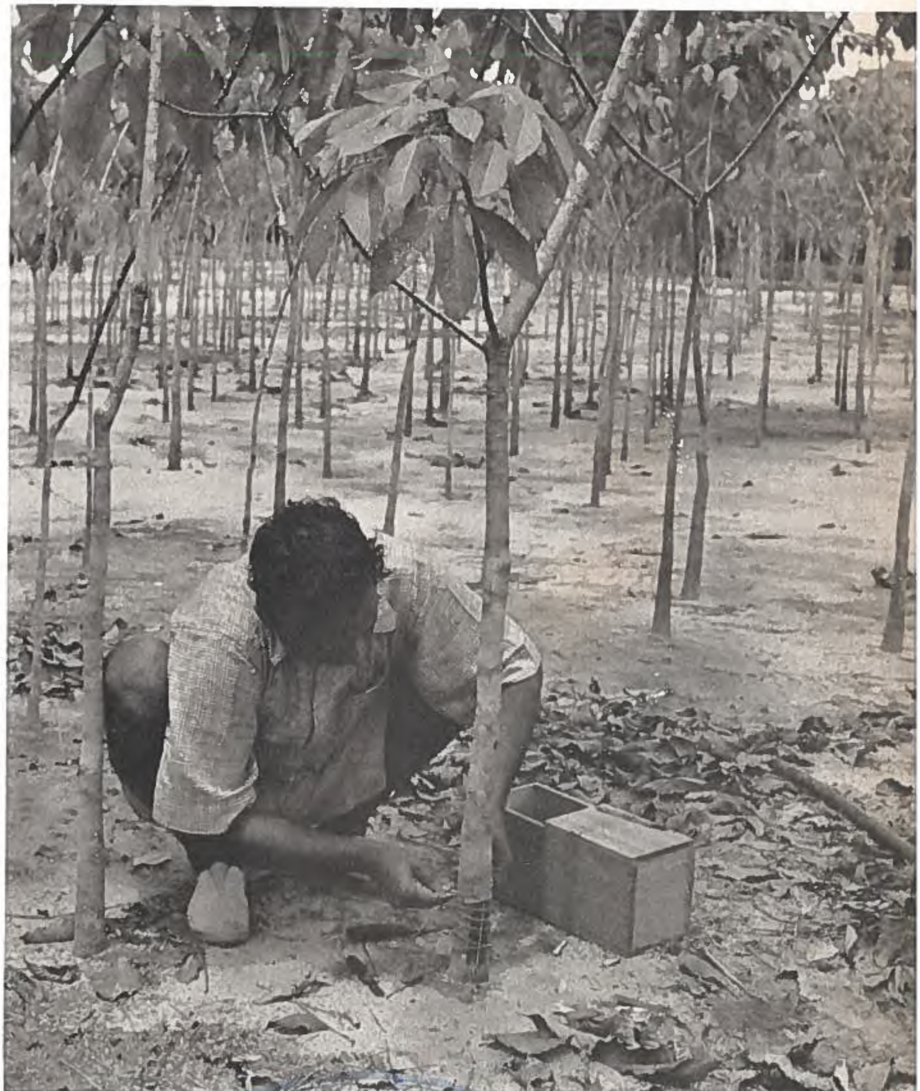
foreign trade

AUGUST 23, 1952



OTTAWA CANADA

The Malayan Rubber Industry (page 2)

foreign trade

VOL. 12 OTTAWA, AUGUST 23, 1952. NO. 295

COVER . . . Bud-grafting, as carried out by a worker on a Malayan rubber plantation, helps improve stock and keep yields high. Better quality and increased production are Malaya's answer to the synthetic rubber threat.

(See story on page 2.)

—Photo by U. K. Information Office

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.

The Malayan Rubber Industry

More high-yielding trees, improved tapping and processing, and continuous research--these are the rubber planters' response to increasing competition.

SINGAPORE—By value, few of Canada's imports are more important than natural rubber. Though she produced 62,293 long tons of synthetic rubber in 1951, Canada also imported 48 thousand tons of crude rubber and latex valued at more than $60 million. Eighty per cent of this came from Malaya which, added to some $9 million worth of tin, made that country our fourth most important source of supply. Last year only the United States, the United Kingdom and Venezuela outranked Malaya in sales to Canada.

Malaya's rise from a position of seventh or eighth to fourth on the Canadian import list can be attributed almost entirely to large increases in the values of her two strategic raw materials. This in turn was caused by scare buying, stockpiling and defence requirements after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. But in addition to value increases in imports from Malaya, there was a modest rise in volume in 1950 and 1951.

Canadian Imports of Rubber—Latex and Crude

	Malaya		Other Sources		Total	
	Volume (short tons)	Value (in million $)	Volume (short tons)	Value (in million $)	Volume (short tons)	Value (in million $)
1951	43,344	48·3	10,417	12·2	53,761	60·5
1950	40,730	23·0	11,580	7·9	52,310	30·9
1949	35,728	11·0	9,115	3·9	44,843	14·9
1948	40,463	14·8	7,380	3·4	47,843	18·2

Malaya's rubber industry stands as one of the foremost achievements in British colonial development. Without this industry the sterling area today would be in an even more difficult financial position. In 1950, rubber exports earned more than $290 million for the London dollar pool. In 1951 the figure was $425 million and in the first four months of 1952 exports to Canada and the United States touched $92 million.

Export duty collected by the Federation of Malaya totalled $70·5 million in 1951 and, with corporation taxes, the rubber industry contributed 50 per cent of Federation revenue. A large proportion of this is used to wage the most difficult kind of jungle warfare against Communist bandits. Of Malaya's population of six million, some 1½ million are directly or wholly dependent on rubber. Obviously the country's welfare, politically as well as economically, is almost totally governed by the rubber market.

Rubber production in southeast Asia dates back some 75 years. Henry Wickham, an English trader and explorer, managed to obtain seeds from Brazil which were germinated in Kew Gardens, London, and shipped as plants to Ceylon and Singapore. At that time there was little interest in rubber production in Malaya because of limited markets.

About 1910 the advent of mass-produced automobiles brought rubber production and planting to the fore. British capital came to Malaya in a big way. World War I increased the demand but posed difficulties in development. During this period the Dutch, who were neutrals, rapidly expanded their industry in the Netherlands East Indies to the point where it equalled Malayan production.

The history of rubber between the two World Wars was largely one of over-production, restrictive agreements, and arguments between buyer and seller. In 1932 the average price in New York was 3·43 cents per pound, compared with the 50-year average of 40 cents a pound. An agreement restricting production in British territories in the 1920's fell through primarily because it did not include the Dutch East Indies. A second agreement in the 1930's between British and Dutch worked reasonably well up to the Japanese entry into World War II. Since the war, the natural rubber producers in Southeast Asia have worked uneasily in the shadow of two threats to their economic welfare: first, synthetic rubber, world production of which is more than half that of Southeast Asia and, second, a strategic stockpile equal to more than six months' production.

Production Methods and Uses

To meet the threat of synthetic rubber, the Malayan industry is concentrating on higher quality through more efficient tapping and processing, and on replanting with high-yielding trees. Of the 3½ million acres of rubber plantations in Malaya, roughly 10 per cent is planted in high-yielding trees. The importance of this is obvious. Under optimum conditions, high-yielding trees produce 1,800 lbs. per acre annually compared with 400 lbs. for the old type.

More economical production may enhance the eternal bogey of overproduction which resulted in the restriction schemes of the twenties and thirties. To counter this, the industry levies a small tax on rubber produced and thus finances a program of research in Kuala Lumpur and the United Kingdom and an advertising program in the United States. One of the schemes currently being investigated is that of providing a satisfactory rubber road surface. The idea is that rubber mixed with asphalt will stand up to severe climatic conditions better than other surfaces. Experimental strips have been laid in Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States, Holland and Malaya.

World Rubber Consumption

	World consumption	10-year percentage increase
1910	100,000 long tons	—
1920	297,500 " "	197·5
1930	710,000 " "	139·0
1940	1,110,000 " "	56·3
1950	1,705,000 " "	53·6

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The paint industry has made use of rubber's adaptability to variations in temperature and satisfactory types of all-weather paints have been developed.

If figures of past consumption are a guide to future requirements, natural rubber producers need have no worry about over-production in the long run. One often-mentioned solution to the production and pricing problems of both growers and users is a world agreement including both major producers and consumers, similar to the International Wheat Agreement. Efforts towards this end have so far been notably unsuccessful.

Estates and Small Holdings

The industry in Malaya is divided into two parts: estates of over 100 acres, mainly European-owned, and Malay, Chinese and Indian small holdings. The proportion of production from estates and small holdings is roughly 55 to 45 but this varies with the market price of rubber.

Rubber estates are run on ordinary business principles. Originally, capital was subscribed overseas, mainly in London, but also by large rubber companies in the United States. Today only 35 to 40 per cent of the Malayan industry, valued at £700 million, is owned overseas. Estates employ salaried staff on a contract basis, they install machinery and equipment to handle latex and turn this into crude rubber sheets. They carry on a constant fight with nature to maintain plantations and stop jungle growth and their bookkeeping includes an item for depreciation not only for plant and equipment but also for replanting. In short, estates have relatively fixed operating costs which cannot be easily altered with the rise and fall of the market.

Small holders operate rather like seasonal industries in Canada. Instead of the season, the market price is the variable. With little or no plant or equipment or salaried staff, production depends entirely on monetary returns. If a small holder finds that he can get greater return for his labour in other fields or by working for daily wages on estates, he can stop tapping his own trees. The small holder's investment remains intact. Little maintenance is required and the holding can be worked whenever the owner desires.

According to theoretical laws of supply and demand, this flexibility should tend to even out prices on the free market. Unfortunately, there are other variables, principally defence requirements since the Korean war, which have caused violent fluctuations in the market price.

It is the Government's policy to foster the small holder side of the industry because it is the backbone of all agriculture and food production in Malaya. Small holders have not so far shown much interest in long-range development, such as replanting with high-yielding trees which produce no return for seven years. Consequently the State levies a tax on small holders' production of 4½ Malayan cents a pound to finance co-operative replanting schemes under government supervision. Co-operative societies assist in marketing, in improving the primitive tapping methods and by providing central factories for processing latex.

—D. S. Armstrong
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Trends in U.S. Trade

First-quarter figures, 1952, showed United States foreign trade continuing to expand, though imports dropped. April reports reveal a somewhat different trend.

IN 1951, the foreign trade of the United States broke all records. Sales abroad totalled $15·02 billion—almost $5 billion more than in 1950 and close to the $15·3 billion mark set in 1947. Imports too reached a new high of $10·96 billion, $2 billion more than the previous record in 1950.

The first quarter of 1952 saw the total foreign trade of the United States still expanding. Sales went up by 20 per cent in the three months, but purchases from other countries decreased by nine per cent. The table below tells the story:

U.S. Trade*
(millions of dollars)

	Jan.-March 1952	Jan.-March 1951	Percentage
Exports	3,995·0	3,335·0	+20
Imports	2,776·4	3,035·0	— 9
Total Trade	6,771·4	6,370·0	+11

Trade Down in April

On June 20, the Bureau of the Census published preliminary trade figures for the month of April. They reveal that U.S. shipments to all countries, except Canada, declined.

Exports fell from $1,417 million in March to $1,332 million in April. Imports into the United States also dropped—from $963 million in March to $931 million in April. In other words, exports during April were down six per cent and imports by three per cent compared with March. Compared with April of 1951, exports were three per cent and imports ten per cent less.

Export of vegetable food products and beverages showed the biggest dip, falling from $217 million in March to $175 million in April. The slump is attributed to lower shipments of wheat and corn. A decrease in exports of unmanufactured cotton caused a drop from $166 million to $133 million in outgoing textile fibres and manufactures.

From March to April, exports of inedible vegetable products—except fibres and wood—also skidded, from $58·4 million to $42·7 million. This stemmed principally from a decline in exports of crude soybean oil and unstemmed flue-cured tobacco.

* U.S. exports for the first quarter under the Mutual Security Program (MSP), which are included in total export figures above, amounted to $237·9 million, compared with $253·9 million in the same period of 1951.

The U.S. Commerce Department noted the following important April declines in U.S. exports:

	March	April
Chemicals and related products	$81·1 million	$68·4 million
Edible animals, animal products	28·1 "	20·4 "
Metals and manufactures (except machinery and vehicles)	123·2 "	116·7 "
Inedible animals, animal products	17·7 "	14·1 "

On the import side, vegetable food products and beverages dropped from $267·8 million to $249·7 million. This was said to be largely the result of smaller imports of raw or green coffee. From March to April, imports of inedible vegetable products (except fibres and wood) fell from $117·8 to $106·7 million, chiefly because of a decline in imports of crude rubber and unmanufactured tobacco.

An advance in imports of crude petroleum during the March to April period, however, contributed to a rise in imports of non-metallic minerals to $98·9 million from $87·8 million.

Import Restrictions Hampering

It had been expected that imports would ease off this year, largely because of lowered demand for raw materials when defence production and other orders levelled off. However, restrictions on trade, including import quotas on Canadian and other imported cheese, and proposals for similar restraints on other U.S. imports have reinforced the import drop. Even where new import restrictions are merely proposed, the immediate effect is to discourage import houses from building up business for goods that may be limited by curbs.

The fact that high-volume export trade has continued through a good part of this year has surprised many, though some expected that increasing military aid shipments abroad would make up part of the decline looked for early this year.

Buying Decline Expected

Dollar shortages and consequent import restrictions, which have been cropping up in world markets since the latter part of 1951, do not yet seem reflected to any marked degree in the latest figures. Decline in buying by the sterling area and such key markets as Latin America, because of dollar difficulties, can be expected to become more evident during the rest of the year.

Military assistance shipments are included in export statistics. Totals for the early part of this year show the important part such shipments play in keeping up export volume.

Mutual Security Program shipments during the first four months of 1952 showed a steady increase—from $65 million in January to $78,700,000 in February, $94,200,000 in March and $153,700,000 in April. The $381,600,000 total compared with $336,800,000 for the same period of 1951.

Although no details of Canadian trade with the United States are yet available from U.S. sources, the following figures published by the

Dominion Bureau of Statistics show the position up to the end of April this year, compared with the same period in 1951 and 1950.

Canadian Exports to the U.S.
(millions of dollars)

	1952	1951	1950
January	187·2	186·9	130·8
February	168·7	152·4	128·8
March	185·2	190·2	154·3
April	181·1	183·1	137·8

Canadian Imports from the U.S.
(millions of dollars)

	1952	1951	1950
January	228·7	233·3	154·4
February	211·8	199·0	143·1
March	253·4	245·7	160·9
April	245·6	278·4	162·2

—A. E. BRYAN
Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner.
NEW YORK

Encouraging the French Exporter

PARIS—Early in July, the French Government took a new step towards its objective of increased export trade. An order published on July 2nd increased the exemption from internal taxes which, for some time past, has applied to a long list of goods or products manufactured in France and sold abroad.

Under the order, direct social security payments, which now amount to between 35 and 40 per cent of salaries, will be totally refunded when the goods are exported to any country except Argentina or the Soviet-dominated states. In addition, exporters will receive a partial rebate of sales and production taxes.

Earlier Action

This is not the first action of the kind. Under a measure passed in March 1951, for example, 80 per cent of social security payments on goods shipped to Canada and the United States were refunded. In February 1952, this proportion was reduced to 50 per cent, but all exports received this concession.

To understand the situation, it is necessary to realize that in France family allowances, old age pensions, and workmen's compensation payments are financed by a direct levy on employers and employees. In recent months, this levy has equalled nearly 38 per cent of France's total wage bill.

French exporters have insisted that these payments play an important part in keeping production costs high and thus making it difficult for French products to compete in world markets. They point out that the reduction in manufacturing costs which the new measure will make

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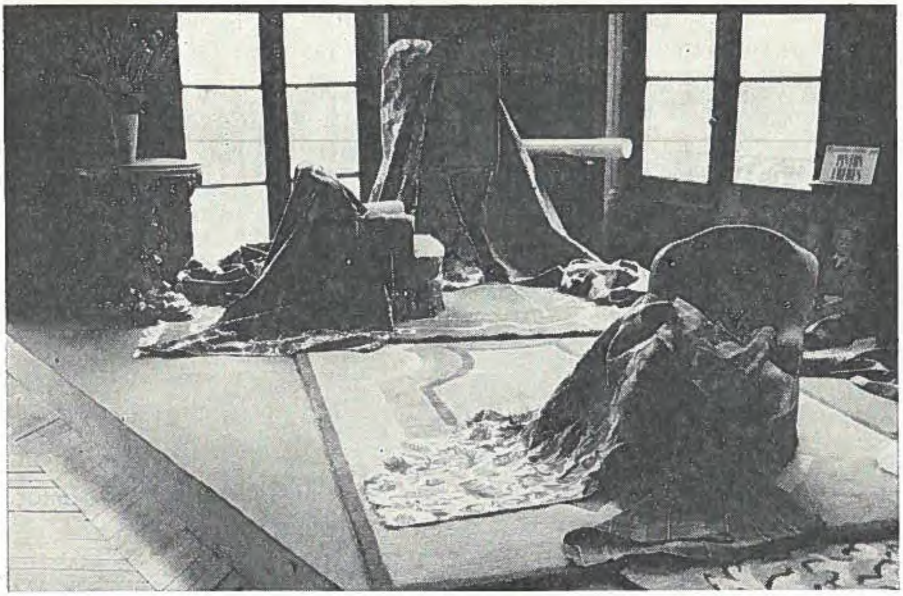

—French Information Service.

These upholstery fabrics and carpets, arranged for display, are typical products of French textile plants, which have not escaped the textile depression. New measures to encourage exports may help the industry.

possible will vary with the proportion of labour cost for each article. For industry in general, the saving should be about five per cent. Hand-made goods should benefit more, with costs dropping up to 20 per cent.

Some Goods Excepted

The extensive list of goods which do not benefit from this new measure includes many agricultural products, fish, various categories of wood and its products, fertilizers, certain chemicals, hides and skins, most primary metal forms, and transportation equipment including automobiles and ships.

On about 200 commodities, a 66 per cent drawback of sales and production taxes has been replaced by a refund of 8/15 of taxes paid, with this rate dropping to 1/3 of taxes paid on the remainder. No tax drawback of this sort is allowed on another list of goods, although about 100 of them do qualify for the social security drawback.

To obtain these concessions, the manufacturer must satisfy the French Government that the goods have actually been exported and that the request for a refund applies only to that part of his production exported to a foreign country.

The advantage an exporter obtains under these measures will naturally vary not only with the commodity exported but with the category in which the regulations place his goods. On the total value of French exports, the cost of these measures to the Government (and the possible average decrease in export prices) is expected to be about three per cent.

—J. H. Stone
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Transportation Notes

CHILE

National Airline Assisted—It is stated that the Government will give the sum of Ch$200 million annually as an extraordinary and permanent assistance to the National Airline (L.A.N.) to renew its equipment and especially to purchase airplanes. This will enable the company to maintain a regular service with the south of Chile, especially Punta Arenas, where weather conditions require the use of modern equipment—Santiago, July 16.

HONG KONG

Cargo Tonnages in 1952—Figures for tonnages of Hong Kong's commercial cargo over the first five months of 1952 indicate total traffic is slowly recovering from the February low. The average monthly tonnage in 1951 was: discharged, 263,087; loaded, 146,834. In 1950 the figures were: discharged, 327,972; loaded, 194,675—Hong Kong, June 30.

NEW ZEALAND

Waterfront Dispute Losses—The Government Statistician has estimated that the loss to New Zealand from last year's industrial dispute was about £42 m. Various estimates included in the total were: the Wool Commission's figures for the loss from missing the advantageous wool sales, £31 m.; loss through reduced coal output, £1 m.; Labour and Employment Department's special transport fund, £1·25 m.; loss in wages to strikers, about £3 m.; loss of revenue from transport, £2 m., and the loss on fruit, £150,000—Wellington, July 21.

Civil Aviation—Figures just released show a large expansion in every sphere of civil aviation last year. Internal passenger traffic increased by 27 per cent during the year ended March 31, the total being 303,048 compared with 238,405 the previous year. Trans-Tasman passenger traffic increased by almost 50 per cent—from 31,259 to 46,673.

Internal freight traffic rose from 37·0 m. lbs. to 59·6 m. lbs., or almost 60 per cent. Trans-Tasman freight almost trebled, rising from 0·6 m. lbs. to 1·7 m. lbs.—Wellington, July 21.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Port Congestion a Problem—More than 700 thousand cu. ft. of timber destined for Northern Rhodesia has accumulated at East London, Port Elizabeth and Durban during the past few months because the railways are unable to move it.

According to the Economic Secretary of the Legislative Council in Lusaka, timber shipments to Northern Rhodesia were diverted to South African ports when Beira became congested earlier this year. As a result,

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the South African railways were unable to cope with the increased traffic. Thus Northern Rhodesia now suffers from an acute shortage of timber while more than a year's supply lies in South African ports awaiting rail transportation northward—Johannesburg, July 18.

PORTUGAL

Sea Transport—Portugal's sea transport has almost doubled its prewar volume. In 1939, the Portuguese ports handled 5,950 vessels with a total tonnage of just over 14 million. In 1951, ships handled totalled 9,619 and tonnage 22·5 million. The ports have been kept busy and are in excellent shape financially. They have been able to undertake intensive and much needed extensions and rebuilding, and the replacing of worn-out and obsolete cargo handling equipment—Lisbon, July 30.

SOUTH AFRICA

Locomotives—More than 300 new steam locomotives and 2,000 trucks will be placed in service by the South African Railways in the next 18 months, provided deliveries do not fall behind schedule.

During the past two years 7,358 new trucks, 434 passenger coaches, and 12 steam locomotives were put into operation. Tenders have also been invited for the supply of 3,730 bogies, wagons and trucks, and 150 petrol tankers—Johannesburg, July 18.

SYRIA

Oil—The Iraqi Petroleum Company's new pipeline from Kirkuk has started loading oil into tankers at the port of Banias. While awaiting shipment, the oil is stored in tanks which hold seven million gallons each. With the opening of this new pipeline, the company's monthly crude oil production figure has exceeded one million tons for the first time in its 25-year history —Cairo, July 10.

UNITED KINGDOM

Ships—Ships under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of the half-year numbered 343, of 2,076,241 tons gross. This was 194,380 tons less than at the end of March. The fall can be partly traced to completion of an unusually large amount of tonnage following a low total for the previous three months and the beginning of a relatively small amount of construction in the second quarter. Another possible reason is the steel shortage.

Lloyd's Register reports that 30·2 per cent of the tonnage at present being built in the United Kingdom is for overseas account. Oil tankers represent 54·4 per cent of the total—London, July 23.

Improve Ports—Port operations panels, composed of representatives of port authorities, shipowners, port employers and labour, have been established by the Ministry of Transport at some of the chief U.K. ports. Their object: to promote the most effective use of physical resources and dock labour. Port users' committees have also been set up by trade organizations. As a result, delays of ships or cargoes may be reduced—London, July 15.

Cotton Textiles for Jamaica

. . . a report on possibilities, consumer tastes and purchasing power in this export market.

KINGSTON—Most of the population of Jamaica (approximately 1½ million) have a rather low standard of living. For the textile exporter, therefore, this is primarily a price market. The annual consumption of cotton piece goods varies between 18 and 25 million yards, depending upon price trends. During the past four years India, Japan, and the United Kingdom have been the main sources of supply. Imports from hard currency countries have been barred and only those Canadian exporters entitled to allocations under the B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan have been able to take advantage of this token business.

India has, until recently, supplied Jamaica with three main items: cheap yarn-dyed trousering, low-grade yarn-dyed shirtings, and gray sheetings. In the past 15 months, however, India has rigidly restricted the export of cotton piece goods and has also placed a heavy export tax on these products in an endeavour to force Indian mills to supply the home market. About May, it is understood, the export restrictions were lifted but the export tax still remains in force.

Competition Severe

Japan has sold to Jamaica, from 1948 until February of this year, large quantities of cheap cotton textiles such as printed dress materials, printed shirtings, dyed sheetings, cambrics and poplins, and woven, yarn-dyed ginghams. Jamaica discontinued exports from this source in February and probably no licences will be granted for imports from Japan for the remainder of 1952. After that, the licensing policy on Japanese goods is uncertain, but the Lancashire cotton piece goods manufacturers are making every effort to reduce drastically imports into the colonies of Japanese cotton piece goods.

From the United Kingdom, Jamaica buys better types of cotton fabrics, dyed khaki drills, poplins, white calicos, cambrics, etc. Prices have been abnormally high until recently and as a result purchases from the United Kingdom for the 18-month period before February of this year showed a considerable decline.

The cotton piece goods bought by Jamaica are like those imported by most low-priced areas with a similar or even a temperate climate. Listed briefly below are the types imported, showing widths and weights for the guidance of exporters.

Trouserings—28-29″ blue denims 2.00, 2.30, 2.60 yards to the pound. The usual American-type dark blue shade is preferred. 28-29″ woven yarn-dyed trouserings in the following weights: 2.00, 2.20, 2.60, 3.00 and

3.25 yards to the pound. This includes cotton coverts, used in the heavier weights for trouserings and in the lighter weights for shirtings.

In these cloths the market prefers 28-29″ and the wider trouserings are not used. Stripes are particularly popular and also the darker shades in trouserings and shirtings of the coarse variety. These are used by the labourers and plantation workers.

Dyed and Bleached Florentine Drills (English khaki drill)—This sells in white, khaki and putty, with the old shade of "red" khaki preferred. It is used mainly in 8-oz. nominal but there is also a demand for khaki jean suitable for shirting. Both shirting and trousering should be guaranteed fast colours and while trousering is required in a 28″ material, it is possible to sell a khaki shirting in a 36″. The 28″, however, is still the most popular.

Chambrays—Blue chambray is a staple seller here in 36″ width, weights varying from 3.20 to 4.00 yards to the pound, packed flat fold. It is used mainly by the field workers for shirts. Sanforizing is not needed because that portion of the population cannot afford this luxury. The other types of chambrays for women's dress materials in the various colours also find a market.

Yarn-Dyed Ginghams—A considerable quantity of these are used in Jamaica in two widths: 27-28″ and 36″, mainly as dress materials. Bright, large checks are the thing, and in an extensive range. The 36″ ginghams vary in weight from 4.00 to 5.00 yards a pound and the 28″ ginghams from 4.50 to as low as 6.00 yards a pound. It is estimated that three to four million yards of this item alone can be sold if the patterns are suitable and the price right.

Print Goods—A considerable quantity of printed cottons are sold, mainly as women's and children's dress materials. Here again, the preferred widths are 27-28″ and 36″, although it is possible to sell what the trade considers "bastard widths", such as 25″ splits, 31-32″. Popular patterns are usually bright florals or checks and the annual sale reaches about four million yards. There is some market for printed shirtings in "mild" stripes in shades of grey, blue and tan, but no demand for the other bright shades such as green. The 36″ width is preferred.

Dyed Goods—The usual types required are dyed sheetings, known here as "imitation linen", in bright pastel shades and navy, red, olive green and wine. The last three colours are used for making uniforms and the remainder for the usual purposes. Preferred width is 36″ although it is possible to sell narrower widths. Weights should vary from 3.75—5 yards a pound. The cheaper type is acceptable in the yard-fold makeup and the better class merchandise doubled and rolled.

Bleached and Dyed Cambrics and Poplins—The market requires fairly substantial quantities of bleached and dyed broadcloth or poplin, usually in shirting shades of blue, tan, grey and white. Customers also buy substantial quantities of cambrics but prefer pastel shades. Both these are acceptable in 36″ widths but cambrics can also be sold in the 28-31″ widths and poplins in the 31″ width.

Calico—There is a preference for the special type of finish in white calico which the market is accustomed to receiving from the Lancashire suppliers. This fabric sells in widths varying from 28″-36″ and is usually offered in qualities varying from 3.75—6 yards to the pound.

Flannelette—There is some sale in Jamaica for bleached and dyed and for woven striped flannelette. The bleached and dyed sells largely in the 28″ cloth, in pastel shades and white. The woven stripe sells in pyjama patterns, in both 28″ and 36″ widths.

Tickings—A considerable quantity of tickings is sold both in coloured stripes and the black-and-white stripes. Weights vary considerably and the widths required are 28-29″ and 36″. Sanforizing is considered a luxury for which the customer is not prepared to pay.

Diaper Cloth—The only diaper cloth selling in this market is the bleached Birdseye type in widths of 26″, 28″ and 31″. Sales are fairly good.

Fancy Cottons—Small quantities of fine count cotton fabrics, such as lawns, piques, muslins and the like, are required,. in the 36″ width and in pastel shades only.

Awning Cloth—Main use of this is for making awnings and for this purpose the 30″ width is most desirable. But there is also a fairly good sale for the narrower width, used for covering deck chairs and verandah furniture. This fabric should be offered in woven stripes and solid colours, but these must be guaranteed vat colours. There is also a fairly good sale

—Aluminum Fiduciaries Ltd.

Labourers and plantation workers in Jamaica constitute a good market for the cheaper types of cotton goods, such as cotton coverts, chambrays, etc. So far, textiles like these have not been produced domestically.

for bleached and unbleached cotton duck in varying weights. The bleached type is used to make up cots and smaller items and the unbleached by the fishing trade.

Gray and Bleached Bed Sheetings—These sheetings are required in the following widths: 54-56″, 70-73″, 80-82″ and 90-92″, and there is a fair sale for both the unbleached and bleached types.

Remnants—Considerable quantities of remnants (piece goods) are sold in Jamaica in lengths varying from $\frac{3}{5}$ yd., $\frac{1}{5}$ yd., $\frac{1}{2}$/1$\frac{1}{2}$ yd. and in some instances in cuts under a half-yard. Very heavy quantities of "pound" goods are sold annually and almost any type of cotton remnant finds a market.

"Experimental Cloth"—This is somewhat difficult to obtain at present but is required in large quantities for cleaning printing machines. It is used a number of times and then sold by the yard or by the pound and is accepted by the trade in any width and any weight. However, it must be of proper strength because the trader will not accept "experimental" cloth that has gone "soft" or "tender".

Manufactured Goods—As far as made-up goods are concerned, there is a market in Jamaica for the usual types of ready-made sheets, pillow cases, blankets, towels, etc.

Jamaica's Import Duties

		Rates	
		British Preferential	General
Cotton Piece Goods	1. Gray (unbleached)	10 per cent	20 per cent
	2. Bleached, dyed and manufactured of woven dyed yarns	15 " "	30 " "

added to the above is a specific duty as follows:

Not exceeding 1/6 c.i.f. per lineal yard	1d. per yd.
Exceeding 1/6 and not exceeding 3/- per lineal yard	2d. " "
Exceeding 3/- and not exceeding 10/- per lineal yard	4d. " "
Exceeding 10/- per lineal yard	1/- " "

The specific duty applies to both the preferential and general rates and is the same for both categories.

Remnants (Fents)—The duty applicable on remnants is 15 per cent preferential and 30 per cent general, and the specific duty applies only on remnants exceeding five yards long.

All duty rates are on the c.i.f. values.

Local Mill Established

A local textile mill affiliated with the Ariguanabo Co. of Cuba has been operating for nearly a year. This mill has manufactured during that period gray-dyed and bleached sheetings only. It is expected that later it will make other types of cloth for dyeing, such as cambrics, poplins, etc., and it is possible that it may eventually enter the printing field. This mill is capitalized at £1,000,000 and is said to have a normal production of approximately 10 to 12 million yards a year.

Because of this, the import of gray sheeting in widths up to 36″ is practically impossible. Overseas manufacturers have been unable to offer at prices low enough to offset the protection given this mill through import duties. This also applies to certain types of dyed sheetings, but not the wider widths of bleached and gray bed sheeting which the mill does not make.

It is difficult to estimate to what extent this mill will affect imports in the future, but its equipment is said to be very modern and the parent company has supplied an efficient technical staff.

—M. B. PALMER
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Canada's Trade with Israel

ATHENS—Canada always enjoyed a favourable balance of trade with Palestine under the British mandate and after Israel was founded in May 1948, this welcome state of affairs continued. In the four years since the new Israeli nation was born, our imports from and our exports to that country have both increased substantially.

Canada's exports to Palestine in prewar years varied from a low of $32,840 in 1932 to a high of $291,265 in 1937. They rose sharply during and immediately following World War II, as a result of the war effort, the presence of Allied troops in the Middle East, and the link-up between the sterling area and the dollar pool and reached the record total of $8,473,223 in 1947, the last year of the British mandate. After the establishment of the State of Israel, Canadian exports to that country went on growing. The table below, with DBS figures, gives the picture:

Canada's Trade with Palestine and Israel

Year	*Canadian Exports*	*Canadian Imports*
Palestine		
1932	$ 32,840	$ 54,164
1937	291,265	21,334
1938	163,724	131,353
1939	229,981	42,677
1944	2,169,196	604,782
1946	3,562,263	499,557
1947	8,473,223	31,381
Israel		
1948 (July-Dec.)	4,200,000	23,705
1949	12,709,384	504,447
1950	12,125,608	489,925
1951 (Jan.-Oct.)	9,028,111	821,745
1951	11,815,756 (Jan.-Dec.)	857,948 (Jan.-Nov.)

In 1949, Canada was Israel's fifth most important supplier, furnishing four per cent of the total imports. The following year, she moved up to fourth place, with 4·2 per cent of total imports. The period January-November 1951, however, saw this trend reversed. Canada dropped to seventh place, supplying only 2·7 per cent of Israel's needs.

Though the Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures for 1949 and 1950 closely approximate those of the Israel Ministry of Finance, the Canadian figures for the period January-November 1951 are much higher than the Israeli figures for the same period—Can. $10,327,083. This, taken at the average rate of exchange for the period under review of Can. $1.05 to the U.S. dollar and Israel £1 to U.S. $2.80 (official), gives a total of £13,511,593, or approximately 3·3 per cent of total imports. Canada's substantial exports to Israel are all the more remarkable because Israel is extremely short of hard currency for purchasing from the dollar area. A large and well-established Jewish community in Canada, whose assistance to Israel has been notable, may be a partial explanation.

The most important items in Canada's export trade with Israel are wheat and flour, lumber of all kinds, canned meats, agricultural machinery, milk powder, aluminum in all forms, antibiotics, plastic raw materials, newsprint, tires, and ships.

The Import Picture

Though they are still comparatively small in relation to Israel's imports of Canadian goods, Canada's purchase of Israeli products are increasing as compared with pre and postwar trade with Palestine. From a low of Can. $21,334 in 1937, exports reached Can. $604,782 in 1944. For the period January-November 1951, they totalled Can. $857,948, as against Can. $489,925 in 1950 and only Can. $23,705 for the last six months of 1948, following the establishment of the State of Israel. None the less, according to Israeli statistics Canada ranks seventh in the overall export trade of Israel taking less than 1·5 per cent of total exports in 1949, and 1·3 per cent in 1950 (eleventh in order of importance). In the first eleven months of 1951, however, Canada moved up to ninth place, with slightly less than two per cent of total exports from Israel to that date.

Diamonds continue to be the most important item in Israel's trade with Canada. A fair demand persists for Israeli wines and confectionery. The most significant change in the trade pattern, however, is the sharp rise in the sale of Israel-made textile products on the Canadian market. At the 1951 Canadian International Trade Fair, Israel exhibited under the textile and jewellery classifications and was reportedly well pleased with the results. There is every possibility that the sale on the Canadian market of Israeli products in these two categories will increase, provided prices can be kept competitive. High prices are the main difficulty in selling Israeli products at the moment and until production costs can be lowered, this stumbling-block will remain. In addition, the present difficulties of the Canadian textile manufacturers may adversely affect Israel's exports to Canada in that category.

The trend, however, is towards expanding Israeli sales to Canada and Israeli authorities welcome this development, knowing that it will help to offset a growing adverse balance of trade.

—T. J. Monty
Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

Cars and Tractors—It has been announced that plans have been completed for the formation of a £A5 million company to make motor cars, commercial vehicles and tractors in Australia.

The company, which will amalgamate the interests of Standard Cars Ltd., England, and the Standard Motor Co. Australia Ltd., will be called Standard Motor Products Ltd. and will manufacture Standard and Triumph cars and commercial vehicles in Australia. It will also undertake to make Ferguson tractors for Harry Ferguson Ltd., England—Melbourne, August 1.

BRAZIL

Tobacco—Brazil was the largest producer of tobacco in Latin America in 1950-51 with 98 million kilos, followed by Argentina with 34 million kilos—Rio de Janeiro, July 30.

CHILE

Chloromycetin—A United States firm, Parke, Davis & Co., has requested permission to import machinery and the necessary capital to establish a plant for the preparation of chloromycetin in Chile. As Chile already has under construction a plant for the preparation of penicillin and a proposal for a plant to make nicotidine is also under study, the country should become one of the principal South American producers of antibiotics—Santiago, July 25.

CUBA

Copper—Exports of copper and other minerals increased in January and February of this year to a total value of \$2·4 million, compared with \$1·4 million for the same period last year. Copper accounted for \$1·2 million, with manganese and chrome ores next in line—Havana, July 25.

SOUTH AFRICA

Sulphuric Acid—A large sulphuric acid plant is to be constructed by the Stilfontein Gold Mining Company to provide acid required by this and other uranium producers. Total cost of its development will be met by a loan underwritten jointly by the Import-Export Bank and the British Ministry of Supply, on a basis providing for the loan amortization from the proceeds of acid sales—Cape Town, July 4.

Crawfish—Pending results of investigations by the Marine Biological Laboratories to determine whether the existing system of control ensures conservation of the country's rock lobster resources, 1952 quotas for the industry have been set at 5,300,000 lbs. of canned rock lobster and 2,140,000 lbs. of rock lobster tails—Cape Town, July 4.

TAIWAN

Fertilizer—Taiwan is planning to expand its chemical fertilizer industry. At present, a government agency, the Taiwan Fertilizer Company, operates six plants which make ammonium sulphate, calcium cyanamide or superphosphates. Production in 1951 totalled 105,430 tons of all types. Blueprints call for enlarging the ammonium sulphate plant at Kaohsieng to increase its daily capacity from 20 to 200 tons. The idle aluminum plant at Hwalien is to be converted into a fertilizer factory, with an annual capacity of 80 thousand tons. At the same time, efforts will be made to increase production of coking coal in the Keelung and Taipeh districts to meet the large fuel needs. Production target for 1952 is 132 thousand tons—Hong Kong, June 27.

UNITED KINGDOM

Lead—Private trading in lead is to be restored in the United Kingdom, according to an announcement made by the Government. It is hoped to give effect to this decision on October 1. From the date of reversion, the private import of virgin lead will be permitted and the London Metal Exchange will re-open for transactions. Dollars will be made freely available for all legitimate metal exchange imports but action will be taken through the Bank of England to prevent the use of the lead market for deliberate evasion of exchange control regulations—London, July 30.

UNITED STATES

Plastics and Resins—A report issued by the United States Tariff Commission shows that in 1951 the output of all synthetic plastics and resin materials in the United States amounted to 2,431 million pounds, compared with 2,151 million pounds in 1950, the previous record. Sales in 1951 were 2,023 million pounds, valued at $711 million, compared with 1,876 million pounds, valued at $571 million, in 1950, an increase of eight per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value—Washington, July 23.

Grain—United States grain and grain products exports totalled 664 million bushels during the 12 months July 1951-June 1952, according to estimates made July 19 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Exports during the same period of 1950-51 totalled 611 million bushels.

The 12-month 1951-52 totals consist of 470,191,000 equivalent bushels of wheat, flour, and macaroni, (compared with 363,823,000 in the like period of 1950-51), and 194,222,000 equivalent bushels of other grains and products (compared with 247,391,000). Other grains and products include corn, oats, grain sorghums, barley, rye, corn grits, hominy and meal, cornstarch and flour, oatmeal, and malt.

Fifty per cent, or 8,687,000 long tons, of the total estimated exports of all grains and grain products from the United States for the period July 1951-June 1952 went to European countries. Thirty-two per cent, or 5,432,000 long tons, of the total went to the Far East, principally to India and Japan, and eleven per cent, or 1,906,000 long tons, went to Central and South America, including Cuba—Washington, July 30.

Swiss Traders Feel the Pinch

The textile and chemical industries are feeling the drop in export sales but the outlook for the next few months seems slightly more hopeful.

BERNE—The world-wide slump in the textile industry, which Switzerland has not escaped, led delegations from the trade unions and workers from all the textile centres in Switzerland to stage a peaceful mass demonstration on Sunday, June 15, in front of the Federal Parliament Buildings in Berne. The demonstrators adopted a resolution urging the federal authorities to give special attention to Swiss textile exports in trade negotiations with other countries. They also called on the Swiss people, in purchasing textile goods, to give preference to the products of the national industry. This would increase the consumer demand which began to fall last summer.

The depression in the textile industry has also affected adversely the Swiss chemical industry, particularly the production of dyes and other materials used in textile mills. In other branches of Swiss industry, and especially building materials, conditions are still generally satisfactory. Orders for machinery placed by countries which are rearming since the beginning of 1952 have helped to raise the total value of Swiss exports slightly over the first half of 1951. However, exports are still considerably below those of the second half of last year.

Swiss imports have declined since the April 1951 peak and, though they remained at about the same level during March and April this year and rose slightly in May, it is impossible to forecast whether this rise will be maintained. Stocks accumulated during the period of rising prices after the outbreak of the war in Korea are being drawn upon and the ground gradually prepared for the time when the present unfavourable conditions come to an end. Meanwhile, the painful readjustment between wages and the rise in the cost of living which Switzerland experienced during 1951 (although the latter has been checked since the beginning of the present year) leaves this country faced with a number of important problems.

Industry

Industrial output, considered as a whole, has decreased but employment in Switzerland has nevertheless remained high. The number of workers fell by 0·4 per cent during the first quarter of 1952, compared with the preceding quarter, but it is still about five per cent above the March 1951 level and approximately 38 per cent above the 1938 average. The coefficient of activity, based on estimates supplied by the heads of industry (good=150, satisfactory=100, bad=50) fell to 124 at the end of the first quarter of 1952. This compared with 133 for the last quarter of

1951 and 138 for the second quarter of the same year, when the degree of activity reached its highest level, following the low of 105 established at the end of the first quarter of 1950.

Income and Budget

The net national income for 1951 has been estimated at 19,500 million francs. The following table compares this with the figures for 1950 and 1949.

	1938	1949	1950	1951
		(million	francs)	
Wages and salaries	4,200	10,500	10,800	11,700
Proprietors' income	1,900	3,600	3,800	4,000
Net capital income	2,600	3,300	3,500	3,800
Total	8,700	17,400	18,100	19,500

The federal budget estimates for 1952 provided for receipts and expenditures as shown in the following table:

	Actual		Estimates	
	1950	1951	1951	1952
		(million	francs)	
Financial Budget				
Expenditures	1,740	1,889	1,901	2,092
Receipts	2,035	1,812	1,577	1,858
Balance	+ 295	— 77	— 324	— 234
Special Budget	— 124	+ 87	+ 117	+ 127
Surplus	171	10		
Deficit			207	107

Whereas a deficit of 207 million francs had been budgeted for in 1951, the actual account showed a surplus of 10 million because receipts from customs duties were higher than expected. Moreover, credits approved were only partly used. Accounts for 1950 closed with a surplus of 171 million francs.

Wholesale Price Index

The Swiss index of wholesale prices (August 1939=100) stood at 222·4 at the end of March 1952, down 2·3 per cent compared with the figure for December 1951 and 3·8 per cent compared with the end of March 1951. It was, however, 13·4 per cent higher than at the end of June 1950. In April 1952 the general index showed a further drop of 0·7 per cent below the March figure and in May it went down to 220. Chief cause of the decrease was mainly lower prices in the raw materials and auxiliary products group, principally cotton, wool, hides and leather, copper, lead and zinc.

Cost of Living

The cost-of-living index decreased by 0·4 per cent to 170·1 at the end of April 1952, compared with 170·8 at the end of March, mainly because the cost of clothing fell. At the end of May, however, it again touched 170·8 . The upward trend which continued throughout 1951 was checked at the beginning of this year and has changed only slightly since January.

The peak in imports reached in April 1951, after a twelve-month rise, was followed by a drop until September, when the rise was resumed. A new but lower peak was reached in January last. Since then, imports have fallen off. Exports so far this year have exceeded those of a year ago, but fallen below those of the second half of 1951. The trend is shown in the following table:

	Imports		Exports	
	(million francs)			
	1951	1952	1951	1952
January	498·9	494·5	325·0	344·9
February	499·6	458·4	357·6	382·9
March	534·4	450·4	378·6	413·3
April	560·8	450·1	398·5	353·2
May	524·4	472·3	383·6	406·0
June	521·5		401·5	
September	420·8		426·0	
December	469·0		428·0	

During the first five months of this year, imports totalled 2,325·9 million francs and exports 1,900·4 million. Compared with the corresponding period of 1951, imports decreased by 292·2 million francs but exports rose by 56·7 million.

An examination of imports by countries during the period January-May 1952 and the corresponding periods of 1951 and 1950 reveals that the share of the ten principal suppliers in Switzerland's total imports has risen from 62 per cent in 1950 to 68 per cent in 1951, and to 77 per cent in 1952. The most impressive gain has been made by Germany, which may be expected shortly to succeed the U.S. in first place among the supplying countries.

	First five months		
	1950	1951	1952
	(million francs)		
United States	225·4	411·1	423·5
Germany	147·5	344·7	416·3
France	155·6	292·4	218·1
Italy	116·8	163·3	164·5
Benelux	67·0	176·1	147·7
United Kingdom	142·5	194·1	144·4
Netherlands	44·4	81·1	90·3
Canada	34·4	53·1	83·4
Sweden	25·0	38·2	60·6
Austria	18·5	40·4	43·9
Total	977·1	1,794·5	1,792·7
All countries	1,457·2	2,618·1	2,325·9

The table shows that Canada has been able to keep eighth place by increasing its sales to Switzerland by 53 per cent over 1951 and by 142 per cent over 1950.

—Yves Lamontagne
Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

Visit to Indonesia

D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Singapore, expects to pay brief visits to Djakarta and to Surabaja, Indonesia, beginning on September 14th. Canadian businessmen interested in this area should get in touch directly with Mr. Armstrong before that date. (See address in Foreign Trade Service Abroad directory.)

Trade and Tariff Regulations

British Resale of Dollar Raw Materials to Europe

The Bank of England announced on August 5, 1952, that it is prepared to permit United Kingdom residents to purchase raw materials in Canada, the United States or other dollar countries, for sterling or local currencies, provided these goods are resold in countries which are members of the European Payments Union.

Those who wish to import such goods into the United Kingdom are advised to obtain from the Bank of England an approval in principle before firm contracts are drawn up. Applicants should submit full details to the Bank of England through their United Kingdom bankers.

Belgium Establishes Import Quotas for Certain Dollar Goods

Brussels, August 4—FTS—Certain products may now be imported into Belgium from countries in the dollar area, including Canada, under a quota system, by virtue of a ruling of the joint Belgo-Luxembourg Administrative Commission. The import into Belgium of the items affected has been restricted since September 1951. It is understood that the monthly quotas from July 1 to December 31, 1952, will amount to 33 per cent of the average monthly imports during the first six months of 1951. It is stressed that the new measure affects *only* those Canadian firms which have been exporting the affected items to Belgium during the first half of 1951. Therefore it does not open up any new possibilities for export trade.

The following goods may be imported into Belgium under the new quota system: hard candy; smoking tobacco and cigarettes; unsensitized rolls or hands for cinematography and photography; sensitized unexposed cinematograph films; sensitized films and plates for photography; photographic paper and cards; chemical products for photography put up for retail sale.

Coal-tar dyes; natural indigo; unprepared mineral colours; printing and similar inks; prepared oil paints other than white lead; prepared paints not ground in oil; varnishes; pencils; boot polishes, encaustics, creams, pastes and similar preparations; patent leather or gilt; silvered or bronzed leather; etuis, jewel boxes and similar articles of board or paper.

Certain fabrics of artificial silk and cotton; fabrics and felts covered with a cellulose or similar coating; linoleum, lincrusta and similar articles; rubbered fabrics and felts; knitted underwear of pure artificial silk or artificial textile fibres; stockings and socks of pure or mixed wool; knitted underwear, socks and stockings of cotton or other vegetable textile materials; clothing and underwear (other than knitted) for men and women; corsets, corset-belts, bust-bodices, braces, suspenders and similar articles; certain sewn or made-up articles of tissues, felt or fabric.

Rubber footwear; tennis shoes; building bricks; paving slabs, pipes and other wares of asphalt or similar materials; blown or pressed glassware; alloyed copper solder in rods, sticks, plates, pellets or powder;

safety razors and detached parts thereof; articles for adornment or personal use, and fancy jewellery of base metals, gilt, silvered or plated with precious metals, even with accessories or parts of other materials.

Air pumps, compressors, ventilators, blowing machinery and other similar machines; machinery and apparatus for handling, lifting, loading, extracting and excavating; refrigerators and other machines for the production of cold; machines and apparatus for washing, bleaching, dyeing or cleaning textiles; typewriters, calculating and accounting machines, cash registers and parts thereof; office machines and apparatus; taps, cocks and valves and all constituent parts and apparatus for regulating the passage of fluids through conduits.

Small electro-mechanic tools and electro-mechanical household appliances, each not exceeding 15 kilograms (about 33 pounds) in weight; electric ranges and other electrothermic apparatus; fluorescent tubes for electric lighting; apparatus for regulating, cutting off, protecting and distributing electric current, and also unspecified electrotechnical articles, components and detached parts of electric machinery and apparatus.

Lenses for spectacles and other corrective glasses, worked, unmounted; cinematograph apparatus and parts; gramophones and similar talking machines, and detached parts thereof; gramophone records, plates, cylinders, bands and rolls for automatically played instruments and apparatus.

Toys other than dolls' or children's carriages and vehicles; parlour games; and fountain pens, stylographic pens, propelling pencils, and their detached parts.

Ireland Amends Customs Duties

Dublin, July 30—FTS—The Government of the Republic of Ireland has issued an Order restoring the preferential rate of import duty on textile floor coverings as shown at Tariff Ref. 90/1 to 40 per cent ad valorem, effective from July 15. Since 1943, preferential rate had been chargeable at 20 per cent ad valorem. The full rate of 60 per cent ad valorem remains unchanged.

Another Order, effective July 29, increases the preferential rate on leather, comprising all leather other than bridle leather, crupp leather, hogskin leather, reptile skin leather, chamois leather, and leather commonly known as chamois leather, Tariff Ref. 137, to 50 per cent ad valorem (formerly 25 per cent) and the full rate to 75 per cent (formerly 37½ per cent). The minimum duties of 6d. per pound preferential and 9d. full rate remain unchanged.

The preferential rates, in each case, are accorded to goods manufactured in and consigned from a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

An order has also been issued terminating as from July 29 the suspension of duty on shaped soles, heels, uppers and shaped parts of soles, heels or uppers, made wholly or mainly of leather and skin or either of them, Tariff Ref. 30. Such articles are again chargeable with duty of 60 per cent ad valorem under the preferential and full rates.

A duty-free licensing provision is attached to these Orders.

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.

F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner in Manila, Philippines, began a tour of Canada on June 15; will visit the following cities in the next six weeks:

Montreal—Sept. 8-19
Ottawa—Sept. 20-23
Toronto—Sept. 24-Oct. 1

F. W. Fraser, formerly Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Melbourne, is continuing his Canadian tour and will visit the following cities during September and October:

Halifax—Sept. 12
Saint John—Sept. 15
Quebec—Sept. 18-19
Toronto—Sept. 22-29
Hamilton—Sept. 30
Ottawa—Oct. 2-4
Montreal and vicinity—Oct. 6-16

Mr. Fraser will become Commercial Counsellor in Stockholm at the end of the year.

R. F. Renwick, formerly Assistant Commercial Secretary in Bombay, has been appointed Assistant Commercial Secretary in Tokyo. Before sailing for his new post he will complete his Canadian tour in Vancouver, Sept. 8-12.

Businessmen may get in touch with these officers at Boards of Trade in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal and Toronto; Chambers of Commerce in Quebec and Hamilton; the Dept. of Industry and Development (295 Queen St.) in Fredericton; and the Dept. of Trade and Commerce (355 Burrard St.) in Vancouver.

FISHERIES OFFICER RETIRES

Edgar Templeman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) at San Juan, Puerto Rico, since October 1, 1950, will retire from the Service on September 12. The office at San Juan will be closed and responsibility for that area will be taken over by the new trade office to be opened at Ciudad Trujillo in the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Templeman was born at Bonavista, Newfoundland, and for many years was employed with a Newfoundland fishery products firm which shipped to markets in Europe and the West Indies. He joined the Newfoundland Fisheries Board in 1938 and represented it in Italy, Greece, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Puerto Rico. Before joining the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1950, he represented the Department of Fisheries in Puerto Rico.

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 Cables, Office Telephone
Argentina Paraguay, Uruguay	C. S. Bissett, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, Buenos Aires	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 33-8237
	W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, Buenos Aires	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 33-8237
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	*Mail:* P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* BW 9351
Australia (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania)	R. W. Blake, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada	83 William Street, Melbourne	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* MU 4716
Australia	R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada	83 William Street, Melbourne	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* MU 4716
Belgian Congo Angola, French Equatorial Africa	W. Gibson-Smith, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Forescom Building, Leopoldville	*Mail:* Boîte Postale 373 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 2706
Belgium Luxembourg	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 35 rue de la Science, Brussels	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 11-33-88
Brazil	C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Av. Presidente Wilson 165, Rio de Janeiro	*Mail:* Caixa Postal 2164 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 42-4140
Brazil	C. J. Van Tighem, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252, Sao Paulo	*Mail:* Caixa Postal 6034 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 36-6301
Ceylon	Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Galle Face Hotel, Colombo	*Mail:* P.O. Box 1006 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 5876
Chile	M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary	Canaidan Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building, Santiago	*Mail:* Casilla 771 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 64189
Colombia Ecuador	W. J. Millyard, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Calle 19, No. 6-39, Bogota	*Mail:* Apartado 1618 *Airmail:* Apartado Aero 3562 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 12-251
Cuba Dominican Republic, Haiti, Puerto Rico	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17, Havana	*Mail:* Apartado 1945 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* M-9839
Egypt 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	*Mail:* P.O. Box 1770 *Cable:* Canadian †*Tel.:* 23110
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia	J. P. Manion, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	3 rue Scribe, Paris	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* OPEra 42-30
Germany Federal Republic	B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitelmannstrasse, Bonn	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* Bonn 38927

Territory	Officer	City Address	Mail and Cables Office Telephone
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, 22 Zitelmannstrasse, 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	M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston	*Mail:* P.O. Box 225 *Cable:* Canadian *Tel.:* 2858
Jamaica	E. M. Gosse, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston	*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
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo, MANILA	*Mail:* P.O. Box 1825 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 3-33-35
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. S. Glass, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103, LISBON	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 53117
Puerto Rico	E. Templeman, Canadian Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	23 Clinica Miramar Apt., 604 Olimpo Avenue, Santurce, SAN JUAN	*Mail:* P.O. Box 3981 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* Santurce 2-5626
Singapore Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand	D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Room D-5, Union Building, SINGAPORE	*Mail:* P.O. Box 845 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 7739
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	*Mail:* P.O. Box 715 *Cable:* CANTRACOM *Tel.:* 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	*Mail:* P.O. Box 683 *Cable:* CANTRACOM *Tel.:* 2-5134/5
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangiers	E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	70 Avenida Jose Antonio, MADRID	*Mail:* Apartado 117 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 21-41-13
Sweden Finland	Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Legation, Strandvagen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	*Mail:* P.O. Box 14042 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 67-92-15
Switzerland Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary	Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95, BERNE	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 4-59-17
Trinidad 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	*Mail:* P.O. Box 125 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 4787
Turkey	G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada	Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi Yaninda, Kismet Han 3/4, Beyoglu, ISTANBUL	*Mail:* P.O. Box 2220, Beyoglu, Istanbul *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 43670
United Kingdom (South of England, East Anglia, Scotland), Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone)	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* SLEIGHING *Tel.:* Whitehall 8701
United Kingdom	D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* SLEIGHING *Tel.:* Whitehall 8701

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United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)	Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, LONDON, S.W.1	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* TIMCOM *Tel.:* Whitehall 8701
United Kingdom (Midlands, North England, Wales)	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* Central 0625
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	36 Victoria Square, BELFAST	*Mail:* (City Address) *Tel.:* 21867
United States Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* DEcatur 1011
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., WASHINGTON, 6, D.C.	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 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	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANTRACOM *Tel.:* JUdson 6-2400
United States	M. B. Bursey, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)	Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANTRACOM *Tel.:* 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	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 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	*Mail* :(City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 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	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* WOodward 5-2811
United States (City of Los Angeles, Southern California, Arizona)	V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	510 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES 14	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 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	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 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	*Mail:* (City Address) *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* SUtter 1-3039
Venezuela Netherlands Antilles	J. A. Stiles, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	*Mail:* Apartado 3306 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 55818
Venezuela Colombia	Vice-Consul of Canada and Acting Agricultural Trade Commissioner	Canadian Consulate General, Edificio Pan American, Puente Urapal, CARACAS	*Mail:* Apartado 3306 *Cable:* CANADIAN *Tel.:* 55818

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