satisfy the people's many needs and to stimulate those needs by advertising. As conditions are at the moment, however, with restricted imports and bulk buying, shortage of raw materials, producers, traders and consumers are confined to narrow limits and must take what is available. To the commodity-starved population, with too much money chasing too few goods, accentuating the pace of inflation and the cost of living, the desire to possess seems to override the sounder deciding factors of price, quality and utility.

---

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**T**O 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.

**F. H. Palmer**, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila since 1949, began his tour in Vancouver on June 15. His itinerary is:

Saint John—July 16

Halifax—July 18

**R. E. Gravel**, formerly Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, will become the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. On May 8 he began a tour of Canada before taking up his appointment in the autumn. His detailed itinerary is:

St. John's—July 14-16  
Halifax—July 17-18

Saint John—July 21  
Fredericton—July 22

Businessmen can reach these officers through the Chamber of Commerce in Fredericton; Boards of Trade in Halifax and Saint John; the Department of Trade and Commerce in St. John's (Stott Bldg.).

# General Notes

## BURMA

**Improve Harbour**—A \$712 thousand pipeline suction dredge from Japan has been made available to the Government of the Union of Burma from American aid funds. The dredge was towed from Japan to the port of Akyab, where it will be used to widen and deepen the docking waters and harbour channels to enable ocean-going vessels to enter the port and load rice cargoes—Bombay, June 6.

## CHILE

**Trade with Western Germany**—Because of concessions granted by the Western German Government in the matter of freedom from import licences or fixing of quotas, exports from Chile have increased considerably. These include copper and 159 thousand cases of apples which are competing very well with similar products from other countries—Santiago, June 8.

## JAPAN

**Import Plan**—Plans recently drafted by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry provide for the import of commodities valued at \$2,252 million in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1953. The total consists of \$1,066 million from dollar areas, \$785 million from the sterling area, and \$401 million from open account countries—Tokyo, May 25.

## INDONESIA

**Air and Rail Transport**—The Indonesian Government plans to take over all railway companies operating in the Republic, it is reported. Since the transfer of sovereignty from the Netherlands, railways have come under direct government control and are subsidized by the State. However, ownership has remained in private hands.

It is also reported that the Government is negotiating with KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines) on plans to change the contract under which KLM operates Garuda Indonesian Airways. It is anticipated that the duration of the contract will be shortened and that Garuda, which is now owned jointly by KLM and the Indonesian Government, will be taken over completely by the State—Singapore, May 30.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Supplementary Budget Revision**—Supplementary estimates chargeable against revenue and loan funds in the sum of £10 million raises governmental expenditure for the year 1952-53 to £282.9 million, of which £206.9 million will be met from current revenue. The supplementary accounts include an item of £600 thousand for overseas purchases of maize, and a £740 thousand loan to the Industrial Development Corporation earmarked for the purchase of mineral rights to ensure an orderly exploitation of the phosphate deposits—Cape Town, June 2.

**Trade Deficit Increases**—The more vigorous import control policy, effective on January 1, 1952, to restrict the value of imports during the calendar year by £60 million has not as yet shown concrete results. Imports of £157 million in the first four months of the year were £19 million higher than in the corresponding period of 1951. With three months of grace allowed on 1951 import licences, no curtailment during the first quarter was anticipated, but imports to the value of £41.3 million—£4.6 million higher than in the similar month of last year—are causing concern. Exports have declined and in the first four months had a value of £114.6 million or about £10 million less than in the similar period of 1951—Cape Town, June 2.

**Larger Harbour for Cape Town**—Extensions to Cape Town harbour, costing about £10 million, will begin shortly. Proposed improvements include a new and larger outer breakwater, realignment of harbour entrances to permit use in all weathers, segregated docks for dangerous cargoes, a separate terminal fuel oil depot, additional deep-sea berths and further railway siding facilities, cranes and cargo-moving equipment—Cape Town, June 2.

**Co-operative Movement Grows**—Between 1941 and 1950 the number of registered Co-operative Associations increased from 246 with a membership of 147 thousand to 415 with a membership of 308 thousand. Reserves and unappropriated profits have increased from £3 million to £14.6 million, according to the first annual report of the registrar.

Agriculture has been a fertile field for co-operatives, and 243 associations are registered. Aggregate turnover reported by the co-operatives during the year ended June 30, 1949, was £118.9 million, of which £111.2 million was controlled by the 243 agricultural co-operatives. The turnover by the 172 consumers' associations amounted only to £7.7 million. Wine and tobacco co-operatives control more than 50 per cent of the reserves—Cape Town, June 2.

## THAILAND

**Hydro-Electric Projects**—The Thai Government plans to request a loan of US\$25 million from the World Bank for construction of two hydro-electric power plants. A survey of water resources has been undertaken by the Royal Thai Irrigation Department to determine potential hydro resources. Where no waterpower is available, lignite power plants will be built in Northern and Southern Thailand, according to present plans. It is hoped that enough plants can be built to permit a grid electric system—Singapore, May 30.

## UNITED KINGDOM

**Imports**—United Kingdom imports in May were down to £320.4 million from £325.5 million in April, although the latter month contained three fewer working days. The excess of imports over the total exports was £84.7 million, compared with an average of £76.8 million in the first four months of the year—London, June 13.

# Colombia's Soft Drink Industry

by W. J. Millyard  
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

**B**OGOTA—The soft drink industry in Colombia, the trade estimates, currently has a volume of approximately twenty million cases a year, a 300 per cent increase since 1939. The famous brand names such as Coca Cola, Pepsi Cola, and Canada Dry are household words and these companies have branch plants operating in the principal cities of the Republic. Coca Cola is especially prominent with plants in nine cities, all owned by local businessmen. The parent company in the United States supplies only the syrup.

The largest soft drink operation in the country, however, is that of two domestic companies with joint ownership—Posada Tobon S.A., and Gaseosas Colombianas S.A. Together they turn out about 15 million cases a year of soda water and sundry fruit-flavoured carbonated drinks. Their best known brand names are "Popular", "Postòbon", "Leona Pura", and "Bretana". There are also well over a hundred small independent bottlers established in every section of Colombia.

## Many Materials Imported

The sugar and carbon come largely from sources within Colombia but the flavours and extracts, all the white glass bottles, and a portion of the crowns have to be imported. However, some of the crowns are made in the Republic but the quality is rather poor because the tin plate that is imported to make them is low-grade. All the cork used in the crowns is imported in sheets, principally from the United States, ready to be cut to size. Sugar is bought from Colombian producers and at present costs only about two cents a pound. The duties on white bottles are very high because every effort is made to encourage the use of locally-made bottles. As a result, the laid-down cost of imported bottles runs as high as 15 cents each.

The internationally known brands maintain the same high standards of quality as in Canada and have done such effective advertising by press, radio and billboard that they are known in all parts of the country. Their selling price is competitive with domestic types and soft drinks of all kinds retail for from four to six cents a bottle, depending on the location and its relative distance from the bottling plant.

Distribution is chiefly by truck, despite the poor condition of most of the roads. Theoretically, *per capita* consumption should be highest in the hot, low-lying coastal towns. This theory does not hold true. Bogota, at an altitude of 8,600 feet and with a temperate climate, provides the best soft drink market. The reason is probably that in the tropical areas fresh fruit drinks can substantially undersell bottled beverages.

Colombia still offers a good opportunity for the expansion of the soft drink industry and, as the standard of living continues to rise, the demand for bottled drinks should also increase.

# Commodity Notes

## BRAZIL

**Nylon**—Nylon will be manufactured in Brazil by the Cia. Quimica Rhodia Brasileira of São Paulo, according to press reports, which state that the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Company has granted its patent rights for the manufacture of nylon to the company, although no exclusive rights have been conceded. Dupont will go on selling nylon in Brazil through its subsidiary, Duperial—São Paulo, June 5.

**Textile Cellulose**—Forty thousand tons of textile cellulose a year will be turned out by an affiliate of Snia Viscosa, an Italian chemical and textile firm, which will set up a plant in São Paulo. Nitro Quimica Brasileira, makers of rayon and explosives, will boost output of high tenacity rayon for tires to 15 million pounds a year—São Paulo, June 5.

**Glass**—A glass factory will be built in Porto Ferreira, São Paulo, covering an area of 50 thousand square meters. The modern equipment acquired in Belgium will enable the factory to produce flat glass, both plain and decorated. Approximately 400 workers will be employed by the new industry—São Paulo, June 5.

## NEW ZEALAND

**Wool**—New Zealand's wool cheque for the current season is now expected to reach about £64 million—£8 million more than an earlier estimate made before the belated recovery in auction prices. The average price for the season's clip is now calculated at 42d. a pound, less than half of last year's phenomenal average of 88d. The lower prices have meant a sharp drop in the Dominion's dollar earnings for the year—\$24.6 million compared with \$49½ million last year—Wellington, June 4.

**Sheepskins**—A stronger tone for wool was reflected in a marked improvement in value for both dry and salted sheepskins at the Auckland auction on April 29. Hide prices also recovered slightly. Full-wooled dry sheepskins sold up to 25½d. a pound, compared with 17d. on April 1. Full-wooled salted sheepskins made up to 17/3d. per skin against 13/-d. on April 16—Wellington, June 4.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA

**Minerals**—Total value of Northern Rhodesia's mineral output in 1951 was a record £71 million, an increase of nearly £22 million over the 1950 total. The output of electrolytic copper totalled 103 thousand tons worth £21 million, compared with the 77 thousand tons valued at £12.7 million in 1950. Blister copper production was 205 thousand tons, the highest since 1940, and was valued at nearly £41 million. Zinc totalled 22 thousand tons valued at £5 million; lead, 13 thousand tons worth £2 million, and cobalt alloy 36 thousand cwt. valued at £1 million—Johannesburg, June 18.

## PAKISTAN

**Railway Carriages**—Railway passengers will soon travel in greater comfort. The Ministry of Communications has placed orders in France for 235 carriages and in Japan for 45, all of the most modern design. Plans are being concluded to order an additional 209. France will supply 122 broad-gauge coaches, ten of them air conditioned, and 113 metre-gauge, lightweight, all-steel coaches for the North Western Railway and the Eastern Bengal Railway respectively. Delivery is to begin in October 1952, and is expected to be completed by June 1953.

An order for 45 metre-gauge passenger carriages for the Eastern Bengal Railway has been placed in Japan, delivery to be completed by November 1952. In addition, tenders have been called for 123 broad-gauge lightweight carriages for the North Western Railway and 86 metre-gauge lightweight carriages for the Eastern Bengal Railway—Karachi, June 6.

## SCOTLAND

**Sulphuric Acid**—Arrangements have been compelled for a plant in Whitehaven to manufacture high-grade sulphuric acid from anhydrite. Cost will be £2 million. Anhydrite is said to exist in large quantities on this site. Initial output of sulphuric acid will be 75 thousand tons a year starting in 1954, with the possibility of doubling the plant later. Cement or cement clinker is a co-product of this process (a tonnage roughly equivalent to that of the acid) and marketing arrangements for it are being considered—London, May 26.

## SOUTH AFRICA

**Wool**—The total quantity of wool offered for sale at all ports in South Africa between June 1, 1951 and April 30, 1952, was 792,992 bales compared with 734,548 bales during the corresponding period last season, according to the monthly report of the South African Wool Board. During this period the United Kingdom bought 141,224 bales, France 90,935, the United States 86,403, Italy 73,463, and Germany 59,310. China bought 118 bales of scoured wool. During April of this year (the latest figures available) 55,685 bales of wool, excluding karakul, were offered for sale at various ports in the Union compared with 47,971 bales during April 1951. Offerings of karakul wool in April were 6,469 bales compared with 7,291 bales in the same month last year—Johannesburg, June 18.

**Diamonds**—Because of the £4 million increase in diamond exports and an increase of £3.7 million in re-exports, South Africa's total export fell by only £5 million in spite of a £13 million decline in the value of wool exports during the first quarter of 1952. Demand for gem and industrial diamonds from the central selling organization of the De Beers Group has been well maintained with total sales amounting to £18.9 million, comprising gem stones £13.1 million and industrial stones £5.8 million—Cape Town, April 30.

## United States Announces Import Controls

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 3, 1952—FTS—In a press release today, the United States Department of Agriculture issued details of its import control program under Defence Food Order 3 for the period July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953, as authorized under Section 104 of the Defence Production Act, as modified.

The modified Section 104 provides that import controls may be exercised by types or variety of a commodity or product. It gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to increase by as much as 15 per cent the import quotas established for each type or variety of a commodity when he deems such action necessary, taking into account the broad effect on international relationships and trade. The modification does not change the three basic standards that the Secretary must use in making the initial determination of the need for and extent of import controls, i.e., the effects of imports (1) on domestic production, (2) on marketing and storage, and (3) on price support programs.

Under the program announced today, the following types of cheese are being freed from import controls: Emmenthaler or Swiss with eye formation, Gruyere process, Roquefort, and all of the varieties of cheese formerly controlled in Class VIII, except those varieties containing or processed in whole or in part from Cheddar, Blue Mold, Edam, and Gouda. This action on Class VIII cheese releases from control more than 90 per cent of the volume of cheese included in this class.

Also removed from import controls are: rice meal, rice flour, rice polish, rice bran, and rice starch; and flaxseed screenings, flaxseed scalplings, flaxseed chaff, and flaxseed scourings.

Imports of the varieties of cheese remaining under control in Class VIII will be limited in the period July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953, to the quantity imported in calendar year 1950. The quota for Italian type cheese in original loaves during 1952-53 has been established at 20 million pounds, for Blue Mold cheese at three million pounds, and for Edam and Gouda cheese (combined) at three million pounds. These quotas are somewhat higher than the permitted rate of imports in the 1951-52 control period.

The import quota for Cheddar cheese for 1952-53 has been established at an annual rate of 8.5 million pounds. This quota is about equal to the annual rate of Cheddar cheese imports authorized during the 1951-52 period.

The import quota for casein has been established at an annual rate of 40 million pounds. The new quota has been reduced approximately 25 per cent as compared with last year's quota. However, the quota should be adequate to take care of the anticipated imports during the 1952-53 period.

Import authorizations for cheese and casein will be issued to individual importers as promptly as possible. Under the initial authorizations importers generally will be allowed to import approximately one-third of their annual quota in the first four months of the 1952-53 period.

The Department also announced that controls have been established on imports of malted milk compounds or substitutes for milk or cream. It was explained that this control is necessary as an adjunct to the control on imports of butter. There has been in recent months a significant increase in imports of high butterfat content products in this category as well as substantial imports of such products not formerly imported, which have the same use as butter. Therefore, effective immediately, imports of malted milk and compounds may only be made on the basis of individual licences issued by the Department. Applications will be approved for products which can be determined by the Department not to have the same use as butter. Those products which, because of their butterfat content, have the same use as butter, such as in the manufacture of ice cream, will not be approved for entry.

As required by the law, the Secretary will continue to review the situation affecting commodities included under Section 104 and it may be necessary from time to time to place additional commodities under control, to change the degree of control, or to release controls. In making these reviews, particular attention will be given to the effects of imports of particular types and varieties of cheese on domestic types under the three criteria specified in the law.

Individual authorizations for cheese imports will continue to be established by country of origin.

The Department also announced a revised formula for determining the quantities of cheese that each importer will be authorized to bring in during the period July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953. Last year importers' authorizations were based on their average imports during the three years 1948-50. Adjustments were made for importers who did not begin to import until after 1948.

In 1952-53, the national quotas for each class of cheese will be apportioned among individual importers on the basis of the proportion of the U.S. total which was imported by each importer in 1950, with allowances made for any greater proportion imported by such importers during the two-year period 1949-50 or the three-year period 1948-1950. In the case of importers who did not begin importing cheese in commercial quantities until after January 1, 1951, their imports up to August 8, 1951, will be treated as if they had occurred in 1950.

In determining individual cheese import authorizations for 1952-53, unused remainders from 1951-52 will not be considered, and imports during the 1951-52 control period in excess of authorized quantities will be deducted from authorizations for 1952-53 of the importers concerned.

The Department also pointed out that importers may now bring cheese, casein, broken rice, registered or certified flaxseed and rice for planting, and malted milk compounds into a bonded warehouse in the United States or into U.S. foreign trade zones without obtaining previous authorization from the Department. Importers are thus free to place in such storage any shipments of these products arriving within the next few days and before import authorizations are received. Department officials cautioned that importers bringing in these products with the intention of obtaining authorization later for entry into U.S. consumption do so at their own risk. The presence of commodities in a bonded warehouse, a foreign trade zone, or otherwise under Customs custody will not be a basis for relief from hardship.

For all commodities or products subject to control other than those listed in the preceding paragraph, import authorization issued in advance by the Department will continue to be required before any such commodities or products may be brought into a bonded warehouse in the United States or into U.S. foreign trade zones.

The controls which were in effect during the 1951-52 control period on butter, butter oil, flaxseed (except screenings, scalpings, chaff, and scourings) linseed oil, nonfat dry milk solids, peanuts, and rice (except meal, flour, polish, bran, starch) continue without change.

---

## Trade and Tariff Regulations

### **British Guiana Prohibits Imports of Crown Corks**

Port of Spain, June 27, 1952—FTS—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, advised importers on June 21 that the issuance of import licences for crown corks on hard currency sources has been discontinued because supplies are now available from the United Kingdom.

---

### **British Guiana Establishes Footwear Quotas**

Port of Spain, June 27, 1952—FTS—The Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, in a notice of June 20 advised quota holders that quotas have been established for the importation of women's and children's footwear (other than canvas and rubber) from North America for the second half of 1952.

---

### **Chile Reinstates Import Permits**

Santiago, June 16, 1952—FTS—The system of import permits has been reinstated for all imports into Chile, it is announced. The necessary decree has been signed by the Minister of Economy and awaits the approval of the Controller General before being passed to the Official Gazette for publication.

A list of goods which might be imported without prior permits was established by the Chilean Foreign Exchange Budget for 1951. Although exchange difficulties led to suspension of such imports from the dollar area in July 1951, the system was re-established by the 1952 Budget. A severe exchange shortage again led to its suspension from April 24, 1952.

---

### **Costa Rica Requires Certificates for Packing Materials**

A recent regulation of the Costa Rican Ministry of Agriculture and Industry states that imports of packages, cases or other receptacles packed in hay, straw or other forages will not be permitted unless accompanied

by a certificate of disinfection. The disinfectant especially recommended for fumigation is a mixture of 20 c.c. of potassium permanganate and  $16\frac{2}{3}$  ounces of formaline for each 1,000 cubic feet of material to be disinfected. The certificate must guarantee the act of disinfection, indicate the type of disinfectant used, and bear the appropriate declaration of an official veterinary in the country of origin.

---

#### **Pakistan Increases Import Duty on Cotton Piece Goods**

Karachi, June 26, 1952—FTS—The Government of Pakistan has announced increased duties on imports of cotton piece goods, effective June 25.

The effect of the notice is to enhance the import duties to 60 per cent for printed and non-printed cotton piece goods imported from all countries except the United Kingdom. The previous duty was 30 per cent on non-printed varieties and grey cloth, and 36 per cent on printed varieties.

For imports of United Kingdom origin, the duty on non-printed varieties and grey cloth is increased from 25 to 55 per cent ad valorem and on printed varieties from 30 to 54 per cent.

---

#### **United States Reimposes Tariff on Lead**

Washington, June 25, 1952—FTS—The President today signed a proclamation reinstating, effective June 26, the tariff on lead.

The reimposed rates of duty, which have been suspended since February 11, 1952, are  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound on lead content of lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes, under tariff paragraph 391; and  $1\frac{1}{16}$  cents per pound on lead content of lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, Babbitt metal, solder, and alloys or combinations of lead, under tariff paragraph 392.

This action was taken in accordance with Public Law 257 which provides that the suspension of the duties on lead shall be terminated when the average market price of lead for any one month has been below 18 cents per pound.

---

## **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.

## India Amends Open General Licence

**N**EW DELHI, June 19, 1952—FTS—Import trade control policy for the licensing period July-December 1952, announced by the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry on June 16, includes a new Open General Licence, No. 24, replacing O.G.L. No. 23 which expired on June 30, 1952.

O.G.L. No. 24 continues the general permission given to all persons to import into India from any country (except the Union of South Africa) goods comprised in a lengthy schedule. The list, for the most part, is the same as that attached to O.G.L. No. 23. There are, however, a few additions, some important deletions, and several transfers of goods to O.G.L. No. 25, available only to soft currency countries.

The principal additional commodities which now will be admitted under O.G.L. from all countries (except South Africa) are:

- Ferro-chrome
- Copper, unwrought; ingot bars
- Aluminium in crude form; wire rods for the manufacture of electrical conductors
- Pyrometers
- Flexible metallic tubes designed as a part of a transmission system; paper insulated power cables; high tension insulators
- Electric carbons
- Card clothing and card accessories
- Machine cloth
- Chemicals: barium carbonate, methyl amyl acetate
- Electric apparatus: heating elements, soldering irons, hearing aids and parts thereof
- Stereo flongs.

Commodities no longer admissible under O.G.L., and therefore subject to individual licence for shipments after June 30 from both dollar and soft currency countries, include:

- Fish, fresh and/or frozen
- Fish, canned
- Butter, cheese and ghee
- Powdered milk containing not less than 18 per cent cream, intended for infant feeding (item IV-9)
- Powdered milk containing not less than 18 per cent cream intended for infant feeding (bulk packing) (item IV-80)
- Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream not otherwise specified
- Milk foods for infants
- Farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled, excluding milk foods for infants and also excluding breakfast foods (wheat flakes, corn flakes, processed oats and pearl barley)
- Barley
- Oil cakes
- Staple fibre
- Antimony ingot, regulus and star metal
- Steel earthwire for electric installations
- Iron or steel wire chain link fencing
- Unmachined iron castings in all forms
- Ball bearings exceeding 1" in bore (internal) diameter
- Component parts of ball bearings exceeding 1" but not exceeding 2" in diameter
- Door locks (not padlocks)
- Joint adapters, nippers
- Hand tools, viz., glass cutters, emery wheel dressers, files, rasps
- Spare parts for diesel engines; cylinder liners and pistons
- Rolling rolls for steel works (whether of cast iron, cast steel or forged)

Specified articles of laboratory-ware and of hardware, including hand sewing needles and fishing hooks  
Asbestos diaphragms  
Cigarette paper  
Rubber-covered conveyor belting  
Drugs and medicines (in pure form or as preparations thereof) under eleven classifications, including all forms of bottled penicillin and its preparations  
Aluminum powder and paste.

Commodities previously under O.G.L. from all countries (except South Africa) and now subject to individual licence when imported from dollar countries include:

Lead, wrought, including pipes, tubes, foil, wire and sheet (including sheet for tea chest)  
Antimonial lead in the ingot and wrought form, including pipe, tube and sheet  
Aluminum circles, sheets, and other manufactures not otherwise specified  
Hand tools, viz., hacksaw blades, tube expanders, and all hand saws except fret or piercing saws  
Tools and cutters tipped with tungsten carbide, solid or inserted type, and tungsten carbide tips  
Woodworking tools: saws only  
Needles for sewing machines  
Fishing hooks and fishing line  
Bifurcated rivets and tinmen's rivets  
Iron or steel wire rope and wire strand  
Iron or steel wire staples (excluding machine staples) and certain boot and shoe grindery  
Iron or steel chains  
Forged steel balls (in unmachined condition) of sizes above  $\frac{9}{16}$ " diameter; steel balls of sizes above  $\frac{9}{16}$ " diameter (in machined and polished condition)  
Forged steel balls (in unmachined condition) of sizes above  $\frac{9}{16}$ " diameter (in machined and polished condition)  
Tallow  
Cork manufactures not otherwise specified  
Explosives, specified kinds  
Rubber pressure and vacuum tubing  
Industrial diamond in powder form  
Polystyrene, polydichlorstyrene  
Polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl moulding powders  
Urea formaldehyde moulding powder  
Thermoplastic moulding powder  
Casein  
Drugs and medicines (in pure form or as preparations thereof) under twenty classifications, including arsenical preparations for treatment of venereal disease.

Admission under O.G.L. 24 requires that the goods shall have been shipped on through consignment to India on or before March 31, 1953, without any grace period whatsoever.

## MARITIME FISHERMEN PROTECTED

When Maritime fishermen complained that trawlers from Portugal, Spain, France, and possibly Italy were fishing inside the three-mile off-shore limit of our territorial waters, Canada decided to enforce an old law strictly, beginning July first. This Act, passed in 1894 and known as the Customs and Fisheries Protection Act, bars foreign fishing vessels from entering Canadian ports and then restocking there. Such vessels can, of course, come in to port in an emergency.

# Foreign Trade Service Aboard

† Indicates a change since previous publication.

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

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES, OFFICE TELEPHONE
<b>Argentina</b> Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Counsellor  W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 33-8237 <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 33-8237
<b>Australia</b> (Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory) Dependencies Australia (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania) Australia	C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada  R. W. Blake, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada  R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street, SYDNEY  83 William Street, MELBOURNE  83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> BW 9351  <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> MU 4716  <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> MU 4716
<b>Belgian Congo</b> Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, LEOPOLDVILLE	<i>Mail:</i> Boite Postale 373 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 2706
<b>Belgium</b> Luxembourg	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, BRUSSELS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 11-33-88
<b>Brazil</b>	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 <i>Tel.:</i> 42-4140
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 <i>Tel.:</i> 36-6301
<b>Ceylon</b>	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, COLOMBO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1006 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5876
<b>Chile</b>	M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, SANTIAGO	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 771 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 64189
<b>Colombia</b> Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39, BOGOTA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1618 <i>Airmail:</i> Apartado Aero 3562 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 12-251
<b>Cuba</b> Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> M-9839
<b>Egypt</b> Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria	Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara, CAIRO	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1770 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 74010
<b>France</b> Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> OPERA 42-30
France	J. H. Tremblay, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> OPERA 42-30
<b>Germany</b> Federal Republic	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitelmannstrasse, BONN	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Bonn 38927

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES OFFICE TELEPHONE
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitellmannstrasse, BONN	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: Bonn 38927
Greece Israel	T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Ave., ATHENS	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 72-853
Guatemala Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Canal Zone	J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	28, 5a Avenida Sud, GUATEMALA CITY	Mail: P.O. Box 400 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 5590
Hong Kong French Indo-China, South China, Macau, Taiwan	T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Bldg., HONG KONG	Mail: P.O. Box 126 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 28336
India	Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road, NEW DELHI	Mail: P.O. Box 11 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 40191
India Burma	B. I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, BOMBAY	Mail: P.O. Box 886 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 20672
Ireland	H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 44251
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 80-842
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	Mail: P.O. Box 225 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 2858 Mail: P.O. Box 225 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 2858
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, TOKYO	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 48-4116
Mexico	M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma, MEXICO, D.F.	Mail: Apartado 126-Bis Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 36-27-90
Netherlands	J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A, THE HAGUE	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 18-51-06
Netherlands Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg	Acting Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A., THE HAGUE	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 18-51-06
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	P. V. McLane, Commercial Counsellor	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Bldg., WELLINGTON	Mail: P.O. Box 1660 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 70-644
Norway Denmark, Greenland	J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, OSLO	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 33-30-80
Pakistan Afghanistan, Iran	A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd., KARACHI	Mail: P.O. Box 531 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 5826
Peru Bolivia	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	Mail: Casilla 1212 Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 39150

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES OFFICE TELEPHONE
<b>Philippines</b>	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 <i>Tel.:</i> 3-33-35
<b>Portugal</b> Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 53117
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, Santurce, SAN JUAN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3981 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Santurce 2-5626
<b>Singapore</b> Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-5, Union Building, SINGAPORE	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 845 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 7739
<b>South Africa</b> (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 <i>Tel.:</i> 33-2628
South Africa (Cape Province, Orange Free State), Southwest 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 <i>Tel.:</i> 2-5134/5
<b>Spain</b> 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 <i>Tel.:</i> 21-41-13
<b>Sweden</b> Finland	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strandvagen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 67-92-15
<b>Switzerland</b> Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 4-59-17
<b>Trinidad</b> Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	†Colonial Building, 72 South Quay, PORT-OF-SPAIN	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 125 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 4787
<b>Turkey</b>	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 <i>Tel.:</i> 43670
<b>United Kingdom</b> (South of England, East Anglia, Scotland), 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>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701  <i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> SLEIGHING <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES OFFICE TELEPHONE
United Kingdom	R. D. Roc, 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 <i>Tel.:</i> Whitehall 8701
United Kingdom (Midlands, North England, Wales)	M. J. Vechslor, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Central 0625
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Tel.:</i> 21867
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> DEcatur 1011
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> DEcatur 1011
United States (Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, eastern New York State), 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 <i>Tel.:</i> JUDson 6-2400
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 <i>Tel.:</i> JUDson 6-2400
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 <i>Tel.:</i> HANcock 6-4320
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 6	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> STate 2-7312
United States (Michigan, Ohio, western 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 <i>Tel.:</i> WOODward 5-2811
United States (City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona)	V. E. Duolos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES 14	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> VANdike 7114
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 <i>Tel.:</i> RAYmond 2136
United States (Northern California, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico), Hawaii	Acting Consul General of Canada	Canadian Consulate General, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO 4	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> SUTter 1-3039
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 55818
Venezuela Colombia	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 3306 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 55818

# 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 June 30	Nominal Quotations July 7
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Ex.	-2977	-1947	-1924
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Free	-2085	-0701	-0692
Australia.....	Pound.....	Export	3-2240	2-1690	2-1440
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0193	-0191
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0162	-0160
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-8396	-5648	-5583
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0526	-0520
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2045	-2020
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0078	-0078
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-3895	-3848
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1738	-1717
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	-9737	-9619
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		0-2000	-0194	-0192
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1410	-1393
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	-9737	-9619
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0649	-0641
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	-0563	-0056
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	2-7962	2-7621
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	-3895	-3847
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	2-4426	2-4144
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0042	-0042
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0027	-0027
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0056	-0055
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		-3000	-0153	-0152
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	-2318	-2290
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-9737	-9619
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-1947	-1924
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-4869	-4809
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-1695	-1675
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-0598	-0590
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212	-2045	-2020
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300		
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7112	2-6800
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-7112	2-6800
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	2-7112	2-6800
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		-0017	-0015	-0015
Japan.....	Yen.....		4-0300	2-7112	2-6800
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-0028	-0027	-0026
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1561		
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-1157	-1126	-1112
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2562	-2531
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		-5308	-5163	-5100
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		4-0150	2-7112	2-6800
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2000	-1947	-1924
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-2015	-1363	-1347
Panama.....	Balboa.....		-3022	-2943	-2907
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		1-000	-9737	-9619
Peru.....	Sol.....		-3200		
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-1538	-0621	-0613
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-4975	-4869	-4809
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-0400	-0039	-0034
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....	Off. Free	-4702	-3163	-3127
Sweden.....	Krona.....	Mkt. Ex.	-0916	-0252	-0243
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2783	-1882	-1859
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-2336	-2261	-2232
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-1000		
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		-3571	-3478	-3435
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-7112	2-6800
United States.....	Dollar.....		4-0300	2-7112	2-6800
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		1-0000	-9737	-9618
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-6583	-6410	-6332
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-2985	-2907	-2871
			-0200	-0032	-0032

\* September 17, 1949.



THE LIBRARY,  
BANK OF CANADA,  
OTTAWA, ONT.

W.F.