



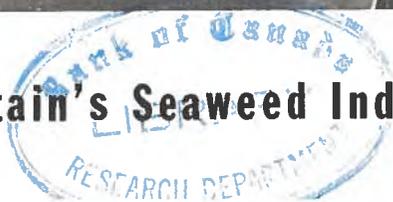
foreign

trade

DECEMBER 13, 1952



Britain's Seaweed Industry (page 7)



Foreign Trade = Commerce Extérieur

We speak two languages. "Foreign Trade" has a French-language twin, "Commerce Extérieur", bringing to Canada's French-speaking commercial community each week facts and figures on business around the world. It contains all the material published in the English-language version.

"Commerce Extérieur" represents the realization of a long-cherished ambition. The first French edition of the "Commercial Intelligence Journal", forerunner of "Foreign Trade", appeared on July 14, 1923. The "Bulletin des Renseignements Commerciaux" was planned as an exact replica of its English brother, and every effort was made to keep it so. Unfortunately, it was soon found impossible to keep pace with the volume of material that crossed the editor's desk. Some of the copy had to be condensed and the number of pages in the French edition reduced.

But it remained the hope of those responsible for getting out these magazines to make them identical, except in language. Everyone in the Department therefore felt a special sense of satisfaction when this goal was fully realized in the October 6, 1951, issue. Since then "Foreign Trade" and "Commerce Extérieur" have published the same material in the same issue and have been mailed to subscribers at the same time.

We are proud of our twin magazines. Naturally, however, we feel that the time and expense involved in getting them out can only be justified by the interest shown. Frankly, we do not consider the number of subscriptions to "Commerce Extérieur" large enough and we are doing our best to bring the French edition to the attention of potential readers.

Some of you may know French-speaking businessmen who are not aware that they can read the variety of information that we publish in their own language. We suggest that they would like to know about "Commerce Extérieur"—and would find it useful in carrying on their business.

—The Editor.



foreign trade

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OVER . . . This botanist is examining underwater seaweed growing in a test tank at Britain's Institute of Seaweed Research. She is one of scientific team which is working with types of seaweed found along British shores and discovering profitable ways of using this marine harvest. See story on page 7.

Photo by U.K. Information Office

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A Look at World Trade

1949-1952

How has world trade been moving in the last few years? How has the Korean War influenced it? An economist analyzes world trade movements since 1949.

THE estimated value of world exports in 1950 was \$57 billion, approximately \$2 billion higher than in 1949. The Korean War did not affect the aggregate value of world trade significantly in 1950. Among the more important trading nations of the world, only Germany and Japan showed considerable gains in their exports in 1950 compared with 1949. The increase for Germany was 52 per cent and for Japan 61 per cent. This is an example of how local conditions—in this case the recovery of these countries from the war and their re-entry into international trade—influence national trading levels rather than the movement of international trade as a whole.

In the same year, North American exports fell by 11 per cent. Those from Central and South America rose by 15 to 16 per cent, from Europe, exports remained relatively stable showing a slight rise of 2 per cent. Exports from the Middle East rose by 28 per cent, from the Far East by 33 per cent, and from Africa by 5 per cent. Because of the large share North America has in world trade, the overall increase in the total of world exports in 1950 was only 3 per cent above that of 1949.

Rise in Exports

When the full impact of the Korean War on world trade was felt during 1951, with the attendant commodity boom in both sterling and dollar countries, world exports rose very rapidly. In 1951, they were 35 per cent above those of 1950. By areas, it breaks down like this:

Rise in Exports, 1951

North America	30 per cent above 1950
Central America	15 " " "
South America	20 " " "
Europe	39 " " "
Far East	35 " " "
Oceania	45 " " "

Germany and Japan still continued to show the greatest expansion. Germany increased her exports over the 1950 value by 75 per cent and Japan by 65 per cent. In this period, Canadian exports rose by 31 per cent, almost equivalent to the increase in international exports as a whole.

The effect of prices in bringing about the increase of world exports in 1951 was great, but there was nevertheless a substantial increase in the volume of world exports which probably reached their highest point in history during 1951. (Prices are discussed separately below.)

After the post-Korean prices boom, which reached its height in the early part of 1951 and began to subside steadily throughout the remaining months of that year and into 1952, the volume of world exports appears to have been maintained. Figures for the first half of 1952 indicate an annual rate of world exports of about \$77 billion, or \$3 billion below that of 1951. More current figures for the major trading nations suggest that the world level for all of 1952 will show only a moderate decline from 1951. When lower prices are taken into account, it seems reasonable to suppose that the volume of world exports in 1952 will be about the same as in 1951.

During the first nine months of the year, Canadian exports were already 13 per cent above the 1951 value. Special circumstances—such as the poor grain crops of 1949-50 in other wheat-producing areas which enabled Canada to have record exports sales, and the continuing demand for basic raw materials for the western rearmament programs—served to increase Canadian exports further, in spite of the tendencies bringing about a levelling-off in world export trends.

World Imports

World imports in 1949 and 1950 were valued at approximately \$60 billion. The effect of the Korean War on world imports was equally as great as on world exports. World imports in 1951 were over \$81 billion, representing an increase of 37 per cent, against a 35 per cent increase in world exports.

United Kingdom imports alone increased by 39 per cent and Canadian by 33 per cent. It is interesting to note that in 1951, compared with 1950, no country of consequence in world trade suffered a loss in either imports or exports.

World imports in the first quarter of 1952 were running at an annual rate of \$82 billion. North American, European and Middle Eastern imports were slightly lower; those of other major trading areas were up.

Points in Analyzing International Trade

- *Available statistics of world trade do not include China, Soviet Russia, or the Eastern European countries. Some of the figures for other countries included are unreliable.*

- *Theoretically, world imports and exports should be equal. However, because of different systems of classification, (f.o.b. for exports and c.i.f. for imports), the exclusion of some areas from totals of world trade, and different time lags in the recording of trade figures, total exports and total imports show some differences both in absolute values and year-to-year changes.*

- *Movements of trade in different countries often result from local conditions rather than in response to movements in the overall value of international exchange.*

It seems likely that world imports over the twelve months of 1952 may not differ significantly in value from 1951.

During the nine months ended September 30, 1952, Canadian imports (valued in Canadian dollars) were 6 per cent below their value in 1951. This decline is due, in part, to the effects of the freeing of the Canadian dollar.

Rise in Imports, 1951

North America	up 27 per cent over 1950
Central America	" 13 " " "
South America	" 48 " " "
Europe	" 39 " " "
Middle East	" 21 " " "
Far East	" 61 " " "
Oceania	" 25 " " "
Africa	" 41 " " "

Prices

It is difficult to estimate the effect on international trade as a whole of the prices boom which followed the outbreak of the Korean War. As a result of the rearmament programs, and consequent stockpiling, there was a general commodity boom following the Korean War which did not weaken until about the second quarter of 1951. Since then, prices of many internationally traded commodities have been declining. To take a few examples, rubber, which at the end of June 1950 was 23d. a pound, at the peak of the Korean boom was 73d. and at the end of September 1952 had fallen back to 23d. a pound. Tin, which was 89 cents a pound just before the Korean War, rose to a high of \$1.85 a pound and by the end of September had fallen to \$1.21 a pound. Wool, which was 130d. a pound at the end of June 1950, rose to a high of 317d. a pound at the peak of the Korean boom and, at the end of September, was 138d. a pound. Cotton, lead and zinc show similar rises and declines. Prices for a number of commodities are now back to or below the level of June 1950.

A price movement such as that following the Korean War naturally tends to raise the level of international imports and exports. Out of the total increase of 35 per cent, it is possible that perhaps 20 per cent was due to price movements alone. Even so, there was a considerable volume increase in world trade during this period. From available statistics it would appear that the value of world imports and exports, taken together, will be roughly the same in 1952 as in 1951. However, 1952 prices should, in general, be considerably below those of 1951 as a whole. Therefore it would seem that 1952 may be a record year for the volume of international trade.

Value Remains High

The value of world trade too may be little changed. This is supported by the experience of the leading trading nations of the world. The total trade of the United States is 1 per cent below 1951 in the period January to August; the comparable loss for the United Kingdom is 2 per cent. Japan's trade also has been slightly lower. The international trade of France remained at 1951 levels; that of Canada and Germany exceeded the values in comparable periods of 1951. These countries account for over one-half of total international trade.

While these figures suggest approximate stability of world trade during 1952 as a whole, there is so far evidence of some downward movement during the year. Among the leading trading nations of the world, it does appear that in August 1952 total trade levels were considerably below those of August 1951, and trade was down by 25 per cent. In the comparable months, Canada's total trade increased by almost 8 per cent, but part of this may have been due to unusually large purchases of military items.

There is, however, no question but that the atmosphere of international trade is very different from that in the immediate post-Korean period. At the same time, overall trade totals are being maintained at close to 1951 levels which, in turn, is substantially above earlier years.

—ECONOMICS DIVISION
Department of Trade and Commerce

Mercury and Its Markets

Present supply position is tight and prices moving again toward historic peaks.

WASHINGTON—The demand for quicksilver has intensified recently, with the result that most of the remaining European production for 1952 has been committed. With the tightening of supplies, Spanish and Italian prices advanced sharply—by as much as 8½ per cent during November.

Principal producers of quicksilver are Italy, Spain, the United States, Mexico and Yugoslavia. During World War II, some high-cost production was carried on in Canada, Chile, Peru, Tunisia, Sweden and Turkey. U.S. production capacity is about 20 per cent of total world production (including marginal mines operated only under high price incentives or war emergency) and by far the greatest part of Canada's supplies come from the U.S.

Mercury is chiefly used in electrical apparatus. Recently, it has been employed in the new mercury dry cell, and for industrial and control instruments, including the recently introduced mercury clutch. It is also used in agricultural chemistry, in mercury-boiler plants, and for electrolysis. Other uses are in catalysts, pharmaceuticals, anti-fouling paints, chlorine and caustic soda, and for dental amalgams, etc.

Canada's mercury production was based on two British Columbia mines which were worked intensively during World War II but these operations subsequently closed down because of declining world prices and demand. In an emergency, these mines could assume renewed importance.

Canadian Imports of Mercury

Country of Origin	1950		1951		Jan.-June 1952	
	Pounds	Value\$	Pounds	Value\$	Pounds	Value\$
U.K.	619	789	145	178	....	....
Italy	233,220	185,791	....	....	....	....
Mexico	3,660	3,359	....	....	1,520	3,943
Spain	3,800	3,793	....	....	....	....
U.S.A.	372,706	349,020	308,027	767,141	89,484	256,125
	614,005	542,752	308,172	767,319	91,004	260,068

Canadian Imports of Mercury Salts

U.K. ....	....	3,448	....	10,300	....	13,920
U.S.A. ....	....	918	....	2,148	....	1,335
		4,366		12,448		15,255

Average Prices

At the peak of wartime consumption (1945), the U.S. was using about one-half of world production. Present rate of U.S. consumption—largely because of the big demand from new mercury-boiler plants and for stockpiling—is believed to be almost as high.

Prices of the liquid metal have varied somewhat over the past five years—from an average of about \$80 per 75-lb. flask at New York in 1947-1949 to November 1952 quotations of \$190-\$205. This apparent doubling in value over the past five years is, however, probably less the result of tighter supply and increased demand than of currency inflation. Current demand—barring emergencies—is not expected to increase largely and suddenly but there is little likelihood of appreciable decreases in price.

The increased use of mercury in agricultural chemistry and industrial development in Asia and South America, plus the economic recovery of Germany and Japan, are expected to influence world demand and consumption.

—G. A. BROWNE

Commercial Secretary for Canada

Christmas Tree Harvest

About 2½ million families in the United States will gather on Christmas morning around a tree grown in Nova Scotia and the profit to the province will be substantial. An eight-foot, best quality balsam fir (the only type that may be exported) will sell for up to \$8. Over 180 export licences were granted this year. Sales are usually made through U.S. buyers who visit the growers far in advance of the cutting season in late October. If this year's exports reach the estimated 2½ million trees, it will take 1,200 railway cars to carry them.

United Kingdom

The Seaweed Industry

Research is uncovering new industrial and medical uses for the ubiquitous seaweed that fringes Scottish shores.

LONDON—Plentiful supplies of seaweed around the coasts of Scotland have long suggested that an industry of worthwhile proportions might be based on them. This development, however, depended on scientists uncovering a wide enough field of use, and the devising of suitable harvesting methods.

During the seven years ended in June 1951, the United Kingdom Development Commission allocated about half a million dollars to finance operations of the Scottish Seaweed Research Association. In June 1951 the Institute of Seaweed Research took over the work, which is now financed directly by the Treasury.

The Institute first established that the quantities of seaweed available justified further study. It then followed a program along these lines:

- Expansion of the earlier work in ecology and survey.
- Fundamental and applied algal chemistry.
- Chemical and mechanical engineering as applied to the harvesting and handling of seaweed and the production of seaweed chemicals.

Current Uses

For many years, alginates have been made from seaweed in the United Kingdom and production is increasing rapidly. Chief consumers are the ice cream manufacturers. Sodium alginate derived from seaweed is now used extensively as a gel in cosmetics and foodstuffs, as a stabilizer in ice cream, salad cream, etc., and as a component of films and transparent papers. Other uses are in the creaming of rubber latex, as a sizing in textiles, and as a scaffold fibre in the making of fine wools. Seaweed is also employed as a fertilizer on farms, particularly those which are close to supplies.

Promising Lines

Investigations are proceeding to try and discover further agricultural and medical uses for seaweed and its derivatives. Studies on certain aspects of algal physiology and microbiology are being undertaken, with the fundamental research largely carried out by the universities and scientific organizations. The task of finding commercial outlets for algal chemicals is left to the interested industries.

A number of promising lines are being followed. There are indications, for instance, that seaweed can be used for pig, cattle and poultry feed, and animal feeding stuff manufacturers already report good results. Experiments with sun-dried seaweed as a substitute for molasses in pelleted animal food products have been successful.

In the field of medicine and surgery, "laminarin"—a substance derived from seaweed—has shown possibilities as a substitute for blood plasma and as a surgical powder. Further applications are expected to be developed.

Harvesting Methods

If current promotional efforts succeed, increased demand for seaweed will result. This makes improved harvesting and marketing methods necessary. The types of seaweed being collected in Scotland are chiefly the sublittoral brown seaweeds that are cast up on the shore—the stipe of "Laminaria Cloustoni" and the frond of "Laminaria digitata". One of the littoral rockweeds, "Ascophyllum nodosum", is also collected for processing.

The harvesting of growing weeds has not yet been satisfactorily solved. Experiments have followed the "cutting and entrainment method". The apparatus used in this system is a cutting head rigged for dragging along the seabed and a suction pipe from the cutting head to a water jet pump mounted on the side of a suitable boat. Experiments are continuing.

Sea Mosses

The files of this office show an active interest on the part of Canadian firms handling florists' supplies in a species of sea growth which occurs in the Thames Estuary and which, after being dried, treated and dyed, is used as a floral decoration. Supplies of this material—which is known in the trade under various names, such as "Neptune Fern", "Sea Moss", "Polyps" and "Sea Anemones"—are being regularly exported to Canada, dyed in practically all colours, but mainly green.

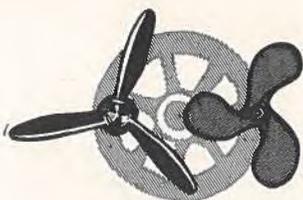
—R. P. BOWER

Commercial Counsellor for Canada

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.



TRANSPORTATION NOTES

Kandla Becomes Major Port

BOMBAY, INDIA—The need for an additional major port on the west coast of India, between Bombay and Karachi, became urgent when the sub-continent was partitioned. A large part of India previously served by the port of Karachi had to be provided with a suitable alternative outlet. Kandla in Kutch was chosen by the Government because it is nearest to the hinterland which needs its services. This hinterland contains an area of 275 thousand square miles and a population estimated at 45 million.

Kandla Creek, already operating as a minor port, has ample depth of water for ocean-going ships and well-defined banks with deep water close to the shore. It is exceptionally well sheltered from the southwest monsoon and the port facilities can be expanded.

The present port, built in 1930, was designed to meet only the requirements of isolated Kutch State and the facilities are limited. It has a 300-foot-long reinforced concrete jetty providing a single berth for medium-sized ships and connected with the land by an approach 600 feet long. A narrow-gauge railway connects the port with certain parts of Kutch.

First Stage Completed

Preliminary work has already been completed, including hydrographic, land, and aerial surveys; harbour surveys, covering study of currents, bank slopes, silt and salinity; borings involving a 17-thousand footage on the banks, in the creek, on the bar, and on dry land; and soil tests.

Meteorological and tidal observatories and a soil-testing laboratory have been set up, a scheme for navigational aids in the Gulf of Kutch and in the creek has been devised, and hydrological investigations made of the extensive spill area of mud flats around the port.

Port equipment—barges, launches, tugs and moorings—has been purchased and steel and cast iron pipes are being stockpiled. Specifications and issue of tenders for quay cranes of three, six and ten-ton capacity have been prepared. At Viri, 17 miles from the port, five tube wells, 200 feet deep and eight inches in diameter, have been sunk to obtain a water supply.

Other preparatory steps now completed are:

Embankments for railways and approach roads to the port involving 32 million cubic feet of earthwork and a distance of 34 miles.

Reclamation of 3.5 square miles of land.

Final approval of designs for the main harbour works.

Preparation of estimates of expenditure for the project.

An organization has been set up to supervise the main harbour works and undertake allied works, which are expected to be finished by the middle of 1955.

Facilities Planned

Eventually the port facilities will include:

- Four deep-water cargo berths with a 75-foot wide quay and three railway lines, and fully equipped with the most modern cranes and mechanical handling equipment.
- Transit sheds with 189 thousand sq. ft. of covered floor area with flat roofs adjoining the quay, which will permit direct handling of cargo from ship to ground floor and first floor levels.
- Warehouses with 240 thousand sq. ft. of floor area close to the transit sheds.
- Bridges connecting transit sheds and warehouses at first floor level to permit rapid movement of cargo, with minimum handling.
- A quay with a lighters' wharf, a country craft wharf, and a sixty-ton heavy lift berth.
- Five mooring berths in the stream, one oil berth to take large tankers.
- A floating landing stage for passenger launches, and a floating dry-dock for small craft.
- Ample open stacking grounds, roads and parking places.

All railway arrangements in the port, including the quay, are designed for dual gauge, thus providing for the broad-gauge connection.

All the facilities have been planned with the triple objective of quick turnaround of ships, minimum handling of cargo, and rapid movement to and from the transit area. The layout of the first stage of the port is designed to provide full scope for future expansion in line with traffic trends.

The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.130 million* (approximately \$26 million). The main harbour works, it is estimated, will cost Rs.70 million and the remainder—cranes, mechanical equipment, floating craft, navigational aids, approach roads, railways, staff quarters, water and power supply—Rs.60 million.

Future Developments

The traffic through the port is expected to consist of 450 thousand tons of general cargo and 400 thousand tons of oil a year. This estimate is based on an analysis of the actual traffic handled by Karachi to feed the hinterland of Kandla, and which now moves through Bombay. Additional traffic is expected to result from developments in the hinterland, following construction of the port, and from new rail connections planned for the area.

—BRUCE I. RANKIN

Commercial Secretary for Canada

* One rupee=approx. 20 cents Canadian.

Norway

The Structure of Trade

The United Kingdom continues to be Norway's leading market and principal supplier; Canada buys largely fish products and ferro-silicon; sells the Norwegians grain and minerals.

OSLO—Wood-refining products continue to be the leading Norwegian export—in fact, with high prices and continued demand, they achieved a record in 1951. Outstanding also in Norway's '51 export trade were fish and fish products; animal and vegetable fats, oils and wax; ships; non-ferrous base metals; iron and steel; artificial fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The following table shows the quantities and values of these articles exported during 1951 and 1950.

Exports by Categories

	1951		1950	
	Tons	Million Kr.	Tons	Million Kr.
Wood-refining products	860,619	1,331	889,454	651
Paper pulp	558,535	621	546,404	309
Paper and cardboard	302,084	679	224,453	326
Fish and fish products	322,536	599	261,647	454
Herring and other fish	288,004	453	226,113	324
Canned fish products	34,536	146	35,534	130
Animal and vegetable fats, oils and wax	147,685	500	143,180	381
Ships	405,547	448	189,648	120
Non-ferrous base metals	93,772	353	97,347	277
Iron and steel	221,766	250	204,886	200
Artificial fertilizers	858,833	225	794,435	210
Feeding stuffs	135,545	109	73,994	64

Main Markets

The relative importance of the principal markets for Norwegian products varies somewhat from year to year, but the United Kingdom has, for many years, been at the top of the list. The following table indicates total exports by destination in 1951, with comparative figures for 1950.

	1951	1950
	million kroner	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	876	505
Sweden	371	217
Western Germany	341	315
United States	317	273
Denmark	238	198
France	229	129
Italy	211	94
Netherlands	188	126
Australia	154	57
Brazil	147	81
Panama	144	10



These tiny fishing villages at Reine, Lofoten, Norway, become the busy base of the cod fisheries from January to April each year. Their fishermen help make Norway a leading exporter of fish and fish products.

More than one-half of Norway's exports to the United Kingdom in 1951 consisted of pulp and paper. Other important items included fish and fish products; iron and steel; non-ferrous base metals; fats, oils and wax; feeding stuffs; wood, cork and manufactures thereof; chemicals and drugs. Sweden's main purchases, in order of importance, were: non-ferrous base metals; artificial fertilizers; fats, oils and wax; ships; fish and fish products; and raw and partly manufactured non-metallic minerals. Of total exports to Western Germany, over 40 per cent consisted of fats, oils and wax. Ores and slag and pulp and paper also figured largely. The biggest shipments to the United States were fish and fish products; iron and steel; pulp and paper, and non-ferrous base metals.

The largest import category in 1951 was ships. Main commodity imports comprised fuel and other mineral oil and coal products; iron and steel; non-electrical machinery, apparatus and parts therefor; textiles; grain; yarn and thread; electrical machinery and apparatus; non-ferrous base metals; ores and slag, and wood, cork and manufactures thereof. Quantities and values of these imports in 1951 and 1950 were:

	1951		1950	
	Tons	Million Kr.	Tons	Million Kr.
Ships	637,953	1,157	561,244	949
Fuel and other mineral oil and coal products	3,591,468	668	3,323,839	488
Iron and steel	414,367	444	355,408	294
Non-electrical machinery apparatus and parts therefor .....	....	355	....	316
Textiles	15,458	338	10,670	224
Grain	519,204	309	605,899	302
Yarn and thread	13,935	305	13,953	240
Electrical machinery and apparatus ..	....	225	....	184
Non-ferrous base metals	24,245	213	26,463	150
Ores and slag	438,075	193	419,991	136
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	....	192	....	60

More than half of Norway's imports in 1951 were supplied by four countries—the United Kingdom, the United States, Sweden and Western Germany. As in former years, the United Kingdom was the most important source of supply with 23 per cent of the total. The United States and Sweden each contributed about 12 per cent, and Western Germany nearly 7 per cent. (The latter has more than doubled her exports to Norway since 1950.) The table below, which lists imports in 1951 and 1950 from the four main suppliers, as well as from a number of other important sources, shows that Canada now ranks ninth in the list (twelfth in 1950).

	1951	1950
	million kroner	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,442	1,073
United States	785	589
Sweden	756	701
Western Germany	423	199
Belgium and Luxembourg	321	100
France	286	314
Netherlands	273	219
Denmark	229	185
Canada	228	88
Finland	126	40
Brazil	117	115
Dutch West Indies	105	110

Leading Imports

Norway's main imports from the U.K. were transportation equipment (locomotives, tractors, automobiles and ships); yarn and thread; textiles; fuel and other mineral oil and coal products; non-electrical machinery and apparatus; electrical machinery and apparatus, and iron and steel. Principal imports from the United States were fuel and other mineral oil and coal products. Other important commodities were grain and grain products; transportation equipment; non-electrical machines and apparatus; textiles; iron and steel; tobacco; seeds, nuts and kernels for oil extraction.

Practically half of Norway's imports from Sweden consisted of transportation equipment, followed by non-electrical machinery and apparatus; wood, cork and manufactures thereof; base metal products; electrical machinery and apparatus; non-ferrous base metals; pulp and paper, and iron and steel. Leading imports from Western Germany were non-electrical machinery and apparatus; iron and steel; transportation equipment; electrical machinery and apparatus, and base metal products.

Trade with Canada

According to official Norwegian statistics, trade with Canada increased remarkably in 1951, with exports to Canada rising from 8·6 million kroner in 1950 to 21 million in 1951, and imports from Canada from 88 to 228·4 million kroner.

Exports to Canada

	1951	1950
	Kroner	
Canned fish and fish products	6,959,910	3,077,500
Ferro-silicon	4,327,137	1,785,500
Ships and boats	1,960,270	nil
Butter	1,369,281	21,900
Staple fibre	1,361,257	680,500
Copper ore	692,000	nil
Fresh, frozen and salted fish	521,831	325,700
Chemicals and drugs	513,653	2,200
Non-ferrous base metals	464,700	355,300
Medicinal cod liver oil	349,282	185,700

The table below shows the main items imported from Canada in 1951 and 1950.

Imports from Canada

	1951	1950
	Kroner	
Grain and grain products	100,547,940	11,760,700
Of which wheat	64,701,087	7,968,000
" " rye	20,842,945	3,729,900
" " barley	10,223,085	62,800
" " wheat flour	4,775,000	.....
Nickel copper matte	83,081,284	48,873,000
Alumina	18,167,257	15,288,300
Zinc ore	12,908,609	5,123,900
Other raw base metals	4,375,956	124,500
Carbon and graphite electrodes	3,269,331	882,500
Raw asbestos	1,353,162	1,315,600
Chemicals and drugs	1,197,501	297,600
Rubber and rubber goods	651,510	115,300
Non-electrical machinery and parts therefor.	453,879	271,700
Cotton textiles	398,944	.....

—J. L. MUTTER

Commercial Secretary for Canada

Titanium for the Future

LONDON—Imperial Chemical Industries in Great Britain has announced its intention to erect pilot plants in this country which will form a "British source of supply for the development of prototype applications of wrought titanium and its alloys". The United States and Canada are the only other countries in the free world which produce this metal. No information on the planned output of the ICI operation has yet been given.

It is clear from the decision to produce titanium in the United Kingdom that there is confidence in the expanding outlets in engineering generally, and in jet aircraft and jet engine construction particularly. The initial cost of the metal is expected to be high, but it is hoped that volume production and technological improvements will result in lower prices as time goes on. The ICI metals division, the Non Ferrous Metals Research Association and the National Physical Laboratory have already carried out considerable research on this metal.

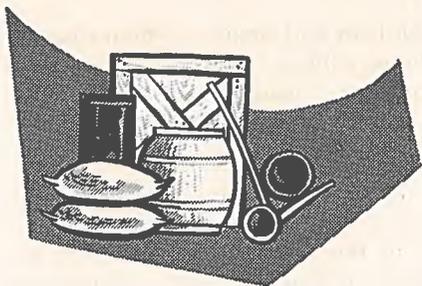
Supplies of titanium ore are not extensive in the United Kingdom and imports will be necessary. Canada is a possible source, although there are large deposits in India, Australia and Ceylon. United Kingdom statistics do not reveal countries of origin for past imports, but the following figures show the quantity and value of imports for the first nine months of 1950, 1951 and 1952, and illustrate the increased use that is being made of this material.

United Kingdom Imports of Titanium Ores

	1950		(first 9 months) 1951		1952	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Ilmenite	82,928	415,341	64,814	372,193	83,237	693,722
Other types ..	4,300	33,509	7,253	201,200	6,742	249,060

—R. P. BOWER

Commercial Counsellor for Canada



COMMODITY NOTES

AUSTRALIA

Blue Asbestos—The mining of blue asbestos at Wittenoom Gorge, 700 miles north of Perth, is becoming an important industry for Western Australia. An associate company of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. began mining blue asbestos fibre at Wittenoom Gorge early in 1943, and the annual value of production now exceeds £500 thousand and may in a few years exceed £1 million.

Fibre is produced in three grades—long and medium for spinning and short for asbestos cement manufacture. Present markets, in addition to Australia, include the United States, the United Kingdom, and several European countries—Melbourne, November 14.

BRAZIL

Coffee—A decree was recently signed by the President tying the minimum price for coffee to the dollar. Under this regulation the minimum price, as determined by decree No. 31087 of July 7, 1952, shall be the equivalent of US\$0.5193 per pound in cruzeiros converted at the official rate of the day for dollar purchases. The decree also established that from March 1, 1953, the price shall be equal to US\$0.5253. Speculation abroad on the possible devaluation of the cruzeiro has led coffee roasters to limit their purchases to spot needs. It is hoped that, with the elimination of any possibility of lower prices in dollars, roasters will again enter the futures market—Rio de Janeiro, November 20.

CHILE

Sulphide—The sulphide plant constructed by the Chile Exploration Company has begun operations. The first unit will permit a gradual increase in copper blister production—Santiago, November 19.

JAPAN

Locomotives—The Government of Chile has signed a contract with a Japanese firm for ten mountain-type locomotives, with delivery to take place after July 1953. The value of the contract is reported to be \$1,315,000. Delivery of the twenty locomotives previously purchased from Japan was scheduled to begin in November—Tokyo, November 10.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Air-Sea Rescue Equipment—An English firm will begin the manufacture of air-sea rescue equipment, including rubber dinghies, life-jackets, etc., this month in a factory at Dunmurry, near Belfast. When the project is in full operation, it will employ more than 300 workers—Belfast, November 12.

SOUTH AFRICA

Tobacco—Bright flue-cured tobacco of the Amarillo type, which has been popular with the tobacco growers of South Africa, is being displaced by Orinoco-type leaf which commands an international preference. More than 87 per cent of the 1952 crop in the Transvaal was in Orinoco; plantings for the present season will be 100 per cent of this type. The Gamtoos area in the Cape Province, a centre for the growing of bright flue-cured cigarette tobaccos, has already converted to Orinoco, and the second area around Oudtshoorn is making the changeover—Cape Town, November 10.

SPAIN

Steel—Production of Siemens Bessemer-type steel in the first seven months of this year was at the annual rate of 870 thousand metric tons, an increase of 60 thousand metric tons over last year's figures. Pig iron production for the period was at the annual rate of 730 thousand metric tons (80 thousand in 1952). Modernization of existing plant and better supplies of raw materials are responsible for these increases, it is reported—Madrid, November 15.

UNITED KINGDOM

Textile Machinery—Canadian firms endeavouring to place orders for textile machinery with manufacturers in Lancashire and Cheshire have been concerned over the delays in delivery. However, there have been indications during recent months of a slight easing in the situation. Most firms are operating steadily but the volume of unfilled orders has declined and the trade hopes this may help to speed up exports. Generally speaking, quicker delivery dates can now be offered—Liverpool, November 10.

Wool Textiles—Improvement in the wool textile industry is continuing, according to the Bradford Conditioning House, acknowledged to be a reliable guide. During October, 7,792,000 lb. weight went through the Department—two million lb. more than during the same period last year.

Bidding was keen at the British wool sales at Bradford last week. Prices were from five per cent to ten per cent up on the last sale at Leicester (two weeks previously) on skin wool, and some 2 million lb. were disposed of in two hours. The next day, some 4 million lb. of fleece wool were sold in just over three hours, some qualities being sold at approximately 12½ per cent higher—Liverpool, November 10.

Western Germany

How Agriculture Is Progressing

With a good grain harvest, imports will be lower in the 1952-3 season. Shortage of feed grain is limiting meat production; the dairy industry faces special problems.

BONN—Although drought towards the end of the growing season reduced earlier estimates, Germany has again had a very good grain harvest. The bread grain crop, at 6.53 million tons, is approximately 0.1 million tons greater than a year ago. The feed grain crop is down by about 0.35 million tons, to 4.78 million tons. Smaller plantings of oats accounted for most of this. Yields of each crop are lower than in 1951 by a combined average of 5 per cent but are still 15-20 per cent above immediate prewar years. Increased acreage (4 per cent above 1951) and greater use of fertilizer (an average increase of 15 per cent over 1951) have been important factors in maintaining total production near the record.

Crop Acreage and Production

	Area seeded (000 hectares)		Yield per hectare		Production (million tons)
	1951	1952	1951	1952	1952
Rye and mixed winter grain	1,354	1,426	23.6	22.9	3.27
Wheat	1,030	1,194	28.6	27.3	3.26
Bread grain	2,384	2,620	25.8	24.9	6.53
Barley	643	706	26.2	24.6	1.74
Oats and mixed summer grain	1,334	1,325	24.9	23.0	3.04
Feed grain	1,977	2,031	25.3	23.6	4.78
Total all grain	4,361	4,651	25.6	24.3	11.31

Bread and Other Grains

During 1951-52 Germany added 1.5 million tons to her grain reserves (other than those on farms) bringing them to a total of 2.8 million tons in June 1952. The Government does not intend to increase this amount during the present economic year. The official plan envisages a total grain import during 1952-53 of 4.1 million tons, compared with 4.8 a year ago. Assuming no change in the bread consumption, this scale of imports will provide an increase in feed grain of about 0.6 million tons. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry expresses confidence that, despite the reduction in other feeding stuffs, there will at least be adequate supplies for the important hog industry.

During 1951-52, domestic bread grain deliveries reached a postwar high of 2.8 million tons, of which 1.6 was wheat and 1.2 rye. This

reflected a large increase in the basic fixed price and was encouraged also by early delivery premiums and a policy of providing feed grain in exchange for wheat and rye at a lower price. Rye is continuing to receive additional emphasis because of restricted world supply and high prices. The present program for bread grain imports is 2.2 million tons of wheat and 0.4 million tons of rye. Although the authorities anticipate difficulty in obtaining the rye, they are already assured of the low-priced International Wheat Agreement quota of 1.8 million tons of wheat, provided their dollar position permits it.

Feed grain import needs for 1952-53 are currently set at 1.5 million tons, a reduction of 0.7 million tons from last year. The industry expresses the view, however, that reduced supplies of feed potatoes make some increase urgent.

Grain Policy Unchanged

The Government's action in fixing prices for 1952-53 equal to the revised upward levels of a year ago confirms Germany's interest in continuing to emphasize domestic grain production. Two years ago internal prices were far below the world market. Now they compare favourably. Bread grain prices are set to increase from month to month within the following range:²

	July 1952		June 1953	
	DM per 1,000 kg.	U.S. dollars per bushel	DM per 1,000 kg.	U.S. dollars per bushel
Rye	389	\$2.35	403	\$2.43
Wheat	425	\$2.78	443	\$2.88

Feeding barley has a maximum price of DM375.— per 1,000 kg. (approximately \$1.95 U.S. per bushel).

Agricultural producers express general satisfaction with the present policy. The grain growers have already demonstrated its effectiveness during the current crop year by increasing acreage significantly and using (with the aid of a limited subsidy) much larger quantities of fertilizer. Continued domestic demand for pork has allayed the hog producers' earlier fears that pork production would become unprofitable. There is, however, no suggestion that any notable increase in domestic grain production can be expected in the following crop year.

Meat Production

The official forecast estimates that total meat supplies from domestic sources during 1952-53 will not exceed the 1.84 million metric tons of a year ago. This suggests that decreased hog marketings will be counter-balanced, in the main, by larger quantities of beef. Increased consumer demand and limited possibilities for imports from the soft currency area indicate continuing firm prices.

Cattle at mid-year showed an increase of 3.4 per cent over a year ago and had reached a new high of 11.8 million. The increase a year ago was only 1.5 per cent. Beef slaughterings will probably reach .50 million tons during 1952-53, compared with the previous .49 million tons. The pressure of reduced fodder supplies is expected to speed up early marketings.

² Maximum prices in Price Area IV.

Pork production will probably fall 50 thousand tons from the 1.11 million during 1951-52. Although the number of hogs, at 11.9 million in June, was about 1 per cent less than the all-time record the previous year, this number is again rising. The limitation is feed grain. Despite the Government's assurance that supplies should be adequate for a big domestic hog production, it does not seem ready to follow a policy of further expansion based upon feed grain imports.

Dairy Industry at Crossroads

The Government has repeatedly emphasized that the German dairy industry could do most to increase the nation's food supply without adding appreciably to foreign exchange requirements, particularly hard currency. The industry has, in fact, made steady progress in the last few years. The numbers of milk cows and average yield per cow have gone up each year, so that milk production in 1951-52 (at 15.7 million tons) was, for the first time, approximately 5 per cent greater than prewar. However, despite a milk consumption approaching that of 1935-38, and with consumption of butter and other high protein foods far below, the industry was seriously concerned over the threat of surplus at the beginning of the year.

That problem has disappeared for the coming season. The drought reduced fodder supplies and this will mean lower total milk output. Increased prices have brought a wave of consumer protest. Butter is a particularly vexing problem because of limited European supplies and the German duty is 25 per cent ad valorem.



(Above) Gathering in the grain harvest on a sunny August day at Trier in Western Germany. This year's crop of bread grains was a good one, and 1952-53 imports will probably fall from 4.8 to 4.1 million tons.

The long-term question about the dairy industry's future still remains. Agricultural circles feel confident that an expanded and modernized extension service, the promotion of increased use of fertilizers, aided by subsidies and grassland development, can make possible a continued increase in dairy production. This view is supported by comparisons of average production per cow which places Germany much below the Netherlands and Denmark.

The dairy marketing associations have attempted to raise consumer demand by conducting advertising campaigns. Their appraisal of the results leads them to suggest that the solution lies closer to the industry itself—in improvement of quality. Centralized government action is somewhat hampered because the provinces exercise a large measure of autonomy. The Federal Government did, in the early part of the year, pass a law that raised the minimum fat content of fluid milk sales to consumers from 2·8 per cent to 3 per cent. The easing of the immediate production problem is, however, likely to postpone intensified action on raising milk consumption through quality control at the source.

Parity Prices Advocated

The central farmers' organization, the "Bauernverband", at its annual meeting, decided to submit to parliament an initial application for parity prices for agriculture. It has now announced temporary postponement of this action pending further discussion of the basic issues with the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

The parity program was first talked about in 1951 when a memorandum of needs for the agricultural industry was submitted to the Government. This evoked some pointed criticism from industrial and labour circles on agriculture's dependence upon a controlled economy and protection. The co-operative organizations, notably, have not given any public support to the parity price concept, and it has not yet progressed far enough to be a political issue. However, it has been taken up by certain academic circles and promises to be widely argued. The considerations which the Bauernverband wish eventually to place before the Government appear to be:

- The establishment of a method for appraising the agricultural economy within the framework of the overall economy.
- The fixing of an index to measure revenue in individual sectors of agriculture.
- Fullest exploitation of government policy to ensure the balancing of earnings in agriculture with those in the rest of the economy.

—WM. VAN VLIET
Agricultural Secretary for Canada

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS

BELGIUM

New Import Restrictions—Belgium has subjected to import licences, effective November 5, 1952, imports from all countries of jams, jellies and marmalades without sugar; certain preserved fruit; iron ore; potassium carbonate; almonds and hazelnuts. All these items have been subject to dollar import restrictions which came into force in September 1951. However, their entry from non-dollar countries has not hitherto been restricted—Brussels, November 18.

BERMUDA

Imports Permitted—The Bermuda Supplies Commission announced on November 17 that cabbage may now be imported from Canada and the United States.

In notices of November 19 importers were advised that special cameras taking third dimensional slides, and all types of built-in electric wall heaters, may also be imported from Canada and the United States.

EGYPT

Exchanges Notes with Canada—By an exchange of notes on December 3, 1952, Canada and Egypt extended to each other most-favoured-nation treatment. The agreement is to remain in force until superseded by another agreement or until six months after notice of termination is given by either government to the other. No agreement existed before the present exchange of notes.

As a result of the agreement, Canadian goods imported into Egypt will be accorded tariff treatment equal to that accorded to any other foreign country, excluding any special privileges given to any countries adjoining Egypt and to members of the Arab League. In return, Egypt receives the benefit of Canada's most-favoured-nation column of rates of duty.

The Egyptian tariff, comprising a single schedule, offers no customs preference to the products of any country. However, the Egyptian law of 1930 levied a surtax of 100 per cent on goods from countries with which Egypt had not concluded a customs agreement. While this surtax has never been imposed on Canadian goods, an Egyptian Decree of April 28, 1952, effective October 28, 1952, provided for the rigid enforcement of the law against all countries which did not have an agreement with Egypt.

During the first nine months of 1952 Canada sent goods to Egypt valued at approximately \$5.5 million, consisting chiefly of wheat flour, wheat, motor vehicles, newsprint and asbestos. Imports from Egypt amounted to about \$700 thousand in 1951, mainly uncleaned rice and raw cotton.

INDIA

Import Control Policy Announced—When the Government of India announced in June, 1952, its import licensing policy for the second half of the calendar year, certain items were reserved for further consideration. Licensing policy on approximately thirty of these commodities has now been announced in a notification of November 15.

Items which may be imported under Open General Licence from the dollar currency area (Canada and the United States) include: roller bearings, taper bearings, component parts of power-driven pumps, scientific and surgical instruments not made of rubber or glass.

Imports from dollar countries requiring specific licences, which will be issued subject to quota, are as follows (the amount of the quota in each case is indicated after the commodity): leather belting, 20 per cent of the basic period; parts of petrol and kerosene engines, 100 per cent, or 10 per cent on the basis of complete engines; outboard motors, 10 per cent; centrifugal pumps and/or pumping sets with horizontal spindle having delivery outlet above 6" in diameter, 75 per cent; centrifugal pumps and/or pumping sets with vertical spindle, 75 per cent; noncentrifugal pumps and/or pumping sets with vertical spindle, 75 per cent; typewriter parts, 100 per cent, or 10 per cent on the basis of complete typewriters; radios and parts thereof, 10 per cent, or 5 per cent on the basis of complete radios; fire fighting equipment other than extinguishers, hose and ladders, 10 per cent; lenses, 20 per cent; unspecified optical instruments, apparatus and appliances, 40 per cent; scientific glassware, 50 per cent; unspecified scientific and surgical instruments made of rubber, 40 per cent.

Specific licences issued on a six months' basis will be valid for shipment up to June 30, 1953, irrespective of date of issue. Licences issued for a period of twelve months will be valid for twelve months from the date of issue—New Delhi, November 19.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Foot and Mouth Regulations—The Colonial Secretary, Leeward Islands, advised on November 18 that the restrictions against imports of Canadian meats and other animal products have now been withdrawn by Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis, and Montserrat.

NORWAY

Customs Tariff Modified—Various modifications in customs duties are incorporated in a new consolidation of the Norwegian customs tariff covering the fiscal year July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, which has just been published. The modifications include some tariff reductions and changes from specific to ad valorem rates of duty. Certain increases in duties have also been made.

No major Canadian export items to Norway were affected by the modifications. However, the changes which may be of interest to Canadian exporters include a reduction in the duty on certain porcelain insulators, and increases applicable to patent leather and rubber hose.

The measure also provides for special rates of duty including surtax on a number of articles imported by travellers for their personal use.

(Exporters may obtain information on individual items affected by the modifications from the Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

SWITZERLAND

Tariff Reductions on Unassembled Automobiles—Import duties will be reduced, effective January 1, 1953, on passenger automobiles imported in detached parts for assembly in Switzerland, by virtue of a federal decree of November 18, 1952. In order to benefit by the reductions, importers must prove that elements of Swiss manufacture will represent at least 15 per cent of the value of the foreign materials.

The following table shows the full and reduced rates in Swiss francs per 100 kilos; the weights per automobile indicated are those of vehicles fully assembled and in working order:

(One Swiss franc equals about 22.87 cents Canadian; 100 kilos equal 220.46 pounds.)

	Full rate (Applicable to all countries)	Reduced rate
Passenger automobiles weighing each:		
Under 800 kilos	110	60
800 to 1,200 kilos inclusive	130	60
Over 1,200 to 1,600 kilos inclusive	150	75
Over 1,600 kilos	170	85

If the elements of Swiss manufacture constitute less than 15 per cent of the value, the above rates will be increased by two francs per 100 kilos for each per cent less. If they constitute less than 10 per cent, the full rates apply—Berne, November 29.

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, Denmark, 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.

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 W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, BUENOS AIRES	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 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	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 3952 G.P.O. <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> BW 9351
Australia (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania)	R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary for Canada and Agricultural Secretary	83 William Street, MELBOURNE	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> MU 4716
Belgian Congo 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
Belgium Luxembourg	T. J. Monty, 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
Brazil	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
Ceylon	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
Chile	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
Colombia 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
Cuba	A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, †Edificio Motor Centre, Calle Infanta 16, HAVANA	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 1945 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> UO-9457
Dominican Republic Haiti, Puerto Rico	R. E. Gravel, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Edificio Copello 410, Calle El Conde, CIUDAD TRUJILLO	<i>Mail:</i> Apartado 451 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 5318
Egypt Aden, Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Saudi Arabia	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> 23110
France Algeria, French Morocco, French West Africa, Tunisia	Commercial Counsellor for Canada	3 rue Scribe, PARIS	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> OPEra 42-30
Germany 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 33927
Germany	Wm. Van Vliet, Agricultural Secretary		

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES, OFFICE TELEPHONE
Greece Israel, Turkey	H. W. Richardson, 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 China, Indo-China, Macao, 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	T. G. Major, Commercial Counsellor for Canada	66 Upper O'Connell St., DUBLIN	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 44251
Italy Libya, Malta, Yugoslavia Italy	S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Counsellor C. F. Wilson, Agricultural Counsellor	Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15, ROME	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 80-842
Italy	M. S. Strong, Commercial Secretary (Fisheries)		
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)		
Japan Korea	J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy TOKYO	Mail: (City Address) Cable: CANADIAN Tel.: 48-4116
Lebanon Iraq, Syria	G. F. G. Hughes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	BEIRUT	Mail: Botte Postale 2300
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		
New Zealand Fiji, Western Samoa	L. S. Glass Commercial Secretary,	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

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES, OFFICE TELEPHONE
Peru Bolivia	H. J. Horne, Acting Commercial Secretary	Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin, LIMA	<i>Mail:</i> Casilla 1212 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 71950
Philippines	F. H. Palmer, Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner	Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, MANILA	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 1825 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 3-33-35
Portugal Azores, Madeira	L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Avenida de Fraia da Vitoria, 48-1°D., LISBON	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 53117
Singapore 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
South Africa (Natal, Transvaal) Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Mozambique, 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
Spain Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco, Tangier	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
Sweden Finland	†F. W. Fraser, Commercial Counsellor	Canadian Legation, Strandvagen, 7-C, STOCKHOLM	<i>Mail:</i> P.O. Box 14042 <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> 67-92-15
Switzerland 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
Trinidad Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, French West Indies	Acting 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
United Kingdom (South of England, East Anglia, Scotland), Iceland, British West Africa (Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone)	R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor	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
United Kingdom	R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary		
United Kingdom	D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural)		
United Kingdom	R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber)		<i>Cable:</i> TIMCOM

TERRITORY	OFFICER	CITY ADDRESS	MAIL AND CABLES, OFFICE TELEPHONE
United Kingdom (Midlands, North England, Wales)	M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner	Martins Bank Building, Water Street, LIVERPOOL	<i>Mail:</i> (City Address) <i>Cable:</i> CANADIAN <i>Tel.:</i> Central 0625
United Kingdom (Northern Ireland)	T. G. Major, 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 2-1011
United States	Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor		
United States (Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York), 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. Burse, Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner (Fisheries)		
United States (Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire)	G. S. Patterson, 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)	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. Duclos, 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> SÜtter 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		

Foreign Exchange Rates

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices. Canadian traders should consult their banks before making any firm commitments.

Conversions into Canadian dollars have been made at cross rates with sterling or the United States dollar on the date shown.

Except when buying and selling rates are specified, the mid rates only are quoted. The buying rate is that at which banks purchase exchange from exporters. The selling rate is that at which banks sell exchange to importers.

When several rates are indicated, the rate applicable depends on the commodity traded. Information on the rate for any specific commodity may be obtained from the International Trade Relations Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Rates used exclusively in non-merchandise trading are not included in the table.

For conversion to United States dollar equivalents multiply by 1.029.

Country	Unit	Type of Exchange	Canadian dollar equiv. Dec. 4	Notes (See below)
Argentina	Peso	Preferential buying .....	.1295	
		Basic buying .....	.1943	(1)
		Preferential selling .....	.1943	
		Basic selling .....	.1295	
		Free .....	.0699	
Austria	Schilling .....	.....	.0455	
Australia	Pound .....	.....	2 1800	
Belgium-Luxembourg & Belgian Dependencies ...	Franc .....	.....	.0194	
Bolivia	Boliviano	Official .....	.01619	tax 5% (1)
		Differential .....	.00967	tax 3% (2)
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar .....	.....	.5677	
Brazil	Cruzeiro .....	.....	.0525	tax 8% (2)
Burma	Kyat .....	.....	.2044	
Ceylon	Rupee .....	.....	.2044	
Chile	Peso	Official .....	.0313	(1)
		Commercial .....	.01618	
		Free .....	.00795	
Colombia	Peso	Basic .....	.3886	tax 3% (2)
		Coffee Buying .....	.4267	
Costa Rica	Colon	Official .....	.1734	(3)
		Free .....	.1443	*Sept. 30
Cuba	Peso .....	.....	.9716	tax 2%
Czechoslovakia ...	Koruna .....	.....	.0194	
Denmark	Krone .....	.....	
Dominican Republic	Peso .....	.....	.1407	
Ecuador	Sucre	Official .....	.9716	
		Free .....	.0648	(4)
Egypt	Pound .....	.....	.0558	
Egypt	Pound .....	.....	2 7899	
Fiji	Pound .....	.....	2 4550	
Finland	Markka .....	.....	.00422	
France	Franc .....	.....	.00278	
French Africa	Franc .....	.....	.00556	
French Pacific	Franc .....	.....	.01528	
Germany	D Mark .....	.....	.2313	
Greece	Drachma .....	.....	.000065	
Guatemala	Quetzal .....	.....	.9716	
Haiti	Gourde .....	.....	.1934	
Honduras	Lempira .....	.....	.4858	
Hong Kong	Dollar	Free .....	.1515	*Sept. 29
Iceland	Krona	Official .....	.05966	
		Special buying .....	.04588	
		Special selling .....	.03728	
		.....	.2044	
India	Rupee	Basic .....	.08522	
Indonesia	Rupiah	With Surcharge I .....	.04261	(5)
		With Surcharge II .....	.02841	
		Dollar certificate .....	.00182	*Oct. 15
		.....	.00182	

* Latest available quotation date.

Country	Unit	Type of Exchange	Canadian dollar equiv. Dec. 4	Notes (See below)
Iran	Rial	Certificate I	·01193	*Sept. 26
		Certificate II	·01186	*Sept. 26
Iraq	Dinar		2·7250	
Ireland	Pound		2·7250	
Israel	Pound	Basic	2·7204	
		Special	1·3602	
		Investment	·9716	
Italy	Lira		·00156	
Jamaica	Pound		2·7250	
Japan	Yen		·0027	
Lebanon	Pound	Free	·2725	*
Luxembourg (See Belgium)				
Mexico	Peso		·1123	
Netherlands	Guilder		·2557	
Netherlands Antilles	Guilder		·5152	
New Zealand	Pound		2·7250	
Nicaragua	Cordoba	Effective buying	·1472	(6)
		Official selling	·1378	
		With Surcharge I	·1207	
		With Surcharge II	·0967	
Norway	Krone		·1360	
Pakistan	Rupee		·2937	
Panama	Balboa		·9716	
Paraguay	Guarani	Basic	·06476	(1)
		With Surcharge I	·04626	(7)
		With Surcharge II	·03238	
		Certificate	·0625	
Peru	Sol		·4858	tax 17% (2)
Philippines	Peso		·0338	
Portugal	Escudo		·3886	
El Salvador	Colon			
Singapore & Malaya	Straits dollar		·3179	
South Africa (Union of)	Pound		2·7250	
Spain & Dependencies	Peseta	Basic buying	·04436	
		Basic selling	·08659	(1)
		‡ Basic commercial selling	·05915	
		Free	·02450	
Sweden	Krona		·1878	
Switzerland	Franc		·2268	
Syria	Pound		·2707	*Sept. 30
Thailand	Baht	Official	·0777	(1)
		Free	·0551	*Sept. 30
Turkey	Lira		·3470	
United Kingdom	Pound		2·7250	
United States	Dollar		·9716	
Uruguay	Peso	Official	·6396	
		Basic buying	·5458	
		Special buying	·4134	(1)
		Basic selling	·5113	
		Special selling	·3965	
Venezuela	Bolivar		·2900	(8)
Yugoslavia	Dinar		·00324	

* Latest available quotation date.

‡ Since the "Basic selling" rate is for State purchases only, we are now also quoting the "Basic commercial selling" rate.

NOTES

1. Additional rates are in effect for specified goods.
2. Tax affects selling (import) rates only.
3. Costa Rica: Official rate applies to all Costa Rican exports.
4. Ecuador: Exchange surcharges of 33 per cent and 44 per cent apply to imports of less essential and luxury items respectively.
5. Indonesia: Effective rate for all Indonesian exports to dollar area is basic rate plus 70 per cent of dollar certificate rate. Cost of imports is increased by full amount of dollar certificate rate.
6. Nicaragua: Effective buying rate applies to all Nicaraguan exports.
7. Paraguay: Basic rate applies to all Paraguayan exports.
8. Venezuela: There are special rates for exports of petroleum, cocoa and coffee.

For additional explanatory note see *Foreign Trade* of October 11.

On December 27
"Foreign Trade"
looks to
the East
with reports
prepared by
Canadian Trade
Commissioners

on 22 countries
in the Middle
and Far East

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