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In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Houses of Parliament, at Westminster, upon which attention around the world was directed this week, as the people of the United Kingdom went to the polls. Canadian businessmen were particularly interested in the general elections by reason of their possible effect on trade policy in the months ahead. Canadian imports from Great Britain last year were valued at $307·4 million, the highest figure on record, and $7·9 million greater than in 1948. Canadian exports to Great Britain were valued at $709·3 million last year, $20·6 million higher than in 1948, but lower than in 1947.

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Great Britain Reduced Imports from Western Hemisphere in Past Year

Only 28 per cent of requirements obtained from this area as compared with 30 per cent in 1948 and 43 per cent in 1947—Imports from sterling area at about same level—Steady rise occurred in purchases from O.E.E.C. countries—Total trade, valued at £4,115 million, increased over that for 1948 as values of exports and imports record rises.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, February 10, 1950.—Great Britain purchased only 28 per cent of her import requirements from the Western Hemisphere during the past year, compared with 30 per cent in 1948 and with 43 per cent in 1947. The proportion of British imports from the sterling area rose from 31 per cent in 1947 to 36 per cent in 1948, and remained at approximately the same level last year. There has been a steady rise in imports from O.E.E.C. countries, however, from 17 per cent in 1947 to 24 per cent in 1949.

Imports from the Western Hemisphere in 1949 valued at £626 million was little different from 1948, but showed a reduction of £154 million compared with 1947. By far the greater part of this decline was in the food, drink and tobacco category which, at £286 million, was little more than two-thirds of the 1947 value.

United Kingdom imports of raw materials fell by nearly 20 per cent in 1948 but showed a small increase to £168 million in 1949. Manufactured goods were imported to a value of £167 million in 1949, which was about the same as in the two previous years.

Imports from Canada in 1949 were valued at £225 million, an increase of £2 million over 1948, while imports from the United States rose by £39 million to £222 million in 1949. However, it should be remembered that in 1948 there was a sharp reduction in imports from the United States to £183 million.

Purchases from the sterling area, which rose by one-third in value in 1948 to £749 million, last year increased further to £852 million. Australia made the largest gain, sales to the United Kingdom increasing from £97 million in 1947 to £212 million in 1949.

Imports from O.E.E.C. Countries Increased

The greatest proportionate rise in 1949 compared with either of the two preceding years was in imports from O.E.E.C. countries, from £309 million in 1947 to £547 million last year, an increase of 77 per cent. Imports of food, drink and tobacco from these countries reached £257 million in 1949, more than double the 1947 total and £77 million more than in 1948. Imports of manufactured goods rose by over one-half to £175 million in 1948 and by 1949 had reached £200 million.

Preliminary figures show that the total trade of the United Kingdom in 1949 was valued at £4,115 million, of which exports amounted to £1,784 million (including re-exports of £59 million) and imports to £2,272 million, showing an unfavourable balance of £429 million.

United Kingdom total exports showed a gain of £192 million, or 12 per cent, over the year 1948, and total imports a gain of £194 million, or 9·3 per cent.

In spite of lower export prices resulting from devaluation last September, the overall results of Britain's trade with North America in 1949 was a net reduction of £2 million compared with 1948.

While Canada purchased £7 million more from Britain, the United States reduced its imports by £9 million. In terms of exchange rates ruling at the time, the value of United Kingdom exports to the United States has fallen from $266 million in 1948 to $206 million in 1949, but the figure for Canada has risen slightly to $295 million. Taking North America as a whole, the dollar value of exports in the fourth quarter of 1949 was $116 million or 17 per cent below the 1948 average. This was due mainly to devaluation.

Distribution of United Kingdom Trade

	Imports £ million			Exports £ million			Re-exports (f.o.b.) £ million		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
United States and possessions	297	183	222	48	66	57	13	5	5
CANADA	239	223	225	45	73	80	1	2	2
Argentine Republic	131	122	72	35	53	51	0	0	0
American account countries	68	56	53	20	32	29	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere countries†	44	47	54	28	38	56	1	0	1
Union of South Africa	26	32	33	92	120	125	0	0	0
British Colonies	156	213	245	125	198	244	1	1	2
Rest of sterling area	376	507	574	337	466	557	7	7	7
O.E.E.C. countries and possessions*	309	432	547	277	384	418	27	36	33
Eastern Europe	49	91	88	44	44	52	9	9	7
Rest of the world	100	172	159	87	108	115	1	5	2
Total	1,795	2,078	2,272	1,138	1,582	1,784	60	65	59

† Excluding Japan and possessions of European countries.

* Excluding Irish Republic and Iceland, but including possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

United Kingdom Imports, by Source and Class

	1947	1948 £ million	1949
Western Hemisphere—			
Food, drink and tobacco	415.0	305.0	286.2
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	186.5	152.8	168.3
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	171.7	167.9	166.5
Other imports	6.3	6.6	4.7
Total	779.5	632.3	625.7
Sterling Area—			
Food, drink and tobacco	257.2	370.8	406.5
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	210.1	277.7	342.1
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	75.7	85.4	89.5
Other imports	15.0	15.1	13.6
Total	558.0	749.0	851.7
O.E.E.C. Countries and Possessions—			
Food, drink and tobacco	89.7	130.4	207.1
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	100.5	126.4	138.2
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	115.3	175.4	199.7
Other imports	3.0	2.4	1.8
Total	308.5	434.6	546.8
Rest of the World—			
Food, drink and tobacco	41.6	81.4	69.4
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	69.5	126.6	125.5
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	36.2	55.5	53.2
Other imports	1.2	0.1	0.2
Total	148.5	263.6	248.3
Total Imports—			
Food, drink and tobacco	803.5	887.6	969.2
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	566.6	683.5	774.1
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	398.9	484.2	508.9
Other imports	25.5	24.2	20.3
Total	1,794.5	2,079.5	2,272.5

Philippines Forced to Introduce Import and Exchange Controls

Considerable change in prosperous conditions which prevailed since the war—Economic life affected by four major factors in recent years—Very strong United States influence maintained, particularly in trade and commerce—Financial condition reviewed.

By F. H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Two pesos equals U.S.$1.00)

MANILA, January 10, 1950.—Compared with many other countries in the Pacific, or southeast Asia, the Philippines since the war have enjoyed an amazing prosperity. Recently the position changed considerably. It has now become necessary for the government of the Philippines to introduce control of imports by a licensing system, which became most effective December 1, and to control foreign exchange, which was introduced on December 9. Lengthy arguments are now being advanced, in Manila newspapers, for and against the necessity for these controls. In view of the recently developed interest of Canadian exporters in the Philippines markets, it is necessary to review the changes which have occurred in the economic life of the new republic since the end of the Second World War in 1945.

Four principal factors have exercised a major influence on the Philippines economic life in recent years. The first was the fact that the Philippines was promised, and in 1946 obtained, complete political independence of the United States. Second was the fact that the Philippines had been badly battered during the war. The economic resources of the country were sadly despoiled, including the means of producing sugar, copra, rice, hemp and minerals. The actual material destruction during the war was hardly calculable. The production of the stable commodities of the Philippines had to be restored. The replacement of buildings, reconstruction of roads and bridges and the provision of harbour facilities, including the removal of wrecks which would hamper harbour navigation, were tasks calculated to discourage even the bravest and stoutest contractors. Third was the promise made by the President of the United States to restore completely the Philippines. Lastly, and now perhaps most important, was the decision comprising the combined efforts of the governments of the United States and the Philippines to proceed with the immense tasks of reconstruction and recovery.

When contemplating the problem of the future of the Philippines, it is well to bear constantly in mind the peculiar relationship which obtains between the Philippines and the United States.

Strong United States Influence Maintained

However, all these factors had the effect of maintaining a very strong United States influence in the Philippines, particularly in trade and commerce. A study was recently made of the "Economic state of the Nation", in Manila. By means of a "question and answer" method, certain facts were brought forward concerning the relations of the two countries. For example, one of the questions raised dealt with the United States expenditures in the Philippines since the end of the war. The following table, from a recent issue of *Philippines Commerce,* published by the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, reveals a total expenditure by the United States of $1,365,981,681 in the Philippines.

United States Expenditure in the Philippines

WAR DAMAGE—	
(a) Paid for private property claims	$183,232,500.00
(b) For public buildings	32,814,500.00
UNITED STATES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION—	
(a) For roads and bridges	5,722,877.83
Manila engineering district	8,645,426.78
For other agencies under Philippine Rehabilitation Act, including Coast and Geodetic Survey, Civil Aeronautics Administration, Public Health Service, Maritime Commission, Fish and Wildlife Service and Weather Bureau	5,200,000.00
SURPLUS PROPERTY—	
(a) Surplus property	56,525,382.27
(b) Credit by United States	6,966,560.00
UNRRA	7,699,820.00
Government relief in occupied areas	46,345,615.00
Tax refunds	34,500,000.00
Reimbursements for emergency currency	25,000,000.00
Reimbursement for destroyed currency	3,000,000.00
Veterans benefits	69,329,000.00
USAFFE (United States Armed Forces Far East) Claims and Guerrilla backpay	131,000,000.00
Army and Navy expenditures	750,000,000.00
Total	$1,365,981,681.88

(Note: In addition to the foregoing, there should be considered as aid from the United States a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $60,000,000.)

The foregoing table summarizes the financial aid which was given to the Philippines by the United States up to June 30, 1949. The effect of these various contributions to rehabilitation are reflected in the Philippine balances of trade during the postwar years. The following shows the surplus of imports over exports for the past three calendar years: 1946, 463,341,432 pesos; 1947, 491,603,896 pesos; 1948, 497,998,612 pesos.

These huge unfavourable balances of trade, although compensated for by the aid received from the United States, are indications also of the extent to which the productive and export resources of the Philippines were disrupted by the war. With the possible exception of copra, the production of the basic exports of the Philippines could not immediately be restored to anything approaching prewar levels, despite great efforts to rebuild and revive, and even to accelerate, the production of the export crops. During 1948, there were introduced certain import controls designed to offset the unfavourable balances of foreign commerce.

Besides doing everything possible in the years immediately following the cessation of hostilities, the government of the Philippines has studied assiduously the task of increasing industrial production in the Republic. Besides trying to restore and expand the prewar industries, it has fostered the establishment of industries new to the country.

Funds Allocated to Finance Economic Rehabilitation and Development

No less a sum than 200,000,000 pesos has been allocated to finance the plan of the government for economic rehabilitation and development. Already 65,000,000 pesos have been set aside for loan to various enterprises of the government, and to private industrialists to meet capital needs for 1949. It is thought that the disbursement of these funds will advance the government's program considerably.

The government plans to give special attention to rice, corn and fishery production, coconuts, ramie, livestock, timber and other products of the forests, mining, inland transport, shipping, hydro-electric development, fertilizers and certain other small industries, including nails and pulp and paper.

Certain of these groups of products have already been the subjects of detailed studies. The government has allocated 30,000,000 pesos for such projects as rice, corn and hemp production, sugar rehabilitation, hydro-electric schemes, coconut by-products, a nail factory, fisheries, pulp and paper pilot plant.

During the past three years, there has been almost a steady increase in the production of these commodities in which the government has taken the greatest interest. The following table shows the results which have been attained in the production of basic agricultural crops:

Agricultural Production

	1939	1946	1947	1948
		Metric Tons		
Rice, rough (Palay)	1,825,650	1,623,330	2,088,240	2,240,850
Corn, shelled	459,110	331,260	472,190	519,010
Coconut: copra	504,390	203,810	1,055,858	1,042,330
Coconut; dessicated	35,510	......	9,170	45,240
Sugar	1,092,340	12,914*	84,581*	298,413*
Abaca	144,130	30,420	100,719	99,460
Tobacco	32,110	14,330	17,660	17,290
Beans and vegetables	42,130	32,240	41,300	44,270
Coffee, dry beans	1,970	3,080	4,370	3,880
Fruit and nuts	161,720	261,430	369,450	229,080
Peanuts, unshelled	6,530	3,530	5,080	7,400
Root crops	414,390	434,100	460,220	524,340
Rubber, raw	550	1,120	1,660	1,540

* Production refers to crop year. Source: Bureau of the Census and Statistics, except data on sugar, copra, and abaca.

It will be noticed that the government has not entirely restricted its interest in agriculture to the export crops, because every increase in the production of foodstuffs of an agricultural nature makes for a reduction in imports. However, so serious have been the continuing adverse balances of trade, that certain exports are receiving more attention than others. For example, every effort is being exerted both by the government and the producers to increase the amount available for export of copra, abaca unmanufactured, sugar, coconut oil, desiccated coconut, lumber and timber, tobacco products, iron ore, chromite, embroideries, and canned pineapple.

The following shows the increases in exports which have occurred since the war: 1945, 1,344,169 pesos; 1946, 128,375,049 pesos; 1947, 531,096,704 pesos; 1948, 638,410,456 pesos.

The direction of exports is largely affected by the peculiar trading arrangements which exist between the Philippines and the United States. Consequently, the United States takes about 75 per cent of the exports from the Republic. The Canadian market is of vastly lesser importance, as are those of France, Great Britain, Indonesia and other countries.

Import Controls Necessary to Avoid Economic Crisis

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by all concerned to try and achieve a balance between imports and exports—always discounting the important contribution to meeting the difference, the aid received from the United States—it has long been apparent that sooner or later the aid from the United States would cease or at least taper off. The Philippines would then have to depend on their resources to achieve a balance in their international trade. However, the Government of the Philippines was soon convinced, as other countries had been, that some measure of import control could not long be delayed if a serious economic crisis was to be avoided. An Import Control Law was therefore introduced into the economy of the Philippines. Clause 2 of this law empowers the President, upon recommendation of the Import Control Board, "to fix and allocate quotas of the quantity which may be imported" in such a manner as to achieve a desirable balance of trade but not to prohibit totally the importation of any article then being imported. It should be noted that this control was directed against commodities, not against countries of origin.

At first it was hoped that a reduction in imports by 100,000,000 pesos would be sufficient to achieve a balance of trade. In fact, after perusing the schedules, a special committee reduced the amount to 93,000,000 pesos. During the first six months, while these schedules were operating, there was actually effected a reduction in imports of nearly 53 million pesos, or more than one-half the original target.

However, during this critical period, it has not been found possible to maintain, let alone increase the rate of exports, and since the decline in exports more than offset the decreases effected in imports, the Import Control Board found it imperative to recommend further and more stringent reductions in imports. Quotas were accordingly recommended which were designed to reduce imports by 145,715,000 pesos for the entire year. The following reductions in imports were made during the first quarter.

Reductions in Imports for Three Months

	From Pesos	To Pesos
Automobiles	7,036,430	4,679,808
Tobacco and manufactures	20,107,990	12,343,230
Beer	3,264,178	1,282,266
Perfumes, soaps, etc.	5,001,584	3,483,868
Fresh fruits	114,863,086	5,557,112

Despite the impressive nature of the foregoing reductions, during the same quarter imports of construction material increased by 10,865,724 pesos and imports of machinery and other capital goods increased by 23,415,226 pesos.

It became apparent that drastic steps would have to be taken, steps which would have the dual effect of properly maintaining the reserve of foreign exchange and ensuring the development of the national economy. A plan, designed to advance these ideas, was then prepared by the Monetary Board of the Central Bank for the guidance of the Import Control Board, which subsequently agreed in principle to the basic plan.

The "plan" was recognized as likely to make for serious difficulties for importers. It was interesting to note that the Import Control Board decided to continue in effect the basic principle of the first import control regulations, which reserves 20 per cent out of each quota for new Filipino importers. It was pointed out, when this principle of preference was initiated for Filipino importers, that the giving of this special 20 per cent reserve did not discriminate against foreign importers because they held a bigger share of the 80 per cent of the quota which, so it was said, was almost entirely controlled by the larger firms, while the Filipino firms had a "negligible" participation. It was also pointed out that the 20 per cent reserved for the Filipino firms was too small to be distributed to the great number of new firms who might desire to apply for it.

Importers Seriously Affected by New Regulations

When these new and stricter regulations were first being discussed, early in the third quarter of 1949, it was appreciated that all importers would be seriously affected, except possibly those who had on hand large stocks of goods subject to greater restriction of imports. It was realized also that the new program would mean greater austerity, especially for those who had been accustomed to imported luxuries. But it was also generally hoped that a stricter control of imports would assist in the conservation of foreign exchange for the more rapid economic rehabilitation and development of the republic.

At this time there was no discussion of the possibility of exchange control. However, the steps taken to reduce the rate of imports were obviously not producing the desired results. As the gap between imports and exports was not shrinking, the atmosphere in business circles became more than a little confused. This confusion was not lessened when, on September 19, the pound and allied currencies, as well as the Canadian dollar, were revalued. Shortly after revaluation, the deputy governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines said, "We expect no serious repercussions as a result of revaluation . . . The Central Bank will endeavour to maintain the stability of the peso, both in the domestic and in the international field. . . . Within the limits of our facilities and resources, and with the instruments of action available to us, we shall see that the confidence of our peoples and other countries in our currency is maintained. Let me recall to you that, while on September 19 in London, in the capitals of Europe and in the capitals of many countries outside North and South America the banks and exchanges were closed and the people were panicky; here in Manila on that day, our banks and the Manila Stock Exchange conducted business as usual . . . Revaluation has not produced the dire consequences which other quarters had feared, and we do not anticipate any such consequences in the near future. These I can only attribute to the fact that our currency is stable and sound, to the fact that the people of the Philippines, Filipinos and foreigners alike, have confidence in the Philippine peso."

At that time it appeared that the Import Control Board was unable, or even unwilling, to apply further restrictions on imports, although the situation was undoubtedly deteriorating. But the Central Bank was fast approaching the point where it must take some drastic action to protect the currency of the republic.

Unilateral Action Taken by Central Bank

The Central Bank decided to take unilateral action. An announcement was therefore made that the Monetary Board of the Central Bank recommended the drastic action of ordering the commercial banks not to open any letter of credit unless supported by an 80 per cent cash deposit. This action was taken because the Central Bank was greatly concerned over the reduction of the government cash reserves, due to the country's inability to turn the tide against the adverse balance of trade, despite the creation of the Import Control Board to licence imports as a means of decreasing imports, and, although it was claimed that decreases in imports of controlled commodities had been effected, because there had been a corresponding increase in the value and volume of the imports of uncontrolled articles.

The publication of this order provoked protests from all quarters, especially from smaller firms, and the Central Bank was placed on the defensive.

This confusion and duplication only added to the doubts in the minds of businessmen that any real progress was actually being made in rehabilitating the economic resources of the Philippines, or placing the finance of the republic on a permanently sound basis.

It had then become increasingly obvious that more and more people were aware of the seriousness of the economic position of the Philippines.

Such people, in an equally obvious way, began to take such steps as remained to them to protect their own personal economic positions. Consequently, really drastic import controls were introduced on December 1, 1949, and almost simultaneously the commercial banks were required to handle increasing orders for the purchase of foreign currencies, principally United States dollars.

Others besides the Governor of the Central Bank were warning the people of the Philippines of the seriousness of the economic situation. The chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Banks and Corporations said, on December 5, that the foreign exchange reserves of the republic, which stood at 800 million pesos at the end of 1948, had been reduced to 450 million pesos, and pointed out that at that rate, the reserves would be completely exhausted in six months, which could only result in a deprecation of the peso and the flight of capital from the Philippines.

It is no wonder then that Filipinos began to sense there must be something wrong somewhere, and their fears were soon and rapidly translated into direct action. Export of capital commenced, and a serious dollar drain occurred.

Sales of Dollars Greatly Increased

In September, it has since been revealed, sales of dollars only amounted to some $6 million. The amount increased during October to $15 million, but during November sales rose to no less than $29 million. Import control was strengthened on December 1, and dollar sales that day alone rose to $5 million. The total fell to $800,000 on December 2, but the average for the ensuing few days rose to $2 million. It had become most obvious that some sort of control over foreign exchange transactions was inevitable. The demand for dollars was maintained, and on Friday morning, December 9, it had reached such proportions that an emergency meeting of local commercial bank managers was called at the Central Bank, and at 1 P.M., the order was published placing "Restrictions on Gold and Foreign Exchange Transactions".

Under authority of Republic Act No. 265, the Monetary Board of the Central Bank, with the approval of the President of the Republic and in accordance with Executive and International Agreements, from 1 P.M., December 9, 1949, restricted sales of exchange by the Central Bank, and subjected all transactions in gold and foreign exchange to licensing by the Central Bank.

Notwithstanding all the obvious signs of increasing economic distress, there is no doubt that banking and commercial circles in Manila were taken completely by surprise by the suddenness of the action, and there were comments that the new regulations were too drastic. There seems to be no doubt that the regulations were introduced hurriedly, and it was reported that they were brought into effect before the necessary forms had been printed to enable compliance with the regulations.

The regulations control such transactions as the remittance of the earnings of foreign companies, including insurance companies, while personal remittances to places abroad and requests by bona fide travellers for foreign exchange were also made subject to control. These were all matters which could be settled more or less to the satisfaction of those concerned.

Sale of Gold Affected by Regulations

However, the regulations affecting the sale of gold created a most disturbed atmosphere. Manila had been one of the few "free" markets for gold, and although the "official" price was 70 pesos per ounce, the same as the United States price of $35 per ounce, the "free" market in Manila was generally slightly higher in pesos. At the week-end of December 11, the "free" market price rose slightly to 87 pesos from the previous price of 78 pesos per ounce. On Tuesday, December 14, the "free" price had risen to between 108 and 114 pesos per ounce. The increases were reported to be based on the fear that the Central Bank might decide to discourage or interfere with the "free" market, but it was also suggested that the increasing price of gold was based on an "impaired confidence" in the convertibility of the Philippine peso.

Furthermore, the increasing price of gold was not the only sign of uneasiness, since prices on the Manila Stock Exchange also reflected the desire of the public for greater "security". Simultaneously, there developed in Manila a small black market for dollars, and by December 14 the reported price was 2.22 pesos per dollar, an appreciation of 11 per cent. However, gold had been "frozen" by the Foreign Exchange Control regulations, and the delay in announcing further controls was increasing the uneasiness of those interested, especially those interested in gold mines, although the stock market for gold mine shares was steady.

Apparently gold mine operators did not believe that there would be too much interference with their industry, as the government claimed always to be interested in the further development of this industry. Besides, the value of the gold being produced only aggregated some $10,000,000, hardly worth disturbing, especially as the government was hoping that foreign capital could be encouraged to expand the industry up to $50 million a year.

However, on December 14, the special regulations designed to control transactions in gold were issued. The price of "free" gold immediately rose to 116 pesos per ounce, while the black market price for dollars was reported to have risen to 2.50 pesos.

The supplementary regulations concerning gold requires all gold producers to report to the Central Bank locally produced gold, and subjects to licence its disposal either for export or for domestic use. Everybody not engaged in the actual production of gold is obliged to deposit the metal with the Central Bank. Licences must be procured from the bank to export gold, and the bank will take over the foreign exchange obtained and reimburse the exporter the equivalent in Philippine currency at the bank's buying rate.

Free Price of Gold in Manila Advanced in December

A week later, on December 22, the "free" price for gold in Manila had advanced to 120 pesos per ounce, equivalent to a price for dollars of 2.80 pesos, and there were more warnings that these gold mining regulations would adversely affect the interest in Philippine mines of those outside the Philippines possessing venture capital. It was pointed out by persons interested in Philippine gold mining that, before the introduction of gold control, the mines had a market in Manila which paid them between 85 and 110 pesos per ounce of newly mined metal. This price range permitted mines to employ some 10,000 men, while it was feared that if the mines were obliged to sell at 70 pesos there might be a reduction in employment and production.

One of the subjects recently discussed was whether or not the United States Government should cease to pay for the forces stationed at Clark Field in the Philippines in United States dollars, and to use United States scrip, so familiar to areas occupied by United States forces in Germany and Japan. This idea was based on the theory that the dollars paid to the United States Army forces finds its way to the black market as the holders need pesos for local purchases.

The President and his closest advisers, political and others, spent most of the Christmas season outside of Manila, at Baguio, a nearby mountain resort, thrashing out the economic programs of the next four years.

The President returned to Manila for his inauguration ceremonies on December 30. Economics will feature the political life of the country for some time, as the slogan of the President for the next four years is "Total Economic Mobilization".

On January 3, the Central Bank decided to reconsider the "gold" regulations. There are hopes that the small Philippines "free" market may be reopened, but preliminary discussions with the officers of the International Monetary Fund will precede the publication of detailed regulations. It is believed that the gold mines will be allowed to sell 75 per cent of their production on the "free" market, while 25 per cent shall be sold at the official price of 70 pesos per ounce. Since this amendment was published, the "free" price of gold has already declined from 150 pesos an ounce before the new year, and from 135 pesos on January 3 to 115 pesos per ounce on January 4. The free price of dollars also declined from a high of 3.20 pesos per dollar before the new year, and 2.80 pesos on January 3, to only silghtly above par on January 5.

Imports and Exports of Egyptian Sudan Increased

Comparative trade figures for the Egyptian Sudan for the first eight months of 1949, as compared with the same period last year are:

	1949	1948
Imports	£E 15,190,000	£E 13,339,000
Exports and re-exports	£E 21,543,000	£E 17,421,000

—(*Barclays Bank Review*)

Bridge Building and Structural Steel Industry Work Values Rose

The value of work done by concerns in the bridge building and structural steel work industry in 1948 was $66,230,000, up 26 per cent over the preceding year's figure of $52,559,000. There were 27 plants in the industry, their employees averaged 7,407 compared with 7,178, and their salaries and wages totalled $19,165,000 compared with $16,133,000.

New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders from Canadian firms for the following equipment:

110 kv switchgear and structure extension for Mount Roskill Substation, contract No. 147, closing date, May 16, 1950.

110 kv. outdoor switchgear and structure for Mangahao Power Station, contract No. 148, closing date, June 6, 1950.

Four 27,777 kva. transformer banks and spare parts for Whakamaru Power Station, contract No. 149, closing date, June 14, 1950.

Two 80-ton four-motor electric overhead travelling cranes, contract No. 150, closing date, May 30, 1950.

Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain specifications for these various items from Mr. J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Montreal, Quebec.

Argentine Agricultural Industry Adversely Affected by Drought

Prevailing conditions worst in thirty years—Production of grain, livestock and dairy products reduced—Exports of agricultural products will continue to decline—Current unfavourable exchange position may be further impaired.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

BUENOS AIRES, January 30, 1950.—Argentina is at present suffering from one of the worst droughts in thirty years. Practically all the agricultural areas are affected, and only in the southeastern part of the Province of Buenos Aires and in some areas of the extreme north are conditions normal for this time of year. The western portion of the Province of Buenos Aires and the territory of La Pampa have been suffering from lack of rain for many months, and only about 10 per cent of the wheat sowings were harvested; in some parts not even the seed was recovered. However, grain crops in other zones had matured before the drought became fully effective.

Rainfall was light during November and December, so that no reserves of moisture were built up. There were heavy rains in most areas during the last week of December, but their effect was practically nullified by hot, windy weather, and for the past five weeks there has been no rain. Rainfall in December was too late for the early sown corn, and pastures recovered only temporarily. According to reports from some areas, not only have ranchers been forced to liquidate their fattening stock at lighter weights but some have had to reduce the numbers of their breeding animals in proportion to the amount of feed available. Owing to the high cost of labour in the last few years, many ranchers have not built up reserves of hay to carry stock when pastures are short; hay is normally used in Argentina only in emergencies such as drought. Milk production is falling off rapidly, and the output of dairy products in Argentina in 1950 will be reduced during the first part of the year.

The current corn crop, which is harvested in March, has been hard hit by the drought. In some districts up to 80 per cent of the fields has been abandoned and turned over to cattle. Production is expected to be under three million metric tons, or less than the quantity required for local consumption. There will be no surplus for export. Feed grains have advanced sharply in price in the last two weeks, and supplies of oats and corn are either being held by producers or, in some instances, being picked up by speculators. While sunflower is holding up comparatively well, the yield will be reduced, and production will probably not be over one million metric tons. The usual practice is to sow sunflower after wheat but, owing to the dryness of the soil, farmers were unable to plough as much land for this crop as they had planned.

Less Beef Will be Available for Export

It is expected that, with continued dry weather, less beef will be available for export in the second half of this year. Cattle receipts continue to be heavy at Liniers market and are being marketed at lighter weights. Normally January and February are months in which there is a

Argentina—Wheat delivered at a railway siding. Grain is handled in bags, and most of it moves in trucks, but the high-wheeled cart is still in use.

heavy movement of feeder steers to the fattening zone in the western part of the Province of Buenos Aires but, since this is one of the driest areas, there is virtually no movement.

Pork production will show a decline in 1950, due to the short corn crop and the higher prices for this feed. Corn for local consumption has advanced to about 25 pesos per 100 kilos as against about 15·50 pesos during the latter part of 1949. Earlier last year, old-crop corn was available for feed at a subsidized price of eight pesos, and there was a slight increase in hog production during the year.

Latest reports indicate that the drought continues unabated, and rural societies have addressed notes to the Ministries of Agriculture and Economy, requesting that stocks of feed held by I.A.P.I. be made available immediately to producers in order to save livestock. While it is not expected that shortages will develop on the home market, the drought will cut into exportable surpluses and further reduce the level of Argentina's exports of agricultural produce, which has been declining steadily over the past three years. It will also further impair Argentina's already difficult exchange position.

India Will Show Greater Array of Goods at Canadian Trade Fair

Business visitors to the Third Canadian International Trade Fair, May 29 to June 9, will see a greater array of Indian merchandise than ever before. The merchandise will feature consumer goods and the merchants concerned are hoping that much immediate and continuing business will develop as a result of their displays.

India, Canada's fourth best customer in 1949, having imported $72,551,000 worth of Canadian goods, was preceded by the United States, the United Kingdom and South Africa. India ranked fifth in Canada's import trade for the first eleven months of 1949.

Transportation System of Spain Faced with Many Difficulties

Natural problems created by mountainous terrain, location of many main population centres along coastal periphery and lack of inland waterways—Damage and disorganization caused by the civil war, as well as severe shortages of vital materials since that time, have added to difficulties.

By International Trade Relations Division

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on Spain, prepared in advance of the establishment in Madrid this month of an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.)

SPAIN'S mountainous terrain, the location of many of the main population centres along the coastal periphery and the lack of navigable inland waterways combine to create natural transportation difficulties. The damage and disorganization caused by the Civil War and the severe shortages of vital materials since that time have added to these difficulties.

The Civil War caused severe damage to Spain's transportation system. In 1936, there were 2,800 locomotives, 4,383 carriages and 69,222 freight cars in existence. By the end of the Civil War in 1939, these figures had been reduced to 1,837 locomotives, 1,740 carriages and 41,700 freight cars. Spain's merchant fleet in 1936 consisted of 955 ships of 1,177,357 gross tons. By 1939, there were only 824 ships of 913,898 tons. Road transport suffered even more severely, as only negligible imports of automobiles or trucks were made for nine years after the outbreak of the Civil War. By 1945 the number of passenger cars and taxis in circulation was little more than half the corresponding total in 1936.

In 1941, most of the railway shares and debentures were acquired by the state, and the private railway companies were replaced by the state-controlled Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Espanoles (RENFE). The repair of locomotives and freight cars was given priority over passenger coaches, and by 1945 much of the Civil War damage had been made good. Passenger rolling-stock, however, is still far below 1936 figures.

The national railway system today includes some 7,988 miles of broad gauge (5 feet 6 inch) track, radiating from Madrid to the main seaports and connecting these to each other. Of the main-line track, some 375 miles are electrified, principally along difficult mountain sections. In addition, of the 2,842 miles of narrow-gauge lines, about 550 miles are electrified.

Among difficulties facing the Spanish railways, the shortage of coal, insufficient rolling stock and the bad state of the permanent way, are the most serious factors delaying recovery.

Output of Locomotives and Wagons Below Capacity

Spain has a productive capacity of some 100 locomotives and 3,000 wagons a year, but the average level of production since the Civil War has not exceeded 40 locomotives and 2,000 wagons a year. Local production of rails was about 40,000 tons in 1946, while immediate requirements are estimated at between 70,000 and 100,000 tons.

In spite of these difficulties, RENFE has been able to carry more traffic than before the war. The average for the 1930-34 period was 2,850 million passenger kilometres and 3,900 million ton kilometres. In 1946, passenger traffic stood at 6,866 million kilometres, while freight carried had risen to 5,518 million ton-kilometres.

Long-term electrification schemes announced by RENFE in 1945 aim at electrifying the bulk of the Spanish railways. Some 4,500 kilometres of track are to be electrified over a period of years, and foreign firms have been invited to submit preliminary offers based on the production of all equipment under licence in Spain. Plans were also published in 1946 for the modernization of all the signals equipment within three years.

Since 1939, over 500 million pesetas have been spent on the construction of new roads and the repair and building of bridges, making good most of the Civil War damage. Spain has some 70,000 kilometres of roads suitable for motor transport, 22,000 kilometres being macadamized. Since the end of the second World War, foreign exchange difficulties have prevented Spain from effecting the large-scale imports of motor vehicles required. The total number of vehicles in service in 1947 was 150,000 of all types, as compared with 180,000 before the Civil War.

Spanish merchant shipping was entirely under private ownership before the Civil War. In order to stimulate shipbuilding, a system of credits was established in 1940 under which up to 80 per cent of the total capital required for construction of ships in Spain was advanced by the government.

State Entered Shipbuilding Field

As this failed to provide sufficient incentive, the state entered the shipbuilding field by setting up the Empresa Nacional Elcano, an I.N.I. subsidiary, which now owns 10 per cent of the total merchant shipping. A subsidy on a mileage basis, enjoyed by Spanish ships for many years, was abolished during the war when high freight rates made this possible.

Spain's merchant fleet now consists of 1,064 ships of over 100 gross tons, with a total gross tonnage of over a million tons. This fleet is sufficient to carry almost all Spain's exports and imports under present restricted conditions. Official shipbuilding plans aim at a merchant fleet of over 1,500,000 tons, capable of carrying one-half of Spain's seaborne trade under normal conditions.

The main Spanish seaports are Barcelona, Bilbas, Vigo, Seville, Malaga and Valencia. There are free port zones in Barcelona and Cadiz.

Overseas passenger and general cargo traffic is handled by four Spanish lines, the Ybarra and Aznar lines to South America, the Compania Trasatlantica to the United States and Cuba, and the Trasmediterranea to the Canaries and North Africa.

Air transport has been developed substantially since the Civil War. At present the Iberia airlines, a state-owned corporation, have services

Spanish Railway Trackage

	Broad gauge		Narrow gauge	
	Total	Electrified	Total	Electrified
	(In kilometres)			
1933	12,252	600	4,495	650
1940	12,284	367	4,617	840
1943	12,735	421	4,782	676
1946	12,775	638	4,782	903

Spanish Merchant Fleet

	No.	Gross tonnage
	(Ships over 100 tons gross)	
1934	965	1,190,840
1940	856	955,730
1943	925	1,019,884
1946	1,064	1,068,902

to the United Kingdom, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal and Argentina, making full use of their three D.C.4 Skymasters, D.C.3 Dakotas and Junkers 52's. British European Airways, T.W.A., and K.L.M., are among the foreign airlines with regular services to Madrid.

Australia Utilizing Brown Coal To Generate Electric Power

Supply of black coal insufficient to meet requirements of industry in State of Victoria—State Electricity Commission empowered to produce electricity from brown coal—Industrial consumers converting plants to use brown instead of low-grade black coal.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Extensive brown coal deposits in the State of Victoria are being utilized for the generation of electricity and the provision of power to meet the increasing needs of industry. The incentive has been created through the lack of any large quantities of black coal deposits and the fact that this state depends on outside sources of supply for fuel. The State Electricity Commission, established in 1918, was empowered to produce electricity from brown coal.

The existence of huge deposits of brown coal in this state was known as early as the middle of the last century, but no successful attempt was made to exploit them until the creation of the existing authority just over thirty years ago. These deposits, estimated at over 37,000 million tons, are largely concentrated in the Latrobe Valley between the Australian Alps and the coast, about 100 miles east of Melbourne.

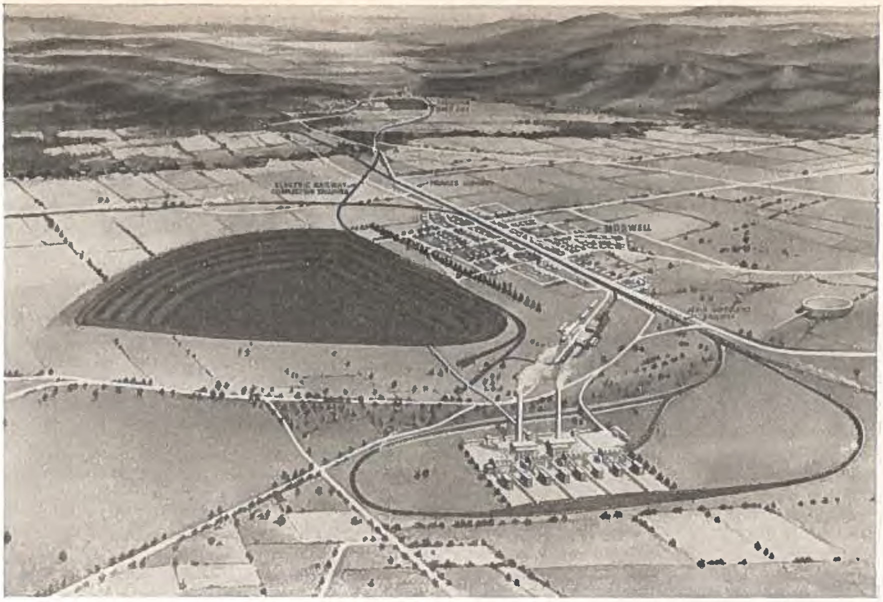
It was on this site that the Yallourn Power Station was erected. It came into operation in 1924, with an initial capacity of 50,000 kilowatts; its total capacity is now 175,000 kilowatts, and further large-scale expansions are in progress.

Generating Stations are Inter-connected

Other steam-power generating stations are located at Melbourne, Geelong and Ballarat, with hydro-stations at Sugarloaf-Rubicon and Kiewa. All stations are linked by high voltage transmission lines. The base load is carried at Yallourn and is supplemented by the auxiliary stations during peak-load periods. The present total installed capacity is 478,465 kilowatts, and annual production about 2,100 million kilowatt hours. About 98 per cent of all electricity generated for sale in Victoria is produced by the Commission, which serves some four-fifths of the population through this network.

The most interesting feature of the whole development is the use of brown coal, which has a low calorific value and which must be recoverable at low cost to make its use economically possible. This is achieved at Yallourn open cut, where mechanized methods are used to excavate the coal and move it to the power station and briquetting factory. The Yallourn station uses the brown coal exclusively, while all other steam-power stations are designed to operate normally on briquettes made from brown coal at Yallourn.

The briquette factory, which was established at the same time as the original power unit, has an output of over 500,000 tons a year, and



Australia—Artist's impression of the Morwell briquette project of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, showing new open cut as it will appear after about 15 years of brown coal mining.

plans are in progress for the erection of two other plants in the vicinity, which will bring total production to approximately 1,800,000 tons annually.

Brown Coal Being Used by Industry

Apart from electric-power production, the value to Victorian industry of the state's brown coal resources was highlighted earlier in the year, when New South Wales black coal became virtually unobtainable following the coal strike. During the past year a total of 140 industrial firms have converted their boiler plants to use raw brown coal, bringing the total number of industrial consumers to 240. It is stated that, with proper furnace installation, more satisfactory results have been obtained than from the use of low-grade black coal, and brown coal is cheaper than high-grade black coal. Stimulated by the increased industrial demand, production is now proceeding at a rate of over six million tons annually.

Present capacity of the six hydro-electric installations is small, only about 52,400 kilowatts, not all of which is available at all times. However, plans have been made for great expansion, and the Commission is now engaged on an undertaking at Kiewa, in the Alpine region of northeastern Victoria, 158 miles from Melbourne, which, when completed, will be among the greatest hydro-electric undertakings in the Southern Hemisphere. Capacity of this project is estimated at 289,000 kilowatts, and it is expected that the undertaking will be completed in 1956.

An estimate of Victoria's power requirements for the future has been made by the Commission, and detailed plans have been drawn up to meet them. Although extensions were interrupted by the war, plans are proceeding to increase the generating capacity of the system to over one million kilowatts, or one and a third million horsepower, by 1956. Of this amount, over 700,000 kilowatts will be generated from brown coal, 289,000 kilowatts being available from the greatly enlarged hydro-electric project at Kiewa.

Fish Consumption in United States Improved by Display Methods

Sale from deep freeze cabinets reduces depreciation in the quality—Canadian east coast frozen fish being sold in all parts of the United States—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, urges that every effort be made to increase sales in favourable market.

FROZEN fish consumption in the United States has increased substantially during the last two years, due largely to the fact that it is now being displayed and sold from deep freeze cabinets, whereas it was formerly displayed on ice in showcases of retail outlets, with resulting depreciation in the quality of the fish. This observation was made by M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), in New York City, during the course of an address at the Fourth Annual East Coast Fisheries Conference, held recently in Fredericton, N.B. He also declared that Canadian east coast frozen fish was being sold in all parts of the United States, the largest customers being found in the mid-western states. During a visit to the West Coast last year, Mr. Bursey learned there was a fairly large demand for frozen groundfish fillets, particularly in the Los Angeles area. Even though competition from European sources of supply was experienced in that area, it was his opinion that every effort should be made to increase Canadian sales there. The present United States marketing picture with regard to frozen groundfish, particularly fillets, was considered bright.

United States fish imports during the first ten months of 1949 were valued at $89,000,000, compared with $90,000,000 during the corresponding period in 1948, which figures indicate that purchases from all countries are being maintained at a fairly steady level. Imports for 1948 of fish and fish products, including shellfish but excluding fish oils and meal, were valued at $111,000,000, of which purchases from Canada and Newfoundland accounted for $70,000,000, or 69 per cent.

Stocks of cod and haddock fillets in the United States are low, Mr. Bursey pointed out, and prices should remain at the present levels with an exceptionally good demand for the next three or four months. The present demand and strong market position are expected to continue throughout the current year.

Stocks of rosefish or ocean perch fillets are considered on the high side in some quarters, although no recent price changes have yet taken place. Should consumption continue fair during the next few months it is felt that the present price should be maintained throughout most of 1950.

Some Nervousness Evident for Some Types of Cured Fish

On the cured fish side, some nervousness is evident on some types, Mr. Bursey continued. This condition still exists in the pickled herring market, chiefly because of lower prices than last year being indicated from European sources of supply. Stocks at present are not considered too high, and with regard to future prospects, a lot will depend on the quantities produced during the present season.

"The demand for whole salted codfish is fairly active, although some reports have been received of price decline. Here, I feel, more so than on any other Canadian east coast fish, United States importers anticipated price reductions last fall, at least to the extent of currency devaluation.

Canada—Preparing cod fillets in Newfoundland. United States purchases from Canada of fish and fish products totalled $70,000,000 in 1948, representing 69 per cent of total fish imports. Stocks of cod fillets in the United States are low. The present demand and strong market position are expected to continue throughout the current year.

Photo by Ruggles, courtesy Newfoundland Tourist Development Board.

This insistence for price reduction has become more evident of late, and it is felt that if we are to maintain a normal volume of exports of this commodity to the United States, some consideration will have to be given by Canadian exporters to these demands.

"Sales of salted codfish through United States outlets to other export markets have become almost non-existent of late because of the currency situation in most of the principal consuming areas. Further, since United States government agencies have discontinued purchasing fish under their European Relief Program, no sales have been made since mid-1949 through these channels, and the probability of any sale of salted codfish being made through relief agencies during this year is indeed very vague.

"With regard to the market for skinless and boneless codfish, the present and future picture is good and demand and prices throughout the year should continue at about the present level.

"The pickled mackerel market, while not very strong at the moment, still should not be considered weak. The present is regarded as an off-season consumption period, and if remaining stocks are disposed of when the new season comes around, the future demand and prices should about equal those of last fall.

"Demand during 1950 should continue good for our live shell fish with little or no fluctuation in prices. However, imports of frozen lobster tails from South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Cuba are increasing at a fantastic rate, with low prices being paid. Although the quality is not comparable to Canadian lobster, these tails are creating a good demand and it remains to be seen what effect, if any, they will have in the future on our lobster trade.

Canned Fish Market Showing Firmer Trend

"The canned fish market in a majority of items is now showing a firmer trend than during the past few months.

"California and Maine sardines have strengthened as stocks decreased. In many quarters, the demand for Maine sardines during December exceeded expectations, and because of this it is anticipated that a reasonably small supply will be held unsold at the end of February, and the market for imported sardines should improve and continue good at least until new United States production commences.

"The demand for canned lobster is fair with prices fairly firm.

"The outlook for the fish oil market is difficult to forecast. Purchases of fish liver oils from soft-currency areas have been influenced by devaluation and resultant lower dollar prices, and purchases from hard-currency areas will be correspondingly affected. The demand, however, on some liver oils has fallen off in spite of price reductions.

"The market for fish meal is fair but somewhat erratic with regard to price. Some competition is being shown by imports from such areas as Morocco, Portuguese Africa and Chile.

Competition from European Areas Increased After Devaluation of Currencies

"Because of greater devaluations in currencies by European countries than by Canada, fairly keen competition from those other supplying areas might have to be met on certain types of fish and fish products.

"To conclude, I think it is unnecessary to mention the functions of a trade commissioner's office, since they are already well known to you. In so far as my particular function in the New York office is concerned, I can assure you that we are more than anxious at all times to be of service to the Canadian fishing industry, and to assist you in any marketing problems you may encounter. To this end, I invite you all to make more frequent use of the facilities of our office, and we shall endeavour to extend to you the fullest co-operation."

Trocas Shell Supply in Eritrea is Low

Eritrea, which normally produces sufficient trocas shells to supply its own button industry and provide a surplus for export, now has inadequate stocks to meet the increased demand for shell buttons. All export of shell has been forbidden, and permits to import shell from the Far East and Pacific have been granted. Local shell should be available again in November.—(*Barclays Bank Review*)

Belgian Congo to Produce Cellulose Pulp

Leopoldville, February 15, 1950.—(FTS)—A group of Belgian interests known as "Syndicat de la Cellulose Africaine" has been granted a concession of 40,000 hectares of marshland where preliminary developments of a pulp and paper industry will take place. A period of five years is to be allowed by which time a limited liability company must be formed to carry on operations.

Papyrus, rushes and other plants will be transformed into cellulose pulp for the manufacture of paper and possibly rayon. One-third of the production from this concession must be shipped to Belgium or sold in the Belgian Congo.

The Syndicate, whose offices are located in Belgium, would be interested in Canadian equipment.

Canadian Trade with Lebanon and Syria has Risen Substantially

Large shipments of wheat flour and wheat from Canada boosted trade totals from $300,000 in 1946 to some $6,000,000 in 1948—Heavy imports reflect abnormal condition and cannot be expected to continue—Opportunity exists for expansion of Canadian exports in many other products.

By J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on the postwar trade of Syria and Lebanon.)

CAIRO, January 27, 1950.—Canadian trade with Syria and Lebanon has materially increased from a total of $300,000 in 1946 to some $6,000,000 in 1948. Imports into Canada consist mainly of raw tobacco in insignificant quantities, which have decreased in volume. Exports from Canada, on the other hand, have risen sharply. This rise, however, has been due to large purchases of wheat flour and wheat which cannot be expected to continue. In 1947, more than 55 per cent of all Canadian exports to this territory consisted of wheat flour, and in 1948, over 90 per cent was made up of wheat flour and wheat. Actually, these heavy imports reflected an abnormal condition (see *Foreign Trade*, October 8, 1949, issue), which could not occur frequently. There is, however, opportunity for the expansion of Canadian exports to this territory in many other products.

Canadian Exports to Syria and Lebanon

	1946	1947	1948
	($1,000 Canadian)		
Total	228	2,546	6,094
Flour of wheat	....	1,443	4,350
Wheat	....	....	1,352
Chewing gum	....	12	....
Whisky	....	17	10
Rubber belting, n.o.p.	....	2	....
Canvas shoes, with rubber soles	....	1	....
Rubber boots and shoes, n.o.p.	....	2	....
Malt	....	....	25
Rubber hose	2	3	34
Ale, beer and porter	....	....	2
Motor vehicle casings	5	27	12
Motor vehicle inner tubes	1	3	1
Herrings, sea, canned	....	....	4
Salmon, canned	....	3	11
Sardines, in oil	....	10	4
Fox skins, black, silver, undressed	9	11	7
Fox skins, blue, white, platinum	9	7	....
Mink skins, undressed	6	....	....
Patent leather	6	7	....
Upper leather, n.o.p.	1	16	10
Canned meats	....	4	6
Milk, powder, whole milk	....	....	4
Milk, condensed	....	....	3
Milk, evaporated	....	1	6
Milk, preparation, n.o.p.	....	....	3
Artificial silk fabrics	....	4	....
Socks and stockings	....	....	10
Planks, board, spruce	....	94	....
Planks, board, cedar	....	....	12
Planks, board, Douglas fir	....	....	27
Paper board	....	23	....
Book paper	13	23	....
Newsprint paper	15	18	....
Wrapping paper	5	....	....

Canadian Exports to Syria and Lebanon—Concluded

	1946	1947	1948
	($1,000 Canadian)		
Bond and writing paper, uncut	14	4	....
Books, bound or unbound	15	7	3
Reaper threshers	6	55	41
Ploughs, disc and parts	2	3	1
Tacks of iron	....	5	....
Farm implements	....	1	2
Parts of farm implements	1	3	1
Machinery and parts, n.o.p.	1	2	7
Trucks, new, over one ton	....	8	....
Passenger automobiles, new, over $1,000	2	....	5
Automobile parts	....	5	27
Stoves, gasoline and oil	2	1	2
Parts of stoves and heating	1	1	2
Manufactures of iron, n.o.p.	1	....	6
Aluminum kitchen utensils	....	1	1
Brass manufactures	....	....	4
Jewellers' sweepings and scrap	48	614	....
Batteries, storage and parts	....	7	11
Radio receiving sets	4	11	16
Radio wireless apparatus, n.o.p.	....	....	10
Dynamos, generators and parts	....	....	....
Electric motors and parts	....	....	....
Electric stoves and parts	....	1	....
Spark plugs and ignition apparatus	7	5	....
Electrical apparatus	2	2	....
Asbestos brake lining facings	3	8	2
Medicinal preparations	8	1	....
Fountain pens, including sets	4	8	....
Electric refrigerators and parts	....	1	2
Combs of all kinds	....	....	11

Foreign Trade Characterized by Large Adverse Balance

These countries for many years have had a foreign trade characterized by a large excess of imports over exports. In the immediate pre-war years, 1937-38, the total imports averaged some £L or £S62 million as compared with exports of £L or £S27 million. By 1948, imports were running to a total value of more than £L or £S480 million as compared with exports of only £L or £S78 million. It is difficult to discover how this large adverse balance is settled but the invisible items, which may provide the balance, are remittances from citizens abroad, the tourist trade and profits on merchant banking and exchange transactions.

Foreign Trade of Syria and Lebanon

	1946		1947		1948	
	Tons	£LorS,000	Tons	£LorS,000	Tons	£LorS,000
Imports [1]	369,587	266,654	414,057	362,764	758,335	483,460
Exports	106,521	85,560	148,018	83,640	123,708	78,502
Re-exports [2]	572	1,127	2,428	3,467	1,603	1,179
Transit [3]	1,998,127	101,746	2,103,986	182,841	2,295,504	232,521

[1] Exclusive of crude petroleum. [2] Shipments from warehouses. [3] Figures include shipments of crude petroleum passing through port of Tripoli as follows: 1946, £LorS 45,259,000; 1947, £LorS42,453,000; and 1948, £LorS48,495,000.

Exports of Syria and Lebanon, by Main Groups

	1946	1947	1948
	(£LorS,000)		
Vegetable products	25,886	28,733	25,125
Textiles	21,600	25,867	21,824
Animal products	6,098	7,968	1,485
Manufactured foodstuffs	7,418	6,590	4,484
Skins and leather	3,743	3,032	1,945
Chemicals	4,896	3,258	5,661
Total exports	85,560	83,640	78,502

An interesting feature is the important transit trade which mainly goes through the free port of Beirut, not only to neighbouring countries but in some cases to Europe and Africa as well. As this transit trade, in most cases, is handled by Lebanese or Syrian merchants, it represents a substantial addition to the trade possibilities of the territory. For example, transit trade in 1948, exclusive of crude petroleum passing through the port of Tripoli, amounted to approximately £L or L£S184 millions.

In prewar years, the principal buyer was Israel which, in 1937-38, purchased 30 per cent of the total exports of Syria and Lebanon. In 1947, before the end of the British mandate, Israel's purchases amounted to more than 35 per cent of the total. The effect of the ending of the mandate is shown by the fact that in 1948 only three per cent of Syrian-Lebanese exports were sold to Israel. Iraq and Jordan replaced Israel as purchasers to a certain extent, but the total export trade of Syria-Lebanon to all countries dropped by nearly five per cent in value and 15 per cent in tonnage in 1948 as compared with 1947.

Imports into Syria and Lebanon, by Main Groups

	1946	1947 (£L or S,000)	1948
Textiles	69,683	95,349	87,976
Precious stones and metals	52,067	49,052	16,924
Machines, instruments and parts	12,096	32,297	50,838
Common metals and metalware	16,625	29,796	58,471
Rolling stock	13,086	24,678	31,903
Manufactured foodstuffs	10,961	24,587	24,351
Total imports	266,654	362,764	483,460

In the immediate prewar period the principal suppliers were France, United Kingdom, Japan, Roumania, the United States and Israel. In 1947, the United States had attained the dominating position, supplying some 27 per cent of the imports, the United Kingdom 18 per cent and France 11 per cent. In 1948, however, the United Kingdom took first place with nearly 20 per cent, as compared with the United States, 19 per cent, and France, 11·5 per cent.

Main Items Imported into Syria and Lebanon

	1948 Metric tons	1947 Metric tons	1948 (£L,000)	1947 (£L,000)
Preserved milk and cream	777	316	1,116	549
Cheese, all types	331	210	893	556
Wheat	52,220	4,370	23,359	1,969
Wheat flour	75,007	3,816	35,980	1,865
Preserved meats, including ham	317	50	668	126
Chocolate and chocolate products	408	210	859	333
Brandy and spirits of all kinds	167	92	497	275
Cigarettes	34	26	310	219
Cement	68,373	17,538	4,544	1,467
Chemical products	8,907	4,742	4,272	2,802
Pharmaceutical products	631	588	5,968	5,161
Colouring material, unprocessed	791	343	991	520
Colouring material, processed	1,234	720	1,537	1,195
Soaps	779	1,290	901	1,224
Fertilizer	14,488	9,227	2,510	1,599
Tires and tubes	2,412	2,173	5,224	4,817
Timber, unsawn	2,193	2,088	483	581
Timber, rough sawn	34,606	25,112	8,392	6,855
Plywood	1,007	566	838	569
Doors and windows	154	234	246	218
Telegraph and telephone poles	2,817	1,085	787	91
Paper, cardboard and their products	8,263	7,948	6,270	7,190
Stockings and socks, in artificial silk or artificial textile fibre, pure or mixed	49	39	1,493	1,302
Silver, crude	2	6	128	344
Gold, crude	3	4	9,877	11,360

Main Items Imported into Syria and Lebanon—Concluded

	1948	1947	1948	1947
	Metric tons		(£L,000)	
Iron and steel, in bars	40,960	29,390	14,377	8,382
Iron and steel, wire	1,811	817	793	373
Sheet iron or steel of all kinds	8,618	5,237	3,837	1,800
Cast pipes and joints	34,592	4,899	13,845	1,943
Metal structures	3,074	450	1,383	302
Cables, ropes and braided strips of iron or steel	459	85	448	113
Barbed wire, metallic gauze, chains, nails, nuts and bolts, screws, needles, pins, springs, locks, padlocks of iron, steel or malleable iron	3,335	2,205	2,680	2,143
Dishes and other utensils, for household or sanitary use, in cast iron, iron or steel	362	206	686	431
Tools of cast iron, iron, steel or malleable iron	6,538	5,609	6,981	4,666
Copper, crude-bars, wires, sheets or foils	1,342	2,048	2,158	1,798
Copper-ware	695	118	927	384
Aluminum, crude-bars, wires and foil (not thin)	584	107	590	143
Aluminum-ware	329	162	1,405	587
Internal combustion motors	1,622	1,651	4,188	3,594
Pumps, for liquids	412	272	1,366	724
Oil presses	515	644	342	474
Machines and engines for working the soil	1,430	1,030	3,013	1,461
Machines and engines for harvesting agricultural products	266	348	612	694
Apparatus for heating, cooling, cooking and refining	234	236	520	645
Refrigeration units	758	615	2,225	1,451
Machine tools	582	427	1,876	1,416
Typewriters	20	8	348	95
Accumulators, electric, and their plates	292	177	473	332
Electric heaters	174	141	639	586
Radio receivers, tubes and other radio apparatus	399	304	3,649	3,116
Cables and insulated wire for electricity	1,210	466	2,186	933
Insulating tubes, parts of insulating material, unmounted for electrical machinery, apparatus and installations	322	128	612	235
Apparatus for regulating, switching and distributing electric current, and all electrotechnical articles	517	265	2,116	1,455
Motor vehicles, total of 4,412 in 1948 and 4,797 in 1947	8,515	7,930	22,467	16,867
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles and tractors	2,177	82	5,188	68
Aeroplanes	135	178	1,677	764
Part and accessories for aeroplanes	90	25	703	330
Fountain pens and pencils	9	4	418	296

Agriculture is Main Basis of Economy

The main basis of the economy of these two countries is agriculture, although trading and banking are of considerable importance and industries are reviving. The area under cultivation is nearly five million acres, less than 50 per cent of the total which might be cultivated.

In Syria, most of the cultivation is in cereals, and wheat is produced to the amount of 400,000 to 650,000 tons annually, barley about 400,000 tons, and other cereals such as maize, sorghum, oats and rice in less important quantities. In Lebanon, and in the mountainous parts of Syria, more attention is given to fruit growing. There is an annual production of about 90,000 tons of olives, in addition to large quantities of grapes, citrus fruits, and smaller yields of almonds, bananas, figs, walnuts, peaches, pears and apples.

Among domestic animals, sheep and goats are most numerous and important. Syrian carpet-wool is one of the important exports of the country. Mules, donkeys, camels and oxen do much of the farm and transport work and horses play a relatively unimportant part.

Best-known industries are the old handicrafts based on skill and the production of native goods, including hand-woven and hand-embroidered silk, Damascus brocades, oriental mosaic furniture and oriental brass-work. In recent decades, the competition of goods from abroad, together with the establishment of customs frontiers with Turkey, Iraq and Israel, following the partition of the Ottoman Empire, brought about a decline in the volume and value of the production of these old established industries. More recently, however, some new industries have been established and are being encouraged by tariff protection. They consist of small cotton and woollen spinning and weaving plants; tanneries; cement works; oil refineries; food industries, such as chocolates, biscuits and macaroni; soap manufacturing; breweries, wineries and distilleries; tobacco processing, food canning; matches; silk weaving and spinning; glass and carpet manufacturing.

The customs union maintains a three-column customs tariff. The maximum tariff applied to Germany and Japan, the normal tariff to most of the rest of the world, and a specially low conventional tariff to Jordan and Egypt. During the British mandate in Israel, the conventional tariff also applied to that country. Under the normal tariff, the average rate of duty is 25 per cent, although many imports, including farm machinery, etc., are exempt. The import control regulations apply only to certain goods of a kind manufactured in the territory. On the whole, and even including cases where permits are required, it may be said that few imports are excluded.

There are favourable prospects in the territory for continued development and increased purchasing power, although political conditions may retard development. The area of cultivated land in Syria could be doubled and considerable expansion is anticipated in this respect. The handling of Iraqi and Persian Gulf crude oil in pipe-lines already in operation and the building of additional pipe-lines will also give a small fillip to development in Syria and Lebanon.

Canadian Wheat Board Reports on Activities of Past Crop Year

WHEAT receipts by the Canadian Wheat Board during the 1948-49 crop year amounted to 293,000,000 bushels, all of which was sold or committed for sale prior to harvesting of the 1949 crop. In its annual report for the 1948-49 crop year, the Canadian Wheat Board indicated that some difficulty was experienced in selling Canadian wheat during the winter and early spring of 1948-49. Demand improved considerably in the final quarter of the crop year, however. The world wheat situation in 1948-49 reflected:

(*a*) Increased production of wheat in Europe, with yields approaching prewar levels;

(*b*) Ample wheat supplies available in exporting countries;

(*c*) The intensity of United States competition, particularly in Continental Europe where large quantities of United States wheat were imported under E.C.A. financing;

(*d*) Increasing difficulties in financing international trade.

Sales of wheat to India, Union of South Africa, Egypt, Iran and other areas outside of Europe played an important part in the disposition of the 1948 wheat crop.

Under the present Canadian Wheat Board Act, all wheat delivered to the Board between August 1, 1945, and July 31, 1950, comprises a five-year pool. The Board report deals with the position of this pool as at July 31, 1949, the end of the fourth year of the five-year pool.

During the first four years of the five-year pool, Board receipts of wheat amounted to 1,115,397,588 bushels. Of this quantity of wheat, 1,068,594,279 bushels had been sold as at July 31, 1949, leaving a balance of 46,803,308 bushels in inventory as at that date. This inventory consisted largely of wheat which had been committed for delivery after July 31, 1949.

The cost of wheat acquired by the Board in the four years ending July 31, 1949, was $1,907,177,179, while sales for the same period amounted to $1,835,982,298, of which $1,823,982,298 was applicable to the five-year pool and $12,000,000 to the 1944 crop account. Inventory of 46,803,308 bushels on July 31, 1949, was valued at $93,200,829.

For the four years from August 1, 1945, to July 31, 1949, the Board's operating costs applicable to producers' wheat, including storage costs, interest and other expenses, amounted to $46,037,727. Of these operating costs the Board recovered $30,796,156, mainly in carrying charges (storage and interest) on domestic wheat and wheat for the United Kingdom. Administrative and general expenses, exclusive of adjustment payment costs, amounted to $3,847,809, or ·3449 cent per bushel on the total wheat acquired.

On April 1, 1949, the Board's initial price was increased from $1.55 per bushel to $1.75 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern Wheat in store Fort William/Port Arthur or Vancouver. This increase in the Board's initial price was retroactive to August 1, 1945, and involved the distribution of $213,445,542 to producers delivering wheat to the Board between August 1, 1945, and March 31, 1949. After providing in full for this payment the Board had an operating deficit of $5,235,621 in the five-year pool as at July 31, 1949. It was apparent that such a deficit in the five-year pool would be overcome in the present crop year, which is the final year of the pool, because the initial payment had been set at $1.75 and sales to the United Kingdom and the domestic market were firm at $2.00 per bushel plus carrying charges.

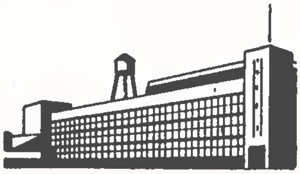
During 1948-49 the Board was empowered to support the price of oats and barley. Since market prices for oats and barley remained above the floor prices for the entire crop year, the Board did not purchase oats or barley pursuant to this undertaking. During 1948-49 the Board distributed to producers the proceeds of the 1947-48 Oats and Barley Equalization Funds. These amounted to $4,269,707 and $4,402,528 respectively.

Support Given Price of Flaxseed

In 1948-49 the Board was required to support the price of flaxseed on the basis of $4.00 per bushel for No. 1 C.W. flaxseed in store Fort William/-Port Arthur. In carrying out this support operation, the Board purchased 13,308,003 bushels of flaxseed. Of these purchases, 2,929,572 bushels were sold during the crop year, and 10,378,431 bushels were held in inventory on July 31, 1949. In addition to sales of 1948-49 flaxseed, the Board also disposed of the balance of its 1947-48 flaxseed. About 2·5 million bushels of flaxseed from the 1948 crop were marketed and sold outside of the Board's price support program. The Board's deficit on the 1948-49 Flaxseed Account on July 31, 1949, was $3,806,855. This deficit included carrying charges and administrative expenses amounting to $1,429,607.

During 1948-49 the Board also conducted special operations on behalf of the Dominion Government in respect to other oilseeds. The Board administered a floor price of six cents per pound for top grades of sunflower seed. An alternative market was available to producers for sunflower seed at the support price or higher during 1948-49, and the Board was not called upon to purchase this product.

In the case of rapeseed, the Board purchased 52,411,500 pounds, nearly the whole crop, basis the support price of six cents per pound for top grades at country delivery points. Stocks of rapeseed acquired by the Board were sold out during the crop year. The deficit on this operation was $391,263 as at July 31, 1949. The principal item in the operating deficit consisted of freight from country points to crushing plants at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.



Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Saucepan Cover Holders—A Norwegian has invented a saucepan cover holder which he desires to have produced and distributed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. This holder attached to the saucepan proper and the cover thereof, permits raising and lowering the cover or holding it in any raised position while stirring, mixing or draining food. (File: 5-406.)

Jar Cover Rings—A United States firm has developed an aluminum ring for use in conjunction with wax paper for the covering of jars, bowls, dishes, etc., which it desires to have produced and distributed in Canada on a licence or royalty basis. These rings are manufactured of light aluminum, flanged at both top and bottom and are made expandable by a light spring. (File: 5-654.)

Onion Cutter—A device for use in cutting onions has been patented in Switzerland, and is now being offered for production and sale in Canada. This is essentially a kitchen accessory, but could also be used to advantage in restaurants and hotels. It was designed particularly to facilitate the cutting of onions with the elimination of the usual vexing problem that this operation produces in its discomfort to the tear-ducts. (File: 29581.)

Broom Holder—A South African has invented a broom holder which he desires to have produced and marketed in Canada under royalty or licence arrangements. This holder is designed particularly for use on push brooms such as used in stables, garages, shops, store, highways, etc. (File: 5-1534.)

Machine for Marginal Adornment (Pottery)—A citizen of Sweden has invented a new type of revolving pottery table or wheel and desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of having this equipment produced and marketed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-406.)

Netherlands Stimulating Cheese Exports to North America

The Hague, February 9, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first nine months of 1949, the Netherlands exported 47,950 tons of cheese, of which ninety tons were shipped to the United States. Shipments to Canada were negligible.

Efforts are being made to stimulate the exportation of cheese from the Netherlands to North America, the initiative in this connection having been taken by the Association of Cheese Exporters and the Federation of Co-operatives and Dairy Associations.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazil Exempts Machinery from Duty

Rio de Janeiro, February 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Agricultural machinery and machinery for the flour milling industry will be exempt from import duty on importation into Brazil during the next five years, in accordance with a Brazilian law of December 3, 1949. The exemption extends to machinery of a type not made by Brazil.

Chilean Imports from Dollar Area Restricted

Santiago, February 9, 1950.—The Foreign Trade Council has advised, through the press, that permits for imports into Chile requiring cover in United States dollars or in Swiss francs will be confined until further notice to the following articles: Antibiotics and insulin, medicinal drugs, pharmaceutical products and specifics; spare parts for machinery and equipment manufactured in the United States and Canada; sugar; crude petroleum, diesel and fuel oil; ordinary gasoline and gasoline for aviation; kerosene.

This measure, which has been taken to conserve dollar supplies, is even more extreme than had been anticipated, but this action was foreshadowed by the statement of the Vice-President of the Foreign Trade Council to the effect that estimated dollar income in the budget had been calculated on too optimistic a scale.

Applications for permits must be presented from February 15 until the end of the month. Those authorized will be valid until June 30 up to which date the goods covered by the permit may be shipped.

Cuba Requires Labels in Spanish on Foodstuffs

Havana, February 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective July 28, 1950, the description and specification of food products sold to the public in Cuba, and all inscriptions on the containers, covers and labels, should be written in Spanish. These inscriptions may also appear in another language, provided they correspond exactly with those shown in Spanish. Excepted from this requirement are products that are not sold to the public in their original containers, but in quantities of measurement or weight which are fractions of the unit used by the manufacturer, packer or distributor.

Further information concerning the original decree will be furnished, when available.

Ireland Issues Quotas for Woven Cotton Piece-Goods

Dublin, February 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced specific quotas for the period February 11 to May 31, 1950, for certain woven cotton piece-goods. Allocations have been made to certain countries, namely Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States. These use up a large proportion of the total yardages under each quota, but there is a balance that may be allotted to Irish importers registered with the Department of Industry and Commerce. The register includes firms with a previous history of importing the particular commodity concerned.

Canadian exporters who have a record of exporting cotton piece-goods to Ireland should communicate with their agents in Ireland, so as to obtain a share of any quota for which they may be eligible.

List of Ex-Quota Products in Colombia Expanded

Bogotá, February 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Further opportunities for trade with Colombia are provided by the expansion of the list of goods which may be imported without being charged to the individual quota of the importer and for which exchange will be provided at the official rate. The new list of such products, published by the Colombian Exchange Control Office on February 1, 1950, includes the following goods: Cattle for breeding; insulating material for cold storage plants and other uses; blotting and filter paper; chemically prepared paper and cardboard; paper for bookbinding and safety paper for cheques; celluloid rims for glasses; ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon; iron and steel in bars, sheets, etc., certain iron and steel sheets and tinplate; wire and cable of iron and steel; rails and accessories; silos; iron or steel nails; iron or steel cutlery; locks and keys; enamelled iron sinks; certain hardware; copper wire and cable; copper and brass accessories for agricultural machinery; blow torches for soldering; thin zinc sheets; lead bars, ingots and sheets; nickel bars, ingots and sheets; aluminium bars, ingots, sheets and rods; frames for glasses; machines for domestic use; ploughs, reapers, rakes, mowers, hoes and seeders; dynamos, electric motors and transformers; carpet sweepers and vacuum cleaners; telephone and telegraph equipment; electric measuring apparatus; insulators; typewriters; calculators; gas and water meters; codfish oil; denatured acetic acid; calcium carbide; articles exclusively for sports; flashlights; lamps burning alcohol, petroleum or gasoline.

Another resolution of the same date provides for the importation of certain luxury goods to be paid for with dollars secured from the purchase of "certificates of exchange" which normally sell at a 45 to 50 per cent premium over the official rate. Among these goods are: Furskins; cotton shirts; bathing suits of silk or rayon; corsets; umbrellas; powder boxes and cigarette boxes; automatic pocket lighters; watches; cameras; pianos; costume jewellery and jewellery of ordinary metals.

When applying for licences for the foregoing goods, the Colombian importer is required to deposit 20 per cent of the value of the licence. At least 80 per cent of the order must be shipped within the 120-day validity period of the licence, as otherwise the importer will forfeit the deposit. Exporters accepting orders for shipments to Colombia should, consequently, make sure of their ability to ship the goods before the licence expires.

A certificate that the goods come from manufacturers or their exclusive distributors, and that they are bought at internationally fixed prices is required. This certificate may be issued either by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Bogotá or by a trade association in Canada. In the latter case, the certificate must be visaed by a Colombian Consul in Canada.

(Editor's Note—Previous announcement with regard to products which may be imported into Colombia without regard to the quota was made in the February 11, 1950, issue of *Foreign Trade,* page 271. Complete lists of the goods affected by these regulations are on file in the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Heavy Stocks of Textiles on Hand in Kenya and Tanganyika

Wholesalers in Kenya and Tanganyika are reported to be carrying heavy stocks of textiles, and there has been some evidence of weak traders selling under cost to meet commitments. Nairobi also reports an overstocked position in building materials, although a considerable amount of building activity is taking place.

Lists of ocean-going departures from Canadian ports, which have been published regularly in "Foreign Trade", were discontinued with the February 18, 1950, issue, due to the fact that many ships shown on berth for certain ports were being cancelled or diverted after "Foreign Trade" had gone to press. An alternative service will be provided by the Transportation and Communications Division, which is in a position to furnish information concerning trade routes and the latest available sailings to foreign ports, should shippers experience any difficulty in obtaining details from steamship operators and agents. On application to the Transportation and Communications Division, shippers may obtain a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and the various firms maintaining services thereon.

Steamship operators and agents are invited to supply the Transportation and Communications Division with their latest sailing schedules, in order that a complete record of ocean-going departures may be maintained.

Congestion Continues at Beira

Johannesburg, February 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Thirty ships were tied up in Beira, Portuguese East Africa, this week. The fact that no more than five ships may be berthed at wharves in the harbour and six accommodated at mooring buoys gives some idea of the congestion in this port. Delays of from thirty to sixty days have been experienced by some cargo vessels. Passenger liners have preference over other vessels at the wharves, and ships of Portuguese register are given priority over all others.

New Shanghai Cable Code Rules Announced

The Shanghai International Telecommunications Administration has announced preliminary regulations concerning the despatch or receipt of telegrams from Shanghai, which will come into effect on February 20. Approval has been granted for the use of the following cable codes: Acme Commodity and Phrase Code, including Acme Supplement; Peterson Intel Code, Third Edition; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code; Bentley's Second Phrase Code; A.B.C. Telegraphis Code, Sixth Edition.

Service Resumed for Commercial Parcels to Berlin and Soviet Germany

Parcel post service to the Soviet Zone and all sectors of the City of Berlin is now extended to include ordinary (uninsured) commercial shipments weighing up to the normal limit of 20 pounds.

Canadian export regulations and the import restrictions of the country of destination must be observed. As a result of this extension, parcel post service to the whole of Germany is normal, except that parcels cannot be insured.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
- **Asia**—C. R. Gallow (7641)
- **Commonwealth and Other Countries**—K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. T. Young (4404)
- **Latin America**—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)
Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Agricultural, textile and printing machinery, J. D. Moorman (7168)
- Automotive equipment and construction machinery, H. B. Scully (6519)
- Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
- Electrical and electronic equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)
- Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
- Non-ferrous metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)
- Non-metallic minerals, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
- Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
- Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)
- Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (7366)
- Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4447) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
- General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (3209)
- General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
- Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
- Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Fishery Products Section—
- Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
- Fats and oils, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)
Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Beverages and grocery products, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, F. T. Carten (4965)
Non-metallic minerals, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

Marketing Research—D. B. Wallace (5245)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Importers' Directory—G. A. Plant (5823)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Officers—H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and plant products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)
Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Film Liaison Officer—A. H. Newman (6588)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-nine countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	*Post Responsible*
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Algeria	Paris
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Cairo
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Dutch Guiana	Port of Spain
East Anglia	London
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, N'w Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi & Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Lebanon	Cairo
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Maderia	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Natal	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	Glasgow
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Taiwan (Formosa)	Shanghai
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Thailand	Singapore
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771. Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. RANKIN, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).
Territory includes Taiwan (Formosa).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.
Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada. The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825, Manila, Republic of Philippines.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Cape Town—C. B. Birkett, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

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

Washington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. Newton, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

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

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, Foreign Trade.

Argentina—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone —6-2351.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Austria—Dr. Frederick Riedl-Riedenstein, Consul-General, 134 Queen Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-5521.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Paul Viau, Consul, 5612 Canterbury Avenue, Montreal. Telephone—ATlantic 3544.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Carlos Jaramillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Acting Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 4483.

Denmark — Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone —5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—Gupal Singh, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—John O'Brien, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Israel—Avraham Harman, Consul-General of Israel, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2540.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Madim Deméchkie, Consul-General, Consulate of Lebanon, 199 Wurtemburg Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico — Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Netherlands—Colonel H. van der Vaart, Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4196.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Iacob Chr. Prebensen, Commercial Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—S. C. Latif, Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4358.

Poland—T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 89 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7675.

Portugal—M. L. G. Vieria de Campos de Carvalho, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Spain—Vicente Trelles, Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal 6. Telephone—FItzroy 6531.

Sweden—B. A. Frisk, Commercial Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe, (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Swiss Consulate General, 1572 McGregor Street, Montreal. Telephone—WIlbank 7181.

I. Sembinelli, Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey—Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-3033.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—M. Kozlov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, C.M.G., O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

M. R. Garner, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

F. I. Lamb, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

E. M. M. Partridge, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—UNiversity 3381.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—92-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Woodbury Willoughby, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-2341.

Yugoslavia—Peter L. Mangovski, Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Feb. 14	Nominal Quotations Feb. 21
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0262	·0262
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	...	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	...	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1178	·1178
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen		·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0715	·0688
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2562	·2560
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....