FOREIGN TRADE

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In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Canada completed at Fort William, Ont., this week the 2,000th bus manufactured by the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, for operation on domestic routes and for export. The vehicle illustrated on the front cover of this issue of Foreign Trade is one of a number shipped from Montreal to Cape Town for operation by the South African Railways.

Courtesy Montreal Shipping Company, Limited.

Price 10 cents

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Foreign Trade of Canada Derives Much From British Columbia

Developments in primary and secondary industries outlined by Minister of Trade and Commerce in Vancouver address—United States absorbs larger percentage of lumber production and Great Britain less—Rich farming areas in Fraser Valley provided with protection from flooding.

DEVELOPMENTS in the primary and some secondary industries of British Columbia were outlined by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the course of an address on May 10 to members of the Vancouver Canadian Club. He prefaced his remarks with a review of this country's external trade position, and concluded with a reference to operations of the Fraser Valley Dyking Board, involving an expenditure of $11,500,000, which have provided property owners in that territory with a greater sense of security and rich farming areas with protection from flooding.

"British Columbia is at present the source of more than half of Canada's lumber production," Mr. Howe pointed out. "Your forest and forest processing industries account for about one-quarter of the total value of British Columbia's commodity production and give employment to 50,000 workers, or 11 per cent of those gainfully employed.

"British Columbia markets for forest products have changed. Before the war, the United Kingdom took half of your production, as against between 20 and 25 per cent today, whereas the United States took 10 per cent, as against 25 per cent today. The domestic market is taking more than formerly, between 40 and 45 per cent, and other world markets are taking less. Increased dependence on United States and domestic markets has encouraged your lumber industries to develop waterborne shipments to the Atlantic seaboard. Greater dependence on these two markets, both of which demand quality products, means that your industry is deficient in drying and dressing facilities, a situation that is in process of being corrected.

"In this postwar period, your forest industries are being diversified and are making a greater utilization of forest products. A number of companies have resorted to pre-cutting timber stands, that is, removing the small growth in advance of the larger trees, so that the former may be utilized with a minimum of breakage and waste. The plywood industry has doubled its capacity in the postwar period and is finding that the domestic demand can absorb the full output. Your newsprint capacity has been expanded considerably.

"The most significant development has been extension of British Columbia's pulp industry. New pulp mills at Port Alberni, at Nanaimo and at Prince Rupert are coming into production, with another mill projected for Duncan, the four projects involving an investment in excess of $100 million.

Revenue from Fisheries Slightly Smaller

"Turning to your fisheries, the catch was smaller during 1949 by about 11 per cent than in 1948, principally due to a smaller herring catch. The salmon catch, however, was up a little, with the result that the level of activity in the fish processing industry was little changed from 1948. The value of fisheries for 1949 was $58 million, only one per cent lower than in 1948.

"The value of the 1950 catch should compare favourably with that of last year. The salmon catch will probably be lower, since this is a sockeye cycle year, but better quality will command higher average prices. The United Kingdom salmon contract this year is for $5 million, as compared with last year's $7 million, but other markets abroad promise to take larger quantities than last year.

"Your industry is planning to develop the Canadian domestic market, which has been neglected during and since the war years, and it should be capable of absorbing that part of your products that cannot find a market abroad. A new cold storage plant, regarded as the most modern on the continent, was opened in Vancouver last October, and should help greatly in the development of a domestic market for your fish products.

"Your mineral production in 1949 amounted to $133 million, a decline of 15 per cent over 1948, when an all-time record was established. The lesser value was due entirely to the lower prices obtaining for base metals. For 1950, mineral production will be a buoyant factor in your economy, with some expected increase in output in zinc, copper and gold. Canadian metals continue to find an active demand in export markets.

Production of Aluminum Under Consideration

"The prospect of British Columbia becoming a producer of aluminum is most important in the discussion of metal production. Prospects seem bright for the beginning of a $500 million expenditure for waterpower development and smelter construction in the northwestern part of the province. Preliminary planning is being advanced as rapidly as possible, with expectation that construction will start within the next two years. The demand for aluminum is already greater than the supply, with every indication that light metals will continue to grow in popularity. This industry can stimulate the development of Northern British Columbia on a scale comparable to the development that has followed the same industry into the Saguenay area of Quebec. I sincerely hope that nothing will be permitted to interfere with this project.

"The oil discoveries in Alberta have stimulated interest in prospecting for oil in your province. Drilling is being carried on in the Queen Charlotte Islands and plans are under way for extensive exploration in the Peace River district.

"Agriculture displaced mining in 1949 as British Columbia's second most important primary industry. The value of its product for 1949 was estimated at $145 million, slightly greater than in the previous year and up from $49 million in 1939. Cash income from the sale of farm products was estimated at $97 million. Fruit-growing forms the basis of your food processing industry, currently running at about $20 million a year.

"The outlook for 1950 continues favourable, at about last year's levels, for dairy products and cattle. Egg production may show some decline in 1950, but domestic demand at lower prices has been strong. Apples are your only important agricultural export, and the outlook for export markets overseas during 1950 is poor.

"Agriculturally, British Columbia is self-sufficient only in tree and small fruits, eggs, fluid milk and certain vegetables in season. A substantial extension of farming areas has taken place in recent years, the province having cleared 20,000 acres during the last four years. There has been a sharp increase in the number of specialized establishments, such as dairy farms, tree fruit ranches, poultry ranches and seed and bulb farms, with a pronounced rise in cultivation under glass.

"Your province has witnessed an amazing expansion in mechanical industries, and our investment forecasts indicate that these industries are continuing to expand. Higher freight rates from Eastern Canada have stimulated production in this province to meet your local requirements. Shipbuilding has not been active in this province, nor for that matter in any part of Canada, but production in most other lines is active on an expanding scale. Your construction industry is looking forward to a very active year and the outlook for firms in the building supply and structural steel industries is excellent for the rest of 1950.

"Your chemical industries are expected to maintain output and employment at about 1949 levels. The heavy demand for plywoods means a heavy demand for chemical 'binders' used in their manufacture. Expenditure of $12 million during the past three years has placed your chemical industry in a strong competitive position in so far as West Coast markets are concerned.

"British Columbia has dropped behind Alberta in the number of houses being built per unit of population and now stands second among the ten Canadian provinces. The number of houses to be built in 1950 will be approximately the same as for 1949, indicating a continuing very active program.

Protection from Flooding Provided

"I would like to mention a project that, in my opinion, represents an example of splendid co-operation between your province and the Dominion. I refer to the repair of flood damage in the Fraser Valley, which reached the proportions of a national disaster, and the rebuilding of the Fraser River dykes. Your provincial government accepted responsibility for restoring flood damage to lands and persons, assisted by a Dominion Government contribution of $5 million. The two governments accepted joint responsibility for rebuilding the dykes, the Dominion paying 75 per cent of the cost and the province 25 per cent. The construction work was carried out by the Fraser Valley Dyking Board at an overall cost of $11,500,000. The dyking project has now been turned over to the provincial government, and that government again assumes responsibility for maintenance of the dykes. As a consequence of the work of the Dyking Board, property owners in the Fraser Valley will have a new sense of security, and a rich farming area of this province is, I hope, adequately protected against flooding.

"That is my story. If I have over-emphasized the favourable factors of the current situation, and neglected to warn you of the dangers that are inherent in the present nervous international situation, it is because I believe that we Canadians, living in a land favoured above all other lands by its geography and by its wealth of natural resources, should go forward boldly to develop this Canada of ours. Ever since 1944, you have been listening to warnings of impending disaster. Those who have disregarded the predictions of the pessimists, who usually call themselves realists, have prospered. I do not suggest that we should disregard danger signs if and when they appear. Rather, I propose that we carry on until those danger signs are clear and unmistakable. Such clear indication of impending disaster is not yet visible. Meanwhile, let each of us avoid trying to talk Canada into a depression," Mr. Howe concluded.

Trinidad Holds Trade Fair

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The new Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Hubert Rance, is expected to open the 1950 Trinidad Trade Fair in Port-of-Spain on April 29. The 1949 Fair was held in October, but it is felt that weather conditions will be more favourable in April.

Norwegian Export Industries Had Further Expansion in Past Year

Extension of output and promotion of foreign markets encouraged by government—Fillip given expansion by ERP aid—Greater advances made than in any year since the war—Industrial capacity somewhat exceeded prewar level.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles on economic conditions in Norway during 1949, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade.* One krone equals $0.1540 Canadian.)

OSLO, March 15, 1950.—In the years succeeding the cessation of hostilities, perhaps the primary objective of the Norwegian Government has been the rehabilitation and expansion of industry, particularly that portion directed towards export trade. It is clear that the latter portion of this objective arises out of a normal unbalance in Norwegian trade with foreign countries which, except in good years and when freight rates are favourable, cannot be balanced with additional income from shipping by that obtained from visible exports. During the greater part of the past five years, great activity has been shown in new shipbuilding. While, at the end of 1949, the Norwegian fleet attained a level slightly higher than in 1948, returns from shipping in each year have been almost entirely required to be directed towards this rebuilding of the fleet.

The export industries therefore have been exhorted and encouraged to extend their industrial output and promote foreign markets. This expansion has been given a fillip by Marshall Aid, as an important proportion of over $140 million received under ERP up to the end of 1949 was utilized in the modernization and extension of industry and the purchase of new plant.

Thus the year 1949 has taken its place in the sequence of preceding years of activity and progress in Norwegian industrial economy. In fact, during that year, largely due to Marshall Aid and an extension of trade under OEEC, greater advances were made than in any year since the end of the war and production capacity is now somewhat above the prewar level.

The index of industrial production, based on 1938 equalling 100, shows a production capacity in 1949 about six per cent higher than in the previous year, the average figure being 132 as compared with 125. In keeping with the overall domestic policy, greatest progress was made in export industries, the average index of which in 1949 was 18 per cent higher than in 1948. Home industries, however, advanced but one and a half per cent. The following table clearly illustrates the progress made in principal industrial groups, using November, 1948, and November, 1949, indices for comparison:

Norwegian Index of Industrial Production

	Nov., 1948	Nov., 1949
	(1938=100)	
Mining and metal extraction	92.5	102.4
Iron and metal industry	180.4	169.1
Chemical and electro-chemical	113.4	153.8
Wood-refining industry	106.6	118.6
Textile industry	132.6	144.4
Footwear industry	118.0	113.0
Canning industry	111.1	131.0
Other food industries	113.6	139.9

Norway—Aluminum production at Holmestrand, where the A/S Nordisk Aluminiumindustri has a rolling mill with a capacity of 6,000 tons.

The year 1949 brought new records of production with the important exception of the iron and metal industries where there was somewhat less activity than in 1948. In that year, the average monthly production was about 68 per cent higher than in 1938. New extensions to plant now under way, however, should rectify this situation in 1950. Advances in production can be anticipated, which by 1952 should be of some considerable importance. An interesting feature of this general classification is in connection with shipyards, which are holding orders for 1950 production for some 125 steel ships, totalling about 240,000 gross tons.

Chemicals and Electro-chemicals Made Considerable Progress

Considerable progress was made during the year in the chemical and electro-chemical industries. An important factor in this was the new plant of Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab at Glomfjord, where operations began in July, 1949, with 1,360 workers. (See *Foreign Trade*, July 30, 1949.)

It is anticipated that in 1950 this plant should operate at full capacity with an output of 150 tons of liquid ammonia a day. The total nitrogen production of Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk in 1949 was 125,000 tons of finished products, an advance of 30,000 tons over any previous like period. It is anticipated this production will reach 150,000 tons in 1950.

The government-owned aluminum plant at Aardal doubled production of that metal during 1949, from 12,000 tons at the end of the previous year to 24,000 tons. In other electro-chemical and chemical plants considerably increased production took place during the year. But other than for aluminum, the iron and other metal industries showed some recessions.

Output of Wood-refining Industry Higher

Progress was made in the wood-refining industry. In 1949, 432,000 tons of chemical pulp were produced, of which about 195,000 tons were exported, compared with the 1948 production of 384,000 tons. Paper, pasteboard and cardboard production of 465,000 tons was slightly reduced from the previous year's figures, whereas the 900,000 tons of wet mechanical pulp in 1949 was a slight advance over 1948.

In this industry two important events occurred during the year, namely: the repeal of the export tax on chemical pulp and other products within this industry, and the considerable extensions of new construction of plant in many of the mills. A/S Borregaard, the largest firm in the country, increased its share capital from 75 to 100 million kroner in order to finance its extension. That firm in 1949 produced 68,000 tons of chemical pulp and 31,000 tons of finer grades of paper.

The other large pulp and paper organization of this country, Messrs. A/S Union, during the year, in its several mills, produced 104,000 tons of paper, mainly newsprint, 43,000 tons of chemical pulp and 77,000 tons of mechanical pulp. The entire production of this firm for newsprint for 1950 has been sold.

In general, the wood-refining industries, although making some progress, experienced great difficulties during the year, not the least being the cost of timber and the uncertainties in export markets, particularly in the Far East. With the advent of devaluation in September and new price schedules agreed upon by Scandinavian and Finnish mills, the outlook for 1950 appears somewhat brighter.

Sydvaranger Iron Mine Still Being Reconstructed

Some progress was also made in 1949 in the mining industry. However, the great iron mine at Sydvaranger, which was totally ruined during the war, is still in course of reconstruction and will be operating with something less than half capacity in 1951 with an estimated output of 500 thousand tons. Full capacity of 1,500,000 tons should be attained by 1954 (see report in *Foreign Trade* of December 10, 1949).

Another important iron ore mine, A/S Sulitjelma Gruber, produced 263,200 tons of raw ore last year, while Orkla Gruber Aktiebolaget, a sulphur producer, made the first shipment to Australia of 6,000 tons, which is to be equalled in a later shipment this year. These shipments arise from devaluation and currency difficulties as the United States was the previous supplier of this commodity to Australia. Similar orders are expected from other markets for like reasons.

Production Records Set by Textile and Footwear Industries

In the textile industry there was a record production in 1949 and also in the footwear industry, which produced 4·6 million pairs of shoes as compared with 4·0 million in 1948. These industries have been well occupied during the year as sufficient quantities of yarns have been imported in order that they might be so occupied, and to supply as great a proportion of the domestic textile needs from domestic sources as was possible. This industry, which has been growing steadily for some thirty years from small beginnings, is still far from adequate for Norwegian requirements. With each year, however, new ventures commence operations, of which several were put into production in 1949, including A/S Merino Spinneriet, near Bergen, which is basing its production of woollens and worsteds on finer foreign raw materials.

Despite a reduced supply of raw materials as compared with a normal year, the production of the canning industry was somewhat larger than in 1948. A total of 495,000 cases of brisling sardines were packed compared with 391,000 in 1948 and an average of 500,000 over the best prewar years. The herring pack was reduced about 20 per cent as compared with 1948 and exports of canned products were likewise smaller than in any of the preceding years since the cessation of hostilities.

The industry also received something of a setback by the declining market prices during the first half of the year but, following devaluation in September, prices and sales improved somewhat. These advances were, however, to an extent negatived by rising costs of production.

It had been planned to cut seven million cubic metres of timber during the felling season 1949-50 as compared with 7·75 million cubic metres cut in the 1948-49 season. There has, however, been a reduction of about 2,000 workers this winter in the woods and snow conditions have been such that it is generally believed that not more than two-thirds of the goal will be reached. As a result, a good deal of concern is being expressed on the part of industrial plants and the wood-refining industries that their requirements will not be met. Timber prices have shown a slight advance from 40 kroner per cubic metre in 1948-49 to 41·50 kroner in 1949-50.

Favourable Trade Balance Maintained By Northern Rhodesia Over Decade

Exports exceeded imports in value last year by nearly £12,000,000—Copper represents 84 per cent of total exports in 1949—Great Britain is best customer and principal source of supply.

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG, April 6, 1950.—Continuing a trend which has been apparent since 1939, the total external trade of Northern Rhodesia in 1949 increased by more than 25 per cent over that for the preceding year. The colony has achieved large, favourable visible balances of trade for the past eleven years, that for 1949 being almost £12,000,000. Mining products continued to dominate the country's export trade, copper in its various forms accounting for approximately 84 per cent of the 1949 exports, with lead and zinc contributing nearly 9½ per cent of the total.

External Trade of Northern Rhodesia

	Imports (Millions)	Exports (Millions)
1939	£ 4.6	£10.2
1940	5.3	13.0
1941	5.7	10.9
1942	5.6	12.7
1943	6.1	14.0
1944	6.9	12.2
1945	7.2	11.7
1946	8.1	13.1
1947	10.7	21.2
1948	15.7	28.5
1949	21.3	33.1

Nearly 81 per cent of all Northern Rhodesia's imports in 1949 were supplied by British and just over 19 per cent by foreign countries. The main supplying countries (with percentage in parentheses) and the principal products from each country were:

United Kingdom (34·2)—Cotton piece-goods, mining, electrical, agricultural and industrial machinery; motor vehicles, farm tractors, bicycles and spare parts; paints.

Southern Rhodesia (14·1)—Coal, sugar, flour, clothing, cement, soap, asbestos manufactures, groundnut oil.

Union of South Africa (26·3)—Mining machinery, maize, blasting compounds; motor vehicles, outer garments and shirts; asbestos manufactures and paints.

Canada (2·7)—Lumber, agricultural machinery, automobiles.

United States (10·2)—Mining and other machinery; motor vehicles, second-hand clothing, preserved milk, lubricating oils.

Belgian Congo (2·7)—Maize, cassava meal.

Imports, by Principal Classes

Commodity	1947	1948	1949
Animals, agricultural and pastoral products	£ 240,404	£ 232,314	£ 286,627
Foodstuffs	1,139,340	1,484,908	2,123,494
Ales, spirits, wines, etc., potable	278,677	301,422	396,591
Spirits, etc., non-potable	10,742	12,368	15,338
Tobacco	276,989	347,329	425,636
Fibres, yarns, textiles, etc.	2,216,783	3,273,888	3,859,250
Metals and manufactures of	2,983,837	5,767,369	8,430,694
Minerals, earthenware, glassware, etc.	546,019	796,936	1,164,561
Oils, waxes, resins, paints, etc.	564,287	764,262	989,050
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	250,811	365,109	489,574
Leather, rubber and articles of	406,695	463,176	596,873
Wood, cane and articles of	235,657	416,394	823,468
Books, paper and stationery	178,168	211,831	318,559
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods and musical instruments	179,739	185,325	246,079
Miscellaneous	802,533	981,240	1,099,909
Total merchandise	£10,310,681	£15,603,871	£21,265,703

United Kingdom Best Customer of Northern Rhodesia

By value, 73·6 per cent of Northern Rhodesia's exports were shipped to Commonwealth countries. The United Kingdom was the colony's best customer, having purchased 56·8 per cent of all exports. Other than a small amount of Turkish tobacco, Canada's imports from the colony were negligible during the year.

The colony's best customers in 1949 (with percentage of exports in parentheses) and principal products exported to these countries, are as follows:

United Kingdom (56·8)—Copper (all forms); lead cobalt alloy, zinc, tobacco and vanadix oxide.

Australia (3·0)—Blister copper.

India (2·4)—Zinc, blister copper, electrolytic copper, lead.

Southern Rhodesia (2·4)—Tobacco, cattle hides, wooden railway sleepers.

Union of South Africa (8·9)—Copper (wire bars and bar and ingot); zinc, lead, tobacco, unmanufactured wood.

United States (14·8)—Blister copper.

Sweden (5·4)—Electrolytic copper.

Belgium (3·7)—Blister copper, zinc and copper slimes.

Population of Northern Rhodesia Increased

The European (white) population of Northern Rhodesia totalled 32,000 at June 30, 1949, an increase of nearly 19,000 over the 1939 figure of 13,100. During 1949 alone, 6,216 white immigrants arrived in the colony and for the four complete years 1946-49 the aggregate number of such immigrants was 19,658.

The native population increased from 1,480,000 to 1,610,000 during the ten-year period, while the small Asiatic and coloured (mixed blood) group, increased from 1,300 to 2,800 in the same period.

Canada Second Largest Export Market for Scotch Whisky

British target this year is 1,000,000 proof gallons—Despite increase in export price from 60s. to 78s. 6d. a case, no apparent decline in sales—Production this year returning to prewar level—Hard-currency markets most attractive.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 22, 1950—Canada is the second largest market for Scotch whisky, purchasing from Great Britain approximately 1,000,000 proof gallons a year. Although the export price was increased from 60s. a case to 78s. 6d. a case when the pound sterling was devalued, in order to hold the retail price steady at its pre-devaluation figure and to realize the same dollar returns, there has been no apparent decline in sales to Canada. The Council of the Scotch Whisky Association announced an upward adjustment in the price of whisky sold to Canada two days after the devaluation of the pound last September.

Corresponding adjustments were later made for other hard-currency markets, the new price for whisky sold to the United States being 86s. 3d. per case, that for Belgium, Luxembourg and Portugal being 75s. per case, that for France and her dependencies being 67s., and that for Peru and Colombia being 93s. 6d. per case. Where the rate of exchange corresponded with the pre-devaluation rate of the pound sterling, the price in sterling was unchanged. Thus, the export price of whisky sold to the Scandinavian countries, the Commonwealth countries other than Canada, Finland, Greece and India, for example, continued at 60s. a case for the standard brand. In most countries, the Scotch Whisky Association recommended that the foreign retail price should not be changed, in order to avoid any loss of currency following devaluation.

Policy Considered of Doubtful Value

To all appearances this policy is flying not only in the face of providence but also of opportunity. Price differentiation might well open up the way to third-party trading, a problem experienced by the wool trade, and thus to currency losses. Further, the whisky distillers, by retaining the old price level, would appear to be discarding any competitive advantage that devaluation might bring.

In taking such an individual line in its price policy, however, the industry had in mind a number of circumstances peculiar to itself. The Canadian and United States market, which in the first eight months of this year took approximately £9·7 millions worth of whisky out of a total of £14·1 millions exported, probably provides the best illustration.

The reason for retaining the old dollar price was not because North American demand was thought to be completely inelastic. The United Kingdom supplies less than 5 per cent of the whisky in North America. Moreover, Canadian and American distillers are now bringing forward a more mature whisky and one that is nearer in quality to Scotch. There remains, therefore, the possibility that the market will not continue for long to bear the unchanged price. But, on the other hand, North America is still a sufficiently strong sellers' market for the price experiment to be justified. Should a lower price become advisable, the distillers are confident that the adjustment can be made without ground being lost in the intervening period.

The reason why the industry can lose little by holding to the old price lies in one important factor that distinguishes whisky from the majority of other consumer goods sold to Canada and the United States. The total available supply of whisky is insufficient to allow the volume of exports to be appreciably increased. Thus any price reduction that would stimulate demand would be purposeless.

There are, in theory, only two ways in which an exporter might increase his supplies to one particular market such as Canada. The first might be by an increase in current output, the second by diverting supplies from other markets. For whisky, however, supplies are determined not from week to week, but by the amount distilled approximately eight years ago in malt whisky and four years ago in grain whisky. Since the majority of Scotch whisky is blended, it is the longer period which is relevant.

Production Returning to Prewar Level

Eight years ago, because of the limited supply of cereals, the volume of whisky distilled was negligible. In 1940-41, 3·5 million proof gallons were distilled, compared with 29-30 million proof gallons in the average prewar years. In 1941-42, production dropped further to 3·4 million proof gallons, and between 1942 and 1944 distilling stopped entirely. When it was resumed in 1944-45, the output was still only one-third of that in 1939, and the current year is, in fact, the first in which the industry hopes to distil the prewar volume of whisky. The present stock position, therefore, does not permit any increase in total whisky exports.

The alternative possibility of diverting supplies from soft- to hard-currency markets offers equally little scope. The industry was asked some while ago to give preference to exports to Canada and the United States, Belgium and Switzerland. Australia and New Zealand were also to be placed high on the export list. Today little more than token exports are made to other markets. The industry feels that little would be achieved by diverting the small quantity now used as a "retainer" in soft but old-established markets.

There may, however, be room for restricting more tightly the quantity of whisky made available to home markets. Distillers were asked to limit supplies to a yearly total of 2 million proof gallons, a monthly average of approximately 167,000 proof gallons. In May, however, the amount put on the home market equalled 251,000 proof gallons, in June, 264,000 proof gallons and in July, 225,000 proof gallons.

Hard-Currency Markets More Attractive

The price differential has, of course, made the hard-currency market considerably more attractive to the distiller than the soft. It is to be expected, therefore, that henceforth markets such as the domestic one will receive no more than the minimum necessary.

Returning to the more general implication of the price differential, there is the question of a possible currency loss through third-party trading. On the face of it, there appears to be nothing to prevent a merchant in South Africa, for example, buying a case of Scotch whisky for the export price of 60s. and reselling to the United States at a price equivalent to the British export price of 86s. 3d. The distillers are confident, however, that little scope exists for trading of this kind.

The contacts with established merchants and other distributors are thought to be close enough for any such third-party deals to become immediately apparent. Moreover, it was felt that, even if some hard currency were lost through price differentiation, it would still be considerably less than under a single-price system.

If all countries paid the export price of 86s. 3d. now charged the United States for the standard blend, it would mean dearer whisky in a number of countries, notably Australia, New Zealand and Belgium. All of these are "preferred" countries, where reduced sales following higher prices would be unwelcome. On the other hand, to impose a common export price lower than that now charged to America might mean the loss of dollars, because the market would be charged less than it could bear.

Export Target for Canada One Million Gallons

The export target for the Canadian market this year is just over one million proof gallons, a monthly average of 91,000 proof gallons. Shipments in May and June exceeded 100,000 proof gallons, but in July they fell away by almost half. The drop, which also took place in shipments to Canada and the United States, was caused by the expectation of devaluation. There seems little reason to suppose that the retention of the old price level will affect Canadian sales adversely.

In view of the fact that exports cannot be appreciably increased and that whisky still has a sellers' market in most foreign countries, the policy of price differentiation seems to be the logical one to follow. It also provides a considerable increase of income for the domestic distiller. But it is questionable whether such a policy can be followed indefinitely.

Exports in the beverage group of commodities increased by 17 per cent last year, shipments to the United States being 15 per cent higher and those to Canada 22 per cent more than in 1948.

British Exports of Beverages

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	19,547	28,563	33,847
Principal Destinations—			
CANADA	£ 1,383	£ 2,209	£ 2,684
United States	8,207	10,238	11,858
Germany	1,356	1,610	1,908
Switzerland	58	748	1,801
Australia	507	1,315	1,140

British Diamond Sales Declined Last Year

London, April 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Although export figures are not yet available, it is reported that British diamond sales last year amounted to £28,444,186, compared with the record value of £38,058,843 in 1948 and with £24,500,000 in 1947. Last year's total consisted of £19,975,700 of gem diamonds and £8,468,486 of industrial stones.

The effect of currency devaluation is seen in the figures for the final quarter of 1949 when the turnover was £12,003,607 against only £4,825,395 in the September quarter. The following table shows in comparative form the sales of gems and industrial diamonds for the last six years:

	Gems	Industrial (£'000,000)	Total
1944	13.2	3.8	17.0
1945	21.0	3.5	24.5
1946	26.1	3.5	29.6
1947	20.1	4.4	24.5
1948	26.8	11.3	38.1
1949	19.9	8.5	28.4

Swiss Exports of Watches and Parts Lower in First Quarter This Year

Shipments were 24 per cent smaller than in corresponding period last year—Exports of cotton and woollen products increased—Imports from Canada decreased.

BERNE, April 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Swiss exports of watches and parts were 24 per cent smaller during the first quarter of 1950 than in the corresponding period last year. Exports of machinery were relatively unchanged, but shipments of instruments and apparatus declined by 34 per cent in value. Exports of cotton goods increased by over 100 per cent, by weight, and by 40 per cent in value. Silks decreased by 20 per cent in value, whereas exports of woollen products rose by 50 per cent, by weight, and nearly 80 per cent in value. Exports of chemicals for industrial use decreased by one-third, in weight, but were about the same in value. Shipments of aniline dyes varied but little in weight, but decreased by 11 per cent in value.

Trade of Switzerland

	Imports		Exports	
	1950	1949	1950	1949
	(Million francs)			
United States	131.9	243.1	102.2	95.4
Germany	80.9	80.5	87.2	38.1
France	95.5	86.2	85.4	47.6
United Kingdom	86.8	66.6	32.4	29.3
Italy	65.4	59.1	79.7	59.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	39.8	78.7	67.1	81.1
CANADA	22.1	34.5	13.1	9.7
Argentina	27.9	37.8	15.2	12.4
Holland	29.7	30.2	26.1	44.1
Denmark	15.6	23.7	11.7	18.8
Sweden	14.5	19.2	12.2	28.2
Czechoslovakia	25.5	19.3	23.2	19.5
South Africa	21.7	5.2	1.1	6.0
India	9.8	7.4	17.5	39.0
Brazil	11.3	11.0	17.1	36.7

There was an outstanding decrease in imports during the first quarter of 1950 from the United States as compared with the same period in 1949. Imports also decreased from Belgium, Canada, Argentina, Denmark and Sweden. There were substantial increases in arrivals from the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, France and Czechoslovakia, and little change as regards Germany, Holland, India and Brazil. On the export side there was noticeable progress in shipments to Germany, France and Italy, while exports to Canada, Argentina and the United States also registered satisfactory increases. Exports to the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia also increased. Exports to Holland, Sweden, Denmark, India, Brazil, Belgium and the Union of South Africa declined considerably.

Various Export Prices Received by Netherlands for Butter

The Hague, March 6, 1950,—(FTS)—During 1949, the Netherlands received the following prices for butter exports: Great Britain, 3·30 florins per kilogram; Switzerland, 4·10 florins per kilogram; France, Italy and Poland, 4·20 florins per kilogram; Belgium and Luxembourg, 5·00 florins per kilogram. Belgium and Luxembourg paid 2·50 florins per kilogram for cheese while France paid 2·70 florins per kilogram.

Steel Production in South Africa Being Substantially Increased

New plant near Johannesburg, with ingot capacity of some 320,000 tons per year, should be in full production by end of 1950—Raw materials in plentiful supply in Union—Financing undertaken by the government—Other industries being established as a result.

By D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG, March 24, 1950.—Iron and steel production in South Africa will enter a new era with the completion towards the end of this year of new steelworks at Vanderbijl Park, forty-five miles south of Johannesburg. The plant will have an ingot capacity of between 320,000 and 350,000 tons per year, representing an output of 240,000 tons of flat products, such as plates, sheets, strip and tinplate. It will be readily capable of extension up to a capacity of 1,000,000 tons a year.

The new development is being undertaken by the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited (ISCOR) and is being financed entirely by the Union Government. Vanderbijl Park, the site of the new steelworks, is a model industrial city, planned for an optimum population of 200,000, with houses, shops, recreation facilities, schools and hospital. Other industries are also being established, notably Dorman Long (Africa) Ltd., a division of Dorman, Long & Company, Ltd. of England, whose principal work is constructional engineering, including bogie wagons for the South African, Rhodesian and Portuguese East African railways, and Vanderbijl Engineering Corporation, Ltd., (VECOR), a subsidiary of ISCOR, who manufacture heavy engineering plant and equipment. VECOR has manufacturing arrangements with Mesta Machine Company, of Pittsburgh, and Ashmore, Benson, Pease Company, Limited, of England.

Most Early Production Efforts Unsuccessful

Apart from efforts of a primitive nature which took place before the white man arrived, the history of iron and steel in South Africa began in 1901 when the first actual production of pig iron took place near Pietermaritzburg, Natal. However, like most of the early efforts this undertaking was not successful. Shortly after Union in 1910, the government called for tenders for the large accumulation of scrap lying at various railway depots on the condition that the successful tenderer would erect a plant and produce steel from the scrap and further, that after reaching a profit-earning stage would carry out experimental work on the production of iron from local ores. This move led to the development of the Union Steel Corporation (of South Africa) Limited and a contract was signed between the corporation and the government on July 8, 1912. Construction of works at Vereeniging was started in the same year and actual production commenced in August, 1913, of steel made by the basic open-hearth process from scrap steel with a preparation of scrap cast iron. Meanwhile in 1911, a firm of machinery merchants procured a plant and personnel for the production of puddled and piled merchant iron and a mill at Dunswart began to produce in 1912. This concern emerged in 1914 as the Dunswart Iron and Steel Works, Limited.

Between 1912 and 1928 various companies were floated, some commenced operations and others were amalgamated, but the efforts of private enterprise to develop iron and steel production on an economical scale had not met with success. In 1928, negotiations involving British steel producers culminated in the passing of an Act of Parliament constituting the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Limited. Clearing work was started in Pretoria, the first blast furnace was blown in on March 9, 1934, and the first ingot went through the heavy mill on April 4, 1934.

State Holds Majority of ISCOR Capital

The financial structure of ISCOR provided for 500,000 "A" shares of £1 each, carrying the majority voting power, all of which must be held by the state, together with a number of "B" shares of £1 each (being the ordinary shares), which were available for public subscription, the number of which has been increased from time to time to provide for the financing of steelworks extension schemes. At the end of its last financial year, ISCOR'S statutory share capital was £27,500,000, the authorized and issued share capital being as follows:

500,000 "A" shares of £1 each, fully paid	£ 500,000
9,680,364 "B" shares of £1 each, fully paid	9,680,364
219,636 7½% Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, fully paid	219,636
Total	£10,400,000
15,000,000 "B" shares of £1 each, partly paid	12,950,000
Total	£23,350,000

When "B" shares were first offered for subscription by the public, the response was poor and the state, as underwriters, were called upon to take up the bulk of the issue. Subsequent issues of "B" shares were offered to existing shareholders pro rata to their holdings and the state exercised its right to take up its pro rata share, thus remaining the holder of the bulk of the "B" shares as well as the holder of all the "A" shares. The dividend on the "A" shares is limited by statute to 6 per cent per annum and on the "B" shares to 12½ per cent per annum.

The management and control of ISCOR'S operations is vested in a board of directors, four of whom, including the chairman, are appointed by the state and three by the private shareholders, and ISCOR'S manufacturing and trading activities are carried on in the same way as an ordinary industrial undertaking.

Raw Materials Available Locally in Plentiful Supply

All the principal raw materials required for the production of iron and steel are available in the Union. Iron ore, haematite (60 to 70 per cent iron content) of the Lake Superior replacement type is found in large quantities at Thabazimbi, 155 miles by rail from Pretoria. The mine, one of a series of deposits in the area, is situated in one of the highest hills in the neighbourhood, about 1,200 feet above the railway to which the ore is lowered by a self-acting incline. The Thabazimbi mine is owned by the corporation. The ore, since its silica content is too low, is mixed with from 5 to 20 per cent of quartzitic ore from the Pretoria Townlands, the iron content of which is about 50 per cent.

Coal for coking purposes is obtained mainly from the Witbank, Transvaal, area. While there are very extensive reserves of low grade coal in South Africa, the estimated life of the reserves of coking coal is 50 years and this may be reduced as demands increase. The anticipated early exhaustion of these reserves is considered a grave problem and one which requires restriction by legislation on other uses for the coal.

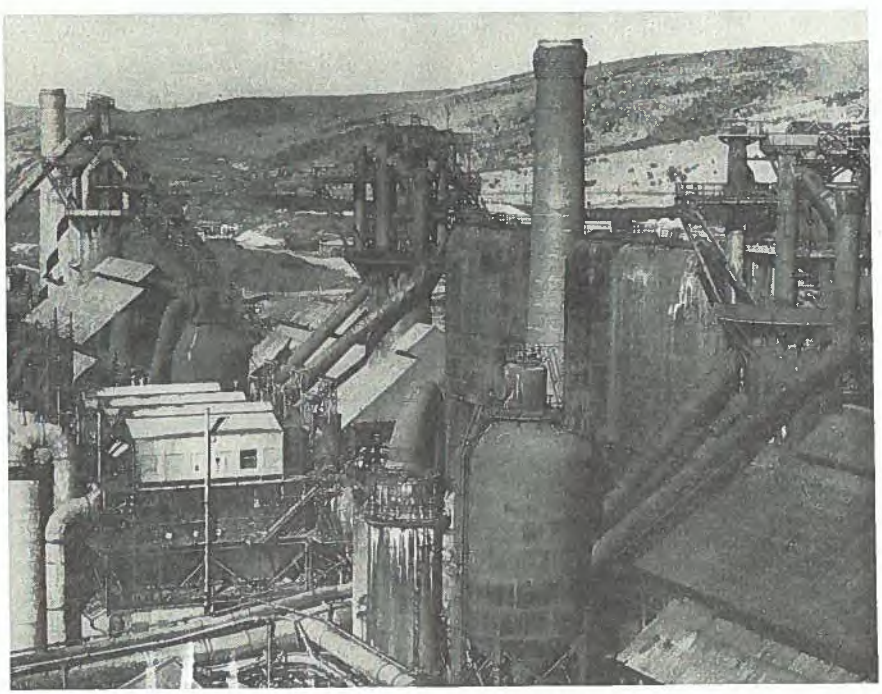
Pure limestone already calcined is obtained from the Northern Lime Company at Douglas, in Cape Province. Dolomite comes from a quarry at Roberts Heights, near Pretoria. Manganese ore for converting iron into steel comes from Postmasburg, in northern Cape Province, near Kimberley. Fluorspar comes from the Warmbaths area just north of Pretoria and talc comes from near Kaapmuiden, in the eastern Transvaal. Supplies of refractory materials, such as firebricks, silica bricks, fireclay and so on for lining furnaces, are available from Olifantsfontein, between Pretoria and Johannesburg, and from Vereeniging to the south of Johannesburg. Hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, caustic soda, ammonium chloride and other chemicals are produced by the explosives plant at Modderfontein, also between Pretoria and Johannesburg, while powdered graphite comes from Zoekmekaar in the northern Transvaal. Finally, zinc for galvanizing, is imported from Northern Rhodesia. In short, all the necessary materials in ample supply are available in Southern Africa and most of them from points quite near the steel works.

Present Equipment and Planned Expansion Listed

The equipment of the ISCOR Works at Pretoria consists of three coke oven batteries, one of the stamped charged type of 57 ovens with a capacity of 550 tons of coke per day; the other two are top charging types with 105 ovens and a capacity of 850 tons per day. There are three blast furnaces with a total capacity of 1,800 tons of pig iron per day. There are three 150-ton open-hearth furnaces and two 25-ton acid-Bessemer converters which are used in conjunction with the open-hearth furnaces to produce steel by the duplex process.

South Africa—Iscor Steelworks, Pretoria.

South African Railways Photo.



The mill equipment at Pretoria consists of a blooming mill, heavy and medium rail and structural mills, light merchant bar and rod mill, small sections mill, a sheet mill (which is to be transferred to Vanderbijl Park), a wireworks, a 3,000-ton forge press and all ancillary equipment.

The new steelworks at Vanderbijl Park will be extended up to the following limits:

Coke ovens—Seven complete batteries, each of 600/700 tons coking capacity per day.

By-product plant—Three or four complete units to take care of all the by-products from the coke oven batteries.

Blast furnaces—Four blast furnaces, each of 750/800 tons output per day, complete with all necessary auxiliary apparatus.

Steel plant—Seven open-hearth furnaces with accompanying Bessemer plant to operate on the duplex process.

Rolling mills—Provision will first be made for a combined blooming and slabbing mill, with a separate blooming mill, as the other mills are installed. The finishing mills will include a medium plate mill, a semi-continuous hot-strip mill for sheets and tinplate, heavy and light section mills for structural sections, rails and similar products, merchant bar mills, and, if local conditions should warrant it, a wide plate mill capable of rolling the heaviest plates likely to be required.

Production and sales have increased steadily each year as indicated in the following figures (the financial year ends June 30):

South African Production and Sales of Iron and Steel

	Ingot production Tons	Sales of rolled, drawn and forged steel products Tons	Sales of coke oven by-products
1944-45	518,000	374,000	£359,912
1945-46	525,000	394,500	296,353
1946-47	575,000	406,400	304,066
1947-48	608,000	460,500	359,198
1948-49	638,000	482,000	378,785

Coke oven by-products include road tars, motor benzole, ammonia liquor, creosote, commercial benzine, commercial toluene and xylene, coal tar, naphthas, naphthalene and cresylic creosote.

The following table indicates the proportion by percentage of various steel products produced at the Pretoria works and at the plate mill, which has been in operation at Vanderbijl Park since 1945:

Average Annual Production of Steel Products

Semis (blooms, billets, etc.) for re-rolling or manufacture in other works	16 per cent
Structural sections, bars and rods	36 per cent
Fencing standards, posts and wire	4 per cent
Rails (various weights from 30 lbs. to 96 lbs. per yard)	9 per cent
Sheets, black galvanized, flat and corrugated	16 per cent
Plates	18 per cent
Shaft guides, crane rails, forgings and other miscellaneous products	1 per cent

When ISCOR'S original works at Pretoria were being planned, the consumption of rolled steel products in South Africa was barely 400,000 tons per annum. Since then consumption has increased rapidly and in the four years 1936 to 1939 averaged over 850,000 tons per annum. Current consumption and more particularly demand are extremely difficult to assess because of the dearth of statistical information, the backlog of war and postwar orders and the tremendous growth in recent years in both mining and secondary industry. The demand for steel at black market prices has fallen appreciably, but normal demand is expected to continue and possibly increase year by year in step with mining, industrial and general development.

Those concerned with planning steel production in South Africa fully expect that a new extension program will be drawn up before the present development at Vanderbijl Park is completed. In any event, steelmaking in South Africa is on a sound basis and ISCOR products can now compete successfully with overseas sources.

South Africa to Produce Tinplate for Expanding Canning Industry

Cape Town, April 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Plans are well advanced for the production of tinplate in South Africa to meet requirements of the canning industry, and it is expected that supplies within the next two years will fill the domestic demand. A survey undertaken by the South African Federated Chamber of Industries indicates that the canning industry in this country was of little importance twelve years ago. During the war, however, its growth was spectacular, and this has been followed by a period of consolidation. Factories have been enlarged, modern machinery was installed and technical executives have been overseas to study new methods, some of which have been adopted. Technicians have also been introduced into the country, and the industry is now ready to take another step forward.

In 1939, eleven factories were engaged in fruit and vegetable canning, and the value of their fixed assets was about £225,000. Despite difficulties in obtaining machinery and tinplate, the growth of the industry during the war was phenomenal, particularly in jam-making and vegetable canning.

At the end of the war there were 21 factories, and the value of their fixed assets had risen to more than £1,000,000. The value of materials used in a year was £3,750,000, of which £3,200,000 worth were South African. The number of employees had risen to about 850 Europeans and 7,000 non-Europeans whose wage bill was nearly £1,000,000.

Grades and specifications introduced in the war led to an immense improvement in the average quality of South African products and to the present general acceptance of the fact that South African quality is as good as can be found anywhere.

The industry is now collaborating with the Bureau of Standards to set up a system which will ensure that the standards reached are not only maintained, but also improved where desirable or possible. Two new canneries in Port Elizabeth will deal with the demand for pineapple supplies especially from Canada.

Egg Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain Stopped

The Hague, March 31, 1950.—(FTS)—A breakdown in negotiations between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom is reported by the Dutch agricultural press to have stopped the export of eggs to Great Britain. This means that the Netherlands will have to find markets elsewhere for 400 million eggs, or 25 per cent of the country's total production.

Last year the United Kingdom paid about 10 Dutch cents (2·89 cents Canadian) per egg. The Netherlands wish to receive at least this price during the current year, while the British offer is reported to be lower.

The farm papers are discussing the possibilities of the German market where prices are higher and to which, since January 1, the Netherlands has exported 225 million eggs. During the first 11 months of 1949, Holland exported 46,730 thousand eggs to this market out of a total export of 336,265 thousand; 215,418 thousand were shipped to Great Britain.

United States Tariff Concessions Negotiated With Sweden at Annecy Last Year in Effect

Placed in effect on April 30, 1950, these apply to all countries—Supplement concessions negotiated by Canada and Sweden—Concessions granted by Sweden on number of products of interest to Canada.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1950.—(FTS)—United States tariff concessions, negotiated with Sweden last year at the Annecy Conference and applicable to all countries, were placed in effect on April 30, 1950. These supplement concessions negotiated by Canada and Sweden, were outlined in the October 15, 1949, issue of *Foreign Trade*. The new rates of duty are as follows:

Par. No.		Former Rate of Duty	New Rate of Duty
32	Compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fibre	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
81	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	½c. per lb.	¼c. per lb.
234(a)	Granite, unmanufactured	12½c. per cu. ft.	10c. per cu. ft.
301	Granular or sponge iron	$1.25 per ton	62½c. per ton
304	Hollow steel bars and hollow drill steel: Valued above 5 cents, not above 8 cents per lb.	⅜c. per lb. plus 20% ad val.	⅜c. per lb. plus 15% ad val.
	Valued above 12 cents, not above 16 cents per lb.	3⅞c. per lb.	2⅛c. per lb.
	Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs; die blocks or blanks; billet and bars (except hollow steel bars and hollow drill steel); shafting, not advanced in value or condition; concrete reinforcement bars; dry sand, loam or iron steel castings; sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for:		
	Valued above 5 cents, not above 8 cents, per lb.	20% ad val.	12½% ad val.
	Valued above 8 cents, not above 12 cents, per lb.	2½c. per lb.	1¼c. per lb.
318	Fourdriner wires suitable for use in paper-making machines	75% ad val.	50% ad val.
319(a)	Forgings of iron or steel not machined or advanced in condition, not specially provided for	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
321	Metal ball or roller bearings and parts (except balls and rollers), finished or unfinished	8c. per lb. plus 35% ad val.	4c. per lb. plus 17½% ad val.
328	Iron or steel tubes for manufacturing ball or roller bearings	25% ad val.	17½% ad val.
	Tubes of iron or steel not specially provided for	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
339	Bath tubs, lavatories, sinks, and other sanitaryware composed of iron or steel, and enamelled or glazed with vitreous glasses	5c. per lb. plus 15% ad val.	2½c. per lb. plus 7½% ad val.
340	Crosscut, hand, back, and other saws not specially provided for:		
	Valued not over 5 cents each	20% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Valued over 5 cents each	15% ad val.	7½% ad val.
	Steel band, pit, drag, and mill saws	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
372	Centrifugal machines, other than cream separators (for separation of liquids and solids) and parts	25% ad val.	12½% ad val.
	Chocolate and confectionery machinery and parts	27½% ad val.	15% ad val.
	Wrapping and packaging machines and parts, not specially provided for	27½% ad val.	15% ad val.
	Food grinding and cutting machines, other than household; and parts thereof	27½% ad val.	15% ad val.
	Machines for making paper pulp or paper not specially provided for; and parts thereof	20% ad val.	15% ad val.
1402	Insulating board, wallboard and fibreboard not laminated or otherwise processed	10% ad val.	5% ad val.
1409	Sulphite wrapping paper	25% ad val.	20% ad val.
1413	Manufactures of paper, not specially provided for	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.

Swedish Import Concessions of Interest to Canada

Under the Annecy agreement, Sweden grants concessions on a number of products of interest to Canada. Existing import duties are reduced on such products as tomato puree, apples, pears, sauces, vitamin concentrates and nylon stocks; and on an extensive list of other items on which the existing duties are generally low, rates were bound. These include such items as concentrated soup, canned lobster and salmon, canned pork and beans, hats and hat shapes of felt, transmission belts of rubber, tires, tubes, certain rubber footwear, asbestos engine packings and brake bands, sewing machine needles, electric motors weighing not more than 25 kilograms each, and ploughs, harrows, harvesting machines, and horse rakes.

Duty-free entry was on salted salmon, sausage casings, dried apples, clover and alfalfa seed, lubricating oils, hides and skins of sheep and cattle, synthetic rubber, manufactures of asbestos other than engine packings and brake bands, unwrought copper and copper alloys, and crude lead, aluminum, nickel, cobalt and cadmium.

India Establishes Planning Commission To Consider Economic Developments

Prime Minister is chairman of group which will make a study of material, capital and human resources of the country and formulate a plan for their most effective use—Former development schemes hampered by lack of adequate co-ordination and exact information.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, March 21, 1950.—Economic developments in India will receive the special consideration of a Planning Commission, recently established, which will function under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. It will be subject to the following instructions:

(1) Make an assessment of the material, capital and human resources of the country, including technical personnel, and investigate the possibilities of augmenting such of these resources as are found to be deficient in relation to the nation's requirements;

(2) Formulate a plan for the most effective and balanced utilization of the country's resources;

(3) On a determination of priorities, define the stages in which the plan should be carried out and propose the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage;

(4) Indicate the factors which are tending to retard economic development, and determine the conditions which, in view of the current social and political situation, should be established for the successful execution of the plan;

(5) Determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the plan in all its aspects;

(6) Appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage of the plan and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary; and

(7) Make such interim or ancillary recommendations as appear to it to be appropriate either for facilitating the discharge of the duties assigned to it; or on a consideration of the prevailing economic conditions, current

policies, measures and development programs; or on an examination of such specific problems as may be referred to it for advice by central or state governments.

Work of Planning Committee Interrupted by the War

As early as 1938, a National Planning Committee was appointed by the Indian National Congress, but the work of the committee was interrupted by political and other developments at the beginning of the war. Toward the end of the war, the government of India established a separate Department of Planning and Development, which was responsible for the preparation of a number of development schemes, undertaken by both the central and provincial governments, which were to be undertaken at the close of the war. Toward the end of 1946, an Advisory Planning Board was appointed by the interim government of India to review the problems of planning, one of the main recommendations of this board being that a planning commission should be established to devote continuous attention to the whole field of development in so far as the central government was concerned.

Since then, both the central and provincial governments have initiated schemes of development, but progress has been hampered by the lack of adequate co-ordination and of sufficiently exact information about the availability of resources. It is now felt that, with the integration of the former Indian states with the rest of the country, a new assessment of the financial and other resources should be undertaken. Such an undertaking at this time is considered essential, in view of the various economic and political factors that have developed, such as inflationary pressures inherited from the war, balance of payments difficulties, the influx into India of several million persons displaced from their homes and occupations, deficiencies in the country's food supply, aggravated by partition and a succession of indifferent harvests, and the dislocation of supplies of certain essential raw materials.

Furthermore, in order to develop a comprehensive plan based on a careful appraisal of resources and to secure an objective analysis of all the relevant factors, it is considered that a planning commission, which is not concerned with the day to day administration of the government, but which maintains close and constant touch with the government at the highest policy level, would best achieve the desired objectives.

Fewer Permanent Homes Built in Britain Last Year

London, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—There were 197,627 permanent homes completed in Great Britain last year, compared with 227,616 in 1948, with 139,690 in 1947, with 55,400 in 1946, and with 3,014 in 1945. The total number of houses built under the postwar program is 780,493, of which 623,347 are permanent.

St. Lucia Banana Industry Receives Grant

Port-of-Spain, April 27, 1950.—(FTS)—A free grant of $28,000 towards the rehabilitation of the St. Lucia banana industry has been approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies. Main features of the project are capital expenditure of $9,200 on purchase of land, compensation, clearing, irrigation, etc., $5,000 for development of subsidiary nurseries and $2,300 for purchase of tools and spraying equipment. The sum of $16,500 is to provide for a produce inspector, nursery man and for current expenses in maintaining the nurseries for a three-year period.

India Seeks Other Supply Sources As Kashmir Dispute Not Settled

Hopes for solution of differences with Pakistan not realized last year—Permanent market for raw cotton being sought—Efforts made to increase domestic jute and cotton output—Attempts made to reduce adverse balance of payments, through import control and stimulation of exports.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of five articles on economic conditions in India during 1949. One rupee equals about 23 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI, April 3, 1950.—The past year opened with the calling of a truce in Kashmir, and there were high hopes in the country that the differences between India and Pakistan, many of which directly or indirectly hang on the outcome of this issue, would be solved before long and both countries would be able to resume their natural trade relations. The economies of the two countries are so interlinked, Pakistan holding important raw material resources such as jute and cotton, as well as a surplus of foodgrains, against India's greater transport and industrial facilities, that any prolonged estrangement must cause permanent damage to each country. However, the year came to a close with the Kashmir issue no nearer solution and each participant in an even less conciliatory mood. There is one conclusion which is difficult to escape, and that is, if the present strained relations cannot be settled, however desirable it would be to see the old pattern of trade in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent re-established, India will be forced to seek other sources of supply for the essential raw materials of her main industries. There are recent signs that the Government of India is seeking permanent markets for the supply of raw cotton and is also making strenuous efforts to increase her own jute and cotton growing capacity.

Early in the year it became evident that India, along with other sterling-area countries, was moving rapidly towards a serious balance of payments crisis. From the beginning of May, several "Open General Licences" were cancelled, and the rigorous curtailment of imports from hard- and soft-currency areas was introduced. It was later disclosed that the country had incurred, during the twelve months ended June, 1949, a deficit in its balance of payments amounting to approximately Rs.2,500,000,000, and had drawn on its sterling balances to an extent considerably in excess of the amount agreed with the United Kingdom in the previous year. These excess drawings were regularized under a new payments agreement which was negotiated in July at the same time as the Finance Minister was in London for a meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers, at which the member countries formulated a joint plan for the curtailment of imports from the dollar area.

Large Adverse Dollar Trade Balance Recorded

India's unfavourable dollar trade balance in the first six months of 1949 amounted to Rs.377,400,000, total receipts being Rs.398,000,000 against outgoings of Rs.775,400,000. Thus in the first half of the year, India was spending approximately twice as many dollars as she earned. Although figures for the second half of the year are not yet available, the disparity is likely to be greatly reduced, as a result of import restrictions introduced in May which limit imports from dollar countries even more stringently than before to capital goods, raw materials and foodgrains.

A foreign exchange budget, which was drawn up for the fiscal year 1949-50, is estimated to reduce the over-all deficit in the balance of payments to Rs.1,300,000,000, which is the extent to which India can draw on her sterling balances under the revised agreement. At the same time, every effort is being made to stimulate exports. A striking feature of the recent export trends has been the diversion of exports from hard- to soft-currency areas. This has its origin in the internal price level, for, due to the general inefficiency of labour, high prices of raw materials and uneconomical agricultural methods, Indian prices generally are unattractive to the dollar markets.

With regard to foodgrains, imports during the year are estimated to cost the government about Rs.1,800,000,000, an expenditure which India, with her ambitious public utility projects involving large amounts of capital for machinery and equipment, as well as the serious dearth of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, can ill afford. The government, therefore, has adopted a policy of making the country self-sufficient in foodgrains during the next two years, so that by 1952 no further imports will be necessary and the financial resources can be utilized for the purchase of the above-mentioned essential materials. In spite of floods in some parts of the country and shortage of rain in others, as well as the damage suffered from the cyclone which struck the rice-producing Andhra district, the government is determined to carry out this policy. Recent agitation in many areas for a "new deal" to cultivators by the hurried introduction of far-reaching land reforms are unlikely to increase agricultural production in the near future.

Although a year of crisis in the economic field, the twelve-month period under review saw many events likely to raise India's prestige in the world. India's decision to remain in the Commonwealth consistently with its status as an independent sovereign republic, is one such notable development, as also is the completion of the new constitution. The process of administrative and economic integration of the various princely states has been continued by the States Ministry. The year also saw the appointment of a number of important bodies, such as the Fiscal Commission, the Export Promotion Committee and the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, the reports of all of which are under consideration.

Foreign Trade Influenced by Many Factors

India's foreign trade during 1949 continued to be influenced by the same factors as in 1948. The necessity to import food, balance of payments difficulties, economic conditions prevailing in overseas countries closely associated with India such as the United Kingdom, partition problems,

Trade of India

1949	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
	In millions of rupees		
January	549.2	351.3	—197.9
February	521.1	357.5	—163.6
March	550.9	322.4	—228.5
April	518.0	344.6	—173.4
May	641.2	298.6	—342.6
June	599.3	296.4	—309.1
July	569.1	311.0	—258.1
August	509.9	348.4	—161.5
September	386.2	347.9	— 38.3
October	385.4	359.6	—225.8
November	431.7	521.3	+ 89.6

low production accompanied by higher prices of raw materials, continued to influence the Government of India's trade policy throughout the year.

Imports reached their highest value in May and then steadily declined in each of the following four months. A considerable increase occurred in October, but the downward trend was resumed in November, although the value was somewhat greater than the low figure of September. The increase in October was probably due to rises in the prices of goods from hard-currency countries, as also clearance of goods under previous contracts which followed the announcement of devaluation of the Indian rupee on September 18.

For the first ten months of the year, exports remained fairly stable between approximately 300 million and 350 million rupees per month. In November, however, a notable increase occurred, the value amounting to Rs.521 million, which resulted in a favourable balance for the first month during the year.

Import Policy Only Slightly Revised in First Half of Year

Except for slight changes, the import trade policy of the government during the first half of 1949 was similar to that of the previous half-year. Thus, the introduction, on September 22, 1948, of OGL (Open General Licence) XIII covering imports of goods from Japan for the period up to March 31, 1949, and of OGL XIV covering imports from Ceylon, Portuguese possessions in India, Iraq and Persian Gulf countries on October 22, 1948, the extension of the scope of OGL Nos. XI, XII and XIII, bringing the total number of items placed under them to nearly four hundred, the removal of many items from the prohibited list for the purpose of licensing from soft-currency countries, and the addition, on November 15, 1948, of certain luxury items to the goods under OGL XI, all continued to remain in force, with slight changes announced on February 22, 1949, during the first half of the year. These changes restricted imports from hard-currency countries as the dollar position became more difficult, and some articles, such as condensed and powdered milk, camphor, brake fluid, synthetic resins, certain rubber and electrical goods and certain mineral oils, were entirely prohibited.

This import policy underwent a further revision in May. The change was necessitated by the fact that in the latter part of 1948 the government had liberalized imports from soft-currency areas to take advantage of the easier foreign exchange position as well as to facilitate a larger supply of industrial and consumer goods in order to stabilize price levels and control inflation. This resulted in a heavy adverse balance of trade, and the government had to suspend OGL XI from May 4. About the same time, a series of bilateral agreements with several European countries were concluded.

Further revision took place towards the end of August, the main feature being an overall cut in imports of luxury goods during the period ending June, 1950. This policy remained unaltered until the end of 1949, although devaluation of the Indian rupee and the decision of Pakistan not to devalue, in the third week of September, led to a breakdown of trade between the two countries, and licences were suspended in respect of goods originating from Pakistan.

Recommendations of Export Promotion Committee Accepted

While the import policy of the government during the year has been guided by the need to fight inflation, and to facilitate the supply of larger quantities of industrial and essential consumer goods, the export policy has been mainly concerned with the need for filling the gap between imports and exports, widened by an enormous rise in food imports. Unfortunately, increased home demand, low production, high prices and low quality, continued to be the hurdles in the way of promoting India's exports to overseas countries. With a view to devising measures to overcome these hurdles, the government, by a resolution of July 9, 1949, appointed an Export Promotion Committee, whose report was submitted on September 13. Recommending a judicious agricultural policy which should enable the country to be self-sufficient in cotton and jute without affecting the cultivation of foodgrains, the committee insisted on the need for curbing speculative activity in exportable commodities. Its other recommendations included standardization of goods, removal of undesirable elements from the export trade, abolition of sales tax on exports, allowance of a drawback of import duty on goods processed in India and re-exported, refund of income tax on a percentage of the profits made from exports, special supply of raw materials to exporting industries. These recommendations were accepted by the Government of India.

Exports to hard-currency countries received a further impetus from the devaluation of the Indian rupee in September, although the government promulgated the Export Duties (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1949, which took effect on the twenty-third of the same month. The object of this ordinance, which provided for the levy of export duties on coal, iron and steel, oilseeds and oils (excepting groundnuts), vegetable products, shellac and unmanufactured tobacco, was to prevent inflationary tendencies in the country. Nevertheless, since September, exports made considerable headway. In October, 1949, India's exports to hard-currency countries amounted to Rs.105,000,000 as compared with Rs.78,000,000 in the previous month. It is too early yet to say whether the impetus thus given to India's export trade will continue, but the year ended on a more hopeful note than it began, the principal cloud on the horizon being the supply of raw jute at reasonable prices.

Devaluation of Rupee Was Most Important Economic Event

There is no doubt that the most important economic events in 1949 was the change in the external value of the rupee, following the devaluation by the United Kingdom of the pound sterling in an attempt to increase exports to the dollar area. India's decision to follow suit seemed logical, for more than 64 per cent of her total trade in 1948-49 was with soft- and medium-currency countries. In the crash of exchange values in September, all the member countries of the sterling area except Pakistan devalued completely in line with the pound. If the results are analysed according to membership of the International Monetary Fund, nineteen countries out of a total membership of forty-eight, with an aggregate quota in the fund of more than 71 per cent of the total subscription excluding that of the United States, had readjusted their par values in the middle of October, 1949.

Unfortunately, devaluation has not been an unmixed good for India, even from the point of view of trade with the dollar area. On total exports of Rs.900,000,000 to the hard-currency areas, $80,000,000 have been lost due to devaluation; prices for oil and wheat, in terms of rupees, have proportionately increased; and the dollar ceiling of Rs.1,000,000,000 for imports, to which India had committed herself during the fiscal year 1949-50 will bring, in real terms, about 30·5 per cent less. Apart from this, while most countries depreciated their par values in the fear of losing potential markets, nearly all of them are trying at present to increase their sterling earnings as much as possible by increased prices. Unfortunately, due to low production, high labour and manufacturing costs and other factors, India's prices are not sufficiently competitive to allow her to take equal advantage of these tactics.

Canadian Poultry Population Increased Last Year

There were 42,443,000 head of poultry on Canadian farms (excluding Newfoundland) at December 1, 1949, showing an increase of 6·8 per cent over the preceding year's December 1 estimate. Increases were registered in all provinces except Saskatchewan, where the decrease amounted to about nine per cent. Current estimates of poultry numbers in Newfoundland are not available, but the census of October 1, 1945, placed the number of domestic fowl in that province at 346,428 head.

Industrial Investment Program in Holland Successful

The Hague, March 20, 1950.—The industrial investment program of the Netherlands was 92 per cent successful during 1949, according to a statement of the Director General of Industrialization in this country. A total of 60,000 additional workers have found employment in industry during the last eighteen months, as a result of this program, and forty per cent of Holland's working population are now engaged in industrial pursuits. Comparative figures for other industrial nations are: United Kingdom, 49 per cent; Belgium, 48 per cent; Germany, 41 per cent; United States, 33 per cent; and France, 31 per cent.

Czechoslovakia Establishes State Bank

Berne, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Czechoslovakia's new state bank will begin its activities on April 1, 1950. Established by a government bill approved on February 14, the new banking institution will help to remove the disadvantages of the dualism existing in the credit business, and will improve the banking system to serve the needs of the new economy. The bank will work out plans for credit, financing, balance of payments, the issue of banknotes, the direction of the currency circulation, and the control of payments with foreign countries.

The decision to effect the complete centralization of all banks was reached by the Czechoslovakian Government in September, 1949. The new state bank will take over all the rights and obligations of the Czechoslovak National Bank, the Zivnostenska banka, in Prague, the Slovenska-Tatrabanka, in Bratislava, and the Postal Savings Bank. The Investments Bank only will remain as a separate institution and will continue to grant long-term investment loans. The small savings institutions will continue to function independently for administering deposits, and to fulfil certain special tasks in the credit business. All the local branches of the presently centralized banks will be taken over by the State Bank, together with their liabilities and assets. Every post office in the country will accept deposits and provide for withdrawals.

The State Bank will have a capital of three billion crowns and the net profits will go to the Treasury. Its Director General will be personally responsible to the Czechoslovakian Minister of Finance. The first balance sheet of the new State Bank must be presented to the Minister of Finance three months after the close of the first business year in July, 1951.

Headquarters of the new State Bank will be in the present building of the Zivnostenska banka, in Prague, and there will be a main branch for Slovakia and Bratislava.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4	237·0	221·2
February	57·4	59·6	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3	205·0	199·5
March	71·1	73·3	301·2	178·4	209·0	228·4	216·8	228·2
April	48·5	50·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3	237·8	....
May	75·6	67·0	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3	272·9	....
June	73·3	66·0	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5	255·1	....
July	74·4	66·2	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9	241·3	....
August	77·1	69·1	295·0	242·7	221·3	224·1	251·7	....
September	76·8	72·2	220·8	169·8	218·6	283·0	228·4	....
October	91·3	88·2	227·9	204·2	250·8	307·0	269·1	....
November	95·0	86·0	238·7	232·2	253·1	293·9	292·3	....
December	81·3	68·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	316·4	285·5	....
Total	884·5	837·6	3,218·3	2,312·2	2,774·9	3,075·4	2,993·0	648·9

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1	223·8	211·9
February	42·9	47·0	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2	206·0	200·2
March	59·1	65·1	132·5	139·9	208·9	197·1	235·9	237·4
April	45·3	48·9	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7	242·7	....
May	66·1	67·1	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1	250·5	....
June	60·5	58·9	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0	250·5	....
July	57·6	55·8	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1	230·9	....
August	57·9	57·0	128·1	163·2	204·6	206·5	212·1	....
September	59·6	56·4	122·3	156·1	208·1	221·7	221·6	....
October	68·6	63·9	134·4	186·4	254·5	243·4	234·3	....
November	70·1	63·3	142·4	198·2	229·1	238·2	239·6	....
December	52·2	44·3	121·2	181·9	194·2	232·0	213·4	....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	2,636·9	2,761·2	649·5

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0	+ 15·2	+ 11·8
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1	+ 1·2	+ 1·4
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33·9	− 16·9	− 5·7
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6	− 2·4	....
May	+ 10·6	+ 0·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4	+ 25·1	....
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0	+ 6·9	....
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4	+ 12·8	....
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	+ 20·0	+ 41·9	....
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	+ 64·4	+ 9·4	....
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	+ 66·0	+ 37·4	....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	+ 58·2	+ 55·9	....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	+ 87·3	+ 74·9	....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 473·1	+ 261·2	+ 7·5

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9	55·8	48·6
February	23·6	27·3	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7	44·1	30·4
March	26·4	27·8	108·8	50·5	47·6	59·2	39·5	30·1
April	16·4	18·8	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4	63·0	....
May	30·5	27·9	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1	72·4	....
June	28·9	25·6	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2	60·7	....
July	30·5	25·8	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3	70·6	....
August	31·3	26·7	66·6	71·9	66·0	52·5	62·9	....
September	30·8	28·9	58·8	54·3	54·5	47·9	56·9	....
October	38·4	36·0	56·3	47·7	66·8	65·6	72·3	....
November	41·4	35·8	52·4	57·9	69·3	56·7	56·8	....
December	30·0	25·5	66·4	59·4	72·5	48·5	49·9	....
Total	353·6	339·7	963·2	597·5	751·2	686·9	705·0	109·1

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6	25·4	26·1
February	8·1	8·8	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9	22·9	25·4
March	10·9	11·5	9·3	14·4	13·8	21·6	28·3	32·7
April	8·4	9·2	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6	30·1	....
May	12·7	11·9	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4	29·5	....
June	10·8	9·2	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0	27·0	....
July	11·3	9·7	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4	29·4	....
August	11·4	10·4	10·7	14·5	15·1	24·7	26·2	....
September	10·5	10·0	9·6	12·0	15·6	24·1	21·9	....
October	11·0	11·6	12·1	15·6	18·3	29·3	19·4	....
November	13·0	11·0	14·8	14·9	17·8	28·3	26·5	....
December	8·0	7·0	14·9	11·7	20·3	24·6	20·8	....
Total	124·0	119·3	140·5	201·4	189·4	299·5	307·4	84·2

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4	+ 30·5	+ 22·8
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9	+ 21·4	+ 5·3
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37·7	+ 11·3	− 2·4
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8	+ 33·4	....
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8	+ 43·4	....
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3	+ 34·1	....
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1	+ 41·7	....
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	+ 27·9	+ 37·1	....
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	+ 24·1	+ 35·5	....
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	+ 36·5	+ 53·4	....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	+ 28·6	+ 30·7	....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	+ 24·0	+ 29·4	....
Toatal	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 389·1	+ 401·8	+ 25·7

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0	116·0	130·9
February	19·7	16·8	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8	106·7	128·8
March	25·9	22·7	103·3	66·5	83·1	112·5	122·4	154·3
April	20·1	18·0	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2	110·7	....
May	26·1	20·4	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7	121·2	....
June	25·1	20·0	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8	113·9	....
July	25·9	21·0	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9	104·4	....
August	28·3	25·3	112·6	75·0	81·4	114·0	115·4	....
September	29·4	25·1	84·8	69·6	87·5	162·0	113·7	....
October	33·5	28·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	148·9	148·1	....
November	31·9	28·4	101·2	89·2	92·9	163·3	171·3	....
December	33·3	24·7	88·9	83·9	106·0	147·8	159·8	....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	1,501·0	1,503·5	414·0

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0	164·8	154·5
February	27·9	31·2	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8	148·8	143·1
March	38·0	42·9	104·3	100·1	165·1	138·3	169·0	160·9
April	29·2	31·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5	177·3	....
May	38·3	40·5	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0	172·1	....
June	36·4	37·1	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9	176·9	....
July	33·4	34·1	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5	160·3	....
August	33·7	35·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	136·1	143·6	....
September	36·2	34·7	89·6	115·8	163·0	152·7	158·0	....
October	42·5	38·5	101·3	140·4	190·4	160·2	167·6	....
November	40·8	37·6	103·3	149·5	174·4	163·4	162·7	....
December	33·6	29·2	89·9	145·6	141·7	159·4	151·0	....
Total	418·7	424·7	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,804·8	1,951·9	458·5

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2	− 47·3	− 21·5
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4	− 40·6	− 12·8
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24·2	− 44·9	− 3·7
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0	− 65·1	....
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7	− 49·1	....
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5	− 61·3	....
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6	− 54·2	....
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	− 20·3	− 26·6	....
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	+ 11·4	− 42·6	....
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	− 9·7	− 17·8	....
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	+ 1·5	+ 10·9	....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	− 9·9	+ 10·7	....
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 283·6	− 427·8	− 38·1

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	March 1938	March 1949	March 1950	January—March 1938	January—March 1949	January—March 1950
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Commonwealth Countries						
United Kingdom and Europe	11.5	28.4	32.8	29.2	76.7	84.3
America	0.8	3.3	0.7	2.0	7.9	3.3
Africa	0.3	1.9	4.5	0.9	4.7	7.0
Asia	2.0	6.5	5.2	5.3	17.9	18.5
Oceania	2.2	3.7	3.9	4.4	8.1	7.4
Total Commonwealth Countries	16.9	43.9	47.0	41.7	115.3	120.5
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	42.9	169.1	161.0	106.5	483.1	459.0
Latin America	0.9	14.0	18.2	2.3	41.9	41.2
Europe	3.4	7.5	7.2	8.8	20.1	18.0
Other Foreign Countries	1.0	1.4	3.8	2.4	5.4	10.8
Total Foreign Countries	48.2	192.0	190.3	120.0	550.4	529.0
Total Imports for Consumption	65.1	235.9	237.4	161.7	665.7	649.5

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	March 1938	March 1949	March 1950	January—March 1938	January—March 1949	January—March 1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Commonwealth Countries						
Europe:						
United Kingdom	11,496	28,343	32,726	29,152	76,666	84,235
Ireland	6	16	23	7	28	30
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta	....	6	1	....	7	2
Total Europe	11,502	28,365	32,750	29,159	76,701	84,267
America:						
Newfoundalnd	30	313	....	219	918	....
Bermuda	2	16	3	6	22	11
Barbados	41	629	113	103	722	300
Jamaica	304	950	347	565	1,958	914
Trinidad and Tobago	80	524	175	142	1,091	660
Bahamas	169	20	15	283	239	171
Leeward and Windward Islands		41	24		53	45
British Honduras	1	20	11	5	161	14
British Guiana	209	828	39	673	2,746	1,199
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total America	836	3,341	727	1,996	7,910	3,314
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		4	5		14	17
Union of South Africa	42	602	761	274	1,066	1,140
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Sothern Rhodesia	....	2	88	....	9	92
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	....	612	678	7	1,458	1,117
Nigeria	37	633	173	54	1,529	173
Sierra Leone	1	....	....	2	....	....
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	....	....	1	4	6	4
British East Africa	259	95	2,760	536	634	4,491
Total Africa	339	1,948	4,466	877	4,716	7,034

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

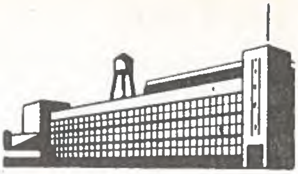
Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	March 1938	March 1949	March 1950	January—March 1938	January—March 1949	January—March 1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	710	2,252	2,284	2,132	6,360	9,558
Pakistan		44	365		105	527
Ceylon	324	987	763	734	2,670	3,294
Aden	3	351	....	4	351	....
Federation of Malaya	820	2,692	1,649	2,058	7,834	4,675
Other British East Indies	6	....	....	19	13	....
Hong Kong	100	207	112	234	518	474
TOTAL ASIA	1,982	6,533	5,173	5,302	17,851	18,528
Oceania:						
Australia	735	1,734	1,675	1,685	5,014	4,155
New Zealand	1,240	2,000	1,010	1,990	2,168	1,600
Fiji	223	....	1,222	664	957	1,624
Other British Oceania	16	....	....	16	....	....
TOTAL OCEANIA	2,214	3,734	3,907	4,355	8,139	7,379
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16,873	43,920	47,023	41,691	115,314	120,522
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	42,888	168,952	160,893	106,404	482,570	458,514
Alaska	12	91	89	31	250	320
American Virgin Islands	....	1	2	....	2	6
Hawaii	14	28	14	26	88	72
Puerto Rico	....	18	18	....	166	47
United States Oceania	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	42,914	169,090	161,016	106,461	483,076	458,959
Latin America:						
Argentina	238	230	540	663	974	1,448
Bolivia	1	19	838	3	37	838
Brazil	96	1,411	1,816	174	5,242	4,918
Chile	5	193	36	5	247	62
Colombia	63	524	703	179	2,618	2,489
Costa Rica	5	203	180	9	310	448
Cuba	32	311	343	68	1,594	877
Dominican Republic	....	784	25	....	2,454	60
Ecuador	4	24	34	6	106	133
El Salvador	....	104	22	....	244	80
Guatemala	14	106	542	22	537	1,048
Haiti (Republic of)	....	16	112	....	76	313
Honduras	3	332	425	5	1,183	805
Mexico	115	1,743	2,977	211	4,084	6,644
Nicaragua	....	9	14	....	27	45
Panama	....	319	390	....	729	1,365
Paraguay	23	6	102	35	31	155
Peru	175	9	1,306	731	542	1,970
Uruguay	....	4	192	4	7	367
Venezuela	134	7,635	7,642	196	20,811	17,103
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	908	13,982	18,239	2,311	41,853	41,168
Europe:						
Albania	....	....	....	....	....	....
Austria	38	13	74	83	46	160
Belgium and Luxemburg	450	1,943	1,685	1,325	4,674	4,072
Bulgaria	....	....	....	....	1	....
Czechoslovakia	311	593	562	769	1,747	1,343
Denmark	10	97	55	30	980	194
Estonia	2	1	1	9	1	2

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	March			January—March		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
Europe—Conc.						
Finland	4	1	66	14	1	152
France	536	1,198	955	1,252	3,011	2,436
Germany	658	801	522	1,898	1,312	1,314
Greece	6	2	12	11	28	38
Hungary	18	14	5	54	35	12
Iceland	.....	4	.....	.....	8	11
Italy	217	852	591	568	2,309	1,781
Latvia	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Lithuania	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Netherlands	425	637	528	731	1,719	1,018
Norway	48	31	57	121	210	177
Poland	35	5	18	66	15	46
Portugal	12	91	96	33	263	306
Azores and Madeira	13	56	41	36	155	109
Roumania	.....	1	.....	6	3	.....
Spain	70	147	176	207	497	626
Sweden	184	285	535	520	858	955
Switzerland	345	760	1,246	1,056	2,222	3,186
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	25	1	1	33	1	4
Yugoslavia	.....	7	22	5	8	38
TOTAL EUROPE	3,408	7,541	7,249	8,829	20,105	17,982
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
Arabia	.....	345	1,525	.....	1,587	4,030
Belgian Congo	.....	99	114	.....	214	161
Burma*	7	13	.....	17	17	.....
China	245	173	403	578	666	1,079
Greenland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	40	.....	.....	128	16	4
Ethiopia	.....	2	1	1	11	11
French Africa	10	.....	2	11	4	28
French East Indies	31	.....	.....	89	.....	.....
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French Oceania	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	425
French West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Madagascar	3	.....	3	6	.....	3
St. Pierre and Miquelon	.....	1	3	6	5	4
Iran	4	35	45	12	82	60
Iraq	13	2	15	46	316	32
Israel*	12	34	71	104	108	173
Jordan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tripoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Italian Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	499	278	846	1,209	681	2,055
Korea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberia	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....
Morocco	2	8	5	5	46	18
Indonesia	49	275	15	132	328	140
Surinam	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....
Netherlands Antilles	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	868
Philippine Islands	52	33	609	170	575	1,291
Portuguese Africa	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	68
Portuguese Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siam	1	15	1	1	34	73
Canary Islands	1	.....	1	2	.....	3
Spanish Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syria	1	1	7	6	5	17
Turkey	5	92	101	34	575	288
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	956	1,413	3,836	2,436	5,357	10,847
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	48,183	192,025	190,342	120,036	550,394	528,952
TOTAL IMPORTS	65,056	235,946	237,366	161,727	665,708	649,474

*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.



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.

Household Refrigerator—A reputable Swiss firm of refrigerator manufacturers has produced a small household unit which they would consider having manufactured in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-1570.)

Tin Can Covers—A Swiss firm has patented and is now producing a new type of tin can cover which they desire to have manufactured in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. It is believed that both the cover and the process for placing it on the cans are included in the patent. (File: 5-1704.)

Felt for Slippers and Ankle Shoes—An Italian has patented a process for the production of felts for use primarily in the mass production of felt slippers or low shoes, whereby the upper or vamp is manufactured in one piece without joining or stitching. The patent process appears to include all operations from the initial processing of the raw wool to the finished product. He wishes to contact a footwear manufacturing concern or a slipper manufacturer who would be interested in this new line. (File: 5-1720.)

Industrial Casters—A well-known United States manufacturer of industrial casters, who has enjoyed a rather substantial export business to Canada in the past, is now prepared to negotiate with a reliable Canadian manufacturer for the production and distribution of these casters in Canada. (File: 5-1718.)

Food Processing Machines—A Swiss firm which manufactures canning and food processing machines desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of having these machines produced and distributed in Canada on a licence or royalty basis. (File: 5-1704.)

Pneumatic Hammer Vacuum Cleaner—A displaced Czechoslovakian, now temporarily residing in Italy, has invented a device for use in removal of dust and grit in pneumatic hammers, while in operation. He desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer, preferably one producing pneumatic hammers, with the object of emigrating to Canada for the purpose of further development of this patent. (File: 5-1703.)

Novelty Ash Tray—A United States inventor has patented a combination ash tray and cigarette lighter which he desires to have produced in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-1659.)

Process for Pressing Impregnated Pulp—A Danish firm is now producing in that country numerous items manufactured from pressed impregnated sulphate and mechanical pulp, such as papier-mache articles, tubs, trays, baskets, pails, bowls. It desires to contact a Canadian firm with the object of having these items produced in Canada by their process. (File: 5-1673.)

Pulpwood De-libering Equipment—An inventor in Germany has developed and patented a process for the removal of bark from pulpwood logs. He desires to contact a Canadian firm which would be interested in assisting financially in the further development and perfection of this device and its eventual manufacture and sale in Canada. (File: 5-1627.)

Stabilizing and Reinforcing of Soil—A Belgian firm has patented and is now producing understructure elements of concrete for use in the construction of paved roads, airfield runways, bearing structures for houses, walks, railway tracks and embankments, which provide for the stabilization or reinforcement of the soil bearing the weight of these structures. (File: 5-1562.)

Brazilian Production of Rolled Steel Increased

Rio de Janeiro, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Production of rolled steel in 1949 by the National Steel Mill at Volta Redonda was 14·4 per cent higher than during 1948. Largest production increase was accounted for by tinplate, which increased from 6,319 tons in 1948 to 20,496 tons in 1949.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock (N.B.) Board of Trade.

S. V. Allen, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg since April, 1948, commenced his tour of this country on April 6 in Montreal. Besides Natal and the Transvaal, in South Africa, his territory includes Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Hamilton—May 15-16.
St. Catharines-Welland—May 17-18.
London—May 19.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, will commence his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Windsor—May 22.
London—May 23.
Welland-St. Catharines—May 25.
Hamilton—May 26.
Toronto—May 29-June 15.
Saint John—July 25-26.
Halifax—July 28.
Chicago—August 7-12.
Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris since May, 1948, commenced a tour of this country on March 13 in Ottawa. Besides France, his territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Toronto—May 22-30.
Windsor—May 31.
Sarnia—June 1.
Kitchener—June 2.
Guelph—June 2.
Welland—June 5.
St. Catharines—June 6.
Brantford—June 7.
Hamilton—June 8.
Toronto—June 9-15.

Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore since March, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 4 in Brockville. Besides Singapore, his territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

Brockville-Gananoque—May 4.	Hamilton—May 29-30.
Kingston—May 5.	Brantford—May 31.
Calgary—May 10.	St. Catharines—June 1.
Kelowna—May 11.	Windsor—June 2-3.
Vancouver—May 12-20.	Montreal—June 8-17.
Edmonton—May 22.	Toronto—June 19-27.
Ottawa—May 25-26.	Ottawa—June 29-30.

Report Issued on British Monopolies and Restrictive Practices

London, March 17, 1950.—(FTS)—The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, established in 1948, has issued its first report. The Board of Trade refers to the commission for investigation cases where the supply, processing or export of one-third of any goods is alleged to be the subject of restrictive practices. Six industries were reported to the commission a year ago. These references are said to have been chosen to cover a wide range of allegedly restrictive practices so that the commission's first reports would enable a considerable section of industry to examine its trading practices in the light of authoritative judgments. The six industries concerned were: Dental goods, electric lamps, electric wires and cables, match-making machinery and matches and exports of matches. The commission has made a start on the first three and has not yet reported on any of them. As a preparation for their work, members of the commission have visited Canada and other countries where the authorities have had experience in administering similar legislation.

The largest group of suggestions to the commission relate to restrictions on effective entry into various trades and industries. The usual situation alleged is much as follows: Agreements are made between an association of merchants or distributors and an association of manufacturers whereby new entrants to the trade or non-members of the merchants' body are either unable to obtain supplies from members of the manufacturers' association or are able to obtain them only on much less favourable terms than are accorded to members of the distributors' association.

The goods suggested for enquiry where restrictive practices of this kind are alleged to affect competition in distribution are: Chemists' goods, bicycles and motorcycles, electrical accessories, galvanized hollow-ware, laboratory equipment, motorcars, scythes, hooks and sickles, tea, seed oil and tires.

Restrictions are alleged in the manufacture of cotton velvet and processed kapok and in boot and shoe repairing. A number of suggestions and requests have been made relating to building materials. It is suggested that merchants have difficulty in securing supplies of plate glass, plasterboard, tiles, cement and sand, unless they can become members of an association.

The Board of Trade has also received complaints of a degree of monopolistic control in the following products: Calor gas, chemicals, dynamos, starters, and other electrical equipment for motor vehicles, gramophone records, medical and industrial gases, sewing cotton, textile spinning machinery, wallpaper, and weighing machines and scales. Similar references are made to the processes of chain and anchor testing and sugar refining. Ball bearings, cotton yarns, edge tools, monumental masonry and radio valves are also said to be subject to the influences of restrictive associations.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

India Amends Duties on Motor Vehicle Parts and Textiles

Bombay, April 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Under the Indian Finance Bill, 1950, introduced on February 28, the standard rate of duty has been increased from 60 per cent to 90 per cent ad valorem on the following articles to be used as parts and accessories of motor vehicles, other than motorcycles or motor scooters:

Engine components, namely: brake hose pipes, crankshafts, camshafts, cams, connecting rods, cylinder blocks and heads, manifolds, valves, valve springs, valve tappets, fly wheels, petrol tanks, air cleaners, radiators, oil filters, fans, piston assembly (viz. pistons, piston rings and gudgeon pins), fuel pumps, water pumps, timing gears and cylinder liners;

Electrical components, namely: starting motors, generators, head lamps, and other lamps, fuses, switches, voltage and current regulators, ignition coils, cables and wires, and horns;

Transmission and suspension components, namely: ball and roller bearings, front and rear springs, king pins, shackle pins, bumpers, shock absorbers, spring hanger brackets, clutches, shackles, transmission gear and gear boxes, propeller shafts, universal joints, rear axles, front axles, brake drums;

Frame and body components: bolts, nuts and screws, seat runners, short members of chassis frame and brackets.

On other articles to be used as parts and accessories of motor vehicles other than motorcycles and motor scooters, the standard rate of 60 per cent is decreased to 30 per cent ad valorem, except in the case of the following, on which it remains chargeable at 60 per cent:

Engine components, namely: gaskets, rubber mountings, hose pipe other than brake hose pipes, fuel pump diaphragms, fan belts, other rubber components, mufflers, exhaust pipes and tail pipes;

Frame and body components, namely: carpets, cushion springs, door and window fittings, trim materials (leather, jute canvas and leather cloth), bus bodies, station wagon bodies, truck bodies, steel cabs for lorries, pick-up bodies, and parcel van bodies.

The standard rate of duty applies to products of Canada and all other countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Burma, to which preferential rates are accorded.

Certain manufactures of textiles under tariff item 49, formerly exempt from a surcharge of 50 per cent of the duty, become liable as from April 1, 1950.

South Africa Has Successful Grape Harvest

Cape Town, April 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Cape Province is experiencing one of the most successful grape harvests in years, domestic consumption and exports being most satisfactory. There has been a substantial increase in the shipments of South African grapes to Great Britain, 2,375,736 ten-pound boxes having been shipped up to the middle of March; an increase of more than 400,000 boxes over last year's total. South African Alphonse, Barlinka and Waltham Cross grapes are imported by many countries.

Exports of peaches have exceeded last year's figure by more than 4,000 trays, while apricot shipments totalled 117,337 trays, compared with 111,976 trays last year. The late crop of pears is expected to establish a record, and the plum crop has been fairly good.

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 Paraguay and Uruguay.

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—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 Canal Zone and Panama.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

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—W. JONES, Acting 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 French Indo-China and South 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. F. RENWICK, 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 Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

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 Afghanstan and Iran.

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 Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

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.

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.

Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, 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. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

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, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

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 1949	Nominal Quotations May 1	Nominal Quotations May 8
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 Belgium Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0183	·0183
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	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
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	·0693	·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	·2563	·2564
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	....	....